

I assent.

(L.S.)

CENSU TABONE
President

10th August, 1990

ACT No. XXIX of 1990

AN ACT to amend the Criminal Code (Cap. 9).

BE IT ENACTED by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the House of Representatives, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Criminal Code (Amendment) Act, 1990, and shall be read and construed as one with the Criminal Code, hereinafter referred to as “the principal law”. Short title.

2. Subsection (1) of section 5 of the principal law shall be amended as follows: Amendment of section 5 of the principal law.

(a) in paragraph (d) thereof, for the words “or of the offence mentioned in section 133,” there shall be substituted the words “or of the offences mentioned in sections 133 or 139 A,”; and

(b) in paragraph (e) thereof, for the words “in section 298,” there shall be substituted the words “in sections 139 A or 298,”.

3. Immediately after section 28 of the principal law there shall be added the following new sections: Addition of new sections to the principal law.

“Suspended sentence of imprisonment.

28A. (1) Subject to subsections (2) to (7) of this section and to sections 28B to 28I, a court which passes a sentence of imprisonment for a term of not more than two years for an offence may order that the sentence shall not take effect unless, during a period specified in the order, being not less than one year or more than four years from the date of the order, the offender commits another offence punishable with imprisonment and thereafter a court competent to do so orders under section 28B that the original sentence shall take effect; and in this section and whenever it occurs in sections 28

B to 28 G and in section 28 I “operational period”, in relation to a suspended sentence, means the period so specified.

(2) A court shall not deal with an offender by means of a suspended sentence unless the case appears to the court to be one in which a sentence of imprisonment would have been appropriate in the absence of any power to suspend such a sentence by an order under subsection (1) of this section.

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(3) A court which passes a suspended sentence on any person for an offence shall not make in his case a probation order, as provided in the Probation of Offenders Act, in respect of another offence of which he is convicted by or before the court or for which he is dealt with by the court.

(4) On passing a suspended sentence the court shall explain to the offender in ordinary language his liability under section 28B if during the operational period he commits an offence punishable with imprisonment.

(5) A suspended sentence which has not taken effect shall for all intents and purposes of law be deemed, except as provided in subsection (1) of this section, to be a sentence awarding punishment and nothing in this section shall be deemed to effect —

(a) the applicability of any other punishment which may be awarded, or any suspension, cancellation, disqualification, forfeiture, loss or removal which may be ordered, together with the punishment of imprisonment so suspended; and

(b) the operation of sections 383, 384, 385, 386, 387 and 533.

(6) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to any imprisonment awarded in default of payment of a fine (*multa*) or of costs.

(7) An order under subsection (1) of this section shall not be made in any of the following cases —

(a) where the person sentenced is already serving a sentence of imprisonment;

(b) where the person sentenced is a recidivist within the terms of section 50;

(c) where the offence has been committed during a period of probation or of conditional discharge under the Probation of Offenders Act.

(8) The registrar shall keep a special register of offenders dealt with by means of a suspended sentence.

Commission
of an
offence
during the
operational
period.

28B. (1) Where an offender is convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment committed during the operational period of a suspended sentence and either he is so convicted by or before a court competent under section 28C to deal with him in respect of the suspended sentence or he subsequently appears or is brought before such a court, then, unless the sentence has already taken effect, that court shall order that the suspended sentence shall take effect.

(2) If the further offence committed during the operational period is of an involuntary nature or if, in the case of any other kind of offence, the court is of opinion, in view of all the circumstances including the facts of such further offence, that it would be unjust to make an order under subsection (1) of this section, it may deal with the offender by one of the following methods —

(a) it may abstain from making an order under subsection (1) of this section and the operational period shall then remain in force; or

(b) it may by order vary the original order under subsection (1) of section 28A by substituting for the operational period specified therein a period expiring not later than four years from the date of the variation:

Provided that if it does not make an order under subsection (1) of this section the court shall state its reasons.

(3) In proceedings for dealing with an offender in respect of a suspended sentence which take place before the Criminal Court any question whether the offender has been convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment committed during the operational period of the suspended sentence shall, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2) of section 436 and of section 467, be determined by the court and not by the verdict of a jury.

(4) Where a court deals with an offender under this section in respect of a suspended sentence passed by another court the registrar shall, by means of a copy, notify forthwith the court which passed the sentence of the method adopted.

(5) Where a court deals with an offender under this section the registrar shall make the necessary annotations in the special register mentioned in subsection (8) of section 28A.

Competent court for dealing with suspended sentence.

28 C. (1) An offender may be dealt with in respect of a suspended sentence by the Criminal Court or, where the sentence was passed by the Court of Judicial Police, by such court.

(2) Where an offender is convicted by the Court of Judicial Police of an offence punishable with imprisonment and the court is satisfied that the offence was committed during the operational period of a suspended sentence passed by the Criminal Court, that court shall commit the offender in custody or on bail before the Criminal Court for the purpose of being dealt with in respect of the suspended sentence:

Provided that where the Court of Judicial Police is of the opinion that the appropriate punishment for the further offence is imprisonment, the provisions of subsection (3) of section 28E shall apply.

(3) For the purpose of this section and of sections 28D, and 28E a suspended sentence passed on an offender on appeal shall be deemed to have been passed by the court from which the appeal was made.

Suspended sentence not dealt with on conviction of further offence.

28D. (1) If it appears to the Criminal Court or to the Court of Judicial Police that an offender has been convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment committed during the operational period of a suspended sentence and that he has not been dealt with in respect of the suspended sentence, that court shall, either *ex officio* or on the application of the Attorney General or of the Executive Police, as the case may require, issue a summons ordering the offender to appear before it on a date and at a time specified therein, or a warrant for his arrest.

(2) A summons or warrant issued under this section shall direct the offender to appear or to be brought before the court in order to be dealt with in respect of the suspended sentence.

Concurrent offences and punishments in relation to suspended sentence.

28E. (1) Where an offender is sentenced for more than one crime in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of section 17, an order under subsection (1) of section 28A may be made if the single term of imprisonment deemed appropriate and fixed by the court in the sentence so suspended does not exceed two years and if the other conditions for a suspended sentence to be passed apply.

(2) Where the court dealing with an offender in respect of a suspended sentence which has not already taken effect makes an order under subsection (1) of section 28B, and the court is the Criminal Court or the same court that made the order for suspended sentence, such court shall apply the provisions of paragraph (b) of section 17 and award

a single term of imprisonment in accordance with those provisions for the original and further offences.

(3) Where the Court of Judicial Police convicts an offender of an offence punishable with imprisonment committed during the operational period of a suspended sentence passed by the Criminal Court, it shall, after making the declaration of guilt of the offender in respect of such offence and stating its conclusion, where it is so satisfied, that the appropriate punishment for that offence is imprisonment, refer the case for the determination of the punishment to the Criminal Court by committing the offender to that court as provided in subsection (2) of section 28C without pronouncing the term of imprisonment for the further offence.

(4) In any case referred to it under subsection (3) of this section, the Criminal Court shall proceed in accordance with subsection (2) for determining the term of imprisonment to be awarded for the original and the further offences:

Provided that if the court does not make an order under subsection (1) of section 28B, it shall determine the term of imprisonment for the further offence only.

(5) No court dealing with an offender as provided in section 28C and in this section may vary the term of imprisonment awarded in the suspended sentence by reducing such term, except in so far as may be necessary for the purpose of compliance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of section 17.

Recidivists. 28F. In dealing with an offender for an offence punishable with imprisonment committed during the operational period of a suspended sentence the court shall consider him a recidivist within the meaning of section 49 for the purpose of assessing any punishment to which he is liable for such further offence, but the punishment awarded under the suspended sentence shall not be taken into account for the purposes of section 50 unless such sentence has taken effect and until the expiration or remission of such punishment.

Suspended sentence supervision order. 28G. (1) Where a sentence of more than six months imprisonment is suspended in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of section 28A, the court may in addition make a suspended sentence supervision order (hereinafter referred to as "a supervision order") placing the offender under the supervision of a supervising officer for a period specified in the order, being a period not exceeding the operational period.

(2) A supervision order shall specify the name, address and other identification particulars of the offender, and the supervising officer shall be a probation officer appointed under the Probation of Offenders Act and named in the supervision order.

(3) An offender in respect of whom a supervision order is in force shall keep in touch with the supervising officer in accordance with such instructions as he may from time to time be given by that officer and shall notify him of any change of address.

(4) The court by which a supervision order is made shall cause a copy of the order to be served forthwith on the supervising officer.

(5) A supervision order shall cease to have effect if before the end of a period specified in it —

(a) a court orders that the suspended sentence passed in the proceedings in which the supervision order was made shall have effect; or

(b) the order is discharged or replaced in accordance with the following provisions of this section.

(6) A supervision order may be discharged on the application of the supervising officer or the offender by the court which made the order. If such order was made on appeal, the court from which the appeal was made shall be deemed to be the court which made the order.

(7) The court which made the supervision order may replace it by an order extending its duration in accordance with any variation of the operational period of the suspended sentence made under subsection (2) of section 28B.

(8) On making or replacing a supervision order the court shall explain its effect in ordinary language to the offender.

(9) If at any time while the supervision order is in force it appears to the court that made the order, on the written report of the supervising officer, that the offender has failed to comply with any of the requirements of subsection (3) of this section, the court shall cause the offender to be brought before it on an appointed day and at an appointed time, and if the court, after hearing the offender, is satisfied that such failure has occurred, it may, without prejudice to the continuation of the order, impose on him a fine (*ammenda*) not exceeding one hundred liri.

Court
direction
for
restitution
or
compensa-
tion.

28H. (1) When making an order for suspended sentence under subsection (1) of section 28A, the court may enter in such order a direction obliging the offender to make restitution to the injured party of anything stolen or knowingly received or obtained by fraud or other unlawful gain by the offender to the detriment of such party by or through the offence to which the suspended sentence relates, or to pay to such party such sum of money as may be determined by the court in that direction as compensation for any such loss as aforesaid or for any damages or other injury or harm caused to such party by or through the offence; and any such order may include both a direction to make restitution and, in default, to pay as aforesaid.

(2) In any case in which it enters such a direction in its order under subsection (1) of section 28A the court shall, in that direction, fix the time-limit, not being longer than six months from the date of the direction, within which the restitution or payment of compensation specified in the direction shall be made by the offender.

(3) The court shall determine the amount of any compensation directed to be paid under this section after summarily hearing the parties, if they so wish, and any other evidence, including that of experts, it may deem relevant, but the amount of compensation so determined shall be without prejudice to the rights of either of the parties, or any other person interested, ensuing from the final liquidation of the amount due, if any, as may be subsequently agreed or adjudicated upon in a civil action or in any other manner permitted by law.

(4) if the offender fails to comply with a direction entered under this section within the time fixed by the court in that direction, the court shall on the sworn application of the party to whom such restitution or compensation is due, to be served on the offender, appoint a date and time not later than seven days from the date of service of the application, for hearing the parties.

(5) If the court, after such hearing, is satisfied that the offender has failed to comply with its direction under this section, it shall order that the suspended sentence shall take effect. The court may, however, for reasonable cause, grant to the offender a further peremptory period not exceeding one month, for complying with the direction.

(6) The court shall abstain from taking cognizance of an application as is mentioned in subsection (4) of this section if such application is filed after the lapse of three months from the expiration of the time-limit fixed by the court for compliance with such direction.

(7) On entering a direction under this section the court shall explain to the offender in ordinary language his liability under this section if he fails to comply with that direction.

Appeals.

28I. (1) For the purposes of any right of appeal an order made by a court under subsection (1) of section 28B or subsection (5) of section 28H that a suspended sentence shall take effect shall be treated as a sentence passed on the offender by that court for the offence for which the suspended sentence was passed.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of appeal of any person against conviction or sentence provided for in this Code but no appeal shall be permitted on any of the following matters —

(a) the length of the operational period fixed under subsection (1) of section 28A;

(b) any variation of the operational period made under paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 28B;

(c) any direction entered under section 28H for the making of restitution or the payment of compensation, the length of the time-limit fixed for the making of such restitution or the payment of such compensation under subsection (2) of that section, or the determination of the amount of compensation payable under subsection (3) of that section.”.

Amendment of section 35 of the principal law.

4. In subsection (3) of section 35 of the principal law, for the words “of not less than two” there shall be substituted the words “of not less than five”.

Addition of new section 139A to the principal law.

5. Immediately after section 139 of the principal law there shall be added the following new section:

“Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

139A. Any public officer or servant or any other person acting in an official capacity who intentionally inflicts on a person severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental —

(a) for the purpose of obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession; or

(b) for the purpose of punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed; or

(c) for the purpose of intimidating him or a third person or of coercing him or a third person to do, or to omit to do, any act; or

(d) for any reason based on discrimination of any kind,

shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term from five to nine years:

Provided that no offence is committed where pain or suffering arises only from, or is inherent in or incidental to, lawful sanctions or measures:

Provided further that nothing in this section shall affect the applicability of other provisions of this Code or of any other law providing for a higher punishment.”.

6. In subsection (1) of section 204 of the principal law, for the words “not exceeding two years,” there shall be substituted the words “from eighteen months to four years,”.

Amendment of section 204 of the principal law.

7. Immediately after section 222 of the principal law there shall be added the following new section:

Addition of new section 222A to the principal law.

“Increase of punishment in certain cases.” 222A. The punishments established in the foregoing provisions of this sub-title shall be increased by one or two degrees when the harm is committed on a person who has attained the age of sixty-five years or on a person suffering from a degree of physical or mental infirmity in consequence of which he is unable to defend himself adequately.”.

8. Immediately after section 226 of the principal law there shall be added the following new section:

Addition of new section 226A to the principal law.

“Involuntary homicide or involuntary bodily harm in the course of theft or attempted theft.” 226A. Where a person gives cause to a death or bodily harm mentioned in the foregoing provisions of this sub-title in the course of the execution by him of a theft or in the course of an attempted theft, or immediately after the commission of such theft or such attempt while he is fleeing from the place where the theft was committed or attempted, he shall, without prejudice to any liability incurred by him in relation to the theft or attempted theft and saving the provisions of section 17, on conviction, be liable —

(a) in the case of death, to the punishment of imprisonment from four to nine years;

(b) in the case of bodily harm, to the punishments mentioned in section 226 which shall be increased by one or two degrees.”.

9. In paragraph (b) of section 232 of the principal law, for the words “section 222, to imprisonment” there shall be substituted the words “section 222, or on any of the persons mentioned in section 222A, to imprisonment”.

Amendment of section 232 of the principal law.

10. Section 236 of the principal law shall be repealed.

Repeal of section 236 of the principal law.

Amendment of
section 264
of the
principal law.

11. In the Maltese text of subsection (2) of section 264 of the principal law, for the words "jew fil-każ ta' il-fatt li jkun hemm" there shall be substituted the words "jew fil-każ ta' l-eżistenza ta'".

Addition of
new section
276A to the
principal law.

12. Immediately after section 276 of the principal law there shall be added the following new section:

"Punishment
when
"violence" is
directed
against
certain
persons.

276A. The punishment established in sections 273, 274, 275 and 276 shall be increased by one or two degrees when the "violence" therein mentioned is directed against a person who is under the age of twelve years or over the age of sixty-five years or against a person who is suffering from a degree of physical or mental infirmity in consequence of which he is unable to offer adequate resistance."

Amendment of
section 277
of the
principal law

13. Section 277 of the principal law shall be amended as follows:

(a) for the words "in section 274, 275 or 276," in paragraph (a) thereof there shall be substituted the words "in section 274, 275, 276 or 276A,"; and

(b) for the words "in section 274, 275 or 276" in paragraph (b) thereof there shall be substituted the words "in section 274, 275, 276 or 276A".

Amendment of
section 280
of the
principal law.

14. In section 280 of the principal law, immediately after subsection (2) thereof, there shall be added the following new subsection:

"(3) For the purposes of the foregoing subsection, where the "violence" is directed against any of the persons mentioned in section 276A, the punishment applicable to theft when accompanied with the aggravating circumstance of "violence" shall be the punishment as increased by that section."

Amendment of
section 285
of the
principal law.

15. In the Maltese text of the proviso to section 285 of the principal law, for the words "żmien minn xahar sa sitt xhur." there shall be substituted the words "żmien mhux aktar minn tliet xhur."

Amendment of
section 334
of the
principal law.

16. Section 334 of the principal law shall be amended as follows:

(a) for the words "Whosoever shall" there shall be substituted the words "Whosoever shall in Malta";

(b) for the words "by means of any offence," there shall be substituted the words "by means of any offence, whether committed in Malta or abroad,"; and

(c) immediately after the proviso thereof there shall be added the following new proviso:

"Provided further that for the purpose of this section such property shall only be deemed to have been stolen, misapplied or obtained by means of any offence committed abroad if it has been obtained by any act of commission or

omission which, if committed in Malta, would have amounted to any of the offences mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c).”.

17. Immediately after paragraph (e) of subsection (3) of section 370 there shall be added the following new paragraph:

Amendment of section 370 of the principal law.

“(f) Before asking the accused whether he objects to his case being dealt with summarily, as provided in paragraph (b), the court shall hear such further evidence as may be indicated by the Attorney General in the same note by which he sends the person charged for trial by the said court in accordance with paragraph (a) of this subsection.”.

18. In subsection (2) of section 383 of the principal law, for the words “two liri” there shall be substituted the words “five liri”.

Amendment of section 383 of the principal law.

19. For subsection (2) of section 402 of the principal law there shall be substituted the following new subsection:

Amendment of section 402 of the principal law.

“(2) Such terms may also be held in abeyance —

in case of illness of witnesses.

(a) if any witness is so infirm as to be unable to give evidence even in his place of abode;

in case where accused cannot be found.

(b) if the accused cannot be found and there is reason to believe that he has absconded or left Malta.”.

20. Subsection (2) of section 432 of the principal law shall be amended as follows:

Amendment of section 432 of the principal law.

(a) for the words “provisions of this Code relating” there shall be substituted the words “provisions of this Code or of any other law relating”; and

(b) for the words “relative provision of this Code.” there shall be substituted the words “relative provisions of this Code or of such other law.”.

21. For the proviso to section 518 of the principal law there shall be substituted the following proviso:

Amendment of section 518 of the principal law.

“Provided that a *procès-verbal* shall be open to inspection, and copies thereof shall be given, only at the discretion of the Attorney General and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by the Minister responsible for justice as provided in section 695.”.

22. Section 533 of the principal law shall be amended as follows:

Amendment of section 533 of the principal law.

(a) in subsection (2) thereof, for the words “for every fifty cents” there shall be substituted the words “for every five liri”; and

(b) in subsection (3) thereof, for the word "prosecutor" there shall be substituted the word "registrar".

Amendment of section 534 of the principal law.

23. In subsection (2) of section 534 of the principal law, for the word "prosecutor" there shall be substituted the word "registrar".

Amendment of section 546 of the principal law.

24. Immediately after subsection (3) of section 546 of the principal law there shall be added the following new subsections:

"(4) The report, the information or the complaint referred to in subsection (1) of this section and in subsection (1) of section 551 may be laid verbally before the magistrate but in every case the same report, information or complaint shall be laid in writing before the magistrate within the period of two working days from the day on which they were laid verbally:

Provided that the magistrate may, when he deems it proper so to do, proceed in accordance with the provisions of this Title notwithstanding that the report, the information, or the complaint are not laid in writing within the said period.

(5) A copy of the report, information or complaint referred to in subsection (1) of this section and in subsection (1) of section 551 shall be transmitted by the magistrate to the Attorney General within the period of three working days from when the magistrate shall have received such report, information or complaint in writing.

(6) The decision not to hold an inquest in terms of subsection (2) of this section shall likewise be notified to the Attorney General within the period of three working days from such decision."

Amendment of section 548 of the principal law.

25. Immediately after the second proviso to section 548 of the principal law, there shall be added the following new proviso:

"Provided further that, without prejudice to the provisions of subsection (2) of section 552, no expert shall be appointed solely for the purpose of examining witnesses on oath and taking down their depositions in writing and establishing the relevant facts."

Addition of new section 550A to the principal law.

26. Immediately after section 550 of the principal law there shall be added the following new section:

"Magistrate to inform Attorney General of delay.

