Jun 90

Organu tal-'Malta Police Association'
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Editur — Michael Marshall

IL-PULIZIJA 4/2

Seminar ghall-Ufficjali tal-Korp

Nhar is-Sibt, 7 ta' Gunju, 1980, numru sabih ta' Ufficjali tal-Korp iltaqghu f'Seminar ta' gurnata li sar fic-Centru Kulturali, l-Furjana, gentilment offrut ghall-okkazzjoni mid-Direttur tal-lokal Patri Dijonisju Mintoff.

Dan is-Seminar, li sa fejn naf jien kien l-ewwel wiehed ta' din ix-xorta li qatt gie organizzat, kellu bhala kelliema lid-Deputy Commissioner, is-Sur Anthony Mifsud Tommasi, lil Mr. Joseph Farrugia Dip.Educ: Dip.Psyl.Lon u lil Onorevoli Dr. J. Brincat, Ministru tal-Gustizzja. Is-Suggett maghzul ghal dan is-Seminar kien 'CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL'

Is-Seminar beda b'diskors ta' introduzzjoni mid-Deputy Commissioner li ta sfond dwar l-atteggjament tal-Pulizija versu l-pubbliku u vici-versa, dwar l-'image' li ghandha taghti l-pulizija, dwar kif il-Pulizija jistghu jigbdu aktar lejhom il-koperazzjoni tal-pubbliku u dwar ligijiet li minn zmien ghal zmien jitbiddlu biex izommu pass pass ma-'Changing patterns of Society', u punti ohra ta' nteress. Wara tkellem is-Sur Joe Farrugia li tratta l-aspett uman kemm tal-Pulizija kif ukoll tal-Kriminal, ic-cirkustanzi li jwasslu lil-kriminal ghal ksur tal-ligi, il-makkinarju u l-facilitajiet li bihom il-Pulizija tohloq pressjoni kontra l-kriminalita, ic-cirkustanzi attwali li qed izidu l-aggressivita l-aktar fuq zaghzagh ta' bejn is-17 u l'20 sena u li-'stress' kagunat minn bidla mghaggla fil-hajja li qed tohloq 'ANARKIJA PSIKOLOGIKA' li zzid il-problemi ghal Pulizija u dwar il-bzonn li l-Pulizija tjun 'gentile but Firm'.

Wara nofsinhar tkellem Dr. Brincat, Ministru tal-Gustizzja li ttratta punti mportanti bhal ma huma l-poteri tal-Pulizija fl-esekuzzjoni tal-ligi, it-trattament uman versu l-pubbliku u l-kriminal u dwar Legislazzjoni gdida, b'referenza specjali ghal problemi tal-Harsien tat-Tfal u Zaghzagh u Drogi.

Kien hemm ukoll hin ghal Workshops u diskussjoni dwar diversi problemi u nholoq djalogu haj bejn l-ufficjali tal-Korp u l-Ministru responsabbli mill-legislazzjoni ta' ligijiet li jaffettwaw mil-qrib lil-Korp.

Gest ta' min ifahhru gie minnaha tad-Deputy Commissioner li semma l-incident ricenti li kellu sehibna, l-ispettur Gaetana Pace u dawk kollha prezenti infexxew f'applaws spontanju bhala tghurija ta' solidarjetà mas-Sur Pace u ringrazzjament ghal gest generus tal-Prim Ministru.

Jidher car li sar ferm gid minn dan l-ewwel Seminar, li fih spikkat l-ghaqda li tezisti bejn l-ufficjali tal-Korp, l-interess komuni li lkoll ghandna ghal titjieb fl-amministrazzjoni tal-gustizzja u l-bzonn ta' aktar laqghat ta' din ix-xorta.

Ta min ifahhar l-inizjattiva tal-Kummissarju taghna flimkien ma Patri Dijonisju Mintoff li offra l-facilitajiet ta' dan il-post ghal dan l-ewwel Seminar u fformulaw programm hekk attrajenti li sewa ta' gid, fejn tkellimna ma u tghallimna minn xulxin.

Hija t-tama qawwija ta' kulhadd li dan is-Seminar ma jibqax uniku u li bhalu jsiru ohrajn u ta' spiss.

Alfred Debattista

EDITORJAL

GHELUQ IT-TIELET SENA MILL-PUBBLIKAZZJONI TAL-MAGAZINE

Mill-harga ta' Mejju, dan il-magazin dahal ghar-raba' sena tieghu u minkejja xi diffikultajiet, bqajna nohorguh kull xahar ghalkemm dan l-ahhar konna xi ftit lura minhabba certu dewmien kemm minn naha taghna kif ukoll tal-publishers.

Id-dewmien fil-hrug tal-magazin kien dejjem dovut minhabba nuqqas ta' materjal ghall-pubblikazzjoni u kieku mhux ghax kienu l-isforzi ta' certi nies kien ikollna nieqfu. Mhux facli daqs kemm wiehed jahseb li takkwista l-materjal ghal pubblikazzjoni fil-magazin taghna meta niftakru li dak kollu li jigi ppublikat huwa dejjem konness mal-Pulizija.

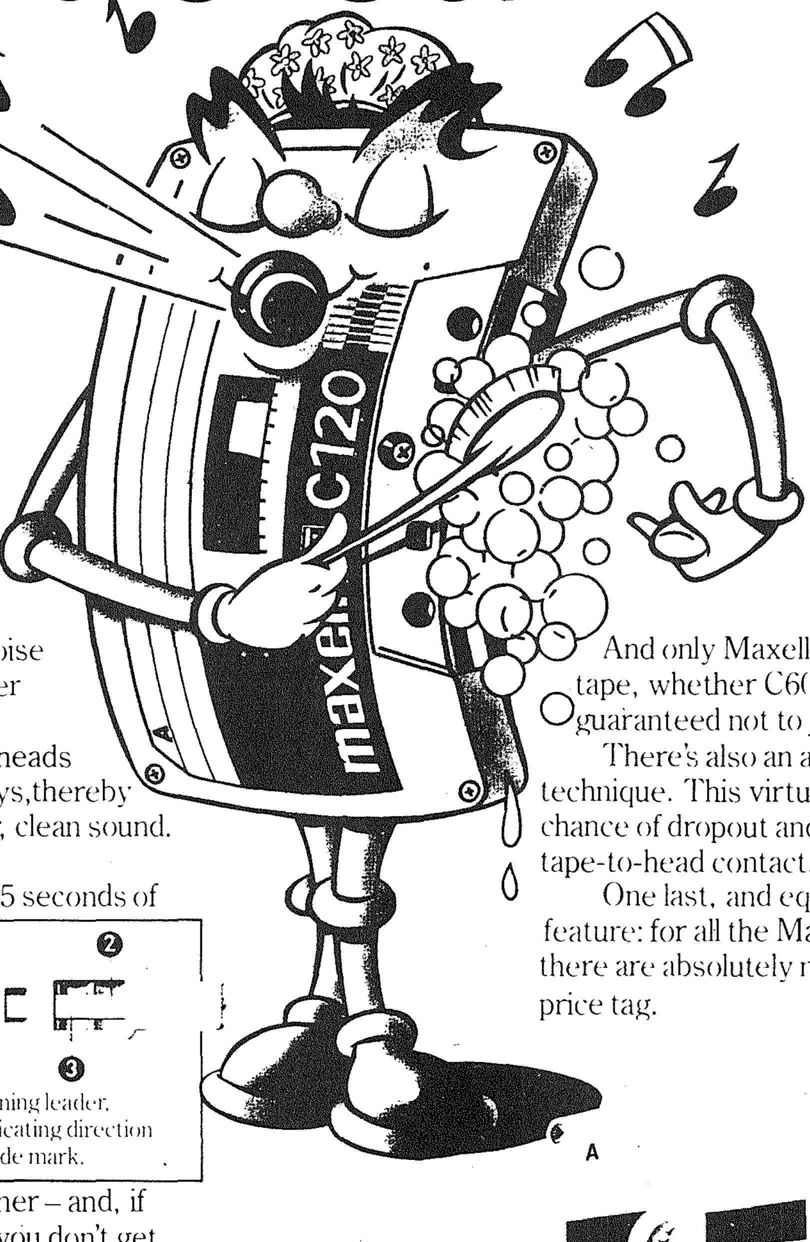
Ghalkemm saru u ghadhom isiru diversi sejhiet lill-membri tal-Korp kif ukoll lil nies ohra barra l-Korp biex jghinuna bil-kitba taghhom, izda ftit kienu dawk li wiegbu ghas-sejha taghna u wisq nibzgghu li jekk il-posizzjoni tibqa' l-istess, ikollna, kontra qalbna, nibdew nohorgu dan il-magazin kull xahrejn u mhux kull xahar kif ghamilna f'dawn l-ahhar tliet snin.

Qeghdin ukoll nistudjaw l-introduzzjoni ta' kompetizzjonijiet bi premju bl-iskop li naghmlu dan il-magazin aktar attrajenti fost il-membri tal-Korp. Ta' min ifakkar li qabel il-publikazzjoni ta' dan il-magazin kien isir hafna tgergir ghaliex kienet tinhass in-necessita li anke l-Pulizija jkollha l-publikazzjoni taghha. U issa li rnexxielna jkollna l-publikazzjoni taghna, ma ghandniex niefqu hawn.

Ghaldaqstant nappellaw li dawk kollha li b'xi mod jistghu jghinu biex inkomplu bil-pubblikazzjoni tant mixtieqa ta' dan il-magazin li certament lahaq l-iskop tieghu.

Kopertina
St. James counterguard

Before it plays, it cleans.



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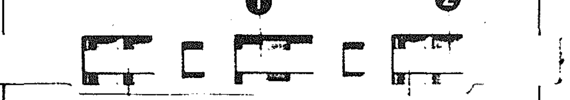

1 Non-abrasive head cleaning leader, 2 5-second cue, 3 Arrows indicating direction of tape travel, 4 A/B side mark.

leader are also a head cleaner – and, if you don't get dirty heads, you don't get dirty sounds from your deck.

