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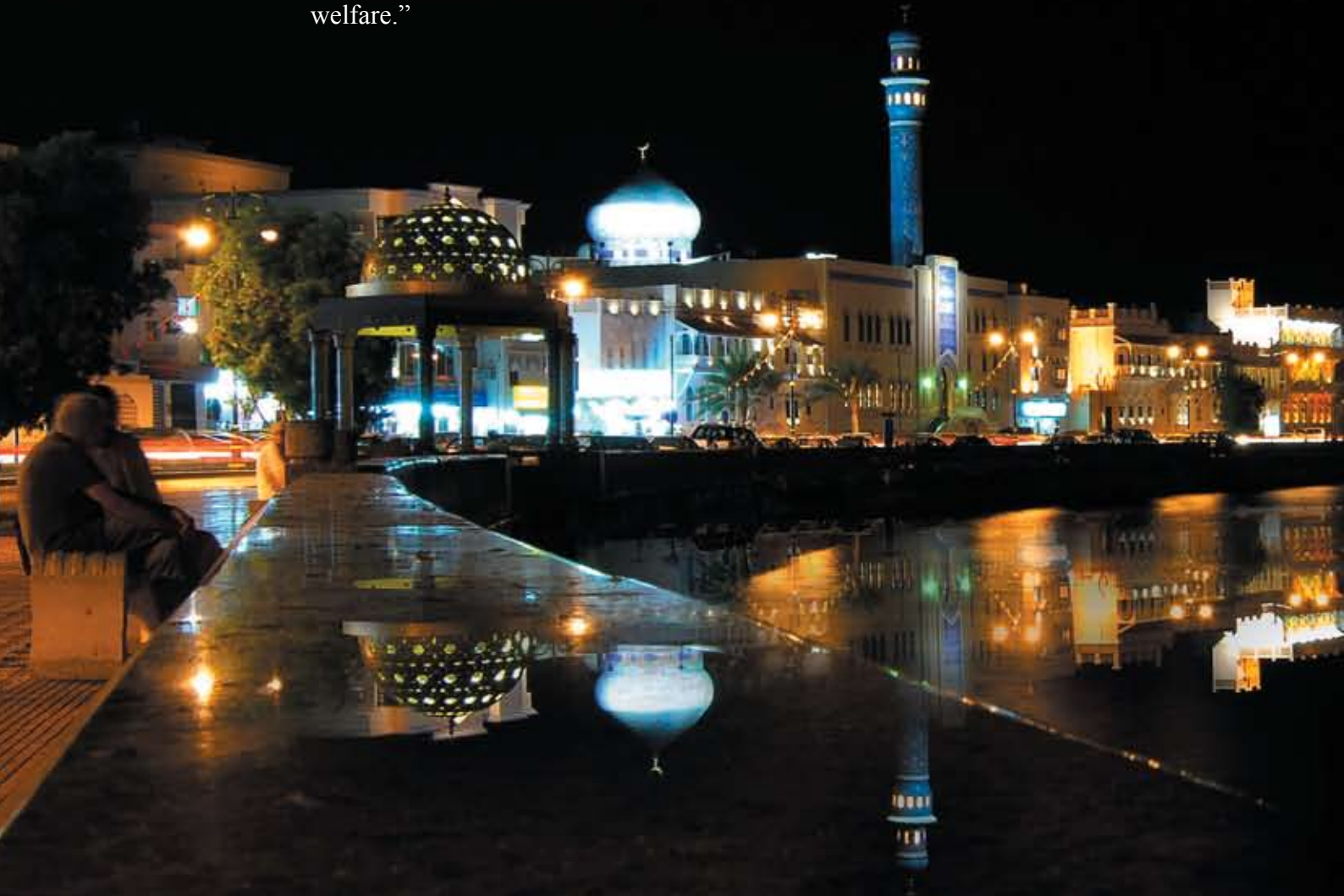


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Oman - Sanctuary of Peace and Security

Lieutenant General Malik bin Sulaiman al Maamari, Inspector General of Police and Customs, said that His Majesty Sultan Qaboos took the credit for the Sultanate's ranking as the first Arab country, third Asian and the 22nd state worldwide with regard to peace and security. It is also the outcome of years of credibility and transparency. His Excellency told Oman News Agency that His Majesty the Sultan's wise and enlightened policies helped the Sultanate to get such a high ranking in peace and security, and that His Majesty was recognized internationally as a man of peace. "The speeches and press interviews of His Majesty the Sultan have always called for peace and reflect His Majesty's hope that the whole world would enjoy security and welfare."



