

IL-PULIZIJA





In 1975 Mid-Med Bank Limited was established to take over the business of Barclays Bank International Limited in Malta and Gozo. Barclays had originally taken over, 50 years earlier, the business of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, which bank had been established in Malta since 1881! So, in reality, though we are only 10 years old, our foundations were laid over 100 years ago.

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Mid-Med Bank Limited

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VALLETTA
MALTA**

*The 10-year old Bank with
over 100 years of experience*



IL-PULIZIJA

MEJJU/GUNJU 1987

Organu tal-Pulizija

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EDITORJAL

L-GHAXAR ANNIVERSARJU TAL-HARĠA "IL-PULIZIJA"

Meta tasal f'idejkom il-harġa ta' 'IL-PULIZIJA' inkunu qegħdin nicċelebraw l-ghaxar anniversarju tagħha. Din il-harġa kienet giet ippubblikata għall-ewwel darba f'Mejju tal-1977.

Din l-ewwel harġa kienet saret bi prova iżda kienet ukoll ta' sodisfazzjon kbir għall-Bord Editorjali ta' dak iż-żmien. Kienet ukoll ta' sodisfazzjon kbir għal hafna membri tal-Korp għaliex il-holma li l-Korp tal-Pulizija jkollu l-perjodiku tiegħu kienet saret realtà. Bħall-pulizija ta' pajjiżi oħra, il-Pulizija Maltija beda jkollha l-mezzi sabiex issemma lehinha.

Irridu nkunu sincieri magħna nfusna u ngħidu li dan ma kienx xi haġa faċli. Li jkolluk perjodiku bħal tagħna u meta tara li f'tit kienu dawk li jikkontribwixxu u meta l-hegga kienet daqsxejn dgħajfa wieħed malajr jista' jifhem għaliex dan ma kienx faċli.

Fil-magħor parti tiegħu l-artikli li dejjem deheru kienu x'aktarx ta' nies mhux membri tal-Korp kif ukoll f'tit kienu dawk il-membri tal-Korp li taw każ għas-sejriet li saru saħansitra tul dawn l-aħħar ghaxar snin.

Tul dan iż-żmien il-Bord Editorjali dejjem raw kif għamlu sabiex jgħollu l-livell tiegħu. Wieħed jista' wkoll josserva li f'dawn l-aħħar harġiet żdied mhux biss il-livell tal-materjal iżda żdied ukoll il-livell tal-prezentazzjoni meta żdied il-kulur li ta dehra aħjar lill-istess perjodiku.

L-appell tagħna f'dan l-ghaxar anniversarju huwa li nheggu aktar partecipazzjoni mill-membri tal-Korp fis-sens li nilqgħu materjal mingħandkom għall-pubblikazzjoni.

MINISTRU ĠDID GĦALL-KORP TAL-PULIZIJA

Bħal ma jaf kulhadd, fid-9 ta' Mejju, 1987 saret bidla fl-amministrazzjoni tal-pajjiż. Il-Prim Ministru l-ġdid, l-Hon. Dr Eddie Fenech Adami hatar lill-Hon. Dr Gwido DeMarco bħala l-Ministru tal-Gustizzja u ta' l-Intern. Bi pjacir nilqgħu din il-hatra ta' l-Hon. Dr DeMarco bħala l-Ministru tal-Pulizija.

• ikompli f'paġna 2

MELITENSIA

28 JUL 1987

KOPERTINA:

Uhud mill-Magazines li hargu f'dawn l-Ghaxar Snin kemm ilu jigu ppubblikat.

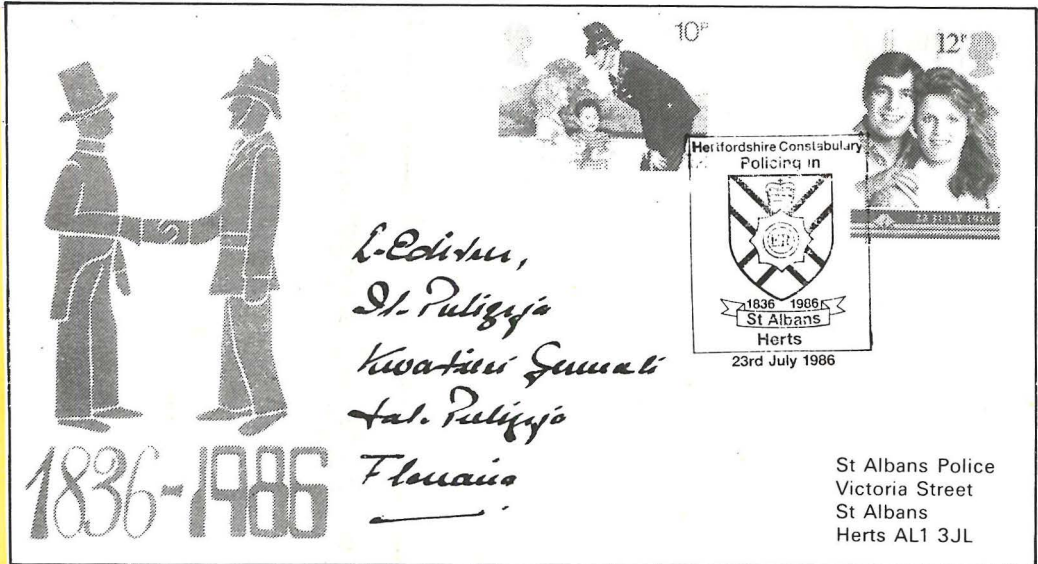
Ritratt tal-kopertina mehud minn PS A. Sammut.

F'Din il-Harġa

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Ghotja għall- Mużew tal-Korp tal-Pulizija ta' Malta



Office of the Director of Prisons,
Valletta Road, Paola, Malta.
16 ta' Diċembru, 1986

Is-Surgent Joseph Calleja,
Editur,
'Il-Pulizija',
Kwartieri Ġenerali,
Floriana.

Għażiż Editur,
Għandi pjaċir inwassallek
'First Day Cover' tal-bolli li ġew
maħruġa fit-23 ta' Lulju, 1986;

fl-Ingilterra fl-okkażjoni tal-mija
u hamsin (150) sena tal-Hertford-
shire Constabulary 1836-1986 St
Albans.

Dan il-bolli ġew mibghuta lili
mis-Supt. Martin Phillips ta'
Hertfordshire Constabulary li
kien żar Malta u anki għamel
żjarat fil-Kwartieri Ġenerali tal-
Pulizija u fid-Dipartiment tal-
Habs f' Lulju 1984.

Jiena nahseb li Supt. Phillips
jiehu pjaċir li dawn il-bolli 'First

Day Cover' int tpoġġihom ma' xi
'memorabilia' jew oġġetti oħra
tal-Pulizija minn pajjiżi oħra biex
jiġu esebiti fil-Kwartieri Ġenerali
tal-Pulizija – il-Furjana.

Inselli għalik,
Tieghek,
Ronald C. Theuma,
Direttur tal-Habs.

RINGRAZZJAMENT

10 ta' Jannar, 1987

Mr Ronald C. Theuma,
Direttur tal-Habs,
Għażiż Direttur,

Hadit pjaċir bl-ittra tieghek fejn
inti wassaltli l-'First Day Cover'
tal-Bolli li ġew maħruġa fl-Ingil-
terra fl-okkażjoni tal-Mija u
Hamsin Sena tal-Hertfordshire
Constabulary, 1836-1986 f'St.
Albans.

Dawn il-bolli ġew imqegħda fi
gwarniċ, u ġew imdendla mal-
hajt fl-uffiċċju ta' l-Editur fil-
Kwartieri Ġenerali tal-Pulizija
sakemm jinfetaħ il-Mużew tal-
Korp tal-Pulizija ta' Malta, fejn
se jitpoġġew ma' esebiti u memor-
ji oħra.

Jiena niehu pjaċir, jekk inti
tinforma lil Supt. Martin Phillips
u tgħidli bl-intenzjoni tagħna, u
tiringrazzjah għall-gejt sabiħ li
hu għamel.

Inselli għalik,
Tieghek,
Joe Calleja,
Editur.

EDITORJAL (minn paġna 1)

Il-Bord Editorjali jilqa' bil-ferħ il-kummenti li għogbu jagħmel il-Ministru tagħna meta kien fostna fis-16 ta' Mejju, 1987. Huwa wiegħed lill-membri tal-Korp li hu lest jisma' lil kull membru tal-Korp u fl-istess nin lest li jgħin lil kull wiegħed minnhom u li lest biex jgħin-hom sabiex ikunu jistgħu jaqdu dmirhom aħjar. Sabiex dan ikun jista' jsir wiegħed ukoll li se jkollu ufficiċċju tiegħu fil-Kwartieri Ġenerali tal-Korp sabiex ikun viċin tagħna u b'hekk ikun fil-qrib biex jisma' l-fehmiet u l-ilmenti tal-membri tal-Korp. Huwa talab biss lealtà lejn il-gurament kif ukoll lejn il-Kostituzzjoni u lejn il-poplu Malti kollu.

F'isem il-membri tal-Korp aħna nawgurawlu suċċess fil-kariga l-gdida tiegħu u nassigurawh li dak li talab se jiġi mwettaq bl-akbar skruplu mill-membri tal-Korp kollu.

PROMOZZJONIJIET

Il-Bord Editorjali jinnota wkoll bi pjaċir il-hatra l-gdida ta' Assistent Kummissarju fi hdan il-Korp liema hatra ingħatat lis-Sur Paul Attard. Is-Sur Attard għandu karriera twila ta' ftiit aktar minn 32-sena, eżatt mill-10 ta' Jannar, 1955. Aħna zguri li l-esperjenza tiegħu se sservi ta' gid kbir lill-Korp.

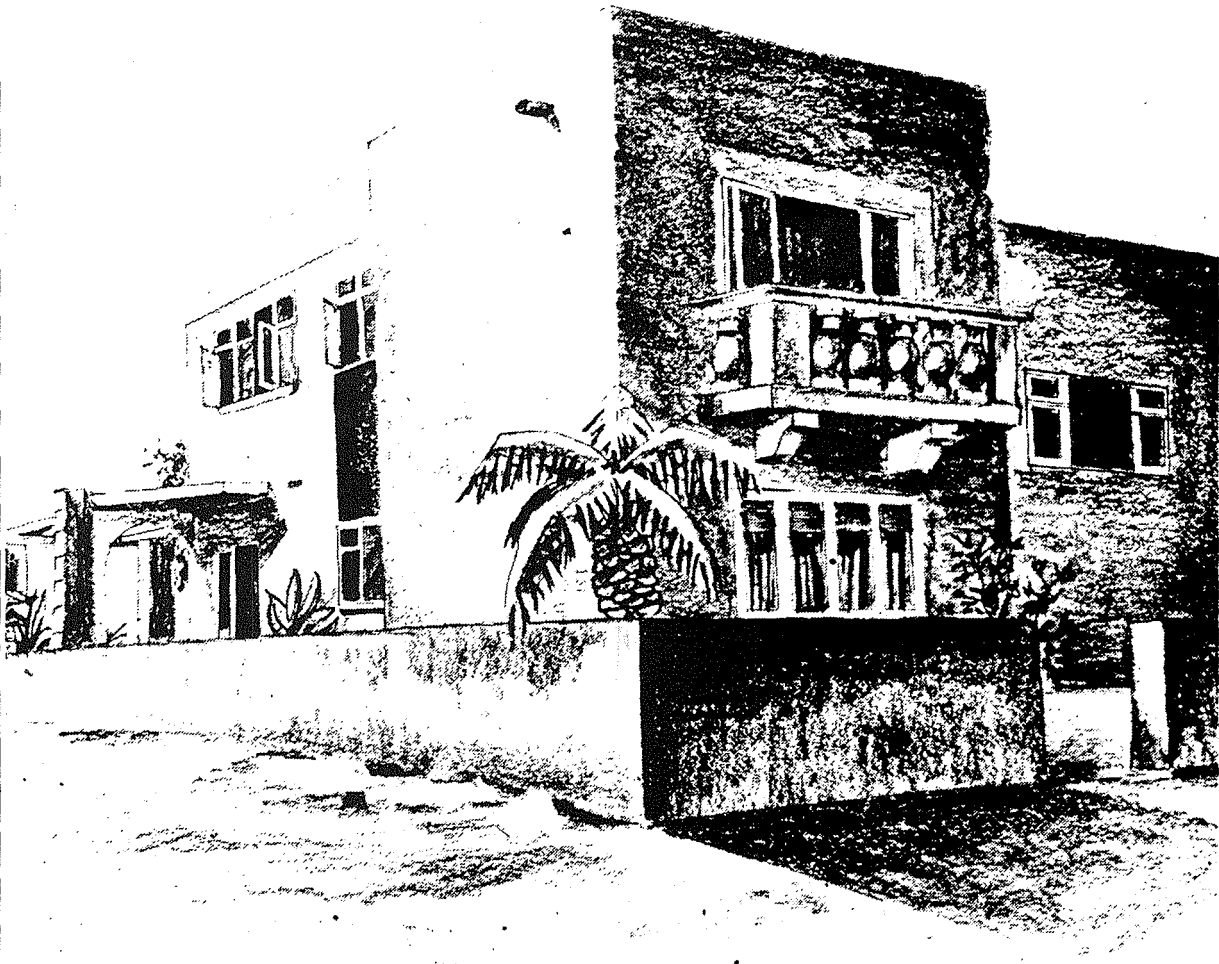
Bi pjaċir ukoll nilqgħu l-hatra tas-Sur Alfred Calleja bħala Sup-retendent fil-Korp tal-Pulizija.

F'dan l-għaxar anniversarju, il-Bord Editorjali jawgura l-isbaħ xewqat lill-membri tal-Korp u lill-familji tagħhom. Nawguraw ukoll suċċess kbir lill-Ministru l-gdid tagħna l-Hon. Dr. Gwido Demarco, kif ukoll lis-Sur Paul Attard u lis-Sur Alfred Calleja u lkoll inwegħduhom il-koperazzjoni tagħna.



Crosses the Atlantic via Satellite





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.



LOHOMBUS CORPORATION LIMITED

Development House, Floriana. Tel: 620412/3, 605013.

IL-VIČI PRIM MINISTRU U MINISTRU TA' L-INTERN L-ONOR. DR. GUIDO DEMARCO IKELLEM LILL-PULIZIJA

□ FIS-16 TA' MEJJU, 1987 il-viċi Ministru u Ministru ta' l-Intern l-avukat Guido De Marco kellem lill-membri kollha tal-Korp tal-Pulizija li kienu msejhin id-depot. Malli wasal id-depot il-viċi Prim Ministru baqa' nieżel fil-bitha tad-Dipartiment ta' l-Investigazzjoni Kriminali fejn sab jistennewh lill-membri tal-Korp, Spetturi, Supretendenti u uffiċjali oħra. Il-Ministru G. De Marco beda biex fisser il-politika li se jimxi biha u qal li l-Gvern jippretendi lealtà shiha minn kull membru tal-Korp.

Il-Viċi Prim Ministru qal li l-preżenza tiegħu fost il-membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija għandha s-sinifikat li l-Gvern Malti jhares lejn il-membri kollha tal-Korp bħala dawk in-nies dedikati li permezz tal-liġi u l-ordni jharsu l-liberajiet fundamentali tal-poplu.

Il-Korp tal-Pulizija mhux strument ta' oppressjoni iżda Korp li għandu jara li jkunu mharsin il-liġijiet tal-pajjiż, għax ahna lkoll servi tal-liġi biex nistgħu nkunu liberi.

Il-Pulizija għandha xogħol diffiċli u jagħmel żball kbir min jinterpreta l-ħidma tal-pulizija għall-harsien tal-liġi bħala xi forza li trid tnaqqas id-drittijiet taċ-ċittadin.

Il-Ministru ta' l-Intern qal li meta l-Pulizija taqdi dmirha skond il-Kostituzzjoni u l-liġijiet tal-pajjiż, ma tkun qed tnaqqas xejn mid-drittijiet taċ-ċittadini.

L-ewwel responsabilità tal-Korp tal-Pulizija.

Biex il-Korp tal-Pulizija jerga' jakkwista r-rispett tas-soċjetà kollha u l-membri tiegħu jkunu kburin bl-uniformi li jilbsu, hemm bżonn li l-membri kollha jifhmu li l-harsien tad-drittijiet fundamentali taċ-ċittadini hu l-ewwel responsabbiltà tal-Korp. Il-Pulizija ma tkunx qed taqdi dmirha sew jekk ma tftitix l-ewwel li tiddefendi d-drittijiet taċ-ċittadini.

Guido de Marco zied iġhid li hu l-impenn tal-Gvern Malti li l-Korp tal-Pulizija jkun l-ewwel sur tal-harsien tad-drittijiet fundamentali tal-bniedem.



Il-Viċi Prim Ministru l-Onor. Dr Guido Demarco waqt id-diskors tiegħu.

B'hekk biss il-Korp jista' jerga' jikseb ir-rispett ta' kulhadd.

Kull membru tal-Korp għandu dritt għall-fehma politika tiegħu. Għandu dritt ihaddan dik il-fehma. Iżda kull membru jrid joqgħod għad-doversi speċifiċi li tpoġġi fuqu l-Ordinanza tal-Puli-

zija. F'Malta m'hawnx Pulizija tar-Regim. M'hawnx Pulizija ta' xi partit politiku. Hawn Pulizija għas-servizz ta' kulhadd indipendentement mill-fehma politika.

Hu essenzjali li kulhadd jifhem li l-Gvern Malti, bi dritt jistenna lealtà shiha minn kull membru



Id-Deputat Kummissarju A. Mifsud Tommassi waqt id-diskors ta' merħba lill-Ministru ta' l-Intern l-Onor. Dr. Guido Demarco.

IL-VIČI PRIM MINISTRU U MINISTRU TA' L-INTERN DR. GUIDO DEMARCO IKELLEM LILL-PULIZIJA

tal-Korp u li kulhadd jaqdi dmiru fl-interess tan-nazzjon.

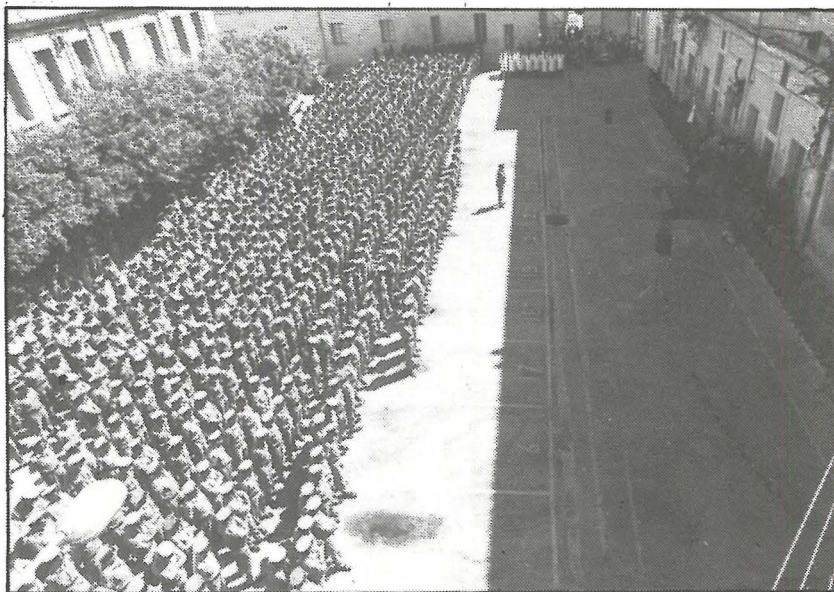
Il-Viči Prim Ministru žied ighid li l-Korp tal-Pulizija jrid ikun wiehed dinamiku. Kull membru tal-Korp għandu jiehu esperjenza fid-diversi taqsimiet tal-Korp.

Hu essenzjali li jkun hemm moviment li jassigura li l-Korp ikollu nies b'esperjenza fl-oqsma kollha tal-hidma tiegħu. Hu wiegħed li se jagħmel kulma jista', bl-għajjnuna ta' l-uffiċjali tal-Korp, li l-movimenti li jsiru fil-Korp ma johlqux tbatija bla bżonn lill-membri li jintlaqtu minnhom. M'hu se jsir ebda moviment fil-Korp li jagħmel hsara bla bżonn lill-individwu.