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Wara sejha lill-diversi ditti u stabbilimenti kif ukoll xi Ambaxxati Barranin f'Malta ghal xi ghajnuna li jistghu jaghtuna minhabba l-ispejjez kbar tal-Police Club li huma mistennija jkunu ta' madwar ghoxrin elf lira, meta niehdu n-konsiderazzjoni l-bini ta' sala li bi hsiebna nuzawha bhala Games Room, ghandna l-pjacir inhabbru li dawn li jidhru hawn taht diga' wiegbu ghas-sejha taghna u nitammaw li f'harga ohra ta' dan il-magazin nippubblikaw hafna ismijiet ohra.

Ghandna wkoll il-pjacir inhabbru li l-Ministeru ta' l-Isport se jghina billi jirrangalna t-Tennis Court u jibnilna 'changing rooms' u 'showers' kif ukoll pitch tal-bocci.

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KUMITAT TAL-MESS

Wara elezzjonijiet li saru ghal hatra ta' Kumitat tal-Mess, li ghandu sotto-kumitat li se jiehu hsieb l-'entertainment' u sotto-kumitat li qieghed fil-Kumitat tal-Police Club, dawn il-membri tal-Korp gew eletti u jifformaw dan il-Kumitat:

P.S. 21 C. Bonanno, *President*
P.C. 1226 F. Debono, *Segretarju*
P.S. 1041 J. Cutajar, *Membru*
P.C. 613 A. Lanzon, *Membru*
P.C. 1108 D. Cassar, *Membru*
P.C. 1077 R. Bugeja, *Membru*
P.C. 179 H. Barbara, *Membru*

KUMITAT TAL-POLICE CLUB

Nhar is-Sibt, 14 ta' Gunju 1980 inzammet l-ewwel laqgha tal—Kumitat tal-Police Club. Dan il-Kumitat huwa kompost missotto kumitat imsemmi aktar qabel tal-Mess, rapprezentanti tal-Assocjazzjoni, rapprezentanti tal-Mess tal-Fizzjali u rapprezentant tal-Kummissarju tal-Pulizija. Fil-gejjieni mistennija jkun hemm zewg rapprezentanti tal-Ghaqda tal-Pulizija Pensjonanti.

Dan il-Kumitat huwa mahtur hekk

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Spettur A. Bebattista, *Membru*
P.C. 179 H. Barbara, *Membru*
Spettur N. Cutajar, *rapprezentant tal-Kummissarju*

Bord li se jistudja t-talbiet tal-membri tal-Korp ghall-ghajnuna finanzjarja.

Wara talba li saret mill-Assocjazzjoni lill-Kummissarju tal-Pulizija sabiex jinhatar Bord mill-Official Side b'rapprezentant mill-Assocjazzoni biex jistudja t-talbiet tal-membri tal-Korp ghal xi ghajnuna finanzjarja f'kazijiet ta' mard jew xi disgrazzji, ghandna l-pjacir inhabbru li l-Kummissarju laqa' din it-talba u hu mistenni li dan il-Bord se jibda jistudja dawn it-talbiet.

APPELL GHAL XOGHOL MIN VOLONTIERI

Bl-iskop li jigu ffrankati l-flus, qed naghmlu appell ghal dawk li lesti jghinu f'certu xoghol fil-Police Club. Dan ix-xoghol principalment jikkonsisti fi qtugh ta' haxix, tindif u zeba ta' twieqi u bibien. Kull nhar t'Erbgha se jibda jsir dan ix-xoghol fil-Club u dawk li jixtiequ jaghtu daqqa t'id jistghu jigu jghinuna.

ATTAKK IEHOR VANDALU FIR RESIDENZA TA' MEMBRU TAL-KORP TAL-PULIZIJA

GHAT-TIENI darba fi-zmien xahar, twettaq att vandalu permezz ta' bomba barra r-residenza tal-Kuntistabbli 859 Anthony Laferla li ghamlet hsara fil-propjeta, izda li fortunatament ma ntlahaqx l-iskop tal-kriminal jew kriminali responsabbli.

Il-kaz gara nhar il-Hamis, 26 ta' Gunju ghal habta tat-3.15 a.m. meta spluzjoni qawwija hasdet mhux biss il-familja Laferla li dak il-hin kienu reqdin f'darhom, izda anke lill-girien.

Jidher car minn dawn iz-zewg kazijiet, jigifieri ta' l-Ispettur G. Pace u dan tal-Kuntistabbli Laferla, li xi nies kriminali ghazlu l-mezzi ta' bezziegha biex jiddemoralizzaw lill-Pulizija. L-iskantament taghna huwa mhux biss ghax tpoggew dawn il-bombi wara l-bibien tal-Pulizija, izda ghax propju tpoggew lil nies li huma maghrufa ghall-karattru taghhom b'mod specjali ghal mod kif dejjem lesti biex jghinu lill-pubbliku.

Minn dan il-magazine nixtiequ nuru s-soledarjeta tal-membri kollha tal-Korp ghal dak li garrab sehibna Laferla u ntennu l-appell taghna lill kull cittadin li ghandu ghal qalbu l-bonordni f'pajjizna biex jghin lill-Pulizija jikkombattu lill-ghedewwa tal-bonordni.

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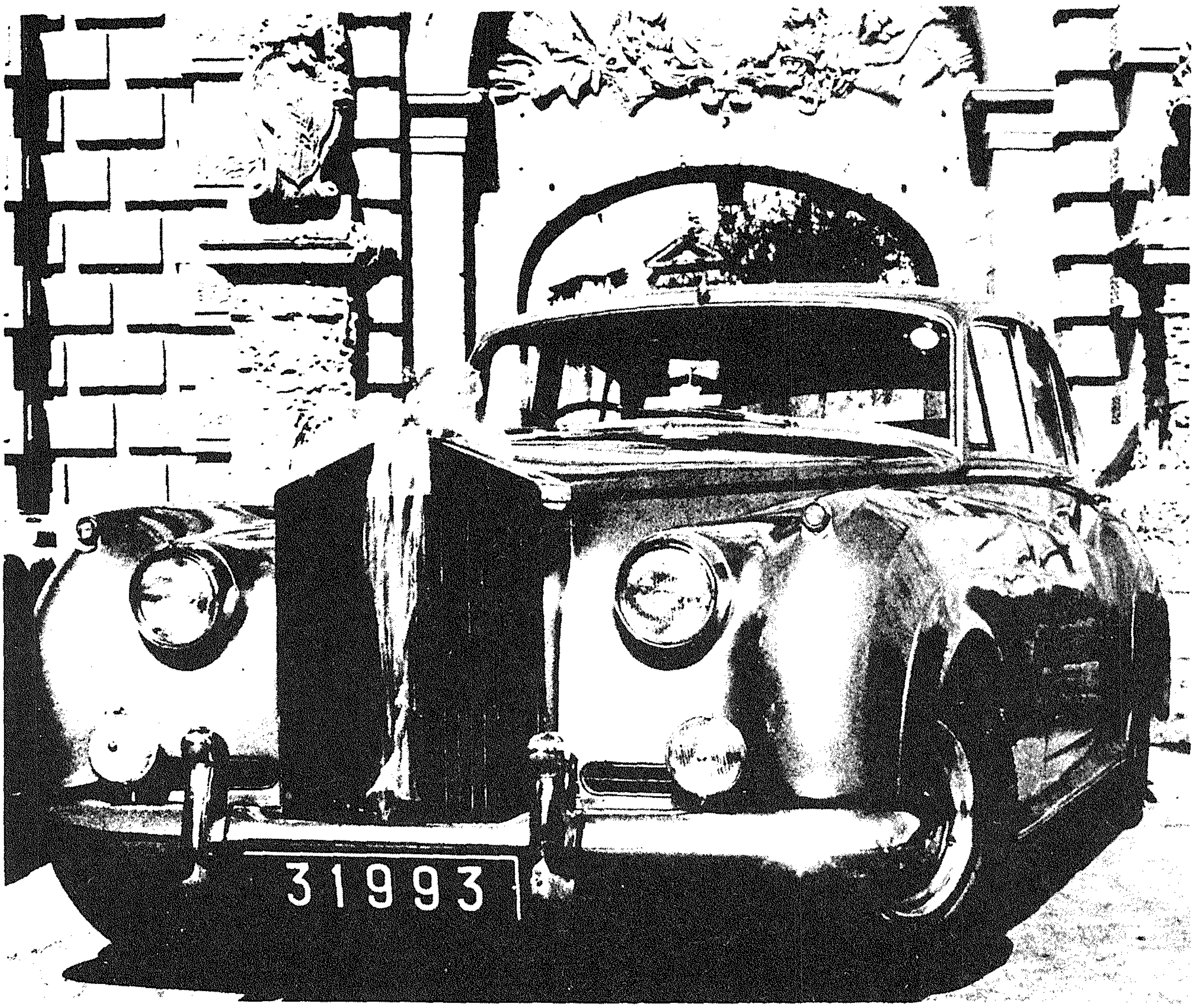

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Drogi Ohra Perikoluzi

L-Iskop ta' dawn l-artikoli huwa wiehed — li nnissel bizá genwin mill-abbuz tad-drogi. Inkunu verament boloh jekk bl-akbar konvinzjoni ma niddeciedux li qatt ma niehdu drogi jekk mhux fuq parir tat-tabib kuranti. U biex nipperswadu rwiehna minn din il-verita, ser nghidilkom storja ta' wahda mid-drogi perikoluzi li qeghdin jigu abbuzati proprju fil-granet taghna f'pajjizi ferm aktar sinjuri minnha.

L-Istorja tal-PCP jew Phencyclidine

Madwar is-sena 1950 bdew jesperimentaw b'din id-droga ghax hasbu li tista tintuza bhala anestetiku u f'certu mard mentali. Fl-1960 id-ditta Parke Davis & Co., harget prodott jismu **Sernyl** li kien reklamat bhala droga meraviljuza kontra l-ugigh. Minhabba l-effetti hziena tad-droga l-istess ditta irtiratu u ma baqax jintuza ghall-bnedmin, izda biss fl-annimali; u fl-1978 gie irtirat. L-uzu illecitu ta' din id-droga beda fl-1967 f'San Francisco u xtered taht l-isem ta' *Peace, Angel, Dust, Monkey Tranquilizers, Embalming Fluid, Fuel, Hog*. It-trab huwa maghruf l-aktar bl-ismijiet ta' *Angel Dust* u *Hog*. Din id-droga tista tintaghmel facilment minn certa kimika anke f'laboratorji privati zghar.

