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POLICE AGENCIES, REPORT ON
(NO DATE)
(1943-1947?)

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" POLICE AGENCIES
REPORT ON "

POLICE / POLICIA

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The attached copies of the draft of the Police report are submitted for consideration.

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E. J. Dye, Colonel.

Report Ready Mr. Greene of American

Embassy. 20/1.

MC

Mr. Hanky Br. Embassy Landed early

31/1.

MC.

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Dr. P. S. Dye

Returned Mr. Langley

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Compton

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Division

R E P O R T

OM

ITALIAN POLICE AGENCIES

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785016

OM

ACTIVITIES

POLICE

ITALIAN

Confidential

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Division
AFC 794

REPORT ON POLICE AGENCIES

In accordance with the Chief Commissioner's *report and* direction the following observations on the working of the Italian Police system are submitted for consideration.

The ~~observations~~ *report has* been compiled from the knowledge gained by Public Safety Officers during their duties in Italy during the past three years. The Italian Police authorities have not been approached and the report is therefore not in *and the statistical data must not be wholly accurate.* detailed form ~~and~~ *the* recommendations made are

~~discussed~~ set out on broad lines.

Part I

CONSTITUTION OF THE POLICE FORCES

their duties in Italy during the past three years.

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~~set out~~ set out on broad lines.

Part I

CONSTITUTION OF THE POLICE FORCES

In order to appreciate the manner in which
the policing of Italy is carried out, it is
necessary to know the constitution of the various
Police Forces.

Italy is policed by three major forces and
other secondary forces, as shown hereunder.

Major Forces:Approximate Strength

Follia Sicurazza

47,000

Carabinieri

64,000

Finance Guards

30,000

Secondary Forces:

Corpo Forestale

5,000

Railway Police

8,000

Municipal Guards

unknown

The control of these forces is not centralized, but is vested in various Ministries and authorities.

The Ministry of Interior controls the Pubblica

Sicurezza, the Railway Police, and, for operational

purposes, the Carabinieri. (For administrative

purposes ^{the Carabinieri} ~~this force~~ is under the control of the

Ministry of War).

Ministry of Finance : Finance Guards.

Ministry of Agriculture : Corpo Forestale.

Local Government (Sindaci) : Municipal Guards.

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Security, the Railway Police, and, for operational purposes, the Carabinieri. (For administrative purposes, ^{the Carabinieri} ~~the Carabinieri~~ is under the control of the Ministry of War).

Ministry of War).

Ministry of Finance : Finance Service.

Ministry of Agriculture : Corpo Forestale.

Local Government (Giudici) : Municipal Service.

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Ministry of Interior.

The responsibility for public order throughout Italy is vested in the Minister of the Interior. He is assisted by an Under Secretary.

His Ministry is divided into five principal Departments each under the control of a Director

General.

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One of these Departments is that of the Police (Pubblica Sicurezza) Department, the Head of which ~~is~~ is Chief of Police Italy, ranking as an administrative officer 3rd grade.

He is assisted by ^a Vice-Chief of Police who ranks as a Prefect. The Police Department is sub-divided into eight divisions, each under the control of a Vice-Prefect.

These divisions are again sub-divided into various sections, two or three in each Division and each is administered by a Sounceffor.

Down to this level all the heads of Departments, Divisions and Sections are appointed from the Administrative Department of the Ministry and they have no Police experience with the exception that, at the present time, two heads of Divisions and six heads of Sections are career Police Officers.

From this level the responsibility of the

Police control passes to the Provincial organizations

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Division and each is administered by a Counsellor.

Down to this level all the heads of Departments, Divisions and Sections are appointed from the Administrative Department of the Ministry and they have no Police experience with the exception that, at the present time, two heads of Divisions and six heads of Sections are career Police Officers.

From this level the responsibility of the Police control passes to the Provincial organisations of which there are ninety in Italy, Sicily and Sardinia (excluding five Provinces in Venezia Giulia, Zones A and B) each under the control of a Prefect.

The Prefect in each Province is, inter alia responsible to the Ministry of Interior for the maintenance of Public order within his province and for this purpose all Police are

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subject to his direction.

Nevertheless each Force acts more or less independently of the others and maintains its own channels of responsibility and particular functions.

PUBBLICA SICUREZZA. (CORPS OF PUBLIC SAFETY GUARDS).

This Force is the main civil Police Force of Italy. It is organized by, and is under the direct control of the Ministry of Interior for all purposes. ^{In each Province.} ~~It is administered by a~~

ministerial appointee - the Questore - who normally is a career Police Officer and whose rank is equivalent to that of Vice-Prefect.

The Questore is thus the Provincial Chief of Police, responsible to the Prefect for the maintenance of Public order within the Province and directly to the Ministry of Interior for the administration of the Pubblica Sicurezza. All police within the Province are theoretically under his

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X
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The Questore is thus the Provincial Chief of Police, responsible to the Prefect for the maintenance of Public Order within the Province and directly to the Ministry of Interior for the administration of the Pubblica Sicurezza. All Police within the Province are theoretically under his control for operational purposes.

Generally, each Questore has as an assistant, a Vice-Questore, although in the larger cities there may be two or more Vice-Questori.

The duties of this Force cover all aspects of Police work but it should be mentioned here that the Agents of Pubblica Sicurezza are stationed only

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in the principal and secondary cities and towns and the normal police functions in the villages and country districts are performed solely by Carabinieri and such Municipal Guards as may exist.

The Pubblica Sicurezza, with a present strength of approximately 47,000, are now being organized on quasi-military lines.

They are divided into eleven Divisions with Divisional Headquarters at Turin, Milan, Genova, Padova, Bologna, Florence, Rome, Naples, Bari, Palermo, Cagliari.

The force is subject to ^{the} Military Code and discipline and is employed mainly in uniform.

A number of the personnel, not more than a third, may be employed in civilian dress, on duties of an investigating nature either Political ^{or} Judiciary, but all are in possession of uniforms so they can be employed as a uniformed body at a moment's notice should this be necessary or desirable.

Divisions are sub-divided into three, four

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Earl, Palermo, Cagliari.

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Divisions are sub-divided into three, four or five Groups with a minimum strength of 301 to a maximum of 1000.

Each Group is sub-divided into two or three companies each with a minimum strength of 101 to a maximum of 300 men.

Companies are again divided into three Tenense of 51 to 100 men.

These again are divided into smaller formations known as Stations or Police Posts. Some of the

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companies have been especially adapted for mobile action and are used as flying squads. These are designated under the name of "Reparto Celere".

There is also a mounted branch for general patrol work and for the policing of large crowds.

In addition to these formations there are fifteen Mobile Battalions each of 500 men located at the principal centres throughout the country.

In effect these ^{mobile} battalions are shock troops - fully mobile, for use in quelling serious cases of unrest. They are not employed on normal police duty.

The normal armament of the Agenti is a masked and pistol which are invariably carried when on duty but the Mobile Battalions are equipped with a number of armoured cars, heavy and light machine guns and light automatic weapons. The Reparti Celere are likewise equipped with light automatic weapons (tommy-guns).

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Unlike the main body of the Pubblica Sicurezza the ^{mobile} Battalions depend directly for operational purposes on the Ministry of Interior. Only in extremely urgent cases may they be employed by the Prefects of the Provinces.

Officers.

It is necessary at this stage to explain how this Force is officered.

