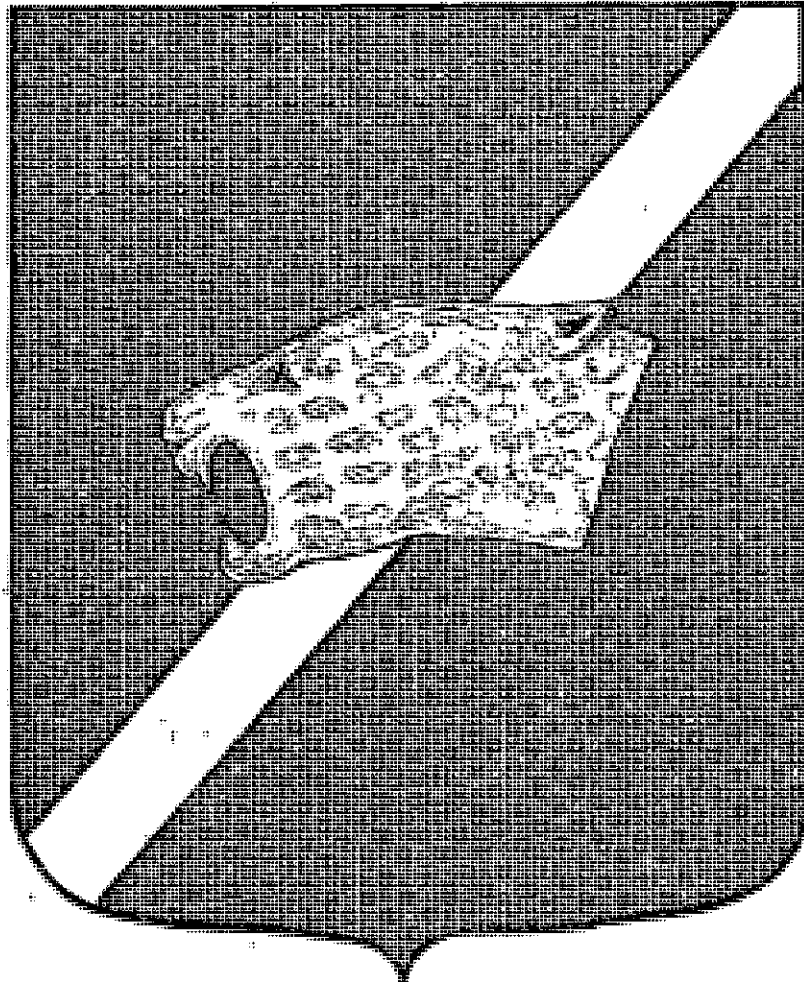


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REPORT OF SURVEY POLICE CORPS OF SOMALIA



July 1958

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Washington, D. C.

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INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared as a result of a survey of the Somalia Police Force by an ICA Police Survey Team composed of Russell A. Snook and William M. McGhee. The Team was in Somalia from May 29 to June 19, 1958. It also inspected the training facilities of the Italian Carabinieri in Rome from June 24 to June 27. The purpose of the survey was to obtain information on the Somalia Police Force from which conclusions could be drawn and recommendations made concerning the desirability of extending aid in the Public Safety field to Somalia, and the nature and extent of such aid.

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL BACKGROUND OF SOMALIA

A. GENERAL

Somalia is a Trust Territory of the United Nations, under the trusteeship of the Government of Italy. Prior to World War II, the area was known as Italian Somaliland and was administered as a colony by the Italian Government. It is located in East Africa extending south from Cape Guardafui along the Indian Ocean for about 1,250 miles to the border of Kenya. The northwest coast forms the southeast shore of the Gulf of Aden. On the west Somalia is bounded by Kenya, Ethiopia and British Somaliland. It is an arid, semi-desert area with an estimated population of about one and one quarter million. The main occupations are herding of cattle, mixed farming, and some permanent farming in the two river valleys - the Juba and the Webi Scebeli. The towns are small and few. Mogadiscio, with a population of about 80,000, is the capital and the only city.

B. HISTORY

The original inhabitants of the Somali area were probably Hamitic tribes closely akin to the peoples of Ethiopia, the original inhabitants of the Nile Valley, and the Berbers of North Africa. There has been, over the course of centuries, a mixture of Negro racial groups into the area from the west and south. In addition, Semites from Arabia have periodically held the country and have intermarried with the people, although the main stock continues to be Hamitic.

The Portuguese opened up the country to the western world in the late 1500's and established trading posts along the coast. The interior, however, remained essentially unknown and tribal in character. Arabic traders, including refugees from the religious strife on the Arabian Peninsula and adjacent areas, settled in the towns and intermarried with the local populace. In the late 16th century, with the decline of Portuguese imperial power throughout Africa and the Far East, the Arabs gained ascendancy in the area. Independent sheikdoms and sultanates were established, nominally owing allegiance to the Sultan of Oman (Muscat). In the early 19th century the Sultan of Oman controlled the whole coastal area, at least the trading centers, coastal towns and islands, and the local tribal chieftains owed some allegiance to the Sultan, although suzerainty at most was only nominal. The Sultan of Oman at this time was Said Saïd, who in 1840 moved his residence to Zanzibar and since that date he and his descendants have been known as the Sultans of Zanzibar. Under the expansionist policies of the Egyptian regime of the 1860's and '70's, officials of the Egyptian Government established themselves in essentially Somali areas along the Gulf of Aden and