Din id-droga tista tittiehed taht forma ta' pilloli imma anke b'tipjip billi tithallat ma hxejjex komuni, tabakk u anke l-haxixa. Il-pilloli jkun fihom dwar 5 milligrammi tad-droga u jistghu jkunu bojod, roza, homor, kannella, orange, blu, hodor u ttikkjati b'diversi kuluri. Drogi ohra nstabu li kienu mhalltin ma ftit PCP.

Fuq studji li saru fl-Amerika u l-Canada, sar maghruf li f'dawn l-ahhar ghaxar snin il-PCP huwa wahda mill-aktar drogi abbuzati u mxerrda illecitament fit-toroq. Bizzejjed insemmu li f'erba centri ta kura f'New York, il-persentagg ta' zghazagh li gew ittrattati minhabba l-PCP kien ta' 50, 50, 44, u 32 fil-mija tal-kazi kollha.

Fil-Canada, fl-Addiction Research Foundation ta' Ontario, bejn 1971-1976 il-PCP kien responsabbli ghal 22 fil-mija tad-drogi maqbuda fit-toroq ghall-uzu illecitu.

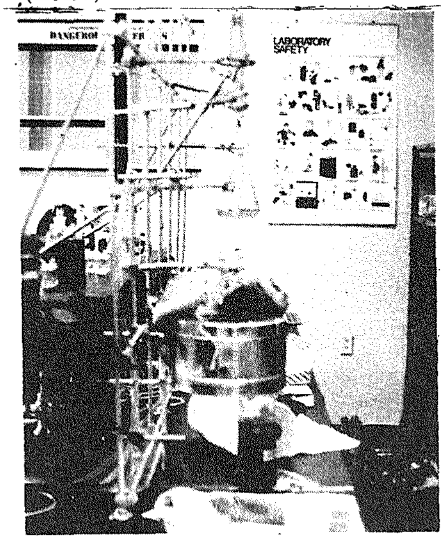
L-Effetti tal-PCP

Meta jittiehed bhala pillola jew tipjip, l-effetti jibdew wara kwarta u jistghu jdumu ghal hafna sighat jew granet. Wara kwarta li jittiehdu l-individwu jsib diffikulta jimxi u jitkellem, jithawwad u ma jkunx kapaci joqghod attent. Effetti ohra li jdumu ghal mhux anqas minn 6 sighat jinkludu: sturdament, ma jarax car imma bhala dahna u deformat; allucinazzjonijiet, delirju, depressjoni, ihossu ser imut, irid jiggieled, jiskanta, jorqod jew jintilef minn sensieh, dardir, regettar, nuqqas ta' aptit u ugieh ta' zaqq. Sintendi, minn jiehu din id-droga jkollu perikolu kbir li jkorri jekk isuq xi vettura, jew li jaqá minn xi gholi, jew jigi milqut minn xi vettura. F'certi kazi tant jithawdu li jsiru vjolenti u jittiehdu l-isptar mill-istess qraba u genituri ghax ma jkunux kapaci jikkontrollawhom. F'din il-vjolenza u konfuzzjoni hija ta' importanza il-hars fil-vojt bhal meta wiehed ikun qed johlom.

Il-pressjoni tista toghla u l-polz ihabbat mghaggel waqt li jxoqq gharaq qawwi. Jekk id-doza tkun xi ftit akbar, jew il-pazjent ikun suggett aktar minn ohrajn, jista juri sinjali ta' mard serju mentali. Bejn is-snin 1974–77 f'Washington mhux anqas minn 33 fil-mija tal-kazi fl-isptarijiet mentali kienu dovuti ghal din id-droga perikoluza. Il-genn dovut ghal PCP f'pazjenti ammessi fl-isptarijiet ta' Washington kien ghaddi l-kazi dovuti ghall-genn mill-marda mentali komuni tal-**Schizophrenia** u tal-**Alcoholismu**.

L-akbar numru kien ta rgiel bejn is-17 u 25 sena u l-genituri ta' dawn iz-zghazzagh osservaw fihom, qabel ma gie deciz li jehduhom fl-isptar ghall-kura dawn is-sintomi u sinjali:-

1. Hafna granet ta' konfuzjoni.
2. Idejat ta' persekuzzjoni.
3. Nuqqas ta' rqad minhabba tensjoni u allucinazzjonijiet u biza li xi hadd qed jippersegwithom.



Laboratorju privat li nstab fl-Amerika u li kien jipproduci illecitament PCP, LSD u methamphetamine.

Wara xi 5 tiejiem ta' kura l-pazjenti jghaddu minn dan il-perjodu ta' konfuzjoni u ghalkemm ma jkollhomx kiet u ma jibqghux vjolenti, jibdew jikkoperaw. Wara xi 10 tiejiem jibdew jirpiljaw, izda jkollhom xejra li jinsew l-ewwel granet tal-marda ricenti taghhom.

Hafna jirnexxilhom ifiequ, izda xi whud jibqghu bix-xejra li juru nuqqas serju ta' stabilità mentali.

Cohen jirraporta li meta l-PCP gie abbuzat u ripetut wasal biex nissel hsara organika fil-mohh li tikkaguna nuqqas serju ta' memorja, xi ftit tal-konfuzjoni u xi difetti fil-vista u fil-kliem.

Il-PCP huwa droga perikoluza hafna ghax jista jikkaguna mard mentali li ma jingharafx mill-marda mentali tal-*schizophrenia*. Ghalkemm din il-marda serja mentali generalment kienet dovuta wara dozi ripetuti tal-PCP gie kagunat ukoll f'xi kazi anke wara doza wahda ta' din id-droga perikoluza.

tkompli pagna 20

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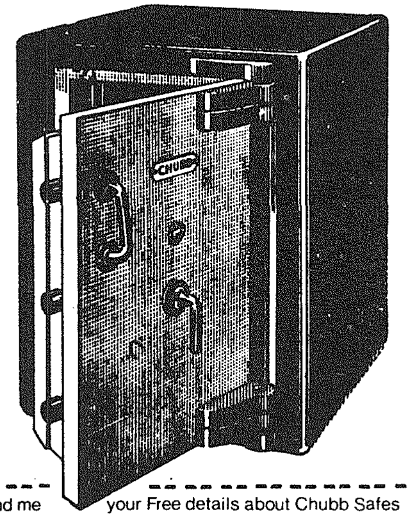

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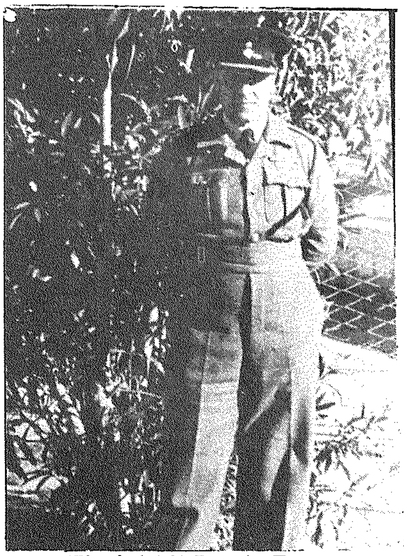
UNIFORMIJIET TAL-PULIZIJA

minn E.A.

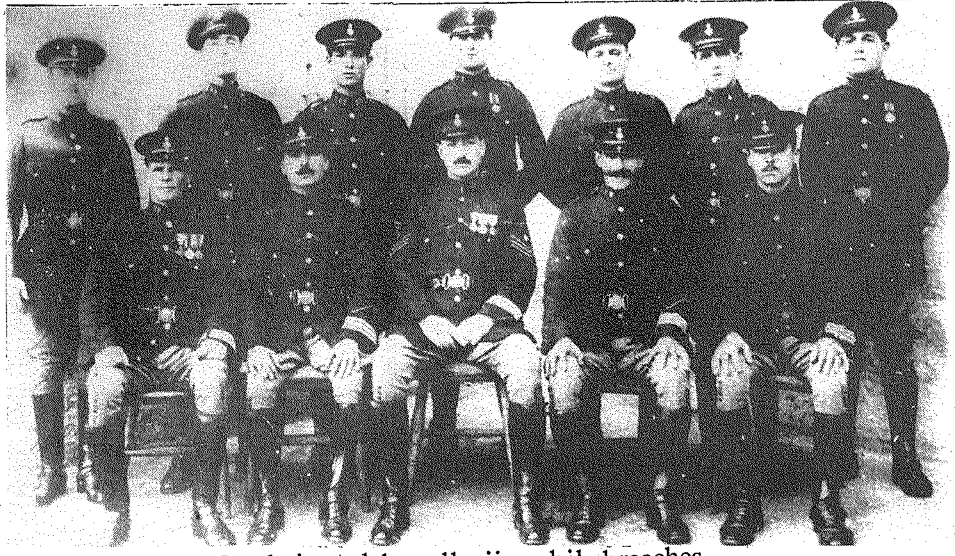
FL-GHELUQ ta' l-ewwel artikolu dwar l-uniformijiet semmejt il-gakketta bl-ghonq maghluq li kienet tintlibes mill-Ispetturi fl-imghoddi. Dan baqa' jsir sa madwar l-1920 meta l-Ispetturi, bhal fizzjali l-ohra, bdew jilbsu gakketta bl-ghonq miftugh u qmis bajda. Din il-gakketta kellha wkoll il-bwiet isfel u llum ghadha bl-istess ghamla u kull ma kien hemm huwa tibdil fil-materjal tal-gakketta u qalziet, u llum il-qmis hija ta' kulur celest.

Ta' min isemmi wkoll li minn Jannar tal-1923 il-fizzjali bdew jilbsu s-Sam Browne. Dan fil-bidu kien jintlibes f'certi okkazjonijiet bhal meta kienu jkunu xoghol il-Belt, il-Hamrun, Tas-Sliema u l-Kottonera; meta kienu jattendu l-Qorti; meta kienu jattendu ghal xi nkjesta tas-servizzi Inglizi jew meta kienu jidhru quddiem il-Kmandant ta' dawn is-servizzi (Navy, Army u Air Force). Mas-Sam Browne titwahhal ix-xabla u llum din narawha f'xi parata, izda fl-imghoddi ix-xabla kienet titwahhal mas-Sam Browne meta l-fizzjali kienu jattendu l-Qorti Kriminali; meta kienu jidhru quddiem il-Kummissarju tal-Pulizija u meta kienu jattendu ghal xi Court Martial tas-servizzi Inglizi li semmejna.

