



Organu tal-"Malta Police Association"
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IL-PULIZIJA

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Il-Pulizija u s Soċjeta

1. Kuil membru tal-Korp tal-Pulizija ta l-kelma tiegħu li jaqdi dmiru sewwa u b'hiltu kollha lejn in-nazzjon. Dan huwa l-gurament li ha kull wieħed minna u li għandna l-unur ngħidu li wettaqnieh u għad nistgħu nwettquh aħjar. Il-gurament huwa wieħed mill-karatteristiċi li jfisser ix-xogħol serju u ta' responsabbiltà li tagħmel il-Pulizija. Xogħol li bla dubju ta' xejn ipoġġina ndaqs ma' kull haddiem ieħor. Għaldaqstant bhala parti mill-haddiema Maltin jixraq li ahna wkoll ikollna postna fis-soċjeta'; jkollna l-appoġġ ta' hutna l-haddiema Maltin; ikollna d-drittijiet tagħna mharsin u l-kundizzjonijiet tagħna mtejbjin — għalhekk jixraq li l-ghajta tagħna tiġi mismugħa minn kulhadd.

2. Ftit jiem ilu, ir-RAI ittrasmetta programm dirett — TG 2 DIRETTISSMA — programm importanti dwar il-Pulizija Taljana. Hadna gost nisimgħu li l-Pulizija Taljana thaddan għaqda li tinkorpora fiha 93% tal-Korp Taljan — inklużi kull xorta ta' gradi. Kien ta' sodisfazzjon għalina naraw li l-ghajta tal-Pulizija Taljana kellha effett kbir, effett li heġġeġ l-akbar Trade Unions Taljani jagħtu appoġġ shieh lill-Pulizija fit-talbiet tagħhom — mhux bhala nies imlibbsa uniformi li tagħmilhom distinti mill-membri l-oħra tas-soċjeta', izda bhala haddiema u ċittadini Taljani. B'hekk sar l-ewwel pass sabiex tiffarrak dik il-barriera bejn il-

Pulizija (dak il-briedem liebes uniformi u li meqjus bhala infal-libbli) u bejn shabu l-oħra l-haddiema, sar l-ewwel pass sabiex it-tnejn jifhmu lil xulxin u jibbenefikaw mis-shubija ta' xulxin.

3. F'Malta tezisti din il-barriera? Ahna għandna l-appoġġ ta' hutna l-oħra l-haddiema? Kif iharsu lejna t-Trade Unions Maltin? X'relazzjonijiet għandna mas-soċjeta'? Wasalna biex ngħidu li l-poplu qieghed jifhimna u jagħtina l-koperazzjoni tiegħu fix-xogħol tagħna ta' kuljum? JEW minn naħa l-oħra s-soċjeta' għadha thares lejna bhala mezz ta' ghajnuna u sigurta' fi żmien ta' bżonn biss. Tezisti simpatija lejn il-Pulizija meta dan jintaqqa ma' xi tfixkil fix-xogħol tiegħu, jew meta dan isib xi diffikulta', jew inkellha jikkommetti xi żball? JEW is-soċjeta' lesta biex tahtaf taht idejha lil dan it-tali u tkasbru u tagħmlu suġġett tal-kritika tagħha? Hemm bżonn li nistabbilixxu kuntatti sodi ma' kull settur pubbliku sabiex ahna nifhmu aktar lilhom u huma jifhmu aktar liina. Hemm hteieġa kbira li nameljoraw il-kundizzjonijiet tagħna permezz ta' suġġerimenti sodi, ibbażati fuq pedamenti sodi, li jkunu appoġġati minn kull membru tal-Korp. Hemm bżonn nissieħbu ma' xulxin, ninsew id-differenzi tagħna, nigbdu habel wieħed, niltaqgħu ma' xulxin ta' spiss, sabiex flimkien infasslu l-pjan għal mixja tagħna l quddiem.

GURAMENT TA' LEALTA'

Jien solennement nahlef/niddikjara li nkun tassew fidili u leali lejn il-Poplu u r-Repubblika ta' Malta u l-Kostituzzjoni tagħha u li naqdi fedelment l-imsemmija Repubblika matul is-servizz tiegħi fil-Korp tal-Pulizija ta' Malta; li nas soġġetta ruħi għall-Attijiet, Ordinanze, Ordnijiet u regolamenti ko-lha dwar l-istess Korp li hemm fis-seħh u li jistgħu minn żmien għal żmien ikunu fis-seħh u naqdi d-dmirijiet kollha ta' uffċjal tal-pulizija skond il-liġi mingħajr biża' jew favuri, ġibda jew mi-begħda. Hekk Alla jghini.

EDITORJAL

L-ORDNAR

Huwa fatt li qed jinħass in-nuqqas ta' Pulizija peress li dan l-aħħar, in-numru tan-nies li rtiraw bil-pensjoni kien numru konsiderevoli. Izda dan in-nuqqas donnu beda jagħti bidu biex f'ċertu okkażjonijiet, fejn fl-imghoddi kienu jinhtieġu numru ġmielu ta' Pulizija, ma jkunx hemm aktar ordnar esaġerat. Insemmu tlett 'commitments' li diġa' għaddew fejn għalkemm in-numru ta' Pulizija ordnati kien anqas minn ta' snin ta' qabel, kollox mexa sewwa. Qegħdin nirreferu għal Karnival, l-Imnarja u t-Trade Fair. F'din ta' l-aħħar, din is-sena, b'daqsxajn ta' hsieb, saru arrangamenti tat-traffiku li rnexxew, u t-traffiku mexa ferm aħjar mis-snin ta' qabel u dan ghen sabiex in-numru ta' Pulizija ordnati jkun zghir hafna. Fil-Karnival u fl-Imnarja din is-sena ma kellniex Pulizija f'kull kantuniera u xorta wahda mexa kollox sewwa.

L-ordnar tal-Pulizija għandu jsir bil-hsieb u mhux ghaliex is-sena l-oħra din l-okkażjoni ġew ordnati tant Pulizija din is-sena n-numru għandu jkun l-istess. Fejn jista' jkun għandhom jintużaw il-'barriers', izda mhux 'barrier' u magħha Pulizija. Għandu jkollna tabe'li sewwa li jifhimhom kulhadd u mhux naghmlu tabella tan-"No Parking" sabiex tintuża għall-"No Entry". Dan jista' jsir billi jsiru tabelli tal-kartun li jitwaħħlu fuq it-tabelli tan-"No Parking" għal xi okkażjoni, imbagħad jintrefgħu sabiex jerggħu jintużaw fejn ikun meħtieġ.

Jekk l-ordnar jonqos għandhom jonqsu s-sieġhat żejda li qed jaħdmu l-Pulizija u nibdew nieħdu għall-anqas ġurnata mistrieħ fil-ġimgħa li kull haddiem Malti huwa ntitolat għaliha anke skond l-istess Kostituzzjoni tagħna. Dan għandu jagħti bidu sabiex ngħollu l-moral fil-Korp tal-Pulizija.

Il-Bord Editorjali.

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MILL-ASSOCIATION DWAR L-'EXTRA'

Din l-ittra ntbagħtet lis-Segretarju Amministrattiv fit-28 ta' Lulju, 1977:—
"Sinjur,

B'referenza għad-diversi ittri ta' dan il-Kumitat rigward l-'extra duty on payment' inhossni fid-dmir li ninfurmak li dan id-dewmien rigward it-talba tagħna mhux biss baxxa l-moral ta' dan il-Kumitat iżda qed ibaxxi l-moral tal-membri tal-Korp għaliex sakemm ma jkunx hemm tibdil fir-rati preżenti l-membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija qed jiġu misruqa meta jithallsu birrata mizera li hemm illum. Barra minn dan għalkemm din l-'extra' hija msejja volontarja, membri tal-Korp qed jiġu ordnati jaħdmu 'extra' kontra rrieda tagħhom.

Eżattament sena ilu, waqt indirizz lill-Korp mill-Kummissarju tal-Pulizija, ġejna nfurmati li se jkun hemm tibdil fir-rati tal-'extra'. Kif reġgħet giet maħtura l-Association is-sena l-oħra, l-Kumitat ġie mitlub mill-'Official Side' sabiex jagħmel talba lill-Gvern rigward it-tibdil tar-rati tal-'extra'. Minkejja dan kollu, għaddew seba' xhur mill-ewwel talba tagħna u ma ħadna ebda risposta ħlief li din il-kwistjoni qed tiġi kkunsidrata bejn l-Uffiċċju tal-Prim Ministru u dak tal-Finanzi u li kien ittamati li jkun hemm progress f'qasir żmien. Dan kien fil-15 ta' Ġunju, 1977.

Għaldaqstant għal darb'ohra f'isem il-Kumitat qed nitlob li niġu nfurmati f'liema stadju waslu dawn id-diskussjonijiet bl-iskop li jsir dak kollu possibbli sabiex tiġi ffinalizzata din it-talba tagħna."

(Kopja ta' din l-ittra ntbagħtet lill-Kummissarju tal-Pulizija u lill-Ministru tal-Finanzi.)

Fis-6 ta' Awissu, 1977, delegazzjoni tal-Association, kelliha laqgħa mal-Kummissarju tal-Pulizija fejn ġejna nfurmati li l-Kummissarju tal-Pulizija

reċieva korrispondenza mingħand is-Segretarju Amministrattiv. Din il-korrispondenza fost affarijiet oħra tgħid li wara li l-extra ġiet ikkunsidrata bejn l-Uffiċċju tal-Prim Ministru u l-Ministeru tal-Finanzi, Dwana u Investimenti tal-Poplu, intlaħaq ftehim li r-rati jiġu riveduti.

Fl-istess ittra s-Segretarju Amministrattiv ippropona li r-rati l-godda jkunu hekk:—

Suprintendent	87c5	is-siegha
Spettur	75c0	"
Surġent-Maġġur	62c5	"
Surġent	62c5	"
Kuntistabbli	50c0	"

L-inqas rata tkun ta' sagħtejn (u mhux ta' 4 siegħat kif inhi fil-preżent), u li l-extra titħallas fl-aħħar tax-xahar mal-paga. Barra minn dan, min jillob għas-servizz tal-Pulizija bħala extra, irjđ iħallas 5% aktar mir-rata fuq imsemmija għall-ispejjeż amministrattivi.