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in the interior of the Ogaden. These were withdrawn following the Madhi uprising against the Egyptians in the Sudan. The Sultans of Zanzibar, through a series of treaties with the British beginning in the late 19th century, leased areas along the coast of what is today Kenya, Jubaland, the Benadir, and Migertine (the last three known as Somalia). The British East Africa Company, which leased these territories from Zanzibar, transferred its holdings in the Benadir to the Italian Government in 1893. Originally the leased areas represented only three towns and one village, and the hinterlands to a depth of 10 sea miles in the case of the towns and five in the case of the village. The lease was for 50 years and was transferable to commercial companies if the Italian Government so desired. In 1905 the British Government arranged that the Sultan of Zanzibar give Italy outright possession of the ports for £ 144,000. In 1924, Britain ceded Jubaland and the port of Chisimaio to Italy since the latter felt that it had not received its fair share of the spoils of World War I. Italy was thus established along the whole Indian Ocean coast of the Horn of Africa.

Between 1890 and 1908 the boundaries of Ethiopia were established by treaty with Eritrea on the north, and the French and British Somaliland on the north and east. The boundary to the south and west bordering on the southern section of Somalia has never been adequately fixed. This led to interminable problems between Ethiopia and the Italian Government of Somaliland, and was the stated cause of the Italian invasion of Ethiopia in 1935. The excuse for the invasion was the famous Wal Wal incident of that year.

Italian Somaliland was never a viable economic entity; never proved useful as an outlet for the surplus population of Italy; and has remained a fairly remote tribal area since its initial occupation by the Italians. In the early days of the colony, the Italian Government leased the area to various trading companies. However, none of these was able to make Somaliland economically a paying proposition. During the days of the democratic regimes in Italy prior to the rise of Mussolini, the country was undeveloped, little or no effort was made to develop it in any manner, and it was generally recognized as an area which was a drain on Italian economy. The reason for the continued occupation was maintenance of Italian prestige and to deny the area to other powers.

Under Mussolini extensive efforts were made to import Italian labor and to utilize the country as a market for Italian manufactured products rather than industrialize it. However, extensive efforts were made to make the country productive agriculturally, and bananas, hides, skins and incense were the major exports to the Western world. Although there was some immigration by Italians to the area, this country never could absorb any sizeable number of settlers.

The Government of Italy administered the colony through a Governor General stationed at Mogadiscio. He had at his command a number of Askaris

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(native troops officered by Italians) and regular Italian troops. After the conclusion of the Ethiopian campaign, Somalia was integrated as part of the Italian East African Empire. Following the entry of the Italians into the European war in 1940, the British mounted an extensive propaganda and military campaign against the Somali area, Ethiopia and Eritrea. By 1941 the entire area had been seized by the British and the native troops dispersed. The British, during the war, maintained the Italian governmental officials in place, utilizing them to maintain control of the area. From 1945 until 1950, there was considerable agitation in the United Nations and throughout the world, for incorporation of the Italian colonies in East Africa within the framework of Ethiopia. Eritrea was federated with Ethiopia in 1950. In 1950 the Trusteeship of Somalia was turned over to the Italian Government, with the stated purpose of preparing the Somalis for self-government not later than 1960. Since 1951 the Italian Government has engaged in building up political cadres within the country aimed at eventual running of the government by the Somali peoples. It is the objective of the Italian Administration and of the United Nations that Somalia should be an independent entity by the end of 1960.

The Somali people themselves are undereducated, and there is an acute shortage of trained personnel capable of handling governmental affairs. There are few lawyers, fewer doctors, and almost a total lack of technicians. The educational level of the country has been limited to a few mission schools and various Koranic schools run by Muslims.

C. POPULATION

There has never been a census of population in Somalia; only estimates of population have been attempted.

The British Military Administration estimate was approximately 971,000 in 1947, though as regards the nomadic population the estimate was considered by the Administration as subject to error up to 20 per cent. The Italian Trust Administration suggests about 1,250,000 as more correct.

1. Nomadic Tribes.

Of the native inhabitants, the largest section, approximately 560,000; belong to the two main Somali-tribal groups: the Darot and Hawiya. Within these are sub-tribes, sections and rers. The last term is equivalent to family, but it may be used to apply not only to the small unit of parents and children, but to a much more extended relationship.

The majority of these two main tribal groups, some 350,000 or thereabouts, live in the eastern and western pastoral areas of the Benadir and Upper Juba Provinces; the remainder comprise the majority in the sparsely populated Migertine and Mudugh. They are mainly nomadic, being compelled to

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this manner of life by their surroundings, and accustomed to it by long tradition, but a few of the Hawiya have taken to mixed farming.

The members of the tribe are united by a belief in descent from a common ancestor. They settle their affairs in the tribal council, the "Shir", where all tribesmen are entitled to attend and speak, as in Saxon England. The chiefs and headmen are chosen by their tribes and sub-tribes. The greater chiefs are usually hereditary, but the succession is subject to the consent of the tribe. Important decisions by the chiefs are submitted to the Shir.

The tribes own no land, but individual tribes have recognized rights to the use of certain wells and grazing areas.

2. The Sab Tribes.

The Sab tribes are estimated to number about 292,000. They speak Sab, a dialect closely related to Somali, and are considered to be of similar racial stock to the Somali-speaking tribes. The most important of the Sab tribes are the Rahanwein.

They are engaged in mixed farming in the semi-fertile area between the rivers in the Benadir and Upper Juba Provinces.