Il-Great Coat



Fizzjal bil-Battle Dress



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Uniformi tax-xitwa tal-lum

Parti ohra mill-uniformi tal-fizzjali hija l-'lanyard' li bdiet tintlibes fl-1938. F'dan iz-zmien il-fizzjali kienu jilbsu lanyard bajda li llum tintlibes mill-membri tal-kavallerija tal-Pulizija. Maz-zmien bdiet tintlibes lanyard kahla u llum, ma nafx ghala, dahlet il-lanyard sewda.

Bhala l-ahhar uniformi tax-xitwa tal-fizzjali kien hemm il-Battle Dress li kif jixhed isimha bdiet tintlibes fit-tieni gwerra dinjija u baqghet tintlibes anke wara li spiccat din il-gwerra. Il-Battle Dress tal-fizzjali kienet ta' lewn kannella car u l-gakketta kienet sal-qadd u bl-ghonq miftuh. Taht il-gakketta kienet tintlibes qmis ta' kwazi l-istess kulur tal-gakketta u ingravata sewda. Ta' min isemmi li mal-Battle dress ma kienx jitlibes is-Sam Browne, izda kienet titlibes lanyard kahla.

Nghaddu ghal uniformi ohra tax-xitwa tal-imghoddi li kien il-Great Coat. Dan kien coat ta' materjal ohxon u ta' kulur ikhal skur u kien beda jintlibes f'Malta fl-ghoxrinijiet. Jinghad li dan ma baqghax jintlibes peress li kien isahhan hafna. Coat simili kien jintlibes mill-Pulizija Ingliza. Ma' dan il-coat kien jintlibes l-elmu iswed, ukoll bhal dak Ingliz, il-leggings u ingwanti bojod u c-cinturin. Kien hemm zmenijiet meta dan il-coat kien jintlibes fuq id-diskrezzjoni tas-Suprintendent.

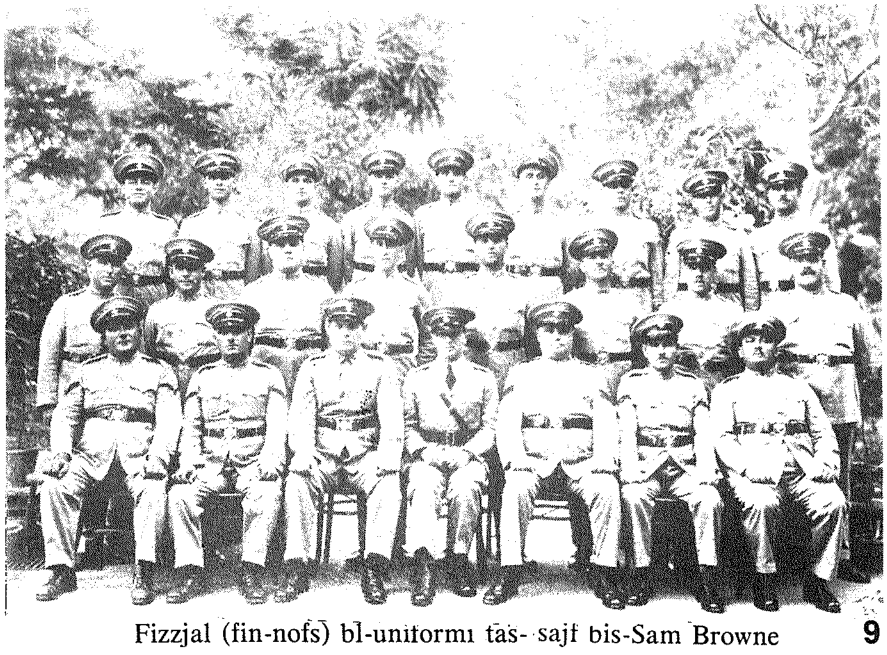
Nigu ghall-ahhar uniformi tax-xitwa li hija dik milbusa llum, jigifieri ta' qalziet u gakketta ta' kulur ikhal skur bi qmis celesti. Din l-uniformi bl-ghonq miftugh intlibset l-ewwel darba mill-pulizija fit-3 ta' Frar 1958. Sal-lum din l-uniformi ma kellha l-ebda tibdil fl-ghamla, izda f'Novembru 1967 kien hemm tibdil fil-materjal u ma baqghax jintlibes is-serge.

Uniformijiet tas-Sajf

Dwar l-uniformijiet tas-sajf tal-fizzjali, ftit hemm xi tghid ghax dawn kienu bhal dawk tal-lum, jigifieri wahda ta' qalziet u gakketta tal-khaki, bl-ghonq miftuh u bi qmis bajda. L-ohra kienet ta' qalziet u Bush shirt jew qalziet u qmis (kollox khaki). Kien jintlibes ukoll ix-shorts. It-tibdil li sar kien fil-kulur ta' l-uniformi li minn khaki ta' kulur safrani sar kulur ahdar car. Insemmu wkoll li ma' dawn l-uniformijiet kienet tintlibes il-lanyard kahla u s-Sam Browne kannella.

Inkompli f'harga' ohra.

Fizzjali bl-uniformi tax-xitwa u qmis bajda



Fizzjal (fin-nofs) bl-uniformi tas-sajf bis-Sam Browne

The Protection of Persons and Installations at Risk: The German Way — by J. Blum

PREFATORY NOTE

SOME readers may wonder why they should be offered an article on police measures against terrorist violence, seeing that this contagion has not reached the Maltese Islands so far. The author. however, has had two considerations in mind in adapting it for the professional reader in Malta.

One is simply this: police everywhere ought to be forearmed even against such contingencies as may appear remote. When they, perhaps surprisingly, come to pass, it is too late to make a start with laying plans. An example easily comes to mind.

In the early fifties quite a few German police force had neglected their Major Incident procedures, as "everyone knew" that there would be no war in the foreseeable future and that railway accidents etc. would be capably dealt with by the Fire Services and the Red Cross. Then — literally out of a clear sky — a lesson was resoundingly administered. On a Saturday morning, during the shopping rush hour, a large aircraft was observed to be losing height over the Shopping Centre of Munich. With about a minute's warning it crashed amongst the shoppers and strollers. Although the Munich Fire Brigade did highly efficient and gallant work, it was in large measure due to police action according to plan that even greater loss to life, health, property and human happiness was averted. The Munich police had kept their Major Incident procedures up to the mark, though few people then believed they would ever be needed. And what of the civilian volunteers that had been counted on? The first of them arrived, through no fault of theirs, as the last ambulances, loaded by police and firemen, left for the pre-alerted hospitals.

The other consideration in the present writer's mind was based on a desire to stimulate reflection with a view to an exchange of ideas through acquainting the reader with the answers that have been given in another European country to some questions thoughtful policemen are apt to pose.

Mention has already been made of the fact that this study has been adapted, albeit with a light hand, for the Maltese reader. In the first place some detail has been removed that would be of no interest in Malta. This refers principally to the Railway Police. Where Maltese nomenclature differs from that in use elsewhere, Maltese expressions and technical terms have been substituted. Thus, e.g., "Information Room" has given place to "Control Room". On the other hand no deliberate attempt has been made to point out similarities between Maltese and German institutions. Let the reader himself draw his comparison between the Einsatzhundertschaft in Germany and the Mobile Squad in Malta.

It is customary to end such a note with thanks to those who have been of help to the author in assembling and considering his raw material. This, however, would hardly be very sensible in the present case, since these gentlemen are extremely unlikely to be known to the readers of Il-Pulizija. Instead the present writer will express his gratitude to PC Attard, the Secretary of the Malta Police Association, who has introduced him to the journal in which the following article is to appear.

J.B.

DURING the last ten years or so the protection of persons and installations against the risks inherent in terrorist violence has been making increasing demands on police efforts and manpower in the Federal Republic of Germany(1). Analogous situations obtain, of course, elsewhere, and for this reason it may be profitable to attempt a concise statement of the situation and some steps taken to meet it(2). Along with this it could be worth while to consider a few of the consequences flowing from the measures adopted.

Looking at terrorism through police statistics, one is at once struck by the fact that many more people lose their lives through road accidents than at the hands of terrorists. Likewise, the material damage caused by the terrorist is infinitismal compared with that brought about by the larcenist or the dangerous driver. Yet there are the best of reasons for giving the fight against terrorism priority in men, means and money allotted for public security. The terrorism we know today has political motives, and these are based on a desire to subvert society and to remake the state in such a manner as to leave no place for the freedom of individual man. Were terrorism successful in initiating a movement toward that goal, an immediate sideeffect would be to interfere with the democratic legitimation of the state, thus weakening the stance of its defenders. Moreover, as experience in Germany has demonstrated, terrorist activities tend to engender in the politically and morally unstable an inclination to try conclusions with the police.

In the development of terrorist activity within Germany an escalation can be observed that presumably has not yet come to its end. To begin with there was the so-called "violence against chattels". This had the double aim of depriving the state of vital parts of its machinery (e.g. through attacks on court and police buildings by means of explosives and incendiary devices) and of tying down police on protective duty with a view to depriving them of their mobility. At a somewhat later stage appeared an intention on the part of the terrorists to aim their activities so as to produce fear and despondency amongst the general population. In the present phase this aim is being principally furthered by the murder of personalities prominent in public life. As a concomit-

ant tc this, the taking of hostages is being practised with a view to obtaining the release of terrorist prisoners. Propagandist activities by the terrorists and their supporters do not require to be gone into here, since they have little bearing on the problem of affording protection against terrorist violence.

Under these circumstances priority has had to be given to the protection of persons and installations at risk because of terrorism. This applied all the more as experience went to show that any loopholes left were soon exploited by the terrorists. The number of police engaged in these duties is variable, but an informed guess is that at least 10 per cent of the entire regular police strength (Uniform Branch and CID) are employed on them. This has, of course, caused personnel shortages in other fields of police activity. There have been times, for example, when 25 per cent of the uniform strength of the police of a state(3) were deployed on protective and anti-terrorist activities.