Jinħtieg li l-membri kollha tal-Korp jaħdmu flimkien u kulhadd jifhem li r-rikonċiljazzjoni nazzjonali li l-Gvern irid igib fil-pajjiż tkun riflessa wkoll fil-Korp tal-Pulizija.

Il-Ministru ta' l-Intern iddik-jara li jekk ikun ippruvat lisaru xi nuqqasijiet minn xi membru tal-Korp, hu min hu u għandu liema rank għandu, jittieħdu passi kontra tiegħu. Izda assigura li mhux se jittieħdu passi kontra xi hadd minhabba l-fehmiet politiċi tiegħu.

Hu nsista li l-għaqda fil-Korp hi essenzjali. Jekk kulhadd jifhem dan il-messaġġ ta' għaqda



Uffiċjali u Membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija jisimghu lill-Ministru ta' l-Intern l-Onor. Dr Guido Demarco.



Il-Viči Prim Ministru l-Onor Dr Guido Demarco jigi pprezentat bl-emblemi tal-Korp mid-Deputat Kummissarju A. Mifsud Tommasi.

MILL-ASSOĊJAZZJONI TAL-PULIZIJA

□ WARA li saru l-Elezzjonijiet Generali fil-pajjiż u gie mahtur Gvern ġdid bil-mod il-mod nerġghu nibdew bix-xogħol tagħna normali kif konna qabel. L-Assoċjazzjoni tal-Pulizija kienet hadmet fuq diversi talbiet li l-ghan tagħhom prinċipali kien it-titjib fil-kundizzjonijiet tax-xogħol tal-membri tagħha u fl-istess hin dan kellu jirrifletti billi l-korp isir aktar effiċjenti u b'hekk il-pubbliku jkun moqdi aħjar.

Kien saru diversi tentattivi sabiex dawn it-talbiet jiġu diskussi ma' l-oghla awtoritajiet iżda għal xi raġunijiet dawn ma kienu waslu sa fejn xtaqna aħna. Bil-hatra ta' Dr. Gwido Demarco bħala Ministru ta' l-Intern li jiġi responsabbli mill-Korp tal-Pulizija aħna ninsabu fiduċjuzi li t-talbiet pendenti li l-Assoċjazzjoni għandha quddiem l-Official Side ikunu jistgħu jiġu diskussi mal-Ministru responsabbli fejn aħna fiduċjuzi li l-Onorevoli Dr. Demarco lest li jiltaqa' magħna u anke jikkonsulta magħna f'dawk il-materji li jolqtu direttament il-kundizzjonijiet tax-xogħol tal-membri tagħna u fl-istess hin ikun jista' jinstab l-aħjar mod kif il-Korp tal-Pulizija jkun jista' jaqdi d-dmirijiet tiegħu sabiex ikun jista' jakkwista u jzid il-fiduċja tal-poplu kollu halli b'hekk inkunu nistgħu niftaħru li għandna Korp irrispettat minn kulhadd.

Hadna hafna pjaċir b'dak li qal il-Ministru Dr. Demarco meta ndirizza lill-membri kollha tal-Korp ftit wara l-hatra tiegħu bħala Ministru fejn qal li ser iżomm uffiċċju fil-bini tad-Depot sabiex ikun aktar qrib tagħna. Aħna dan il-pass napprezzawh hafna u nifhmu s-sinifikat tiegħu sew. Aħna perswazi li Dr. Demarco li hadem hafna fil-karriera brillanti tiegħu ta' Avukat fejn kellu diversi drabi jiltaqa' wiċċ imb' wiċċ ma' diversi uffiċċjali kif ukoll membri oħra tal-Korp u għalhekk jifhem hafna fid-diversi problemi li l-membri tal-Korp ta' kuljum jiltaqgħu magħhom. Bhal ma wiegħed li lest li jagħti l-attenzjoni tiegħu għall-ilmenti tagħna aħna min-naha ta' l-Assoċjazzjoni tal-Pulizija lesti nwiegħdu li nassistuh fix-xogħol il-ġdid tiegħu u li naghmlu hilitna kollha sabiex naghmlu l-Korp tal-Pulizija ta' Malta wiehed li jagħmel unur lil kull Membru li jservi fih.

L-Assoċjazzjoni tixtieq tifrah

Rapport mis-Surgent

649 M. SALIBA

Segretarju,
Assoċjazzjoni tal-Pulizija

lis-Sur Paul Attard għal hatra tiegħu bħala Assistent Kummissarju u lis-Sur Alfred Calleja għall-kariga tiegħu ta' Supreten-

dent fil-Korp. Nawguraw lil dawn suċċess fil-kariga ġdida tagħhom u nwegħduhom il-koperazzjoni kollha tagħna.

IL-VIĊI PRIM MINISTRU U MINISTRU TA' L-INTERN DR. GUIDO DEMARCO IKELLEM LILL-PULIZIJA

Ikompli minn paġna 4

fil-Korp, ta' dedikazzjoni u lealtà, kull membru tal-Korp għandu postu u għandu futur fil-Korp.

Billi l-Korp tal-Pulizija hu wiehed dinamiku, irid ikompli jkun modernizzat biex il-Pulizija tkun tista' tiggieled aħjar il-kriminalità li hawn fil-pajjiż.

Il-Gvern għalhekk se jagħmel kulma jista' biex il-Korp ikollu Akkademja li fiha l-membri kollha jingħataw taħriġ Prattiku u fil-liġi biex ikunu jistgħu jaqdu dmirhom aħjar.

Gudio de Marco wiegħed lill-membri tal-Korp li hu jkun lest jisma' lil kull wiehed minnhom u lest ighinohom biex ikunu jistgħu jaqdu dmirhom aħjar. Il-poplu jistenna l-mirakli u l-impossibbli mill-Pulizija u dan m'għandux dritt għalih. Iżda dak li hu possibbli li jsir, il-Pulizija trid tagħmlu u tagħmlu tajjeb.

Hu qal li kien jaf hafna membri tal-Korp mill-Viċin. Lill-fizzjali tal-Korp jafhom kwazi kollha fuq bażi personali. Jaf kull wiehed minnhom xi jsarraff u jaf id-diffikultajiet li jiltaqgħu magħhom u l-klima diffiċli li jridu jahdmu fiha huma u li qed ighixu fiha l-familji tagħhom.

Il-Viċi Prim Ministru sahaq dwar il-ftieġa li l-Pulizija fil-qadi tad-doveri tagħha, anke jekk trid tarresta lil xi hadd jew tagħmel tfixxija x'imkien, tuża stil u metodu li ma jurtawx u li jagħ-

mli isem tajjeb lill-Korp.

Hu qal li se jkollu uffiċċju fid-depot tal-Pulizija biex ikun viċin il-Pulizija, biex ikun jista' jisma' l-fehmiet u l-ilmenti tagħhom. Mingħand kull wiehed minnhom, hu jistenna biss lealtà lejn il-gurament li hadu, lejn il-Konstituzzjoni u lejn il-poplu Malti.

Qabel id-diskors tal-Viċi P.M. sar diskors qasir ta' merħba, mid-Deputat Kummissarju Mifsud Tommasi li qal lil-aktar haġa li toltok fil-Ministru de Marco, li hu responsabbli għall-Pulizija, hi l-kapaċità u d-dedikazzjoni tiegħu lejn il-kawza tal-klijent tiegħu kien min kien.

Hu qal li de Marco għandu tattika meraviljuża u deportament sinjorili li jwassluh fen irid bla ma jurta lil hadd. Hu awguralu li fix-xogħol ġdid u diffiċli li daħal għalih jibqgħu jibbrillaw dawn il-kwalitajiet għall-ġid tal-pajjiż u f'isem il-membri kollha tal-Korp wiegħdu xogħol onest, leali u kontinwu.

Fi tmiem id-diskors tiegħu, il-Viċi Prim Ministru kien preżentat b'bukkett fjuri għan-nom, tal-Pulizija nisa, bukkett iehor għan-nom tal-membri tal-Korp u emblemi tal-Korp mid-Deputat Kummissarju. Wara, hu żar l-"Officers Mess" fejn iltaqa' mal-fizzjali u aktar tard l-"Other Ranks Mess" fejn iltaqa' mal-pulizija.

"IL-PULIZIJA" GHALQET GHAXAR SNIN

*Mill-
Kavallier
Joseph Galea*

• META wiehed jaghlaq sninu, donnu minghajr ma jkun irid, inaqgas nitfa snin milli jkollu, biex bhalikieku jinsa' li ghattiet sena ohra minn hajtu. Ghal kuntrarju, it-tfal biex ihalluhom jidhlu t-Talkies, jew postijiet pubblici ohra, minn rajhom ukoll, izidu ma kemm ghandhom zmien.

Mawra sal-Muzej ta' l-Arkeologija, fil-Berga tal-Kavallieri, donnok dhalt fil-medda taz-zmien, tinsa' l-prezent u thalli lil fantasija tieghek timrah fiz-zmien. Lc-caqquf, il-garrar tal-fuhhar, u affarijiet sbieh ohra, li jespandu bejn il-hames sena qabel Kristu sa zmien ir-Rumani, dwar mitejn sena wara l-fidwa tal-bniedem, jixhdu li mal-bidla taz-zmien jinbidel ukoll il-bniedem u d-drawwiet kollha li lahaq sawwar.

Il-gurnalizmu f'Malta twieled il-bierah: l-ewwel gazzetta li qatt harget fl-idejn tal-poplu, kienet dik li bdew jistampaw il-Francizi fiz-zmien qasir li kienu jahkm u l-gzejjer taghna. Il-Journal de Malte damm johrog ghaxar numri biss, billi l-Maltin u l-Inglizi kienu qed jimblokkawhom gewwa s-swar tal-Belt. Qatt qabel, il-gzejjer Maltin, ma kellhom gazzetti, u kien ikunu soggetti ghal taghrif minn fomm ghal fomm, li bosta drabi fl-ahhar kien jintilef u jinbidel.

Meta l-gzejjer, imbgħad, bidlu ghal darb'ohra l-bandiera, u



daħlu jagħmlu sehem mill-Imperu Inqliż, saret bidla ġmielha: beda l-kummerè liberu, u l-poplu kien infatam minn dik ir-raqda fil-fond taz-zmien.

Fl-ewwel snin tal-Inglizi, zmien hekk imsejjaħ interregnum 1800-1813, mill-istamperija tal-Gvern, ta kultant, kienet toħrog biċċa gazzetta bl-aħbarijiet tal-gwerra, bir-rebħiet, u xi bandu mill-Kummissarju Civili. Dawn l-ewwel gazzetti kienu 'Il Foglio d'Avvisi', 'Il Cartaginese', 'l'Argo', u laħqu ħargu ftit numri.

Ta kultant kienet toħrog ukoll gazzetta straordinarja.

Imbgħad kien wasal hawn wiehed Taljan u ġie nkarigat li jibda johrog 'Gazzetta del Governo', li baqgħet toħrog sal-lum, għalkemm qabel kienet bit-Taljan, imbgħad bl-Ingliz u bit-Taljan, u zmien wara bl-Ingliz u bil-Malti, kif għadha sal-lum.

Il-gurnalizmu proprju nistgħu ngħidu li beda wara l-migja tar-Regina Adelaide, l-armila ta' William IV, ir-Re tal-Ingilterra. Imbgħad bdew jaslu hawn bosta rifugjati Taljani li bdew johorgu gazzetti ta' fehmiet differenti bejniethom.

Wara li Malta hadet is-Self Government, bdew johorgu gazzetti ohra, l-aktar politiċi, u kultant kien johrog 'magazine' għal xi okkażjoni mhix tas-soltu.

Minn l-ahhar gwerra l-hawn l-istampa kibret ġmielha, u

l-għadd ta' kotba, gazzetti, 'magazines', u 'brochures', tant li l-ixkaffi tal-Biblijoteka saru zghar wisq għalihom.

Għalhekk kien jixraq ukoll il-Korp tal-Pulizija jkollu wkoll il-'Magazine', kemm biex jitqas-sam fost il-membri attwali tal-Korp, u sew biex jingħata lill-membri pensjonanti tal-Korp, biex wara li jkunu taw servizz lill-Korp, jibqgħu miżmuma a currant b'dak li għadu jsir il-Korp. Il-'Magazine', barra milli jkun fih aħbarijiet tal-Korp, il-grajja tal-Korp mal-milja taz-zmien, taghrif dwar storja, xjenza, u taghrif generali iggeded tifikiriet lil dawk li kellhom sehem fihom.

X'ifisser il-'Magazine Il-Pulizija?'

Għaxar snin xogħol fuq l-iskrivaniya ta' min ihejji r-rivista: l-istinkar u t-talb mistħi sabiex jingabru r-reklami, il-wegħdier tal-kittieba li bosta drabi jhallu għall-ahhar wisq ma jwasslu kit-bithom għand l-Editor, il-'proof-reading' tal-bozzi tal-'Magazine' li trid toħrog ghajnejk sew biex tilmah zball ta' ittra, jew nuqqas ta' virgola.

Rivisti bħal "Il-Pulizija" ma kienx hawn fl-imghoddi, u llum thabbatha ma' l-aqwa 'magazines' barranin

THE HISTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHY

By MARIO SCHEMBRI

PART 9

BACK PROJECTION TELEVISION

The professional EIDISPHUR system manages to project an image 3600 lux either colour and black and white; because it does not rely on a Cathode Ray Tube as the illuminating force. Instead a Xenon arc lamp (as the cinematograph projectors). Light is transmitted through 'light valve'. This is essentially a very thin layer of oil over a mirrored surfaced. The oil is bombarded by an electron beam from a Cathode Ray Tube, which deforms it. Allowing light from the arc lamps to pass through the projected on the screen. For black and white system a single Xenon lamp and light valve is used.

But for colour systems three beams are filtered to give the Red, the Blue and the Green images.

COMPLETE UNITS

There are complete units incorporating a projector and screen in a single housing as well as a television tuner unit. All you need is an antenna and mains plug. The maximum brightness of about 50 lux is possible, so it is feasible to watch in subdued light. Three internal SCHMIDT tubes are employed, along with a building convergence test circuit. A cross of Red, Blue and Green lines projected into the screen. If convergence is correct a white image appears with no coloured fringes. The build-in loud speakers are excellent.

Future developments is the flat screen television as being developed by Sinclair Televisions.

However the Video Tape Recorded did not appear on the market for another fifteen years. The VTR was only being engaged in Television Studios and Film sets.

The Video craze really started in 1972. The Philips company (UK), put out the first VTR, costing £50 sterling, with a black & white output only. Japanese products made their appearance

in 1974 and since then dominated the field with more than 92.99 % of the world market.

Video filming in Police work comprises in the Scene of the Crime, such as homicides, post mortems, suicides, bomb explosions, sports or political crowd control, it can be used as tuition for lecture purposes, to fight crime by means of surveillance and to keep record of all major crimes or other activities on film.

VIDEO DISCS

The video disc is always pre-recorded. It's only advantage over the Video Cassette Recorded is that it can be frozen at any point without scraping or scratching of the reading head and wearing out the tape as in the case of the normal VCR. The other advantage is the small space it takes to store itself.

The Laser scans the disc's micro cells with a beam of light which passes through the disc and is picked up by the reading head located on the other side.

UNDER-WATER PHOTOGRAPHY

The deep blue waters fascinated man since the early times, but it wasn't till the late 19th. century, that the first attempt was made.

It was in January, 1892 that Louis Boutan, a French marine geologist. He tried to produce underwater photographs for the first time. For his courageous attempt this little French inventor devised a pressure-compensating ballon and to it he attached a large water-tight housing made of copper and steel. Inside the housing was a 5 x 7 inch wet plate camera, working on one exposure per dive.

The whole contraption weighed over 400 lbs, when submerged. With the aid of a wooden barrel hooked at the top of the housing gave an extra buoyancy, thus rendering it manoeuvrable. Each frame took over half an hour to expose. Not



*Underwater Photography
... challenge met.*

happy with his first experiments. He soon realised the lack of light down below the surface especially down at the deep. So, he thought about how to produce some sort of artificial light. In 1895, Boutan produced the first underwater flashgun. He kept a small flame in a glass dome energised by air from an auxiliary barrel. When he wanted a flash of bright light he blew powdered magnesium onto the ignited light. In 1897, André Caufour invented the electric finalment flash-gun. By so this enabled Boutan to produce sharp exposures with a 10 x 8 inch camera but only in shallow waters. Two years later he had shot the first deeper than 150 feet.

In 1900, J.E. Williamson filmed the amazing and the beauty of the underwater world, for the first time with his underwater cinematography camera, when inspired by L. Houtan himself.

In 1925 the first colour underwater photographs were produced and in 1934, another Frenchman Jean LePrier invented the first underwater camera. In the same year William Beabe took photographs almost a thousand meters under water.

Thanks to Boutan, Coufour, Beabe and Le Frier; it wasn't for these people, underwater photography would not be what is today. It was the little French Louis Boutan who started all. No wonder he is known as the father of under-water photography.

END OF SERIES



FIREARMS

By

P.S. 1315

E. SAMMUT

(BALLISTICS UNIT)

PART 5

BRITISH GOVERNMENT MODELS – MARKS I-VI

• **DESPITE** the variety of models which Webley's produced throughout the last decades of the nineteenth century, Henry Webley realised that the best basis for the contracts. For this reason, he spent some effort in designing carefully-made weapons whose parts were completely inter-changeable. This was an obvious requirement for military revolvers for which, spare parts were held centrally and whose repair had to be undertaken quickly and in distant parts of the world. The civilian owner not only treated his weapon with rather more consideration than the average soldier, but he could also usually return it to the factory for overhaul or repair; it could therefore incorporate frequent modifications, and if necessary, could be individually assembled and fitted. Not so the military weapons, which had to be even more alike.

In 1880, the British government accepted the Enfield revolver, in both Marks I and II, but this was not a satisfactory weapon and the search was continued for a better one. By 1886, the choice had narrowed to either the break-action Smith & Wesson or a new Webley. After detailed trials, the Webley was accepted in July 1887. The pattern of this revolver has differed in only minor respects from the day of its acceptance until now, for it is still to be found in service in small numbers, in British forces today.

One cannot say that the Service Webley revolvers have not had their share of criticism throughout this long period of use, and it has to be agreed that many of them have been heavy, difficult to hold, and relatively clumsy in use, the more so when compared to modern side-arms. But they have rarely, if ever, been beaten for reliability, robustness, and resistance to neglect. Much of the latter-day criticism refers to the comparative ineffectiveness of the .38 calibre round, which is not by any means a fault of the weapon.

The principal features of the government revolvers can best be summarized as:-

A strong and completely reliable breech fastening.

A good trigger and cocking ac-

tion.

A cylinder capable of being freed or locked as required.

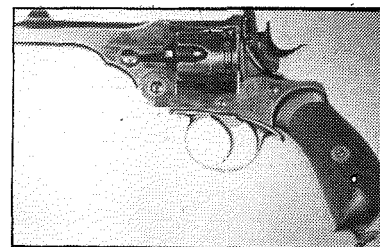
Good resistance to dirt and fouling.

WEBLEY MARK I, 1887

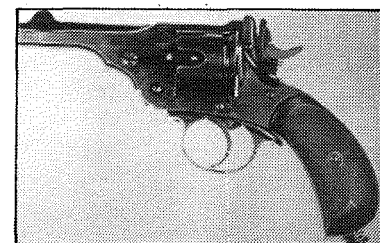
The weapon which won acceptance in 1887 was a six-chambered revolver of .442 calibre, fitted with a 4 inch barrel, and weighing 34 oz. In shape it was not markedly different from other army models made by the firm. The frame was much like the solid-frame Army Express models and so was the birds' head butt and the tail of the hammer. But the mechanism of the lock was reduced to five main parts; the hammer, the lifter, the trigger, the mainspring auxiliary and the mainspring. The mainspring functioned the entire lock action, a notable introduction, since this dispensed with at least five separate parts, all small, and complicated to machine and fit.