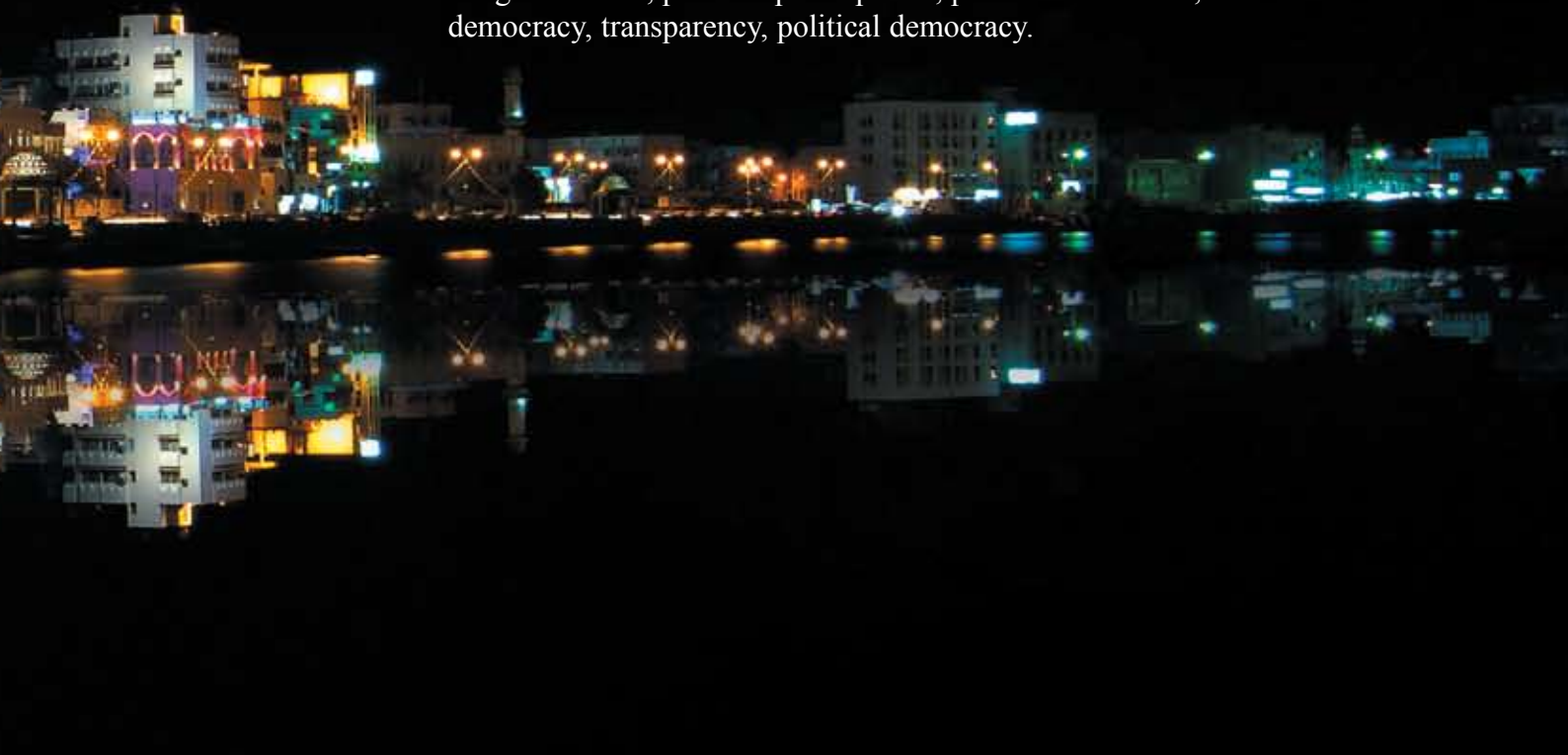
His Excellency added that the UK-based Economic Intelligence Unit's report ranking the Sultanate as the first Arab, third Asian and 22nd globally in peace and security was well deserved and it was an international recognition for the Sultanate. The achievement was the outcome of hard work by different departments of His Majesty's government since the dawn of the blessed Renaissance in 1970, and the efforts were still continuing.

He continued, "the Sultanate has nothing to hide from citizens or from the world as it tackles all issues with transparency and discusses them with different international organizations. "The international recognition to the Sultanate in these fields came as a result of these policies." He also pointed out that the statistics on crimes issued by the Royal Oman Police reflected all types of crimes accurately, a trend recognized by the Interpol and other international organizations.