Although the aims of protective duties have only gradually come to be defined, it would be appropriate to state them as follows:

- continual reconnaissance regarding the persons and installations(4) to be protected.
- presence in the vicinity of the persons and installations to be protected with a view to contacting and informing those at risk, the members of their families, their neighbours etc.
- planning, preparing and executing protective measures, including, where requisite, their being rendered obvious to any potential attacker.
- a "trip wire function" with the object of recognising incipient terrorist activity in due time so as to enable counter-measures to be set in train, if necessary, after having alerted reinforcements.
- collecting, collating and applying the experience gained.

He who attempts to protect everything ends up by protecting nothing. Hence a careful selection of the objects of protective measures is imperative. Previously Police Service Regulations had contained guidelines on the principles to be applied in making such selections. This, however, is no longer the case, and this change is no doubt to be welcomed in the interests of operational flexibility.

The making of such choices together with the grading of risks and of protective measures (of which more will be said later) is in Germany a matter of the Ministries of the Interior of the several states on the suggestion of police bodies. In coming to their decisions Ministers also have the help of the federal and state Security Services.

Risks and measures of protection in terrorism-related policing can be, and in point of fact are, standardised, as situations tend to repeat themselves in essentials. This enables a great deal of verbiage in operation orders and radio communication to be dispensed with and allows such matters to be easily treated within the framework of training programmes. It goes, however, without saying, that at times the temptation to try and follow a pattern rather than shape one must be resisted.

The gradings used in respect of risks and protective measures need not be reproduced here in their entirety, but giving one or two examples of them may illustrate what is meant. Risks, e.g., are graded thus:

Risk Grade 1	Subject considerably imperilled; attack likely.
Risk Grade 2	Subject imperilled; possibility of attack not to be excluded.
Risk Grade 3	Peril to subject not to be excluded.

Similarly there is a grading of protective measures (from 1 to 6).

Security gradings (*Sicherheitsstufe*), utilised on the occasion of state visits and like events, follow a different pattern that takes account of the likelihood of potential disturbances of public order through a mass concentration of interested spectators with no criminal intent. In order to prevent any confusion between risk gradings and security gradings, the former as well as protective measures are denoted by Arabic numerals, while security gradings are expressed in Roman numerals.

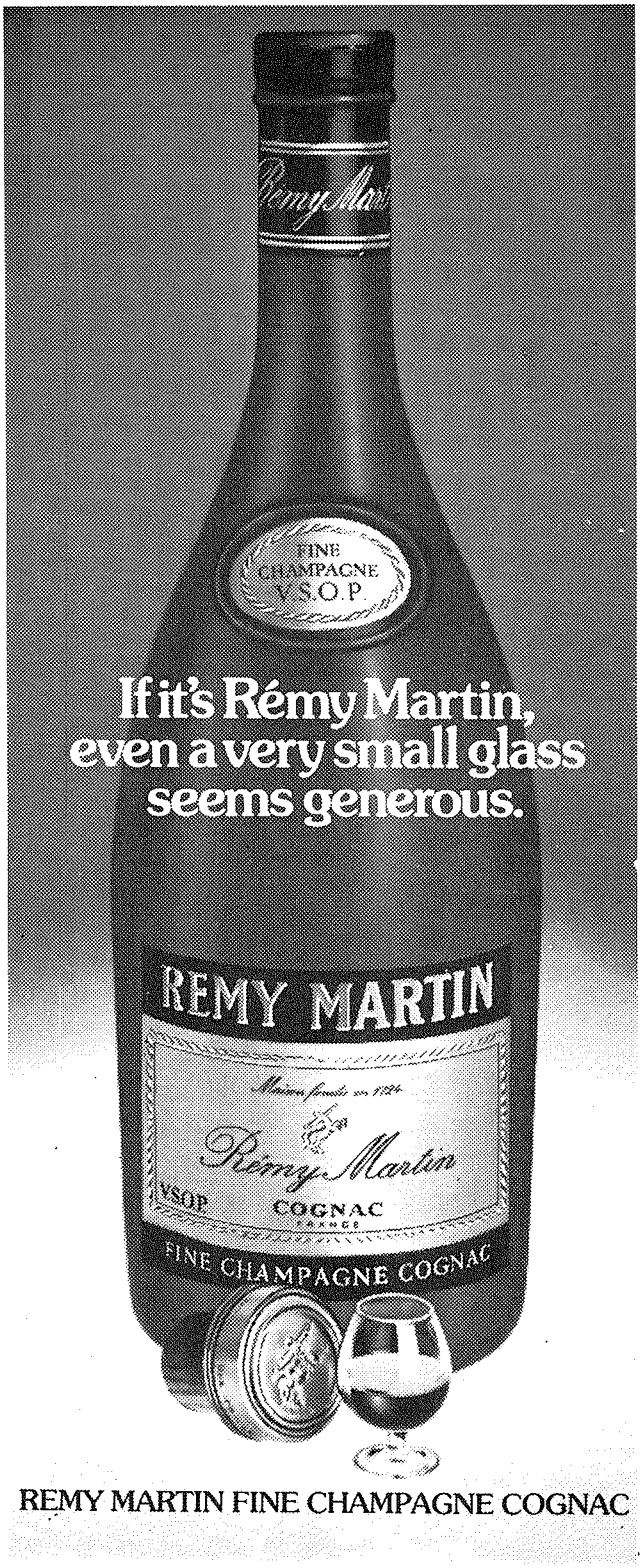
The proof of the pudding is in the eating: terrorist successes in Germany are on the decrease, both numerically and in their effect on public life(5). This may well go to show that the system evolved has its points. Apart from the high—but apparently unavoidable—cost of the measures taken in manpower and money, there is, however, another difficulty it would be unwise to lose sight of.

If the police were able to induce persons at risk to conduct themselves in a manner calculated to diminish the chances of murderous attack on them, this would make their protection a much easier task. Yet it might set in train profound changes in interpersonal relationships that would be apt to make the lives of those protected and others less worth living. This can be illustrated by a fairly recent happening. On information being received that a very senior officer in the Federal Ministry of Justice was in immediate peril from terrorists, he was put in Risk Grade 1, and a senior police officer at once went to see him so as to inform him and to concert measures for his protection. In the course of the ensuing conversation the police officer was at pains to point out that the danger of attack would be greatly increased if the Ministry of Justice officer continued to deliver his customary lectures at a university. Half jokingly, reference was made to the armoured glass cabin, famous from the trial of the mass murderer, Eichmann, in Jerusalem, that would to have be imported so as to afford a modicum of protection to one who unfailingly put in an appearance at a time and in a place known in advance and well publicised. After very brief consideration he decided to abide by his academic activities. It was obvious that he preferred the unhampered contact with the undergraduates to enhanced protection with its attendant demonstration of vulnerability. It would perhaps not be very easy to find fault with this attitude of a public servant. Indeed, the fabric of society cannot be meaningfully protected by means apt to damage it.

Footnotes

1 As readers will be aware, Germany is divided into the Federal Republic of Germany, a member state of NATO and the European Community, and the misnamed German Democratic Republic, a member state of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and COMECON. In order to avoid any tedious repetition, "Germany" and "German" are used of the Federal Republic in this article.

2 For fuller detail and some historical background cf. the author's *POS — Der polizeiliche Schutz gefährdeter Personen und Anlagen*, Hilden, 1978.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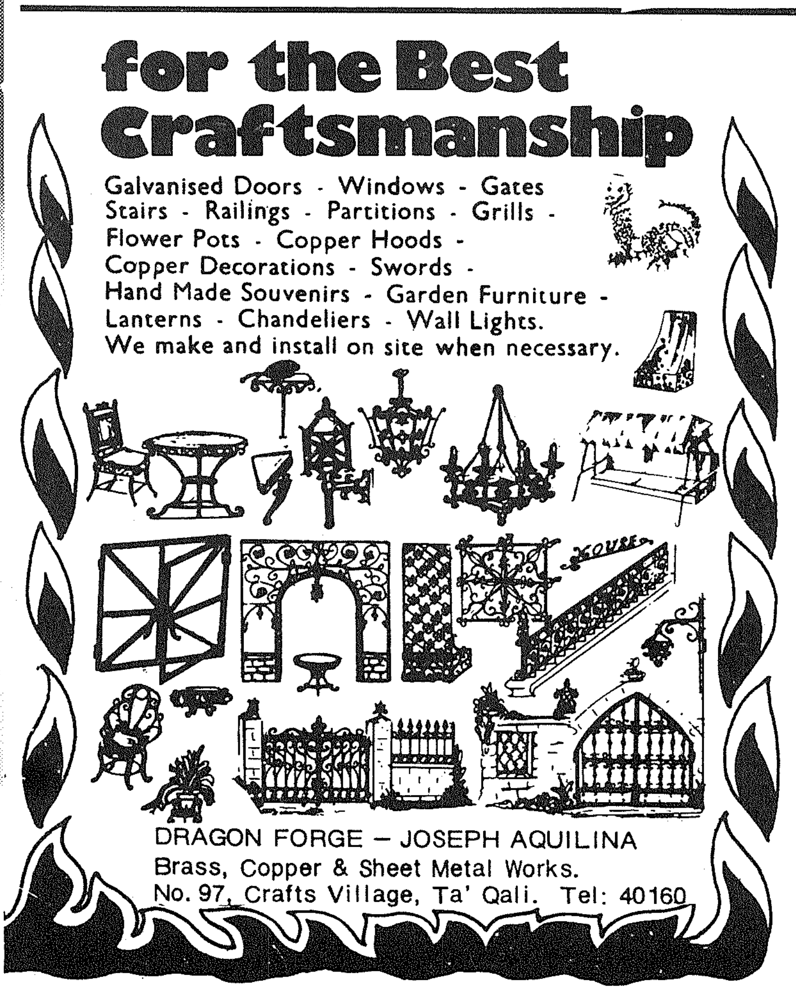
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GOALS & OBJECTIVES OF PRISON DEPT.

by R.C. Theuma, Director of Prisons

THE principal aim of the Prions Department is protection of the public from crime.