Fit-8 ta' Awissu, 1977, il-Kumitat studja din il-proposta tal-Gvern u qabel b'vot unanimu li din il-proposta m'għandhiex tiġi milqugħa u għaldaqstant għal darb'ohra kiteb lis-Segretarju Amministrattiv hekk:

"Sinjur,

Nirreferi għall-ittra tiegħek tal-31 ta' Lulju, 1977, indirizzata lill-Kummissarju tal-Pulizija, rigward l-'extra duty on payment'. Nixtieq ninfurmak li l-proposti tiegħek ma jistgħux jiġu milqugħa mill-Association.

Nixtieq ukoll nuri l-iskantament tiegħi kif il-proposti tiegħek li kienu oghla mir-rati proposti llum ġew imnaqqsa mingħajr ebda konsultazzjoni mal-Association."

(Rigward l-aħħar paragrafu ta' din l-ittra l-iskantament tagħna hu kif fis-27 ta' April, 1977, il-proposta tal-Gvern kienet ta' £2.10 għal kull 4 siegħat u l-aħħar waħda kienet ta' £2.00,0).

L-ELEZZJONIJIET LI GEJJIN

Il-Kumitat Ċentrali tal-Association huwa mwaqqaf skond l-Ordinanza Nru. 11 tal-1961 li fuqha hija mwaqqfa l-Association.

Kien il-hsieb tal-Kumitat preżenti li sa l-elezzjoni tal-Association li ġejja jilhaq ikun hemm tibdil fl-Ordinanza u fost affarijiet oħra nitolbu tibdil fis-sistema ta' kif ikun maħtur il-Kumitat tal-Association. Bis-sistema preżenti ġara li kien hemm membri tal-Korp li għalkemm xtaqu jagħmlu parti mill-Kumitat Ċentrali, iżda kellhom jibqgħu barra għaliex, mill-istess Branch Board, ma jistax ikun hemm aktar minn numru li hemm stipulat fl-Ordinanza.

Rigward il-Branch Boards, dawn nistgħu ngħidu li ftit ħadmu. Kien hemm bosta Branch Boards li lanqas biss iltaqgħu. Hemm x'jirraġa ruħu fid-Distretti u li kieku ltaqgħu dawn il-Branch Boards u għamlu r-rappreżentazzjonijiet lis-Suprintendent tad-Distrett u dan is-sottomettiehom lill-Kummissarju, setgħu rrangaw xi affarijiet. Dan ma seħħ minħabba diversi raġunijiet. Waħda minnhom hija li fil-bidu kien hemm ħafna entużjażmu fl-Association u ftit wara meta ġejna għal ftit sagrifici u xogħol sibni li min irriżenja u oħrajn birdu.

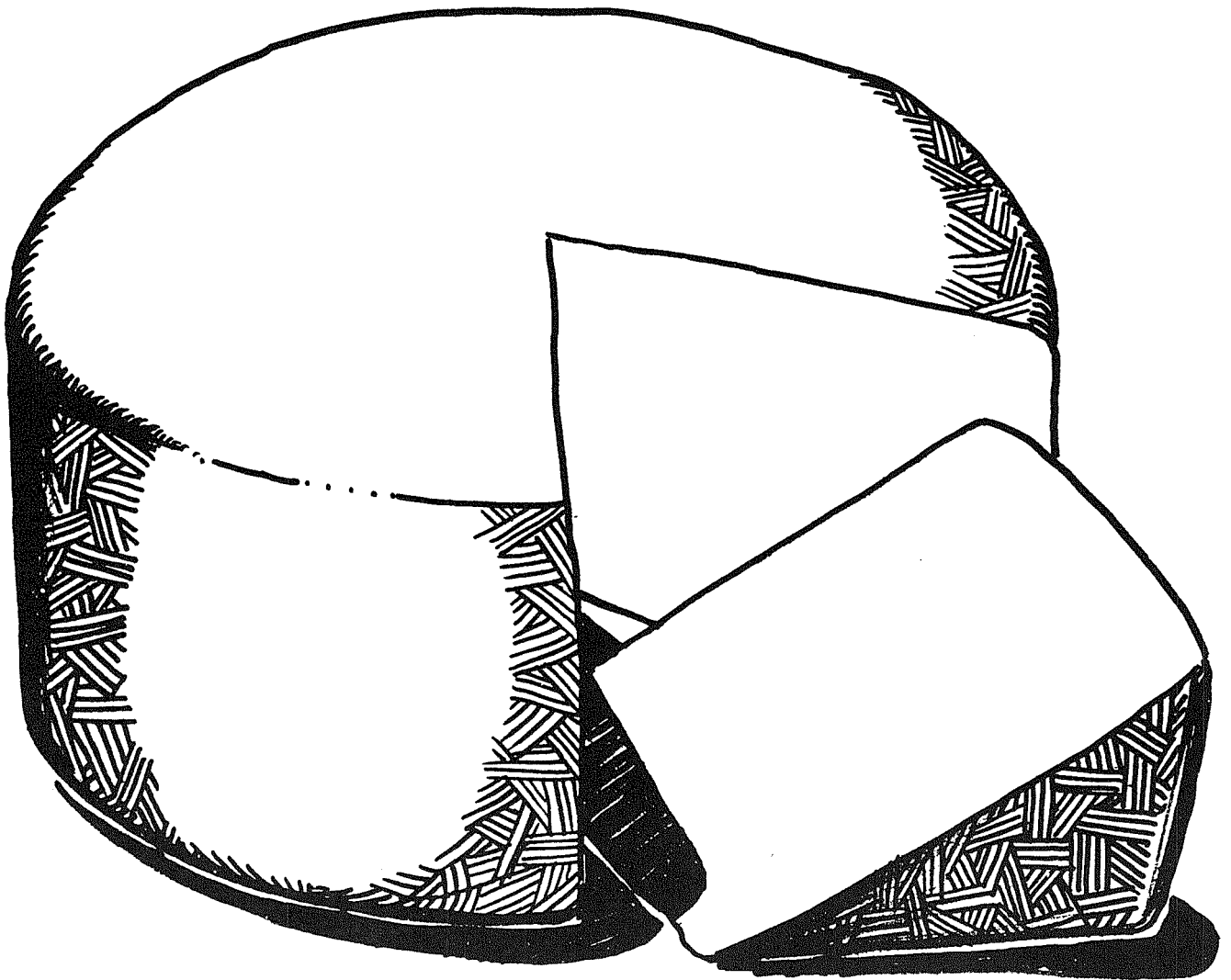
Għaldaqstant ix-xewqa tagħna hi li fil-futur ikun hemm nies aktar dedikati għal dan ix-xogħol, ikunu mnejn ikunu, basta lesti sabiex jaħdmu bl-iskop 'li jkollna Korp aktar effiċjenti u d-drittijiet tagħna aktar imharsa.

Fuq dan għandha ssir talba lill-Official Side sabiex l-elezzjonijiet li ġejjin jitmexxew mill-Association fejn il-membri tal-Korp ikunu jistgħu jagħzlu r-rappreżentanti tagħhom ikunu mil-liema Distrett ikunu.

Zjara mill-Prim Ministru fil-Kwartieri Generali tal-Pulizija

Il-Prim Ministru, s-Sur Dom Mintoff għamel zjara fil-Kwartieri Generali tal-Pulizija nhar il-Gimgha 20 ta' Awissu, 1977, fejn għamel diskors fil-preżenza tal-Kummissarju, l-Assistenti Kummissarji, Suprintendenti, Spetturi u rappreżentanti tal-Association. Il-Prim Ministru appella għal aktar xogħol u dixxiplina u ndafa. Rapport dwar iż-żjara tal-Prim Ministru jingħata f'harg' oħra ta' dan il-magazine peress li kien tard wisq sabiex jidher f'din il-harga.

NEW ZEALAND CHEDDAR CHEESE



ASK FOR IT BY NAME

NEW ZEALAND CHEDDAR CHEESE

KIF TAHDDEM IL-'MUTUAL HELP ASSOCIATION'

Din l-Assoċjazzjoni li hija kkontrollata mill-Kummissarju tal-Pulizija tħaddan fiha l-membri kollha tal-Korp, li sa l-aħħar ta' Marzu, 1977, kienu 1,359 u l-pensjonanti tal-Korp, li sal-tess żmien in-numru kien ta' 676.

Kull membru tal-Korp tal-Pulizija huwa obligat li jikkontribwixxi lejn il-fondi tal-Mutual Help Association sakemm jibqgħa fil-korp u jrid iħallas 12 cents 5 mils għal kull membru li jmut, sew jekk ikun għadu jservi fil-korp kif ukoll jekk ikun pensjonant.

Meta Pulizija jispiċċa bil-pensjoni ma jibqax obligat li jikkontribwixxi għal dan il-fondi, iżda jekk ma jibqax, il-qraba u d-dipendenti tiegħu jgħid kull dritt ta' benefiċċju f'każ li dan imut.

Meta pensjonant jiddeċiedi li ma jibqax aktar membru ta' din l-Assoċjazzjoni, barra milli jitlef id-drittijiet imsemmija hawn fuq ma jiġux irrifonduti l-ebda flus lilu.

L-ammont tas-somma mħallsa minn dan il-fondi lil qraba ta' membri ta' din l-Assoċjazzjoni jista' jvarja minn xahar għall-ieħor. Ir-raġuni ta' dan hija li s-somma tiddependi minn numru ta' kontributori.

KIF JINGĀBRU L-FONDI

Pensjonanti: Meta jmut xi membru ta' din l-Assoċjazzjoni, kull pensjonant tintbagħtlu ittra mill-Uffiċċju tal-Kaxxier fejn jiġi nformat bl-isem, in-numru, ir-rank u d-data tal-mewt ta' dan il-membru. Il-pensjonanti jridu wara li jirċievu din l-ittra u fiż-żmien ħmistax-il ġurnata, jħall-su 12 cents 5 mils kull wieħed għal kull membru msemmi f'dik l-ittra (is-somma li kull membru għandu jħallas ma tkunx aktar minn 25 cents f'xahar wieħed). Il-ħlas jista' jsir fid-Depot tal-Pulizija mill-pensjonanti jew qraba tagħhom u tista' ssir ukoll billi wieħed iħalli depożitu ta' kemm jidhirlu hu, u kull darba li tintbagħtlu l-ittra jkollu wkoll irċevuta li fuqha jgħidulu kemm ikun baqgħalu depożitu.

Membri tal-Korp: Kull membru li jkun għadu fil-Korp tal-Pulizija jħallas kontribuzzjoni darba fi tlett xhur u dan isir fl-aħħar ġranet ta' l-ewwel xahar ta' dawn it-tlett xhur, jiġifieri, xahrejn bil-quddiem.

Kif jithallsu l-Benefiċċji: Biex kollox isir sewwa, din l-Assoċjazzjoni għandha Avukat inkarigat biex jassigura li l-benefiċċji lil werrieta tal-membri li

jmutu jitqassmu skond il-liġi. Ta' dan ix-xogħol legali, il-qraba tal-mejjet ma jħallsu xejn għal-lex ta' dan ix-xogħol l-Avukat jithallas mill-Fondi tal-istess Assoċjazzjoni. Iżda d-dipendenti huma fid-dover li jiġbru u jagħtu lill-Avukat id-dokumenti kollha li dan jitlobhom, bħal ngħidu aħna ċertifikat tal-mewt, kopja tat-testment, firem tal-werrieta, eċċ. Jekk dawn jingābru mill-Avukat tal-Assoċjazzjoni, il-werrieta jkollhom iħallsuh ta' dan ix-xogħol.

PROCEDURA

Meta jmut xi membru, xi hadd minn qrabatu għandu jmur id-Depot tal-Pulizija, fl-Uffiċċju tal-Kaxxier biex jirraporta lil mejjet. Dan għandu jiehu miegħu ċertifikat tal-mewt mingħand il-Kappillan. Barra minn hekk, min imur jirraporta, jiġi mitlub ċerti dettalji bħal ma huma d-data tal-mewt, data ta' l-aħħar testment u isem in-Nutar kif ukoll isem u kunjom ta' xebba tal-mara tal-mejjet (jekk ikun miżzewweg) u lista bil-ismijiet u l-etajiet tat-tfal (jekk xi hadd minnhom ikun imsiefer, ikun meħtieġ ukoll l-indirizz ta' barra). Dawn id-dettalji kollha jitniżżlu fuq reġistru u kopja tagħhom tingħata lil min jagħmel ir-rapport biex imur biha għand l-Avukat ta' din l-Assoċjazzjoni. Dan ta' l-aħħar jagħtih lista tal-karti kollha meħtieġa u dawn fl-interess tal-qraba tal-mejjet għandhom jingābru mill-aktar fis. B'hekk il-benefiċċju li normalment jilhaq bejn £M240 u £M260 jithallsu mingħajr dewmien. Dan naturalment isir meta l-Avukat ikun sodisfatt li kollox hu lest u jkollu f'idejh ir-'release' mill-Kummissarju tat-Taxxi Nterni biex tkun tista' tithallas is-somma. Hawn l-Avukat jibgħatilna avviz fejn jispjega l-proċess kollu tal-wirt u javżana lil min għandna nħall-su l-benefiċċju. L-iskrivan inkarigat jagħmel cheque skond kif jirrakkomanda l-Avukat u jintbagħat avviz lil dawk li jkun se jibbenefikaw minn dawn il-flus. Dawn għandhom imorru d-Depot tal-Pulizija, jieħdu magħhom l-'identity card', fejn jingħataw 'cheque' li jista' jissarraf f'kull bank f'Malta jew Għawdex.

MUTUAL HELP ASSOCIATION

Il-kontribuzzjoni tal-Mutual Help Association tax-xahar ta' Settembru, 1977 kienet għall-familji ta' l-imsemmija ex-membri tal-Korp:—



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Jorn Xuereb



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IL-PULIZIJA NISA F'MALTA

L-introduzzjoni tal-Pulizija nisa f'Malta ssemmiet fir-rapport li W.A. Muller, C.M.G. Inspector General of Colonial Police, kien ghamel lill-Gvern Malti f'Mejju tal-1955 wara li gie Malta fuq stedina tal-istess Gvern bl-iskop li jiġi organizzat il-Korp tal-Pulizija. Fir-rapport tiegħu lill-Gvern Muller qal hekk:

"The introduction of women police is no longer exceptional and they are a common feature in a modern police force. Women have more than proved their usefulness as police officers. They can be employed on a number of duties in the station which do not require the physical strength of a male police officer. They can be particularly valuable in the investigation of crime where juveniles and women have to be interviewed. They can be particularly useful on the beat in town areas. I strongly advise that a start be made by enlisting suitable women as Constables. They should have ordinary training in police duties of a Constable." Dan is-suggeriment jidher li gie studjat bl-iskop li jkollna Pulizija nisa Maltin u ftit taż-żmien wara, beda x-xogħol mill-Pulizija nisa f'Malta.

Ix-xogħol mill-Pulizija nisa fil-Korp tal-Pulizija ta' Malta beda fl-1956 wara sejha għal dan l-ingaġġ li kienet dehret fil-Gazzetta tal-Gvern ta' dak iż-żmien fejn il-kandidati ta' eta' ta' mhux anqas minn 20 sena u ta' tul ta' mhux anqas minn 5 piedi u 4 pulzieri, kellhom jissuġġettaw ruħhom għall-eżami kompetittiv.

L-eżami kien jikkonsisti fil-lingwi — Ingliz u Malti — (Klassi V ta' l-iskejjel Primarji tal-Gvern) kif ukoll Aritmetika. Kien sar ukoll 'oral test' li kien jikkonsisti f'intervista bl-iskop li jiġu ġudikati l-kwalitajiet tal-personalita' tal-kandidati, bħalma huma d-dehra u l-imġieba, u b'enfasi fuq kemm il-kandidati jfissru ruħhom tajjeb bl-Ingliz u bil-Malti.

L-iskala tal-pagi ta' dak iż-żmien kienet — ma' l-ingaġġ 10s.8d. kuljum; wara sena ser-

vizz 11s.1d. kuljum. Kien jin-għata wkoll bonus ta' 2s.1d. kuljum. Barra minn dan kienet tingħata 'allowance' ta' 4s.4d. kuljum.

Wara li attendew 'course of training' fil-Kwartieri Ġenerali tal-Pulizija, li kien jikkonsisti f'taġħim ta' liġijiet u regolamenti kif ukoll xogħol ta' proċedura fil-Korp, il-Pulizija nisa bdew ix-xogħol tagħhom li kien jikkonsisti f'xogħol klerikali f'uffiċini fid-Depot kif ukoll xogħol ta' skorta ma' priġunieri nisa, patrois fuq ix-xtut in konnessjoni ma' lbies mhux diċenti kif ukoll xogħol fit-taq-sima tal-Kontroll tal-prezzijiet.

Mill-1956 sal-lum saru tliet eżamijiet oħra għar-reklutaġġ ta' Pulizija nisa: fl-1962; fl-1967 u fl-1974.

Fl-1967, eżattament wara l-ingaġġ tar-rekluti nisa saret l-ewwel u l-unika Surġent mara tal-Korp. Din is-Surġent dahlet fil-Korp tal-Pulizija fl-1956 u għadha sservi sal-lum.

Illum ix-xogħol tal-Pulizija nisa huwa fil-maġġoranza tiegħu xogħol klerikali. Insibu nisa fl-Airport fejn jiġu ċekk-jati l-passaporti eċċ.; fix-xogħol

anke xogħol fil-Habs Ċivili ta' Malta.

Il-Pulizija nisa, barra minn dawk li jaħdmu l-Airport u li jkunu għassa l-Habs, jaħdmu matul il-gurnata, iżda ta' kuljum ikun hemm Pulizija mara fil-Kwartieri Ġenerali tal-Pulizija li tkun xogħol għal dak li jista' jinqala' kemm bi nhar kif ukoll bil-lejl. Dawk li jaħdmu l-Airport jaħdmu fuq bażi ta' shift kif jaħdmu l-Pulizija rġiel.

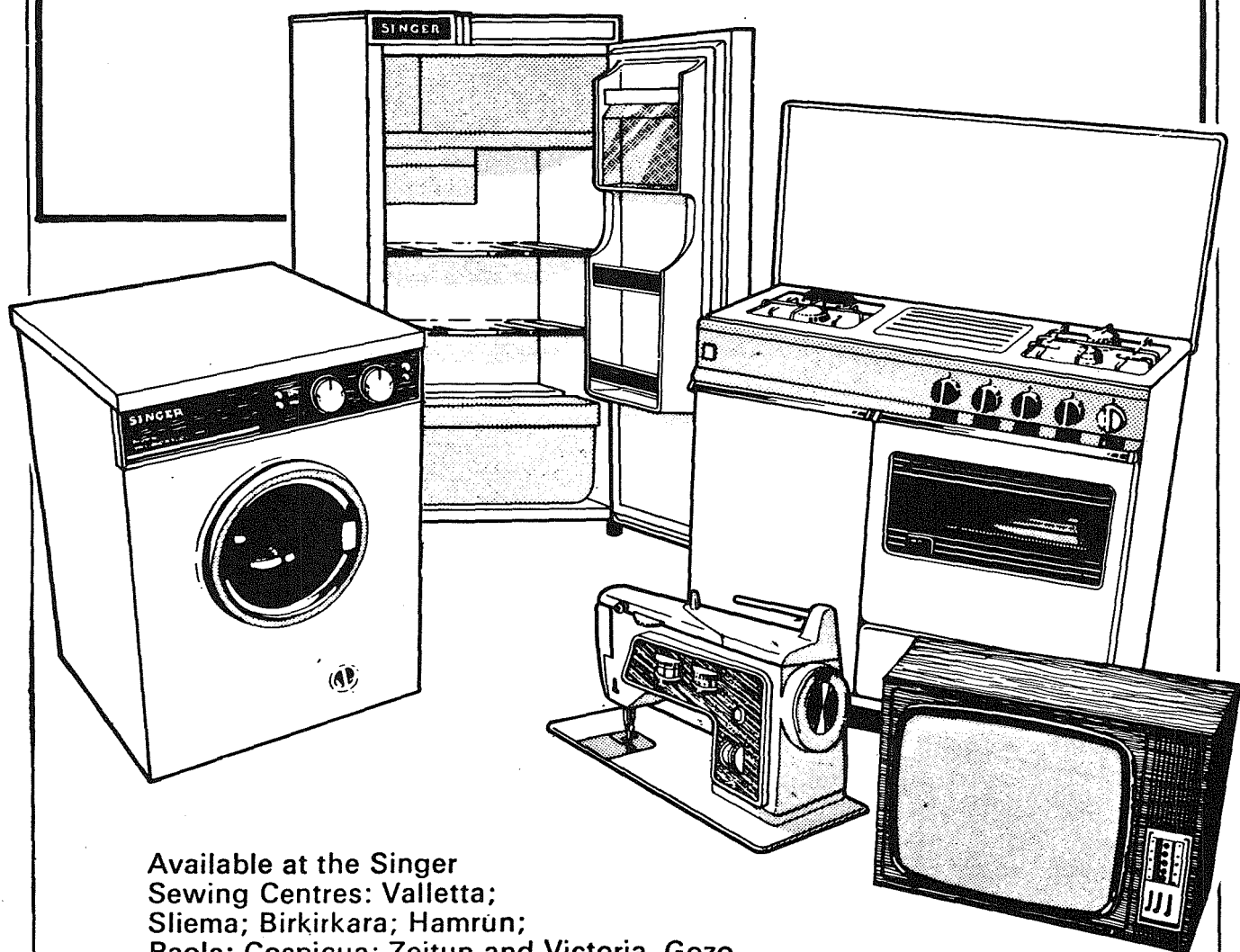
Il-paga tal-Pulizija nisa (bħal dik ta' impjegati nisa mal-Gvern) ma kenitx kif inhi illum daqs dik tal-irġiel, iżda kienet ta' 80% ta' dik tal-Pulizija rġiel. Il-paga saret l-istess fl-1971 iżda bdiet tiżdied kull sena mill-1967.