He prayed to the Almighty to safeguard His Majesty the Sultan, grant him health, happiness, long life, make Oman an oasis of peace and security and to make all those living on this land enjoy peace and stability.

The assessment made by the Economic Intelligence Unit relied on a number of criteria. A country that gets the first position on this scale is considered the most peaceful. The major criteria include internal organized conflicts, potential violent demonstrations, level of violent crimes, lack of political instability, respect for human rights and the size of importing heavy traditional weapons.

The criteria also include the possibility of terrorist attacks, the number of mortalities due to organized internal conflicts, military expenditure as a percentage of the GDP, the number of armed forces personnel per 100,000, the contribution to UN forces in 2006/2007, the election process, the performance of the government, political participation, political awareness, democracy, transparency, political democracy.





Rescue vessel, Haras-1 Launched



Haras-1 (Guard-1) vessel of the Royal Oman Police was launched in Italy on May 23 at a ceremony held at the Rodriguez Ship Manufacturing Company under the auspices of Ahmed bin Abdulnabi Maki, Minister of National Economy and Deputy Chairman of the Financial Affairs and Energy Resources Council in the presence of His Excellency Lt. General Malik bin Sulaiman Al Ma'amari, Inspector General of Police and Customs, along with other ministers. The ministers toured the vessel and were briefed on the facilities of the vessel.

The Inspector General said, "The commissioning of Haras-1 comes within the context of the attention of His Majesty Sultan Qaboos, the Supreme Commander of Police, and his keenness to ensure that the Royal Oman Police will



keep abreast of modernization and progress witnessed by the world in security and marine safety.” His Excellency added that Haras-1 was a significant addition to the ROP patrol vessels that guard the Sultanate’s territorial waters, which were open before international marine traffic. He noted that the Sultanate lied along the Gulf of Oman, the Arabian Gulf and the Indian Ocean and these were areas that required top quality rescue and security services.

The 52- metre long vessel has a helicopter pad, a medical assistance unit and speed boats. The catamaran is one of the two high standard vessels designed for the Royal Oman Police. It is capable of operating in difficult weather conditions; fitted with night vision devices and advanced communication facilities. In addition to a crew of 22, the vessel accommodates 100 people, and up to a total 200 in exceptional cases. The second vessel will be commissioned before the end of this year.

His Excellency Ahmed bin Abdulnabi Maki, Minister of National Economy and Deputy Chairman of the Financial Affairs and Energy Resources Council; His Excellency Malik bin Suliaman Al Ma’amari, the Inspector General of Police and Customs visited on May 24 Augusta Westland Company for manufacturing of helicopters.

During the visit, the two parties negotiated the purchase of helicopters for rescue operations and other services provided by the Royal Oman Police. The company’s officials expressed their delight over the visit and hoped it maintained further cooperation with the government of the Sultanate.

It is worth mentioning that ROP has signed an agreement with the company on purchase of six helicopters of which ROP has so far received four ■





Al Ma'mari Receives Singapore Counterpart

His Excellency Lt. General Malik bin Sulaiman al Ma'mari, Inspector General of Police and Customs, received at his office in Qurum on May 11 Khoo Boon Hui, Commissioner of the Singapore Police and his delegation. They discussed co-operation on issues of common concern, particularly security matters.

The meeting was attended by Major General Salim bin Musallam bin Ali Qatan, the Assistant Inspector General of Police and Customs, and senior ROP officers ■



Inspector General Receives Bahraini Official



Lieutenant General Malik bin Sulaiman Al Ma'amari, the Inspector General of Police and Customs, conferred on April 9 with Sheikh Ahmed bin Khalifa al Khalifa, Secretary General of the Bahrain Supreme Defence Council. They exchanged views on issues of common interest.

The meeting was attended by Major General Salim bin Mussalam Ali Qatan, the Assistant Inspector General of Police and Customs ■

Al Ma'mari, Iran Official Discuss Infiltration, Drugs, Smuggling

His Excellency Lt. General Malik bin Sulaiman Al Ma'mari, Inspector General of Police and Customs, received at his office in Qurum on April 28 Majeed Aqababae, Director General of Borders Affairs at the Interior Ministry in Iran, who was in Oman to take part in the 10th meeting of the joint technical committee between the two countries. During the meeting, infiltration, drugs and smuggling issues affecting the two countries were discussed.

The meeting was attended by Major General Salim bin Mussalam Ali Qatan, Assistant Inspector General of Police and Customs and some ROP senior officers ■



Al Ma'mari Receives GCC Delegations

His Excellency Lt. General Malik bin Sulaiman Al Ma'mari, Inspector General of Police and Customs, received on June 9 at his office in Qurum the heads of GCC delegations, who took part in the 20th meeting of directors general of civil defence being held in the Sultanate.

The meeting was attended by Major General Salim bin Musallam bin Ali Qatan, the Assistant Inspector General of Police and Customs, and senior ROP officers ■





Mounted Police Division Festival



His Excellency Lt. General Malik bin Sulaiman al Ma'mari, Inspector General of Police and Customs presided over on June 3 the annual celebration of the Mounted Police Division at their premises in Wattayah.

Upon the arrival of the chief guest, Oman's national anthem was played. Then, a number of police horsemen played music marching in formations. The Royal Cavalry played a basket ball game on horseback There was also a police dogs show, donkey race, and horse manners show.

At the end of the ceremony, the Inspector General honoured the officers, non-commissioned officers and retired personnel of the Police Mounted Division.

The event was attended by Major General Salim bin Mussalam Ali Qatan, the Assistant Inspector General of Police and Customs, His Excellency Sheikh Rashad bin Ahmed Al Hinai, the Undersecretary of Sports Affairs, and a number of ROP officers ■







Police Music Festival Celebrated



His Excellency Lt. General Malik bin Sulaiman Al Ma'amari, Inspector General of Police and Customs, was the chief guest of the sixth annual festival of the Police Music Band. The event, which was held at the premises of Directorate of the Police Music was attended by Khoo Boon Hui, Commissioner of the Singapore Police, and a Saudi delegation visiting the Sultanate at that time. It was attended also by Major General Salim bin Mussalam Ali Qatan, Assistant Inspector General of Police and Customs, government officials, and a number of ROP officers.

The festival included an array of musical and entertainment shows, poetry recitation, comic sketches and brief military shows ■







Emergency Medical Technicians Graduate



His Excellency Lt. General Malik bin Sulaiman al Ma'mari, Inspector General of Police and Customs, presided over the graduation ceremony of the 5th batch of emergency medical technicians (EMT) on June 2 at the Traffic Safety Institute in Seeb.

The three-phase preparation and qualification programme of this batch of emergency medical technicians started in January 2006 and ended in May 2008 ■



GCC Interior Undersecretaries Meeting Held

Major General Salim bin Mussalam Ali Qatan, Assistant Inspector General of Police and Customs left on April 20 for Saudi Arabia to participate in the meeting of AGCC interior undersecretaries to be

held in Riyadh on 21-22 April.

A number of issues will be discussed during the meeting, notably the comprehensive security strategy of the AGCC states ■

Salim Zatan Receives Bangladeshi Minister



Major General Salim bin Musallam bin Ali Qatan, Assistant Inspector General of Police and Customs, received on May 10 Dr Iftikhar Ahmed Chowdhury, Adviser at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and

Overseas Employment of Bangladesh.

They discussed bilateral co-operation and matters of common concern. The meeting was attended by some senior ROP officers ■



Pediatric Life Support Unit Opened



Major General Salim bin Mussalam Ali Qatan, Assistant Inspector General of Police and Customs presided over on May 3 the opening of the Advanced Resuscitation and Pediatric Life Support (PLS) programme for ROP Ambulance Division personnel.

The programme, which was held at the

Division's premises in Wattayah, included lectures and practical applications of the latest methods of urgent treatment of heart failure and children respiratory deficiency. The programme was held in co-operation with lecturers and experts from King Faisal Specialized Hospital at the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ■

Deal Signed to Train 500 Omanis



An agreement to train 500 Omani youths in heavy vehicles driving was signed on June 3 at the Traffic Safety Institute between the Ministry of Manpower and the Traffic Safety Institute of Royal Oman Police.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Ministry of Manpower by Abdul Karim Al Mughairi, Director-General of Vocational Criteria and Curricula Development, and by Colonel Mohammed bin Awad Al Rowas,

Acting Director General of Traffic, in the presence of His Excellency Lt. General Malik bin Sulaiman Al Ma'mari, Inspector General of Police and Customs, and Dr Jumaa bin Ali Al Juma, Minister of Manpower.

The agreement aimed to train national manpower in heavy vehicles driving by specialized trainers at the ROP Traffic Safety Institute. ■



Civil Defence Station in Nizwa



A Civil Defence station was opened on April 28 at Nizwa Industrial Estate under the auspices of His Excellency Sheikh Saif bin Hemyar al Malik Al Shehi, Wali of Nizwa.

Brigadier Dr Sulaiman bin Mohammed al Harthy, Director General of Civil Defence, Royal Oman Police, delivered a speech on the occasion.

The ceremony was attended by senior ROP officers, sheikhs, dignitaries and citizens.





Requirements for Foreigners to Enter Oman

By Captain

Hamdan bin Said Al-Mas'odi
D.G of Traffic





The Foreigners Residence Law was issued by Royal Decree No. 61/95 dated 16 April 1995 regulating the foreigners' entry into and exit from the Sultanate. A foreigner is defined in Article 1 of the Law as any person not holding the Omani nationality. The basic requirements for a foreigner to enter Oman are indicated in Article 5 of the Law, which reads: "A foreigner cannot enter or leave the Sultanate of Oman

without holding a valid passport or travel document issued by the competent authority in their country or any other recognized authority. The travel document should authorize the holder to return to the country from which it is issued. A holder of a passport or travel document must have an entry visa issued by Oman's competent authority (the Directorate General of Passports and Residence or its branches) or from any Omani embassy or consulate abroad." The passport and travel document are the holder's identification indicating their personal details and the country they belong to. Regarding the travel document, the Law stipulates that it should state that the holder is permitted to return to the country where it is issued, as some countries do not permit the holder of the document to return after their departure.

It is stipulated also in Article 6 of the Law that entry into and exit from Oman only takes place at the border points specified by the Inspector General of Police and Customs' decision. Accordingly, the Inspector General issued Decision No. 63/96, on the Implementing Regulations of the Foreigner's Residence Law. In Article 2, the Regulations mention the entry/exit points as follows:

1. Air border points: Muscat International Airport, Salalah Airport.
2. Land border points: Khatmat Milaha, Al Jizzi, Al Wajjaja, Tibat, Sa', Al Aswad.
3. Sea border points: Port Suaboos, Port Al Fahal, Port Salalah, and Port Khasab.

All procedures regarding the entry and exit of foreigners are processed at these border points.



DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY

(1-2)



by: Lieutenant Colonel

Abdullah bin Mohammed Al-Jabri
Assistant Director General of Civil Status

Men and women are responsible in law for their behaviour, and ought to be capable of exercising control over them (Prins, 1983). This is the main assumption of criminal law. Therefore, we are responsible unless it is proven otherwise (Prins, 1999). The ancient common law gave priority to maintaining law and public order. The history of mitigating punishment, according to modern principles, dates back to the 18 century. Prins (1983) states that in Biblical eras, some sorts of mitigation could be imposed if the crime was committed without intention, while less severe penalties could be provided depending on the condition of the offender in some cases (e.g. minor, moron, and deaf). He adds that the notion of diminished responsibility occurred, for the first time, in Roman times, when child and madman were excluded from criminal responsibility (Ibid).

In the late 18th century, the utilitarian aims dominated the criminal justice procedures which were described in the 'Age of Reason'. The English philosopher Bentham, as well as other liberal scholars, made great efforts in developing the idea of punishment as a deterrent (Halleck, 1984).

Prior to the 19th century, criminal cases did not get sufficient attention. Hence, little consideration was paid to the social, biological and psychological factors in offenders (Rennie, 1978; Halleck, 1984). The theme of diminished responsibility originated in Scotland, after which it was introduced into England and Wales (Spencer, 1984; Wasik, undated). Spencer (1984) points out some indicators that the text of section 2 of the Homicide Act, 1957 was deduced from the Scottish Common Law. Correspondingly, diminished responsibility does not exist in Ireland.

Diminished responsibility was noted by Spencer (1984) as an intricate, complex, fascinating and controversial issue. While Prins (1983, p. 18) describes diminished responsibility as "a term sometimes used in a more general sense and in a more specific sense in the Homicide Act". He indicated by 'more general sense' to erosion of criminal responsibility in the offences of children below a certain age, and in some cases of intoxication, automatism and to offenders with a history of mental disorder. Furthermore, he points out that diminished responsibility is mentioned specifically in another enactment called 'the Infanticide Act, 1938'.

This essay deals with the following topic "It has been said that psychiatry and law do not go well together. It will also discuss this statement with reference to the defence of diminished responsibility under the Homicide Act, 1957". It should be noted that section 2 of this Act states that: "Where a person kills or is a party to the killing of another, he shall not be convicted of murder if he was suffering from such abnormality of mind (whether arising from a condition of arrested or retarded development of mind or any inherent causes or induced by disease or injury) as substantially impaired his mental responsibility for his acts or omissions in doing or being a party to the killing" (Prins, 1983, p. 18).