There are three different ways in which the Prisons Department may do this. The first is deterrence of the potential criminal through fear of sentences carried out by Prisons. The second is physical separation of the lawbreaker from the public at large. The third is rehabilitation of the persons under sentence so as to decrease the chance of further criminal acts.

Other goals, such as punishment or vengeance, may satisfy some, but are not a proper part of our operational endeavour. They offer no public protection.

With regard to these three ways in which the department may help to reduce crime, the following principles are held to apply.

Deterrance

While it has truly been said that more people are law-abiding from respect for the law than from fear of it, if there were no prisons or jails, some individuals would do unlimited harm in the community.

Therefore, this function of penal institutions cannot be ignored, but it should not be overestimated. Even people who have been in prison and know they can be caught are sometimes not deterred. Few persons committing crimes expect to be caught; others lack self-control and do not consider their future. Further there is no evidence that long sentences deter more than short ones. Therefore, to attempt to control crime by the effect of ever longer prison terms won't succeed, as both logic and history prove. Deterrence can probably be made more powerful only by increasing the certainty of arrest, a police function.

Separation of the Lawbreaker From the Public

Prisons are generally effective in achieving this aim. We do less well than we should, however, in determining which offenders are dangerous and require continued isolation from society and which do not.

Isolation affords relatively sure short-term protection to society.

Such protection must be balanced against the negative effects of long terms on prisoners, and against the cost of long terms. Almost all prisoners will get out eventually, and the sort of person a man has become may carry more weight for protecting Society than the time of his release.

Some of the negative features of prison must remain as necessary evils, but conditions which can be made more normal should be. The fact that prisoners were so completely isolated in the past permitted and encouraged practices which are now being questioned and changed. Finally, it is important that the system provide a good range of isolation and security and that people be classified properly as to their security needs. Human beings in our society should be subjected to no more restrictive restraint than necessary.

Rehabilitation

While we tend to think of rehabilitation as coming only from particular programmes such as schools or counselling, this is not true. It is the total prison and community experience which makes its impact. What happens to a man in the cell block, for example, may do more to change him for better or worse than what happens to him in the classroom or counselor's office. It is how a person is treated in general which matter most.

It is also a mistake to think that 'rehabilitation' is something that can either be given to or forced upon anyone. People can really change only themselves; they are responsible for their own acts and their own futures. Our job is to provide as much opportunity as we can for change to occur. But it is the individual who will himself make or fail to make the change, and we must recognize and even insist on his bearing and responsibility. There is a strong tendency for institutions to make people dependent, to create mindless conformity, and to neither require nor allow the learning of anything important. We must work against this tendency, since it takes away the responsiblity which is the basic for true change. In general, rehabilitative goals will be better met in the community than in prison, but this fact still hasn't been put fully into practice.

Conditions and Limits

The public not only asks that we meet our basic goal but insists that we do so humanely, economically and justly.

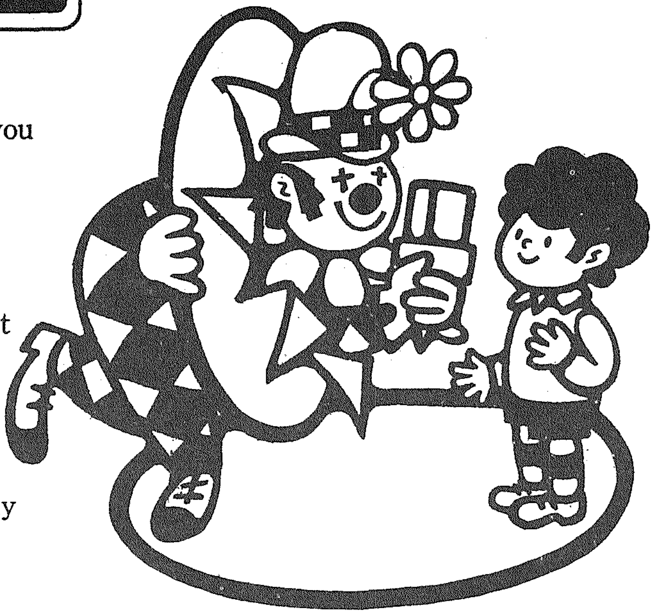
Treating people humanely is not merely or even mainly a matter of kindness. It is a matter of recognising individual human worthy and in a prison setting this requires creating conditions of safety and security. The greatest danger and threat to individual well being in an institution has proved to come from a minority of prisoners who are predatory or violent. This must be controlled on humane grounds so that positive programmes can have an effect, which they cannot have if fear and disorders prevail.

But institutional security cannot be imposed by controls and punishments alone. When the attempt has been made to do that, it has failed. There is no end to the escalation that results from increasing pressures, and finally, everyone loses. History has taught that lesson often; but perhaps because of natural tendency to "fight fire with fire" or because it is a difficult and constantly wearing task to work through problems positively and individually, rather than by blanket repressions, it is a lesson which is hard to convey and one to which we must expect to give continued dedication and effect.

Economy is not simply a matter of cutting expenditures. Some savings, such as those from operating very large prisons, have great social cost and are poor bargains. True economy comes from the results. Therefore, we must better evaluate what we do and be prepared to depart from traditions. We know what we are spending, but not much about what we are buying, and we must

continued on page 20

Lyons Maid



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FTIT TAGHRIF DWAR IL-PULIZIJA T'TAS-SLIEMA

Winston Lawrence Zammit B.A.(Hons), M.A.

L-EWWEL taghrif li rnexxili nsib dwar il-korp tal-pulizija f'tas-Sliema kien fic-censiment ta' l-1861. Dak iz-zmien il-korp tal-pulizija kien maqsum f'zewg frieghi li kienu "The Interior Police Force" (ta' l-art) u "The Marine Police Force" (tal-bahar). Mic-censiment nafu li f'dik is-sena f'tas-Sliema kien hemm stazzjonati 4 membri tal-pulizija ta' l-art u 2 membri tal-pulizija tal-bahar(1).

L-GHASES

Minn gazzetta lokali ta' l-1869, nafu li l-pulizija tal-bahar kellhom ghassa x-xatt(2). Din l-ghassa jidher li giet zgumbrata bejn l-ahhar ta' l-1881 u l-bidu ta' l-1882, ghax kien hemm il-hsieb li tinbena ghassa ohra(3). Il-post fejn kellha tinbena l-ghassa l-gdida kien il-kawza ta' xi korrespondenza f'xi gazzetti lokali(4), izda fl-ahhar il-gvern iddecieda li jibniha x-xatt stess quddiem pjazza Sant' Anna, u dan jidher li gara, ghaliex il-Gvern ma riedx jonfoq £300 biex jixtri tlieta mill-banjijiet li kien hemm u jibni l-ghassa minflokhom(5). Ix-xoghol kien diga nbeda f'Marzu 1882, u jidher li kien lest sa Gunju ghax fis-16 ta' l-istess xahar il-Gvernatur Sir Arthur Borton ghamel zjara lil-ghassa l-gdida(6).

Il-pulizija ta' l-art kellhom l-ghassa taghhom fi "Strada Reale", u nsibu li ghall-kumdita tal-pubbliku minn Jannar ta' l-1882, beda jsir il-bejgh tal-bolli mill-istess ghassa(7). Fl-istess sena nsibu wkoll li l-pulizija kienet tiehu hsieb it-tqassim ta' certi gazzetti f'tas-Sliema(8).

Fl-1899 insibu li l-ghassa pulizija kienet tinsab fi Triq Santa Marija(9) u baqghet hemm sa l-1910 meta giet trasferita f'dar kbira li tinsab fi Triq il-Princep ta' Wales (illum Manwel Dimech) kantuniera ma Triq Ridolfu fejn ghada tinsab sa llum(10).

IL-MEXXEJJA TAL-PULIZIJA

Minn xi gazzetti lokali tal-perijodu 1874-1899 irnexxili nigbor l-ismijiet ta' xi Surgenti Magguri, Sotto spetturi u spetturi li kienu jservu f'tas-Sliema f'dak iz-zmien, u ghalkemm il-gazzetti ma jispecifikawx, jidher li dawn l-ufficcjali lkoll kellhom x'jaqsmu mal-pulizija ta' l-art.

Fl-1874 f'tas-Sliema kien hemm stazzjonat is-Sotto Spettur Camilleri(11). Izda minkejja l-fatt li kien hemm dan l-ufficjal iservi f'tas-Sliema, xorta wahda n-nies ta' tas-Sliema u San giljan kienu obbligati li jmorru fl-ghassa ta' B'Kara biex jirregistraw it-twelid, zwigijiet u mwiet(12).

Fl-1880 nsibu bhala sotto-spettur f'tas-Sliema lis-Sur Gabaretta, izda dan f'Dicembru ta' l-istess sena gie trasferit ghall-Imdina, u minfloku f'tas-Sliema gie s-Sotto-Spettur Giovanni Farrugia(13).

F'Jannar 1882, gie bhala Agent Spettur f'tas-Sliema l-Prokuratur Legali Gustav Sciortino(14). Dan l-ufficjal ftit wara li gie tas-Sliema ta ordni lill-pulizija biex ma jibqghux iqassmu l-gazzetti "Il Corriere Mercantile Maltese" u "Il Risorgimento" lill-abbonati. Izda saret protesta lill-wiehed mill-ufficjali gholjin tal-korp u din l-ordni tnehhiet(15). Izda f'Gunju ta' l-istess sena s-Sur Sciortino rrizenja mill-korp(16) u wara t-tluq tieghu jidher li d-direzzjoni tal-korp f'tas-Sliema giet fdata f'idejn is-Surgent Maggur Nikol Mamo li gie mfahhar f'wahda mill-gazzetti lokali ghal mod li bih kien jaqdi dmiru(17). Sentejn wara (1884 niltaqghu ma l-isem tas-Surgent Maggur Antonio Azzopardi(18).