550A. (1) Where the *process-verbal* is not drawn up within sixty days from the report, information or complaint referred to in subsection (1) of section 546 or in subsection (1) of section 551, or where the "*repertus*" referred to in subsection (1) of section 558 is not drawn up within sixty days from the discovery of the document, the magistrate shall draw up a report stating the reason for the delay, and

this report shall be transmitted by the magistrate to the Attorney General not later than three working days from the lapse of the sixty days.

(2) At the end of every month after the first report shall have been drawn up, the magistrate shall draw up another report stating again the reason for the delay, and every such subsequent report shall be transmitted by the magistrate to the Attorney General not later than three working days from the lapse of the month.”.

27. Section 554 of the principal law shall be amended as follows:

Amendment of
section 554
of the
principal law.

(a) the section shall be renumbered as subsection (1);

(b) immediately after subsection (1) as renumbered, there shall be added the following new subsection:

“(2) It shall also be lawful for the magistrate to order that any suspect be photographed or measured or that his fingerprints be taken or that any part of his body or clothing be examined by experts appointed by him for the purpose:

Provided that where the magistrate is of the opinion that such photographs (negatives and prints), fingerprint impressions, records of measurements and any other thing obtained from the body or clothing as aforesaid are no longer required for the purpose of the inquiry relating to the “*in genere*”, he shall order their destruction or shall order that they be handed over to the person to whom they refer.”.

28. In subsection (1) of section 565 of the principal law, for the words “made by the experts and to the employment of witnesses,” there shall be substituted the words “made by the experts.”.

Amendment of
section 565
of the
principal law.

29. For subsection (2) of section 569 of the principal law there shall be substituted the following subsections:

Amendment
of section 569
of the
principal law.

“(2) The Attorney General shall return any such record to the magistrate or to the inquiring magistrate when any further investigation is to be held.

(3) Where such record is returned to the magistrate, the provisions of section 550A shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply.

(4) For the purpose of subsection (2) of this section, such record shall be returned by means of a note filed in the Court of Judicial Police, and, notwithstanding anything contained in this Code, the Attorney General shall not be subpoenaed to exhibit such record.”.

30. In the proviso to section 579 of the principal law, for the word “specified” there shall be substituted the word “imposed”.

Amendment
of section 579
of the
principal law.

Amendment
of section 586
of the
principal law.

31. In subsection (1) of section 586 of the principal law, for the words “one day for every twelve cents and five mils of that sum, if such person is the person charged or accused, or for a period not exceeding one day for every fifty cents of that sum, if such person is the surety.” there shall be substituted the words “one day for every five liri of that sum, whether such person is the person charged or accused or the surety.”.

Amendment
of section 665
of the
principal law.

32. In section 665 of the principal law, for the words “Subject to other special” there shall be substituted the words “Subject to the provisions of section 28A and the”.

Amendment
of section 682
of the
principal law.

33. Section 682 of the principal law shall be amended as follows:

(a) in subsection (1) thereof, for the words “and by two witnesses, and, if the property is restored during the inquiry, also by the magistrate.” there shall be substituted the words “or, if the property is restored during the inquiry, by the magistrate.”;

(b) subsection (2) thereof shall be deleted; and

(c) subsection (3) shall be renumbered subsection (2).

Addition of
new section
683A to the
principal law.

34. Immediately after section 683 of the principal law, there shall be added the following new section:

“Sale by
auction
of property
unclaimed
by owner.

683A. The provisions of sections 674, 675 and 676 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to any property connected with criminal proceedings or in any manner obtained by means of an offence or connected therewith, and to the property described in section 673, where such property has not been claimed by the owner thereof or by any person having a lawful title thereto after the lapse of five years, to run:

(a) where criminal proceedings have been instituted, from the day of the final determination of such proceedings;

(b) where the author of the crime is absent or unknown, from the day on which the Attorney General certifies in writing that the property may be disposed of; and

(c) where the property is that described in section 673, from the day such property comes under the authority of the court.”.

Passed by the House of Representatives at Sitting No. 417 of the 25th July, 1990.

LAWRENCE GONZI
Speaker

P. MUSCAT TERRIBILE
Clerk to the House of Representatives