The cylinder could revolve freely if required, and its easy rotation was carefully checked on manufacture. The trigger pull on single-action was 6-8 lb, and on double action 12-15 il. Sights were fixed, the backsight being an open 'Buckhorn' notch.

The entire barrel and lug was



Webley .455 Mk. 1



Webley .455 Mk. 2

machined from the solid, and the rifling was the then fashionable Metford form.

The butt grips were a departure from tradition, and were made from artificial materials instead of wood. The specification called for black Vulcanite, and the two grips were secured by a single screw. Another feature of the Mark I, was the shield on the standing breech. After some experience, it was discovered that there was erosion of the firing hole, and the shield was made detachable so that it could be renewed when worn. This was done by locating the shield with horizontal dovetails and locking it with a screw, and the change was deemed sufficient to designate the model Mark I*. The addition of stars to a model number has been a peculiarly British habit, adopted also among the Dominion countries, to indicate a minor change in the design, which was not such as to warrant

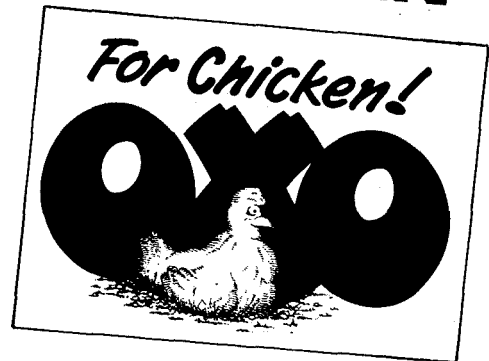
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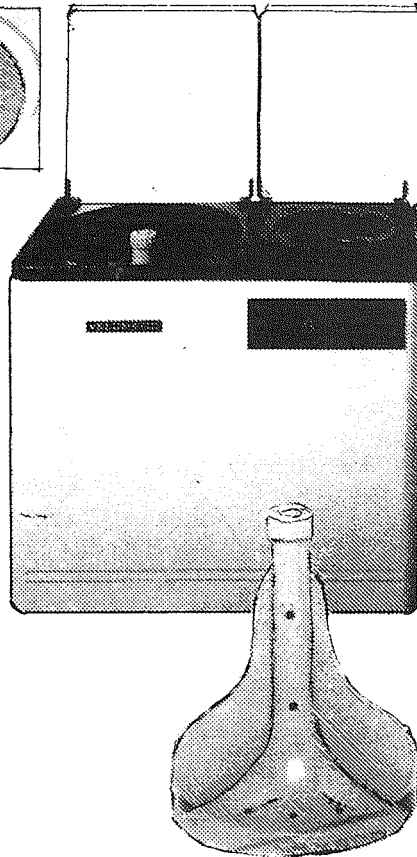
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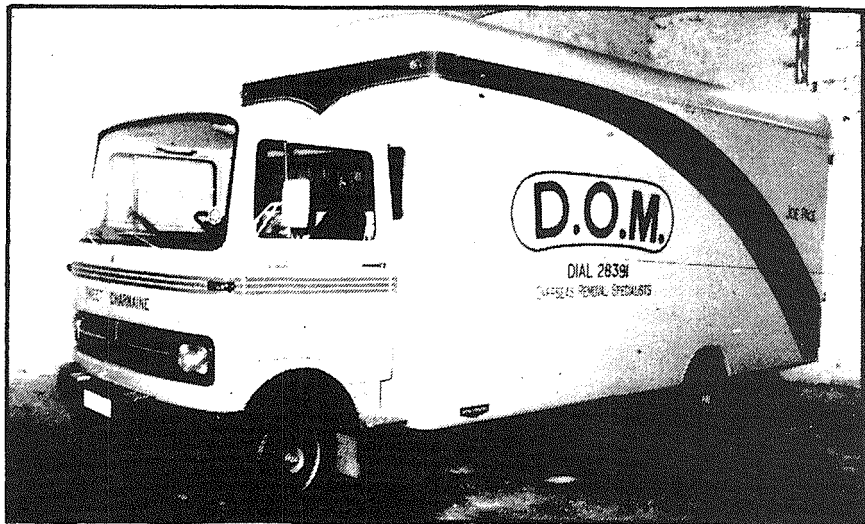
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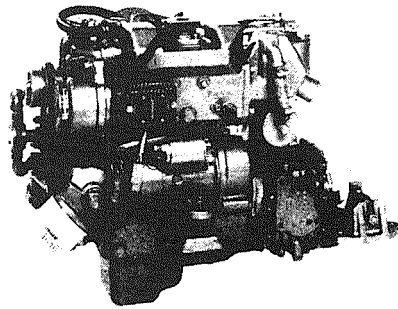
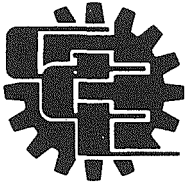
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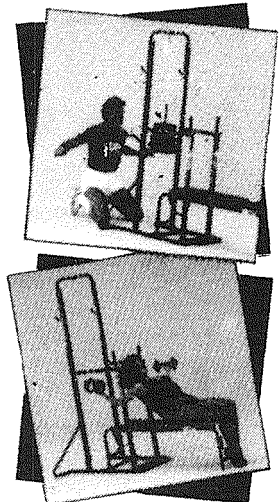
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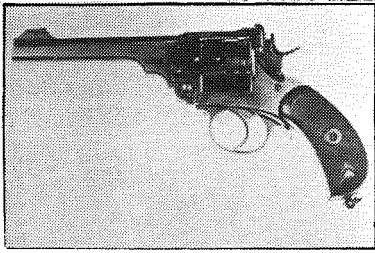
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*Webley .455 Mk.3***

a completely new Model number. In other words, a half change. However, there have been several cases where a model ended up with an accumulation of stars, and this makes for subsequent difficulty in identification.

Within the Mark I designation, there were alternative calibres, and the revolver was produced in .476 and .455 as well as .442.

The Mark I was a great success and attracted a good deal of favourable comment both from the military users and from the civilian press.

WEBLEY MARK II, 1894

By 1894, there had been an accumulation of minor changes to the Mark I, to warrant the issue of another Mark. The changes had been the shield which was incorporated in the Mark I*, a new hammer with a larger spur to permit cocking while wearing gloves, and a small change to the barrel catch. The resulting revolver is quite attractive in appearance with a smooth curve running down from the barrel catch, around the back of the butt and finishing at the toe. Production dates for these early government revolvers are not easy to determine exactly, and there is some evidence to show that the introduction of a new Mark did not necessarily halt the production of the earlier one. It may be that specific contracts were allowed to run out, in which case, there must have been occasions when two different marks were in manufacture at the same time. In the case of Mark II, there are some revolvers remaining today which were made in 1900, three for four years after the Mark III has been introduced.

WEBLEY MARK III, 1897

The Enfield Mark II revolver

IL-PULIZIJA – Mejju-Gunju 1987

FIREARMS

was declared obsolete in 1894 and production ceased in that year. Webley therefore had the complete production service revolvers and the Mark III was accepted in October, 1897. It was identical with the Mark II in all general respects, including the frame, calibre and barrel length, the change was in the cylinder and extractor mechanism which was adopted from the W.G. 1892 Model. This gave a more satisfactory cylinder release and less friction when the cylinder was rotating, and a good deal of design effort went into this aspect of friction reduction in the various models and marks of early Webleys.

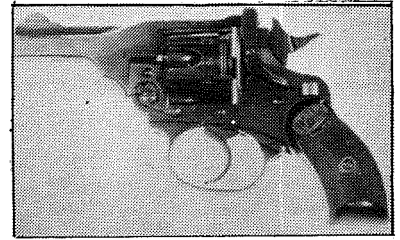
Lest it should be thought that the Mark III closely resembled the 1892 Army Model, it may be appropriate to bring out the major differences. The first is the length of the barrel; on the 1892 Model it is 6 inches, whereas on the Mark III it is 4 inches, and has a distinctive stubby look. The butt of the Army Model curves much more sharply, and finally, the foresights are quite different. The Mark III has the rounded version which was fitted to all the government Marks, whereas the Army Model has the earlier angular blade set on a flat hump.

Production of the Mark III continued for some years after the Mark IV appeared, and certainly through the Boer War.

WEBLEY MARK IV, 1899

The Mark IV was the first government model to chambered for the .455 only. The previous alternatives were now dropped completely, and until 1932 there was only one military revolver calibre. The choice of such a large bore was due to the army's experience in colonial wars throughout the Empire and a resulting belief that a soldier needed a man-stopping bullet when faced with a determined enemy. The American Army had come to the same conclusion in the Spanish War of 1898, and had opted for the same large type of bullet.

The Mark IV is usually known



Webley .38 Mk. 4 with Safety Catch and 3-inch Barrell.

as the 'Boer War Model', because its introduction coincided with the start of that war, and many volunteer troops were armed with it. Apart from the calibre change, there are few differences from the Mark III, though the hammer spur was reduced in thickness, for what reason is not known. There were several barrel lengths, 6 inches, 5 inches, 4 inches and 3 inches, but the great majority were produced in the standard 4 inches.

This excellent revolver continued in production without any modification until 1913, fair proof that the design was right at the beginning.

WEBLEY MARK V, 1913

This was a short lived model, accepted in late 1912, and scarcely differing in any feature from the Mark IV. The barrel was standardized at 4 inches, though there are records of some being made in 6 inches. Production was terminated in 1915, when the Mark VI was adopted.

WEBLEY MARK VI, 1915

The Mark VI was approved for British service in May 1915, and orders were placed immediately for maximum production from the Webley factory. It is likely that this production quickly became of the order of 2,500 a week for the next three years, and many of these revolvers survived the war. The differences from the Marks V and IV were not great. The shape of the butt was changed once again, for the last time as it was to turn out, to a broad slightly-flares pattern, very much like that on the Wilkenson-Webley's of 1905 and 1911.

Another change was that the foresight once more became a

Continued on page 22

IT-TABIB RUŻAR BRIFFA

(1906-1963)

□ IT-TABIB Rużar Briffa twieled fil-belt Valletta nhar is-16 ta' Jannar, 1906.

Iż-żgħażuġ Briffa ha l-edukazzjoni tiegħu fil-Liċeo tal-Belt Valletta fejn wara daħal l-Università Rjali ta' Malta minn fejn, fl-1928 iggradwa fil-B. Pharm u B.Sc. u sar Tabib fl-1931.

Rużar Briffa huwa aktar maghruf bħala poeta. Fl-età ta' 18-il sena ippubblika l-“Gens il-Malti” – poezija patrijottika fejn fiha juri l-imhabba tremenda lejn art twelidu.

Barra minn hekk Rużar kiteb aktar xoghlijiet ta' din ix-xorta bil-Malti, liema xoghlijiet ġew mahruġa fi ktieb fl-1963 bl-isem ta' ‘Poeziji’. Silezzjoni ta' poeziji tiegħu ġew maqlubha u ppublikati f'antologiji bil-Franċiż, Inġliż u Taljan.

Bħala promotur tal-lingwa u letteratura Maltija hu kien kofundatur mat-Tabib Ġużè Bonnici, ta' l-Għaqda Universitarja – Għaqda Kittieba tal-malti,

fl-1931. Huwa kien ukoll l-ewwel editur ta' “Lehen il-Malti”, l-organu uffiċjali tas-soċjetà tal-Kittieba Maltin.

Fl-1931 rebaħ ‘scholarship’ – ‘Strachan Travelling Scholarship’ li pprovdieh b'opportunità biex ha kors post graduate fl-Istitut tad-Dermatologija fl-isptar St. Thomas ta' Londra. Wara dan mar l-India fejn attenda fil-Calcutta School tal-mard tropikali u pprattika wkoll fil-poliklinika go Ruma, għall-mard tal-gilda.

Meta Rużar Briffa irritorna lejn Malta fl-1932 ġie mahtur ‘Senior Houseman’ fis-Sezzjoni tad-Dermatologija fl-isptar Centrali fil-Furjana, fejn ukoll fl-istess sena ġie mahtur bħala lecturer fl-Università ta' Malta, fejn fl-1951 sar il-kap tad-Dermatologija.

Rużar Briffa halla din id-dinja fit-22 ta' Frar 1963.



Rużar Briffa

NICOLO ISOURD (1775-1818)

Nicolo' Isouard twieled f'Haż Żebbuġ nhar it-30 ta' Mejju 1775, bin Fortunatu, neguzjant rispettabbli u Marija Helena, xebba Lombard Rigord.

Ftit li xejn huwa maghruf dwar tfulitu. Fl-1790 Nicolo ntbagħat jistudja f'Akademja militari ‘Institution Berthaud’, f'Parigi, imma t-taqlib rivoluzzjonarju ma



Nicolo Isouard

halliehx ikompli bl-istudji tiegħu.

Mal-wasla tiegħu lura Malta, Nicolo fittex l-edukazzjoni mużikali tiegħu taht is-surmastrijiet Don Michelangelo Vella u Fransesco Azzopardi, naturalment kontra x-xewqa ta' missieru. Huwa rċieva aktar struzzjonijiet mużikali mingħand Mro Amendola f'Palermo u Pier Alessandro Guglielmi u Nicolo Sala f'Napli. Hawahekk Nicolo' ġie mdahhal f'kuntatt mal-kurrenti tal-mużika kontemporanja ta' dak iż-żmien.

L-ewwel opra ta' Nicolo Isouard – ‘L'Avviso Ai Muritati’ li rat il-premiere tagħha go Firenze fl-1794 ma tantx intlaqqgħet b'suċċess. It-tieni opra tiegħu ‘Artasorso’, li rat il-bidu tagħha f'leghorn aktar tard dik is-sena kellha ferm aktar suċċess

mill-ewwel waħda.

Fl-1796 il-Gran Mastru De Rohan hatru bħala l-ewwel organista tal-Kattidral ta' San Ġwann u aktar tard bħala ‘Maestro di Capella’.

Matul il-hakma Franċiża f'Malta, Nicolo' ġie nominat bħala Kummissarju tat-Teatru Manoel. Meta l-Franċiżi kellhom ihallu Malta fl-1800, Nicolo' telaq minn Malta u mar Parigi fejn iżzewweg lil Claudine Berthault. Hawnekk Nicolo' indjess mal-vjolinista Rudolphe Kreutzer li kien midhla ta' Bethoven.

Fl-1810 ikkompona l-kapularavur tiegħu ‘Cendrillon’, it-tieni opra fuq l-istorja ta' Cindirella.

Nicolo' miet fit-23 ta' Marzu 1818 u ndifen fil-ċ-ċimiterju ‘Place Lachaise’.

The correct handling of a motor cycle calls for a variety of mental and physical skills. By applying good techniques, a high degree of efficiency can be achieved in which rider and machine to form a relaxed but totally controlled team. The system of Motor Control described in this writing has been devised to provide a basis on which these good riding techniques can be built. It is designed as a drill, to be put into practice whenever a rider is approaching any hazard or set of circumstances which will require an alteration of speed or course.

THE SYSTEM OF MOTOR CYCLE CONTROL

Each feature of the system should be taken in sequence as follows:

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Look behind, directly or in the mirror and give a deviation signal if necessary. Place the machine in its correct position for negotiating the hazard, signalling your intention before you do.

2. REAR OBSERVATION, SIGNALS AND BRAKES

Before braking, look behind again and give a slow down or deviation signal or both if necessary. This is to inform other traffic of your intention and to ensure a safe speed of approach to the hazard.

3. GEAR

If necessary, change gear to match your speed.

4. REAR OBSERVATION AND SIGNAL

Look behind again before considering a further deviation signal to inform following and approaching traffic of your intentions.

5. HORN

If necessary, to warn others of your approach (they may not have seen you or be out of your view).

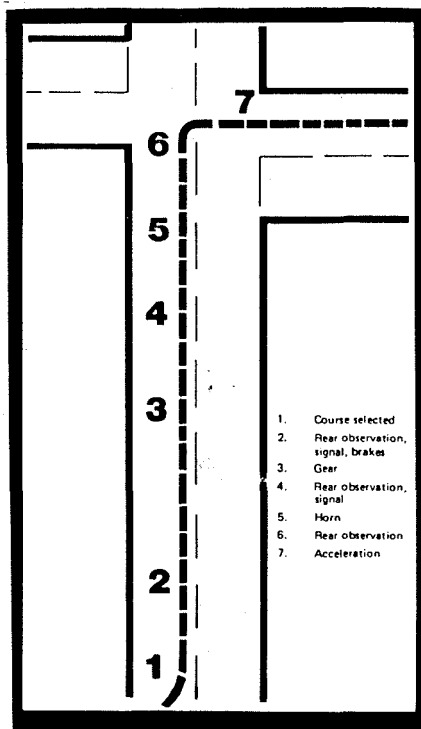
6. REAR OBSERVATION

The Life Saver! Always take a last look behind before you commence your turn to make sure that following traffic has reacted correctly to your signals.

7. ACCELERATION

To leave the hazard safely, taking into account road surface and traffic conditions.

The diagram shows the correct course for turning right at a corner and the movements necessary to ensure that the manoeuvre is



Using the system on a Right Turn.

carried out safely. It must be understood that the point at which the various actions commence will be determined by the speed of your approach.

1. This is the correct course for a road of normal width. (On a narrow road with traffic approaching, the course would be closer to the nearside kerb). This course must only be taken after checking behind and, if necessary, giving a signal of your intention to pull to the crown of the road.

2. This is a further rear observation followed, if necessary, by signals advising your intention to slow down or deviate or both. If necessary breaking is commenced, the

degree of which will depend upon your assessment of the corners.

3. Here the correct gear is engaged.

4. Another check behind is made and if necessary a signal given of your intention to turn.

5. A horn warning of approach is given if necessary. This is only if the circumstances warrant it, bearing in mind that using the horn in no way relieves the rider of the responsibility of taking every other safety precaution.

The point has now been reached where, provided the sequence of actions has been commenced in good time, the machine is in the right place and is travelling at the right speed with the right gear engaged.

6. Before turning, a last rear observation to ensure that it is safe to turn, in case another vehicle is attempting to overtake. The turn should now be negotiated at an even speed.

7. Acceleration may be applied as soon as the machine is again travelling on a straight course (point 7 in the Diagram).

There are three types of acceleration:

1. **Delicate** – Use where the camber is adverse or where the surface is loose, greasy, highly polished or covered with leaves.

2. **Normal** – Use when the machine is again travelling on a straight course, on a good road surface.

3. **Firm** – Use to accelerate rapidly on a straight course out of a zone of danger... This system of Motor Cycle Control can be applied at all hazards, some of which will call for the application of the whole of the system, others for only a part of it.

RIDING HINTS

Thinking Distance – the distance travelled between the moment the rider sees the need for action and the moment he takes that action. This will vary in accordance with: –

- 1) the speed of the machine;
- 2) the mental and physical condition of the rider;
- 3) the degree of concentration given to his riding.

CONCENTRATION – the full application of mind and body to a particular endeavour, to the

10 COMMANDMENTS OF MOTOR CYCLING

The system of Motor Cycle control

complete exclusion of everything not relevant to that endeavour.

ACCELERATION SENSE – the ability to vary the speed of the machine according to existing road and traffic conditions when braking is not demanded.

PRINCIPLES OF CONCERNING (PSG)

1. Correct position of the machine on the approach (Position).

2. Correct choice of speed (Speed).

3. Correct gear for the speed (Gear).

These three principles will ensure that the machine will always be; On the near side of the road, able to remain there, capable of being stopped in the distance the rider can see to be clear.

RULES OF BRAKING

1. Brake only when straight and upright. Always brake in plenty of time.

2. Brake pressures should vary according to road surface conditions. Firm braking on course, dry roads, gentle braking on loose or slippery surfaces.

WATCH THE ROAD SURFACE

3. On long steep descents brake firmly on the straight sections. Rear braking only on the bends. Take a low gear at the start of the descent.

4. Avoid using the front brake when the machine is banked over, turning on wet cambered surfaces, or where the surface is slippery loose, greasy polished or leaf covered.

5. On good road surfaces, braking should be 75% front brake; 25% rear. On good wet surfaces this should be 50% front; 50% rear evenly distributed.

GOLDEN RULE OF SAFETY

Your machine should always be in the **RIGHT** place travelling at the **RIGHT** speed and with the **RIGHT** gear engaged.