There are two distinct types of officers, namely, Uniformed Officers, who are not trained

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Police Officers but who are in command of the men for all administrative matters. A Uniformed Officer when entering the service does not need to have had any previous legal or Police training. He should undergo a short course in the Police School before appointment, but this is not always rigidly adhered to. The grade of ranks is similar to those of the Army - from Colonel, in charge of a Division, to Lieutenant, two or three of whom are in each company.

The second type of officer is the Questura Official. These officers, who rank from Questore - in charge of the Police of a Province - down to Vice-Commissario Aggiunto (2nd Lieutenant), are all trained Police Officers and have also had legal training *but normally do not wear uniform*. These officers are in command of all ranks solely for operational purposes.

Whenever Police are on duty together in large numbers, as for example on public occasions or during demonstrations, uniformed and plain

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Whenever Police are on duty together in large numbers, as for example on public occasions or during demonstrations, uniformed and plain clothes officers are invariably on duty together. In such cases the senior plain clothes Officer, whatever his rank, is in charge and the uniformed Officer, although possibly two or three grades senior in rank, is subject to his orders.

CARABINIERI.

The Arma dei Carabinieri, formerly the *ROY* **1376**

Carabinieri, is a corps of 75,000 (authorized strength) recruited into and forming part of the

Army. In war time they may be used as combat troops or as military police, whilst in peace time they have come to be regarded as the premier police force of Italy and, indeed, in hundreds of small villages where there is no other law enforcement agency the Carabinieri are the sole guardians of the peace. A small number are permanently employed as military police with the Army in peace time.

Carabinieri are controlled by the Ministry of War for administration, discipline and training; operationally they are controlled by the Ministry of the Interior. Recruits for the ranks of the Carabinieri are obtained either by voluntary enlistment of suitable youths between the ages of seventeen and eighteen or by the enlistment of acceptable applicants at the termination of their normal military service. About 80% are

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Officers are obtained from military Academies and after a course at a Carabinieri School in Florence are posted to various Carabinieri Units.

The Carabinieri Corps is commanded by a General with Headquarters at Rome. The Corps

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is deployed in three divisions, with Divisional Headquarters at Milan, Rome and Naples.

Divisions are divided into Brigades, of which there are six in number, and brigades are divided into Legions, of which there are a total of twenty throughout Italy. Legions are broken down into groups, and these into companies and tenases.

A proportionate number of personnel are mounted for patrol and similar duties.

The formations between General Headquarters and Legions are largely redundant and would seem to exist ~~mainly~~ ^{mainly} to provide positions for ~~senior~~ ^{senior} ~~officers~~ to conform to the recognized army pattern. There is little actual operational control above Legion level and the main task of such control falls on ^{legion} ~~regional~~ commanders who deal directly with General Headquarters in all but a few relatively unimportant matters.

In addition to the personnel mentioned above, twelve Mobile Battalions have come into existence

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In addition to the personnel mentioned above, twelve Mobile Battalions have come into existence since the liberation of Italy. They are distributed throughout the country, based on the larger towns, Turin, Padua, Genova, Milan, Bologna, Florence, Rome (two battalions), Naples, Bari, Palermo and Cagliari. These battalions consist of an armored car company of twelve armored cars, three Lorry borne companies, a motor cycle company and a Headquarters Platoon.

Mobile
The strength of a Battalion is 550 all ranks, all armed with automatic weapons, and in addition the Battalion is equipped with machine guns, mortars and grenades.

The Mobile Battalions were evolved as shock troops to be used for suppressing grave public disorder. They may only normally be used under directions from General or Divisional Headquarters or on the orders of the Minister of the Interior. They do not perform ordinary police duties of the nature of those performed by the Legion personnel.

Additional to the above there is one cavalry Squadron of 300 Officers and men, used chiefly for ceremonial parades, but also available for suppression of mass disorder, and the Company of Carabinieri (Cuirassiers) 150 Officers and men who formerly constituted the royal body guards. Both of these units are under the Command of Rome Legion.

As stated above Carabinieri also supply

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As stated above Carabinieri also supply military police for duty with the Army. These, a total number of 1374, all ranks, are employed with various army formations. Their duties are the normal duties performed by military police in all armies and they are therefore not available for ordinary civil police duties.

Individual Carabinieri are armed with a pistol and a mucklet; additionally, sub-machine guns are held at stations for emergency use, the ratio

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being one sub-machine gun per four men. Stations are also equipped with light machine guns and grenades for the defence of the station.

The duties of the carabinieri generally are those normally regarded as general police duties, the maintenance of the peace, the prevention of crime and the detection of offenders. Group Commanders confer daily with the Prefects of their respective Provinces for the purpose of giving advice and receiving instructions on matters affecting provincial public order. Such instructions are general and not detailed and the Prefect has no authority on internal Carabinieri matters. The Questore (Pubblica Sicurezza) being the Senior Police Officer of the Province may give detailed instruction regarding duties which he requires them to perform and when Carabinieri are on duty together with Pubblica Sicurezza Officers, the Senior Plain Clothes Pubblica Sicurezza Officer assumes command.

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Additionally in cases of emergency when it is necessary to transfer large numbers of Carabinieri from one place to another as reinforcements etc, such moves can only be made by order of the Ministry of the Interior. ^{General Venturi} ~~The~~ power of Carabinieri ^{is} ~~is~~ confined to the ordering of individual transfers.

HOW TO SUBMIT.

This is a Force of approximately 30,000 men
at the Ministry of Finance.

Generally their duties are those of Revenue Agents but they are also available at the disposition of the Querecore for the preservation of public order within the Province.

The Corps is a uniformed body organized on military lines with Headquarters at Rome commanded by a General Officer. It is deployed throughout Italy, which is divided for the purpose into five zones, each commanded by a Brigadier General.

Zones are divided into Legions commanded by a Colonel; Legions into Circoli commanded by a Lt. Colonel or Major; Circoli into Companies commanded by a Captain; and ^{Companies into} Trenches commanded by a Captain; and Sections and Brigades commanded by a non-commissioned officer.

A number of Finance Guards are posted to all big cities but the main body are distributed along the frontiers and around the

cone, each commanded by a Redgadier General.

Zones are divided into Legions commanded by a Colonel; Legions into Circoli commanded by a Lt. Colonel or Major; Circoli into Companies commanded by a Captain, and ^{Companies into} ~~and~~ ^{Companies} ~~Legionces~~ commanded by a Lieutenant and the latter into Sections and Brigades commanded by a non-commissioned officer.

A number of Finance Guards are posted to all big cities but the main body are distributed along the international boundaries and around the coast at ports etc. The noncommissioned officers and men are divided into two branches, the land branch and the sea branch. The land branch is composed partly of men in uniform and partly of men in civilian dress - the latter are specially trained to carry out investigation duties into financial

and revenue matters and are posted to the most important towns and provincial capitals. Members of the sea branch wear a uniform similar to that of the navy, with special badges and are employed around the coasts and on the lakes. They control the ports, the Venetian lagoon, international lakes, and the whole of the coasts of the mainland and the islands, to enforce customs laws, navigation codes and fishing regulations. In case of mobilization, they pass to the dependence of the Royal Navy for port guard duties etc.

Recruiting is carried out on the same lines as for Carabinieri and personnel are subject to military discipline and the normal army regulations regarding promotion etc.

There is one school for officers and two for other ranks at Rome and also an Alpine training school at Predazzo near Trento and a naval school

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Recruiting is carried out on the same lines as for Carabinieri and personnel are subject to military discipline and the normal army regulations regarding promotion etc.

There is one school for officers and two for other ranks at Rome and also an Alpine training school at Predazzo near Trento and a naval school which before the war was situated at Pola.