F'Lulju ta' l-1887, gie mahtur bhala spettur f'tas-Sliema s-Sur Doublet(19), izda f'Awissu tas-sena ta' wara dan gie trasferit ghall-belt u minnfloku f'tas-Sliema gie s-Sur Busuttil, li qabel kien il-Mosta(20). Fl-istess zmien, is-serq f'tas-Sliema jidher li kien kiber u biex taqghad in-numru ta' pulizija gie wkoll imnaqqas(21). Incident li gara fl-1890, qajjem ftit ta' sensazzjoni meta zewg [illegible] ma tantx jidher li kellhom kondotta sabiha, harbu minn idejn il-pulizija. Wara dan l-incident gie bhala spettur f'tas-Sliema s-Sur Gatt, u gazzetta lokali li tat l-ahbar tal-hatra tieghu qalet hekk "The post is no sinecure and requires high intelligence and tact, Sliema abounding with characters of all sorts who congregate on the Marina" (22). Izda s-Sur Gatt ma tantx dam f'tas-Sliema, ghax fis-sena ta' wara mar bl-istess grad fl-Egittu, u minfloku f'tas-Sliema gie s-Sur Scalpello(23).

F'Mejju ta' l-1892 nsibu bhala spettur f'tas-Sliema lis-Sur Fransisk Agius, u skond gazzetta lokali s-Slimizi kienu kuntenti hafna bih(24). Minn seduta tal-Kunsill tal-Gvern ta' l-1894, nafu li l-ordni kienet mizmuma sewwa mill-pulizija f'tas-Sliema, u l-Kunsilier Onorevoli Pawlu Sammut, li ddeskriva lis-Sur Agius bhala "the right man in the right place"(25). Is-Sur Agius baqa' f'tas-Sliema sa l-ahhar ta' l-1898, meta gie trasferit ghall-belt u minnfloku gie tas-Sliema s-Sur Gann Vassallo(26). Ir-rispett li kien igawdi s-Sur Agius fost is-Slimizi narawh mill-fatt li fl-okkazzjoni tat-tluq tieghu minn tas-Sliema, is-socjeta "Circolo Sliema" taw pranzu ad-unur tieghu(27).

(1) Census of the Islands of Malta, Gozo and Comino taken on 31.x.1861 (Malta, 1863), p. 24.
(2) La Croce di Malta, 28-V-1869.
(3) L'A(MICO) D(AL) P(OPOLO) 25-XI-1881, L'Ordine 11-1-1882.
(4(C(orriere) M(ercantile) M(altese), 20-III-1882, 21-III-1882.
(5) *ibid.*, 31-III-1882.
(6) *ibid.*, 31-III-1882, 17-VI-1882.
(7) *The Malta Standard* 11-I-1882.
(8) C.M.M. 14-IV-1882.
(9) M(alta) G(ovt.) G(azzette), 7-VIII-1899.
(10) *The Malta Herald*, 23-VI-1910.
(11) *La Croce di Malta*, 5-VIII-1874.
(12) *La Fenice*, 24VIII-1875.
(13) A.D.P. 27-VII-1880, Fede ed ???? 27-XII-1880.
(14) C.M.M. 26-I-1882.
(15) *ibid.*, 4-IV-1882.
(16) A.D.P. 20-VI-1882.
(17) C.M.M. 29-VIII-1882.
(18) Malta, 18-VI-1884
(19) *The Malta Standard*, 14VII-1887.
(20) *Il Risorgimento*, 2-VIII-1888.
(21) *The Malta Standard*, 14XII-1888.
(22) *ibid.*, 17-X-1890.
(23) *L'Ordine*, 20-X-1894 *Il Risorgimento*, 20-X-1891.
(24) *Il Risorgimento*, 17-V-1892.
(25) *The Malta Standard*, 30-XI-1894
(26) *Il Portafoglio Maltese*, 5-I-1899.
(27) *La Gazzetta di Malta*, C.M.M. 2-I-1899.

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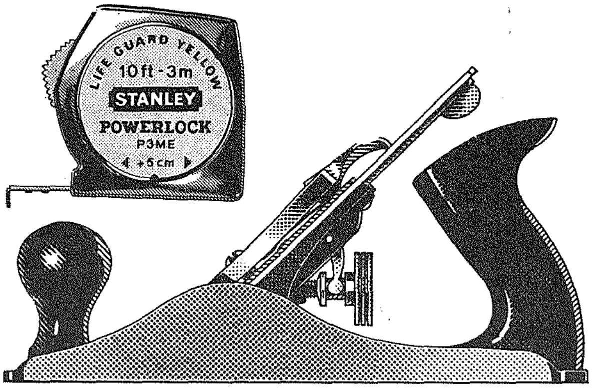

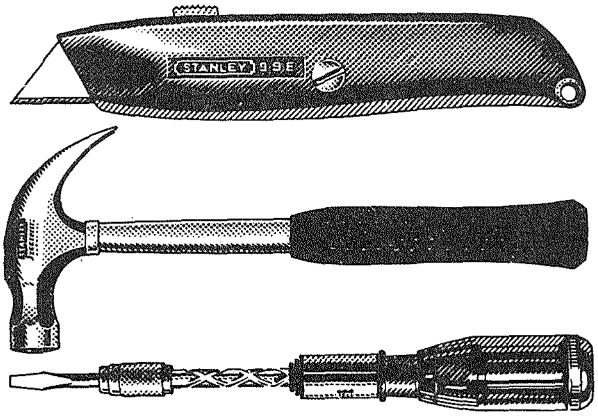

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POLICE AND THE PUBLIC PART 3

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Meeting the Public

A policeman's duty is to regulate the conduct of and minister to the needs of people of all works of life. The rich and the poor, the old and the young, the firm and the infirm, the learned and the illiterate are equally entitled to the protection of the law. The public contacts of policemen are principally with persons who, at the time, are under stress of excitement. They are citizens who, in trouble or difficulty, turn to the policeman for assistance and protection. Their problems are most important to them, though they may seem insignificant to the policeman who is accustomed to deal daily with sordid and distressing situations. It is imperative that matters of such vital personal importance be approached by understanding, compassion, and magnanimity.

Personal Conduct

The relationship between individuals are affected by the impact of their personalities one upon the other. Every characteristic in the personality of one person becomes an important factor in the reaction or behaviour of the other. A polceman may develop a favourable personality if he recognises and cultivates the characteristics or traits that are known to produce favourable reactions in others and suppresses the ones that are responsible for unfavourable reactions. The development of personality, however, involves a sincere acceptance of the fact that, in order to make the proper adjustments and corrections, the policeman must institute disciplinary checks. It is imperative that he develop good habits and eliminate bad habits.

Importance of Good Habits

Habits of politeness are formed in the everyday life of the policeman. These habits may stem from the practice of courtesy in the home as evoked by parental discipline. But among fellow workers courtesy is an official subject; it is compelled by disciplinary measures provided for in the regulations of the organisation. The finest example of official courtesy is found in military organisations where exacting codes of official conduct are enforced by disciplinary authority.

Before policemen can fully appreciate the rights and privileges of citizens, they must first have learned to respect the rights and privileges of their comrades. They will not recognise the importance of their fellow citizens until they have formed the habit of being considerate of their colleagues. If policemen cannot subscribe to the rules of propriety in the intimate relationships with their comrades, then they have not captured the spirit of amenity and cannot sincerely practice courtesy in the less intimate relationships with the public.

Is Courtesy a Sign of Weakness?

Numerous contacts with antisocial persons are likely to cause policemen to assume a veneer of hardness. They often entertain an erroneous belief that courteous treatment of law violators is an indication of weakness, of cringing, or of servility. They will say that criminals are not entitled to the treatment accorded gentlemen. Property in the treatment of law breakers in no way indicates weakness. Policemen may be firm and exacting in the enforcement of the law; they may be strict and relentless in their relationships with the offenders that come under their control yet remain helpful and gentlemanly in their bearing. The fact that a criminal, by reason of his depravity or because of his antisocial habits, has not earned the respect of his fellow man has no bearing upon the conduct of the policeman with whom he is brought into contact. When officers of the law resort to ungentlemanly treatment of criminals, they do not alter the status of the criminals in the least. They only lower their own social status to the same level occupied by criminals.

Acts of courtesy are disciplinary reminders of the importance of helpful conduct and are important measures in the development of personality. Courtesy is the essence of good manners. It is a manifestation of sportsmanship, and an exposition of gentility and culture. The rules of etiquette that prescribe the common acts of courtesy were established by years of custom and usage, and their performance is a public acknowledgement of understanding and of a sincere acceptance of the rules of gentlemanly demeanor. Strict adherence to the standards of proper behaviour curbs undesirable characteristics, thus breaking up and destroying bad habits; at the same time, it strengthens the influence of the favourable characteristics of personality.

Use of Authority

Citizens look upon policemen as representatives of the authority of law. It is obvious therefore that the influence of policemen over citizens is increased by reason of the authority they represent. People under stress or under the influence of excitement are more susceptible to the influence of external stimuli than they would be under normal circumstances. They are likely to be more readily influenced by the actions of those with whom they come into contact. Policemen must be very careful that the influence of their authority does not become oppressive in their relationship with the public, particularly in situations of stress and excitement.

Being courteous involves much more than friendliness. To appreciate and to sincerely and habitually perform acts of courtesy requires cultivation of appearance, voice, manner, intelligence, humour, temperament, and unselfishness. All of these factors comingle in the production of a gentleman is not a part-time occupation, neither are there varying graudations of politeness in human relationships. One cannot be a gentleman in public and a cad in private; neither can one be a gentleman for a part of the time or only under certain circumstances or only with certain persons.

Courtesy must spring from the heart; it must originate in a sincere desire to be right, to be respected and honoured. Sincere courtesy requires one to be friendly without becoming familiar, dignified without being aloof; compassionate but firm and earnestly interested without being over-solicitous. Policemen must continually practice courtesy; they must make no exceptions. Disagreeable duties must be performed willingly and unpleasant orders obeyed cheerfully. Flares of temper, sarcasm, and periods of moodiness have no place in the conduct of a good police officer.

continued on page 19

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Harsu lura lejn l-istagun 1979/80

Fi tmiem ta' stagun sportiv iehor, tajjeb li naghtu harsa lura lejn l-attivitajiet sportivi li hadu sehem fihom il-membri taghna.