1. KNOW THE HIGHWAY CODE BY HEART AND PRACTICE IT

The Highway Code is the road user's BIBLE – observing the code will make our roads safer and more pleasant for everyone. The Code contains rules for the guidance of all road users.

Ride to the Highway Code and you will ride safely and well.

2. CONCENTRATE AT ALL TIMES AND YOU WILL AVOID ACCIDENTS

Concentration is the key to good riding. Total concentration will ensure that no detail is missed which might indicate a possible hazard and thereby avoid an accident. Concentration also improves machine control.

Concentration assists anticipation.

3. THINK BEFORE ACTING

It is a fallacy to think a good rider rides automatically. It may appear so, but every bend, corner or other hazard is a problem overcome by concentration and thought. It becomes an art to ride well, carrying out every operation or manoeuvre in plenty of time.

Think ahead and avoid accidents.

4. EXERCISE RESTRAINT – 'HOLD BACK' WHEN NECESSARY

By exercising restraint and keeping your distance from vehicles you intend to overtake, you will not only ensure your own safety but avoid annoying other drivers by 'cutting it' too quickly.

A good rule to remember – whenever in doubt hold back.

5. RIDE WITH DELIBERATION – OVERTAKE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE

Good riding calls for quick and accurate decisions and executing them with deliberation. Overtaking must be carried out in a minimum of time so that the road is left clear for opposing or overtaking traffic. Think positively – act with deliberation.

Deliberation eliminates uncertainty.

6. USE SPEED INTELLIGENTLY – RIDE FAST ONLY IN THE RIGHT PLACES

A speed limit does not necessarily mean that it is safe to ride at that speed; it may in fact be dangerous in certain traffic conditions. At 60 mph a motor cycle travels 88 feet in one second. At least a second elapses between seeing an emergency and the actual application of the brakes.

Any fool can ride fast enough to be dangerous.

7. DEVELOP YOUR MOTOR CYCLE SENSE AND REDUCE WEAR AND TEAR TO A MINIMUM

Machine sympathy reduces wear and tear. It also adds to your safety by ensuring that you are in the right gear at the right time.

Good motor cycle sense increases the life of your machine.

8. USE THE HORN THOUGHTFULLY, GIVE PROPER SIGNALS, USE YOUR LIGHTS

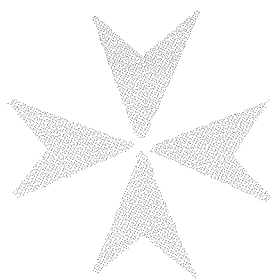
Aggressive use of the horn is as bad as insufficient use. Use the signals shown in the Highway Code. Use your dipped headlight at night, even on well-lit roads.

Give good signals – earn the praise of other road users.

9. BE SURE YOUR MOTOR CYCLE IS ROADWORTHY – KNOW ITS CAPABILITIES

Regular checks will prevent the use of a defective machine. On a

Continued on page 14



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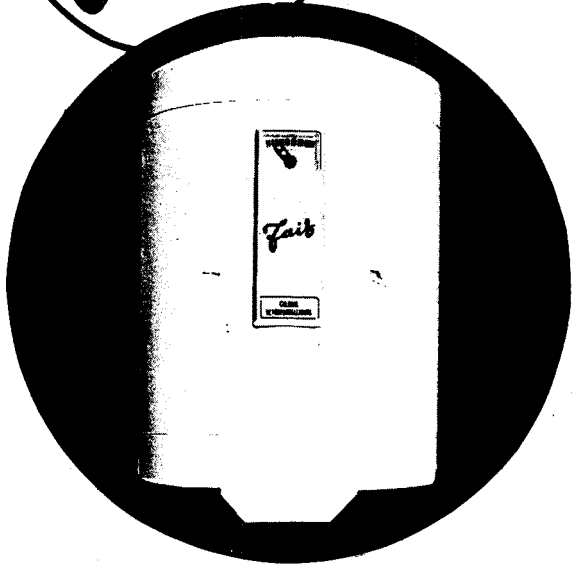


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DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRINK AND DRUGS

DRUGS

The Traffic Regulation Ordinance does not contain any definition of the term "drug" and it was only by Act XVII of 1974 that the term was incorporated in the drunken driving offence (albeit in the 1956 amendments to the Ordinance, during the debates in parliament, some members had advocated the introduction of the offence of driving under the influence of a drug; but these suggestions were not acted upon. (10)

Brownlie and Walls state that since ethanol (alcohol) is also scientifically speaking a drug it is unfortunate that the law has always put alcohol and drugs in separate categories. (11) However, as a practical distinction, while the meaning of alcohol is clear, a drug is mostly a pharmaceutical product taken for the relief of some specific ailment or complaint and is usually medically prescribed, or, it could be a pharmacologically active substance taken (often illegally) to relieve stress, or for "kicks". The World Health Organisation's expert Committee on Drug Dependence has defined a drug quite generally as "any substance that, when taken into a living organism, may modify one or more of its functions."

In England it has been held that (12) a drug means any medicament or medicine, something given to use, alleviate or assist an ailing body. Therefore a diabetic who took a wrong dose of insulin, thereby becoming incapable of proper control of a car could be charged with driving under the influence of a drug. In another case (13) the definition of a drug was broadened, without, it was said, any intention on the court's part to give an exhaustive construction of the word to include a substance taken into the body which was not a drink and not

taken as food and which affected the control of the human body. Accordingly the defendant who had inhaled toluene when glue sniffing was convicted of the offence under consideration. And rather improbable though it may seem, a man was convicted in December 1981 in Glasgow of driving under the influence of butane (petrol lighter fuel), for which he had acquired a taste, having started with petrol (Guardian, December 12, 1981). Therefore, in the U.K., a drug may also be a substance which adversely affects a human being who has no medical reason to take such substance.

Drugs may be divided into two broad categories (1) those prescribed or legitimately taken drugs which may of themselves impair driving, especially if misused, or exaggerate the effects of alcohol (e.g. tranquillisers, anti-depressants, anti-histamines, analgesics, hypnotics, sedatives, anaesthetics, stimulants, anti-convulsants) and (2) illicit drugs such as Cannabis, LSD, mescaline and a host of others.

MENS REA

In Australia in respect of a similarly worded provision to Maltese law, it has been held that "mens rea is not an element of the offence, i.e. no implication should be made that in order to commit the offence a driver must know that he is under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a drug or must intend to drive in that state. (19) Any such implication, it is said, would defeat the object of the offence because it is notorious that one of the effects of alcohol is not only to render a person incapable of driving properly a car but also to encourage him not to accept that he is in that condition. (20) It is not a

By

Dr FRANCO

BONDIN LL.D.

PART 2

defence for the driver to show that he was not aware, and was not negligent in being unaware of the fact that he was so much under the influence as to be incapable of exercising effective control. It has been said that the legislature is not concerned with the moral quality of the act but with the risk of injury to others. Consequently, it has been argued, that the offence would be reduced to absurdity if the prosecution had to prove mens rea or if the charge could be answered by showing that the defendant driver was too drunk to realise that he was incapable. As it is enough to substantiate the charge to see the offender move away from a stationary position, hence it is expected of the "reasonable man" that he would always form the conclusion that he was unfit to drive before setting his vehicle in motion.

Yet, according to Douglas Brown (21) there must be an element of doubt as to the "absolute" nature of the offence. Doctors are frequently at fault in failing to warn their patients that a particular drug is capable of affecting driving. It is a well known scientific fact that alcohol may exaggerate the effects of certain drugs. Thus, a drug may be prescribed by a competent doctor and taken by the patient who has no reason to believe that the drug will adversely affect his driving faculties — yet he suffers unexpected side effects of driving causing him to demonstrate lack of proper control. In such a case as the driver is not at fault it seems pointless to convict him of an offence. Indeed in a Canadian case (22) it was held that when a patient has taken a drug and is not aware of its effect on his mind, and he is not negligent, the statutory offence of driving while impaired by drugs is not committed. However, authority in England and Australia is contrary to this view.

TO BE CONTINUED



L-AKKWARJU

Kitba ta'
TARCISIO VELLA

L-EWWEL
PARTI

□ **NIXTIEQ** niġbed l-attenzjoni tal-qarrejja li ċertu kliem ikolli niktbu bil-lingwa Ingliża peress li ma tkunx teżisti kelma li tiddekrivi dak li nkun nixtieq nispejga.

F'dawn il-hargiet jiena ser nipprova nagħti xi informazzjoni fuq:

(a) Kif wiehed għandu jarma l-akkwarju;

(b) Kif wiehed għandu jiehu ħsiebu;

(c) X'tip ta' hut wiehed għandu jżomm fl-akkwarju;

(d) Informazzjoni fuq kif wiehed għandu jnissel minn diversi speci ta' hut, dawk li jissejhu 'Livebearers' u wkoll dawk li jissejhu 'Egglayers';

(e) X'tip ta' mard għandu wiehed jistenna li jkollu fl-akkwarju jekk ma jiġix mogħti l-attenzjoni meħtieġa;

(f) X'kura wiehed għandu jagħti jekk titfaċċa xi marda;

(g) Informazzjoni li l-qarrejja jkunu jixtiequ jaqraw;

(h) Xi informazzjoni li nista' niltaqa' magħha.

M'huwiex bil-fors linipprezenta l-artikli kif jidhru hawn fuq.

KIF WIEHED GħANDU JARMA L-AKKWARJU

L-ewwel haġa li wiehed għandu jiddeċiedi hija jekk sejjirx jixtri l-akkwarju lest jew inkella jarmahx huwa personali bil-mod il-mod. Tkuñ haġa sabiħa u wiehed iħossu kburi jekk bil-paċenzja kollha jarmah huwa. Jekk wiehed jiddeċiedi li jixtrih lest allura għandu joqgħod attent għall-qies li jagħżel biex ma jagħżlux bl-addoċċ. Trid issib il-qies li jkun addattat għall-kamra fejn ser tkun tpoġġih. Qies ta' akkwarju li jitpoġġa f'kamra ġewwa d-dar għandu jkun minn 500mm wiśa', 300mm fond u 300mm għoli sa 1000mm wiśa', 500mm fond u 500mm għoli. Jiddependi mill-kobor tal-kamra. Meta wiehed ikun sejjir iġorru mingħand talhanut għad-dar wiehed għandu

joqgħod attent li meta ser jitrasportah bil-karozza irid jagħmlu b'tali mod li ma jiċċaqlaqx ma' l-iskossi. Ikun aħjar jekk wiehed jippakkja b'xi ċraret fejn ikun qed iserrah fil-vojt. B'hekk jiżgura li jekk insuqu bl-attenzjoni nwassluh id-dar shiħ.

Haġa oħra li wiehed għandu jiddeċiedi minbarra l-qies hija l-post fejn sejjir ipoġġih. Wiehed irid ikun żgur li l-post li jagħżel ma jkunx post ta' xkiel. Irid ikun ċert ukoll li l-akkwarju ma jqegħduhx fejn ir-raggi tax-xemx taqa'

eżatt fuq il-ħgieġ ta' l-akkwarju. Għalkemm l-'algae' ma tagħmilx ħsara id-dehra ta' l-akkwarju tkun wahda maħmuġa. Żbalji bħal dawn jiġru ta' spiss speċjalment meta wiehed jixtri jew jarma akkwarju għall-ewwel darba. L-eċċitament li wiehed ikollu biex jarah lest armat u mimli bil-hut xi kultant inessih li hemm bżonn jippjana u jipprepara tajjeb.

Fil-harga li jmiss inkompli nagħti tagħrif ta' l-apparat li wiehed għandu bżonn biex jarma l-akkwarju.

10 COMMANDMENTS OF MOTOR CYCLING

Continued from page 12

strange machine, be familiar with its capabilities and controls before riding fast.

Motor cycle and rider must work together to ensure good riding.

10. PERFECT YOUR ROADCRAFT – ACKNOWLEDGE THE COURTESIES OF OTHER ROAD USERS

Good roadcraft not only prevents accidents but makes riding less tiring. Set an example to the other road users, be courteous and acknowledge their courtesies to you.

Courtesy is a great factor in road safety.

MOTOR CYCLE CONTROL

Each feature of the system should be taken in sequence as follows:

1. COURSE SELECTED

Look behind, directly or in the mirror and give a deviation signal if necessary. Place the machine in its correct position for negotiating the hazard, signalling your intention before you do so.

2. REAR OBSERVATION, SIGNALS AND BRAKES

Before braking, look behind again and give a slow down or deviation signal or both if necessary (use trafficator if fitted). This is to inform other traffic of your intention and to ensure a safe speed of approach to the hazard.

3. GEAR

If necessary, change gear to match your speed.

4. REAR OBSERVATION AND SIGNAL

Look behind again before considering a further deviation signal to inform following and approaching traffic of your intentions.

5. HORN

If necessary, to warn others of your approach (they may not have seen you or be out of your view).

6. REAR OBSERVATION

The Life Saver! Always take a last look behind before you commence your turn to make sure that following traffic has reacted correctly to your signals.

7. ACCELERATION

To leave the hazard safely, taking into account road surface and traffic conditions.

IS-SAJF... NIEH DU HSIEB L-IRQAQAT

•L-ISTAGUN tas-Sajf ifisser ghal bosta, stagun ferriehi,, ghal ohrajn stagun tedjanti minn diversi angoli. Kif jghid tajjeb il-Malti – “Ghalhekk il-baqra tinbiegh kollha!”, ghax min ihobb haga, u minn ohra.

Izda kulhadd jaqbel li fis-Sajf isir aktar hrug għall-familja anke għal granet shah speċjalment lejn xtut il-baħar, u għalhekk jistgħu jinqalghu aktar problemi milli meta nohorgu dawk is-sagħtejn wara nofsinħar fix-Xitwa. U proprju fuq dawn il-problemi li nixtieq li nkellimkom illum f'din il-harga ta' “Il-Pulizija” fil-ftuh ta' dan l-istagun.

Min għandu familja, speċjalment bit-tfal zghar, zgur jaf x'irrid infisser meta nsemmi ‘problemi’ f'xatt il-baħar, fejn m'għandekx il-kumditajiet tad-dar. Għalkemm tibda tipprepara minn gurnata qabel sabieħ kollox imur sewwa, tiskanta xi problemi jinqalghu li l-anqas inkunu qegħdin nistennwehom – jew ahjar, nippretendu li ma jinqalghux! Għalina n-nisa, li rridu niehdu hsieb dak kollu li jinhtieg jingarr lejn xatt il-baħar għal din l-imbierka gurnata baħar, ifisser li rridu niehdu hsieb nippreparaw sa l-inqas dettal rigward dak li nistgħu niġu bzonn – u hawnhekk forsi nizbaljaw u ta' kull darba nħallu warajna ċertu affarijiet li rari biex issibhom meta tiġi bzonnhom.

Mhux l-ewwel darba li kont f'xatt il-baħar, u tiskanta x'jigu jitolbuk in-nies ta' hdejk. Mhux darba u tnejn li ġew nies jisselfu ‘bottle opener’ jew ‘can opener’ għax ikunu nsewħa warajhom. Zball kulhadd jagħmlu, izda li familja bit-tfal zghar ma ġgibx magħħa daqsxejn ta' kaxxa zghira tal-‘First Aid’ għal li jista jinqala' huwa nuqqas serju u mhux nuqqas ta' memorja. Ma noqogħdux nistennew li jinqala' l-bzonn sabieħ niehdu xi haga zghira tal-‘First Aid’ magħna, izda naħsbu minn issa għal dak li nistgħu niġu bzonn f'każ ta' emergenza – bħal pakkett tajjar zghir, ftit ‘isfar’, flixxun zghir ‘surgical spirit’, pinzetta zghira li tintuza biss għal każijiet ta' ‘First Aid’ biex jinqalghu affarijiet



bħal hġieg zghir li jintrifsu (minħabba traskuragni ta' haddiehor...jew tagħna stess!) u faxxa jew tnejn.

Mhux biżżejjed li naħsbu għall-ikel u xi ‘lotion’ tad-dlik u ma naħsbux ukoll għall-affarijiet essenżjali bħal dawk li semmejt. Is-Sajf li għadda kont prezenti f'incident tat-traffiku u jien u r-raġel hrigna nagħtu l-ghajnuna tagħna lil dawk involuti fl-incident, u literalment tbellaħt x'ħin rajt wiehed mill-korruti, li kellu qasma f'moħħu kaġunata mid-daġqa li ħa fil-ħabta, b'xugamani mimli ramel jimsaħ id-demm minn ma' wiċċu, u naturalment minn ma' l-istess qasma f'moħħu! U dak inħar, dik l-imbierka ‘First Aid Box’ fil-karozza tagħna użajniha...għal haddiehor.

Minbarra dan li semmejt, tajjeb ukoll li niehdu magħna irqaqat zghar ohra għal li jista' jkun, bħal labra tal-ħjata u ħajta, xi erba' labriet ta' l-inxir biex indendlu xi xugamani mxarrba, biċċa ħabel tan-nylon biex jekk ikun ir-riħ norbtu l-Umbrella ma' l-art, u mhux nissugraw li naqsmu ras xi hadd fuq ix-xtajta... għax l-Umbrella ħadilna r-riħ!

Minbarra fuq dan il-punt, nixtieq insemmi wkoll xi nuqqasijiet mhux minn dan l-att, izda materji li jekk ma noqogħdux attenti, jistgħu jkunu ta' dannu għalina stess. Kemm il-darba qrajna, smajna, wissewna sabieħ l-ewwel granet hdejn il-baħar ma nippruwawx ‘nieklu’ x-xemx f'gurnata

Ix-xtajti... digà bdew jigu nvađuti bin-nies.

wahda, għax din ħsara isservina u mhux ta' gid. Ma noqogħdux nitkessħu u nippruwaw insiru bħal gamra ta' vulkan fl-ewwel jum hdejn il-baħar, sabieħ nuru lil kulhadd li morna l-baħar, għax daqs kemm tista' tkun ta' gid għal gilda tagħna x-xemx...tista' tkun ta' ħsara.

L-affarijiet ta' l-ikel u l-ikel stess għandna nżommuhom dejjem bl-ghata fuqhom. U la semmejt l-ikel, inkun qegħdha nonqos jekk ma nappellalkomx sabieħ l-iskart nitfgħuh f'postu u mhux inħallu warajna jiġri masaqajn, speċjalment laned u fliexken. Jekk fuq ix-xtajta nilagħbu l-ballun, niftakru li haddiehor qieghed hemm u għandu dritt daqsna jistrieħ fuq pultruna mingħajr ma jaqla' xi daqqa ta' ballun, jew nimlewh kollu ramel. L-inkwiet jinhtieg nitgħallmu nevitawh, u mhux infittxuh.

Jekk imbagħad aħna fost dawk li jippossjedu xi għamla ta' vettura tal-baħar, minbarra li għandna niftakru x'tgħid il-liġi fuq id-distanza rigward is-sewqan ta' dawn il-vetturi minn xtut il-baħar, jekk nidħlu qrib l-art għandna nagħmlu dan bl-akbar galbu u ma nkunux ta' periklu għall-ghawwiema.

Fl-ahħarnett, nixtieq lil qarrejja ta' din il-pagna Sajf hieni u li tgwaduh bl-aktar mod dinjituż li nistgħu.

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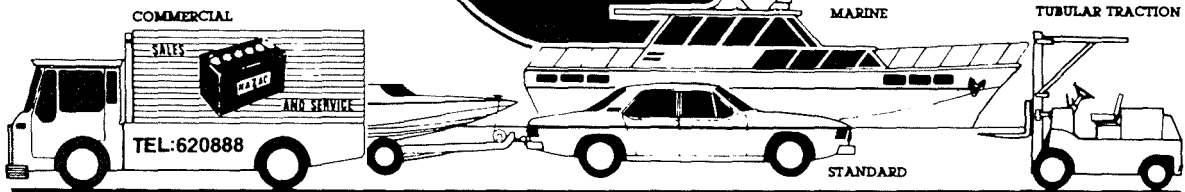
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● Criminology is a relatively young, rapidly developing science. It is concerned with the scientific study of crime. In its wider meaning Criminology includes Penology (the study of punishment) and of similar methods of dealing with crime and the problem of crime prevention by non-punitive measures.