Though their organization is tribal, they live in settled communities. They also hold their tribal councils and elect their chiefs, who are assisted by councils of elders. As settled communities, they have more diverse business to transact than the nomads: the distribution of land, the care and cleaning of artificial reservoirs in which all tribesmen are expected to share, the control of water supplies, and other matters.

Land is owned by the tribe, not by the individual. Land is allotted for cultivation, but it remains the property of the tribe.

3. The River Bank Population.

These are some 44,000 people (who have come perhaps from further south, or more probably, are the remnant of an older settlement), speak either a Bantu dialect or the language of their neighbors.

They live by agriculture alone and are settled in villages. They have headmen and councils elected by themselves.

4. Craft Tribes.

About 17,000 people belong to the so-called "low caste" tribes, but they should more properly be termed craftsmen's tribes; they are engaged in weaving, metal and leather work, as well as hunting and trapping. They have a language of their own, not imparted to others. They live scattered throughout the territory among the other inhabitants who require the products of their crafts.

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5. Somali-Arabs.

Some 19,000 people were classed by the British Administration as Somali-Arabs; they are the fruit of the union of the two races who have for many centuries lived on this coast. They live almost entirely in the Benadir coast towns.

In addition, there are small numbers of people that do not belong to any of the above groups.

6. Effect of Tribal Loyalties.

Tribal considerations enter into all affairs of the government of Somalia and evidently at all levels. The three major tribes as has been stated are the Darot in the north and in the Juba areas, the Hawiya in the Benadir and Mudugh, and the Rahanwein in the areas between the Webi Shebeli and the Juba. Although there are many other tribes, none are as important as these three. Historically the Darot have been the warriors-nomads who have conquered many of the other tribes in the Horn of Africa and stretch into the Somali areas of the British Protectorate and into the Ogaden of Ethiopia. The Hawiya are also warriors and nomads although they do some mixed farming in the regions that they frequent. The Hawiya control Mogadiscio. The Rahanwein are semi-nomadic.

The main instrument of Somali nationalism has been to date the Somali Youth League (SYL) which controls the government. The SYL made up principally of men from the Darot and Hawiya, with 43 of the 60 Somali members of the legislature (10 members represent national minorities) being members of this Party. The only real opposition to the SYL comes from the HDM (Hizbia Dastur Mustaqil - Independent Constitutional Party) which is made up primarily of Rahanwein tribesmen with some from the Hawiya groups. For all intents and purposes it might be said that the government is controlled and run by the Darot and Hawiya tribes. The Prime Minister is a Hawiya, as are four of the six Ministers of the Cabinet. Two Cabinet officers are Darot including the Minister of Interior who is, after the Prime Minister, perhaps the most powerful individual in the Somali elements of the Government. The Minister of the Interior controls funds paid to tribal leaders on an annual basis as a subsidy for the maintenance of tribal order. It has been stated by observers on the scene in Mogadiscio that voting in the Cabinet of Ministers on controversial matters has followed strict tribal lines on almost all occasions.

The Somali leaders, especially those within the SYL, firmly deny that there is any strength to the old tribal ties, and that these ties are now loosed for good. This, however, is not true in the opinion of some observers in Somalia.

Within the Police, as within the Government at large, the Darot and the Hawiya are both represented.

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D. NATURAL RESOURCES

The natural resources of Somalia, its rivers and rainfall, land arable and pastoral, livestock, forests, minerals and fisheries, have never as yet been fully exploited.

At the present time it is estimated that one-half the total area of this former colony consists of wasteland. Eighty per cent of the other half is pasturage and three-quarters of the population is engaged in stock-raising. Only about 10 per cent of the whole of Somalia is arable land, and even of this only from one to five per cent is actually cultivated.

In summary the following statements are quotes from the Four-Power Commission of 1948:

"The overwhelming predominance of pasture (almost 90 per cent) over agricultural land is indicative of the primitive character of the country, where nomadic animal husbandry and nomadic agriculture constitute the predominant forms of economic activity.

"The economic structure of Italian Somaliland has been characterized, up to the present time, by the impossibility of the territory meeting its elementary requirements from its own resources.

"Essential products which cannot be provided from internal sources and must be imported are textiles, representing about one-third of the total imports; foodstuffs, such as wheat and wheat products, coffee, tea and dates; petroleum products, motor vehicles and accessories; and tobacco. Total imports are approximately equally divided between native and European requirements. These imports are paid for by exports only to the extent of one-half of their value.

"The budget throughout the years has been unbalanced, and in each year expenditure has considerably exceeded revenue.

"Records of external trade show a consistent passive trade balance. During the period 1919-1938 the value of exports represented only 20 per cent of the value of imports, the adverse trade balance totalling 2,417 million lire, or an average of 121 million lire annually.

"Apart from the sugar factory at Villabruzzi, and the salt works at Dante, there has never been any major manufacturing enterprise in the territory."

E. OUTLINE OF PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA

The Government of Somalia is changing rapidly at the time of this report. It is the intention of the Italian Administration under its

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responsibility for the area to train the Somalis for self-government. It is envisaged that a parliamentary system of government based on the Italian model will evolve. Whether this will happen or not remains to be seen. In the meantime the entire complexion of government is in a state of flux, with more and more responsibility being taken over by the Somali elements of the Government.

The Italian Government is represented by the Amministrazione Fiducia Italiana della Somalia (Italian Trust Administration of Somalia, known as AFIS), whose chief representative is known as the Administrator and is the actual Chief of State. (The Acting Administrator is Piero Franca). He is responsible to his own government which in turn is responsible to the United Nations. The United Nations maintains a Council of Advisors consisting of representatives with the rank of minister from Egypt, the Philippines and Columbia. The council's functions are advisory only.

The Government consists of a Parliament of 70 members, 60 of whom are elected by Somalis and 10 by national minorities in Somalia. The Administrator retains the right to veto legislation passed by the Parliament, but to date no legislation has been vetoed. In practice, if disagreement arises the Administrator returns the bill to the Parliament with suggested modifications. The Administrator appoints the Prime Minister who is the leader of the majority party in the legislature. The Prime Minister serves nominally at the will of the Administrator. The Prime Minister selects his own Cabinet Ministers who serve as a Council of Ministers.

Two responsibilities that concern the working of the police remain with the Italian Administrator: the conduct of foreign affairs and of defense. Since the Somali Police Force is the only military or para-military element in the country, the Administrator maintains control over it. Any request from a Regional Commissioner for the use of the reserve elements of the Police force must be channelled through the Minister of Interior, who "requests" that the Administrator order the use of the Police. The Administrator then normally orders the Commandant of Police to take action.

Although the above line of control is maintained by the Administrator, the Minister of Interior controls appointments to the Police, promotions, and the budget. It can be seen that the Italians are retaining control, but that the ultimate pattern will be complete Somali control, probably through the Minister of the Interior.

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CHAPTER II

HISTORY OF THE SOMALIA POLICE CORPS

The Somalia Police traces its beginning back to the foundation of a Somali Carabinieri organization in Somalia in 1924. From 1924 to 1941 the Police was under the Italian Carabinieri and was an integral part of that group. Prior to 1937 the laws in force were essentially decrees of the local Italian colonial administration. In 1937 the Parliament of Italy extended the laws of Italy to all of the colonial areas making applicable not only laws on the books at that time but those passed subsequent to the 1937 ordinance.

With the defeat of the Italian army in East Africa in 1941, the British Government took over the administration of the area. In that year the British organized the Gendarmerie as a combination police and security force for Somalia. This organization effectively policed the area in criminal matters and in quasi-military matters until the turnover of the administration to the Italian Government in 1950.

The Italian Government took over as the Trust Power in late 1950 bringing in its own police officers and its own military establishment. It did not change the essentially British structure of the police for some period of time. The Italians absorbed those men of the Gendarmerie who were most qualified in police affairs.

Between 1950 and 1955 the Italians maintained two military or paramilitary units in the area: the Security Corps (essentially the Italian Expeditionary Force) and the Somali Police. By 1955 the Security Corps consisted of Italian army commissioned and noncommissioned officers and Somali troops. Only the engineers and such special troops as those of the armored unit remained Italian. By the end of 1955 there were some 10 Somalis of officer rank in the Security Corps. The Somali Police Corps was organized under the Carabinieri.

On January 1, 1956, the Security Corps was disbanded and the Italian personnel, officer and noncommissioned officer, returned to Italy. Seventy per cent of the Somalis including the 10 Somali officers in the Security Corps was transferred to the Police Corps. Some of the technicians in the Police Corps such as those in the medical unit and in the administrative support units were Italian although the majority of non-commissioned officers were Somali.

As of the date of the survey, the Somali Police Corps is responsible for the security of the border, for public security, and for the maintaining of public order among the urban population and the rural and nomadic elements.

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It has been the policy of the Italian Government to phase out Italian elements in the Police and replace them with qualified Somalis. As part of an extensive program, the Italian Government has been training Somalis in Italian schools for duty with the Police.

In addition to the Somali Police which is responsible for public security (general law enforcement) and public order, there are three other organizations which are concerned with police and security functions in Somalia:

Finance Guard - Financial Police responsible for customs, fiscal matters and taxes except income.

Prison Wardens Corps - provides wardens and guards for prisons and jails throughout the country.

Tribal Police - a local police force, under control of the regional and district commissioners, responsible to the Minister of Interior.

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CHAPTER III

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Somali Police Corps is operating under an Italian type of legal structure and its position with regard to the law and the judicial system is similar to the position occupied by the Italian Carabinieri in Italy. For a clearer understanding of the Police it is therefore necessary to understand something of the judicial establishment of the country, which is discussed below.

There are three basic courts in Somalia established by the Penal Code: the District Courts, Regional Courts, and the Court of Assises. The functions and jurisdiction of each of the courts is delineated by law. The District Courts are courts of first instance for all cases in which the penalty for the crime is punishable by imprisonment for less than three years. The Code also specifies that the Court of the Assises will handle all cases in which very serious crimes such as homicide and infanticide are tried. The actual cases to be so handled by the Court of Assises are detailed in the Code. The Regional Courts handle all other cases not tried by the District Courts nor by the Assises. Appeals are made upward through the Regional Judges in the case of the District Court; a Judge of Appeal for the Regional Court; and a Court of Assises of Appeal for the Court of Assises. All three courts end on the third and final level in the Court of Justice. Appeals in all cases may be made by either the defendant or the prosecutor to the next higher court.

In all of the courts except the Court of Assises and the Court of Justice, only one judge sits on a court. In the case of the Court of Assises the judge is assisted by a panel of six citizens who have been picked at random from among the citizens of the area who are qualified by reason of education and background to so serve. Decisions of the Assises are taken on the basis of majority vote of all seven members. The Court of Justice is made up of three sections: first section, Ordinaria, is composed of a president and two councillors all of whom are career judges; the second section, Sciaraitica, is made up of a president and two cadis, who try appeal cases from the Muslim Cadi courts dealing with civil law; and the third section, the Speciale Dei Conti, made up of an administrative judge and two councillors. The later section of the Court handles investigation of administrative accounts, etc.

One of the most important differences between American criminal procedures and the procedures in Somalia, is the relationship of the police to the magistrate who is judging the case. The Police do not actually conduct an investigation of a case independently of the magistrate but rather under his direction and guidance. A preliminary report of a crime is made by the police in the area, usually by wire to the Pubblico Ministero in

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Mogadiscio, who is the Public Prosecutor for Somalia. If the crime occurred in Mogadiscio, the Public Prosecutor will handle the case. In the outlying areas, however, the Prosecutor delegates the function to the local magistrate to conduct the investigation. The police under the direction of the Prosecutor who will normally act as judge in the case, serve as Judicial Police in conduct of the case. It must be remembered that the Police have no authority to conduct a case without the Public Prosecutor actually participating in the case.

In addition to this the senior officers in the Police have been British trained and have worked under a system that included a centralized Criminal Investigating Division (CID) and a Special Branch. The changeover of administrative system was accompanied by a changeover in the legal system of the country and resulted in the abandonment of the concept of a CID at Headquarters to help the local stations in the conduct of criminal investigation. There was some evidence that the senior officers of the Somalia Police Corps would like to return to the British system if this can be arranged.

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CHAPTER IV

GENERAL DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM

The police problem in Somalia may be divided as follows:

- A. Public Order.
- B. Public Safety.
- C. Enforcement of Technical and Regulatory Measures.

A. PUBLIC ORDER

The term Public Order is based on the Italian concept - Ordine Publica - and may be compared to that division of criminal law pertaining to crimes against the peace. In Somalia it is a problem of primary consideration. The combination of outside control and the tribal life, customs and conflicts are basic contributing factors. A knowledge of the history of both the country and the controls established is necessary to comprehend fully the importance of this problem and the organization and measures adopted to meet it.

As explained in a foregoing part of this report tribal life and conflicts are of prime importance today. The nomadic tribes dependent in great measure on their livestock follow the water essential to their existence. Conflict over the use of water holes is a constant threat, although measures recently taken to establish additional watering places, arbitrate differences and to control violence have resulted in an improvement. The "razzia" (raid) by one tribe against another is a constant threat which requires a combination of arbitration and the speedy and effective use of force.

This problem exists internally and is particularly significant on the border facing Ethiopia. The boundary dispute is one as yet unsettled. It is the contention of Somalia, and recognized by the Italian administration, that tribes from Ethiopia cross the boundary in their search for water or in the spirit of rivalry, hatred or aggression and commit acts of violence.

A further consideration in connection with tribal disputes is the emerging political situation which may tend to create internal agitation and provide opportunity for outside influences to exploit the situation. These factors create a condition which could erupt into violence.

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B. PUBLIC SAFETY

This problem embraces what may be considered the normal police functions with respect to the enforcement of the criminal laws.

C. ENFORCEMENT OF TECHNICAL AND REGULATORY MEASURES

Technical and regulatory measures are used to exercise control through the granting of privileges and licenses of various kinds. While the police do not actually have the responsibility of issuing the privileges and licenses, they are responsible for the investigation of the cases referred to them and for enforcement of the regulations. A principal problem in this connection is the control of firearms to prevent their use in tribal conflicts.

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CHAPTER V

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE CORPS OF SOMALIA

A. GENERAL

The main sub-divisions of the Police Corps and the general functions of each are shown in the following:

Territorial Police Group - The primary function of this sub-division is public safety but it has a secondary function with respect to public order.

Mobile Police Group - The primary and only function of this sub-division is public order. It is organized, trained, equipped and employed as a military force to support the Territorial Police Group in emergency. Included in this function is that of public order on the border.

Judicial Police - This is not actually a separate force and the procedure which the term represents is characteristically Italian. The term is applied in the Somalia Police Corps to designate the members of the police when working under the direct supervision of the competent judge investigating a crime that has been reported. The assignment may be temporary or for an extended period. All of the members of the Territorial Police Group are potentially "Judicial Police" and while not the common practice, members of the Mobile Police Group may be so assigned.

The organization and functions of the Somalia Police Corps is shown in this Chapter and the Ilalo and organizations with related police functions are shown in a separate part of this report (Chapter IX - Organizations and Functions of Related Organizations).

The basic structure of the whole organization consists of the Commandant and Vice Commandant, the Staff, the units under direct control of the Headquarters, the Territorial Police Group and the Mobile Police Group. (See Chart No. 1 - Somalia Police-Command Structure - Page No. 19.)

B. HEADQUARTERS

The Commandant is Lt. Colonel Alfredo Arnera, an officer of the Italian Carabinieri and the Vice Commandant is Major Mohamed Abscir, Somali.

1. Staff Organization.

The Staff of the Commandant and Vice Commandant consists of the following parts or sections:

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- a. "Relatore" (an Italian term - Administrative Officer handling accounts, supplies and equipment);
- b. Training;
- c. Personnel;
- d. Operations;
- e. Security;
- f. Passport.

(See Chart No. 2 - Somalia Police-Staff Structure, Page No. 20.)

2. Staff Functions.

The functions of the various sections of the Staff are shown in the following:

- a. "Relatore" (see previous explanation). This office includes:

- (1) Director of Accounts.
- (2) Administration Section.
- (3) Records Section (taken from Italian term "Matriculazione").
- (4) Storage Section with storehouses and depots for supplies, armaments, ammunition, spare parts for motor vehicles, reserve transport unit, radio repair shop and central repair shop for motor transport.

(See Chart No. 3 - Somalia Police-Office of "Relatore" - Page No. 21.)

- b. Training Section: regulates and coordinates training of the Somalia Police Corps, plans the various training courses and sets up the programs of training and examinations.

- c. Personnel Section: handles enlistments, promotions, discharges, transfers, discipline and punishment, distribution of information of personal nature, strength of commands, barracks, quarters, personal assistance to personnel, message center, radio and post office.

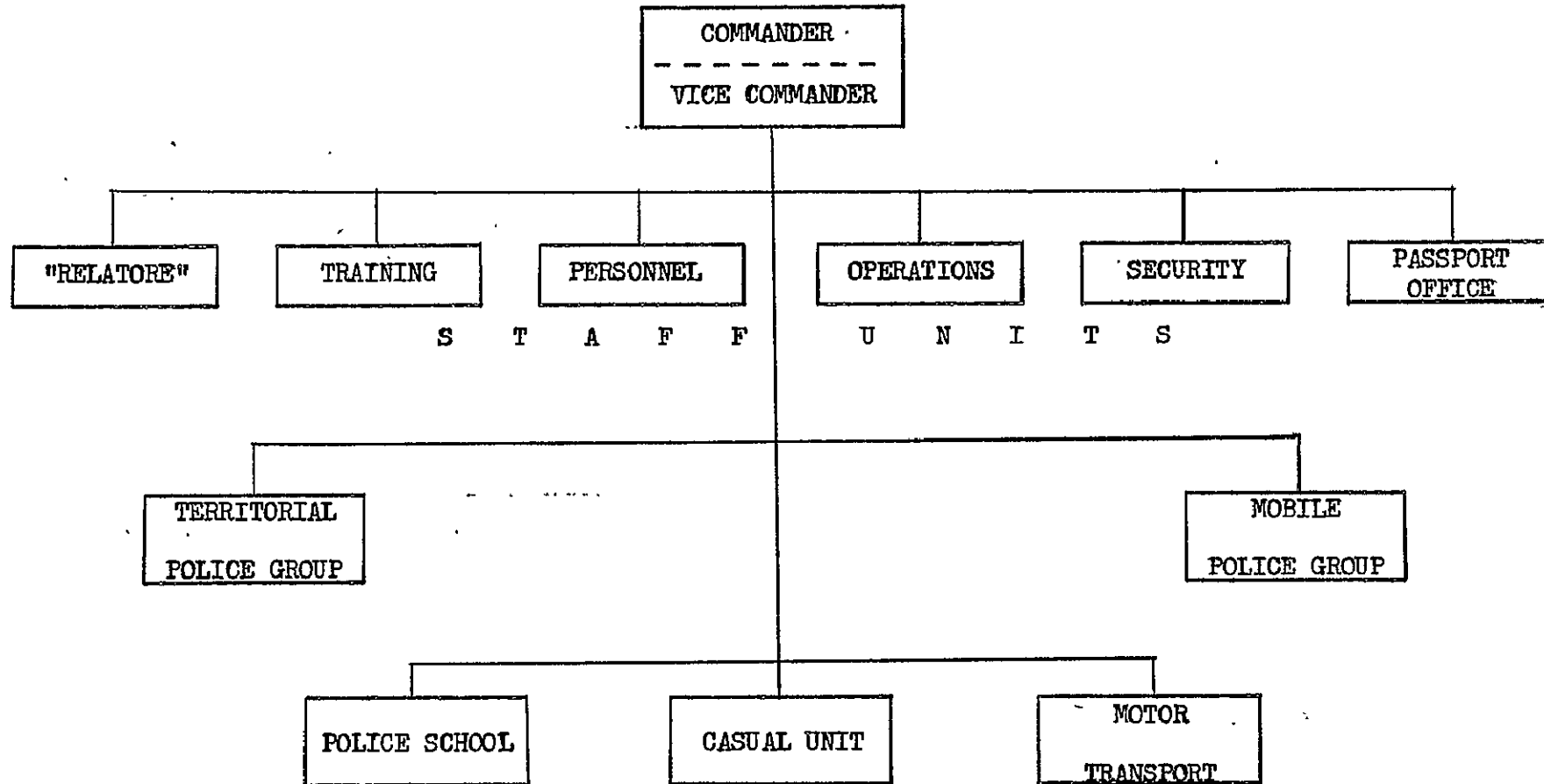
- d. Operations: This office, from the information received from the various commands, follows the situation respecting public security and public order; makes summaries to present to the central authorities; collects the facts and prepares periodic statistics on the trends of crime; prepares plans and directives; deals with matters pertaining to the possession of and permits for private citizens to carry firearms.

- e. Security: surveillance of foreigners, counterespionage, military security, intelligence on the situation on the border, interrogation of foreigners.

- f. Passports: issue of passports, visas and permits to stay in the country.

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SOMALIA POLICE
COMMAND STRUCTURE

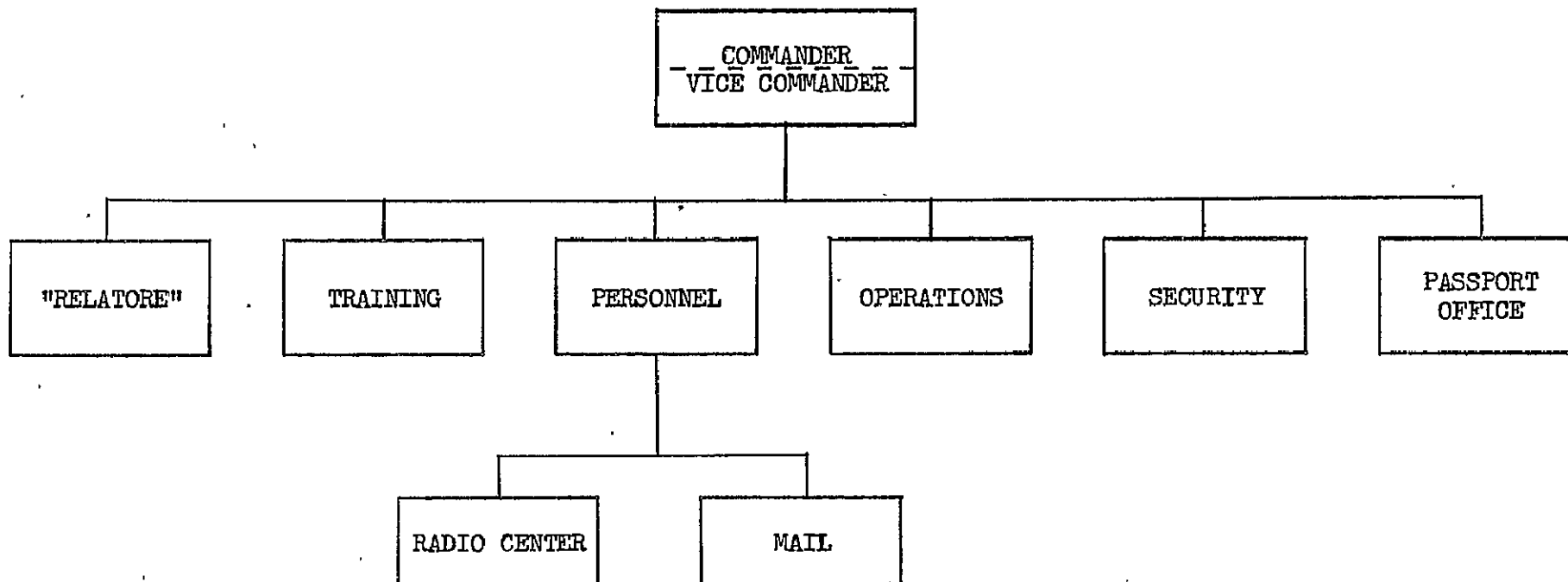


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CHART NO. 2

SOMALIA POLICE

STAFF STRUCTURE

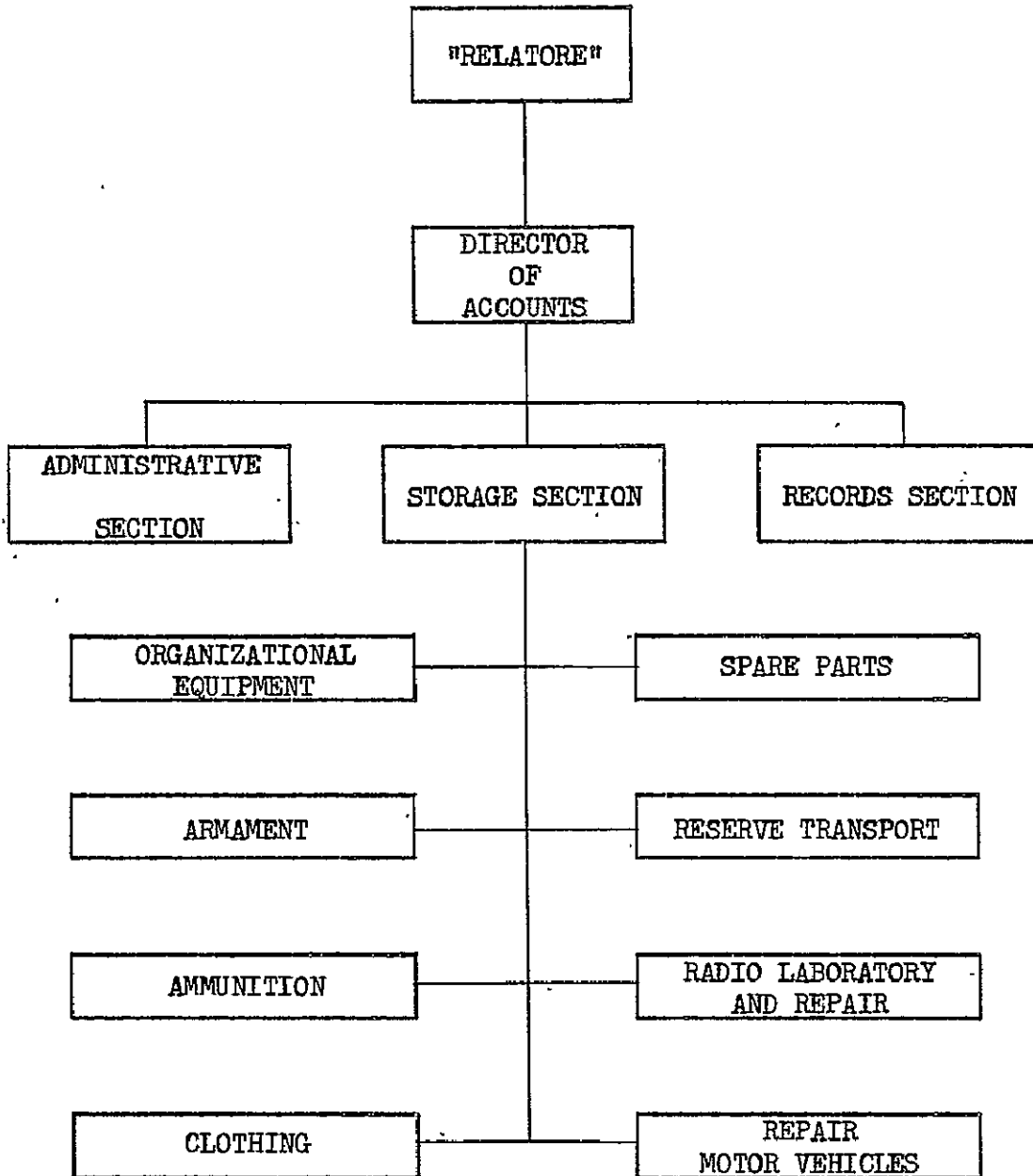


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CHART NO. 3

SOMALIA POLICE
OFFICE OF "RELATORE"

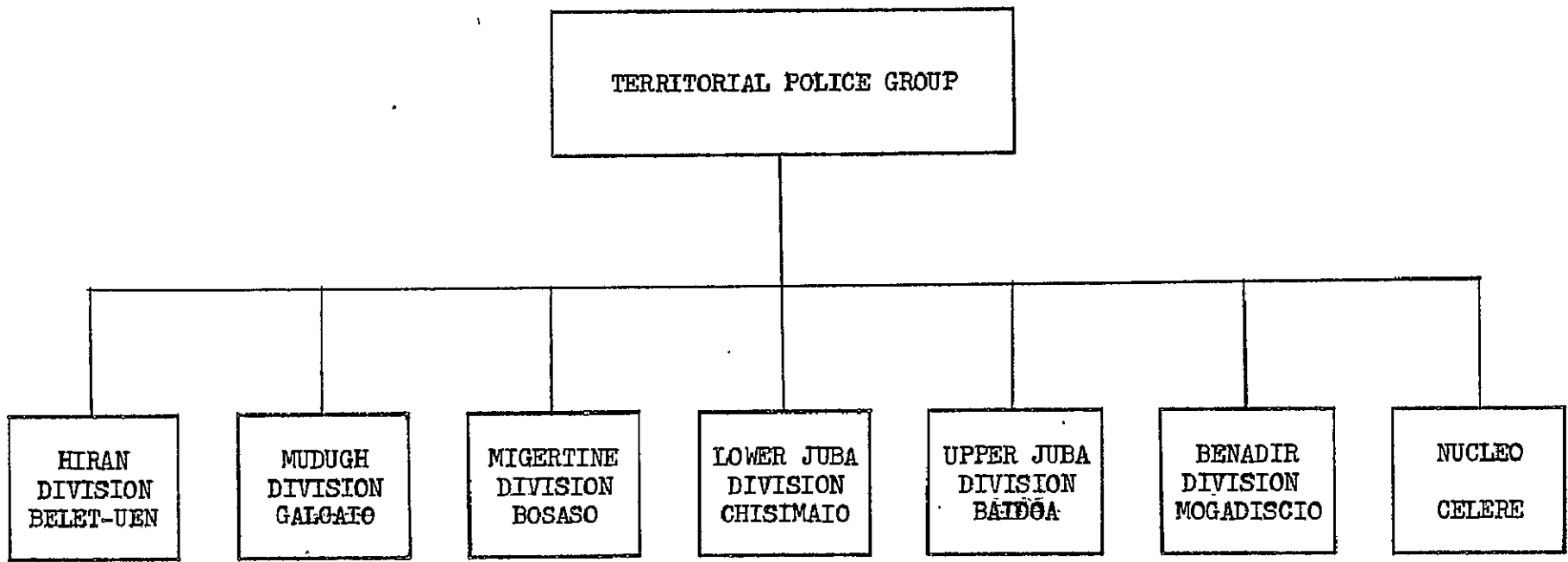


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SOMALIA POLICE

TERRITORIAL POLICE GROUP - ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



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3. Service Units.

The functions of the Service Units under the direct control of the Central Command are:

a. Police School: Conducts courses for recruits, noncommissioned officers and technicians, makes evaluations for promotion, prepares advance courses for officers, noncommissioned officers and agenti (police officers). Strength: two officers, 136 noncommissioned officers and men.

b. Reparto Comando: (The Italian term is used; it is actually a casual unit and Headquarters Detachment.) Commands the personnel of the various officers of the Central Headquarters; arranges the transportation and distribution of personnel in transit to other assignments, in the hospital, detached on study outside of the country and in prison under charges. Strength: variable, but at time of survey was shown as one officer, 320 noncommissioned officers and men.

c. Transport Unit: Organizes and provides the transportation required for logistical and tactical purposes for all units; provides road traffic signals for movements of troops; repair and salvage of vehicles damaged or out of order; supplies transportation to the commands. Organized as follows:

- (1) Command Platoon.
- (2) Mixed Vehicle Section.
- (3) Medium Vehicle Section.
- (4) