

# IL PULIZIJA





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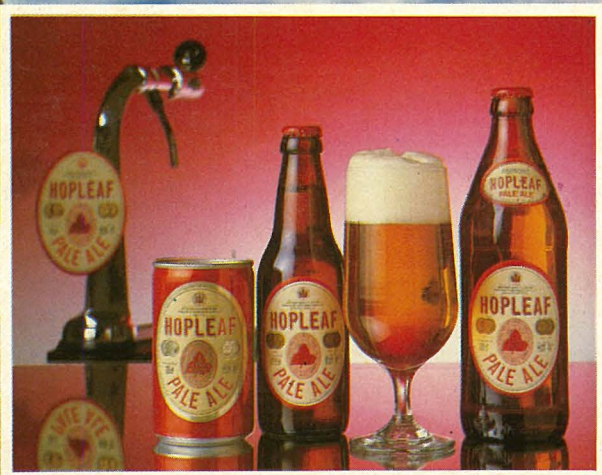
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# IL-PULIZIJA

MARZU-APRIL 1988

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## EDITORJAL

# APPELL LIR-REKLUTI

*Meta tkunu qed taqraw dawn il-ftit versi tkunu digà bdejt u x-xogħol fid-diviżjonijiet u taqsimiet tal-Pulizija u anke forsi fassaltu xi programm għall-hajja għida tagħkom bħala membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija.*

*Naħseb li smajtu hafna dwar il-hajja tal-Pulizija u ninsab ċert li tridu tisimghu hafna aktar 'il quddiem. Minn dak li smajtu, tiegħu stampa ċara tal-hajja ta' kull membru tal-Korp. Jista' jkun ukoll li smajtu xi ftit ta' l-esagerazzjonijiet ukoll. Minn dak li smajtu wiehed għandu jagħraf u jżen dak li hu tajjeb u jimxi fuqu matul il-karriera tiegħu fi hdan il-pulizija.*

*Il-Bord Editorjali ta' dan il-perjodiku, jixtieq jgħidilkom għaliex dhaltu, u x'irid minkom il-Korp u l-pajjiż. Bla ebda dubju, intom dhaltu għax-xogħol u għaldaqstant tridu taħdmu spalla ma' spalla ma' membri oħra tal-Korp biex dejjem tikber l-effiċjenza fil-Korp. Imma x-xogħol mhux hiżżejjed li nagħmluh għaliex obbligati li nagħmlu dan. Hemm bżonn li xogħolna nagħmluh bl-akbar sens ta' responsabbiltà aktar minn haddiema oħra. Ahna nemmu li x-xogħol tagħna għandu jsir b'hegga kbira u b'sens kbir kemm bejnietna kif ukoll mal-pubbliku li ahna qegħdin inservu. B'hekk biss is-soċjetà tħaddan il-Korp tal-Pulizija bħala habib u protettur.*

*Jekk isir dan, l-Assoċjazzjoni tal-Pulizija, li s'issa ftit tafu dwarha, tressaq b'wiċċha minn quddiem it-talbiet u l-ilmenti tagħkom lejn l-awtoritajiet. Ahna ċerti li jekk ikun hemm widen għal dan l-appell sinċier tagħna, ikun hemm aktar riżultati pożittivi u persważi wkoll li l-problemi tagħna jehfiefu u nkunu nistgħu nħarsu lejn il-hajja fil-Korp b'aktar entużjażmu.*

## Awguri lill-Kummissarju l-Gdid

*Bħalma jaf kulhadd, il-Korp tal-Pulizija għandu Kummissarju gdid li huwa s-Sur Alfred Calleja.*

*Minn din il-paġna, il-Bord Editorjali ta' dan il-perjodiku, jin-għaqad mal-kumplement tal-membri tal-Korp fejn nawgurawlu suċċess u hidma kbira għall-gid tal-Korp u l-pajjiż.*

'AWGURI SUR CALLEJA'

## KOPERTINA:

IL-Prim Ministru E. Fenech Adami u l-Viċi Prim Ministru G. DeMarco flimkien mal-Kummissarju tal-Pulizija l-gdid Alfred Calleja fl-Officers' Mess.

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

## F'Din il-Harġa

Mill-Assoċjazzjoni tal-Pulizija .....	2
Is-Supritendent Alfred Calleja mahtur Kummissarju gdid tal-Korp tal-Pulizija .....	3/4/5/6/7/8/9
Driving under the influence of Drink and Drugs .....	10
Proclamation .....	11/12/13/14
First Aid - The unconscious casualty .....	15/16
Apprezzament .....	16
Lehen l-Ghaqda tal-Pulizija Pensjonanti .....	17/18/19/20
The functions of the Police in modern society .....	21/22
Thomas Edison .....	23/24
A fresh look at our world .....	25/26/27
Admissibility of Post-Hypnotic Testimony .....	28
Peaceful settlement of State disputes under U.N. auspices .....	29/30
Types of Herbs .....	31
Il-vizzju tad-drogi .....	32
Sports .....	33/34

# MILL-ASSOĊJAZZJONI TAL-PULIZIJA

□ IL-HATRA ta' Kummissarju tal-Pulizija aktar ma kienet mistennija kienet mehtiega. Il-Korp ghandu b'zonn min imexxih u dan permezz ta' Kap li apparti jkollu r-responsabilita fuq spallejh ta' l-Uffiċċju tal-kariga jkun ukoll il-persuna li l-membri tal-korp iħarsu lejha kif għandhom jimxu l-istess membri.

Il-Korp tal-Pulizija jkunu effiċjenti kemm il-Kummissarju jkun effiċjenti u l-Kummissarju jkun jista' juri kemm għandu Korp tal-Pulizija tajjeb kemm il-darba l-membri jkunu effiċjenti fix-xogħol tagħhom. Dan qeghdin ngħiduh għaliex il-membri kollha għandhom ikunu magħqudin b'determinazzjoni waħda sabiex jagħmlu d-dover tagħhom bl-aktar mod responsabbli u serju. L-Association kienet minn ta' l-ewwel li marret u ferhet lill-Kummissarju l-gdid għal hatra tiegħu u f'din l-okkażjoni wegħdet l-appoġġ u lealtà lejn l-awtorità tal-Kummissarju, dan għamlitu bħala obbligu u dover ta' kull membru fil-Pulizija.

Fil-ftit kliem li sar f'din l-okkażjoni bejn il-Kummissarju u l-Assoċjazzjoni intweriet ix-xewqa tagħna li jsiru laqgħat aktar spissi bejn iż-żewġ naħat sabiex il-pulizija tkun tista' ttejjeb il-kundizzjonijiet tax-xogħol kif ukoll tkun tista' taqdi dmirha b'aktar serjetà u effiċjenza u b'hekk tkun tista' tirċievi aktar rispettu u għajjuna mill-pubbliku.

## □ APPOĠĠ MILL-KUMMISSARJU

Il-Kummissarju wieġeb li japprezza hafna l-awguri li konna għadna kif tajnieh u wegħdna li lest li jagħti l-"backing" tiegħu kollu lill-Assoċjazzjoni fid-diskussjonijiet tagħha dwar dak kollu li jkollu x'jaqsam mal-membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija. Ahna min-naħa tagħna nappellaw lil shabna kollha sabiex huma wkoll jagħtu sehemhom billi jkunu lejali lejn il-kummissarju u t-tmexxija tiegħu sabiex ix-xogħol diffiċli li l-korp għandu fil-għieda tiegħu kontra l-kriminalità tkun tista' tingheleb u b'hekk l-apprezzament ikun lejn il-korp kollu bħala korp wieħed taht it-tmexxija tal-Kummissarju.

Xtaqt nikteb xi haġa dwar ittra li irċevejt mingħand penzjonant li

*Rapport mis-Surgent*

**649 M. SALIBA**

*Segretarju,  
Assoċjazzjoni tal-Pulizija*

għalkemm ma qallhiex min hu iżda xorta waħda sibta interessanti. Dan kiteb dwar kemm hassu iddisgustat meta wara r-rapport ta' l-Assoċjazzjoni li tkelmet dwar id-diversi talbiet li ressqet lill-Awtoritajiet iżda dwar dawk il-membri tal-korp li issa il-hom li spicċaw aktar minn hmistax-il sena, u l-penzjoni tagħhom baqgħet baxxa u qatt ma żdiedet sabiex wieħed jista' jkun ilaħnaq mal-hajja. Nassigura lill-penzjonant li naqbel mija fil-mija ma' l-argument tiegħu u nwegħdu li l-każ li semma' niddiskutuh ma' l-Għaqda tal-Pulizija Penzjonanti sabiex ikun jista' jsir dak kollu mehtieg ma' l-Awtoritajiet u din il-haġa tigi risolvuta bl-aktar mod gust. Nixtieq nuri l-apprezzament tiegħu lill-penzjonanti kollha tal-Korp għalfatt li dawn bħalna li qegħdin nagħtu l-aħjar żmien ta' ħajjiet għall-benefiċċju tan-Nazzjon b'sagrifiċċju għalina u għall-membri tal-familjietagħna li, penzjonanti dan digà tawh, u għalhekk issa jmiss li l-istat juri l-apprezzament tiegħu billi b'turija ta' gratitudni lejna lkoll il-ftit żmien hajja li wieħed ikun għad fadallu jkun jista' jqattagħhom fil-mistrieħ misthoq.

Dwar din l-ittra nixtieq inżid xi haġa li l-aktar li tgħodd hija għall-membri li għadhom fil-Pulizija u din hija l-fatt li għalkemm il-Magazine ilu issa jiġi ppublikat għal madwar hdax-il sena ftit huma dawk li jhossu l-obbligu li jiktbu u jesprimu l-opinjoni tagħhom dwar id-diversi sitwazzjonijiet li hemm lok li wieħed jista' jirringa.

M'hemmx għalfejn wieħed jibza' jesprimi l-opinjoni tiegħu

• **AWGURI LILL-KUMMISSARJU ALFRED CALLEJA**

• **RISPOSTA LIL PENZJONANT**

• **NESPRIMU L-OPINJONI TAGħNA F'DAN IL-MAGAZINE**

meta dak li jsemmi jkun in bona fede, bħal ma qatt ma b'zajt ngħid li kif inhuma il-kundizzjonijiet tax-xogħol tagħna huma hżiena u diskriminatorja u dan jafu kulhadd bizzejjed wieħed isemmi d-diversi talbiet li ilna ssnin li ressaqna u għadna sal-gurnata tallum mingħajr twegħiba minkejja li haddiema oħra mhux talli draw il-kundizzjonijiet tagħhom iżda issa waslu sabiex itejjbu dawk l-istess kundizzjonijiet li ahna għadna lanqas biss hadna.

Għalhekk nagħmlu kuragg u nagħmlu uzu minn din il-facilità li għadna fil-Magazine u nwegħdkom li sakemm dak li tiktbu jkun fil-kwadru ta' dak li qeghdin ngħidu jiġi ppublikat u jekk tixtieq l-identità ta' l-awtur tibqa' sigrieta.

Qabel ma nagħlaq din il-paġna nerga' ntenni sabiex nagħtu l-appoġġ u lealtà tagħna lill-Kummissarju tal-Pulizija s-Sur Alfred Calleja u nawgurawlu snin twal ta' tmexxija għaqlija.

IL-PULIZIJA - Marzu-April 1988



*Il-Kummissarju flimkien mal-familja tiegħu u mal-Ministru ta' l-Intern u Gustizzja Guido Demarco*

## IS-SUR ALFRED CALLEJA MAHTUR KUMMISSARJU

## ĠDID GHALL- PULIZIJA

□ MINN nhar it-Tnejn, 4 ta' April, 1988, it-tmexxija tal-Korp tal-Pulizija għaddiet f'idejn il-Kummissarju s-Sur Alfred Calleja li qabel din il-ħatra kien iservi ta' Supritendent tal-Korp tal-Pulizija, inkarigat mis-C.I.D. 'H' Division.

Is-Sur Calleja twieled San Ġiljan fis-17 ta' April, 1939 fejn ħa l-edukazzjoni tiegħu fil-kulleġġ ta' Stella Maris.

Beda l-karriera tiegħu fil-Korp tal-Pulizija bhala kuntistabbli fit-2 ta' Gunju, 1960 fl-età ta' 21 sena. L-ewwel xogħol tiegħu fil-Korp kien fis-CID (Immigration Branch). Wara 4 snin bhala kuntistabbli, hu gie appuntat Surgent tal-Pulizija u 10 xhur wara fit-28 ta' Awissu, 1965 gie mahtur bhala Spettur tal-Pulizija.

Matul il-perijodu ta' 1965 u 1980, is-Sur Callej hadem f'diversi Distretti, kif ukoll fis-CID. Infatti nsibu li beda bhala Spettur fil-Hamrun (B. Div. Temporary Duty), il-Belt. Hal Qormi u l-Mosta. Bejn is-26 ta' Mejju,

IL-PULIZIJA – Marzu-April 1988

1970 u 15 ta' Awissu, 1970, is-Sur Calleja gie magħżul biex jattendi kors fl-investigazzjonijiet Kriminali f'Peel House, ġewwa Londra.

Is-Sur Calleja kien irriżenja mill-Korp tal-Pulizija fil-11 ta' Diċembru, 1981. Wara assenza ta' kważi sitt snin, huwa reġa' daħal fid-19 ta' Mejju, 1987, fejn fl-20 ta' Mejju, 1987 gie mahtur Supritendent tal-Pulizija.

Fid-diversi akriġi li kellu, is-Sur Calleja hadem f'diversi investigazzjonijiet importanti u li anke hallew hafna frott. Ta' min isemmi l-aktar wahda riċenti, fejn is-Sur Calleja kien il-moħħ wara s-sejba tal-kapulavur imprezzabbli tal-Caravaggio, – il-pittura ta' San Gilormu li kienet insterqet

madwar ħames snin ilu.

Is-Sur Alfred Calleja hu miż-żewweġ lis-Sinjura Ina neè Azzopardi li għadhom kemm icċelebraw is-Silver Anniversary f'Novembru ta' 1987, u għandhom erbat itfal, Pierre li huwa wkoll membru tal-Korp tal-Pulizija, Louise, Patrick u Lorraine. Ta' min ighid li s-Sur Calleja huwa nannu ta' tifel Karl li għandu sentejn u nofs li hu iben Louise.

Bhala passatemp, is-Sur Calleja huwa kollezzjonista ta' oġġetti antiki u dilettant ta' għasafar u pjanti.

Għan-nom tal-Membri kollha tal-Korp tal-Pulizija, nixtiequ kull suċċess fil-Kariga ġdida tiegħu bhala Kummissarju tal-Pulizija.

**Ritratti  
memorabbli  
ta' l-okkazjoni  
tal-ħatra  
tas-Sur  
Alfred Calleja  
bħala  
Kummissarju  
tal-Pulizija**



**Dawn iż-żewġ ritratti, juru lis-Sur Alfred Calleja, il-Kummissarju tal-Korp tal-Pulizija li ħa l-ħatra tiegħu f'din l-ghola kariga fil-Korp nhar it-Tnejn 4 ta' April, 1988, flimkien ma' martu s-Sinjura Ina Calleja (ritratt fuq) u mać-ćkejken Karl ta' bintu Louise (ritratt xel-lug).**

# Is-Supt. Alfred Calleja jinħatar Kummissarju tal-Pulizija



*Il-Prim Ministru Eddie Fenech Adami jiffirma l-appointment tal-Kummissarju l-gdid Alfred Calleja fil-prezenza tal-Viċi Prim Ministru Guido DeMarco*

□ Fl-4 ta' April, 1988, is-Supritendent Alfred Calleja nghata l-kariga ta' Kummissarju tal-Pulizija mill-Prim Ministru l-Avukat Eddie Fenech Adami f'ċerimonja li saret fil-Berġa ta' Kastilja u li għaliha kien hemm preżenti l-Viċi Prim Ministru u Ministru ta' l-Intern Gustizzja l-Avukat Guido DeMarco.