L-uniformi tal-Pulizija nisa ta' statistika ta' delitti eċċ.; fix-xogħol ta' kondotti maħruġa mill-Pulizija, ċitazzjonijiet u xogħol iehor simili. Iżda barra minn dan ix-xogħol, il-Pulizija nisa għandhom xogħol ta' skorta ma' priġunieri nisa, kemm fid-Depot kif ukoll fil-Qorti. Issir ukoll skorta ma' nisa li jbatu b'mard mentali meta dawn jittiehdu l-Isptar Mt. Carmel. Il-Pulizija nisa jagħmlu



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IT-TRAFFIKU – XENARJU TA' BIKI FIT-TRIQ

minn Walter Camilleri

Insibu li qabel is-sena 1859 f'Malta ġa kellna xi forma ta' trasport pubbliku. Il-pijunier tat-trasport pubbliku f'Malta kien l-Omnibus (in-nemnemus). Fl-1883 daħlet f'Malta l-Ferrovija li damet 48 sena. Fl-1905 ġie introdott fostna t-tramm li dam ħaj 24 sena. L-Omnibus, il-ferrovija u t-tramm kellhom rotta għalihom mill-Belt Valletta sa bosta bliet u rħula.

Fis-sena 1907 daħlet f'Malta l-ewwel karozza privata, li sallum ma nafx kemm il-sura u kulur biddlet. Karozza bil-mutur li taħdem bil-petrol. Il-karozzi tal-linja introduċew ruħhom fl-1929. Fi ftit kliem rajna l-ħajja kronoloġika tat-trasport f'Malta.

Sa qabel l-omnibus, l-unika forma ta' trasport kienu l-bhejjem. Il-miġja ta' l-inġenji mekaniċi, li riedu jgħaddu mnejn soltu jgħaddu l-bhejjem, bdew biex jissfidaw lil-awtorita'. Kumdita, biex jaħdmu fl-isqagien imħarbt, ma kienu hawn.

L-isqagien bdew jinbidlu f'toroq wiesgħajn u twal biex l-inġenji tat-triq ikunu jistgħu jaħdmu bil-kumdita kollha. It-trasport b'mezzi mekaniċi ġodda beda jseħh. Aktar ma beda jiżdied it-trasport fit-triq, u aktar ma bdew jitlestew toroq, aktar bdew jiżdiedu l-problemi.

Fost il-problemi li deħru sa mill-bidu, li għadhom magħna u li naħseb li sejrin jibqgħu, insibu l-inċidenti magħrufa tat-traffiku. Il-kumdita' u l-mezz ta' komunikazzjoni li joffri t-trasport (fil-każ ta' tagħna tat-triq), għal bosta u bosta offra biki, uġiegh, mewt, u firda.

Meta nitkellmu minn din il-problema, dejjem naqgħu fl-istess argument. "Min għandu u min ma għandux tort fl-inċident". F'bosta inċidenti tat-traffiku kienu involuti mhux biss is-sewwieqa imma wkoll il-passiġġiera kif ukoll persuni oħra li ma għandhomx x'jaqsmu xejn mat-traffiku, jiġifieri dawki li jkunu mixjien fit-triq.

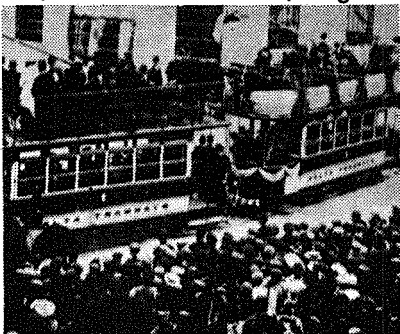
Il-problema tat-traffiku bl-effetti diżastrużi li jimxu magħha, hi waħda internazzjonali. Isiru mad-dinja kollha laqgħat mill-awtoritajiet responsabbli

mit-traffiku u min korpi oħra, biex jimmodernizzaw is-sistema u biex irazznu l-abbużi u l-konsegwenzi koroh ta' wara. F'Malta, mhux b'anqas ħerqa u ħoġġa min pajjiżi oħra, saru u għadhom isiru laqgħat fuq is-suġġett.

L'hekk magħruf, "Motor Vehicles Regulations" u "I-Kodiċi dwar it-Traffiku" minbarra bosta tagħrif u tagħlim ieħor, huma xhieda ta' l-attenzjoni ta' l-awtorita' dwar it-traffiku. Imma jidher li mhux biżżejjed. Jidher ċar li s-sewwieqa kif ukoll dawki li jimxu fit-triq, ma għandhomx mhux biss dak it-tagħrif xjentifiku ta' "X'jiġifieri issuq karozza fit-triq" jew "Kif timxi fit-triq", imma anqas ma għandhom dak it-tagħrif Morali, (li nitkellmu fuqu f'ħarġiet oħra) li wkoll jimmerita studju u għarfien.

L-istatistika turina, eluf kbar ta' persuni li qegħdin jispicċaw f'ħalq il-mewt, oħrajn imman-kati — bosta minhom għal dejjem, telf ta' impieg, inkwriet fil-familja, qrati eċċ. X'inhi l-kawża ta' dan il-qerda?

Hadd ma jista' jichad li: l-Imprudenza, li hi frott l-Egoiz-



mu u l-Irresponsabbiltà, li hi frott id-djufija ta' l-karattru personali, huma whud mill-fatturi primarji li jwasslu għall-inċidenti tat-traffiku. Dan nerġa' ngħid jgħodd kemm għas-sewwieqa kif ukoll għal dawki li jimxu fit-triq. Inutli li l-awtorita' taħdem għal perfezzjoni jekk ma jkunx hemm ko-ope-razzjoni.

Jeħtieġ iżjed tagħlim fuq is-suġġett, għax il-progress li beda diehel fostna 150 sena ilu, u li qiegħed bosta drabi jintuża ħażin, qiegħed iwassal għal aktar disastri. Hemm bżonn aktar attenzjoni. Hemm bżonn li ma joħroġx aktar-xewk mill-ward tal-progress, għax l-aktar ta' dwejjaq huwa, li bosta persuni qegħdin jinbelgħu min mewta kiefra li b'aktar attenzjoni u rieda tajba min-naħa tal-pubbliku u tagħrif xjentifiku min-naħa ta' l-awtorita', jistgħu jevitaw.

Hemm bżonn li t-toroq li laqgħu l-progress tat-traffiku fil-gżejjer tagħna, iservu għal kumdita' tagħna u ma jibqgħux aktar xenarju tal-biki u ta' iir-da.

tkompli minn p.7

tvarja daqsxejn minn dik ta' l-irġiel. Barra mid-differenza tal-qliezet u dbielet insibu li meta tintlibes l-uniformi tas-sajf, il-beritta tan-nisa, li wkoll għandha għamla differenti minn dik ta' l-irġiel, hija sewda filwaqt li tal-Pulizija rġiel hija tal-khaki. Sa ftit tas-snin ilu, meta kienet tintlibes l-uniformi tax-xitwa, il-Pulizija nisa kienu jilbsu qmis bajda filwaqt li l-irġiel jilbsu qmis blu ċar. Illum il-qomos bojod spicċaw u n-nisa qegħdin jilbsu qomos blu wkoll.

Mill-1956 sal-lum dejjem kien hemm Pulizija nisa jservu fil-Korp u llum hemm Surġent mara u ħmistax-il mara fil-Korp. Hafna minn dawn jirreżenjaw peress li jkunu se jiżzewġu u f'ħafna drabi nsibu li dawn iż-żewġu Pulizija bħalhom.

AVVIZ

Nixtiequ navżaw lil abbonati ta' dan il-magażin li meta jal-qilhom iż-żmien ta' l-abbonament, dawn għandhom iġibu jew jibgħatu l-flus flimkien ma' l-isem u l-indirizz fl-uffiċju tal-Association.

POLICE PROCEDURE

PART 1

TRAFFIC OFFENCE TICKET

LEGISLATION: In virtue of the provisions of Act No XXXIV of 1974, cited as the Traffic Regulation (Amendment) Act which has come into effect as from the 13th August 1974, Police Officers in whose opinion any offence has been committed regarding parking (parking/waiting at prohibited place) obstruction and lights not in accordance with the requirements of the law, may hand over to the owner or driver of, or affix to the windscreen of the motor vehicle used in the commission of the offence, a Notice as indicated in the Schedule to the Traffic Offence Ticket Regulations 1974, published by Legal Notice No 86 of 1974.

The Notice contains particulars of the offender/licensee and of the respective motor vehicle, details about the place of incident and a general description of the offence; it is to be duly signed by the complaining Police Officer who must also indicate his Identification Number and Rank. The Notice requires the offender to effect payment and to produce the driving licence and the motor vehicle licence, as applicable, at a specific place during normal Office hours. If the offenders were to comply with such requirements and to effect payment within ten days, Court proceedings against them will not be instituted.

Persons caught removing tickets affixed to motor vehicles without due authority shall be liable, if found guilty by the Court, to a fine (Multa) of five pounds.

The pertinent Motor Vehicles Regulations in respect of prohibited parking, obstruction and obligatory lights are:

A. PROHIBITED PARKING

Regulation 66. No person shall, unless otherwise directed by the Police, park or leave unattended any motor vehicle —

- a) within twelve feet of any corner or bend;
- b) within forty feet on each side of any bus-stop or fare-stage;
- c) around a traffic roundabout;

d) on, or within twelve feet of a pedestrian crossing, from the side of the oncoming traffic.

Regulation 66A. Motor cycles shall not be parked parallel to the kerb or wall of a street, but shall be parked at an angle of not less than 45 degrees to such kerb or wall.

Regulation 98. Parking by unauthorized vehicles in a reserved parking space allotted by the Commissioner of Police. **Prohibitory Parking Signs.**

The "No Parking" sign prohibits the leaving of a vehicle in a stationary position for a period exceeding ten (10) minutes.

The "No Waiting" sign prohibits the leaving of a vehicle in a stationary position for a time in excess of the minimum required to allow a person to alight from or board the vehicle and the driver must not leave the driving seat or switch off the engine.

The "No Stopping" sign prohibits the bringing of a vehicle to a stationary position altogether, except as a result of "force majeure".

B. OBSTRUCTIONS

Regulation 65. A person driving or having charge of a motor vehicle shall not wilfully or negligently prevent, hinder or interrupt the free passage to any person, vehicle, horse or cattle through any road and shall keep the motor vehicle on the left hand side of the road for the purpose of allowing such passage.

Regulation 65A. No person shall park or leave unattended any motor vehicle in such a manner as to impede any motor vehicle of another person from having free entrance to or exit from any premises used and clearly marked as a GARAGE.

C. OBLIGATORY LIGHTS

Regulation 79. No person shall cause or permit a motor car to be on any road or shall drive or be in charge of a motor car which is being used on the road between sunset and sunrise whether it is in motion or stationary without it being equipped with two front lamps on opposite sides of the vehicle and a rear lamp at the

back of the vehicle. These lamps shall in the case of the front lamps emit forward a white or yellow light or such other light as may be approved by the Commissioner of Police and in the case of the rear lamp exhibit a red light to a reasonable distance in the reverse direction.

Regulation 80. The light projected from these lamps in the case of a stationary vehicle shall not be more powerful than the light of a 7 watts bulb.

Regulation 81. The rear light shall apart from the requirements at regulation 79 be so constructed as to throw by transparency reflection or otherwise a white light to render easily distinguishable every letter and figure on the rear identification plate and shall not be more than 3½ ft from the level of the ground. In the case of omnibuses and goods vehicles the rear light shall not be more than 6 feet from the level of the ground.

Regulation 82. All motor vehicles while in motion shall be required to have two front head lamps showing a white or yellow light or such other light as may be approved by the Commissioner of Police on each side of the vehicle. The headlamps are to be constructed, fitted and maintained that when lighted the beam of light emitted therefrom

a) is permanently deflected downwards;

b) can be mechanically dimmed or deflected downwards;

c) be so arranged that the off-side headlight can be mechanically extinguished while the rear side headlamp is dipped or deflected to the left.

Provided that in the case of (c) a parking light on the off-side of the vehicle is either permanently switched on or else comes into operation when the off-side headlight is extinguished. Headlights shall in all cases be dimmed or dipped in such a manner as to render the light incapable of dazzling any pedestrian or driver of another vehicle proceeding from the opposite direction.

The beam of light emitted from the two front headlamps shall project no less than 12 yards in front of the car and shall be dipped or dimmed whenever a person or another

vehicle is proceeding from the opposite direction.

When a motor vehicle is being driven in a well-lit inhabited area, or along a straight and well-lit road, only the side lamps shall be lighted, provided that, when the said vehicle arrives in the vicinity of a turning of the road outside an inhabited area, the driver thereof shall light the dimmed headlamps or shall flicker such lights.

...**Regulation 83.** The two front headlamps shall be fitted with frosted glass or any other anti-dazzle material and shall be so fixed that the centre of the lamp is at a height not exceeding 3ft 6ins from the ground, except in case of a lamp used only in fog, not less than 2 feet 2 inches from the ground.

The Commissioner of Police may permit according to his discretion a maximum height from the ground of 4ft 6ins in the case of headlamps fixed on trucks, tractors, omnibuses and other similar heavy vehicles. The two front headlamps shall be fixed in such a manner that no part of the vehicle or its equipment (exclusive of the driving mirror or any direction indicator when in operation) extends laterally on the same side as the lamp for more than 12 inches beyond the centre of the lamp, unless two other white lights conforming in all respects to the provisions of these regulations are so fixed to the front of the vehicle.

Regulation 84. In the case of motor cycles one lamp fitted with anti dazzle material and capable of being dipped or dimmed by some automatic mechanism shall be carried attached to the front besides the rear red light required by all other vehicles. When the motor cycle is driven with a side car attachment an additional lamp shall be carried on the outside end of the side car. This regulation shall also apply to invalid carriages or other mechanically propelled vehicles having only three wheels.

Regulation 85. No other lights other than those prescribed in these Regulations shall be permitted.

Regulation 86. A spot or search lamp may be used only

in uninhabited areas and shall not be moved when the car is in motion and its light shall not project more than 20 feet in front of the car.

Regulation 178. Every motor omnibus shall also have adequate electric lighting internally for illumination purposes which lighting shall under no

circumstances consist of less than four lamps each fitted with a 6 watts bulb.

Regulation 189. A warning red light which shall indicate accordingly whenever the driver of a motor omnibus is stopping the vehicle shall be fitted to the rear of such vehicle.

G.H.Q. CIRCULAR No. 72/75

DATED 5th JUNE, 1975

TRAFFIC OFFENCE TICKETS SERVED ON MOTORISTS DRIVING SELF-DRIVE CARS

Police Officers in whose opinion an offence of prohibited parking, obstruction or motor vehicle lights not in accordance with the requirements of the Motor Vehicles Regulations has been committed by motorists driving self drive cars besides issuing a Traffic Offence Ticket shall check with car owners on the identity of the offenders and ascertain whether the offender is a visitor to the Island or a permanent resident. If the offender's stay in these Islands is of a temporary nature, he/she shall be brought to Court to answer the charge at the expiration of the ten day period from date of offence and prior to his departure from Malta.

Tista tisraq minn but vojjt?

Xi tlett snin ilu fl-Ingilterra qamet il-kwistjoni fil-Qorti fuq it-"tentattiv". Il-każ kien dwar oġġetti misruqa li ġew f'idejn il-Pulizija u raġel ġie akkużat b'tentattiv ta' riċetazzjoni. Matul is-smieġh tal-kawża pero', instab li l-oġġetti ma kienux aktar magħduda bħala misruqa skond it-Theft Act 1968 (Ingliża). L-akkużat instab hati mill-ewwel Qorti, iżda ġie lliberat mill-Qorti ta' l-Appell.

Bħalma jgħri f'każijiet bħal dawn, ikun imiss il-House of Lords sabiex tagħti d-deċiżjoni tagħha. Ta' min isemmi li diġà kien hemm żewġ deċiżjonijiet tal-Qorti Ingliża fuq dan is-suġġett, waħda fl-1892 fejn il-Qorti qalet li hemm tentattiv ta' serq anke minn but vojjt ("it was possible to commit the crime of attempted theft from an empty pocket..... The law should punish a man regardless of the consequences of his acts at the time of their commission his state of mind (mens rea) was such as to be deserving of punishment") F'każ ieħor pero' fl-1864 il-Qorti ddeċidiet xort'ohra, jiġifieri, "The law should only step in to punish an actor when his actions have resulted in danger, loss, or offence to society".

X'qalet il-House of Lords? Xi tgħid il-liġi ta' Malta fuq dan is-suġġett? Hemm diversi sentenzi tal-Qorti ta' l-Appell fuq it-tentattiv ta' delitti dwar fatt ma jistax isehh bħal per eżempju "tisraq minn but vojjt", kif ukoll teżijiet ta' dutturi prominenti tal-liġi.

Nistiednu l-qarrejja jiktbulna fuq dan is-suġġett u filwaqt li aħna minn naħa tagħna barra li nipubblikaw id-deċiżjoni tal-House of Lords, nipubblikaw dawn id-deċiżjonijiet tal-Qorti ta' Malta. Nilqgħu wkoll kull kumment u opinjoni li wieħed jixtieq jagħmel dwar dan is-suġġett.

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IT-TISLIM

L-użanza tat-tislim mill-Pulizija ġejja, bla dubju, mill-konnessjonijiet li kellhom il-Korpi tal-Pulizija mal-Forzi Militari. Għad li ma nsibu xejn fir-regolamenti tad-dixxiplina tal-Pulizija Maltija rigward it-tislim, insibu diversi ordnijiet li għalkemm hafna minnhom harġu madwar sittin sena ilu, iżda hemm minnhom li għadhom japplikaw anke għaž-żminijiet tal-lum. Dawn l-ordnijiet jgħidulna, KIF, MIN, LIL MIN u META għandna nsellemu.

Fl-1918 kienu harġu regolamenti fuq dan is-suġġett mill-Kummissarju ta' dak iż-żmien, C.W. Duncan. Fost affarijiet oħra, li se nġhidu aktar 'il quddiem, dawn ir-regolamenti kienu jgħidu li t-tislim ma għandux isir bl-id ix-xellugija iżda bl-id il-leminija. Minn dak iż-żmien sal-lum it-tislim baqa' jsir dejjem bl-id il-leminija.

X'kienu l-ordnijiet rigward it-Tislim mill-1918.

KIF GħANDEK ISSELLEM?