Guards are armed, as police, with pistol and rifle and they also have a number of automatic weapons.

SECONDARY POLICE FORCES

RAILWAY POLICE.

The Counterpart of

this body, ~~known as~~ the Fascist Railway Militia X

which was
under the control of the Ministry of Communications,

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is now in the process of being re-established under the direction of the Ministry of the Interior (Pubblica Sicurezza).

At the present time the Force is within the region of 8,000 men, divided amongst the various Compartimenti. Each Compartimento is under the direction of a separate Pubblica Sicurezza Office, which is responsible directly to the Ministry of the Interior.

Duties generally consist of guarding trains, (two guards on each passenger ^{or} freight train) and guarding goods and stations. At each large station there is a Pubblica Sicurezza Office and crimes committed on railway premises are reported by the Guards to the ^{Pubblica Sicurezza} ~~SS~~ who take necessary action.

Here it should be noted that ^{the former} ~~this~~ body of Railway ^{disbanded} ~~police~~ - or it police was almost completely ~~disbanded~~ - or it might be more appropriate to say that it vanished - during the struggle to overcome republican fascism and the ranks of the existing railway guards were

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might be more appropriate to say that it vanished - during the struggle to overcome republican fascism and the ranks of the existing railway guards were filled almost exclusively with partisans. They are accordingly armed with a variety of automatic weapons, grenades etc. which they retained from their partisan days, and others which they captured from the fascist militia but are in possession of very little ammunition. Although many of the partisans who joined the railway police undoubtedly did so with the intention of doing an honest job, among their ranks were a large number of shiftless types.

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and the numbers of dismissals of officers and

others from their ranks as "unsuitable" has ~~been~~ *Surprisingly large*

~~no less than~~ 1700. Of these a large number were denounced for theft and other offences during the course of their employment.

CORPO FORESTALE

This is a Force of approximately 5,000 men at the dependence of the Ministry of Agriculture.

It is a uniformed body organised on military lines with officers holding equivalent army ranks.

It is a technical service devoted totally to the protection of Forest lands and timber. For this purpose recruits are trained at a special Ministry of Agriculture college at Saltino, where they receive instruction in cultivation of trees, plant diseases, etc.etc., and in general afforestation.

Their duties carry them generally into the

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It is a technical service devoted totally to the protection of Forest lands and timber. For this purpose recruits are trained at a special Ministry of Agriculture college at Saltino, where they receive instruction in cultivation of trees, plant diseases, etc.etc., and in general afforestation.

Their duties carry them generally into the mountain districts and thus to patrolling on the international boundaries. They normally deal only with their own particular work but they may affect arrests for ordinary crime. In the event of such arrests they hand over the case at once to Carabinieri or Agents of Public Safety for completion of the enquiries and do not deal with the case themselves.

The Guards are armed normally with muskets and pistols in the same manner as other Police.

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MUNICIPAL GUARDS (VIGILI URBANI, METROPOLITANI, ETC.)

This police force, which is of very considerable numbers, the exact total not being known, is organized in every town and commune of Italy on a communal basis and is under the direction of the Sindaco. It is not a State Police Force.

In Rome, Milan, Naples and Palermo, the Municipal Guard were, during the Fascist Regime, known as the Metropolitan and were attached to or under the control of the Questura and formed a part of the Pubblica Sicurezza. It is understood that steps are now being taken to divorce them from the Pubblica Sicurezza and return them to the control of the Sindaco.

The numbers of personnel vary in ratio with the size and importance of the Commune. In Rome the numbers are at present being augmented and it is ultimately proposed to bring them up to the region of 2,000 all ranks,

a part of the *Publica Sicurezza*. It is understood that steps are now being taken to divorce them from the *Publica Sicurezza* and return them to the control of the *Sindaci*.

The numbers of personnel vary in ratio with the size and importance of the *Comune*.

In some the numbers are at present being augmented and it is ultimately proposed to bring them up to the region of 2,000 all ranks, whilst in the very small *comunes* the number may be as small as one or two men.

The Force is a uniformed body and the duties are confined to the enforcement of bye-laws, regulation of markets and control of traffic.

Municipal Guards are not primarily concerned with crime or ordinary police duties but may be called upon by the Questors for service on special occasions.

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It should be noted here that, owing to the delegation of these special duties to the Municipal Guards, the Major Police Forces make no attempt to interfere in the enforcement of ^{such} ~~these~~ regulations etc.

Recruiting for this Force is carried out by local advertisement, and acceptance is subject to good character and four years elementary education (~~a very poor standard~~).

Officers hold ranks similar to army ranks of minor degree.

As a general rule personnel are aimed as other Police Forces.

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other Police Forces.

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Part II

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

The conditions of service of the major Police Forces are very similar as between one Force and the other, with slight variations in the different Forces.

The following brief particulars relating to conditions of service of Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza are submitted as a general example of conditions affecting police.

The normal age of recruitment is from 20 to 28 (but, as stated above, the majority of Carabinieri are recruited at the early age of seventeen). Recruits must be single men (or widowers) of Italian citizenship, enjoying political rights. They must pass a medical examination and a certain standard of elementary education is necessary. They must be of good character and their families are also required to be of good

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The initial period of enlistment is for three years but is subject to further extension in periods of three years up to twenty-one years, after which they may enter into a yearly contract, up to a maximum of thirty-five years, such extended service being approved, subject to medical examination

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after each three years. A bonus is payable after the completion of each three years of service up to nine years if the contract is extended. Prior to the war the total bonuses amounted to about 7,000 lire (pre-war value £.80 sterling^{at present} 320 dollars). Bonuses were given to induce men to continue service in the police forces.

The pay of Agents on joining is approximately 8,250 lire a month. The men are lodged in barracks and food is supplied through police magazines and is paid for at special low rates. Pay is incremented at the end of fifteen years by 500 lire a month.

Agents on becoming married are paid approximately 13,250 lire a month. Lodgings are not provided for married men who receive in lieu a small lodging allowance. Retirees for married men (only the man) may be purchased through Police official magazine sources and paid for at low rates. Food for families is not provided and cannot be

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Initially agents receive a full issue of uniform, boots and also underclothing. Thereafter they are paid a small uniform allowance and are responsible for upkeep of their uniforms.

Agents employed in civilian dress are paid an initial sum of five hundred lire to purchase

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civilian clothes but thereafter no separate allowance is payable.

The pay of non-commissioned officers is graded slightly above that of the Agents - The senior N.C.O., e. Menesciallo first class, receiving approximately 15,000 lire per month.

Pensions: An agent or N.C.O. is entitled to a pension after fifteen years service if retired as unfit for duty through ill-health.

He may receive a pension without medical certificate if he has reached the age of 45 years and has completed twenty years service. The pension amounts to about one third of the normal pay and allowances. For each year of service, over twenty years, the pension is slightly increased in accordance with the extra years of service. Men who are retired through ill health, with police service varying between fifteen and twenty years, receive one fortieth of their basic pay plus police allowance for each completed year of service.

Special regulations are in force with regard

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Special regulations are in force with regard to pensions for men killed or injured whilst on duty.

Officers of the Police come under the State Civil Employees pension scheme, and on completion of their services, i.e. 35 years or when reaching the age of 65, are entitled to receive $\frac{4}{5}$ basic pay, which in effect is about half the gross pay.

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Medical attention is provided for Agents,

N.C.Os. and uniformed officers. Judiciary

Officers are not provided with medical service.

Welfare: No welfare organisation of any kind exists. During the short period spent in training school, sport is encouraged as part of the training but on leaving the school nothing of this nature is provided or encouraged.