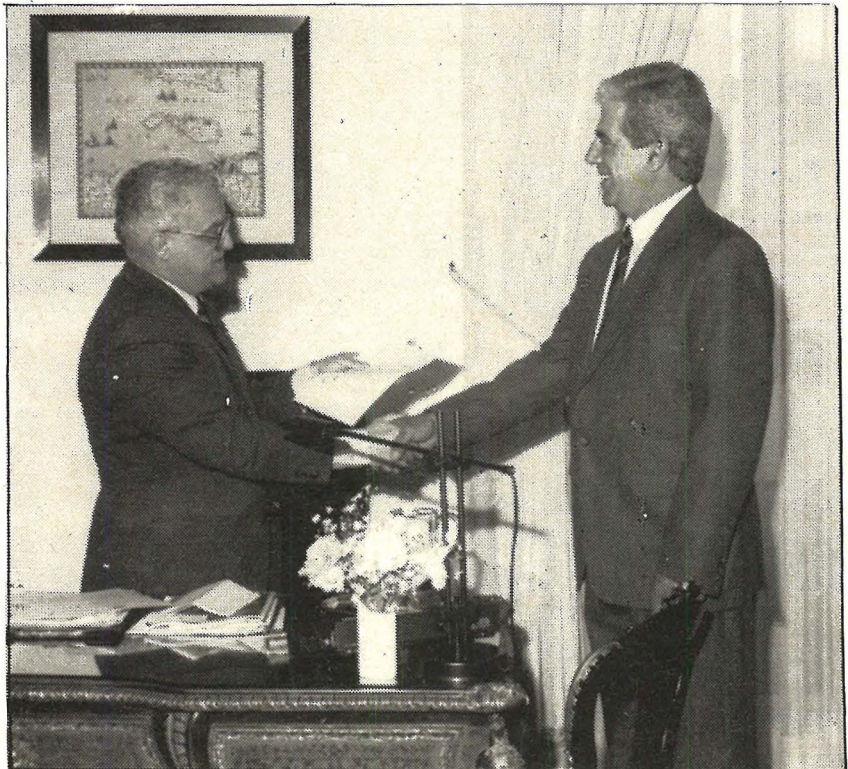
F'diskors ta' l-okkażjoni, il-Prim Ministru awgura suċċess lis-Sur Calleja fil-kariga għida tiegħu bħala Kummissarju tal-Pulizija Maltija, liema kariga hija importantissima. Il-Prim Ministru qal li l-Korp tal-Pulizija għadda minn żminijiet xejn sbieħ għall-mod kif giebu ruħhom xi membri tal-Korp. Imma dik hija parti mill-istorja u l-Korp tal-Pulizija flimkien mal-pajjiż kollu issa jrid iħares 'il quddiem.

Il-Prim Ministru qal li kien iħossu ċert li taħt it-tmexxija ta' Alfred Calleja l-Korp tal-Pulizija se jerga' jakkwista l-fiduċja f'għajnejn il-poplu għax kull membru tal-Korp se jerga' jsir ħabib tas-soċjetà kollha kemm hi. Fl-aħħar tad-diskors tiegħu l-Prim Ministru awgura lil Kummissarju tal-Pulizija jagħraf jerfa' r-responsabbiltà kbira fdata lilu bid-dehen u bl-għajnunata 'Alla għall-gdid tal-pajjiż kollu.

Fid-diskors tiegħu l-Kummissarju s-Sur Alfred Calleja irrin-grazzja lil Prim Ministru, lil Viċi Prim Ministru u lil Gvern għall-fiduċja li wrew fih meta fdawlu din il-kariga, wiegħed li jagħmel

hiltu kollha biex jaqdi dmiru bil-għaqal u jwassal lill-Korp tal-

Pulizija biex jirbaħ il-fiduċja tas-soċjetà Maltija kollha.



*Il-Kummissarju Calleja jiehu b'idejn il-Prim Ministru wara li nghata l-appointment*

## IS-SUPRITENDENT

## ALFRED CALLEJA

## KUMMISSARJU

## TAL-KORP

## TAL-PULIZIJA

Fl-aħħar taċ-ċerimonja, l-Prim Ministru ha l-okkażjoni biex jirringrazzja lill-Brigadier John Spiteri li spiċċa mill-Korp tal-Pulizija mal-hatra tas-Sur Calleja biex ikompli jiddedika l-hin u l-hidma tiegħu għall-Armata u rringrazzjah għas-servizz effiċjenti u leali li ta lill-pajjiż fl-aħħar xhur meta kien responsabbli għat-tmexxija tal-Korp.

Mat-tluq minn Kastilja, il-Kummissarju tal-Pulizija mar lejn id-Depot skortat minn Pulizija tat-traffiku. Mal-wasla tiegħu, ingħata salut minn Quarter Guard li kienet qed tistennieh barra l-Main Gate. Din kienet komposta minn għaxar membri tal-Korp taħt it-tmexxija tas-Surgent 1337 Charles Curmi. Kien hemm ukoll il-Brigadier John Spiteri, li wara li spezzjonaw lil Quarter Guard marru fl-uffiċċju l-gdid tal-Kummissarju fejn maru jifirhulu u jsellmulu diversi membri tal-Korp, fosthom fiz-zjali, spetturi, surgenti u kuntis-tabbljiet, membri tal-familja, ex-

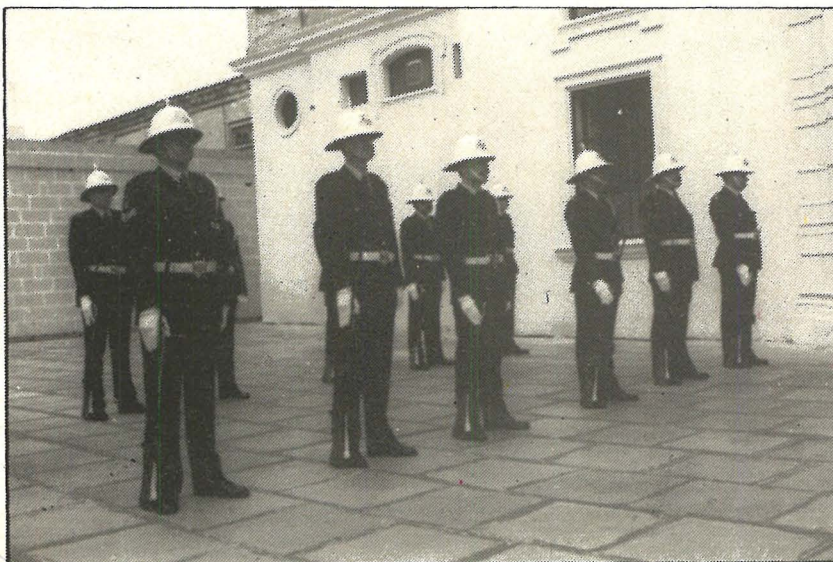


*Il-Prim Ministru Eddie Fenech Adami waqt li kien qed jitkellem fiċ-ċerimonja li saret f'Kastilja*



*PC 36 Pierre Calleja jiftaħ il-bieba tal-karozza tal-Kummissarju mal-wasla tiegħu fid-depot*

spetturi, pulizija u diversi ħbieb oħra. Ma' dawn wieħed irid isem-



*Il-Quarter Guard lesta biex tilqa' lill-Kummissarju Calleja mal-wasla tiegħu*



*Il-Kummissarju l-gdid, is-Sur Calleja, jigi milqugh mill-Brigadier John Spiteri mal-wasla tiegħu fil-Headquarters tal-Pulizija*



## IS-SUPRITENDENT ALFRED CALLEJA KUMMISSARJU ĠDID



(Fuq – xellug): Il-Kummissarju jispezzjona l-Quarter Guard. (Lemin): Il-Kummissarju Calleja jinghata salut mill-Quarter Guard flimkien mal-Brigadier Spiteri u R.S.M. Harold Harrison



Il-Ministru Demarco flimkien mal-Kummissarju Calleja u l-Brigadier Spiteri waqt li kienu qed jinghataw salut mill-Quarter Guard



Il-Kummissarju tal-Pulizija s-Sur Alfred Calleja akkumpanjat mill-Brigadier J. Spiteri deklin id-Depot tal-Pulizija

mi lill-Ministri George Bonello Dupuis, Michael Falzon u s-Segretarji Parlamentari Ninu Zammit u Joe Fenech.

Aktar tard wasal il-Viċi Prim Ministru u Ministru ta' l-Intern u Gustizzja l-Avukat Guido Demarco fejn attenda għal quddiesa li tmexxiet miċ-Chaplain tal-Korp tal-Pulizija, Patri Manwel Barbara, assistit minn Mons. Lawrenz Cachia, Dun Salv Caruana u Patri Bernard Mangion, Kapuċċin. Għal din il-quddiesa attendew ukoll il-Brigadier John Spiteri, il-Kummissarju Alfred Calleja u s-sinjura Calleja flimkien ma' membri oħra tal-Korp u xi qraba tal-Kummissarju Calleja.

IL-PULIZIJA – Marzu-April 1988



Il-Ministru Demarco diehel fil-Kappella tad-depot għas-smiegh tal-quddiesa

Wara l-Quddiesa, l-Kummissarju, flimkien mal-Ministru, il-Brigadier u s-sinjura Calleja maru fl-Other Ranks Canteen fejn gew indirizzati l-membri tal-Korp mill-Ministru, il-Brigadier, u fl-aħħar mill-Kummissarju Calleja. Is-Sur Calleja qal li l-ewwel skop tiegħu se jkun li jmxexxi l-Korp 'il quddiem biex dan jintrafa u jikseb ir-rispett tas-socjetà Maltija kollha bħala l-Korp tal-poplu kollu. Huwa kompla biex qal li din is-sena l-Korp tal-Pulizija, barra mill-ħatra ta' Kummissarju ġdid kien qed ifakkar ukoll il-150 anniversarju mit-twaqqif tiegħu u li aktar tard din is-sena ser tinfetaħ l-Akkademja tal-Pulizija. Fl-aħħar, is-Sur Calleja wiegħed lill-membri kollha tal-Korp li lilu kienu se jsibuh kuljum lest li



(Fuq – xel'ug): Il-Kummissarju Calleja waqt il-quddiesa. (Lemin): Il- Viċi Prim Ministru G. Demarco, il-Brigadier Spiteri, u l-Assistent Kummissarju P. Attard, waqt il-quddiesa

## IS-SUPRITENDENT ALFRED CALLEJA KUMMISSARJU

jismagħhom u jgħinohom kemm fix-xogħol tagħhom bhala membri tal-Korp kif ukoll f'affarijiet personali u familjari tagħhom kif dejjem għamel fl-imghoddi.

Wara d-diskors tal-Kap tal-Pulizija kien imiss lil R.S.M. Harold Harrison li qal li ilu jaf lil Kummissarju għal hafna snin u hadem miegħu. Hu bniedem li tiegħu pjaċir taħdem miegħu u awguralu suċċess fil-hidma għdida tiegħu. Wara f'isem ir-rekluti l-godda tal-Korp ipprezenta rigal lill-Kummissarju Calleja. Il-membri tal-Korp għajtu tliet 'cheers' lill-Kummissarju l-għdid u refgħuh fuq l-ispallejn fost ċap-ċip kbir u hruq ta' suffarelli u musketterija.

Wasal ukoll il-Prim Ministru l-Avukat Eddie Fenech Adami li flimkien mal-Viċi Prim Ministru, il-Kummissarju Calleja u l-Brigadier Spiteri marru fl-Officers' Mess fejn il-Kummissarju ltaqa' mad-Deputat Kummissarju A. Mifsud Tommasi, l-Assistent Kummissarju P. Attard, Suprintendenti, u Spetturi, li lkoll ferħu lis-Sur Calleja għall-hatra għdida tiegħu.

Waqt li kienu fl-Officers Mess, il-Viċi Prim Ministru qal li l-Korp tal-Pulizija anke fiċ-ċirkostanzi li jinsab il-lum, għandu numru ta' fizza kompetenti, serji u preparati. Dawn iridu jagħtu s-servizz shiħ tagħhom lejn il-pajjiż u jkunu lejali lejn il-Kummissarju l-għdid.

Fil-Korp, Kummissarju wieħed

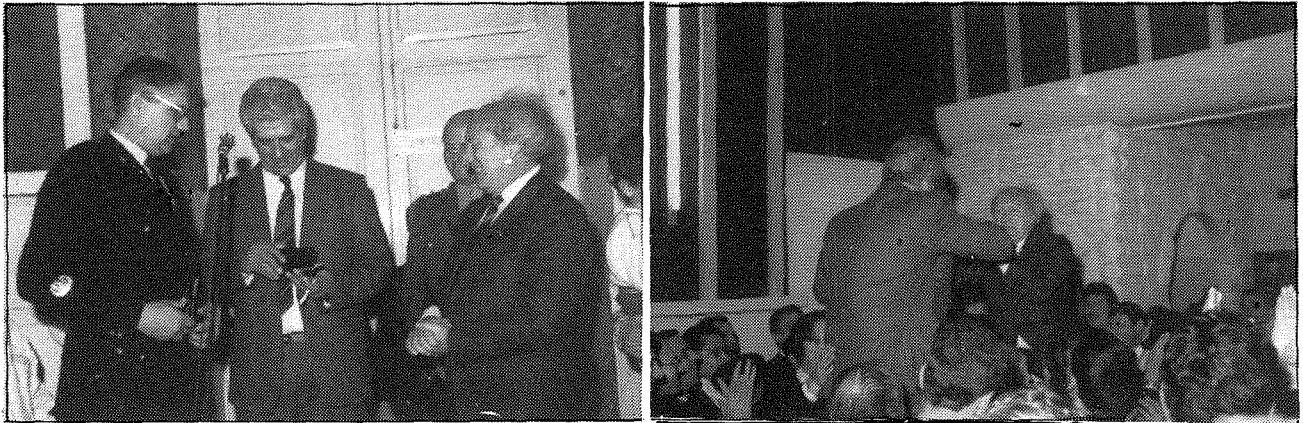


Il-Ministru Demarco jkellem lill-membri tal-Korp li kienu prezenti d-depot tal-pulizija



Il-Kummissarju Alfred Calleja jindirizza lill-membri tal-Korp fl-Other Ranks Canteen

## IS-SUPRITENDENT ALFRED CALLEJA KUMMISSARJU ĠDID



(Fuq – xellug): R.S.M. Harold Harrison jipprezenta rigal lill-Kummissarju Calleja f'isem ir-rekluti l-ġodda. (Lemin): Il-Viċi Prim Ministru G. Demarco u l-Kummissarju Calleja merfugħa fuq l-ispallejn fl-Other Ranks Canteen

biss jista' jkun hemm. Il-Korp għandu l-fortuna li għandu l-għajnuna ta' persuna kompetenti hafna, li hu d-Deputat Kummissarju Anthony Mifsud Tommasi, li lejha il-Korp tal-Pulizija hu kollu obligat, fejn hu ta' eżempju għal haddiehor bid-dedikkazzjoni tiegħu.

Il-Ministru ta' l-Intern u Ġustizzja kompli qal li fil-gejjieni l-Korp se jkabbar l-effiċjenza tiegħu billi jkun hemm tqassim aħjar u responsabilitajiet. Infatti ñ f'it zmien ieħor se jinhatru numru ta' Assistenti Kummissarji ġodda biex ir-responsabilitajiet jinfixxu f'idejn nies kapaċi. Il-Viċi Prim Ministru kompli jgħid li dawn il-hatriet mhux 'il bogħod. Semma' wkoll li l-ispetturi għandhom responsabilitajiet kbar u xogħol essenzjali x'jagħmlu u dalwaqt jinhatru wkoll numru ta' spetturi ġodda.

Fl-aħħar il-Ministru qal li jhossu konvint li l-Kummissarju l-ġdid se jkollu vantaġġ ta' Korp li jaħdem, fejn f'izzjali huma lkoll keali lejn il-Kummissarju tagħhom għax b'hekk l-effiċjenza tal-Korp zgur li tikber u b'hekk il-Pulizija terġa' tibda taqdi d-dmir ewlieni tagħha li tkun l-ewwel tarka għad-drittijiet taċ-cittadin.

Wara dan id-diskors, sar riċeviment żgħir għal dawk prezenti. Għall-kumpliment tal-gurnata, il-Kummissarju Calleja baqa' l-uffiċċju tiegħu fejn kompli jara aktar membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija u personaggi oħra li xtaqu jifirhulu għal din il-hatra hekk importanti.



Il-Prim Ministru E. Fenech Adami, mal-Viċi Prim Ministru u l-Kummissarju l-ġdid sejrjn lejn l-Officers Mess



Il-Prim Ministru E. Fenech Adami mal-Viċi Prim Ministru G. Demarco u l-Kummissarju A. Calleja flimkien ma' Uffiċjali għolja tal-Korp.

# DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRINK AND DRUGS

## Evidence of Police Officers

“L'indagine sanitaria sul grado di etilismo non e' posta da nessuna norma come mezzo esclusivo di accertamento dello stato di ebrezza; pertanto l'accertamento puo' essere effettuato icu oculi anche dagl' organi di polizia giudiziaria.” (45)

A police officer may give direct evidence of his observations of the driving and of the behaviour of the driver. In England there is authority for the proposition that he can give his general impression as to whether a person has taken drink but he must describe the facts on which he founds that impression. (46) He may not merely because he is an experienced driver give his impression as to whether such person was fit to drive.

In New Zealand it has been held that a policeman who can show that he is sufficiently qualified by training and experience may be allowed to express his opinion in evidence as to the driver's capacity to drive. The weight to be given to such evidence may vary. It was said that the Court does not overlook the dangers resulting from allowing enthusiastic enforcement officers to express such opinions in relation to those they have apprehended; and that a police officer giving such evidence would be expected to give evidence of his training and experience in relation to alcohol and driving. (47)

In Southern Ireland a non-expert has been allowed to give opinion evidence on the issue of whether a driver is unfit to drive through drink. (48) But in Northern Ireland the court has expressed reluctance to allow any witness to depose on what is the ultimate issue for the court to determine. (49)

But, it is submitted, the better rule is that witnesses should, generally, not be allowed to inform

By  
**Dr FRANCO  
BONDIN LL.D.**

PART 5

the Court of the inferences they draw from the facts perceived by them but must confine their statements to an account of such facts.

In *Police vs Groves* (9) the Court held that “it is well settled that the question (of whether a driver is under the influence) does not fall to be decided by the mere opinion of a witness, but there should be some indication of fact in line with the symptoms mentioned above”. (50)

## The “Prescribed Level” Offence

One of the major defects in the law on ‘drunken’ driving as it obtains in Malta is the use in the definition of the crime of concepts which cannot be objectively measured, and do not mean the same thing to all men.

Whether a man is “under the influence” (apart from the problem of whether the test of “proper control” should be implied in the Maltese offence) depends not only on external, verifiable facts, such as the fact that he consumed three whiskies, but also on particular subjective facts such as the defendant's toleration of alcohol.

An accused driver may say with justification, that the fact that three whiskies would affect a magistrate does not at all show that it affected him, for he may be hardened to whisky from lifelong use. It also depends on the individual views of the magistrate as to whether the accused

was so affected by alcohol or drugs that he constituted a grave risk to the public by not having effective control over his vehicle.

It is a difficult question for the Court to determine how much diminution in control is necessary before the offence has been committed. The English experience when 15 of RTA 1930 was still in force suggests that non-medical evidence of intoxication was in practice easy to attack in cross-examination and in the case of medical examination, which often took place at an appreciable time after the incident, delay and the driver's awareness of the seriousness of his position often had a remarkably sobering effect.

Clinical tests on blood and urine can only prove that the driver has consumed a certain amount of alcohol; they do not indicate the extent of his impairment in driving. Tests administered by the police as suggested in *Police vs Groves* (9) are open to objection because they may not be standardized, and there is often no proof that they were carried out properly with the interests of the accused under safeguard. Often the driver's vehicle is involved in an accident and his subsequent behaviour before a medical examiner could be explained as a result of shock or concussion. Ill-health or overwork are often plausible explanations.

In Italy it is said that “L'accertamento (delle alterazioni alcooliche)... e' difficile applicazione pratica sia perche' la diagnosi clinica di ebrezza e' tra le piu' difficoltose, sia perche' l'azione dell' alcool comincia molto precocemente ed ancor prima che sia obiettivabile. (52)

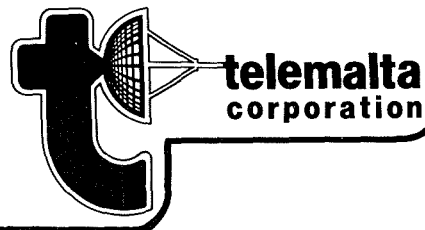
The Working Party on “Law Enforcement” reported in December 1965 (“Fourth International Conference on Alcohol and Traffic Safety” – Indiana University 5 – 10th December 1965) that in the absence of legislation based on a fixed blood/alcohol concentration, police officers tend to be lenient and to change only those drivers who are obviously drunk, often preferring alternative charges of dangerous or reckless driving in cases where there is only doubt as to alcoholic impairment.



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# PROCLAMATION

(Thomas Maitland)

(Anno Domini 1814)  
(No. XXII.)

*The Right Honorable* THOMAS MAITLAND, *Governor, &c.*

The Police of these Islands appears to have been hitherto administered under various heads, possessing separate jurisdictions, and acting on no uniform or settled plan.

His Excellency the Governor is therefore to order and direct, that from the 12th instant, all the powers hitherto exercised, with respect to the administration of Police, whether by the *Castellano*, the *Capitano di Verga*, the Criminal Judge, the Magistrates of Police, or the Advocate Fiscal, in the Island of Malta, or by the Governor, the Criminal Judge, or the Advocate Fiscal, of the Island of Gozo, do cease and determine; and that the Court of Magistrates of Police, as at present constituted, be abolished – And His Excellency further directs, that the Police of this Island and its dependencies be, from and after the said 12th instant, administered by the authorities and in the manner herein after stated, viz. –

The Police shall be divided into two distinct departments, the Executive police, and the Judicial.

At the head of the Executive Police shall be placed the Inspector General of Police.

At the head of the Judicial Police shall be placed the Magistrates of Police for the Island of Malta, and the Magistrates of Police for the Island of Gozo.

Under the Inspector General of Police shall be placed all the offices heretofore employed by any of the Police Authorities hereby

suppressed, and all other persons either now employed, or who may hereafter be appointed to that duty.

The duties of the Executive Police shall be the same as the Executive duties heretofore exercised by the *Castellano*, the *Capitano di Verga*, the Criminal Judge, the Magistrates of Police, and the Advocate Fiscal, in the Island of Gozo.

The Magistrates of Judicial Police shall discharge all the Judicial duties heretofore performed by the abovementioned officers.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Police generally to arrest all persons guilty of any offence whatsoever against the public peace or elfare, or the regulations of police, and the person so arrested shall, in every case where it may be practicable, be forthwith carried before the magistrates of judicial police for examination; but shall in no case be detained by the Executive Police, for a longer period than two days, without being brought before the said magistrates.

When such prisoner shall be carried before the Magistrates of Judicial Police, as before mentioned, the Executive Police shall take care that all the information and evidence of every kind that

can be collected, relative to the matter in question, be at the same time transmitted to the Magistrates.

The said Magistrates of Judicial Police, upon any prisoner being brought before them for examination, shall proceed therein with the least possible delay; but, when under the necessity of postponing the examination of a prisoner, or of re-committing him for further examination, they shall in no case possess the power of detetion for a longer period than ten days from the day when the prisoner was first brought before them.

If the Magistrates of Judicial Police, upon the examination of the prisoner, shall find good reason to commit him for trial by the Superior criminal Court, they shall within three days, transmit to the Advocate Fiscal the original examinations taken before them, together with all the documents produced; from the time of which transmission the functions of the Advocate Fiscal, with a view to the trial of the prisoner before the Criminal Court, shall commence.

Palace, Valletta, 1st July, 1814.

By Command of His Excellency,  
F. Laing,

*Chief Secretary to Government.*

## ESTABLISHMENT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE POLICE,

*As far as relates to the Courts of Magistrates.*

The entire management and control of the Executive Police of the Island of Malta and its dependencies shall be under the immediate superintendance of the Inspector General of Police, who will receive his orders from His Excellency the Governor.

The Inspector General and the Officers of Police under his command shall have power and

authority to suppress all common affrays, riots, and breaches of the peace, and to apprehend and

imprison, or cause to be apprehended and imprisoned, all persons guilty thereof, or guilty, or

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE POLICE

suspected to be guilty, of any crime or offence whatsoever against the public welfare, and all idle and disorderly persons, drunkards, rogues, and vagabonds, and all suspicious persons found wandering about at unseasonable hours of the night.

The Inspector General of Police shall likewise have power and authority to superintend and regulate all inn-holders, victualers, publicans, keepers of coffee houses, wine houses, liquor shops, and other shops, and all persons who keep horses, calesses, carts or other carriages, or boats for hire, or who exercise the business of a porter or carrier.

He shall further have power and authority to superintend all foreigners coming in to the Island of Malta or its dependencies, and generally to cause to be put in execution all regulations now existing, or that may hereafter be made, for the maintenance of the Police of this Island and its dependencies.

In the exercise of those powers it is, however, to be understood, that they are given merely with a view to the establishment of a system of permanent good order and tranquillity on the one hand, and the speedy distribution of justice to all parties on the other.



The Malta Police H.Q. in Floriana

The Officers of the Executive Police are, therefore, hereby required, and directed, whenever any person whatsoever is apprehended, whatever may be the nature or extent of the crime with which he is charged, to bring the said person or persons, with the least possible delay, before the Magistrate or Magistrates of Judicial Police of the district wherein the offence was committed, to be by them either punished, or committed for trial by the Superior Criminal Court, or released and discharged; and it is clearly to be understood, that no person or persons shall be detained in cus-

tody by the Executive Police for a longer period than forty eight hours, from the time of his or their arrest, without being so brought up as aforesaid; and the sitting Magistrate or Magistrates of Judicial Police is and are hereby authorized and empowered to inquire into any complaint that may be made before him or them of any person or persons being detained in custody by the Inferior Officers of the Executive Police for a longer period than forty-eight hours, without being brought up for examination, as aforesaid, — and to punish the offenders.

## CONSTITUTION

OF THE

### COURTS OF MAGISTRATES OF JUDICIAL POLICE.

1. With a view to the establishment of the Inferior Judicial Authorities, the Island of Malta shall, for the present, be divided into two districts.

2. The First District shall comprehend the four cities of Valletta, Cospicua Senglea, and Vittoriosa, and their respective suburbs, together with the Casals Zabbar, Zeitun, Tarscien, Nuovo, Asciak, Gudia, and Luca, with their respective limits.

3. The Second District shall comprehend Citta Vecchia, and all the rest of the Island of Malta.

4. For the First District there shall be appointed four Magistrates of Judicial Police, whereof two at least are to be at all times Maltese.

5. Two of the said Magistrates shall sit together, at an Office to be provided for that purpose within the said First District, every day, from Nine o'clock in the forenoon till Three o'clock in the afternoon, except Sundays, Christmas day, from Wednesday



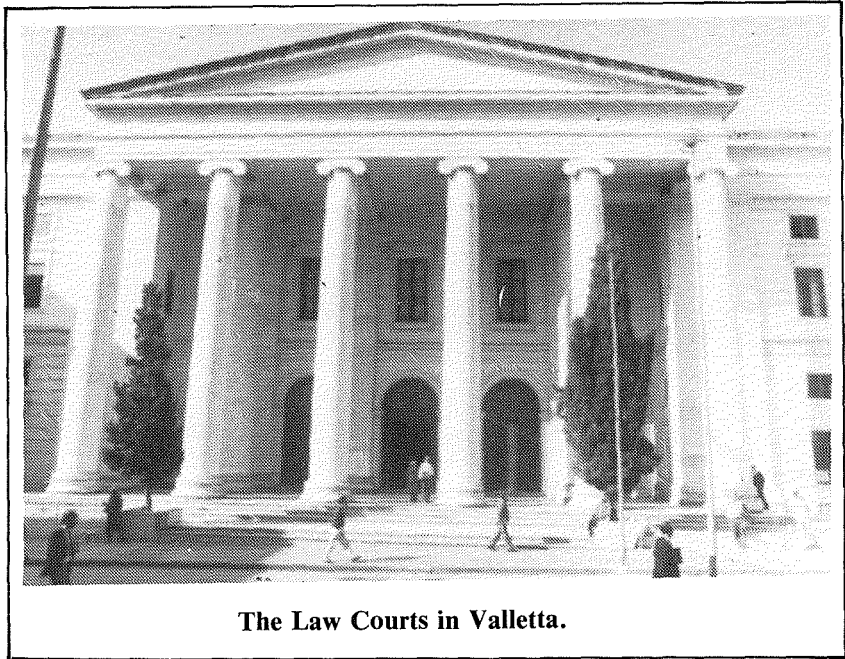
# CONSTITUTION OF THE COURTS OF MAGISTRATES OF JUDICIAL POLICE

to Saturday in the Holy week inclusively, and other Holy days termed 'd'Intiero Precetto' (provided that on such holy-days two of the said Magistrates shall always remain in Valletta ready to attend at the said Office in case of emergency or at any other times or places that may be necessary.

6. For the Second District there shall be appointed two Magistrates of Judicial Police, whereof one at least shall be at all times a Maltese, and one of whom shall sit at an Office, to be provided for that purpose within the said Second District on such days and times, had in such manner as is herein before directed for the Magistrates of Police for the First District.

7. The said Magistrates of Judicial Police shall have power, and authority to try and determine, by information on oath, all offences committed against the peace and all other crimes and offences committed within their respective districts, for which the punishment directed by the law does not exceed a fine of fifty Scud or imprisonment or hard labour for three months; and to commit all idlers, vagabonds, and disorderly persons, and all persons guilty of using threats against any others, who shall be brought before them by the Executive Police, and to compe the said persons to give security to keep the peace, or for their good behaviour in any sum not exceeding fifty Scudi, or, in default thereof, to commit the party to prison and hard labour, (if the said Magistrates shall think proper) for any period not exceeding three months; and also to hear and determine, by information on oath, all questions arising within their respective districts relative to servants' wages, or the hire of carts, carriages, orses, boats, porters, and all other such questions, where the matter in dispute does not exceed the sume

IL-PULZIJA - Marzu-April 1988



The Law Courts in Valletta.

of fifty Scudi and to punish all such servants, labourers, porters or boatmen, or such drivers, or owners of horses, carts, or carriages, as shall, on information upon oath, be found guilty of misconduct, in such manner, and to such extent as is herein before directed.

8. On any person or persons being brought before the said Magistrate of Magistrates by the Executive Police, charged with any offence, the punishment whereof awarded by law exceeds a fine of fifty Scudi, or imprisonment or hard labour for three months, the said Magistrate or Magistrates shall have power and authority to examine into the said charge by information upon oath, and to commit the said person or persons, to be tried before the Criminal Court of the Island of Malta, in case upon such examination the said Magistrate or Magistrates should think that there are sufficient grounds so to commit them.

9. Where the charge preferred is within the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate or Magistrates their proceedings shall be carried on in the most summary way that is to say; on a prisoner being brought before the said Magistrate or Magistrates he or they shall immediately proceed to the investigation of the offence whereof the said prisoner is ac-

cused, or suspected, examining the witnesses and the party compalinign (if any) upon oath, *viva voce*, and in presence of the prisoner, and also examining the prisoner himself, but without oath, and without making use of any threats or promises.

10. If the said Magistrate or Magistrates shall, upon such examination, find no reason to suspect that the prisoner has been guilty of any offence whatsoever, he or they shall immediately cause the said prisoner to be discharged; but if the offence where-with he stands charged be established against him, the said Magistrate or Magistrates shall proceed to pass such sentence as they may think proper, not exceeding a fine of fifty Scudi, or imprisonment, or hard labour for three months.

11. if the said Magistrate or Magistrates, shall not, on the first examination, be satisfied of the innocence of the prisoner, but if, at the same time, there be no sufficient evidence against him to convict him of any offence, the said Magistrate or Magistrates may remand him to prison, to be brought up at a future day for further examination, provided that such prisoner be in all cases either sentenced by the said Magistrate or Magistrates or discharged, within ten days from the time when he was originally brought up by the Executive Police for examination before the

# CONSTITUTION OF THE COURTS OF MAGISTRATES OF JUDICIAL POLICE

said Magistrate or Magistrates.

12. On any prisoner being brought before the said Magistrate or Magistrates charged with an offence beyond his or their Jurisdiction, the said Magistrate or Magistrates shall forthwith proceed to the investigation of the said charge, examining the parties, and the witnesses upon oath, and the prisoner without oath and shall take down all such examinations in writing, and commit the prisoner for trial before the Criminal Court, or release him according to the opinion of the said Magistrate or Magistrates upon the evidence produced before him or them.

13. Such examinations as aforesaid must be concluded within ten days at the farthest, from the time of the prisoner being first brought up for examination before the said Magistrate or Magistrates, and (whether the said prisoner be committed for trial, or not,) the whole of the examinations had and taken before the said Magistrate or Magistrates, and all original papers and documents found by, or produced before them shall be transmitted to the Advocate Fiscal within three days after the said examinations are concluded; and if, in the case of a prisoner being released by the said Magistrate or Magistrates, the said Advocate Fiscal, upon a thorough investigation of all such examinations, papers and documents, shall be of opinion that the said Magistrate or Magistrates erred in releasing the said prisoner, he shall have power and authority, within six days after the release of such prisoner and no longer, to order him to be again arrested, and committed for trial, and shall proceed against him in the same manner and form, as if he had been originally committed by the said Magistrate or Magistrates.

14. The said Magistrate or Magistrates shall have power and



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authority to compel the accuser, or prosecutor of any prisoner, whom they shall commit for trial as aforesaid to enter into a recognisance, or give security to prosecute the said prisoner, in such amount, as they shall think proper, not exceeding the sum of 200 Scudi; and in default thereof, to commit the said accuser, or prosecutor to prison, for a period not exceeding three months.

15. All prisoners arrested by the Executive Police shall be forthwith brought before the said Magistrate or Magistrates for the District wherein the offence is committed; and no prisoner shall, in any instance, be kept or detained in confinement for a longer period than forty-eight hours, under any circumstances or sentence whatsoever, without being so brought before the said Magistrate or Magistrates.

16. Immediately on a report being made to the said Magistrate or Magistrates by the Officers of the Executive Police, or other person, of any sudden, violence or unnatural death happening, or of any person being maimed or wounded, of any other crime or offence being committed within their District, where the inspection or inquisition (commonly called *accesso*,) is by law directed

to be made, the said Magistrate or Magistrates of Judicial Police shall cause to be summoned two Lieutenants, or other respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood where death, maiming, wounding, or other crime or offence as aforesaid was committed and the said Magistrate, or one of the said Magistrates, shall, in conjunction with such Lieutenants or inhabitants, and with the assistance of one or more medical or skilful persons, proceed to execute such inspection and inquisition or *accesso* and the said Magistrate or Magistrates shall immediately cause any person or persons, who may appear to have been guilty of any crime or offence connected with the said inquisition or *accesso*, to be apprehended by the Executive Police, who shall without delay bring the said person or persons so suspected before the said Magistrate or Magistrates, to be by him or them examined in the manner herefor beforementioned; and the proceedings on all such inspections, inquisitions, or *accesso*, shall, (whether the offender or suspected offender be known or unknown) be transmitted in every instance to the Advocate Fiscal, within the period of three days.



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# FIRST AID

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

THE most frequent causes of unconsciousness which the first aider is likely to meet are:-

1. Injury, especially to the head, neck and spine;
2. Diseases, e.g. the common faint, apoplexy or stroke, epilepsy, diabetes, convulsions in children, kidney failure;
3. Shock from any severe injury including electric shock;
4. Poisoning from drugs, carbon monoxide (car exhaust, gas heaters in bathrooms) alcohol.

## General Principles of Treatment

The unconscious person cannot complain or help himself in any way. Therefore it becomes the responsibility of the first aider.

1. to keep a sharp look out for any stoppage of the heart or respiration;
2. to ensure that the unconscious casualty does not suffocate and to remove all obstructions to a clear airway;
3. to exert the utmost gentleness in treating injuries especially fractures of long bones and spine;
4. to watch out for any worsening of the depth of unconsciousness from confusion to deep coma remembering that a casualty may relapse into unconsciousness even after apparent recovery.

## Position

The unconscious casualty who is left unattended flat on his back, worse still if his head is raised on a pillow is in imminent danger of dying from suffocation because as the neck muscles relax the jaw and tongue fall backwards and close the airway. Any bleeding from the mouth and nose and loose dentures increase the danger.

The best position for the unconscious patient who can be assisted continuously is flat on his back with no pillow under his

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## THE UNCONSCIOUS CASUALTY

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head, better still with a low pillow under his shoulders, with the first aider keeping the casualty's head tilted backwards. At the same time the angle of the jaw is lifted upwards and the mouth and nose kept clear of blood, vomit etc.

If the casualty has to be left unattended even for short periods it is safer to use the "three quarters prone position". The casualty is placed on his side with the lower leg straight, the upper leg bent at the knee and hip, the uppermost arm bent with the hand near the face and the trunk rotated forwards so that the casualty lies nearly on his chest. In this position the jaw and tongue fall forwards away from the back of the neck thus keeping the airway clear.

Perhaps the most common cause of unconsciousness is the simple **fainting attack**. Recovery is rapid and spontaneous provided that the casualty is kept lying down in the correct position and no attempt is made to force him to sit or stand up too soon and no attempt is made to force drinks down his throat while he is still

not perfectly conscious.

Much more serious is the unconsciousness which accompanies the fully developed shock of severe injury or disease. In addition to the treatment described under "General Principles" above it is important to treat the shock itself i.e. by stopping any accessible bleeding, keeping warm, elevating the limbs, handling gently and allaying the casualty's fears when he recovers sufficiently to understand.

### •ELECTRIC SHOCK

The unconsciousness of **electric shock** is accompanied by the danger of stoppage of the heart and respiration. It is of paramount importance to disconnect the source of electric shock by unplugging the electric appliance or switching off at the mains before touching the casualty and treating the unconsciousness with special attention to the frequent need to start resuscitation promptly.

### •POISONING

The unconsciousness due to **poisoning** requires urgent hospital treatment. No attempt must be made to induce vomiting in the unconscious patient or to make him swallow antidotes. In poisoning through the intact skin e.g. agricultural insecticides, it is advisable to remove contaminated clothes as soon as possible. Unconsciousness due to excess **alcohol** must be treated as sickness requiring the same protec-

## FIRST AID

tion from suffocation just like any other case of coma. The drunk who is unconscious must not be left unattended and found dead in a police cell or on arrival in hospital.

### •INHALED POISONS

Consciousness may be lost through inhaled poisons e.g. in industrial accidents, fires, carbon monoxide. Respirators may be necessary in the presence of toxic gases or engine exhaust fumes in enclosed spaces because of the danger of the first aider losing consciousness himself. In most other cases it will be sufficient to open doors and windows, switch off engines, turn off gas water heaters and smartly carry the casualty to an open space before treating the unconsciousness.

### •DISEASE

The first aid treatment of unconsciousness due to disease follows the general principles outlined above with early transport to hospital and precautions against suffocation while in transit. The unconsciousness of **epilepsy** and **convulsions in children** is very frightening to the untrained but it usually lasts for a few minutes only and the first aid treatment required is gentle restraint so that the casualty does not injure himself. If the convulsion does not stop in a few minutes with recovery of consciousness hospital treatment becomes necessary.

### •DIABETICS

The **diabetic** may lose consciousness either because he has too little or too much sugar in his blood. If he is only dizzy and if he is known to have taken an injection of insulin it is safe to offer a tablespoonful of sugar when recovery is quick if the state of confusion is due to too little sugar in the blood. If not and if the breath smells of acetone (nail varnish) he needs hospital treatment urgently.

## B'TIFKIRA GHAZIZA TAS-SURGENT MAGĠUR

### ANTHONY BUTTIGIEG

□ JGHIDU, "Li l-mewt ma taħfira lil ħadd, u hekk veru. Dan ġara proprju lil sehibna Toni, kif aħjar huwa magħruf minn bosta ħbieb u t-telfa tiegħu inhasset minn ħafna. Il-vojt tiegħu kien kbir. Dan jixhed il-funeral li sarlu gewwa Santu Wistin il-Belt.

Is-Surgent Magġur Anthony Buttigieg, twieled il-Belt Valletta, nhar il-5 ta' Awissu, 1935. Meta kellu qrib it-23 sena, jew fil-15 ta' Jannar, 1957 huwa daħal fil-Korp tal-Pulizija bi prova għal sena u gie konfermat tal-post sena wara. Gie posted fil-Control Room, u tliet snin wara għamel eżami għal Surgent u għadda b'suċċess. Wara kien intbagħat jaħdem gewwa 'E' Division. Lura lejn id-Depot, voldieri fit-13 ta' Novembru, 1967, izda issa bħala Surgent inkarigat mill-uffiċċju tal-Kondotti, minn fejn bdiet il-ħbiberija taġna u li minn dak in-nhar 'il quddiem qatt aktar ma naqset anzi dejjem baqgħet tif-fjorixxi saħansitra sas-sodda tal-mewt tiegħu. Hutna Toni qatta' perijodu twil fil-Kondotti. Tant, illi huwa kellu jispiċċa min magħna meta ha l-aħħar rank tiegħu fil-Pulizija bħala Surgent Magġur u kien mar fir-Raba' Distrett minn fejn fit-23 ta' Novembru, 1981 kien gie trasferit fil-'J' Division u baqa' hemmhekk sa ma rtira għal kollox mis-servizz, jiġifieri fid-19 ta' Mejju, 1982.

Il-Magġur Ton, kien mizzewweg lis-Sinjura Catherine nee Tanti u kellu tliet ulied, Margaret, Joseph u Christine. Kienu l'għozza ta' qalb Toni. Kien raġel veru lealilejn martu u missier veru eżemplari ta' wliedu. Sewwa jghidu, li kif tagħmel issib u dan proprju li sab hutna Toni qrib soddtu meta kien qiegħed imut.

Sehibna Toni, miet preciza-



Ex-Surgent Magġur  
ANTHONY BUTTIGIEG

ment fis-siġħat bikrin tal-Gimgha, 22 ta' Jannar, 1988. Kien jedifika thares lejha, tarah isofri bl-akbar paċenzja u rassenzazzjoni tas-sema. Qatt ma kienet toħroġ minn fomm xi tgergira anzi għall-kuntrarju l-mewta tiegħu kienet talba kontinwa lil Gesù Kurċifiss. Huwa miet ikkonfortat bis-sagramenti mqaddsa jirrikmanda ruhu l-Alla. Aħna li tant ħdimna mill-qrib tiegħek inwegħduk it-talb taġna kuljum.

Mulej aġħtih il-mistrieħ ta' dejjem, id-dawl ta' dejjem jiddi fuqu, jistrieħ u jqum fis-sliem - Amen.

KOLLEGA TIEGHEK

• Nixtiequ ninfurmaw lit-tfal qarrejja ta' dan il-magazin li minħabba nuqqas ta' spazju f'din il-harga, il-pagna għat-tfal kellha tithalla barra għal harga oħra.

**IS-SUR  
ALFRED  
CALLEJA  
KUMMISSARJU  
TAL-PULIZIJA**

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



L-GHAQDA tifrah lis-Sur Alfred Calleja li assuma t-tmexxija u r-responsabbiltà tal-Korp tal-Pulizija.

Ahna certi li s-Sur Calleja jaf bizżejjed dwar l-ghan ta' l-Ghaqda taghna; ghal-hekk ahna fiduċjużi li r-relazzjoni tajba li dejjem kien hemm bejn il-Korp tal-Pulizija u l-Ghaqda ta' l-ex membri tal-Korp tkompli tissaħħah taht it-tmexxija tiegħu.

L-Uffiċjali u l-Membri tal-Kunsill kellhom l-ewwel laqa' miegħu li kienet kordjali hafna; min-naha tiegħu wiegħed l-ghajnuna u dak kollu li hemm bzonn biex l-Ghaqda tilhaq l-iskop tagħha.

Min-naha tagħna ahna nawgurawlu suċċess fil-hidma ġdida u iebşa li għandu quddiemu.

**Elezzjoni għal Uffiċjali u Membri tal-Kunsill**

Is-Segretarju jilqa' nominazzjonijiet għal:-

President; V-President; Segretarju; D/Segretarju; Segretarju Finanzi u tmiem (8) Membri oħra biex jiġu eletti fil-Kunsill il-ġdid, skond ir-Regolament Nru. 21 ta' l-Istatut ta' l-Ghaqda, mhux aktar tard mill-5 ta' Mejju, 1988.

In-nominazzjonijiet kollha għandhom ikunu bil-firma ta' żewġ membri ta' l-Ghaqda li jkunu regolari fil-hlas ta' shubija, skond ir-Regolament Nru. 26 ta' l-Istatut.

Is-Segretarju jirċievi wkoll nominazzjonijiet jew emendi bil-miktub, biex jiġu diskussi fil-Konferenza Generali, mhux aktar tard mill-5 ta' Mejju, 1988.

**FORMOLA  
NOMINAZZJONIJIET GĦAL**

Kariga	Isem u Indirizz	Propost	Sekondat
President			
V/President			
Segretarju			
D/Segretarju			
Segr. Finanzi			
Membri			

**GĦALL-ATTENZJONI TAL-MEMBRI** – Il-Konferenza Generali sejra ssir il-Hadd, 29 ta' Mejju 1988, fl-10 a.m., fis-Sala tal-Boy Scouts, Furjana.

(Ft.) ĠIĠI MUSCAT  
Segretarju

# BIJOGRAFIJA TA' EX-P.C. 643

## MICHAEL BALZAN

● Ghall-ewwel darba minn kemm ilna ngibu Intervisti ma' ex-membri tal-Korp tal-Pulizija, f'din il-harga tal-Magazine sejrjn nippubblikaw speci ta' bijografija ta' wiehed mill-membri pensjonanti taghna, u cioe' dik ta' MICHAEL BALZAN, ex-P.C. 643.

Dan il-pensjonant, minn rajh, baghtilna din li "storja" ta' minn x'hiex ghadda huwa waqt li kien iservi fil-Korp tal-Pulizija. Min-naha taghna, ahna napprezzaw din ix-xehta ta' inizjattiva, ghax ahna konvinti li dawn il-memorji ta' l-anzjani taghna certament iqajmu nostalgija fost il-pensjonanti.

Illum ghandi 72 sena. Twelid fit-8 ta' Frar 1916 f'Haż-Zabbar. Dhalt fil-Pulizija fit-2 ta' Settembru 1936. Dak inhar il-Kummissarju, li kien is-Sur Salvu Galea, kien baghat ghal grupp ta' xi mitejn rekluta godda. Minn dawn il-mitejn gejna maghzulin mija-uhamsin. L-ewwel numru li kelli kien 126. Numru biss, bla uniformi. Gejt ippustjat mill-Kapurall Borg l-ufficju tal-R.S.M. Palmer. Kont inkarigat biex nimla l-applikazzjonijiet ta' dawk li riedu jidhlu fil-Pulizija. Dak iz-zmien, it-tul kien importanti l-aktar (5ft. 7in). Standard ta' skola dak li jkollok. Niftakar, l-ufficju kien jigi jnaddaf wiehed prigunier (habsi). F'dan l-ufficju domt sena ghax gejt issensjat mal-150 li konna dhalna f'daqqa. Ir-raguni kienet li l-Gwerra ta' l-Abbisinja mat-Taljani spiccat billi l-Abbisinja tilfet u regghet saltnet il-paci.

Ftit taz-zmien wara, xi sena, il-Kummissarju rega' baghat ghall-50 ruh ohra. Jien kont wiehed minnhom. Din id-darba tawni numru 38 u gejt moghti l-uniformi wkoll. L-ewwel xoghol li tawni kien fil-Bonded Stores mal-Water Police. Wara ftit xhur, regghu ssensjawni, pero l-uniformi hadniha maghna d-dar. Ghaddiet xi sena. Baghat ghalija l-Kapurall Borg u qalli li ghandu bicca xoghol spejali, din id-darba fit-tul. Jiena ma kontx se nacchetta ghax hsibt li kienet gejjja bhal qabel. L-aktar ghax kont se nitlef il-job li kelli.

Però l-Kapurall issikkani, ghax

kien jafni personali, u qalli: "Mur fejn se nibghatek ghax minn hemmhekk zgur tibqa' sejjer u ssir regolari fil-Korp." Din id-darba kien baghatni l-Ghassa ta' Hal Qormi biex nirraporta ghand l-Ispettur Kalanc Borg (Ghawdx). Mort u hadni go dar privata fejn kien sploda l-lampik u miet ragel. Fuq dan il-kaz kont domt xi sena u nofs, sakemm inqatghet il-kawza. Minn hemm baghtuni duty ix-Shell Company, B'Bugia. Wara tliet xhur, fit-22 ta' Jannar, 1938, sirt regolari (3rd Class Constable) bin-numru 643. Hawn kelli 22 sena.

Ftit qabel ma l-Italja ddikjarat gwerra ma' l-Ingilterra u naturalment maghna, gejt 'posted' Haż-Zabbar. Niftakar f'Haż-Zabbar ma kienx hawn sirena ghall-'Air Raid Warning'. Kien gie Kaptan Ullo, u taqsa lil Pulizija jekk kienx hawn xi hadd jaf jispara l-murtali flok id-daqq tas-sirena.

Peress li jien kont naf nisparahom, gejt inkarigat f'din il-bicca xoghol. Ghamilna l-kanen fuq il-bejt tal-Ghassa biex malli nilmah l-ajruplani tal-ghadu kont nispara tliet tiri. U erhilu kulhadd sejjer gox-shelters.

Wara kont gejt 'transferred' ghall-Birgu bhala driver-in-charge fl-Eastern District mas-Superintendent Borg Cardona. F'dak il-perijodu, fil-Birgu, kienu ntradmulu zewg karozzi waqt ix-xoghol bil-bombi u d-debris. Kont gejt moghti motor-cycle biex kuljum niehu l-korrispondenza tad-distrett ghall-Police Headquarters f'Santa Venera. Dan kien l-uniku mezz ta' trasport ghal dak iz-zmien, peress li t-toroq kienu kollha 'craters' tal-bombi u gebel imwaqqa'. Kelli hafna incidenti koroh waqt l-air raids. Insemmi kaz wiehed.

Darba kont gej mid-Depot bhas-soltu u meta wasalt hdejn Hompesch Anti-Aircraft Battery



Ex-P.C. 643  
MICHAEL BALZAN

kelli nieqaf ghax kienu gejjin l-ajruplani Germanizi jattakkaw din il-fortizza. Intfajt ma' l-art bil-mutur hdejjja u l-kaxxa tal-korrispondenza ma' wicci. Hin minnhom gie blast qawwi u tajjar il-mutur u l-kaxxa li kelli. Gejt milqut f'rasi u beda hierge id-demm.

Wara l-air raid u meta marret id-dahna, xi hadd mis-soldati lemahni fuq il-hajt nimsah id-demm. Gew jaghtuni l-ajjut. Il-mutur kien tfarrak u gbart xi karti li kienu hargu mill-kaxxa. Meta rajt li ma kelli xejn serju, haduni l-Birgu.

Meta l-air raids bdew imajnew, is-Superintendent ta' dak iz-zmien, Mr Kissnun, gie transferred mill-Birgu ghall-Hamrun u lili hadni mieghu. Wara ftit zmien, il-Kummissarju Axisa hareg cirkulari biex dawk il-Pulizija kollha li jafu jirkbu l-mutur jitilghu id-Depot fil-ghodu fit-8.00. Jiena mort maghhom. Dan kien il-bidu tat-Traffic Police fuq il-motor-cycle. Hemm kont domt xi sentejn.

Fil-Korp tal-Pulizija kont domt 23 sena u 329 gurnata. Kont hadt il-1939-45 Star, Africa Star, Defence Medal u l-War Medal. Dawn midalji tan-nies tas-servizz fi zmien it-Tieni Gwerra Dinjija. Jiena kont ghaddejt "Medical Board" fejn gejt dikjarat "medically unfit for further service", u temmejt il-karriera tieghi fil-Korp tal-Pulizija fis-26 ta' Dicembru, 1960, b'certifikat li juri "Exemplary character".



# Malta Police Mutual Help Association

Il-kontribuzzjoni ta' Lm1.00 li kull membru tal-Mutual Help Ass. hallas ghax-xhur ta' Jannar/Frar, 1988, marru ghad-dependenti hawn taht imsemmija:

Ex P.C. 403 P. Bugeja miet U.K. 30-8-87  
 Ex P.C. 830 J. Xerri miet Ghawdex 30-8-87  
 Ex P.C. 280 C. Grech miet Ghawdex 8-11-87  
 Ex P.C. 429 J. Laferla miet 8-12-87

Ex S.M. 582 J. Farrugia miet 27-12-87  
 Ex S.M. 441 E. Galea miet 12-12-87  
 Ex Supt. A. Caruana miet 28-10-87  
 Ex P.S. 90 C. Borda miet 9-1-88

Is-somma li thallset jew ghad trid tithallas lid-dependenti ta' dawn il-membri lahqet total ta' Lm314.75 (jigifieri 2518 kontribuzzjoni, din iz-zjieda fis-somma hija dovuta għall-fatt li dahlu membri godda fil-Korp).

**Kopja ta' l-ittra li giet ikkunsinnata lid-dipendenti ta' l-ex membri mejta li ghal xi raguni t-talba tagħhom għas-somma dovuta lilhom baqgħet pendenti.**

Sinjur/a,  
 Malta Police Mutual Help Ass.  
 Nixtieq ninfirmak li l-Għaqda tagħna hadet l-inizjattiva rigward is-somma mogħtija mill-għaqda fuq imsemmija f'isem.....  
 ....., jigi solvut.

Inkunu grati lejkk jekk inti għad-  
 dek interessat/a ċempel jew tmur  
 personalment, mill-aktar fis possibbli,  
 għand is-Sur V. Zerafa, Uffiċċju tal-Kaxxier,  
 Kwartieri Generali tal-Pulizija, Floriana,  
 mit-Tnejn sal-Gingħa, hin ta'

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



l-Uffiċċju.  
 Ghoddni tiegħek,  
**LORRY MUSCAT,**  
 President,  
 Għaqda tal-Pulizija Pensjonanti.

## GHALL-ATTENZJONI TAL-FAMILJI TAL-MEMBRI

L-armla jew l-eredi ta' ex-membru tal-Korp tal-Pulizija għandha/għandhom jipproduċu d-dokumenti hawn taht imsemmija lill-Uffiċċjal inkarigat mill-M.H.A., fil-Kwartieri Generali tal-Pulizija, il-Furjana, biex tkun tista' ssir talba għal "Gratuity" miġbura mill-istess Fond (dik imsejja 'tal-mejtin'):-

- Certifikat tal-Mewt ta' l-ex membru (mir-Registru Pubbliku, il-Belt - l-Insinwa);
- Certifikat tal-Mewt ta' martu, jekk din ukoll tkun mejta (mir-Registru Pubbliku, il-Belt);
- Certifikat mir-Registru Pubbliku ta' Malta u ta' Ghawdex li juru jekk kienx hemm xi testmenti f'isem il-mejjet zewgħa, f'każ ta' l-armla, jew f'isem il-mejtin ġenituri, f'każ ta' l-ulied eredi;
- Kopja tat-testment/i, jekk kien hemm;
- Certifikat mis-Sekond'Awla tal-Qorti Civili ta' Malta kif ukoll dak ta' Ghawdex, li juru jekk kienx hemm xi testmenti sigrieti;
- Certifikat taż-zwieġ ta' l-ex-membru tal-Korp, jekk dan kien miżzewweġ;
- Lista li turi l-eredi tal-mejjet kontributor, bl-ismijiet, età u n-numru tal-Karta ta' l-Identità; din il-lista trid tkun dikjarata u ffirmata minn xi Avukat jew Tabib jew Kappillan;
- "Release" mill-Kummissarju tat-Taxxi Interni skond l-Att tas-Suċċessjoni u Donazzjoni, 1973, li tawtorizza lil eredi jew legatarji biex jirċievu l-gratuity mill-Fond tal-M.H.A.

N.B. - F'każi li jkunu komplikati, jistgħu jintalbu xi dokumenti oħra, e.g., meta jkun hemm minorenni, eċċ.

### MUTUAL HELP ASSOCIATION



**Ex-P.C. 707  
 CARMEL CACHIA**



**Ex-2/S.M. 444  
 A. GATT**



**P.C. 902  
 J. SANT**



**P.C. 830  
 JOHN SCERRI**

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

**AGHTIHO  
 O MULEJ  
 IL-MISTRIE  
 TA' DEJEM.**

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



**• ATTIVITAJIET RIKREJATTIVI •**

**HARĠA TA' ĠURNATA**

**BII-KAROZZA**

Bhal ma ġie avżat qabel se tiġi organizzata harġa bil-karozza f'JUM L-OMM, it-8 ta' Mejju, 1988.

**PROGRAMM** – Tluq fid-9 a.m. minn Putirjal u l-Isla. Waqfa f'Wied iż-Żurrieq jew Baħar iċ-Ċagħaq. Hin liberu. Pranzu n-Nigret Restaurant, Rabat. High Tea fil-Paradise Bay Hotel, iċ-Ċirkewwa. Tiġi organizzata Tombla.

**PREZZ:** Kbar Lm3.25 – Tfal sa tmien snin Lm2.00.

Biljetti jinkisbu minghand George Bristow, Tel. 807222 u Joe Monreal, Tel. 821619; jew minghand il-Helpers ta' l-Ghaqda. Mhux aktar tard mill-4 ta' Mejju, 1988.

First come first served.

**HARĠA GHAL  
GHAWDEX**

Il-Kummissjoni Rikrejjattiva tixtieq tavża li l-harġa għall-gżira ta' Ghawdex li ssir kull sena hemm il-ħsieb li tiġi organizzata matul ix-xahar ta' Lulju li ġej.

Dettalji jithabbru aktar 'il quddiem.

**THABBIL IL-MOHH**

Biex issolvi: Sib l-ewwel dawn il-mistoqsijiet; wara sibhom fil-lista tal-kliem moħ-bija fit-tabella t'hawn taħt. Ir-risposti huma ta' bliet kapitali ta' dawn il-pajjiżi.

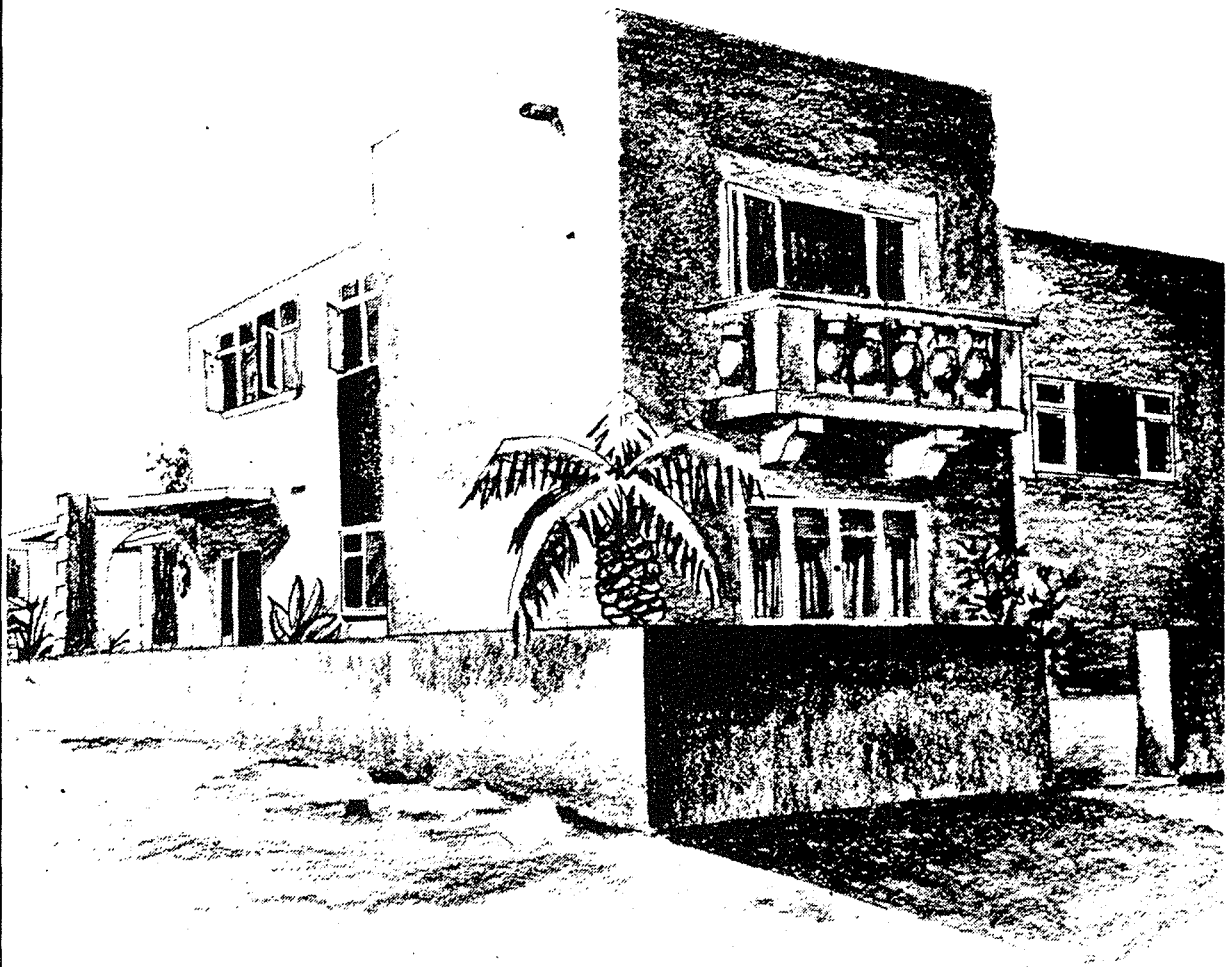
Estonia..... Finland..... Liechtenstein .....  
Norway ..... Portugal ..... Sweden.....  
Switzerland ..... Turkey .....

B I T K M L N D A F C U Z A M  
T U A R A B O Z J S A M K A N  
F K L I A Z B K K A R L E I O  
L J L X F W S B V L A S K R Y  
A F I V T F I N N O K Z W P N  
C M N P D Q L Q X X N I U J T  
A U N S M G P M V A D U Z X  
I N O L G E I M G R S D H H I  
N B Z M P T K U B L E L W X Z  
X Z H R S R N W Z O Y T Q S U  
Z T A Q U Z I M N S P O O X E  
D B H A A T S W P L W T R A N  
R W R K K A L P S O O Q X Y S  
X L E B U L E R U K W D J J G  
A T N P I R H S A A F U Z Z R  
I V R A E O S T O C K H O L M  
X L E U X X M H B S K W B X U  
S R B N S M G D F J S Y Y B T

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but it's such good value





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

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

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



**LOHOMBUS CORPORATION LIMITED**

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

# *the functions of the police in modern society*



□ THE abandonment of the norm-derivative approach to the role of the police in modern society immediately directs attention to a level of social reality that is unrelated to the ideal formulations. Whereas in terms of these formulations police activity derives its meaning from the objectives of upholding the law, we find that in reality certain meaning features are associated with police work that are largely independent of the objectives. That is, police work is generally viewed as having certain character traits we take for granted, and which control dealings between policemen and citizens, on both sides.

By  
**George Borg**

## PART TWO

Though we are lacking in adequate evidence about these matters, the perceived traits we will presently discuss are universally accepted as present and the recognition of their presence constitutes a realistic constraint on what is expected of the police and how policemen actually conduct themselves. It is important to emphasise that even while some of these ideas and attitudes are uncritically inherited from the past they are far from being totally devoid of realism. In the police literature these matters are typically treated under euphemistic or cynical glosses. The reason for this evasion is simple, the Sunday school vocabulary we are forced to employ while talking about any occupational pursuit as dignified, serious, and necessarily forces us to be either hypocritical or disillusioned, and prevents us from dealing realistically with the facts and from being candid about opinion.

Among the traits of character that are commonly perceived as associated with police work, and which thus constitute in part the social reality within which the work has to be done, the following three are of cardinal importance.