Il-Pulizija għandu jsellem sew meta jkun wieqaf, kif ukoil waqt li jkun miexi. Meta dan isellem persuna fil-ġenb tiegħu, il-Pulizija għandu jdawwar rasu lejn in-naħa ta' dik il-persuna li jkun se jsellmilha.

Il-Pulizija għandu jsellem b'mod militari meta jkun liebes il-beritta (meta harġu dawn l-ordnijiet issemew il-'forage cap' u l-elm peress li dak iż-żmien kien għad ma ġietx introdotta l-beritta kif inhi llum). Jekk il-Pulizija jkun pajżan (mhux xogħol) dan kien isellem billi jnehhi l-kappell jew x'kien ikun liebes f'rasu. (F'dawk iż-żminijiet il-maġġoranza tal-irġiel kienu jilbsu xi haġa go ras-hom).

Meta l-Pulizija kien ikun bir-'rifle' dan kien isellem billi jħares biss lejn dik il-persuna li jkun irid isellmilha. Is-sentries tal-Headquarters biss kienu jagħmlu 'slope arms' biex isellmu. (Is-slope arms kif jidher fir-ritratt hija xorta ta' tislim meta l-Pulizija jew suldat ikollu r-rifle.)

Meta jkun hemm aktar minn membru wieħed tal-Korp, u tal-istess rank, it-tislim kien isir mill-membru l-aktar anzjan. Dan maż-żmien tiddel u t-tislim beda jsir, kif għadu jsir sal-lum, minn dik il-persuna fuq il-lemin.

Jekk il-Pulizija ma jkunux kollha tal-istess rank, it-tislim għandu jsir minn dak li fosthom għandu l-ogħla rank.

META U MIN GħANDU JSELLEM?

It-tislim kien isir mill-Pulizija kollha minbarra d-'detectives'. Dawn ma kienux isellmu jekk ikun hemm xi possibiltà' li jintgħarfu mill-pubbliku li huma Pulizija.

Fl-1943 inqata' t-tislim minn dawk il-Pulizija li jkunu jirregolaw it-traffiku u dan għadu hekk sal-lum.

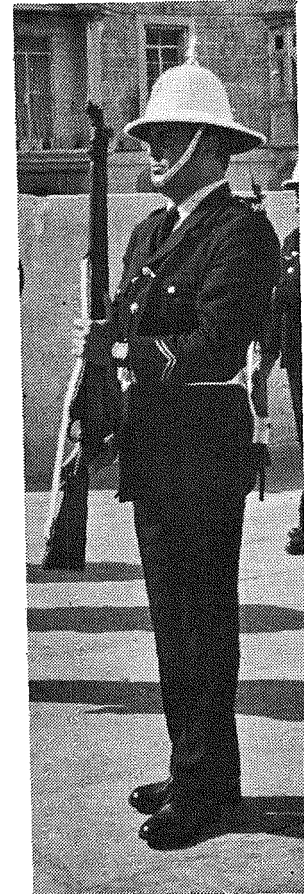
Matul il-jum, il-Pulizija kienu jsellmu wkoll lill-fizzjali tal-Army, Navy, Air Force u l-Auxiliary Forces f'Malta. Wara nżul ix-xemx it-tislim ma kienx isir. Din l-użanza llum spiċċat u llum tislim lil fizzjali li mhumiex tal-Korp tal-Pulizija jsir biss f'xi ċerimonja speċjali.



It-tislim fl-imġhoddi

LIL MIN ISSELLEM?

Fl-imġhoddi l-Pulizija, barra mill-fizzjali tal-Korp, kienu jsellmu lil Gvernatur, lil Prim Ministru, l-Arċisqof, Membri tal-Kabinett, Membri tal-Parlament, is-Segretarju tal-Gvern, l-Assistent Segretarju tal-Gvern, il-President tal-Qorti, l-Imħallfin u l-Maġistrati, l-Admiral Commander-in-Chief, il-Liet. Governor, il-Principal Officer jew Kapijiet tad-Dipartimenti, Ċivili, Navali u Militari, il-Cashier u Accountant tal-Pulizija (dan kien meqjus bħala fizzjal fil-Korp). Barra minn dawn kien ukoll isir tislim lil 'colours' tat-tliet servizzi kif ukoll waqt ċertu hin kif inghad qabel lil ċertu fizzjali Ingliżi.



It-tislim bi 'slope arms'

Għad li ma sibt xejn dokumentat, iżda kienet u għada l-użanza li nsellemu s-Sagrament lmqaddes f'purċissjonijiet kif ukoll lill-kadavru waqt il-purċissjoni tal-funeral.

Tkun haġa siewwa kieku dawn l-ordnijiet jiġu riveduti bl-iskop li jkunu aġġornati maż-żminijiet tal-lum speċjalment rigward lil min għandha l-Pulizija ssellem. Ta' sikwiet, f'xi okkażjonijiet u ċerimonji, biċċa mill-Pulizija ssellem u oħrajn le. Dan isir għaliex forsi ma għandniex regolamenti aġġornati maż-żminijiet tal-lum.



It-Tislim bir-'requisition' Cippa? X'affarijiet dawn!

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Drug Abuse

by Alan Jackson, RAF Drug Squad

PART 3

DEPRESSANTS (Sedatives/Hypnotics)

This group of drugs includes the Barbiturates (the most widely abused of the depressants), Glutethimide, The Bromides, Chloral Hydrate, Methaqualone and Meprobamate.

MEDICAL USES

These drugs, because they depress the central nervous system, have many important medical uses. They are usually prescribed for their sedative or calming effect, which is particularly valuable in the treatment of anxiety states and high blood pressure. They are widely used to induce sleep and many doctors use barbiturates to increase the effect of pain-killers. They are also used for the control of convulsions in cases such as epilepsy and in the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders.

ABUSE

The abuse of depressants falls into several distinct patterns. Episodic intoxication is found most commonly in teenagers and young adults, whose source of supply may be the family medicine chest, the illicit market, theft or illegal prescriptions. In addition to the dangers of disorientation, which often results in road accidents, or of an overdose, habitual users incur increasing risks of long-term involvement with drugs. Tolerance to depressants develops rapidly, the increase in intake rapidly narrowing the range between an intoxicating dose and a lethal one. The person who is unaware of the dangers will often seek prescriptions from several doctors at the same time, increasing the daily dose up to 10 or 20 times the recommended amount. Nor will others recognise the person's problem until he or she starts to exhibit confusion, decreased ability at work or school or recurrent episodes of intoxication.

Members of the drug sub-culture often use depressants to soothe the 'jangled nerves' brought about by the use of stimulants, to quell the anxiety of 'Flashback' (a return trip caused by LSD), or to ease their withdrawal from Heroin.

The dangers of depressants, it should be stressed, multiply greatly when used in combination with other drugs or alcohol. Chronic intoxication by depressants is most common in middle age and depressants also serve as a means of suicide, a pattern especially common amongst women.

Taken in amounts as prescribed by a doctor, depressants are of great value, however, excessive amounts produce a state of intoxication that is remarkably similar to that caused by alcohol, without of course the alcoholic breath. As in the case of alcohol these effects may be expected to vary not only from person to person but also from time to time in the same individual.

The symptoms of severe depressant overdose are: coma, cold and clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse and slow or rapid but shallow respiration. Death may follow if the reduced blood pressure and respiration are not counteracted by proper medical treatment.

WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS

Anyone who ceases to take or who abruptly curtails the amount of a depressant on which they have become dependent will encounter symptoms of withdrawal more severe than in an otherwise comparable case of narcotic addiction. In its mildest form the Abstinence Syndrome is characterised by anxiety, vomiting, sweating, muscle spasms. If the individual is dependent on a large amount of the drug, then delirium, psychotic behaviour, convulsion and even death may follow.

DESCRIPTION

A large amount of the depressants found on the illicit market have been diverted from legitimate channels. Popular brand name depressants bear trademarks and other identifying symbols. They are found in both tablet and capsule form, with capsules predominant and also as a white powder or solution for intravenous administration.

Depressants are classified as: Ultra-short, Intermediate, and Long-Acting. The Ultra-

short group produce anaesthesia within one minute of intravenous injection and the rapid onset and brief duration of action practically preclude abuse of these drugs.

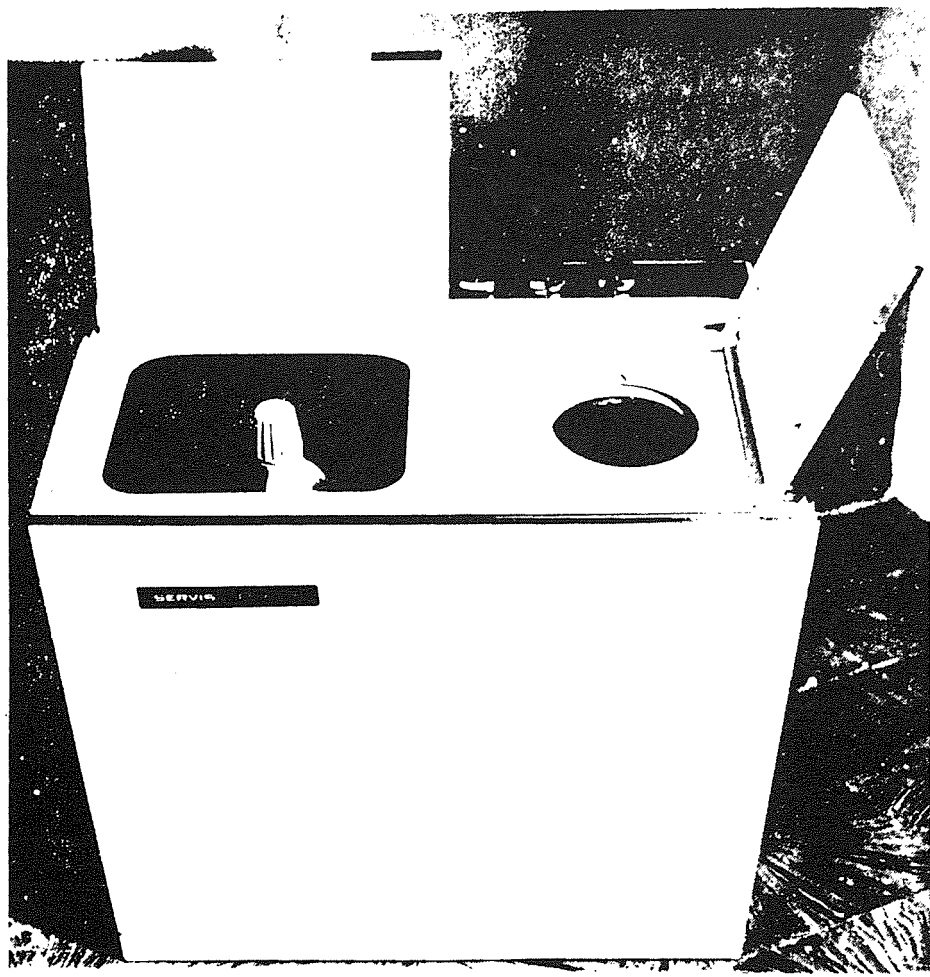
Among the Intermediate acting depressants three of the most widely abused are Penobarbital (Nembutal), Secobarbital (Seconal) and Amobarbital (Amytal). The onset time of action for these drugs is from 15 to 40 minutes and duration of action is up to 6 hours.

Long acting depressants include Barbital (Veronal), Phenobarbital (Luminal) and Metharbital (Gemonil). These have an onset time of up to one hour and durations of action of up to 16 hours. The slow onset of action precludes the possibility of their use for epidemic intoxication and they are not normally distributed on the illicit market.

Methaqualone (Mandrax) is a synthetic chemical which has been widely abused because it was once mistakenly thought to be safe, non-addictive and to have aphrodisiac qualities. It is administered orally, normally in tablet form and large doses may cause convulsion or coma. Continued heavy use of large doses of the drug leads to tolerance and dependence.

When used by women to counteract anxiety states, the continued use of the drug after the course of treatment has finished (because the woman is afraid that if she ceases to use the drug she will return to the state of anxiety) is probably the major cause of the large number of overdoses and deaths (caused by the build up of the drug within the body) that occur each year, these women, although they would not admit it have built up a psychological dependence on the drug and whilst this is not drug abuse as such, as opposed to the deliberate taking of cannabis, heroin etc it is responsible for $\frac{2}{3}$ of all drug deaths. It is not only the abuser who needs to be educated but also the doctor who issues large quantities of these drugs to patients, often giving repeat prescriptions without even seeing the patients, so allowing the patient to accumulate large quantities of tablets, often with fatal results.

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PAGNA SPORTIVA MIS-SURGENT ALFRED DEBATTISTA

Kif wiegħedtkom fil-ħarġa l-oħra, illum se nagħtu daqqa t'għajn lejn dawk il-membri, li matul is-snin, taw sehemhom biex ġew imwaqqfa kemm it-teamijiet rappreżentattivi, kif ukoll it-teamijiet distrettwali li fformaw il-leagues tal-football tagħna mill-1968 sal-lum.

Pero', qabel ma nkompli, nixtieq nagħmel riferenza żgħira għal erba' membri tagħna li fil-league li għadu kif spicċa, taw kontribut siewi billi rreffjaw, mingħajr ħlas, il-logħbiet kollha. Dawn huma PS. Alex Barbieri li ukoll kien inkarigat mir-referees appointments, PC. Joe Camilleri, PC. Stephen Bunce u PC. Louis Amara. Minkejja xi kritika mingħand dawk li jaħsbu li jifhmu ħafna, inħoss li dawn l-erba' shabna kienu waħda mill-affarijiet li bihom seta' sar dan il-league. Ta' dan għandhom l-apprezzament tiegħi u ta' shabi li kienu fil-Kumitat, kif ukoll tal-players u dirigenti.

Intant, niġu għas-suġġett ta' din il-ħarġa.

Kif għidt f'ħarġa oħra, fil-1956, meta dħalt fil-Pulizija, kien hemm team magħżul li kien jilgħab kontra teamijiet tas-servizzi. Ta' min hawn isemmi wkoll li Asst. Kummissarju (A) tal-lum, is-Sur TOMMASI kien qualified referee dak iż-żmien kif ukoll kien is-Supt. Paul Mamo, u dawn irreffjaw kemm-il darba meta lagħab it-team tagħna.

It-team kien jieħu ħsiebu l-1/S.M. T. Orr (trainer) u Censu Zarb li kien magħdud bħala l-coach. Dan baqa' sejjer sal-

1958 meta kellu jieqaf min-ħabba l-ħafna xogħol li kellu l-Korp.

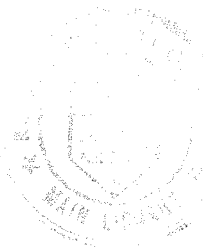
Meta fl-1968 ħadt l-inizjattiva biex jiġu fformati t-teamijiet tad-distretti, dawk il-players li kienu jiffurmaw it-team tal-Pulizija kienu minn ta' quddiem biex jorganizzaw team fid-distrett li kienu jservu. Fost dawn ma nistax ninsa lil Saver Zammit, lil Gerald Tanti u lil Gejtu Cuschieri li waqqfu t-team tas-C.I.D./H.Q., lil Michael Calleja, Emm. Pisani, Emm Cachia u oħrajn li flimkien miegħi ħadmu biex twaqqaf it-team tad-Distrett tal-Belt, lil Joseph Mansueto li ha ħsieb id-Distrett tal-Kottonera, lil Reggie Pisani u Harry Falzon li waqqfu t-team tas-Sliema, Alfred Vassallo u Alfred Caruana u Francis Abela għat-team tal-Hamrun (Central) u lil Charlie Fava u Pullu Vassallo li waqqfu t-team tat-Traffiku. Probabbli li hemm oħrajn li forsi nsejt u li haqqhom l-istess apprezzament.

Naturalment, ħafna minn dawk il-membri li fformaw it-team tal-Pulizija fl-1956 ħarġu bil-pensjoni wara xi snin li mbeda l-league u għalhekk kien hemm membri oħra li ħadu posthom biex jtkompla x-xogħol mibdi minnhom. Fost dawn ta' min isemmi lil Wally Caruana li bl-għajjnuna ta' xi membri oħra daħal jieħu ħsieb lis-CID/HQ/SII, lil Pullu Vassallo li ġie l-Belt u tani l-għajjnuna kif ukoll għamli Richard Mercieca u Anthony Cuschieri. Daħlu wkoll Louis Theuma, Tarcisio Bonnici u Spiro

għat-team tas-Sliema; Salvo Dalli u Lino Spiteri għat-team tal-Kottonera, Alfred Xuereb, li ħadem kemm għat-teamijiet tal-Kottonera kif ukoll għat-traffic. Riċentament kien hemm aktar membri li daħlu jieħdu ħsieb it-tmexxija ta' dawn it-teamijiet, barra li wkoll jiffurmaw parti mit-team. Jiġuni f'moħħi Anthony Tanti, Alfred Zahra, Emm. Fenech u oħrajn fil-Belt; Lorry Mallia, Wilford Agius fis-Sliema District; Paw'u Borg u Vince Gatt mas-CID/SII.

Dan kollu juri li hemm membri li għandhom il-ħeġġa li jidħlu għal dan ix-xogħol u żgur li dawn jiziedu jekk il-facilitajiet jittjiebu. Naturalment ma rridx ninsa lil dawk li ħadu ħsieb l-amministrazzjoni. Fl-ewwel Kumitat Organizzattiv, minbarra delegati tat-teamijiet li ħadu sehem, kellna lil R.S.M. Eddie Galea bħala l-ewwel President u lil George Brydon bħala Segretarju. Dawn it-tnejn, illum pensjonanti, għamli xogħol ferm siewi. Warajhom kien hemm il-mejjet Supt. William Moran bħala President u Alex Barbieri bħala Segretarju. F'dawn l-aħħar snin, is-Supt. William Hersey kien il-President u wara r-riżenja ta' Alex Barbieri, jiena kellli l-kariga ta Segretarju.

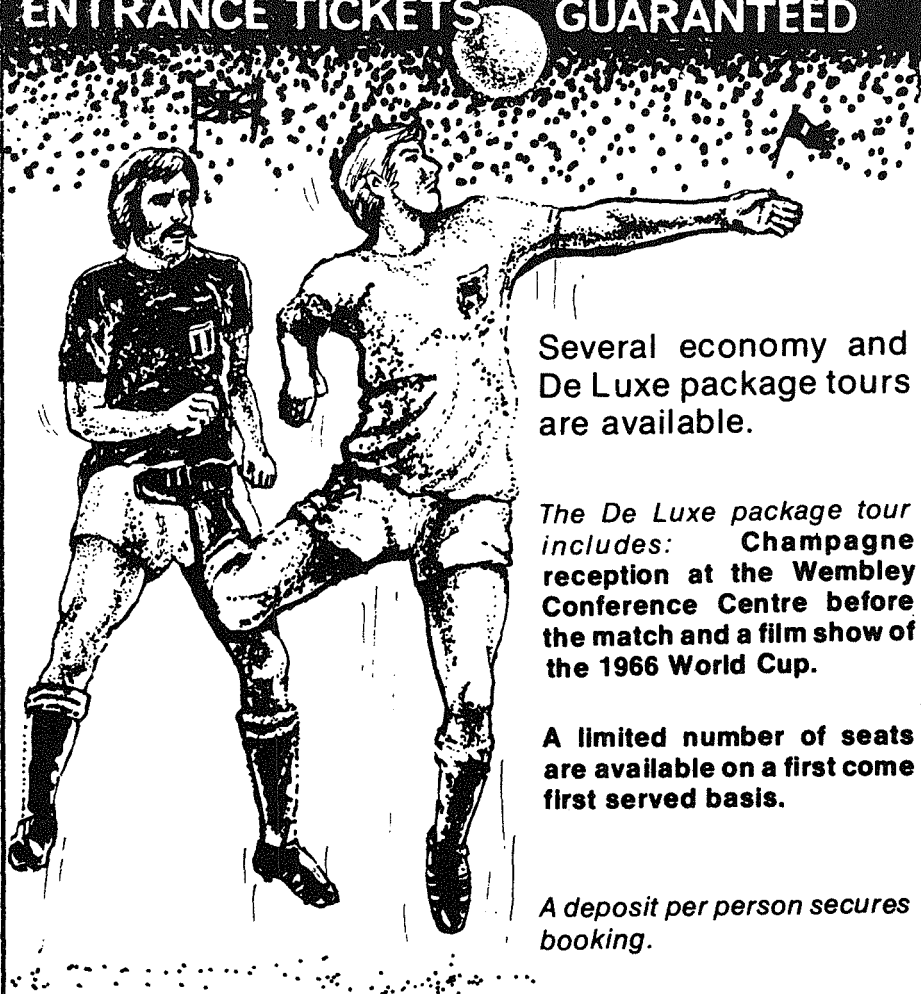
F'ħarġa oħra beħsiebni nibda rubrika ta' profili (bir-ritratti) ta' membri tal-Korp li spikkaw fil-isport li jhobbu, anke jekk dan l-isport tagħhom għadu ma ġiex organizzat fil-Korp.