Recruits training: The recruit on joining enters a school of instruction for a period of three to six months. He receives instruction in foot-drill, use of arms, self defence, gymnastics, general police duty, preparation of reports, etc., elementary instruction in the penal code, public safety regulations and procedure. Instructors in the schools are drawn from the officers and selected N.C.Os. and from various branches of the Ministry lecturers are provided in specialised duties.

On the termination of the course the candidate undergoes a written and oral examination, successful

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foot-drill, use of arms, self defence, gymnastics, general police duty, preparation of reports, etc., elementary instruction in the penal code, public safety regulations and procedure. Instructors in the schools are drawn from the officers and selected H.C.Os. and from various branches of the Ministry lecturers are provided in specialised duties.

On the termination of the course the candidate undergoes a written and oral examination, successful candidates are passed out and accepted into the service whilst ^(for like / out) ~~failures~~ are dismissed to civil life. X

There is no probationary period after leaving the school nor are any refreshed courses of instruction given to police during their police career. X

There are two Public Safety police schools in Rome and one at Nettuno. (The Carabinieri who receive

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six months instruction have one school in Rome, one in Turin and an M.C.O. and officers school at Florence).

Promotion other ranks. Promotion is open to Agents to the following ranks: guardia scelta, vice-brigadiere, brigadiere and maresciallo 3rd, 2nd and first class.

Promotion to guardia scelta is by seniority subject to good conduct but to the non commissioned ranks above that is by written examination.

Accelerated promotion to any of the non-commissioned ranks may be made if a man shows exceptional ability or has undergone exceptional risk in the performance of his duty.

Officers%, Officers (Commissarios) are recruited by advertisement in Official papers. They must hold ^{or} University Degrees of law and pass an entrance examination in ~~criminal~~, civil and constitutional law. Successful candidates normally enter ^a Police School for Officers for a six months course of training and are on probation until completion of the

course.

commissioned ranks may be made if a man shows exceptional ability or has undergone exceptional risk in the performance of his duty.

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Promotion of these officers to higher posts is generally by selection.

Uniformed Officers are appointed from Army and ex-Army sources, ~~who~~ ^{and} have the same status as Carabinieri and Guardia Finanza Officers ~~who~~ ^{and} are subject to promotion on military lines.

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Duties. The normal tour of duty of police is eight hours daily. There are no set times for these duties which may vary according to the office under which the Agent is working.

Generally speaking there is no normal system of police patrols and no police on beat duty in the streets by day or night.

Under the present system police are largely employed on guard duties, guarding Government buildings, Courts, important personages and various offices, etc., (and in some cases acting as servants at the Prefettura) whilst a reserve is on duty at stations available for sudden call in the event of emergency.

The few police seen on street duty are *normally* municipal guards regulating traffic or carrying out town police duties with ~~many~~ occasional Carabinieri or Agenti patrolling for some special occasion.

Police stations and offices are open to receive the public during the day, but although a night duty officer and a few police are on duty at the police offices, the offices are not generally open to the

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The few police seen on street duty are *normally* municipal guards regulating traffic or carrying out town police duties with ~~various~~ occasional Carabinieri or Agenti patrolling for some special occasion.

Police stations and offices are open to receive the public during the day, but although a night duty officer and a few police are on duty at the police offices, the offices are not generally open to the public at night. In some of the larger cities, a few night car patrols have lately been established.

The only Police force which does maintain a regular system of night patrols is the Guardia di Finanza but this is strictly in connection with their revenue duties along the coasts and frontiers and not a police patrol as such.

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(Here it is perhaps appropriate to add a

note on the existence of private night police guards which exist in most of the large cities. They are known as "Guardia Notturna" and are privately employed by financial profit-making organisations who guarantee to supply the services of these guards to patrol and pay attention to the property - largely business concerns - of private subscribers. They are authorised by the Questura to carry arms as are guards employed privately by banks and similar concerns.

This is the only definite police attention paid to private buildings, though it must not be lost sight of that the custody of private blocks of flats and houses is largely taken care of by the "portiere" system in which a portiere is employed as caretaker and has the duty of closing street doors during certain hours of the night).

Leave and "time off".

There is no weekly rest day for any police personnel; furthermore if an Agent, as often happens,

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Leave and "time off".

There is no weekly rest day for any police personnel; furthermore if an Agent, as often happens, is required to perform duty beyond his normal eight hour period, no payment is made for the overtime worked nor is any time allowed off in lieu.

Annual leave. Authorized leave for all ranks is thirty days per year granted at the discretion of the Quastore. In general practice it has been usual to grant this leave in two periods of fifteen days.

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Should a man be unable to take his leave owing to the exigencies of the service there is no payment or recompense for lost leave.

Criminal Investigation Division.

In the Pubblica Sicurezza there is, as already stated, a percentage of officers employed in civilian clothes. Their duties are divided among three Branches, Political, Aliens and Criminal Investigation. These very important police branches are peculiar to the Pubblica Sicurezza and have no counterpart in the other Police Forces. Officers, NCOs and Agents do not need special qualifications for entry to the specialised branches and do not receive any special instruction but learn their duties from experience obtained by working with experienced agents. No extra pay or special allowances are paid to plain clothes officers either for the use of civilian clothes or as detective allowance but incidental expenses incurred by these officers are normally reimbursable and recoverable.

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Part IIIINTER-RELATIONS BETWEEN THE VARIOUS POLICE FORCES,
CO-OPERATION AND INTER-COMMUNICATION, CIRCULATIONOF INFORMATION ETC.

Although all the Police Forces carry out their duties in the same areas and in the same towns, duties which by their nature overlap and should dovetail, nevertheless each Force performs its general duties entirely independently of the others. This of course is not true of the occasions, such as large demonstrations, disturbances, etc., when Police of all Forces may, under the direction of the Questore, be employed together for the purpose of preserving order.

at times subject to order.
Relations between the two main Forces are ~~not~~ *subject to order.*

~~Some of the~~ The Carabinieri, possibly due to the

fact that they are recognised as the Senior Arm of *Some degree of superiority*
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~~superior~~ the Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza, ~~when~~

they ~~regard~~ ^{are} ~~civilian~~ ^{have the}

~~hand, bearing~~ ^{which} ~~often by feelings of envy~~ ^{to} of the better

conditions, equipment, arms and, above all, clothing

and ~~positions~~ ^{positions} of the Carabinieri ~~and~~ ^{the Polizia Senesese}

~~that the Polizia Senesese~~ ^{are} ~~are~~ ^{the only force}

which carry out what must be regarded as technical

police work - criminal investigation, compiling

of Police records etc. - feel that they are the

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neel police force and that the Carabinieri are military auxiliaries.

As far as the Finance Guards and Corpo

Forestale are concerned, there is not the same *element of feeling*

~~feeling of attachment~~ on either side as their

duties are not the same. They, as mentioned

above, are chiefly employed on specialist

duties and are not used for ordinary police

duties.

The Municipal Guards are considered to

different level

be on a ~~different level~~ *different level* and are ~~largely ignorant~~ whilst

the Railway Police, ~~formerly a police unit~~,

are not at this stage sufficiently re-organized

to be an ~~effective unit~~ *important factor in the overall problem.*

Cooperation and passing of information.

The circulation of information relative to

police work and crime is primarily the responsibility

of the Office of the Questura. Before the war the

Principal Questura offices were all in direct

telephone communication with the Ministry of the

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The Ministry of the Interior and Headquarters of the Questura, Rome, each maintain a separate telephone exchange through which they are interlinked with the offices of all Commissaries of the Pubblica Sicurezza and Officers Commanding Carabinieri stations (down to Tenenzas) in Rome.