THE JURISDICTION PROGRESSING OF DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY APPLICATIONS

Susanne Dell (1982, p. 809) in her paper 'Diminished Responsibility Reconsidered' states that after the Homicide Act 1957 was introduced, the Court of Appeal decided that 'pleas of guilty to manslaughter under section 2 (1) were not to be accepted by trial judges; if the defendant raised the issue of diminished responsibility then it had to put in the jury, even if the prosecution agreed that his responsibility was impaired and had no rebutting evidence to offer'.

In the early 1960s the practising of this decision stopped when judges decided that 'pleas of guilty to diminished responsibility manslaughter could be accepted at the discretion of the judge in cases where the medical evidence was not challenged.

This procedure was approved by the Court of Appeal in Cox' (Ibid).

In general, a judge accepts the plea of diminished responsibility on the ground of uncontested psychiatric evidence. The defence has the right to raise the application of the diminished responsibility as well as the onus of proof on the balance of probability. The defendant of murder will be convicted of manslaughter when the judge (in unchallenged evidence) or the jury (after a trial of the defendant) accepted the application of diminished responsibility. Thus varied punishments will be liable for the defendant (Prins; 1983, 1995). Moreover, he can hope in favourable circumstances to receive a probation order (Dell, 1983).

Although, he referred to Samuels et al (1975) when they argued that 'the notion of impaired responsibility, substantially impaired responsibility, it is difficult to grasp' (Ibid, p. 20). Prins indicated two main aspects as criteria in the application of the Homicide Act, 1957. The first one is being sure about the existence of mind's abnormality, and secondly, proving whether such abnormality has affected the defendant's mental responsibility for his behaviour. These aspects ought to be discerned by psychiatrists and as a result, prosecution, judge and jury. Admittedly, these are very complicated duties. Even



if defendants appear to have a mental disorder at the hour of a clinician's examination, it is difficult to determine whether the defendants' illness was present or if it in fact had an external influence upon them at the time of their criminal acts. Therefore, these sophisticated key issues ought to be taken into psychiatrists' considerations (Halleck, 1987).

On this basis, it can be deduced that diminished responsibility exists as a defence in murder cases only; its impact, where successful, is to reduce the crime with which the defendant is convicted from murder to manslaughter (Wasik, undated).

FIGURES OF CONVICTIONS OF DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY

Spencer (1984) points to the psychiatric implications under the Homicide Act, 1957 when he states that 44 per cent of homicide convictions of diminished responsibility were of manslaughter on the basis of diminished responsibility. Dell and Smith (1983) examined a sample of all male cases convicted of manslaughter on the same grounds during the period 1966 to 1977. Their results concluded that in 87 per cent of all cases, the victim was known by his or her assailant and cohabiting in 53 per cent. Forty per cent of their cases had a previous history of psychiatric intervention, while 33 per cent of all cases were regarded as inpatients. Moreover, 30 per cent of all cases were under some type of current practitioner or specialist psychiatric treatments, 5 per cent as inpatients (Ibid).

In another proportion of cases of murder and diminished responsibility manslaughter convictions for 1976 and 1977, it was illustrated that diminished responsibility defence had been raised in 194 cases. In the majority of these cases the prosecution's psychiatrists did not challenge that the defence was appropriate; only in 26 cases did the prosecution dispute it with rebutting medical evidence before the jury. Thus, these cases went to trial due to the prosecution psychiatrist challenging the application of the defence. While only 29 cases of all which prosecution or court rejected a plea of guilty raised

by the defence (Dell, 1982). Surprisingly, the prosecution were not prepared to accept a plea of guilty in two cases, although their psychiatrists regarded the defendants to be substantially impaired; the prosecution assumed in one of these cases that the defendant had misled his doctors. Therefore, these cases went before juries and got convictions for murder (Ibid).

It ought to be noted that Dell (1983) is indicating the change of sentencing, which has occurred within the period 1964 to 1979. These changes are embodied in the decrease of the use of hospital orders to the use of imprisonment.

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Modern Techniques in the Service of Criminal Justice

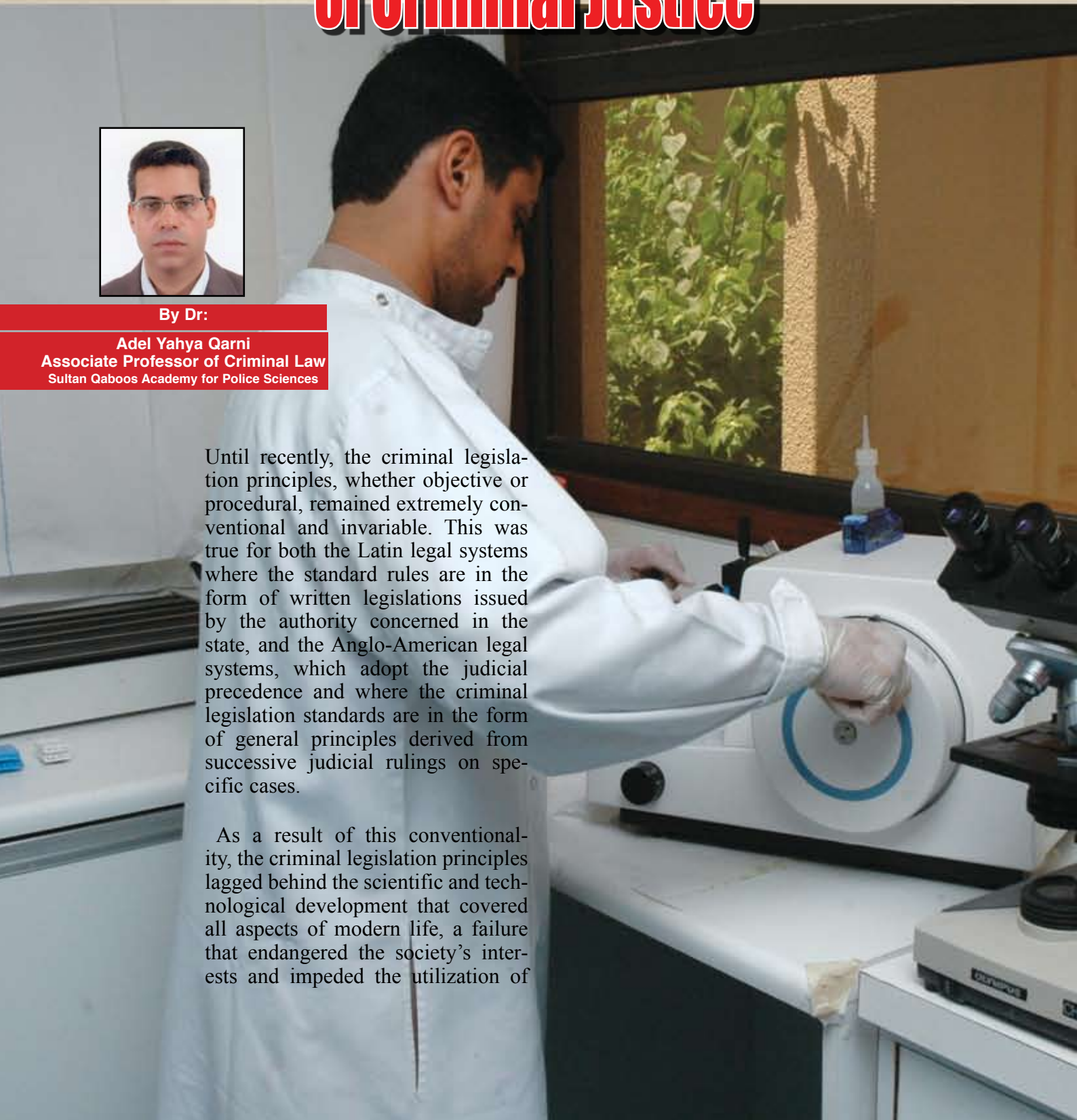


By Dr:

Adel Yahya Qarni
Associate Professor of Criminal Law
Sultan Qaboos Academy for Police Sciences

Until recently, the criminal legislation principles, whether objective or procedural, remained extremely conventional and invariable. This was true for both the Latin legal systems where the standard rules are in the form of written legislations issued by the authority concerned in the state, and the Anglo-American legal systems, which adopt the judicial precedence and where the criminal legislation standards are in the form of general principles derived from successive judicial rulings on specific cases.

As a result of this conventionality, the criminal legislation principles lagged behind the scientific and technological development that covered all aspects of modern life, a failure that endangered the society's interests and impeded the utilization of



new technology in the detection of crimes and pursuit of criminals.

However, many studies were carried out on the new problems created by the overall scientific and technological development. Conferences were held on these new challenges and the benefits of modern technology in the detection of crimes and pursuing of perpetrators. Many conferences emphasized the



need to reconsider the traditional, unvarying legal standards, introduce new legal rules that cope with the new problems and to allow the use of new technologies. Within such inadequacy, the criminal judiciary tried its best to encounter some of the new problems with the available limited mechanisms of the judicial systems, since the narrow-minded interpretation of the penal law, and prohibition of analogy in the interpretation of the criminalization and punishment rules, are logical results of the principle of legality of crimes and punishments.