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interpol *detectives of the world*

In 1914 a number of high-ranking officers, jurists and magistrates were invited to a meeting by Prince Albert I of Monaco. For almost a week representatives of 23 countries — from Europe, Asia and South America — discussed how the spread of international crime could be checked and how criminals could be apprehended. However, owing to the outbreak of First World War, nothing concrete was achieved. It was not until 1923, when the second Criminal Police Congress was held in Vienna, that Interpol, the International Criminal Police Commission, was born.

More concerned than ever in the moral postwar period about the growth of drug smuggling, white slavery, theft and murder, the 138 delegates agreed to the ideas first put up in Monaco nine years before. To the delight of Dr Johann Schöber, the Police president of Vienna, his city was chosen as the headquarters of the revolutionary new crime fighting corps, whose aim, in a statement given to the world's press was, "To ensure and officially promote the growth of the greatest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities within the limits of the laws of their countries"

Funds for the upkeep of the organisation and its facilities were raised by subscription, at the rate of one Swiss franc for every 10,000 inhabitants of a member nation. After 1934 Interpol — following a slow but much-publicised start — was attracting such dynamic lawmen as Ronald (later Sir Ronald) Howe, then one of Scotland Yard's leading crime experts, Harry Soderman, a pupil of the eminent French Yard's detective, Edmond Locard, and the great Belgian policeman, Florent Louwage, who founded the organisation's international radio network and projected its worldwide image. "From now on," stated a leading French journalist, "the world's crooks had better look out, for they have the best in police uniform up against them!"

BY PC1350 J. BORDA

With the five principal services, ranging from the suppression of counterfeiting banknotes and forging passports, to the fingerprinting and photographing of international criminals, working forcefully, Interpol became more than just the 'scourge of the bad man', it also became the envy of a collection of even bigger no-goods.

Its skills and achievements were noted by the rising Nazi Party in Germany, which was striving to become the greatest criminal organisation the world had ever seen. So Reinhard Heydrich, a leader of the SS and General of Police, decided to take over Interpol, but not for any law-abiding purpose; he planned to use the crooks on its records as special agents and spies, and to move its headquarters from Vienna to Berlin.

At the end of World War II, with the Nazis defeated and their criminal helpmates either dead, imprisoned or on the run, Howe, Soderman and Louwage set about the rebirth of Interpol. Together with senior policeman and criminologists from Sweden, Poland, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Portugal, Switzerland and several other countries, they acquired a modest stone house at 37A, Rue Paul Valery, in the centre of Paris. From these new and soon-to-be-famous headquarters, and with Louwage as the organisations' president, the Interpol ; known today, came into being.

Although the Nazis had destroyed the criminal records they had seized in 1938, those of the Belgian police were used as the basis of Interpol's Paris Library. Technical training facilities — including the making of instructional films, and of course on all aspects of illicit drug manufacture and distribution — were introduced, and the staff members were taken mainly from the detective squads of the Surete Nationale and the Paris Prefecture. Women were also added to the strength, and they helped

to operate the radio station which linked the police forces of some 20 countries. In addition to such 'conventional' departments as those classifying fingerprints, and the use of such means of identification as the portrait parle, or speaking portrait, in which a person's character was assessed from a study of his habits and idiosyncrasies, the renowned 'S' department was formed. Using an index based upon coloured tags, it lists information on criminals of all countries under 177 different characteristics and 17 groups, from nationality, voice, gait, personal traits and vices, to whether the person is bow-legged, short-winded or bites his or her nails. Against the general belief, Interpol does not use its operatives physically to track down lawbreakers. Its purpose as a clearing house is purely to circulate information about crooks and their whereabouts, mainly so that extradition orders can be served on them and acted upon. Such information is coded by colour, red means that the business is urgent, requiring immediate arrest on the part of the police; Blue passes on general personal and background details; green warns that although nothing specific may be known against him, a certain person is worth catching.

By the mid 1970s the power and influence of Interpol had grown to such an extent that more than 100 countries — including Malta — subscribed to its unique service. If it had not been for Interpol, such world ranking criminals as the Dutch art forger, Hans van Meegeren, the infamous brothel owners, the Messina brothers, and such brutal killers as Eugen Weidmann, Donald Hume and Ronald Chesney, might not have been apprehended.

Indeed, most of the world's wrongdoers have nothing but respect for Interpol and know that the message it sends out can spell their arrest and imprisonment, however far and wherever they flee to.

Membri tal-Korp itemmu b'success kors fil-Lingwa Germaniza

Grupp ta' 30 membru tal-Korp tal-Pulizija, f'April li għada bdew kors ta' taħriġ fil-Lingwa Germaniża. Il-kors, li kien imniedi mill-Maltese-German Circle, bl-inizjattiva tal-Assistent Kummissarju Dr. L. Pullicino, LL.D., sar matul ix-xhur ta' April sa Lulju ta' din is-sena u kien immexxi mis-Sinjorina Lina Agius.

Mill-grupp li beda dan il-kors, il-maġġoranza kbira ta' dawk li bdewh, irnexxilhom jispicċawh. Fil-fatt, 24 membru li fosthom kien hemm żewġ Spetturi, 6 Surġenti, żewġ Pulizija nisa u 14-il Kuntistabbli, nhar is-Sibt, 6 ta' Awissu, 1977, ġew ipprezentati b'ċertifikati mill-Ambaxxatur Germaniż għal Malta, Dr. Horst Hauthal. Għal din iċ-ċerimonja li saret f'Messina Palace, Triq Kristofru, il-Belt, attendew ukoll il-President taċ-Ċentru s-Sur Joseph Fenech, is-Segretarju s-Sur V.H. Sammut B.Sc. kif ukoll is-Sinjorina Lina Agius li kienet it-tutriċi ta' dan il-kors.

Fl-indirizz tal-ftuħ, il-President fahhar l-inizjattiva ta' Dr. L. Pullicino, l-Assistent Kummissarju u l-Ispettur Nicholas Cutajar li bl-approvazzjoni tal-Kummissarju s-Sur Enoch Tonna, ħadu ħsieb biex dan l-ewwel kors ta' din ix-xorta jkun suċċess. Warajh, l-Ambaxxatur wera s-sodisfazzjon tiegħu għall-fatt li għalkemm il-lingwa Germaniża hija waħda ftit u xejn tqila, numru hekk sabiħ ta' membri tal-Korp interessaw ruħhom li jittgħallmuh. Wara huwa pprezenta ċ-ċertifikati lil dawk prezenti. L-ewwel f'dan il-kors ġie s-Surġent Emmanuel Grech Mallia, it-tieni PC. Joe Buttigieg u t-tielet PC. Jos. Magro. Wara din iċ-ċerimonja, l-ispettur George Grech talab lill-Ambaxxatur Germaniż biex f'isem il-membri tal-Korp li attendew dan il-kors, jipprezenta lis-Sinjorina Lina Agius Fountain Pen u Ball Pen "Parker" bħala apprezzament ta' l-interess li ħadet biex daqstant membri kienu kapaċi jtemmu dan il-kors b'suċċess.

Huwa ttamat li f'Ottubru li ġej, dawn il-membri li ħadu

A TOURIST ASKS FORT ST. ELMO

This fort is found at the extreme tip of the peninsula on which the City of Valletta is built. It is dedicated to St. Elmo, the patron saint of seamen, and was originally a small watch tower intended to give the alarm should any sudden Moslem raid on Grand, or Marsamxetto Harbour, occur.

The original fort was constructed in 1488 and when the Knights of St. John arrived in 1530, Grand Master L'Isle Adam immediately understood the importance of strengthening and enlarging it. However, it was his successor who rebuilt and enlarged it. The new star-shaped fort was much smaller than its present-day size.

The new fort had a number of defects from a military point of view. The most important was the fact that it was overlooked by the higher ground on parts of Mount Sceberras, and the fact that a depression in the ground could easily screen the advance of hostile soldiers. To this must be added the ease with which the fort could be isolated from the rest of the island's defences. These shortcomings were underlined during the Great Siege of 1565. The Turks began their campaign with a determined effort to take this fort, and battered it unceasingly from May 25th to June 23rd until it was practically a heap of rubble. This bombardment was accom-

panied by a series of determined assaults, and if we remember that when it finally fell there wasn't a single defender left alive of the 1,500 who had fought within its walls, and that the Turks lost some 8,000 men in their attempt, we can start to understand the tremendous courage shown by its defenders. It was the kind of morale booster so badly needed by the rest of the Island's defenders.

The fort was rebuilt after the Siege of 1565 in a more regular shape and on a much larger scale. During Alof de Wignacourt's time the Vendome Bastion was added, greatly strengthening the fort. As time passed further bastions were added as well as watch towers commanding the entrance to both harbours. Grand Master Pinto also erected a lighthouse above the fort but this no longer exists. During the Priests' Uprising of 1775, this fort was occupied by the ring leader Don Gaetano Mannarino and some followers but the revolt quickly petered out.

Fort St. Elmo was also the first fort to be bombed during World War II. Italian aircraft dropped bombs on it on the morning of June 11th 1940. Very little damage was done but four men of the R.M.A. were killed. It also played a part in the successful defence of Grand Harbour during the E-Boat attack of July 1941.



sehem fl-ewwel kors, ikomplu f'kors aktar intensiv fl-ilsien Germaniż, li jkun għas-sena akkademika 1977/78 biex imbagħad għat-tielet sena li tkun

1978/79 ikunu jistgħu jispicċaw il-kors kollu li jwassal lil dawk li jgħaddu għall-eżamijiet li jikkwalifikawhom għal G.C.E.)" Level.