Messages concerning persons wanted for crime are received at the Ministry by telegram from the various Headquarters of Questura and from these is compiled a bulletin known as the Bollettino delle Ricerche. This is supposed to be issued daily except Sundays and holidays and is despatched from the Ministry to all Public Safety Offices, all station commands of Carabinieri, to special commands of the Finance Guards, to Italian diplomatic and consular representatives abroad and to such other authorities as may be considered necessary.

Information regarding crime and persons wanted etc. which is received by the Carabinieri and Finance Guards is passed to the Questura for

delle Ricerche. This is supposed to be issued daily except Sundays and holidays and is despatched from the Ministry to all Public Safety Offices, all station commands of Carabinieri, to special commands of the Finance Guards, to Italian diplomatic and consular representatives abroad and to such other authorities as may be considered necessary.

Information regarding crime and persons wanted etc. which is received by the Carabinieri and Finance Guards is passed to the Questura for circulation.

The use of wireless by the Police services for the dissemination of information is only now being considered. The Carabinieri have been supplied with a number of wireless sets by ~~the~~ ^{the Military Ministry to the Italian Army} and the Questura of Rome is also using wireless on a very limited scale for local purposes.

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Part IVDEFECTS AND DISADVANTAGESSEW IN THE PRESENT POLICE SYSTEM

When considering the effectiveness or otherwise of a Police system the primary objects of police must be kept in mind, namely: -

- A) The prevention of crime.
- B) The detection and arrest of offenders if crime is committed.

To these ends all efforts of Police must be directed. The absence of crime and the state of public tranquillity will alone prove whether the objects of the Police have been attained.

At the present time, ^{in India} the figures of nearly all types of crime are high and public order is anything but tranquil, but the Police cannot be blamed entirely for this situation. Undoubtedly one of the primary causes is the aftermath of the war in ~~India~~ and the acute economic conditions now obtaining.

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To these ends all efforts of Police must be directed. The absence of crime and the state of public tranquillity will alone prove whether the objects of the Police have been attained.

At the present time ^{in Italy} the figures of nearly all types of crime are high and public order is anything but tranquil, but the Police cannot be blamed entirely for this situation. Undoubtedly one of the primary causes is the aftermath of the war in Italy and the acute economic conditions now obtaining.

However one cannot overlook the fact that today the man-power of the Italian Police Forces is not being utilised in any effective degree to prevent or combat crime.

Throughout the whole of the country there are, on a liberal estimate, about 200,000 men serving in police or quasi-police organizations (as compared with less than 70,000 for the whole of England, Scotland and Wales) whilst in the city of Rome alone there

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O (which includes approx 3000 in Police Schools)
 are at present 14,000 Public Safety Agents, 4,000
 Carabinieri, about 1,000 Municipal guards as well
 as other police agencies, altogether about 20,000
 men (compared with approximately 17,000 men for
 the whole of the London area which has a population
 about seven times that of Rome and which covers a
 proportionately larger area).

With these numbers of men available it is,
 on the face of it, difficult to understand why the
 standard of police duty is not considerably higher
 and it is felt that the explanation must be looked
 amongst the following reasons:-

1) The multiplicity of Police Forces.

This quite obviously results in heavy
 and unnecessary general expense to the Italian
 community, separate funds having to be made available
 to finance the separate forces, and also has the
 effect of curtailing necessary expenditure on vital
 items. It makes for overlapping of duties, with its
 attendant danger that what is everybody's business
 becomes nobody's business and vital items of police

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1) The multiplicity of Police Forces.

This quite obviously results in heavy and unnecessary general expense to the Italian community, separate funds having to be made available to finance the separate Forces, and also has the effect of curtailing necessary expenditure on vital items. It makes for overlapping of duties, with its attendant danger that what is everybody's business becomes nobody's business and vital items of police work are missed or overlooked. Above all it makes for wastage of manpower, ^{which} ~~and~~ is particularly apparent in the case of the Pubblica Sicurezza, Carabinieri and Vigili Urbani whose duties are almost identical. It is true that in rural areas the Carabinieri operate practically alone but in cities and towns all these Forces operate side by side.

Despite this, there is no general system of post or patrol duty whereby the whole of any urban area is adequately policed and such patrols as are operated are established by each Force independently of the others and generally are confined to the principal streets, with the result that secondary streets are rarely, if ever, patrolled by Police.

Another defect which arises from the factor of multiple forces is the lack of co-ordination and delay in the dissemination of police information. As far as the Municipal Guards are concerned little or no information is passed to them with regard to matters connected with crime and a large section of the Police Force is thereby deprived of the opportunity of functioning in these matters. Additionally, information is duplicated and passed on to various authorities by both the Polizia Stourazza and the Carabinieri but is not passed sufficiently quickly between the two Forces.

- 2) A wrong initial outlook on police work.

It is one of the main

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2) A wrong initial outlook on police work.

It is felt that this is one of the main defects of the Italian Police System. All of the major police forces have been established on military bases. Their training is carried out on military lines and their methods of working are predominantly military. There are advantages in this system but on the other hand such methods tend to the employment of men in masses or in regimented groups, with

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responsibility for command and action thrown on to

the senior Officer or N.O.C. present. This is

destructive to the sense of initiative and individual

responsibility which knowledge of his own legal

powers and duties should develop in ^{each member of a} police

~~officer~~ ^{police} and which should fit him to act promptly

as a guardian of the Peace and a friend and servant

of the general public. A militarised police system

tends to produce a repressed and antagonistic

attitude in the minds of the general public.

Secondly the all important aspect of Police

duty, namely the prevention of crime, seems to be

almost entirely overlooked in the Italian Police

system.

As mentioned above there is no effective

beat or patrol system in force which covers all

the ground ^{together} with ~~the attendant~~ attention being

given to the protection of premises. Actually it

is almost rare to see Police on foot patrolling

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The amount of police man-power which is diverted from its proper purpose is ^{very large} ~~enormous~~. As mentioned above, large numbers of men are employed on guard duties inside public buildings and offices, guarding important personages and acting as servants in the establishments of Prefects. In Rome, where there are about 14,000 Agents of Public Safety, it

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is estimated that only about 4,000 are employed on actual police duties.

Practically the only Police seen on duty are *Occasional Police patrol in main streets*
Municipal Guards controlling traffic and ~~security~~

police on a special mission (such as carrying out a raid in connection with black market activities etc).

Although there are mounted Police sections in

both the Pubblica Sicurezza and the Carabinieri,

mounted patrols are never seen patrolling except

in the public parks. They are employed to police

large demonstrations or when serious disorder is

anticipated, but their police value on any such

occasion is negligible. The reason for this is

inherent in the system of training, and the military

outlook which makes for excellent horsemanship, well

turned out and spirited horses, but entirely

untrained for work in crowds and therefore a menace

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3) Unsatisfactory conditions of service.

The present system of recruiting to the main Police Forces is by enlistment for an initial period of three years which may be extended by subsequent three year periods subject to certain conditions.

This method appears to be unsatisfactory from 1350

points of view. By its uncertainty it must deprive

the Police ~~officer~~ ^{inspired} of a long term interest in ~~their~~ X

profession as ~~they~~ offered no certainty of

reasonable prospects of making a successful

permanent career. Secondly it means that when

a man reaches the stage when he may be expected

to have acquired experience and to have become a

^{member of the Force} fairly efficient ~~police officer~~ he has also reached

the stage when his service expires. This must also

result in Police Forces being composed of a large

number of inexperienced men.

Pay of all ranks in the Police services is

definitely inadequate. It is hardly necessary to

labour this point beyond saying that an inadequate

rate of pay fails to attract the best class of

recruits to police work and is almost a sure

incentive to corruption. By reason of their calling,

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Police barracks for the single men are primitive with no provisions made for any degree of comfort and little ^{is} provided in the way of furniture and nothing in the way of recreation rooms. No official quarters are provided for married men and the lodging allowance paid in lieu is only adequate to provide accommodation of a very poor class.

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in ITALY etc

by reason of the fact that Police are not (as are most other members of the Community)

entitled to a weekly rest day. They are largely debarred from participating in social life and recreation. No recompense is paid for the hours of duty which a man is expected to perform beyond his normal duty period and under these circumstances it is not to be expected that any man will continue to show enthusiasm and devotion to duty.

No organisation exists through which the views of members of the Police Force can be legitimately brought to notice, and by means of which the general conditions of service may be improved.

4) Poor condition of Police Records etc.

During the war Police records suffered very serious losses and in some offices were entirely destroyed either by the Germans, Republican Fascists and/or by war bombardment.

However, apart from this, the methods of

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4) Poor condition of Police Records etc.

During the war Police records suffered very serious losses and in some offices were entirely destroyed either by the Germans, Republican Fascists and/or by war bombardment.

However, apart from this, the methods of keeping police records, the circulation of police information, the finger-print system and other aids to modern police work leave much to be desired. In particular the circulation of vital and urgent information is so slow that its object is defeated at the outset. The Bollettino di Ricerche which is the Ministry of Interior's main organ of circulation

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of police information containing information of such a security nature as to be practically useless.

5) Political influence and interference with Police Services.

It is generally accepted that, in order to render loyal and efficient service to all classes of the community, a police force must be free from all political influence. Unfortunately this can not be said of the existing Italian

In the past
Police Forces. During the recent years the

police were to a large extent used as a political Force, and it is not surprising that ^{some} ~~the~~ political parties ~~have been~~ ^{may} seek to use the Police to further their own particular ends.

The administration of the Pubblica Sicurezza instead of being in the hands of technical police officials is in charge of political appointees, *practically* all of whom are devoid of technical police experience, and who, although they may (and probably do) intend to perform their tasks to the

this can not be said of the existing Italian Police Forces. *In the past* ~~During the Fascist regime~~ the Police were to a large extent used as a political force, and it is not surprising that ^{some} ~~the~~ political parties ~~(which are)~~ to-day ^{may} ~~in the end~~ seek to use the Police to further their own particular ends.

The administration of the Pubblica Sicurezza instead of being in the hands of technical police officials is in charge of political appointees, *practically* all of whom are devoid of technical police experience, and who, although they may (and probably do) intend to perform their tasks to the best of their ability, ^{know no help but have} ~~(and are)~~ in mind the fact that they may be replaced at the whim of the reigning political party and that their success in their careers at the Ministry is bound up with their subservience to politicians.

Furthermore in the Provinces, all police are under the control of the Prefect ~~the main~~

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who
~~is a police officer and lacks any police~~

experience. It is by no means rare to find

Prefects interfering in Police administration
even on such matters as the transfer of
individual officers.

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Part VRECOMMENDATIONS

In submitting the following recommendations, it is perhaps appropriate to make a few introductory

remarks.

Firstly it should be said that the recommendations are submitted by experienced Allied Police Officers. They are cognizant of the fact that in the Italian Police Services there are Police Officers of equal, or longer, police service and experience and they have no wish to presume to attempt to teach these Officers their profession.

Nevertheless, during three and a half years service *the writer of the Report* in Italy ~~they~~ have been afforded a unique opportunity of seeing, from a foreign police officer's view point, the Italian Police Forces at work (admittedly, possibly under the worst conditions) and of appraising the work and

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opportunity of seeing, from a foreign police officer's view point, the Italian Police Forces at work (admittedly, possibly under the worst conditions) and of appraising the work and conditions of the Police Services.

It is fully appreciated that there is a ^{much} ~~lot of~~ merit in the existing service and that it is built on tradition. It has been said again and again that the present police system in Italy is peculiarly adapted to the needs of the Italian people, that the Italian people understand it and that to change the system would not only be of no advantage but that it would be definitely a

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disadvantage.

Nevertheless there is an opinion in Italy that it is urgently necessary to effect a change in the system and to model it more ^{closely} on modern police lines. If that is thought to be the case, then the present time, when the whole of the Italian national life is being rebuilt, would perhaps suggest itself as being the most appropriate time that could have arisen for such a change.

It may be objected that the changes would be too costly, that Italy is a poor country and could not afford the expenditure involved. This is naturally a matter which Italian financial experts would have to consider, but it is thought that the contrary is the case and that the suggestions, if adopted, would eventually be the means of reducing the amount of money which is at present spent on the various Police Forces.

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^{and} detail ~~which~~ would have to be worked out by a

^{They} ~~and~~ are submitted as

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The recommendations are not elaborated in ~~it~~ ^{and} ~~they~~ ^{they} would have to be worked out by a competent panel of planners. ~~they~~ ^{they} are submitted as a structural framework on which it is considered a sound Italian Police system could be built up.

They are as follows:-

Reorganization
1) Reorganization of Police Bodies.

- a. The separate Police bodies known as the Agents of Public Safety, the Carabinieri,

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the Municipal Guards and the Railway Police should be merged into one body to be known as "The Italian State Police Force" or such other designation as may be thought appropriate.

The State Police Force should be centrally administered under the Ministry of the Interior and should be financed through the Italian State budget.

(The Finance Guards and Corpo Forestale should not be affected by the proposed merger but should continue to perform their present ^{distinct special} ~~present~~ duties.

They should however be regarded as customs guards and forest guards and should not be available for public safety duties).

b. The post of Chief of Police for

Italy should be a Government appointment for ^{a fixed term} ~~life~~ of same length
(subject to a suitable retiring age) and such

appointment should be made preferably from judicial sources and quite apart from politics, and should only be terminable by voluntary retirement or on grounds of misconduct or inefficiency.

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(subject to a suitable retiring age) and such appointment should be made preferably from judicial sources and quite apart from politics, and should only be terminable by voluntary retirement or on

~~the~~ grounds of misconduct or inefficiency.

c. The Vice-Chief of Police and all Chiefs of Police Divisions at the Ministry of the Interior should be police officers with legal and technical police qualifications and not political appointees. These appointments should be made by promotions from within the Police service and should be filled by career men whose services should not be subject to the passing whim of party politics. 1313

2. ~~The~~ whole of Italy should be divided

for police purposes into a convenient number of

regions say ten or twelve each with a central office

and each under a Regional Chief Officer of Police.

The Regional Chief Police Officer ^{should} be

responsible for recruiting, training and general

administration of Police within his Region.

a. In Provinces, the control of Police

and Police funds should be taken out of the hands

of Prefects and be vested entirely in the hands of

Provincial Chiefs of Police who would be directly

responsible to Regional Police Officers for Police

arrangements in their Provinces.

2) Recruitment and conditions of service.

a. Recruiting for the police service ~~is~~ ^{should}

be entirely divorced from the military call up system.

Serving police ^{personnel} ~~officers~~ should be exempted from

compulsory military service.

b. Candidates for the Police service should

be Italian citizens, between the ages 20 - 28,

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be entirely divorced from the military call up system.

Serving police ~~personnel~~ *personnel* should be exempted from

compulsory military service.

b. Candidates for the Police service should be Italian citizens, between the ages 20 - 28, preferably unmarried, physically fit, of exemplary character, and of a required standard of education.

c. Recruitment should normally be for a period ^{or} thirty years. Promotion within the non-commissioned ranks should be by selection subject to passing qualifying examination.

d. Appointment of officers:- It is recommended that officers for the police service should be recruited separately and should possess the qualifications required by candidates for the Judiciary Police service. In addition promotion to the officer ranks should be open to non-commissioned officers who show themselves fitted for such promotion and who pass qualifying examinations. (It is realised that many experienced serving officers do not possess the necessary legal qualifications and it would be unfair to these officers to dispen^{on re-examination}se with their services solely on these grounds, and in these circumstances it is suggested that the conditions be waived in their case).

e. Pay of all ranks should be increased to ensure a reasonable standard of living.

The system employed should recognize the principal of yearly increments to pay, within the various ranks, and up to a recognized maximum. For

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be unfair to these officers ^{on re-examination} to dispense with their
services solely on these grounds, and in these
circumstances it is suggested that the conditions
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2. Pay of all ranks should be increased
to ensure a reasonable standard of living.

The system employed should recognize the
principal of yearly increments to pay, within the
various ranks, and up to a recognized maximum. For
example the increments for the ordinary guard or
policeman should be granted yearly up to (say) ten or
twelve years service with further increments (say) at
fifteen and twenty years service, all such increments
to be subject to recommendation by superior officers
on the grounds of zeal and efficiency.

f. Pensions:- All ranks should be
entitled to retire on pension, without medical

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certificate, at the expiration of thirty years.

Modified pensions on a sliding scale should be

payable from fifteen ^{years} service if retirement is

necessary on medical grounds. Police retired

on medical grounds between ten and fifteen years

should be paid a gratuity commensurate with

their years of service.

Special pension rates should be paid to

Police retired from the service through injuries

sustained in the course of their duties or through

ill health brought on or aggravated by Police

service.

Provisions should also be made for payments

of pensions or gratuities to widows and dependents

of all ranks in suitable cases.

2. Leave: All ranks should, subject

to the exigencies of the service, be entitled to

one day's rest in seven. In addition annual leave

should be granted to all ranks, the number of days

being on a rising scale in accordance with ranks.

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Provisions should also be made for payments of pensions or gratuities to widows and dependants of all ranks in suitable cases.

L. Leave: All ranks should, subject to the exigencies of the service, be entitled to one day's rest in seven. In addition annual leave should be granted to all ranks, the number of days being on a rising scale in accordance with ranks.

Men performing extra hours of duty should be paid an extra allowance for the hours of duty performed or alternatively should be compensated by being granted leave from duty for a number of hours equivalent to the extra hours worked.

M. Quarters and accommodation: - endeavours should be made to improve considerably the type and condition of quarters at present

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allocated to Police both as office accommodation and residential barracks.

As a general rule single men should be accommodated in barracks, particular attention being given to improving the standard of living accommodation, and to the provision of comfortable reading, rest and recreation rooms.

The practice of renting police quarters should be gradually abolished and suitable quarters at present occupied by Police should be acquired by the Police authority.

Alternatively, new quarters should be sought and if not available should be constructed on behalf of the Police authority.

i. The practice of hiring furniture from contractors should be abolished; all furniture for police use, both for office and living accommodation, should be standardised and constructed for the Ministry in accordance with contracts put out to public tender.

Alternatively, new quarters should be sought and if not available should be constructed on behalf of the Police authority.

I. The practise of hiring furniture from contractors should be abolished; all furniture for police use, both for office and living accommodation, should be standardised and constructed for the Ministry in accordance with contracts put out to public tender.

J. Uniforms:- Uniforms for n.c.o.s. and men should be supplied free and should be renewed periodically. Officers should either be supplied with uniform or should receive an allowance in lieu.

K. Welfare:- It is strongly recommended that attention be given to promoting the welfare and recreational side of police life.

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The formation of athletic clubs within the police service should be considered and all ranks should be encouraged to participate in competitive sport and recreation.

1. In addition, measures should be adopted for the setting up of an insurance or similar organisation within the service for rendering assistance to police and/or their dependants who through illness or other cause are in need of financial assistance.

2. It is further recommended that a representative body should be formed within the ranks of the police to bring to official attention matters affecting the welfare of the police and the police organisation generally.

3) Duties of Police.

a. A radical change is necessary in the whole conception of Police Duty. The main efforts of Police must be directed to the

efforts of Police and for this reason the

a representative body should be formed within the ranks of the police to bring to official attention matters affecting the welfare of the police and the police organisation generally.

3) Duties of Police.

2. A radical change is necessary in the whole conception of Police Duty. The main efforts of Police must be directed to the prevention of crime and for this reason the manpower of the police service should be utilised, in the main, to patrol streets and highways, thus ensuring that the maximum protection is given to life and property. It is therefore recommended that the present practice whereby large numbers of police are employed on guard duties in non-police offices and buildings, acting as

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caretakers and ushers and as servants in households should cease, and they should be employed on regular police duties. A system of beat and patrol duty should be established continuously by day and by night and the principle should be accepted that all urban areas should be supervised in this manner. Such a system would ^{tend to} eliminate the necessity of the undesirable employment of private police guards such as the Guardia Notturna etc.

It should be recognized that it is the duty of the Police to afford protection to the exterior of all premises and that it should not be necessary for private individuals to be put to the expense of paying private guards to do the work which should be performed by the State Police.

b. Additionally a system of motor car patrols equipped with radio apparatus should be brought into existence and should be widely utilised.

of the Police to ensure that it should not be necessary of all premises and that it should not be necessary for private individuals to be put to the expense of paying private guards to do the work which should be performed by the State Police.

b. Additionally a system of motor car patrols equipped with radio apparatus should be brought into existence and should be widely utilised.

c. The "police box" system, used with ~~success in England~~ ^{for} ~~which both public and police~~ ^{the United States} are able to communicate immediately by telephone to police headquarters should be instituted and such boxes set up at convenient sites in all large towns.

(For clarification it may be necessary

to explain that the "police box" system, is a system of sitting at strategic points, a chain of word or metal cabins, about one and a half metres square by

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(~~Not~~ In the United States, a similar system is provided for the use of the police in patrolling.)

two and a half metres high, with a pent roof.

Each of these cabins or boxes contains a small sloping desk affixed to the wall at a suitable height for writing and also a portable stool.

A telephone, connected by direct line to police headquarters, is so situated that it can be used

either by police inside the cabin or from the

outside by the general public. The boxes are

all police personnel carry keys.
kept locked and ~~access~~ *access* to police ~~officers~~

The telephone is protected from the weather by a sliding glass panel.

The public are encouraged to use the telephone to seek advice, to call for help or to pass urgent information to the Police.

The police box is surmounted by an electric signalling lamp which can be illuminated by a control contact at police headquarters and which continues to flash intermittently until the telephone is answered by a patrolling policeman.

The public are encouraged to use the telephone to seek advice, to call for help or to pass urgent information to the Police.

The police box is surmounted by an electric signalling lamp which can be illuminated by a control contact at police headquarters and which continues to flash intermittently until the telephone is answered by a patrolling policeman.

The box can ^{also} be used by Police for temporary detention of a prisoner ~~for taking refreshments~~ ^{It} also contains first-aid or for writing reports. ~~It~~ also contains first-aid equipment and a foam fire extinguisher).

Detection of Crime.

d. There is room for considerable improvement in the methods employed in the detection of crime.

It is appreciated that the finger-print and criminal

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records of the Central Registry of the Pubblica Sicurezza in Rome were largely destroyed by the Fascist Republicans and the Germans before they evacuated the city and that police records in other towns were also destroyed or disrupted owing to the course of the war.

¶ A unique opportunity is thus afforded to reconstruct the finger-print department and Police record bureau ~~X~~ on the latest lines. For instance, the Henry system of classification of finger-prints, which is used in the United States of America, England and the British Dominions with such success, might well be adopted in Italy. Not only would this be an improvement over the present Italian system but would facilitate the international exchange and identification of finger-print information, particularly by wireless transmission. Furthermore it is strongly recommended that the "single finger print" index-system be set up, this system affording

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in the United States of America, England and the British Dominions with such success, might well be adopted in Italy. Not only would this be an improvement over the present Italian system but would facilitate the international exchange and identification of finger-print information, particularly by wireless transmission. Furthermore it is strongly recommended that the "single finger print" index-system be set up, this system affording very excellent results of identification of finger prints found at the scenes of crime. This system has been in existence at New Scotland Yard, since ^{LONDON} ~~1930~~ 1930.

e. It is also recommended that records on the following lines be kept by Police if not already in being:-

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- 1/ Nominal index of known criminals.
- 2/ Index of criminals wanted.
- 3/ Modus operandi used by criminals. this is a system of classifying crimes according to the manner in which committed and has been found particularly useful in establishing the identity of perpetrators of crimes.
- 4/ Stolen motor car index.
- 5/ Photograph albums.
- 6/ Police Gazettes giving full particulars of wanted persons, persons in custody, missing persons, property lost, stolen, and found.

It is stressed that police publications should be circulated to ^{Police} all stations for the general information of all ranks.

I. Finally it is recommended that special courses of instruction in the methods of criminal

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missing persons, property lost, stolen,
and found.

It is stressed that police publications should
be circulated to ^{Police} all stations for the general
information of all ranks.

f. Finally it is recommended that special
courses of instruction in the methods of criminal
investigation be instituted and attended by all
officers and men allocated to the special and
criminal investigation departments. Non-commissioned
officers of the uniform department should also be
instructed in the method of taking finger-prints,
and finger-print apparatus should be available at
all stations. The finger-prints of persons

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arrested for crime and specified offences should be taken on arrest and forwarded without delay to central registries.

4) Training of Police.

A regional police training school should be opened in each Region for the purpose of training police recruits and also for providing opportunities for continuing instruction to Police during their career. The syllabus of training should be on nationally standardised lines from standard text-books.

Recruits on joining the Police service should attend a course of instruction for at least six months before being posted to their depots and it is highly desirable that they return to the school for further refresher courses periodically during their service.

Such instruction, whilst covering every aspect of police work including "first aid" to

standard text-books.

Recruits on joining the Police Service should attend a course of instruction for at least six months before being posted to their depots and it is highly desirable that they return to the school for further refresher courses periodically during their service.

Such instruction, whilst covering every aspect of police work including "first aid" to the injured, should above all concentrate on instilling into the men a sense of individual responsibility, of pride in their career and a sense of their duty as servants of the public.

so informed of their powers
~~They must be made to realize that they, as~~
personnel that they should
Police officers, must be so informed of their

powers that they are in a position to take
if necessary, 1333
whatever action is required of them without
seeking the advice or awaiting orders of ~~other~~ *their* superiors.

~~page.~~

Courses of instruction should be made available for men and non-commissioned officers, qualifying and selected for promotion.

In addition to the training of the men it is desirable that some thought and attention should be given to the training of police horses. Mounted police can be highly useful in handling large crowds on the occasion of public processions etc. but to obtain the maximum value it is necessary that Police horses should be highly trained in police work. In short they should be trained to be impervious to noisy crowds, waving banners, pistol shots, etc. etc. without such training they are useless for police work.

5) Armaments. Whilst it is appreciated that Italy is still passing through a troubled period, that banditry has been rife in certain districts and that it is probably still necessary

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be highly trained in police work. In short they should be trained to be impervious to noisy crowds, waving banners, pistol shots, etc. etc.; without such training they are useless for police work.

5) Amusements. Whilst it is appreciated that Italy is still passing through a troubled period, that banditry has been rife in certain districts and that it is probably still necessary for police to carry arms in some districts, it is nevertheless considered that police generally are heavily overarmed.

The mere fact that the police are armed in this manner tends to create a gulf between the police and public which it is difficult to bridge. The parading and displaying of arms by

the police produces an impression in the public mind that the police, instead of being the friends and protectors of the people, are a class or government instrument which is used or may be used to suppress them.

In the mountainous districts and in the remote country it is necessary and desirable that Police should carry fire-arms and that motor patrols should be armed, but in town areas every endeavour should be made to replace the rifle and musket with a truncheon, which is far more effective in dispersing a crowd than is the firing of shots from lethal weapons with its attendant danger to life; actually in dealing with crowds a musket or rifle is a hindrance rather than a help. It is strongly urged that long truncheons should replace the swords carried by mounted police.

If it is thought desirable that all police should carry pistols, there appears to be no objection but it is felt that such

and musket with a truncheon, which is far more effective in dispersing a crowd than in the firing of shots from lethal weapons with its attendant danger to life; actually in dealing with crowds a musket or rifle is a hindrance rather than a help. It is strongly urged that long truncheons should replace the swords carried by mounted police.

If it is thought desirable that all police should carry pistols, there appears to be no particular objection but it is felt that such other fire-arms, as may be necessary for use in emergency, are better stored in police stations and not normally carried by police on duty.

It is realised that the *Mobile Battalions* were created during the latter stages of the war for the purpose of suppressing serious disorders. It says much for the good sense and behaviour of the Italian people that these battalions

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have scarcely ever been seriously employed other than in Sicily, and it would appear that they could, within a very short time, be disarmed and the personnel return to normal police duty. The mechanical training which they have had may stand them in good stead and they could be utilised to form the nucleus of motorised police patrols.

It should be accepted as a principle that in the case of grave disorders, when the situation is likely to get out of hand and beyond control by the Police, the armed forces of the state should be available to be called upon to assist the civil power.

~~Information of~~
~~Legation~~

In connection with the suggested changes as they affect the Carabinieri, the traditions behind this historic and noble Force are fully recognised and it is felt that there might

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~~by the state~~
~~by the state~~

In connection with the suggested changes as they affect the Carabinieri, the traditions behind this historic and splendid Force are fully recognised and it is felt that there might be large numbers of Officers and men who would be reluctant to sever their associations with the Carabinieri and become members of the State Police Force. It is thought that such personnel might remain in the army as Carabinieri ^{which might} ~~and should~~ ^{continue to be recognised} ~~be recognised~~ as a definite military formation quite apart from the Police. ~~Any reductions in~~

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~~their numbers, brought about by transfers to the State Police could be brought up to the figures permitted by the Peace Treaty by normal recruiting.~~

In conclusion it should be added that the recommendations made above are made with the sincere belief that such changes would materially assist in improving the police force in Italy. It is therefore desirable to state that the drastic changes suggested, particularly in regard to the merging of Police Forces, in no way reflect upon the ability, loyalty and devotion to duty within their own spheres of ~~the~~ separate entities, the Carabinieri, the Publica Sicurezza and the Municipal Police.

E. J. J. J.
E. J. J. J., Colonel

Director,

Public Safety Division.

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E. J. HES, Colonel

Director,

Public Safety Division.

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