The meaning of the actual word "Criminology" is: "teaching about crime" (consisting of two parts: the Latin word "crimen" (crime) and the Greek word "logos" (teaching). The term "criminology" first appeared in publications at the end of the nineteenth century.

Crime can be defined as human behaviour which is punishable by the Criminal Law. Therefore Criminology deals with the study of criminal behaviour. This assumes three basic forms, namely:

- (a) The Descriptive Approach
- (b) The Casual Approach
- (c) The Normative Approach

(a) Under this form Criminology has the function of observation and collection of facts about crime and criminals. In other words it is concerned with the various forms of criminal behaviour; how crimes are committed; their frequency in different places and at different times; age, sex and other characteristics of criminals; and the evolution of a criminal career (The Phenomenology or Symptomatology of crime).

Ex abundante cautela it must be stressed that this approach should not be taken in its narrow meaning of the word "Descriptive" nor is it the only object of Criminological study. The Criminologist's task is- not only to describe and, if possible, to give a reasoned explanation, but also to "understand".

(b) The Casual Approach means the interpretation of ob-

THE NATURE AND SCOPE OF MODERN CRIMINOLOGY

By
Dr. Saviour Demicoli
LL.D.

served facts which can be used to search for the causes of crime, either in general or in individual cases.

One must distinguish between the casual nexus in trying to find conviction and Casual Research – mens rea.

Under Criminal Law we have the casual link between the forbidden act (or omission) and the result. On the other hand in Criminology the work starts at a later stage, namely when the causal link has already been established. Therefore the Criminologist aims at discovering the causes of these phenomena. This aspect is called the etiology of crime.

TRADITIONAL CONCERN

The Criminologist has traditionally been concerned with discovering what factors are associated with criminal behaviour and to explore the nature of such behaviour with a view to explaining it.

However Modern Criminologists have the tendency of avoiding the concept of cause. The reason being that in the social sciences it is now regarded as outmoded and unacceptable to speak in such terms because everything

is related to everything else and so we can never know the causes.

American sociological writings of the sixties and seventies led to the growth of a new School of Criminology dedicated not to the 'positivist' and traditional study of causes, but to the study of the processes whereby persons became known offenders by being dealt with as such by the police and the courts, to the study of the response of society to criminal behaviour in its definition and identification, regarding the offender not so much as the "object" of study as the "subject".

However there are still some distinguished criminologists who insist on the search for a causal theory. These criminologists argue that without a causal theory criminology becomes empty rhetoric (Vide E.H. Sutherland and D. Cressey, Principles of Criminology – 10th edn., 1978).

(c) The Normative Approach poses the problem: Is Criminology in the same sense as jurisprudence, namely a 'normative' science? Various studies have been undertaken on this problem. The most plausible solution seems to be that Criminology is not a normative, but a factual discipline. In other words in contrast with Criminal Law which has normative functions, that is it incorporates commands, rules, norms, imperatives, ordering the citizen to act or not to act in a certain way, Criminology is a non-policy making discipline. Therefore Criminology ought to limit its scope to the study of criminal conduct because it contravenes the Criminal Law in one or more of its prohibitions.

Criminology is essentially concerned with the scientific study of crime. Therefore this excludes from the subject certain types of criminal biography or popular journalism as for example accounts of famous murders.

Moreover Criminology ought not to be confused with the science of Criminal Detection or Forensic Science and Forensic Pathology. One must stress that there is no direct connection between the detection of crime and the study of crimes and criminal

THE NATURE AND SCOPE OF MODERN CRIMINOLOGY

behaviour carried out by Criminologists.

The Criminologist is concerned more with how and why crimes come to be committed rather than who did it, and providing proof of guilt.

Criminology is a science and, like all other sciences, it is not isolated from the life of society. The relations of Criminology with life are extremely complex and diverse. The life of society stimulates Criminology to produce new knowledge.

Moreover Criminology must not be considered separately, that is in isolation, from other sciences. In fact the elaboration of specifically Criminological problems began with research carried out in various spheres of science particularly in Medicine, Moral Statistics, Sociology and Psychology. These sciences carried out research on crime from their own theoretical positions and with their own methods. Such trends even appeared as "Criminal Anthropology" and "Criminal Sociology". These trends are traced in the works of Cesare Lombroso and Enrico Ferri. Therefore, gradually, the appropriate material was accumulated and systematised, and a point of departure and basis for research were created which led to the formation of Criminology as an independent discipline. Thus Criminology cannot be examined in isolation from constantly growing scientific knowledge, particularly knowledge acquired in the sphere of Sociology and Law.

INDEPENDENT SCIENCE

However although there is interaction between Criminology and other sciences as for example Criminal Law, Economics, Criminalities, Sociology, Forensic Medicine, Anthropology, Psychology and Psychiatry, one must stress the existence of Criminology as an independent science. In fact one can confidently say that Criminology is a

fully fledged independent science.

The need for the formation of Criminology as an independent science arose through a process which had as factors: the social requirement engendered by the fact of the existence of crime and the need to accumulate special research material on this socially dangerous phenomenon (material that would make it possible to describe and explain this phenomenon and make appropriate forecasts) and also by the need to elaborate measures to prevent crimes (branches of the law).

Therefore Criminology not only describes and explains events, phenomena and facts but also foresees them and provides criminological forecasts. Thus the ultimate aim of Criminology must be in keeping with the policy of crime control to equip practice with all the necessary scientific knowledge for the

abolition of crime and the causes and conditions that give rise to it.

However in reaching this ultimate goal Criminology has (a) short term aims as for example everyday scientific and practical work in the sphere of crime control and (b) long term aims as for example the neutralisation of criminologic factors and strengthening of the influence of anti-criminogenic factors on crime.

In order to achieve such aims Criminology has the main task of obtaining reliable information about crime and to draw up measures for controlling it.

As already stated Criminology is in close co-operation with other sciences. Increasingly in Modern Criminology one sees the connection with certain other types of study as inter alia, in the field of Human Geography, Urban Sociology, Anthropology, Biological Medicine, and so on. Clearly there is room for a mutual exchange in exploring such a complex concept as crime.

This helps in the development of Criminology as an independent science and in achieving its aims.

APPELL

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

MUŻEW TA' OĠĠETTI U STORJA

TAL-KORP TAL-PULIZIJA

fejn jigu 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 ħalli nieħdulhom ritratti, sabiex jagħmlu dan, biex il-Mużew jigi attrezzat kif inhu xieraq.

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

Nirringrazzjawkom minn issa.

Admissibility of Post-Hypnotic Testimony

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

PART III

Nevertheless, many appellate courts have opted to curtail drastically the use of previously hypnotized witnesses in criminal proceedings.¹⁴ The courts that have limited the use of post-hypnotic testimony have done so on the ground that prior hypnosis renders a witness intrinsically unreliable. However, like their counterparts in the scientific community, appellate court judges are unable to agree on what constraints should be placed on the use of post-hypnotic testimony. As a result, a wide discrepancy exists among the courts with regards to the admissibility of testimony of a previously hypnotized witness. This discrepancy, in turn, has created a dilemma for the investigator deciding when to use hypnosis to enhance witness recall and for the prosecutor determining how to present his best evidence to support a criminal conviction.

A review of the Federal and State appellate court decisions which address the issue of admissibility of post-hypnotic testimony indicates that the variance in treatment by these courts can be analyzed by grouping their decisions into four categories: (1) Those that find prior hypnosis to be an issue affecting credibility, not admissibility; (2) those that make admissibility of post-hypnotic testimony contingent upon a showing of reliability; (3) those that declare inadmissible any testimony based on hypnotic recall while permitting testimony relating to events recalled prior to hypnosis; and (4) those that hold prior hypnosis to be an absolute bar to admissibility. The cases in each category, although factually different, are decided on similar rationale. Each category is discussed below in terms of factors considered by courts in deciding the legal admissibility of such testimony.

Credibility Not Admissibility

This first category was created in the 1968 case of *Harding v. State*.¹⁵ In that case, the Maryland Court of Special Appeals became the first appellate court to address specifically the issue of the admissibility of post-hypnotic

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.

testimony. The trial court in *Harding* had heard the testimony of Mildred Coley, the victim of an attempted rape and murder, and had admitted her testimony over defense objections, despite the fact that the evidence clearly demonstrated the victim had little or no accurate recall of the assault prior to hypnosis. The trial judge allowed the case to go to the jury in its entirety with the following precautionary statement:

"You have heard, during this trial, that a portion of the testimony of the prosecuting witness, Mrs. Coley, was recalled by her as a result of her being placed under hypnosis. The phenomenon commonly known as hypnosis has been explained to you during this trial. I advise you to weigh this testimony carefully. Do not place any greater weight on this portion of Mrs. Coley's testimony than on any other testimony that you have heard during this trial. Remember, you are the judges of the weight and the believability of all the evidence in this case."¹⁶

On appeal, the Maryland Court of Special Appeals upheld the defendant's conviction and found that the post-hypnotic testimony of the prosecuting witness was sufficient to support that verdict. Essentially, the court held that prior hypnosis, in and of itself, does not render a witness incompetent to testify and that any ill effects the hypnotic process may have on accurate recall create issues of credibility, not admissibility. In so holding, the court considered neither the potential dangers of hypersuggestibility, hypercompliance, or confabulation nor the viewpoints of the scientific community on the reliability of hypnot-

ically induced recall. Rather, the court simply emphasized the witness' own statement that she was testifying from her own refreshed recollection of the events as they occurred, the opinion of the hypnotist that there was "no reason to doubt the accuracy of the witness' recollections,"¹⁷ and the trial court's cautionary instruction to the jury. Based on the foregoing observations, the appellate court believed it was justified in drawing the following conclusion:

"The admissibility of Mildred Coley's testimony concerning the assault with intent to rape case causes no difficulty. On the witness stand she recited the facts and stated she was doing so from her own recollection. The fact that she has told different stories or had achieved her present knowledge after being hypnotized concerns the question of the weight of the evidence which the trier of facts, in this case the jury, must decide."¹⁸

Although the rather simplistic approach adopted by the court in *Harding* drew considerable criticism from legal commentators and the Maryland court's position was subsequently reversed in the 1982 case of *Collins v. State*,¹⁹ the case won immediate acceptance among many State and Federal courts faced with like issues, and the opinion has managed to retain considerable vitality.²⁰

Footnotes

¹⁴The admissibility of testimony given while under hypnosis and evidence of what was said under hypnosis is well-settled. All courts which have considered the question are in agreement that such testimony is inadmissible. See, e.g., *Pearson v. State*, 441 N.E. 2d 468 (Ind. 1982); *State v. Pusch*, 46 N.W. 2d 508 (N.D. 1950); *Jones v. State*, 542 P. 2d 1316 (Okla. Crim. 1975).

¹⁵246 A.2d 302 (Md. 1968).

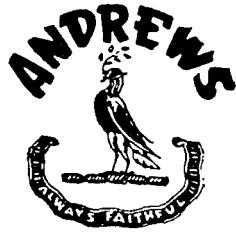
¹⁶*Id.* at 310.

¹⁷*Id.* at 311.

¹⁸*Id.* at 306.

¹⁹447 A. 2d 1272 (Md. App. 1982), *aff'd*, 46c A.2d 1028 (Md. 1983). In *Collins*, a differently constituted Maryland court of appeals abandoned the position stated in *Harding* and held that testimony developed through hypnotism was inadmissible.

²⁰See, e.g., *Clay v. Vose*, 771 F. 2d 1 (1st Cir. 1985); *United States v. Awkard*, 597 F. 2d 667 (9th Cir. 1979); *United States v. Adams*, 581 F. 2d 193 (9th Cir. 1978); *Crum v. State*, 433 So. 2d 1384 (Fla. App. 1983); *Key v. State*, 430 So. 2d 909 (Fla. App. 1983); *State v. Little*, 674 S.W. 2d 541 (Mo. 1984); *State v. Brown*, 337 N.W. 138 (N.D. 1983); *State v. Glebock*, 616 S.W. 2d 897 (Tenn. Cr. App. 1981); *Chapman v. State*, 638 P. 2d 1280 (Wyo. 1982).



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PAGNA GHAT-TFAL

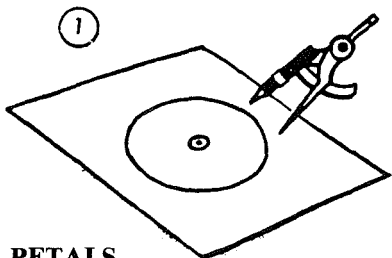
● Try making a simple paper flower – an old-fashioned rose or a daffodil or a tulip. After a little practice you may find you want to go on and make many different and more difficult flowers.

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 2

OLD-FASHIONED ROSES

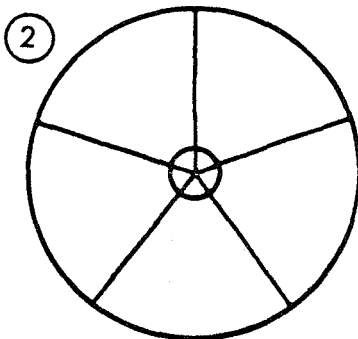
● Make patterns of petal and leaf.



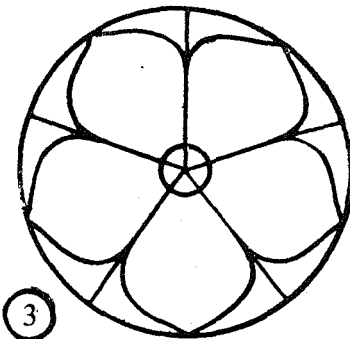
PETALS

Draw on strong white paper a circle with a radius of $2\frac{1}{2}$ "', using compasses. In the center of this circle draw another circle with a

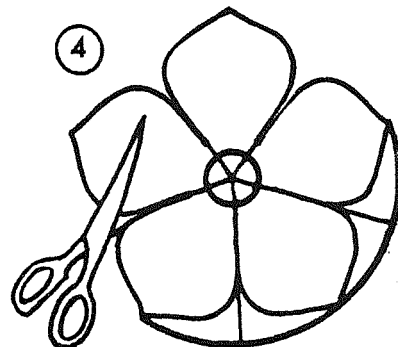
radius of $\frac{1}{4}$ "' (Picture 1). If you do not have compasses, turn a cup or glass upside down and draw a circle around the rim for the big circle. The diameter of the cup or glass should be as near 5" as you can get it. For the small circle use a dime or a button a little smaller than a dime.



Divide the large into 5 parts as nearly equal as possible (Picture 2).



Round out each of the 5 sections to form rose petals (Picture 3).



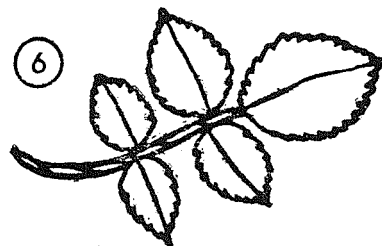
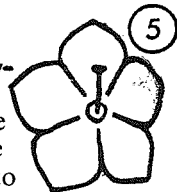
Cut out, leaving the petals partly joined together (Picture 4).

Use this cut-out as a pattern and cut out three times in red or pink paper, or whatever colour you want your rose to be. Trim the petals of one of the cut-outs to make it a little smaller than the others. Place them one over the other, the small one on top.

Cut a little round green paper center $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter. Snip the edges to make a fringe. Glue or paste it in the center of the rose.

Now stick a pin through the center of the flower (Picture 5).

Attach a piece of spool wire about 7" long to the pin for a stem.



LEAVES

Cut out 5 leaves for each leaf spray (Picture 6). Wrap a piece of wire 3" long with green crepe paper. Paste one leaf on the end

KOMPETIZZJONI GHAT-TFAL – Nru. 3

1. Kemm ilu jigi ppubblikat il-magazine "Il-Pulizija" u meta hareġ l-ewwel darba?
2. Min kien l-ewwel Kummissarju tal-Pulizija jew aħjar kif kien magħruf dak iż-żmien 'Inspector General' li mexxa l-Pulizija Maltija?
3. Semmu tlett postijiet fejn il-Pulizija kienet tuża bhala headquarters?

L-ewwel twegiba tajba li tinfetħ jirbah Lm3.

Ibagħtu t-twegibiet tagħkom lill-PC 512, M. Ellul, Police Library, Police Headquarters, Floriana sat-30 ta' Lulju, 1987.

Rebbieh tal-Kompetizzjoni
tat-Tfal No. 2

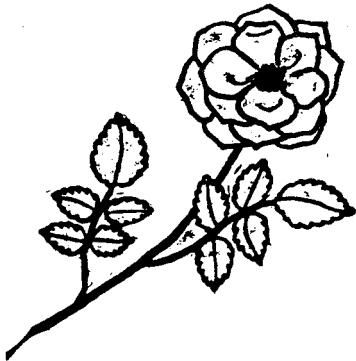
Reuben C. Vella
"Sunset", Luzzu Str.,
M'Xlokk.

PAGNA GHAT-TFAL

HOW TO MAKE PAPER FLOWERS

OLD-FASHIONED ROSES

of the wire, and the others in pairs opposite each other along the stem. Make 2 of these leaf sprays for each flower.



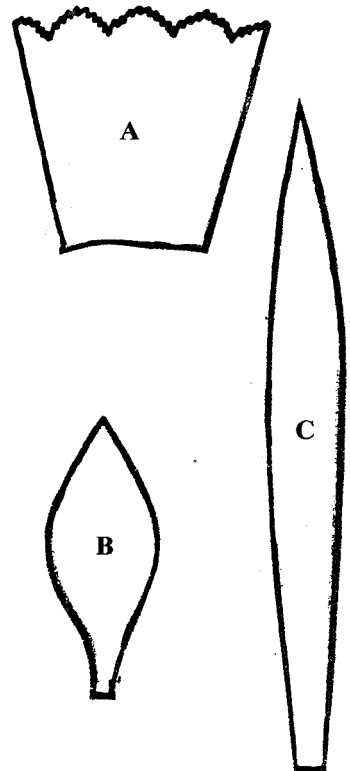
Wrap the flower-stem with green crepe paper or green florist's tape. Wrap again, this time wrapping two leaf-sprays to the stem, one inch apart, and on opposite sides of the stem (Picture 7).

DAFFODILS

Make patterns of trumpet-shaped center, petals, and leaves (Patterns a, b, and c).

Cut out a yellow centre for each flower, using Pattern a. Paste the two edges together to form a trumpet shape, and tie at the bottom with thread. Tie this to a spool wire stem about 9" long. (Picture 1).

(Diagram of Picture 1 and continuation of article on page 23).



TISLIBA Nru. 2 – BI PREMJU TA' Lm5.



Mimdudin:-

- 1 Issa hawn irgiel hekk ukoll.
- 3 Din tinqasam bis-sajjeta.
- 6 Tlieta bit-Taljan.
- 7 Issir fir-Randan... bil-maqlub.
- 8 Ghamel hinu fuq in-nar.
- 9 Lit-turisti toghgobhom ta' Malta.

Weqfin:-

- 1 Il-manku taz-zappun.
- 2 Int naddaf l-art.
- 4 Il-metru ftit..... mil-jarda.
- 5 Ta' certu zmien.
- 7 Ta' zmien il-qedem?

Ibaghtu t-twegibiet taghkom lill-PC 512 M. Ellul, Police Library, G.H.Q., Floriana.

SOLUZZJONI TISLIBA Nru. 1

Mimdudin:

- 1 Paprata
- 3 Pulizija
- 6 Eku
- 7 Tebut
- 9 Ors
- 9 u 5 weqfin Traffiku

Weqfin:

- 1 Peppino
- 2 Ajjut
- 4 Zebra
- 5 u 9 mimdudin (Traff)iku.
- 7 Tferra

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TAL-CROSSWORD No. 1

Ivan Bondin
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Mqabba.

BOB DYLAN...

Li kieku kellna niktbu kull haga importanti fil-hajja muzikali ta' Bob Dylan, zgur li niehdu dan il-magazin kollu, u ferm aktar minn hekk. Ghalhekk illum se nillimitaw ruhna ghal aktar mumentu importanti fil-hajja ta' dan il-kan-tawtur.