To face these challenges, the extremely traditional mechanism of criminal justice, which never before deviated from its particular laws and codes without much thinking and deep study, began to lay new legal principles to deal with the new problems created by the enormous technological and informational development. It also turned out to use the new technologies in the detection of crimes and pursuit of culprits without prejudice to the rights of the accused or other parties involved in a case.

The trend of using new technologies in criminology paved the way to introducing new techniques in the prevention of crimes and mitigation of their effects. Scientific evidences came into use, and their importance as a proof in crimes and identification of culprits increased day after another. Thus, evidences from chemical examination, blood analysis, computer, road radars, eavesdropping, monitoring by videos and cameras, DNA, etc became widely acceptable in courts as reliable evidences.

New technologies are even used in other more sensitive and more complicated areas such as the execution of the freedom depriving sentences. A person can be imprisoned, in certain cases, in their place of residence for some hours and can be monitored electronically instead of being put in the traditional penal establishments. Also, the videoconference has been used in remote investigations nationally or internationally. Such techniques contribute in criminology to ensure efficient procedures, expedient settlement of cases, low cost of transfer of the accused, especially the dangerous ones, from jail to the venue of the courts, protection of the victims, witnesses and those who are cooperating with justice. They also support mutual judicial assistance between countries, and therefore, contribute to reducing crimes, especially, the organized ones.

**by: 1st Lieutenant****Abdullah Said Al- Harthy
Directorate of Public Relations**

Food for thought

- The longest high way in the world is Trans-Canada which has about 8000 km.
- The country known as «Country of Copper» is Zambia.
- The coldest place on the earth is Verkoyansk in Siberia.
- The biggest delta in the world is Ganges Delta.
- The Japanese call their country as Nippon.
- The world's oldest known city is Damascus.
- The world's largest producer of rubber is Malaysia.
- Australia was discovered by James Cook.
- The Red Cross was founded by Jean Henri Durant.
- The country known as the land of mid-night sun is Norway.

Can you tell the difference?

- Diffuse/Defuse: Diffuse means disperse, while defuse means remove a fuse from an explosive device or remove tension or potential danger in a crisis.
- Depository/Depository: A depository is a person or authority to whom someone is entrusted. A depository is a storage place.
- Elicit/Illicit: Elicit (verb) means to draw out, evoke an admission or a response. Illicit (adjective) means unlawful or forbidden.
- Endemic/Epidemic: An endemic disease is only found among a particular people or in a certain region. An epidemic disease is a temporary but widespread outbreak of a particular disease.
- Stationary/Stationery: Stationary as an adjective means not moving, whereas stationery as a noun means writing materials.

Because I Could Not Stop for Death

Because I could not stop for Death,
He kindly stopped for me;
The carriage held but just ourselves
And Immortality.
We slowly drove, he knew no haste,
And I had put away
My labor, and my leisure too,
For his civility.
We passed the school, where children strove
At recess, in the ring;
We passed the fields of gazing grain,
We passed the setting sun.
Or rather, be passed us;

The dews grew quivering and chill,
For only gossamer my gown,
My tippet only tulle.
We paused before a house that seemed
A swelling of the ground;
The roof was scarcely visible,
The cornice but a mound.
Since then 'tis centuries, and yet each
Feels shorter than the day
I first surmised the horses' heads
Were toward eternity

Emily Dickinson

Knowledge Garden

The Road Not Taken

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;
Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there,
Had worn them really about the same
And both that morning equally lay

In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.
I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference !

Robert Frost

Fount of Wisdom

- Age doesn't always bring wisdom. Sometimes age comes alone.
- Always remember you are unique. Just like everyone else.
- An optimist thinks that this is the best possible world. A pessimist fears that this is true.
- As long as there are tests, there will be prayer in public schools.
- Experience is something you don't get until just after you need it.
- If you tell the truth, you don't have to remember anything.
- Money can't buy happiness, but it sure makes misery easy to live with.

Definitions

- Euphemism: A mild expression used instead a harsh one, e.g to pass away for to die.
- Drink-driving: The legal offence of driving a vehicle with an excess of alcohol in the blood.
- Collective noun: A noun that is normally singular in form and denotes a collection or number of individuals such as, sheep and deer.
- Sabbatical leave: Leave granted at agreed intervals to a university teacher for study or travel.
- Charisma: From Greek ' Gift of grace'. It means a gift or power of leadership or authority.