(1) Police work is a tainted occupation. The origins of the stigma are buried in the distant past and while much has been said and done to erase it, these efforts have been notably unsuccessful. Medieval watchmen, recruited from among the ranks of the destitute and subject to satirical portrayals, were perceived to belong to the world of shadows they were supposed to contain.<sup>(10)</sup> During the period of the absolute monarchy the police came to represent the underground aspects of tyranny and political repression, and they were despised and feared even by those who ostensibly benefitted from their services. No one can say how much of the old attitude lives on; some of it probably seeps into modern consciousness from the continual reading of nineteenth century romantic literature of the Victor Hugo variety. And it cannot be neglected that the mythology of the democratic polity avidly recounts the heroic combat against the police agents of the old order. But even if the police officer of today did not evoke the images of the past at all, he would still be viewed with mixed feelings, to say the least. For in modern folklore,

too, he is a character who is ambivalently feared and admired, and no amount of public relations work can entirely abolish the sense that there something of the dragon in the dragon-slayer.<sup>(11)</sup> Because they are posted on the perimeters of order and justice in the hope that their presence will deter the forces of darkness and violence, because they are meant to spare the rest of the people direct confrontations with the dreadful, perverse, lurid, and dangerous, police officers are perceived to have powers and secrets that no-one else shares. Their interest in and competence to deal with the untoward surrounds their activities with mystery and distrust. One needs only to consider the thoughts that come to mind at the sight of policemen moving into action: here they go to do something the rest of us have no stomach for.<sup>(1)</sup> And most people naturally experience a slight tinge of panic when approached by a policeman, a feeling against which the awareness of innocence provides no adequate protection. Indeed, the innocent in particular typically do not know what to expect and thus have added, even when unjustified, reasons for fear.

On a more mundane level, the mixture of fear and fascination that the police elicit is often enriched by the addition of contempt. Depending on one's position in society, the contempt may

# THE FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE IN MODERN SOCIETY

draw on a variety of sources. To some the leading reason for disparaging police work derives from the suspicion that those who do battle against evil cannot themselves live up fully to the ideas they presumably defend. Others make the most of the circumstance that police work is a low paying occupation, the requirements of which can be met by men who are poorly educated. And some, finally, generalize from accounts of police abuses to the occupation as a whole.

It is important to note that the police do very little to discourage unfavourable public opinion. In point of fact, their sense of being out of favor with a large segment of the society has led them to adopt a petulant stance and turned them to courting the kinds of support which, ironically, are nothing but a blatant insult. For the movement that is known by the slogan, "Support your local police," advocates the unleashing of a force of mindless bullies to do society's dirty work. Indeed, if there is still some doubt about the popular perception of police work as a tainted occupation, it will surely be laid to rest by pointing to those who, under the pretense of taking the side of the police, imply that the institution and its personnel are uniformly capable and willing to act out the baser instincts inherent in all of us.

In sum, the taint that attaches to police work refers to the fact that policemen are viewed as the fire it takes to fight fire, that they in the natural course of their duties inflict harm, albeit deserved, and that their very existence attests that the nobler aspirations of mankind do not contain the means necessary to insure survival. But even as those necessities are accepted, those who accept them seem to prefer to have no part in acting upon them, and they enjoy the more than slightly perverse pleasure of looking down on the police who take the responsibility

of doing the job.

(2) Police work is not merely a tainted occupation. To draw a deliberately remote analogy, the practice of medicine has also its dirty and mysterious aspects. And characteristically, dealing with physicians also elicit a sense of trepidated fascination. But in the case of medicine, the repulsive aspects, relating to disease, pain and death, are more than compensated by other features, none of which are present in police work. Of the compensatory features, one is of particular relevance to our concerns. No conceivable human interest could be opposed to fighting illness; in fact, it is meaningless to suppose that one could have scruples in opposing disease. But the evils the police are expected to fight are of a radically different nature. Contrary to the physician, the policeman is always opposed to some articulated or articulable human interest. To be sure, the police are, at least in principle, opposed to only reprehensible interests or to interest lacking in proper justification. But even if one were to suppose that the police err in judging legitimacy — a farfetched supposition, indeed — it would still remain the case that police work can, with very few exceptions, accomplish something for somebody only by proceeding against someone else. It does not take great subtlety of perception to realize that standing between man and man locked in conflict inevitably involves profound moral ambiguities. Admittedly, few of us are ever mindful of the saying, "He that is without sin among you, let him cast the first stone ...", but only the police are explicitly required to forget it. The terms of their mandate and the circumstances of their practices do not afford them the leisure to reflect about the deeper aspects of conflicting moral claims. Not only are they required to proceed forcefully against all appearances of transgression but they are also

expected to penetrate the appearance of innocence to discover craftiness hiding under the cloak. While most of us risk only the opprobrium of foolishness by being charitable or gullible, the policeman hazards violating his duty by letting generosity or respect for appearances govern his decisions.

Though it is probably true that persons who are characterologically inclined to see moral and legal problems in black and white tend to choose police work as a vocation more often than others, it is important to emphasize that the need to disregard complexity is structurally built into the occupation. Only after a subject is arrested, or after an untoward course of events is stopped, is there time to reflect on the merits of the decision and, typically, that reflective judgement is assigned to other public officials. Though it is expected that policemen will be judicious and that experience and skill will guide them in the performance of their work, it is foolish to expect that could always be both swift and subtle. Nor is it reasonable to demand that they prevail, where they are supposed to prevail, while hoping that they will always handle resistance gently. Since the requirement of quick and what is often euphemistically called aggressive action is difficult to reconcile with error free performance, police work is, by its very nature, doomed to be often unjust and offensive to someone. Under the dual pressure to "be right" and to "do something", policemen are often in a position that is compromised even before they act.<sup>(12)</sup>

In sum, the fact that policemen are required to deal with matters involving subtle human conflicts and profound legal and moral questions, without being allowed to give the subtle ties and profundities anywhere near the consideration they deserve, invests their activities with the character of crudeness. Accordingly, the constant reminder that officers should be wise, considerate, and just, without providing them with opportunities to exercise these virtues is little more than vacuous sermonizing.

## THE WIZARD OF 'MENLO PARK'

# EDISON, THOMAS ALVA

## (1847-1931)

Thomas Alva Edinson was the most famous and prolific inventor of all time. During his life, over 1000 patents were issued to him or his associates; he was rightly known as 'the wizard of Menlo Park', a town in New Jersey where he set up his first 'invention factory'. Yet he was not really a scientist, having no theory or mathematics, and most of his success came from perfecting ideas or already existing inventions by the trial and error method. It was Edison who said that genius was one per cent inspiration and 99 per cent perspiration.

Edison's inquiring mind showed itself early in life. He was full of questions, and refused to accept anything unless he could test it for himself. This attitude, together with the fact that he was not good at mathematics, got him expelled from school with the remark from his teacher that his brain was 'addled'. Thereafter he was taught by his mother, a former school teacher herself.

### □ **Self-education**

By the age of ten, he had set up a chemical laboratory in the basement of his home. When he needed more money to buy supplies for his experiments, he went to work selling newspapers and confectionery on the Grand Trunk Railroad. By the time he was twelve, he had set up a laboratory and a printing press in a baggage car on a train, to continue his self-education and to make more money by selling his own paper.

He learned telegraphy on the railway, and his services as a telegrapher were in demand during the Civil War, when he travelled all over the country, incidentally studying electricity. In 1868 came the first invention; a machine to record votes in Congress. Congress turned it down, because they were not interested in speeding up matters. Edison then resolved to work only on inventions that were commercially viable.

His first such invention was an improvement on the ticker machine which transmitted stock market prices. At this particular time in American history, when wall street was more powerful than the government and an enormous economic expansion was under way, this invention was so successful that Edison set up a small factory to build a ticker-tape machines, which he later sold at a profit. This was the first instance of Edison's ability to see what needed to be invented before inventing it. Next he made improvements to the telegraph, culminating in a system which allowed four messages to be sent to one wire. He also made improvements to the typewriter.

By 1876 Edison was rich and famous. He quit manufacturing and set up his first 'invention factory', with a staff to help him develop ideas to a saleable state. Their first inventions were improvements to the telephone of Alexander Graham Bell including a microphone. These inventions got Edison involved in the struggle over who was going to exploit Bell's invention, and established once and for all the concept of inventing to commercial order which has dominated twentieth century thecnology.

### □ **Phonograph**

In 1877 Edison produced the most celebrated invention, certainly his own favourite. This was the phonograph, Edison's device used a tinfoil-covered drum which was hand cranked while a stylus traced a groove on it. The first recording ever made was of Edison's own out a list of ten uses for a sound recording machine before he built it; he saw it as a useful office machine, and did not foresee the multi-million-dollar record industry of today, which had survived competition from radio, television, and

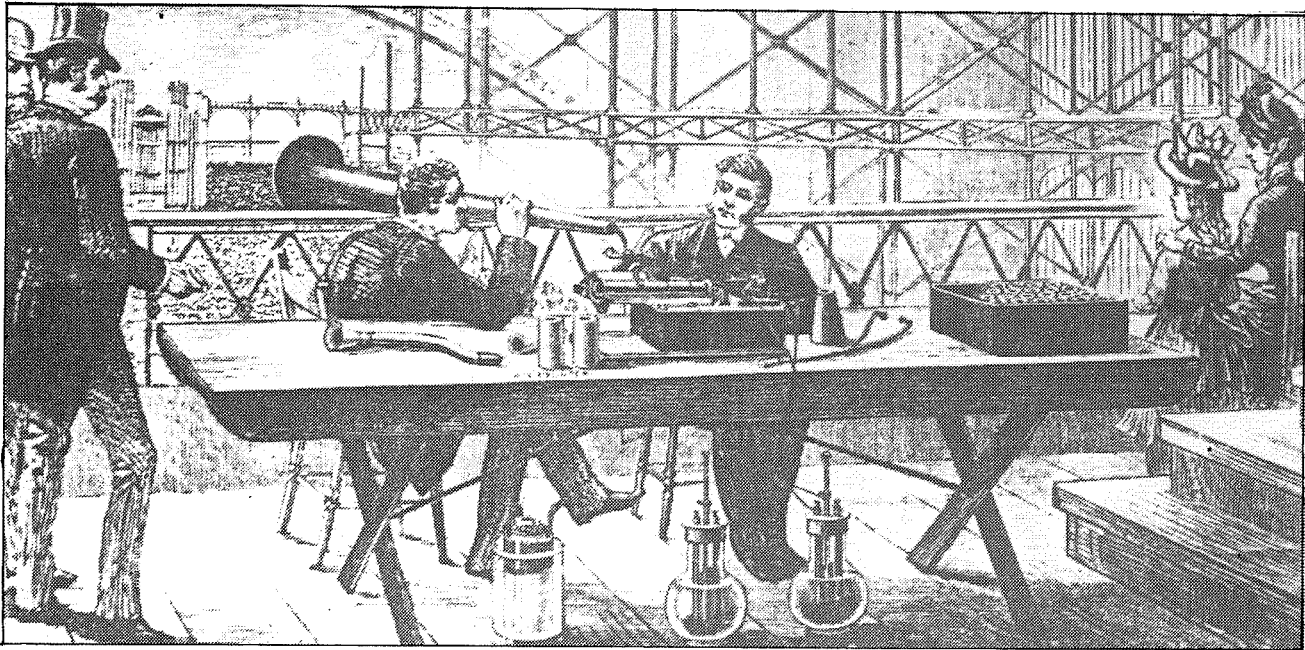


*Thomas Alva Edison in the early 1900s, in the chemistry laboratory of his West Orange plant, where he worked out a method of synthesizing carbolic acid.*

Edison's own motion pictures.

Improvements were immediately made on the phonograph by others. Phonograph companies were set up with reciprocal rights to patents. The groove of the cylinder was cut so that the varying depth of the groove represented the sound, the so-called 'bill-and-dale' method. Later, Emil Berliner built a device called the gramophone which cut the groove on a flat disc using a lateral method; that is, the sound was registered according to the sideways wiggle of the groove, Berliner's system was eventually adopted universally, but to this day the record player is called the gramophone in Europe and the phonograph in the United States.

In 1878 Edison, using his trial and error method, began research towards the development of an incandescent light bulb. He made thousands of experiments before achieving success with a charred



*Recording a concert with an electrically driven (but not, of course, amplified) phonograph. Note the batteries on the floor, the huge ear trumpet-like 'microphone' and the box of spare cylinders.*

## EDISON, THOMAS ALVA (1847-1931)

cotton thread, sealed in a vacuum so that it would glow without being consumed. His staff then worked out the principles of the modern generating and distributing system that made electric lights for every home practical. In 1882 the first generating station was opened at Pearl Street in New York. Edison used a direct current system; a former associate of his named Tesla developed an alternating current system for a rival company, Westinghouse, which eventually dominated. The Edison Electric Light Company, however, grew by mergers to become the General Electric Company.

While working on the light bulb, Edison made one of his few real scientific discoveries, the principles of the thermionic valve, or vacuum tube. At the time however, there seemed to be no use for its properties; not until 1900 did Fleming discover and develop its potential for wireless telegraphy.

He moved to a larger laboratory in West Orange, New Jersey, in 1887. In 1889 he built a motion picture camera and later set up a small studio for making films for peep-show machines.

Once again, however, the entertainment aspect of his invention did not really appeal to him, and it was finally left to others to develop the motion picture industry. He did not even bother to patent his motion picture camera design outside the United States, so that there were numerous infringements when important machines appeared.

### □ **Enormous Reputation**

Edison's character was complex, and his reputation during his own lifetime was enormous. In 1896 Henry Ford went to Edison to ask his advice, and Edison told him that in his opinion the internal combustion engine was a practical source of power for a horseless carriage. Ford went on to develop the automobile industry, and idolized Edison for the rest of his life; Ford eventually built a restoration of one of Edison's laboratories on his estate in Michigan. In 1912 Edison would have been awarded the Nobel Prize with his former associate, Tesla, for their work on electrical generation and supply, but such was the animosity between them that Tesla refused to have his name linked with Edison's, and so neither won the award.

The flow of ideas continued until Edison's death in 1931.



*Edison's first light bulb, with carbon (charred cotton) filament and air valve in the base*



# A FRESH LOOK AT OUR WORLD

BY  
W.P.C. 45  
M. BARTOLO

## PART 2

## The Four Pillars of Nature Conservation

□ THE case for nature conservation rests on four pillars, the economic, the scientific, the aesthetic, and the ethical. All these pillars, like piles under the four corners of a house, are equally important. The pillars can also be seen as aspects of the life of a full human being.

The economic pillar represents his need for food, clothing, and housing, and no one will dispute that these are of primary importance. But possession of them does not make a human being, for Man's brain has developed so that he seeks to improve the quality of his life. That search to improve the quality to life is the scientific side of his nature, the search for knowledge. He also needs refreshment and recreation, which is obtained from contact with the world around him. And finally he orders his life according to certain principles or

ethics.

Let us deal first with the economic pillar, or justification, for nature and wildlife conservation. There can be no argument that the natural world is the foundation upon which man's whole existence is based. He is one of the thousands of life forms which have developed over millions of years on the mass of matter circling the sun, which we call Planet Earth. We do not know by what accident conditions arose on Earth to make life possible, but it happened, and through the ages, despite setbacks, life has evolved into a vast number of species bound by the web of life and contributing to each other's survival. Alone among life forms man has developed control over his natural environment, but he is still part of it. Wild animals and plants play their parts in producing the conditions of life. When they flourish in their full variety it is sure sign that the environment is healthy and safe for Man. From these wild species man has bred, and is still breeding, his domestic animals, crops, and ornamental plants and obtains valuable medicinal products. Wild species remain a reservoir of products of inestimable value to Mankind.

### • HUNTING AS A REVENUE

In many parts of the world wild animals can be usefully cropped for food. They often make better use of marginal lands than domestic stock, and so they contribute to the well-being of local peoples, who are often dangerously short of proteins. Hides and other useful products can be obtained. And although some people feel that hunting as a sport is wrong, it must be

recognised that it has always been part of man's culture, and when properly conducted and controlled can produce a revenue, and contribute to the conservation of wild areas and species. Only a glance at advertisements in newspapers and magazines demonstrates the value of wild species and wild places as tourist attractions, which bring in revenue for countries which are sometimes poor in other natural resources. East Africa, and especially Kenya, is an outstanding example. Tourism, which is almost wholly based on wildlife vies with coffee as Kenya's biggest source of foreign exchange.

Other countries may not be able to offer such spectacular concentrations of large mammals or birds, but they have great natural scenic attractions which bring in tourist revenue. The loss of wildlife and degradation of wild places means that tourists will no longer visit these areas, which lose the economic benefits. Birds have an economic value as consumers of insect pests. It is true that at some periods some birds take a toll of crops by eating grain, but even with the species involved scientific studies have shown that at crucial times they are insect eaters. Birds of prey take rodents, which damage crops. Seabirds produce the valuable guano which is used as fertiliser. Guano is also obtained from bats for fertiliser in Mexico.

**Few people have a good word to say about snakes, but they too are consumers of rodents, which, in India for example, have been estimated to take as much as a quarter of the country's grain production.**

One could run through a whole range of animals which play a role in the great natural recycling of matter which keeps soil fertile, while trees and other vegetation are producers of oxygen and protectors of soil from wind and water erosion. When Charles Darwin set off on his voyage round the world in the British naval ship *Beagle* in 1831 he still

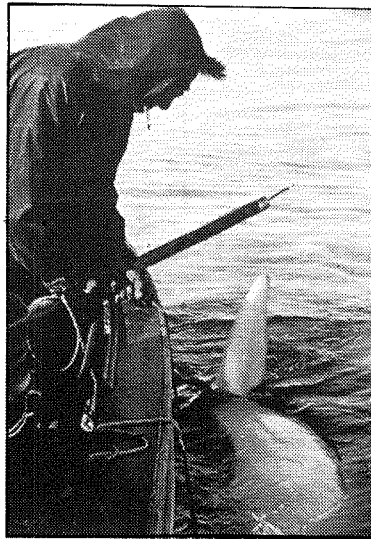
# A fresh look at our world

believed that the world in all its variety sprang from a single act of creation. As he observed the differences between representatives of the same species, his scientific dedication forced him to theorize that species had evolved, becoming adapted to their differing environment in a way which enabled them best to obtain food and protect themselves. In a few weeks on the Galapagos Islands, 600 miles off the coast of Ecuador, he found a living museum of nature, where species of birds, reptiles and small mammals showed quite distinct differences from island to island.

Some of the most famous are the finches whose bills differ markedly as an adaptation to the requirements of food. The giant tortoises also show distinct differences according to the islands on which they live. Darwin's theory of evolution, developed in his great work *The Origin of Species*, has been of inestimable value to Man in understanding his own development and nature as well as that of the world about him. It is a prime example of the scientific value of the natural world, and a justification for nature conservation.

The potential of wild nature for the benefit of mankind is often difficult to foresee. But it was from studying plants and flowers that Mendel discovered the laws of heredity, which have proved of great importance in understanding the mechanism of life and in providing the basis for developing special varieties of domestic animals and crops.

Mushrooms growing on the Mexican highlands which had become part of the culture of the local peoples were studied with the resultant discovery and development of some highly efficient psycho-therapeutical substances, among them LSD, which, like all too many valuable discoveries, has also been misus-



**MAN'S THOUGHTLESS HUNTING OF ANIMAL LIFE, BOTH FOR FOOD AND SPORT, HAS LED TO THE EXTINCTION OF MANY SPECIES.**

ed and caused harm.

The study of the behaviour of many animals—chimpanzees, wild dogs, including wolves, and birds — has thrown considerable light on the basic nature of man. The attachment of man to his home, his district, his country, can be traced to the need for territory, demonstrated by many species to permit breeding and to provide adequate food.

The part of birds and bees in pollination is well known, but in fact many creatures provided a service to other species by distributing seeds and even eggs. The passage of seeds through the digestive tract of mammals is often necessary to ensure germination.

Recently it has been found that fish in the Antarctic have a mysterious anti-freeze glycoprotein which enables them to survive in freezing temperatures. This substance lowers the temperature at which water turns to ice, and could prove useful.

All this knowledge is obtained through scientific study of the

natural world. But only the surface has been touched so far. Who knows how much of potential value to Mankind has already been lost with the hundreds of species already driven into extinction? What is there to learn from species now in danger? The way in which food production has been multiplied by application of Mendel's discoveries should indicate that our very survival could rest on the secrets yet to be found in the living world of nature.

Everyone has pleasure in beauty. We have galleries displaying great pictures, and sculptures. Buildings such as the Parthenon, and Tay Mahal are objects of pilgrimage, and there are many other buildings which delight the eye of man. At the theatre we enjoy the ballet, or the opera, or the settings for a play. We admire the grace of great athletes, ice skaters, gymnasts, and the beauty of men and women. Viewing a beautiful object gives pleasure and refreshes the human mind. One cannot know whether other forms of life have this faculty, but it appears that is highly values. People are willing to pay large sums of money to see beautiful things. The wealthy patronise museums and galleries, spend vast sums on renowned pictures. There has been great public response to appeals in Britain to preserve great works of art for the nation. And governments themselves reflected this aspect of human generosity in subscribing the millions of dollars required to hoist the famed Abu Simbel temples clear of the dammed waters of the Nile.

This aesthetic appreciation of man-made beauty extends also to wild nature. Urban man streams into the countryside, to the woods and hills to the lakes and marshes, and to the seashores at every available opportunity. If unable to get away into the country he enjoys the green parks which we consider an essential part of good town planning. The tourists gazing in wonder at a herd of elephants in East Africa, or at a tiger in India, or drinking in the sight of great mountains are exercising the same aesthetic sense that allows us to appreciate art. Natural beauty has inspired composers and painters to some

# A FRESH LOOK AT OUR WORLD

of their greatest works, but because wild nature constantly renews itself it is largely taken for granted. We can understand the skill and effort which results in a human artifact. But few appreciate the evolution of a landscape or a wild animal – something that has taken millenia and cannot be reproduced. In the last decade or two destruction has been so widespread, however, that as last it is beginning to dawn on people that it requires human effort, as well as expenditure of money, if natural beauty is to be preserved for our enjoyment and for that of our children.

This realisation is showing itself especially in the developed countries, where there are associations and pressure groups which leap to the defence of nature when it is threatened with development. Their interest may be sometimes be selfish – a particular view that they have from their houses will be destroyed by having a motorway driven straight across it, or a new airport will bring disturbing noise. But even then it represents aesthetic appreciation of nature. It can be argued that people in the developing countries show less interest because they are confronted with primary necessity for food, or want some of the supposed comforts of life enjoyed by the developed. This is true to some extent, but the apparent lack of interest can also be explained by their not yet seeing the beauties of nature around them disappearing before their eyes, leaving a dull, barren prospect. It may not be possible to quantify the aesthetic value of nature, including wildlife, but all of us know that it is something fundamental to our enjoyment of life, and it is therefore a primary reason for conservation.

Is Man justified in wiping out another species from the face of the Earth? His record of doing so is appalling. The harmless Dodo was slaughtered out of existence by the 17th century, The Great

Auk was killed in the 19th century. In both cases slaughter for food or sheer blood lust led to extinction. Only blood lust explains the wiping out of the Passenger pigeon in the United States. In the first half of the 19th century it was numbered in hundreds of millions. In 1899 the last known wild bird was shot, and the last specimen died in a zoo in 1914. The giant tortoises were grossly over-exploited for food by sailors. They existed for thousands of years on tropical islands, but Man arrived in his slow-moving sailing ships with no means of carrying fresh food. The tortoises seemed like a gift from Heaven. They could be taken on board and kept alive with minimum trouble to provide supplies of fresh meat during long voyages. Fortunately some remain on islands such as the Galapagos, in the Pacific, and Aldabra, in the Indian ocean.

## □ EXTERMINATION AND SURVIVAL

There was deliberate intent to exterminate many predators and carnivores. Some, such as the European lion, were eliminated as dangerous to man. Others, such as the wolf and birds of prey, were seen as threatening Man's domestic animals or his sporting game. Deer and seed-eating birds were often killed because they damaged crops. Only because many of these species were widespread and lived in areas which were natural sanctuaries unpenetrated by Man, did they survive.

Another large group of species disappeared through unintentional action of Man. Many of them lived on islands and had few, or even no natural enemies. Man arrived with his dogs and cats, pigs, cattle, goats and sheep. He sometimes thought it would be nice to introduce species he had known at home, including deer, rabbits, and sparrows. And along with him, willy-nilly, went rats and mice which he had not wanted to transport. Not only animals were taken. Plants too, because they seemed useful food sources, or were decorative. The effect in many cases was, and still is, devastating. Most of the 160 or more birds which have be-

come extinct since 1600 vanished because they could not stand up to alien species introduced by Man. Plant life was irreversibly damaged by cattle, sheep and goats, or crowded out by introduced plants, in the world today Man's impact is everywhere, and a growing number of people are aware that actions are continuing that can lead to extinction for over 1,000 forms of animals, and some 20,000 plants. Some, but very few, may be headed for evolutionary extinction, but most are threatened only by Man and his work. We know how a great many can be saved, and even when we do not we at least have a good idea of how to find out.

We can no longer plead ignorance of what we are doing. Individuals may do so, but others who are enlightened have the duty to act. In many cases a little extra thought and change of plans will suffice to save a threatened species. It may lead to extra cost, but very little compared with the enormous sums spent on purely destructive activities.

It must surely be considered wrong to eliminate a species from the world in these circumstances.

Furthermore the continued gross over-exploited of species such as the spotted cats, the marine turtles, the seals, the crocodiles, and snakes for sheer luxury purposes, when it is known they are there by being driven to extinction, is criminal.

The world as it exists today in all its rich variety is the result of millions of years of evolution. During most of that time Man was subject to natural controls such as disease from which he has largely broken free. He has developed immense power over the destiny of his fellow inhabitants of Planet Earth. He has given himself the scientific name *Homo sapiens*, meaning wise man, and proclaimed his superiority over all other species. Intelligent man must be a responsible man, a man with a sense of right and wrong, the wilful or careless destruction of other species is wrong.

# Admissibility of Post-Hypnotic Testimony

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

END OF SERIES

**"Under current judicial analysis, hypnosis remains a useful investigative technique, and in many jurisdictions, post-hypnotic testimony has evidentiary value."**

Second, the investigator who chooses to use investigative hypnosis and desires to have the testimony of hypnotized witnesses admissible in court should consider following the procedural safeguards that were announced in the *Hurd* case.<sup>46</sup> These safeguards require use of a licensed psychologist or psychiatrist trained in the use of hypnosis, who is independent of both prosecution and defense and whose contacts with the witness are both restricted and recorded.

By following these safeguards, the investigator insures the admissibility of the witness' post-hypnotic testimony, if the court in his jurisdiction adopts either the *Harding*<sup>47</sup> per se admissible rule or the limited admissibility rule advanced by the court in *Hurd*. Under both rules, following the safeguards establishes the reliability of the post-hypnotic testimony. Compliance would enhance the witness' credibility in the jury's eyes under *Harding* and establish reliability of the process itself before the court under the *Hurd* rule. Moreover, because the safeguards specifically require the recording of a subject's pre-hypnotic recall, adherence to the safeguards will document, and thereby save, the pre-hypnotic portion of the witness' testimony in the event the court rules that only post-hypnotic recall is inadmissible. As the Arizona Supreme Court required in *State ex rel Collins*, the investigator should always obtain and record information known to the witness prior to hypnosis.

Finally, the reliability of the hypnotic process itself can be improved if both the subject and the hypnosis expert conducting the session are not made aware of the identities of potential suspects or the investigator's theo-

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

ries regarding the case. These precautions will reduce the possibility that the subject's post-hypnotic recall is the product of hypersuggestibility, hypercompliance, or confabulation and further enhance the chances of admissibility.<sup>48</sup>

## CONCLUSION

Under current judicial analysis,<sup>49</sup> hypnosis remains a useful investigative technique, and in many jurisdictions, post-hypnotic testimony has evidentiary value. However, investigators

who use this technique should take every precaution to insure the reliability of both the hypnotic process itself and the witness' post-hypnotic recall. While most experts believe that the effects of hypersuggestibility, hypercompliance, and confabulation can never be totally eliminated when using hypnosis to enhance recall, strict adherence to procedural safeguards can minimize their effects and provide the best opportunity for admissibility of post-hypnotic testimony.

## Footnotes

<sup>46</sup>Supra note 21.

<sup>47</sup>Supra note 15.

<sup>48</sup>See generally, Orne, Soskis, Dinges, Orne and Tonny, supra note 45.

<sup>49</sup>The U.S. Supreme Court has not ruled on the admissibility of post-hypnotic testimony. If that Court should conclude that the use of post-hypnotic testimony violates a defendant's 6th amendment right to confrontation, then the admissibility question would be resolved in all the States because the States are bound by the proscriptions of the 6th amendment through the Due Process Clause of the 14th amendment.

## APPELL

Il-Korp tal-Pulizija ta' Malta qieghed jippjana u jahdem fuq progett sabiex jigi mwaqqaf

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

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

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

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

Nirringrazzjawkom minn issa.

# Peaceful settlement of State disputes under UN auspices

•Fashion clothes, shoes and automobiles come to us in various forms, shapes and sizes. Equally varied, though certainly much less “fashionable”, are the causes which lead to disputes between States. As Starke (1) put it, State disputes may range from minor differences to the other extreme of situations of prolonged friction and tension between countries, attaining such a pitch as to threaten peace and security. Friction between two States is known to have arisen out of competitive football as was the case between El Salvador and Honduras. On a more serious plane, prolonged tension over state boundary-claims are known to exist between India and Pakistan. Right on the very extreme, then, mention may be made of the unfortunate Iran-Iraq War. Besides the very heavy fighting and loss of life that this was causing, it is also a source of high tension in the Gulf area.

## Methods of Settlement

A long-standing aim of International Law is to settle international disputes in as short a time as possible, and in a manner fair and just to the parties involved. Unnecessary delays often lead to complications that would render the possibility of an amicable solution more difficult or remote. An unsatisfactory or unjust agreement, moreover, may only serve for a fresh outburst of friction at a later stage. The rules and procedure applicable were initially a matter of international custom or practice. Later these customary rules were embodied in a number of important law-making Conventions. Such were the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes and the United Nations Charter drawn up at San Francisco in 1945.

In a general way, the methods of settling international disputes may be classified under two categories, namely, (a) the so-called pacific means of settlement, that is, where the parties are agreeable

By

(The Hon. Mr. Justice  
J.A. Filletti, BA, LLD)

to finding an amicable solution; (b) forcible or coercive means of settlement, that is, where a solution is found and imposed by force.

## The ‘Pacific’ Method

Our main concern here is to briefly review the first method above-mentioned in relation to UN-sponsored activity. Indeed, one of the declared and principal objects of the United Nations’ Charter was to facilitate the peaceful or amicable settlement of disputes between States. It should perhaps be mentioned that this object was also one of the declared aims of the League of Nations during the period of its activities between the two World Wars.

The ‘Pacific’ methods of settling international disputes consist of negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration,

judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of the States’ own choice.

## The UN General Assembly

When a ‘pacific’ settlement is not likely to be reached, or where for some reason the Security Council is inadequate to cope with events, then it becomes the duty of the General Assembly to consider the matter immediately with a view to making appropriate recommendations to Members for collective measures. If necessary, the use of armed force may be called. If not in session at the time, the General Assembly may meet in emergency special session within 24 hours of the request therefore. Such a session is called if requested by the Security Council on the vote of any nine Members, or by a majority of the Members of the United Nations. Emergency special sessions have been called in various international crises which have included, the Suez Question and the Hungarian Uprising in 1956; the Congo Question in 1960; the Middle-East in 1967; the Pakistan-Bangladesh Civil War in 1977; the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1980; the Palestinian Situation in 1982 and the Question of Occupied Arab Territories in 1982.

## The UN Charter

Member-States are bound by the UN Charter (2) to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations. The UN General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security. It may also make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council, or to both. The Security Council may be called to situations which are likely to endanger

international peace and security. While the Council is exercising such a role, the General Assembly refrains from making any recommendation regarding the same dispute, unless the Security Council itself so requests.

Article 14 of the Charter likewise empowers the General Assembly, subject to what has already been said above, to recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations.

### The Security Council

It seems that the more extensive powers have been conferred to the Security Council in order that it should execute swiftly and decisively the policy of the United Nations (3). Whenever it deems it necessary, the Council may call upon the parties to settle their dispute by any one of the means above-mentioned. There is no restriction or qualification on the recommendations which the Council may make, or on the measures, final or provisional, which it may decide are necessary.

Likewise, the Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger international peace and security. At any stage, the Security Council may recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment. In so doing, the Security Council would naturally have to consider any procedures already adopted by the parties.