Robert Allen Zimmerman (ghax dak huwa l-proprju isem tieghu) twieled fl-24 ta' Mejju 1941 gewwa Duluth, Minnesota, fl-Istati Uniti. Meta huwa kellu biss tnax-il sena kien digà jdoqq il-kitarra u fforma diversi gruppi, sakemm mar l-Università ta' Minnesota fis-sena 1959. Hemmhekk kien l-ewwel darba li addotta l-kunjom Dylan probabbilment dan ghamlu biex jimita lil wiehed mill-idoli tieghu Dylan Thomas, li kien poeta.

Fis-sena 1961 mar ifittex xortih gewwa New York. Malli wasal hemm, f'Jannar ta' dik is-sena, kien digà qiegħed idoqq fil-clubs tal-lokal. Huwa beda jassoċja ruhu ma' għaqdiet tal-Folk, u għamel hbieb ma' diversi kantanti popolari f'din l-isfera. Dylan hawn kien digà qisu kalamita, u kull fejn kien ikun qiegħed idoqq, jigbed numru kbir ta' ammiraturi warajh.

Fir-Rebbiegha ta' l-istess sena, zahrejñ biss wara li mar New York, kien digà gie kklassifikat bhala t-tieni l-aqwa kantant tal-folk, wara John Lee Hooker, fi



Bob Dylan: fil-bidu tal-karriera tieghu.

MID-DINJA MUŻIKALI

- TAGHRIF MIĠBUR MIS-Sgt. CHARLES MARSH



*Bob Dylan:
Kantant/Kompożitur
li nfluwenza saħansitra
politikanti kbar...*

club popolari ta' l-istess belt.

Dylan hareġ l-ewwel album tieghu f'Marzu tas-sena 1962. Dan kien igib ismu u kellu tahlita ta' Blues u folk, flimkien ma' passagġi li tista' wkoll tikklas-sifikahom bhala Rock.

MUŻIKA FOLK-PROTEST

Il-veru success għal Dylan beda ġej mal-wasla tat-tieni album tieghu. "The Freewhellen' Bob Dylan". Dan l-album kellu l-materjal kollu miktub minnu, bl-invenzjoni tal-muzika Folk-Protest. Kanzunetti bħal "A Hard Rain's A-Gonna Fall," "Blowin' In The Wind," u "Masters of War," saru klassiċi ta' dik il-genere, filwaqt li "Oxford Town" uriet il-kapaċità tieghu bhala kommentatur fuq avvenimenti soċjal/politiċi tal-mument.

"The Times They Are Really Changin'" wera aktar maturità fil-istqarrijiet politiċi tieghu partikolarment dwar it-trattament hazin tas-suwed fl-Amerika u b'diski qawwijn kontra l-gwerra bħal "With God On Our Side" u t-title track.

Ir-raba' album tieghu "Another Side Of Bob Dylan" ma tantx mar tajjeb iżda dan patta għalih l-album ta' warajh jigifieri "Bringing It All Back Home".

Hawnhekk iżda, diżgrazzjament dehret l-influwenza tad-droga fuqu, u "Mr Tambourine Man" hija evidenza ta' li qiegħed ngħid.

Sa dak iż-żmien Bob Dylan kien digà qiegħed jitqies bhala fenomenu fil-kapaċitajiet tieghu. Id-diski tieghu bdew jinbieghu litteralment bħal pastizzi, mhux fl-Amerika biss, iżda madwar id-dinja kollha. Il-kunċerti tieghu kienu qegħdin jinbieghu fi ftit minuti wara li johorgu l-biljetti, u l-figura tieghu kienet saret tidher kullimkien, - magazines, gaz-zetti, u rivisti oħra, bdew ipogguh fuq il-faccata ta' quddiem, filwaqt li kien jidher ta' sikwit fuq stazzjonijiet televiżivi jikkritika lill-gvern ta' pajjiżu.

Fis-sena 1965 huwa hareġ l-album "Highway 61 Revisited", album li kien fih lirika mill-aqwa, b'kanzunetti bħal "Like A Rolling Stone" u "Desolation Row" jispikkaw fuq l-oħrajn. Hawnhekk Dylan beda jhalli l-istil folk tieghu u jidhol aktar għal muzika Rock. Din il-bidla qajmet ċerta oppożizzjoni minn dawki li kienu jammiraw l-istil precedenti tieghu.

Sakemm irrekordja "Blonde On Blonde" l-oppożizzjoni li kien qiegħed isib kienet tista' tghid battiet għal kollox. Dan l-album għadu jitqies sal-lum

BOB DYLAN

bhala wiehed mill-aqwa albums ta' kull żmien.

Wara li kiseb dan is-suċċess kollu, skiet misterjuż hakem lil Dylan. Hafna kienu qalu li dan gara minhabba incident li kellu bil-mutu: — incident li kwazi qatlu. Ohrajn qalu li dan is-skiet kollu kien riżultat ta' fissazzjoni li kien qiegħed jibza' mill-mewt. Kien hemm żmien ukoll li kien qiegħed iqabbel lilu ma' Geṡu Kristu.

ALBUM SORPRIZA

Fl-aħħar is-skiet inkiser bl-album li kien igib l-isem ta' "John Wesley Harding". Dan l-album kien ukoll ta' sorpriża għall-ammiraturi tiegħu, għal fatt li lehen Dylan instema' differenti hafna.

Jekk dak l-album kien sorpriża, ta' warajh xejn anqas. "Nashville Skyline" kien L.P. kif jindika l-isem fuq stil Country, fejn saħansitra fuqu kien hemm dwett ma' Johnny Cash.

L-albums ta' wara kienu jinkludu "Self Portrait" "New Morning", "Patt Garrett And Billy The Kid", "Planet Waves", "Before The Flood", "Blood On The Tracks", u "The Basement Tapes". Dawn ftit li xejn għamlu suċċess komparati ma' ta' qabilhom.

Fil-bidu tas-sena 1976, izda, Dylan għamel sforz qawwi u hareg l-album "Desire", album li rega' poggieħ fl-ghola postijiet tal-klasfici internazzjonali.

Warajh hareg "Street Legal" li wkoll għamillu suċċess fil-klasfici fejn is-single "Baby Please Stop Crying" telgħet ukoll fl-aqwa għoxrin fuq iż-żewg naħat ta' l-Atlantiku.

Wara dan l-album Dylan beda jinvolvi aktar ruħu fir-Religjon Kristjana, u evidenza ta' dan huma t-tlett albums ta' wara. Jigifieri "Slow Train Coming", "Saved", u "Shot Of Love", tlett albums li jinkludu numru sostanzjali ta' tracks Gospel.

Dan kien żmien ta' riflessjoni għal Bob Dylan, żmien fejn fih huwa għaraf il-bżonn li aktar



L.P. Cover "Desire"

iersaq lejn Alla u kif igħid huwa stess kien f'dan iż-żmien li huwa kkonverta.

L-aħħar tlett albums ta' Bob Dylan huma "Infedils", "Empire Burlesque", u "Brownsville Girl". Dan ta' l-aħħar kien l-aktar album li għamillu suċċess tul dawn l-aħħar għaxar snin.

Biex nikkonkludi nixtieq nistqarr li għaliya Bob Dylan



L.P. Cover "Blonde Blonde"

huwa l-aktar personalità importanti fil-qasam tal-mużika Rock ta' dawn l-aħħar 25 sena u l-influenza tiegħu marret ferm 'il bogħod minn sempliċi kantant u kompożitur komuni, fejn nistgħu ngħidu li saħansitra politikanti kbar ġew influwenzati minnu u l-unici rivali li jista' jkollu għal dan it-titlu huma l-membri tal-grupp The Beatles.

FIREARMS •Continued from page 9

blade, pinned into a flattered hump on the muzzle.

The barrel length was standardized at 6 inches, though once again, some alternatives in 4 inches were made. In the opinion of the authors, six inches is a little long for a really handy military revolver, and since the Mark IV had been such a success with its 4 inch barrel, it is hard to see why the change was made.

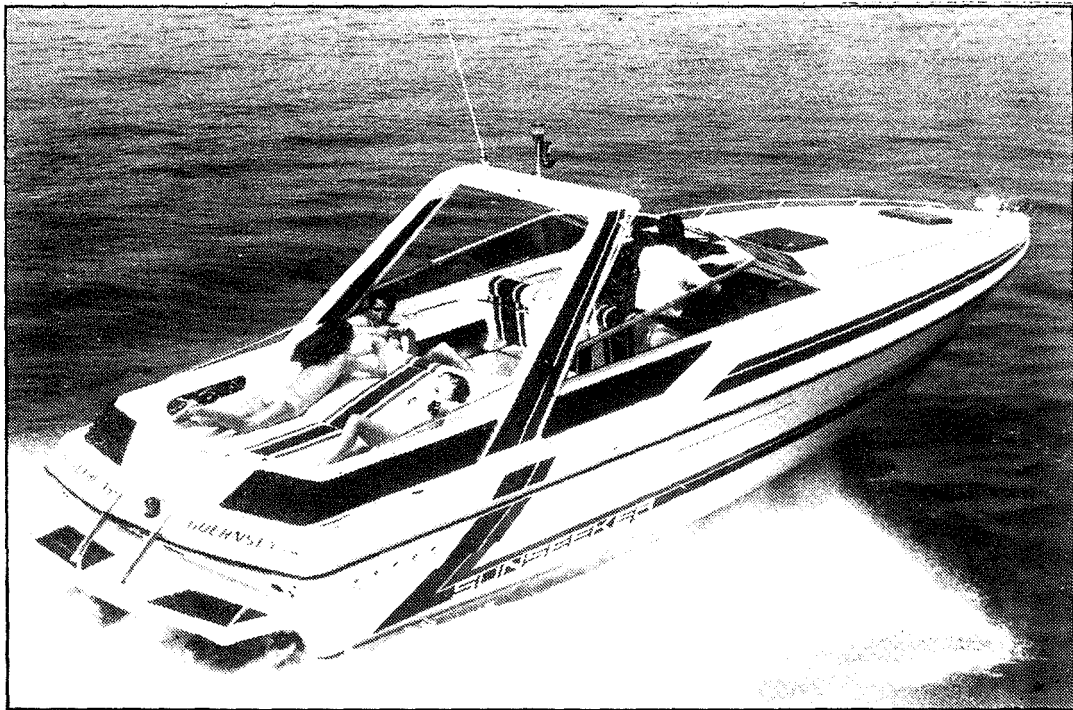
The need for rapid reloading of the six chambers led to the invention of a device for inserting six cartridges at once. This was the Prideaux Cylinder Loader, a round spring clip which held six cartridges and allowed them to be pushed into the cylinder in one movement. It was invaluable in the flurry of an attack, or at night. Another device was the Pritchard-Greener Bayonet, made by the Birmingham firm of William Greener. This was a 7 inch bayonet which fitted onto the Webley Mark VI, by locating on the barrel lug, holster guides and foresight ramp. It allowed the revolver to be handled and loaded without interference to

the firer, and obviously gave an extra capability in close-quarter fighting.

The Mark VI was also given a shoulder stock, a well-known method of improving the effective range of a hand-gun, and one which has been used at different times since the eighteenth century. The shoulder stock could also be used with the Webley Flare pistol when it was desired to shoot flares with some precision, however, it was not used in any quantity, and examples of the shoulder stock and the other additional equipment are now scarce and not often seen.

The Mark VI continued in service after the war and in 1921 its manufacture was transferred to the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield, where small numbers continued to be made. These Enfield revolvers are identical with the Webley manufacture except for the markings, and they carry the stamp of the crown and the word 'Enfield'. In 1932, the Mark VI was replaced by the .38 Enfield, and the long line of large-calibre revolvers was finally ended.

XPS 34



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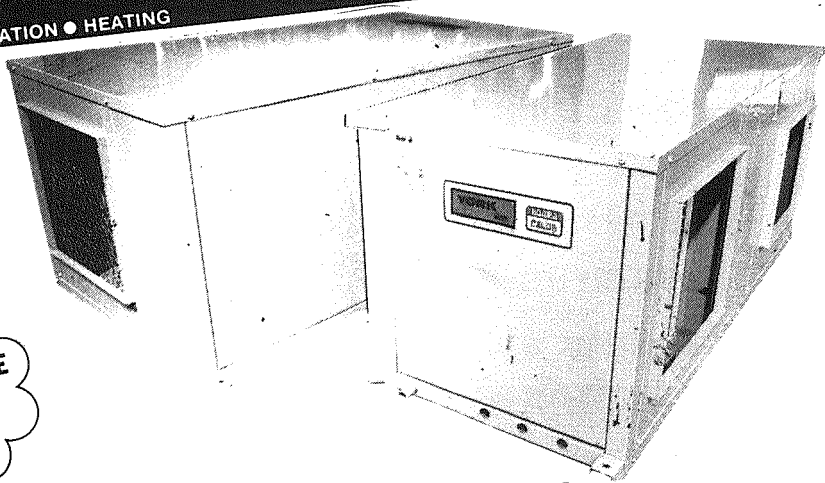
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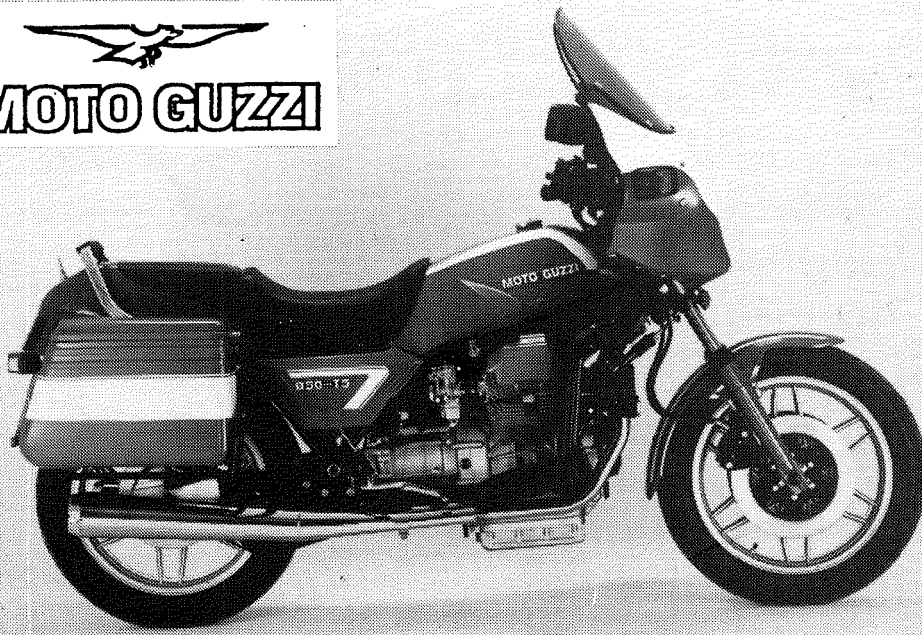
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Legal Notes

By Dr. Vincent A. DeGaetano
LL.D., Dip. CRIM (CANTAB)

□ **LIVING on the earnings of the prostitution of another person – whether the evidence of that other person requires corroboration.**

Rizzo was found guilty by the Court of Magistrates of Judicial Police of living on the earnings of the prostitution of a girl and of using a shop for the purpose of prostitution. The relevant provisions of the White Slave Traffic (Suppression) Ordinance (Cap. 102) provide:

s. 7(1) Any person who knowingly lives, wholly or in part, on the earnings of the prostitution of any other person, shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

(3) A person shall be deemed, until the contrary is proved, to be knowingly living, wholly or in part, on the earnings of prostitution, if it is shown that such person lives with, or is habitually in the company of, a woman practising prostitution or has exercised control, direction or influence over the movements of such woman in a manner as to show that such person is aiding, abetting or compelling her prostitution with any other person or generally.

s. 9 Whoever keeps any shop, lodging-house or hotel or any private apartment and suffers or permits such shop lodging-house, hotel or apartment or any part thereof to be used as a place of assignation for the purpose of prostitution or any other immoral purpose shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for a term from one to six months.

The prosecution's case rested on the evidence of a girl who stated that she had met accused – who ran a shop, named the "Great Britain bar", for the sale of alcoholic beverages – and had gone to live with him. She further stated that she had gone with several men, some of whom she met in accused's shop, for the purpose of prostitution. At times the prostitution took place in the shop itself, whereas at other times accused would drive her around in his car for the purpose of meeting men. In all cases she would hand the earnings from her prostitution to accused.

Rizzo appealed on the ground that the girl's evidence was not

corroborated as required by subsection (3) of section 639 of the Criminal Code:

s. 639(3) Where the only witness against the accused is an accomplice whose evidence is not sufficiently corroborated by other circumstances, the evidence of such single witness shall not be sufficient for the conviction of the accused.

The Court of Criminal Appeal, dismissing the appeal, held that in this case the girl could not be considered as an accomplice. Whereas in appropriate circumstances it was possible for the person prostituting herself or himself to be an accomplice of the person living on the earnings of that prostitution or of the person running the shop as provided in s. 9 of Cap. 102, in the present case the first Court had rightly viewed the girl as a victim of appellant's machinations, rather than as his accomplice.

The Police v. Anthony Rizzo

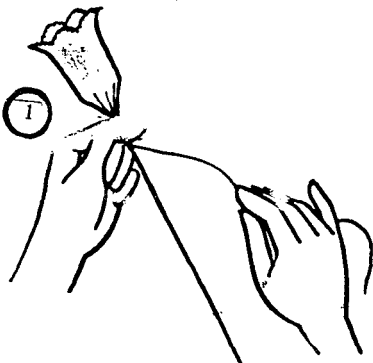
Court of Criminal Appeal, 29 January, 1987.

DAFFODILS

Continued from page 20

Cut out 5 petals in the same colour, using Pattern b. Tie these, evenly spaced, around the center of the flower. (Picture 2).

Cut out 2 leaves, using Pattern c. Fold the leaves down the middle to make ridge.



Tie the leaves onto the bottom of the stem with thread or wire.

Cover the stem with green paper or green florist's tape. (Picture 3).



DEFAMATORY LIBEL AND THE PLEA OF "FAIR COMMENT"

Our law dealing with defamatory libel is incorporated in the Press Act, 1974 (Act. No. XL). This law does not define specifically what constitutes libel, but it does so only indirectly when it mentions the punishments contemplated by law on conviction. (1) The law thus distinguishes between those libels which contain specific imputations against a person tending to injure his character and reputation, or to expose him to public ridicule or contempt, and "any other case" where the punishment is a lower one. More or less, this veiled definition tallies with the one enunciated by Archibald (2) namely, "a statement which, if published of, and concerning a person is calculated to expose him to public hatred or ridicule, or to damage his trade, business, profession or calling or office".

A defamatory libel is an indictable misdemeanor because of its tendency to arouse angry passions and provoke revenge, thereby endangering the public peace. (3) It consists in the expressing or conveying of a defamatory statement by written or printed words or in some other permanent form. An innovative feature of the 1974 Press Act was the broadening of the definition of the term "printed matter" so as to include any record, tape, film or other means whereby words or visual images may be heard, perceive or reproduced. A "publication" was also to mean any act whereby any words or visual images are broadcast.

When a general plea of "not guilty" is entered by the defence, the accused in criminal libel proceedings may adopt any one of the following lines of defence, namely:

- i. That the words are not defamatory;
- ii. That they do not bear the innuendos alleged;
- iii. That the publication was accidental in the sense that the editor or publisher or both, as the case may be, did not knowingly act;
- iv. That the matters complained of are "fair comment" or criticism on a matter of public interest and concern;
- v. That the publication was privileged (either absolute or qualified); and finally,
- vi. That the words complained of are true and that the publication of them was for the benefit of the public. This last plea, oftentimes a headache for anyone connected with the proceedings, is known as a plea of **justification**, and it must be specially entered

By

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

Part I

and pleaded **in limine litis**. From a strictly statutory view-point, it should be observed that with the exception of the last mentioned plea our law does not enlist or otherwise elaborate on the other pleas above-mentioned. It does however envisage cases of reduced punishments for those persons mentioned in the act who have not acted knowingly, namely, the editor or printer of a printed matter and, in the case of a broadcast the person responsible. In view of the law's silence, not all are agreed as to the extent and/or applicability of the pleas above mentioned. For example, there were instances where the plea of privilege has been successfully raised and in others where the issue was ignored. The position is not dissimilar in cases of slander (4).

The plea of Justification, also known as the **exceptio veritatis** or **veritas convincit** must follow certain prescribed rules for it to be successfully pleaded. The truth of the matters charged may be enquired into if the accused, in the preliminary stage of the proceedings, assumes full responsibility for the alleged libel and declares in his defence that he wishes to prove the truth of the facts attributed by him to the ag-

grieved party. This plea is truly an **exceptio exceptionis** and it seems to clash directly with the **dictum** that 'the greater the truth, the greater the slander'! For this reason, it can only be raised if the person aggrieved: -

- (a) Is a public officer or servant and the facts attributed to him refer to the exercise of his functions; or
- (b) Is a candidate for a public office and the facts attributed to him refer to his honesty, ability or competency to fill that office; or
- (c) Habitually exercises a profession, an art or a trade, and the facts attributed to him refer to the exercise of such profession, art, or trade, or
- (d) Takes an active part in politics and the facts attributed to him refer to his so taking part in politics; or
- (e) Occupies a position of trust in a matter of general public interest;

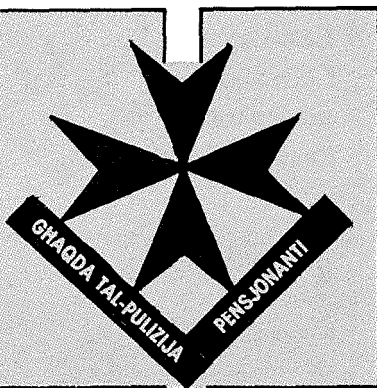
Another overriding rule is that such matters must not refer to the domestic life of the aggrieved party.

(To be continued)

SOURCES OF REFERENCE:

1. *Cf. s. 11, Act XL/1974, Laws of Malta.*
2. *vide Archibald, Criminal Pleading, Evidence & Practice, 39th Ed., Sweet & Maxwell, Sect. 9, para. 3629.*
3. *vide Thorley v. Lord Kerry (1812) 4 Taunt. 355, per Lord Mansfield C.J., p. 364; and approved in R. Wicks, 25 Cr. App. R. 168.*
4. *cf. Il-Pulizija vs. E. Cachia, Court of Judicial Police, 13.8.79.*

Lehen l-Ghaqda tal-Pulizija Pensjonanti



**SURĠENT-MAGĠUR
ANTHONY MICALLEF**

INTERVISTA MAS-SURĠENT MAGĠUR ANTHONY MICALLEF

Nhar it-Tlieta, 17 ta' Frar, 1987, l-Ghaqda tal-Pulizija Pensjonanti kompliet bl-intervisti taghha ma' l-pensjonanti tal-Korp tal-Pulizija. Ghal dan il-ghan, il-President tal-Ghaqda, Lorry Muscat, flimkien mal-Vici President Joe M. Borg u mas-Segretarju Finanzarju Vincent Zahra, marru fir-residenza tas-Surġent-Magħgur Anthony Micallef, il-Belt Valletta, li ghal żmien twil serva fid-Dipartiment ta' l-Investigazzjoni Kriminali.

Dik il-habta, konna naghmlu sitt xhur "training", fil-ligi, taghrif generali, "P.T.", eċċ., izda wara sitt xhur ma konniex nohorgu fuq il-"Beat" wahedna imma akkumpanjati ma' Kuntistabbli an-zjan biex titharreg f'dak kollu li jista' jinqala".

Għall-ewwel mistoqsija li saritlu, il-Magħgur Micallef beda biex qal li qabel ma ngagga fil-Korp tal-Pulizija, huwa kien impjegat għal xi sena u nofs mal-Konsolat Ingliż gewwa Tripoli; wara f'Marzu, 1928 kien impjegat bhala "civilian" ma' Lord Louis Mountbatten of Burma meta dan kien iservi u stazzjonat fir-Royal Navy, u saħansitra tela' Londra mieghu u ma' Lady Mountbatten fejn dam xi sitt xhur ohra magghom. Huwa temm dan l-impjieg kaġun ta' tnaqqis fli "Staff" f'Lulju, 1929. Hadem ftit gimghat ma' Kurunell Ingliż, izda mbaghad mar Parigi, Franza, fejn daħal maċ-"Charge d'Affaires", l-Ambaxxata Ingliża; sfortunatament, il-Magħgur Micallef kellu jitlaq għax kien impossibbli li jottieni "Foreign Papers", permess speċjali li diffiċli li kien jinghata lil barranin. Il-Magħgur Micallef ipprova jsib post ma' tal-Ferrovija fi Franza stess, izda bhala Malti ma seta' qatt jakkwista post tajjeb u per konsegwenza rritorna Malta. Kien hawn fit-12 ta' Gunju, 1931, meta kellu 24 sena, li daħal fil-Korp tal-Pulizija.

Domanda: "Magħgur, min kien

Kummissarju dik il-habta; kontu taghmlu xi taħrig kif tidhlu fil-Korp?"

Magħgur Micallef: "Dak iż-żmien kien Kummissarju s-Sur Salv Galea, flimkien ma' Kurunell (Ingliż) ċertu Brandon, dan ta' l-aħhar kien aktar mixhut fuq id-"Defence Security" milli fuq materji li jolqtu l-Pulizija.

Domanda: "F'liema taqsima kont gejt stazzjonat"?

Magħgur Micallef: "L-ewwel "duty" tiegħi kien "Sentry", fil-"Gate" id-Depot, il-Belt. Minn hemm, peress li l-Kurunell Brandon sar jaf li kont ninqala' għal "Catering" u fil-fatt darba kont inkarigat nohodlu hsieb "dinner-dance", offrieli li mmur

Ċirkulari Nru. 2/87

Għall-informazzjoni tal-membri u tal-pensjonanti kollha

Nixtiequ navzaw, li l-Bord Editorjali tal-Magazine "Il-Pulizija" tana l-opportunità li r-ritratti tal-membri tal-Mutual Help Association li jmutu se jibdeu jigu ppubblikati fil-Magazine. Għalhekk gie deċiż li l-fuljett li kienet tohrog l-Ghaqda se jieqaf miċ-ċirkulazzjoni lill-membri.

Il-Bord Editorjali ta l-approvazzjoni tiegħu biex dan jibda jsehh mill-harga li jmiss Mejju/Gunju.

Il-Kunsill huwa grat lejn il-Bord għal dan il-gest sabih li offra kemm lill-Ghaqda taghna u kemm lill-familjari tal-membri.

Intennu r-ringrazzjament taghna lill-Bord għall-koperazzjoni li ta biex ix-xewqa ta' hafna pensjonanti tigi milqugħa.

AVVIŻ għal attenzjoni tal-membri

Nixtiequ navzaw lill-membri anzjani, li huma rikoverati f'xi Sptar jew fi djar privati li l-Kummissjoni Morda qegħda taħseb biex fi żmien qarib tidba biz-zjarat li kienet taghmel, dawn jigu avzati personalment.

Nieħdu din l-okkazjoni biex nappellaw lill-pensjonanti biex hekk ikunu jafu b'xi anzjani li jixtiequ li mmorru nzuruhom, iċemplu Police Headquarters Ext. 144 matul fil-ghodu.

**INTERVISTA
MAS-SURGENT
MAGĠUR
ANTHONY
MICALLEF**

l-“Officers Mess”, iżda fuq raġuni personali u billi kelli “clash” ma’ uffiċjal għoli tal-Korp, ma lqajtx din l-offerta. Biss mill-“Gate” ittrasferewni għas-C.I.D., fejn qattajt kwazi s-servizz kollu li għamilt fil-Korp tal-Pulizija”.

Domanda: “Tiftakar xi grajja li kont involut fiha meta servejt fis-C.I.D.?”

Magġur Micallef: “Fis-C.I.D. tiltaqa’ ma’ bosta grajjiet, u allaħares toqghod issemmihom waħda waħda għax ma tispicċa qatt. Waħda verament rari kienet dik ta’ każ ta’ spjunagg – Ta’ Pallock – kienu żewġ spiji li wehlu l-habs; wiehed kien Franciż u l-iehor Ingliz; dan Pallock kien tant bravu li kien jiltaqa’ ma’ diversi “Chiefs” u uffiċjali oħra tan-Navy Ingliża fil-hwienet tax-xorb fiz-zmien meta Malta kien hawn l-H.M.S. “Centurian”. Din l-Inglizi kienu jhaddmuha bir-“remote control”, u kemm it-Taljani kif ukoll il-Germaniżi dejjem xtaqu jkunu jafu kif taħdem mingħajr nies fuqha u kif isservi bhala “Target”. Kulhadd kien lest iħallas flejjes kbar biex jakkwistaw informazzjoni dwarha. Mela dan l-ispija Ingliz (Pallock) kien jidhol f’argument ma’ dawn iċ-“Chiefs”, għax huwa kien ukoll Engineer Navali, li biex ma jaqgħux għaċ-ċajt, kienu boloh biżżejjed biex itarfulu dik l-informazzjoni, s-suppst sigrieta, li kienet tkun biżżejjed għal xi skopijiet tiegħu. Biex ngħid hekk, l-affari kienet internazzjonali, billi dak il-pajjiż li kien joffrilhom l-aktar flus, kien jiġi mgħoti is-sigriet”.

Domanda: “Issa inti kif kont involut f’dan il-każ ta’ spjunagg?”

Magġur Micallef: “Jien kont dettaljat biex nimxi wara l-passi (“shadowing”) ta’ Pallock; peress li kont nilbes ilbies pajżan stajt niffollwjah kull fejn kien imur, stajt nara ma’ min jagħmel il-kuntatti, nitkixxef ma’ certi nies li magħhom ikun tkellem

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



Il-Magġur Micallef jidher jes-korta lir-Regina Elizabetta u żewġha Philip f’waħda miż-zjarat tal-koppja f’Malta.

Pallock, u dejjem nirraporta kwalunkwe dettal, kull moviment li kien jagħmel lis-superjuri tiegħi. Il-Franciż kellu s-Central Office ta’ l-Ispjunagg ġewwa Tunes; kellhom il-vapur “Henri Estier” li kien jivvjagga bejn Malta u Tunes u dawn kienu jagħtu d-dokumenti bl-informazzjoni sigrieta lill-Ingineer ta’ dan il-vapur qabel ma jitlaq. Darba kont tlajt abbord dan il-vapur biex nara dan Pallock għalfejn tela’ ukoll u ma’ min se jagħmel “contact” u ħsibt li mmur l-ewwel nistaħba fil-“lavatory”, peress li bosta mill-ekwipaġġ ta’ fuq il-“Bridge” kienu suspettati bhala spjuni. Meta wara ftiit gejt biex noħroġ, insib li l-bieb tat-“toilet” kien magħluq u msakkar minn barra u ma stajtx noħroġ minkejja d-daqqiet kbar li bdejt nagħti biş-sieq, bi rkopti u b’idi.

Sadanittant, il-vapur kien wasal biex jitlaq minn Malta. Il-Bambin ried li dak il-ħin ħa ħsiebi l-Kummissarju Axisa għax fettillu jsaqsi għalija lill-Ispettur Ċikku Agius – sirt nafu dan aktar tard – dan kien qallu li jien

kont aktarx inżilt l-art, imma s-Sur Axisa li kien anzjuż biex ikun jaf x’informazzjoni kont għart, haseb li ma stajtx inżilt hekk malajr. Mela s-Sur Axisa ordna immedjatament il-lanċa tad-Dwana biex malajr twas-salhom fuq il-vapur li kien għoddu miexi għal barra l-Port il-Kbir; telgħu, u wara tftixxija sabuni ngħajjat u nħabbat fuq il-bieb tat-toilet. Għalhekk nista’ ngħid li kien is-Sur Axisa li dak in-nhar salvati ħajti, għax min sakkarni bilfors li kellu f’moħħu ħsieb li jehles minni baxx baxx meta l-vapur ikun bejn sema u ilma!”

Domanda: “Tiftakar b’xi każ speċjali fil-Qorti?”

Magġur Micallef: “Iva, każ li ma nista’ ninsieh qatt kien ta’ Borg Pisani, li kien dahal fis-servizz Taljan u kien jiġi Malta bhala spija fl-aħħar gwerra. Kif tafu, dan inqabad u għadda guri. Jien kont għadni Surgent u kont magħżul biex jien biss nagħmilha ta’ skorta, u hadd aktar; kienu saħansitra tawni l-gurament biex dak li nisma’ jintqal fil-Guri ma kontx nista’ nikkomunikah ma’ l-ebda persuna, hi min hi. Kien Guri Kapitali bi tliet Imħallfin, u l-Marixxal, certu Reno, kien l-uniku bniedem, ukoll taħt l-istess gurament, li assista miegħi kemm dam sejjer il-proċess. Meta sabuh ħati u kkundannawh għal mewt, il-Prim Imħallf, Sir George Borg, kien ordnali sabiex nibqa’ neskorta lil Borg Pisani sal-habs waħdi u li dan ma jkellew lil hadd. Fit-triq, aħna u sejrjn rekbin, dort fuq dan Borg Pisani u esprimejtlu s-soghba tiegħi għal dik is-sentenza. Hawn Borg Pisani bl-lehen baxx u b’dehra rassenjata, qalli: ‘Jagħmel il-Bambin; ara, m’għandix x’intik b’tifkira tiegħi, iżda sejjer nagħtik dan l-arlogg’, li qalgħu minn ma’ l-polz t’idu u tahuli. Dan l-arlogg imprezzabli kien minn daww li kienu jużaw il-“frogmen” taħt l-ilma baħar. Jiddispaċini ferm li meta mort id-Depot u wrejtu lis-superjuri tiegħi, uffiċjal għoli talabuli, anzi riedu, u jien ma kelli triq oħra ħlief li natihulu!”

Każ ieħor li niftakar huwa s-serqa kbira ta’ flus tal-pagi tad-Dockyard. Wara ftiit siegħat niftakar li rċevejna nformazzjoni



**INTERVISTA
MAS-SURGENT
MAGĠUR
ANTHONY
MICALLEF**

biex immorru nfittxu f'razzett f'Haż-Żebbuġ. Wara tfittxija intensiva minghajr l-ebda riżultat pożittiv bqajna nfittxu fl-area ta' Haż-Żebbuġ iżda għal xejn.

Wara xi jumejn ġejna nformati li fl-istess razzett li għamilna t-tfittxija kien hemm raff li qabel ma tajniex każ tiegħu, fittixna b'attenzjoni kull rokna tar-raff u b'rokna mwarra sibna l-parti kbira tal-flus misruqa. Wara ftit żmien ressaqna xi nies f'konnessjoni ma' dan il-każ li kien suċċess.

Domanda: 'Kellek x'taqşam fl-investigazzjoni tad-delitt ta' Toni Aquilina?'

Magġur Micallef: 'Mill-bidu sa l-aħħar. Biss nista' ngħid mill-ewwel li dan il-każ gābu s-Surgent Ganni Pace (magħruf il-'Per-cita'). Huwa kien strumentali biex setgħu jirnexxu l-investigazzjonijiet mehtieġa. Jiena kont Magġur id-Depot u gurnata waħda, waqt li kont qed nikteb fl-Uffiċċju, hdejjja kien hemm is-Surgent Ganni Pace, u dak il-hin daħal is-Sur Terreni. Is-Surgent Pace kif raħ għadda xi rimarka dwaru li jien mill-ewwel impresjonajt ruħi biha. Mis-Surgent

TBISSEM FTIT....

• Reporter, lil waħda anzjana li kienet għadha kif għalqet il-mitt sena: "Sinjura, x'kienet l-aktar haġa importanti u li għenitek tagħlaq mitt sena?"

"Logika, ibni, il-fatt li jien twelidt fis-sena 1887!" wegħbitu l-mara.

• Fizzjal: "Qabel niffuċillak għandek l-aħħar xewqa, xi trid?"

Ikkundannat: "Poġġi lil marti quddiemi!"



Pace sirt naf il-hbiberija li kienet tezisti bejn Aquilina u Terreni, u li dan ta' l-aħħar kien il-Kaxxier tal-Bank li normalment kien jaqdi lil Toni Aquilina kull meta kien jiddepożita l-flus fil-Bank.

Jiena ordnajt lis-Surgent Pace biex jitkixxef x'daħal jagħmel id-Depot. Dak iż-żmien ma kellna l-ebda suspett fuq il-każ li hafna anzjani jsibuh bid-delitt tat-Torri ta' l-Għallis.

Intant is-Surgent Pace sar jaf li dan Terreni kien mar fl-Uffiċċju ta' l-armi u rrapporta lis-Surgent Sammut (magħruf bhala li 'Skipper') li kellu revolver Kalibru .32 u tilfu. Din kienet biċċa nformazzjoni mportanti biex setgħu jit-komplew l-investigazzjonijiet.

Billi f'idejna kellna evidenza u materjal biżżejjed, kont mort b'dawn l-eżibiti f'New Scotland Yard, Londra, biex jiġu eżaminati forensikament, u niftakar li l-esperti kienu saħansitra waslu għal konklużjoni tad-delitt li l-vittma kien miet minghajr ebda sinjali ta' eċċitament; dan kompli saħħahna fil-ħsieb li meta kien riekeb fil-karozza, ma kellu ebda eċċitament fuqu, bla ebda ħsieb u biza' ta' xejn. Kien irriżulta li meta morna l-Bank wara li rajnih id-Depot gurnata f'dik il-gurnata ta' l-għajbien ta' Aquilina kien ha gurnata 'vacation leave' mill-Bank.

F'dan il-każ partikulari, jiena kont eżaminajt u sparajt il-pistoli u r-revolvers tal-kalibru msemmi. Kont hadt sehem ukoll fl-istħarrig rigward biċċa njama ta' kaxxa tal-merkanzija li nstabet taħt il-kadavru ta' Aquilina fit-Torri ta' l-Għallis, li kellha sehem kbir fid-delitt. Hemm aktar x'wieħed jgħid dwar l-investigazzjoni li ntemmet b'suċċess.

Ritratt k commemorattiv taż-zjara li kien għamel f'malta l-Imperatur Hale Selasse. Il-Magġur Micallef (xellug tarf) jidher flimkien ma' ufficjali oħra.

Domanda: "Kemmet kienet il-paga fiż-żmien li inti dhalt fil-pulizija?"

Magġur Micallef: "Il-paga kienet £6 fix-xahar, u wara sena servizz kont tizzied b'lira oħra fix-xahar; ahna fis-C.I.D. kellna "sixpence" (2 cents 5 mils) kuljum iżjed bhala "clothing allowance".

Domanda: "Meta rtirajt mill-Korp, hdimt x'imkien iehor?"

Magġur Micallef: "Meta rtirajt bil-pensjoni ta' £1 kuljum f'Ottubru, 1956, mort għamilt ftit jiem xogħol mar-Retailers Union; imbagħad dhalt bhala "Security Officer" mas-Central Cigarette Company (Wills) u domt madwar 12 il-sena. Servejt fil-Korp tal-Pulizija ftit aktar minn 25 sena; dhalt fit-12 ta' Gunju, 1931 u spicċajt fit-18 ta' Ottubru, 1956".

Domanda: "Għandek xi tifikiriet sbieħ fil-Korp tal-Pulizija?"

Magġur Micallef: "Iż-żmien tiegħi fil-Korp kien, ngħid għalija, sabih, għax kont inhobb is-servizz; kien għalija missjoni, dedikazzjoni; veru li kien hemm żmien ta' tbatija, imma kien hemm ukoll żmien ta' tgawdija. Kultant xogħol perikoluż konna nieħduh biċ-ċajt. Darba fi żmien il-Kummissarju, is-Sur J.R. Ullo, ġejt ordnat biex bla telf ta' żmien niġbor rinforz ta' Pulizija u nitla' f'raħal fejn il-partitarji rivali taż-żewġ kazini kienu qalġhu nkwiēt

**INTERVISTA
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MAGĠUR
ANTHONY
MICALLEF**

kbir nhar il-Festa tar-rahal, u kien hemm hafna għied, tfiegħ ta' fliexken, eċċ. Tlajna, u kif wasalna ntfajna b'ruħna u b'għisimna u f'hakka t'ghajn kax-karnihom b'kollox u razżanna darba għal dejjem lil dawk il-mijiet li kienu sfrattaw il-festa. Izda l-akbar storja ta' hajti fil-Korp kienet żgur dik ta' żmien it-Tieni Gwerra Dinjija, meta darba waħda fl-1942, gie d-Depot ċertu Kurunell Inġliż ma' żewġ fizzjali oħra tal-Commando Brigade u talbu voluntier biex iservi f'missjoni speċjali għall-invażjoni barra minn Malta. Jiena ġejt magħżul u fit-30 ta' Jannar, 1943, ġejt "seconded" ma' l-Army Inġliża. F'lejla waħda, sibt ruħi fuq R.A.F. 'Liberator', u wara titjira sigrieta, wasalna Gibiltà. Aktar tard, permezz ta' "invasion barge", flimkien ma' suldati u fizzjali Amerikani hrignu 'l barra, fejn stajt nara mijiet ta' vapuri, b'ċeċ navali tal-gwerra u tlajna abbord wiehed mit-"troopships", u salpajna għall-invażjoni ta' l-Afrika ta' Fuq. Inzerta li r-regiment li kont fih jien ma nizilx Casablanca fejn

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



is-suldati Franciżi ta' Vichy (dawk li kienu nghanqdu mal-Germani) qerdu għal kollox lill-Allejati tagħna, imma jien kont fortunat li llandajt ma' grupp f'post igħidulu "Clubiten" fejn hemm hafna vilel b'hafna sigar tal-priljoli. Hemm kellna rezistenza dghajfa u ġejt mogħti l-inkarigu biex nehles xi prigionieri minn ħabs fil-vicein, qabel naqdbdu t-triq għal Algiers u Tuneż. L-ewwel bniedem li hlist mill-ħabs inzerta kien Malti, ċertu Gużepi l-'Fazzulett' li għarafni u wara sirt naf li dan kien emigra biex jiftaħ bil-"business" tal-pastizzi. Wara kont nifforma parti minn skwadra tad-"demolition", xogħol bl-isplussivi intajru pontijiet, eċċ. Domt fl-Army madwar seba' xhur u għalkemm tghidx kemm sfurzawni biex nibqa', jiena ridt nerga' nkompli fis-servizz tal-Pulizija."

Domanda: "Kien hemm xi grajja speċjali oħra waqt is-servizz tiegħek fl-Afrika ta' Fuq?"

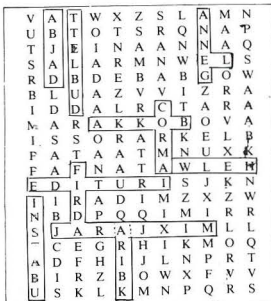
Magġur Micallef: "Mela kien ġej Sir Winston Churchill, Stalin tar-Russja, il-General De Gaulle

ta' Franza, il-President Roosevelt tal-Amerika, u personalitajiet distinti għolja tal-Pajjiżi Allejati, flimkien ma' l-Advisors tagħhom, għal Laqgħa sigrieta fil-Marokk. Jiena kont wiehed mis-"Security Officers" magħżulin, u meta bdew dehlin għal-Laqgħa, stajt nara lil President Roosevelt fuq il-"wheelchair" b'Churchill jiċċajta miegħu, u minn warajx ilmaħt lil Lord Louis Mountbatten u dan minn fost dik il-geġwigija immarkani, u pront gie hdejjja u staqsieni x'kont qed nagħmel hemm, u jekk kellix bżonn ta' xi ħaġa. Irrakkuntajtlu malajr kif sibt ruħi hemm, u dan hareg iċ-Cheque Book u tani cheque ta' £20, li għandi għali kbir li wara kont sarraftu għax illum naf kif stajt inżommu bhala rikordju."

Fit-tmiem ta' l-intervista, is-Surgent-Magġur Anthony Micallef uriena testimonjali u dokumenti oħra minghand Lord Mountbatten of Burma, u ittri ta' ringrazzjament mill-Ghaqda għal Mużew Nazzjonali tal-Gwerra talli huwa għoġbu jirregala par "shoe trees" li kien taħ Mountbatten meta dan kien għadu jservi bhala Lieutenant fir-Royal Navy, Commando dagger, zewġ "shoulder flashes", xi dokumenti tal-gwerra, kif ukoll zewġ butuni li kien jilbes Lord Mountbatten f'okkażjonijiet soċjali.

**Riżultat tal-Logħba "Thab-
bil il-Mohħ" li dehret fl-
Fuljett Nru. 8 "Lehen l-
Ghaqda tal-Pulizija
Pensjonanti".**

Kulur pur	A.....	Trid taħdem għaliha	G.....
Waħda ta' bir	B.....	Din l-art hekk	H.....
Grupp ta' hallein	C.....	Ma nilfux	I.....
Jilsubh in-nisa	D.....	Jilmah	J.....
Imexxu l-gazzetta	E.....	Mhux zghira	K.....
Kerha fil-famija	F.....	Twegiba negattba	L.....
		Tagħmilha fil-kampanja M.....	



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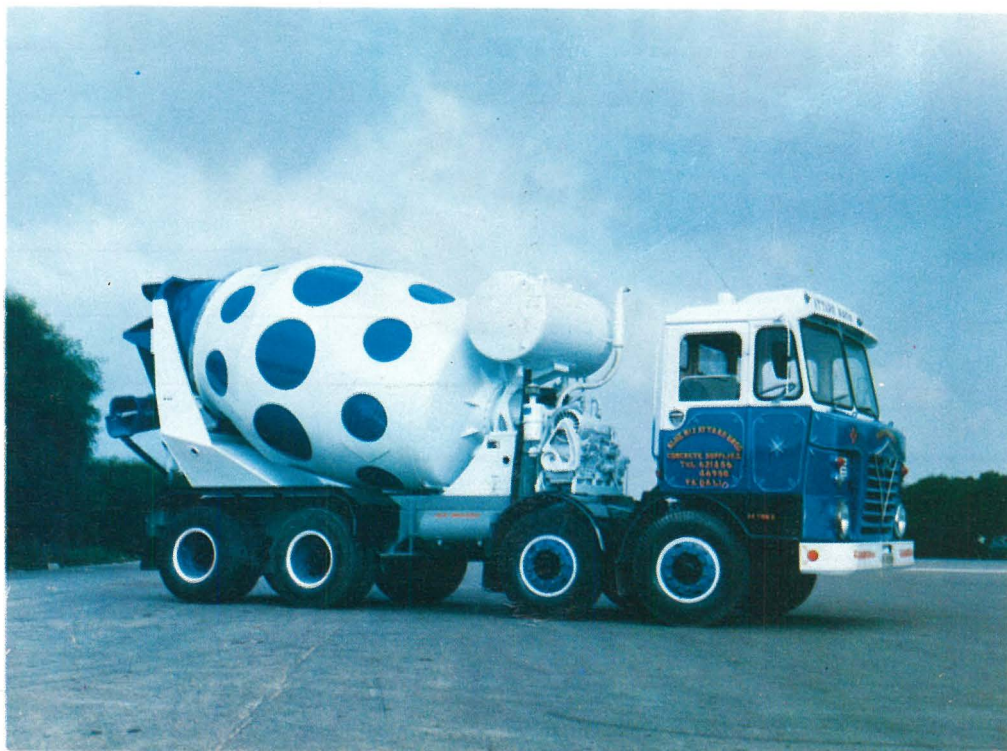
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FOOTBALL

League tal-Gvern u Korpi Parastatali 1986-87

Bhas-snin ta' qabel it-team tal-Pulizija rega' qieghed jippartecipa fil-league tal-football ghad-Dipartimenti tal-Gvern u Korpi Parastatali fit-Tieni Divizjoni. Ghal din is-sena l-Kumitat Sports tal-Pulizija beda jipprepara minn qabel ghal dan il-league u wara li saru xi trial matches fil-Marsa Sports Ground gew maghzula l-players li ffirmaw it-team tal-Pulizija ghal dan l-istagun. Mal-players antiki ta' qabel gew introdotti xi players godda minn fost il-membri tal-Korp.

Ghalhekk din is-sena ntroduċe-na team gdid bil-ħsieb li l-partecipazzjoni tat-team tal-Pulizija tkun suċċess. Il-Kumitat haseb ukoll li jagħti dehra oħra lit-team tal-Pulizija billi xtara sett gdid ta' flokkijiet kompluti għat-team, li gentilment gew mogħtija mid-Ditta Pulvich Explosives Industries. Bħala Sports Officer il-Kumitat Sports tal-Pulizija in-nomina lill-Ispettur Anthony Borg biex iġhin fit-tmexxija.

IT-TIENI DIVIŻJONI

Rapport tal-Logħba

Pulizija vs Mid-Med Bank

PULIZIJA.....3
MID-MED BANK2
 L-ewwel logħba tal-league għat-team tal-Pulizija kienet fil-11 ta' Novembru, 1986, fil-Luqa Sports Ground kontra t-team qawwi tal-Mid-Med Bank. Il-formazzjoni tat-teamijiet kienu dawn:

Pulizija: P.C. 1263 S. Cosby, P.C. 617 T. Camilleri, P.C. 512 M. Ellul, P.S. 496 G. Borg, P.C. 366 E. Psaila, P.C. 314 J. Grima, P.S. 567 T. Bajada, P.C. 287 R. Aquilina, P.C. 607 J. Camilleri, P.C. 874 P. Zammit, P.C. 811 V. Busuttill. Reserves: P.S. 509 J. Lentini, P.C. 601 F. Zammit, P.C. 1119 P. Deraffaele, P.C. 610 L. Grima, P.C. 217 P. Dibbon.

Mid-Med Bank: Joseph Curmi, John Saliba, Ray Cassar, Noel Gauci, Simon Micallef, Michael Cordina, Angelo Parnis, Stephen Pandolfino, Chris Sladden, William Portelli, Joseph Attard. Reserves: Jesmond But-

tigieg, Jesmond Spiteri, John Farrugia, David Tortell.

Il-logħba bdiet xi ftit aggressiva u ż-żewġ teamijiet kienu ferm attenti minn xulxin għalkemm it-team tal-Pulizija kien xi ftit aħjar mill-avversarji. Fil-bidu tal-logħba t-team tal-Pulizija kellu xi ċansijiet tajbin ta' score u f'wahda minn dawn iċ-ċansijiet it-team tal-Pulizija mar fuq quddiem meta sitt minuti mill-ftuh tal-logħba P.C. 617 T. Camilleri rċieva pass mingħand P.C. 874 P. Zammit u wara li avvanza fajjar xutt minn tarf il-kaxxa li gie mxellef minn difensur u spicċa fir-rokna tax-xibka. Ċans iehor għat-team tal-Pulizija gie għand P.C. 287 R. Aquilina li wara harba fuq il-lemin ipprova xutt lejn il-lastu li l-goalkeeper Joseph Curmi tajjar f'corner. Fit-32 minuta wegga' Simon Micallef għat-team tal-Mid-Med Bank wara daħla ma' player avversarju u gie mibdul ma' David Tortell. Fl-aħhar minuti ta' l-ewwel half Noel Gauci għat-team tal-Mid-Med Bank gie muri l-karta s-safra mir-referee Anthony McKay wara li pprotesta deċizzjoni tiegħu. L-ewwel half għalaq bit-team tal-Pulizija jibqa' jgawdi vantaġġ ta' goal.

LOGHOB SABIH

MIZ-ŻEWĠ NAHAT

Għat-tieni taqsuma P.C. 601 F. Zammit daħal flok P.C. 287 R. Aquilina għat-team tal-Pulizija. Il-logħba kompliet fuq l-istess nota ta' l-ewwel taqsuma biż-żewġ nahat juru logħob sabih u l-ballun tiela' u niezal sakemm fit-12 il-minuta t-team tal-

Pulizija zied l-iscore meta minn cross ta' P.C. 894 P. Zammit daħal tajjeb PS 567 T. Bajada li bir-ras leħaq qabel il-goalkeeper u skorja. Wara dan il-goal it-team tal-Pulizija naqqas xi ftit mil-logħob u t-team tal-Mid-Med Bank beda jidhol aktar fil-logħba biex jipprova jnaqqas il-margni tal-iscore. Fl-20 minuta t-team tal-Mid-Med Bank rega' daħal fil-logħba meta Christopher Sladden approfitta ruħu minn incertezza tad-difensuri tat-team tal-Pulizija u poġġa l-ballun fir-rokna tax-xibka. Wara dan il-goal P.C. 610 L. Grima daħal flok P.C. 874 P. Zammit għat-team tal-Pulizija. Hames minuti wara t-team tal-Mid-Med Bank kellu ċans biex iġib l-iscore indaqs meta s-sostitut David Tortell harab fuq il-lemin u fajjar xutt li gie salvat bi tbatija mill-goalkeeper P.C. 1263 S. Cosby. Fit-30 minuta P.C. 610 L. Grima ta' pass lil P.C. 811 V. Busuttill fuq ix-xellug u wara li avvanza fajjar xutt u skorja.

Fl-aħhar hames minuti t-team tal-Mid-Med Bank rega' daħal fil-logħba meta minn corner ta' Christopher Sladden għola tajjeb Stephen Pandolfino u bir-ras tefa' ġewwa. Wara dan il-goal il-logħba kompliet bit-team tal-Pulizija jiddefendi l-ftit attackki ddesprati tat-team tal-Mid-Med Bank sakemm is-suffara finali tar-referee sabet lit-team tal-Pulizija johrog rebbieh bl-iscore ta' 3-2.

Aktar Dettalji Dwar il-Kampjonat fil-Marġa li jmiss.

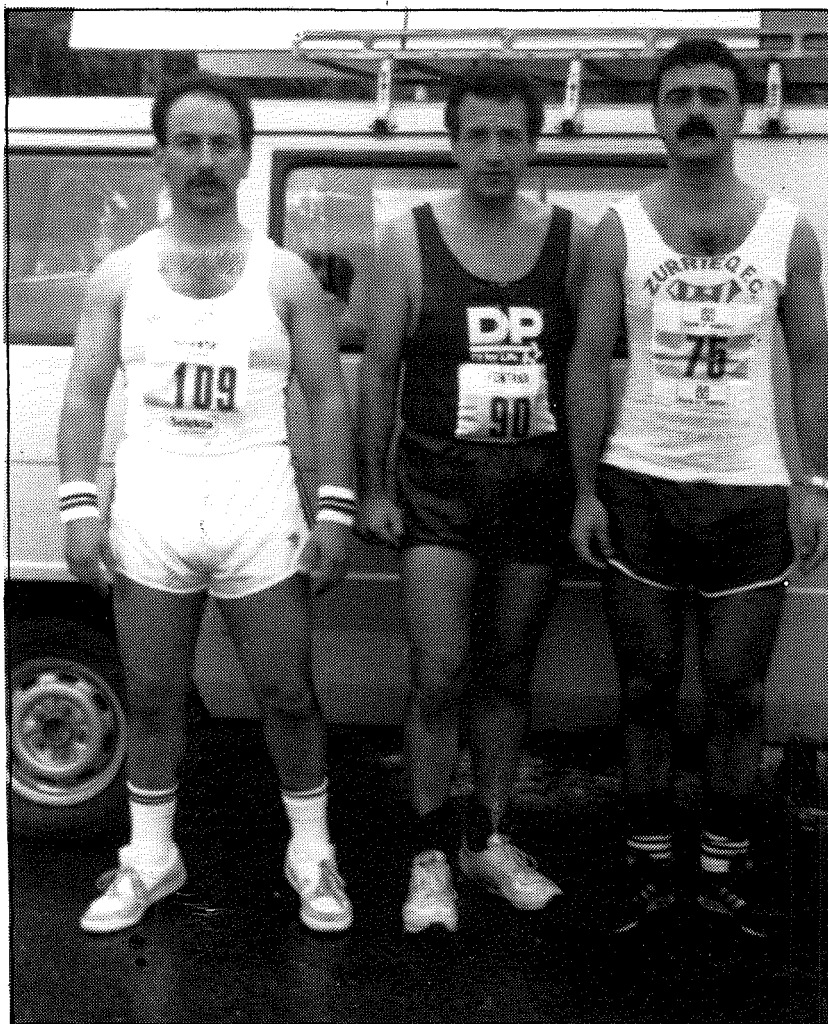
It-Tieni Edizzjoni tal-Maratona ta' Malta

•It-tieni edizzjoni tal-Maratona ta' Malta saret fuq l-istess korsa tas-sena l-oħra, nhar il-Ħadd, 15 ta' Frar, 1987. Għal din l-edizzjoni hadu sehem madwar 250 atleta li bdew il-Maratona ta' 26.2 mil minn Santa Luċija u għaddew minn 'Feeding Posts' li hadu lill atleti miż-Zurrieq, Mqabba, Siggiewi, Żebbuġ, Ta' Qali, Mosta, Birkirkara, Balzan, Attard, Fleur-de-Lys, Santa Venera, Hamrun, Pietà, Imsida, Ta' Xbiex, Gżira u spiċċaw Tas-Sliema.

Fost l-atleti barranin u Maltin hadu sehem tlett membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija PC964 Emanuel Sciclura; PC915 Joseph Abela u PC921 Raymond Sammut. Din kienet l-ewwel esperjenza ta' dawn it-tlett atleti fil-Maratona wara li s-sena l-oħra kелna lil ex-PC68 Joseph Mallia bħala l-uniku rappreżentant mill-Korp tal-Pulizija. Għalkemm ma dahlux fl-ewwel postijiet it-tlett atleti tal-Korp irnexxielhom jspiċċaw il-Maratona bl-ewwel fosthom jidhol PC964 E. Scicluna li daħal fil-131 post fil-hin ta' 3.53.6., PC921 Raymond Sammut fil-155 post fil-hin ta' 4.10,13. u PC915 Joseph Abela fil-172 post fil-hin ta' 4.21,34. Prosit tassew lil dawn it-tlett atleti u nawgurawhom li jibqgħu sejrjn fuq l-istess linja biex fil-Maratona li jmiss ikollhom riżultati aħjar li jkomplu jagħmlu unur lil Korp tal-Pulizija fil-kamp Sportiv.

Għal informazzjoni tal-garreja nixtieq nghid li l-ewwel tlett atleti li daħlu f'din il-Maratona kienu:-

1. Ian Thompson fil-hin ta' 2.29,6.
2. Paul Pickup fil-hin 2.29,59.
3. Sam Lanhourne fil-hin ta' 2.33.03.



It-tliet membri tal-Pulizija li hadu sehem fil-Maratona



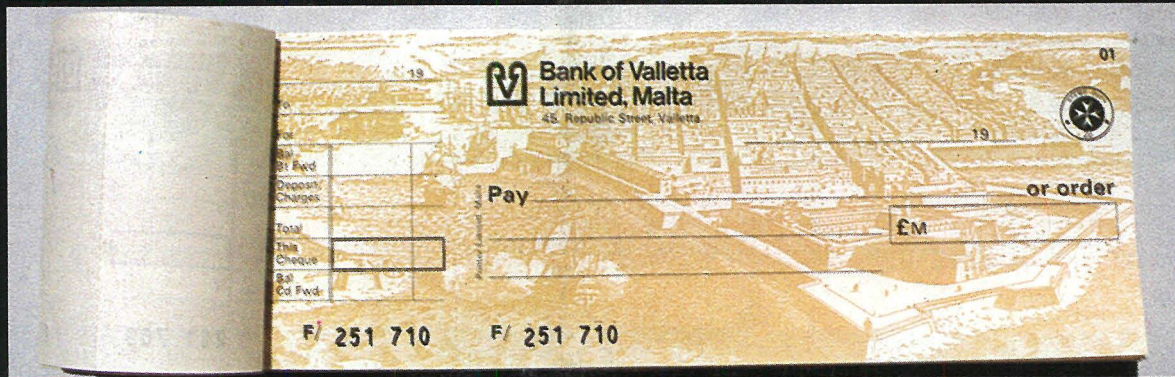
PC964 E. Scicluna u PC915 J. Abela fl-azzjoni waqt il-Maratona



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