1. Football

Bhas-soltu, t-team tal-football taghna ha sehem fil-kompetizzjoni organizzata mil-Ministeru ta' l-Isports ghal teams tad-Dipartimenti tal-Gvern u Korpi Para-Statali. It-team taghna kien fi grupp A mat-teams tal-P.W.D. (South). Dwana Finanzi, Ene-Malta, Mid-Med Bank u Central Bank. L-uniku telfa li garrab it-team taghna f'dan il-grupp kienet kontra l-P.W.D. (South) 0-1, li rebhu l-grupp bit-team taghna jispicca t-tieni.

B'hekk, it-team taghna, flimkien mal-PWD (South) ghadda ghat-tieni fazi, flimkiem ma sitt teams ohra li kkwalifikaw mill gruppi l-ohra.

Fit-tieni fazi, it-team taghna gie mat-Teams tal-Water Works, Drydocks u Malta Shipbuilding. Din it-tieni fazi ma kienet xejn felici ghat-team taghna li tilef il-loghbiet kollha, kontra kull mistenni. Hawn deher li l-waqfien ta madwar xahrejn mill-attivitajiet kien ta' dannu kbir ghal players taghna li ma baqghux fl-ahjar kundizzjoni fizika.

Fil-final spiccaw it-teams tad-Drydocks u P.W.D. (South). Sincerament inhoss li kont nistenna wisq aktar mill players taghna fit-tieni fazi tal-kompetizzjoni u dak li taw f'din il-fazi hallieni disappuntat ghall-ahhar.

Wara l-ewwel fazi tal-kompetizzjoni, it-team taghna ghamel mawra go l-Ingilterra fejn laghab loghba ta' hbiberija kontra t-team ta' Walton Town FC. Din kienet loghba ta' ritorn u ghal dik li kienet saret f'Malta nhar l-10 ta' Frar 1980, li kienet spiccat fi draw ta' 0-0. Ghalkemm tlifna din il-loghba gewwa Walton bl-iskor ta' 1-3, it-team taghna ta wirja tajba hafna. It-team taghna ha wkoll parti fit-tournament internazzjonali tal-Militar li fih hadu sehem it-teams ta' l-Iraq, Algeria, Italia, Libya, Kuwait, kif ukoll it-Task Force. Ma kienetx l-ideja tieghi li t-team taghna jiehu parti f'tournament ta dan il-livell minghajr preparament adekwat. Infatti, konna nafu bil-participazzjoni taghna 3 ijiem biss qabel beda t-tournament.

Kont urejt lill-organizzaturi li ghalmenu missu gie prezentat team Malti wiehed maghzul mill Armata, Task Force u Pulizija, bl-ahjar element maghqud f'team wiehed. Meta dan ma sarx, xtaqt ninkludi zewg 'guest players' biex insahhu t-team taghna. Anke f'dan sibt diffikultajiet biex spiccajna biex inzilna nilghabu b'team mhux ittrenjat u b'moral baxx hafna, bir-rizultat li tlifna kontra l-Iraq, Algerija u Libya bi skors kbar. Din kienet esperjenza kera li zgur ma nkunx fiha darb' ohra.

2. Basketball

It-team taghna tal-Basketball kellu stagun tajjeb fit-Tielet Divizjoni tal-league Malti. Spiccajna fost l-ewwel erba' teams u b'hekk hadna sehem fic-Championship Pool. Sfortunatament, bhal fil-kaz tal-football, bejn l-ewwel u t-tieni fazi l-attivitajiet waqfu u kellna nidhlu ghat-tieni fazi minghajr il-preparament mehtieg u b'hekk tlifna l-loghbiet li kellna, ghalkemm bi 'scors' ferm rispettabbli. Ta' min ifakkar ukoll fir-rebha li t-team taghna kellu fin-Knock Out kontra t-team ta' Legrand.

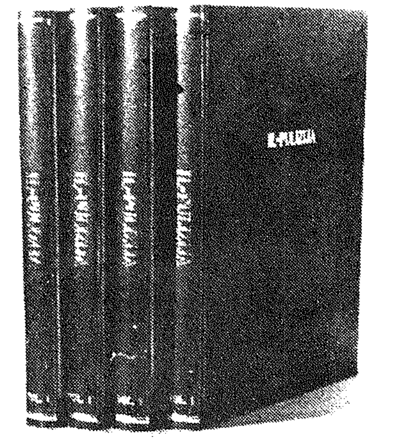
Inhoss li kieku bqajna attivi, stajna nkunu wiehed mit-teams promossi fit-tieni divizjoni.

3. Chess u Draughts

Kellna wkoll participazzjoni minn membri taghna f'kompetizzjonijiet tac-Chess u Draughts organizzati mill-Ministeru ta' l-Isports.

Ghalkemm ma spiccajniex minn ta' quddiem, tajna sehem ferm utili u kellna wkoll is-sodisfazzjon li t-team taghna tac-Chess jigi ppremjat bi trofew ghall imgieba sportiva tieghu.

Bhala konkluzjoni irrid nuri l-fehma tieghi dwar il partecipazzjoni tal-membri taghna f'attivitajiet sportivi. Huwa inutili li nibdew u ma nkomplux. Jew nidhlu ghall impenji sewwa u bl-ahjar facilitajiet, jew ma niehdu sehem xejn. X'sodisfazzjoni hemm meta, wara daqstant sagrificcji biex tarma teams f'kompetizzjonijiet sportivi, tispicca biex ma tkunx tista zzomm il-pass ma l-avversarji? Veru li ghandna il problemi tax-xoghol. Ghalhekk jekk ma nistghux nibdew u nkomplu, ahjar ma nibdew xejn.



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continued from page 17

Police officers must be exceptionally careful not to say or do anything that might be construed as critical or disparaging of any race, creed, or class of people. They must avoid abruptness in answering queries, and they must particularly refrain from harsh or insolent language whether on duty or off duty.

Departmental rules and regulations cannot anticipate all situations that might arise involving courteous behaviour. Policemen frequently find many occasions where they are compelled to go beyond the limitations of the rule in their determinations of the courteous courses to follow.

end of article

MUTUAL HELP ASSOCIATION

Il-kontribuzzjonijiet tal-M.H.A. kienu ghall-familiji ta' l-imsemmija ex-membri tal-Korp:-

ex-Surgent 616 Joseph Camilleri

ex-Kuntistabbli 611 Nazzareno Borg

ex-Kuntisbbli 44 George Byers

ex-Kuntistabbli 153 C. Borg

Tkompli minn pagna 5.

Drogi ohra li jixbhu l-PCP

L-isem kimiku tal-PCP huwa 1-(1-phenylcyclohexyl) piperidine hydrochloride u l-grupp kimiku ta' din id-droga huwa maghruf bhala cyclohexvlamines. Drogi ohra li jixbhu lil-PCP u li jnisslu l-istess hsarat u mard mentali huma:-

1. TPCP jew TCP=(1-2-thienyl-cyclohexyl) piperidine.
2. PCE=N-ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamini
3. PHP; PCPy=1-(1-phenyl-cyclohexyl) pyrrolidine.

Ma jezisti ebda dubju li dawn l-erba drogi li semmejna huma drogi perikoluzi u li ser ikunu inkluzi fix-Schedule 1 tad-Drugs Control Regulations 1976 — li jinkludu d-drogi projbiti u ristretti.

Dawn id-drogi qatt ma jintuzaw mit-tobba u l-uzu taghhom huwa dejjem marbut mal-abbuz b'perikolu serjissimu ghas-sahha fizika u mentali ta' min jehodhom. Nies li jiehdu dawn id-drogi u juru sinjali ta' intossikament jenhtiegu kura ghaqlija f'isptar taht il-harsien ta' specjaliisti.

Ftit Pariri

Minn din l-istorja naraw li anke l-ghorrief jitghallmu mill-izbalji li jaghmlu. Meta tfacca l-PCP ir-reklami u t-tobba hasbu li nstabet droga meraviljuza kontra l-ugigh superjuri ghall-drogi ohra, aktar perikoluzi. Biz-zmien instab li l-PCP u drogi li jixbhuha huma perikoluzi daqs l-LSD u lanqas m'huma tajbin ghall-annimali. F'Malta l-abbuz ta' dawn id-drogi ma jezistix.

Meta t-tobba u specjalisti li jghaddu hajjithom jistudjaw u jesperimentaw jammettu li kellhom hafna x'jitallmu mill-esperjenza u mill-isbalji — kemm inkunu verament boloh jekk ma noqghodux ghall-pariri ta' min jifhem aktar minnha u ta' dawk li zgur m'ghandhomx interess iehor ghajr li jghallmuna nibzghu ghall aqwa gid li ghandna — sahhitna.

Id-drogi li jinhadmu f'laboratorji privati u mohbija huma dejjem perikoluzi.

Il-bniedem huwa intelligenti u ghandu, sa fejn huwa possibli jkun it-tabib tieghu n-nifsu. Hadu daqshekk ma jista jiggudika kemm taqbel jew ma taqbilx mieghek certa medicina. Izda dawn id-drogi perikoluzi ma jistawx u m'ghandhomx lok ta' prova meta l-esperti kollha tad-dinja jikkundannawhom minghajr ebda riservi.

Contd. from page 13.

try to determine that. Until we do we will be prey to the host of simple but disastrous solutions proposed at a distance by various vested interests. We know that the answer to doing a better job will not be simple, and it may be expensive, but we must be able to justify the expense.

Justice and equity are mandatory in all areas of practice. Treating people equitably is not the same as regimentation, which is negative. There are really three related conditions which must exist:

1. Persons must not be discriminated against on any racial or ethnic basis.
2. Actions which affects people's Welfare must be taken on a rational, objective, and non-arbitrary basis.
3. Due process must be given so far as possible in imposing penalties and controls so that people are protected from abuse of power.

For convenience and because of lack of resources, our Prisons have often in the past dealt with people en masse arbitrarily.

The Courts are ruling against such practices, on grounds of justice and human rights. But in our Prisons there is a further reason for change; so long as we deal with people arbitrarily we cannot expect our rehabilitation programmes to work, or people to begin to respect the rights of others, if their own lives and concerns are treated as unimportant and subject to unexplained and arbitrary decisions.

To change these practices, as is now occuring, makes great demands upon all concerned. But the job we are charged with requires it.

Paper prepared for *Crime and the Criminal*. Seminar for Police Gazetted Officers on Saturday 7th June 1980, between 0900 and 1515 hrs at the Cultural Centre, Floriana.