A settlement proposal may be put forward at the Council's own instance or it may appoint a commission of inquiry. It may also authorise a reference to the International Court of Justice. It is purely a matter of policy or expediency which of the different methods is to be adopted. In practice, any pre-established procedures have proven to be

## PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF STATE DISPUTES UNDER U.N. AUSPICES

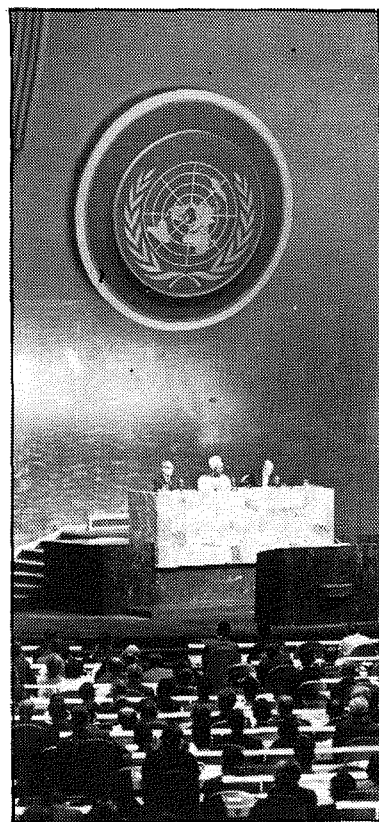
very difficult to adopt unless there is a degree of flexibility. Indeed the greater the flexibility, the more chance there is of an amicable conclusion.

### Regional Arrangements

In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security. Regional arrangements or agencies can also be set up to deal with such matters, provided that these bodies act in consonance to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The development of pacific settlement of local disputes through similar arrangements is to be encouraged by the Security Council, both when the initiative is coming from the States concerned themselves as well as when it comes about by reference from the Security Council itself.

### "Uniting for Peace Resolution"

Resolution no. 377, also known as the "United for Peace" Resolution, was passed on the 3rd. November, 1950. This resolution of the UN General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the exercise by the Security Council of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. In particular, it recognized "that the discharge by the General Assembly of its responsibilities in these respects called for possibilities of



A session in progress

observation which would ascertain the facts and expose aggressors....". Amongst various measures that it reaffirmed or established, the resolution gave birth to a Peace Observation Commission with representatives of 14 Member States "which could observe and report on the situation in any area where there exists international tension the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of peace and security" at the instance of the General Assembly or the Security Council and subject to the consent of the State whose territory is to be entered. A Collective Measures Committee was also established. It should be stated, however, that so far none of these Commissions has played a very significant role within the UN framework.

### References:

- (1) *Vide: Introduction to International Law, Butterworth, Part 5, Chap. 15.*
- (2) *Cf. art. 2(4) UN Charter.*
- (3) *Vide D.J. Harris, Cases and Materials on International Law, Sweet & Maxwell, Chap. II, page 691 et seq.*

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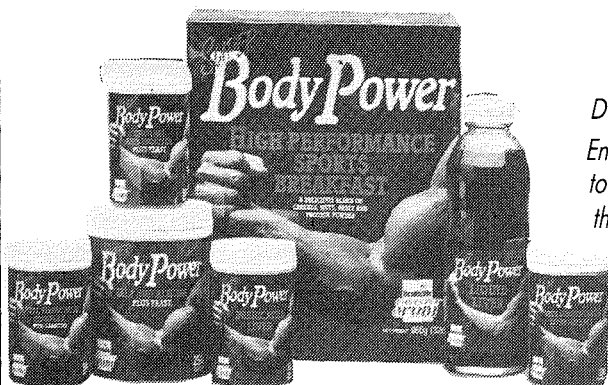
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# TYPES OF HERBS

By Pc 807 F. Vella

## PART II

DILL  
(English)

XIBT  
(Maltese)

ANETHUM Graveolens  
(Latin)

NATIVE EUROPE

Dill is an annual herb but not cultivated. It grows about 90 cms. tall and grows in waste land and in fields.

Dill sometimes is confused with fennel, but it is easily distinguished by its annual habit.

Active ingredients in Dill are, essential oil with carvone, fatty oil, protein, tannin mucilage and resin.

Dill seeds are used crushed or whole as a condiment for salads and conserves.

Dill seeds are also used on grilled steaks, on chops, with boiled meats and can also be used with meat pies and lamb stew.

With poultry, Dill seeds can be used with roast chicken, turkey and ducks.

Dill seeds are used also with most fish and can be used with all fish sauce.

Dill seeds can be used with egg sandwiches, cheese and omelettes. It can also be boiled with cabbages, cauliflowers, beets and potatoes.

The green leaves of Dill can be used with fish sauce and for salad

dressing but they are less aromatic.

An infusion can be made with 2 teaspoons of mature crushed seeds per cup of water and taken hot for colic spasms and flatulence.

Dill can also be taken in the evening for its excellent digestive and it is said that promotes sleep.

FENNEL  
(English)

BUŻBIEŻ  
(Maltese)

FOENICULUM  
Vulgaris  
(Latin)

NATIVE MED  
REGION

Fennel is a perennial bushy plant. It grows more than two meters high and grows in valleys, waste land and road sides.

Active ingredients of fennel are essential oil with Anethole and Fenehone fatty oil, Albumin, sugar Coumrim Derivatives.

Fennel is a herb mostly used in cooking of fish it has the reputation that helps digestion of oily fish such as mackerels and salmon. In bailing and grilling the feathery leaves of fennel can be used as a flavour. It also can be added to salads soups and sauces.

Fennel also can be used with vegetables such as beans, cabbages, cauliflower tomatoes and young peas.

Fennel seeds can be used as a herbal medication and has the reputation of being used against catarrh and as it has been reported that fennel reduces over weight.

An infusion can be made by pouring boiling water over 1-2 teaspoons of crushed fennel seeds in a cup; it can be also taken 2-3 times a day to cure bronchitis or cough. Flatulence and lack of appetite. In powdered form it is used for constipation.

A stronger infusion 2-4 tea-

Dill tea has been found effective for hiccoughs vomiting.

Dill is a good flavouring for diabetics and for those on a low salt diet because the salt contained in it is no burden to the system in general. When the pick seeds are green and mature, dry them in an airy place (same like Fennel) and store in labelled jars.

spoons per cup of water is used externally as a compress for the relief of inflammation of the eyelids, watering eyes and also it is said that improves the sight.

This stronger infusion is also effective as a gargle and mouthwash because it has an antiseptic effect.

This strong fennel tea and honey is recommended against wrinkles. Fennel can be used mixed with other herbs such as chamomile, peppermint, Rosemary, sage and yarrow as a bath addition. For a full bath take about 10 ozs of these mixed herbs made in an infusion let it stand for 10 minutes and then add to water. This is a great help to people suffering from skin troubles and also gives a soothing effect on the nervous system. Always pick fennel seeds when they are mature and green.

Dry in an airy place and store.

N.B. Do not pick fennel or other herbs from industrial or motor exhaust polluted areas!

PARSELEY  
(English)

TURSIN  
(Maltese)

PETROSELINUM  
Crispum  
(Latin)

NATIVE SOUTHERN  
EUROPE

Parseley is one of the most used herbs. It is sown by seeds and grown as an annual.

The seeds are sown in September-October in a sunny position

•Continued on page 34

# IL-VIZZJU TAD-DROGA

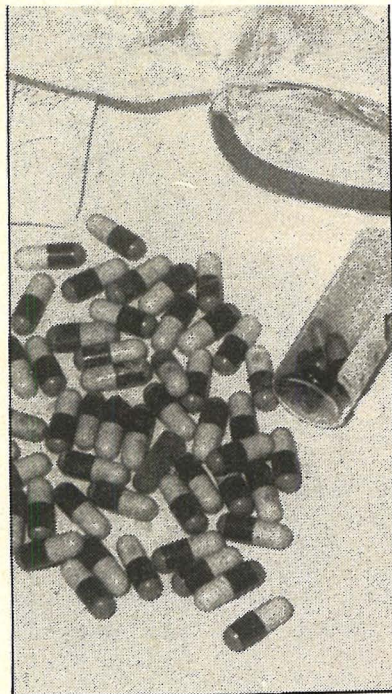
Ta' kull fil-ghodu nhares lejn iz-żewġ uliedi u nitlob 'l Alla li jipproteġihomli milli xi darba jaqgħu fil-vizzju tad-droga. Din hija xi haġa li tista' tigris lil kulhadd, bla ebda distinzjoni ta' klassi jew kategorija.

Huwa ferm faċli li uliedna jaqgħu f'dan il-mishut ta' vizzju. Huma ta' kuljum jiltaqgħu ma' tentazzjonijiet u jridu jkunu ferm sodi u bil-ghaqal biex ma jgħux ingannati. Lill-uliedna għandna nġhallmuhom u nifthulhom għajnejhom ta' spiss dwar il-konsegwenzi ta' dan il-vizzju. Illum meta nafu li dan il-vizzju komplika kiber u nxtered, bħal ma gara wkoll f'pajjizi oħra, l-edukazzjoni lill-ulied kif ukoll lill-ġenituri u l-ghalliema fl-iskejjel hija ferm neċessarja. Insibu ġenituri u għalliema li lanqas biss jafu x'forma għandha d-droga u kif din tintuza, u dawn m'humiex ftit. Hafna huma ta' l-idea li d-drogi huma biss dawki li jinxtraw minn għand l-ispizjar. Fil-fatt dawn jirrimarkaw għal xi hadd li juża d-drogi bħala wiehed li jiblagħhom. Jista' jkun il-każ li dan ma jibla' xejn drogi iżda jkun ipejjepp, jinjetta, jisniffja d-droga jew jigbed id-duħhan minn imnieħru, wara li jahraq id-droga jew b'xi mod ieħor.

L-aktar żewġ drogi popolari f'Malta huma l-Cannabis magħrufa aħjar bħala haħixxa (b'forma ta' tabakk jew resin) u l-heroina (b'forma ta' trab abjad jew kannella). F'xi okkażjonijiet instabu wkoll il-cocaina (b'forma ta' trab abjad) u LSD li huma magħrufa wkoll bħala microdots. Dawn huma drogi sintetiċi li jiġu f'dozi rqaq hafna (għalhekk micro-dots) impoġġija fuq karta apposta u peress li huma trasparenti jiġu ndikati b'xi image ta' cartoons popolari li jurik fejn għandek taqta' biex ikollok doza ta' LSD. Pilloli bħal Megadone, Tuinals, Valium, Peditine u oħrajn huma xi uħud li bosta jabbużaw bihom.

**Il-Vice Squad tagħmel xogħol essenzjali hafna fil-ġlieda kontra**

**Minn P.S. 351  
F. MICALLEF**



“...Hafna huma ta' l-idea li d-drogi huma biss dawki li jinxtraw mingħand spizjar...”

**l-abbuż tad-droga, b'nies dedikati u f'bosta okkażjonijiet b'sagrifiċċju personali. Biex taħdem f'dan il-qasam bil-fors trid tkun dedikat inkella ma tagħmel xejn. Ma jstax wiehed, jimmagina lilu nnifsu xi Don Johnson ta' Miami Vice jew li se jsolvi xi problemi waħdu. Mill-fantasija għar-realtà hemm baħar x'jaqsam. L-akbar riżultat jagħtih l-għaqda u l-koperazzjoni ta' kulhadd, b'ghan wiehed li naħdmu biex jinqed il-vizzju tad-droga f'pajjizna.**

Sabiex isir dan, wiehed irid jifhem il-problemi u l-konsegwenzi li jgħib miegħu dan il-vizzju f'pajjizna. Wiehed irid jifhem ukoll il-qagħda li jsibu ruħhom fiha dawki li jaqgħu vittmi ta' dan il-vizzju. Wiehed irid ikun kapaci jiddistingwi bejn vittma u traffikant tad-droga. Dawn huma żewġ persuni totalment differenti minn wiehed għall-ieħor. Il-vittma hemm bżonn li jsib min iġinu sabiex jipprova jirringa l-iżball tiegħu. Irridu nżommu f'moħħna li sabiex vittma jerga' lura għal hajja normali hija ferm diffiċli għalih, għalhekk l-għaj-nuna li għandu bżonn hija ferm kbira u minn għand kulhadd. Ittraffikant irid jiġi mfixxkel kemm jista' jkun milli jeżerċita xogħlu. Huwa diffiċli għalina li naslu għall-konkluzjonijiet aktar pozittivi rigward it-traffikant peress li dan bosta drabi jibqa' mistur billi jinqeda b'dawki il-vittmi li ta' bil-fors iridu jirrikorru għandu għad-droga.

Jiena konvint li l-Vice Squad se tiġi msahha fil-futur qrib biex tkun aktar effiċjenti u tagħti riżultati aktar pozittivi. Il-koperazzjoni ta' kulhadd hija meħtieġa. Kull informazzjoni lil tasliena tiġi ttrattata konfidenzjalment u hadd m'għandu jibqa' lura milli jagħmel dan. Ma nistgħux nibqgħu aktar passivi dwar din il-problema u nirraġunaw li la ma tolqotx lili ma jimpurtanix, għax bħal ma għidt fil-bidu, dan il-vizzju m'għandu l-ebda distinzjoni lil min se jolqot. Għalhekk kulhadd għandu jibda jaħdem mil-lum għax għada jaf ikun tard wisq.

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P.S. 429 Ronald Cilia

# TSPORTSPORTSPORT

li wera xi kwalitajiet tajbin kien l-Ispettur Lawrence Cauchi li bil-faxxa tipika tiegħu fuq kuxxtejh u l-leminija ma ta' l-ebda cans lill-attakkanti avversarji juru x'jafu. Fl-attakk kien hemm l-Ispettur Ray Vella Gregory li mad-daqqa t'ghajn fil-ground tinduna bix-xebh tiegħu ma' Ian Rush tal-Juventus, bil-prezenza tiegħu fil-ground tkun ta' theddida kontinwa għad-difiza avversarja.

Niġu issa għall-Ispettur Paul Sammut li bil-harbiel tiegħu fuq il-linja gieghel lill-avversarji jahbtu ma' xulxin sakemm sab ostakolu daqsxejn iebes u sab ruhu minxur ma' l-art, l-unika soluzzjoni li kien hemm biex twaqqfu. Hdejh jghinuh kien hemm żewġ Spetturi oħra l-Ispettur Mario Mifsud Tommasi u l-Ispettur Daniel Gatt li għal xi hin kont qiegħed naħseb li dawn setgħu ġew jistrieħu minn xi ġurnata xogħol iebes għalix iktar kienu ta' theddida kontinwa għall-art f'Ta'



It-team ta' l-ispetturi

Kandia milli għall-avversarji. Fl-aħhar niġi għall-Ispettur Lawrence Cutajar li l-istess bħal ta' qabel f'it wera aggressività però jista' jkun li bir-riħ li kien hemm fil-ground xagħru beda jdejqu quddiem għajnejh u kien il-hin kollu ta' tfixkil għalih.

**Nispera li dawn il-kummenti umoristiċi ma tehdohomx bis-serjetà għax wara kollox l-iskop tal-logħba kien li kulhadd jgħaddi siegħa żmien ta' divertiment.**

## TYPES OF HERBS

•Continued from page 31

for winter use and in February-March for the summer use.

Active ingredients of parsley are essential oil with apron and myristicin, vitamin C in leaves and even contains vitamins A and B.

Parsley is an every day herb. This herb can be used fresh or green dried in the same way as other herbs.

It is a popular herb and goes with many dishes such as mutton, chicken and pork. It is also used in omelettes sauces and for garnishing.

It is beneficial to eat parsley raw in salads sandwiches because of the vitamin contained in it.

An unsweetened tisane made from a teaspoonful of dried parsley per cup of water has been known for many generations as a well-tryed remedy for those who suffer from urinary

troubles, as parseley helps to reduce excess fluid from the tissues.

Externally parseley water or infusion is believed to remove freckles or moles.

**PENNY ROYAL**  
(English)

**PLEJJU**  
(Maltese)

**MENTHA Pulegium**  
(Latin)

**NATIVE CENTRAL  
AND SOUTHERN  
EUROPE**

Penny Royal is a creeping per annual herb and this is one of the mint family.

It grows in valleys and waste land. Some time ago, it was weed in cultivated fields before machine tractors come in use.

Active ingredients are essential oil tannis, flavone, glycasides. The strong aroma of Penny Royal is not to everyone's taste.

It can be used as a condement for flavouring dishes such as soups, stews and specially sprinkled on new potatoes.

At home, an infusion can be made by one teaspoon per cup of water and allow to stand for 12 minutes and taken 2-3 times daily for asthmatic conditions, coughs and various stomach and abdominal disorders.



**AIRMALTA**

**Kburin bis-sehem tagħna**

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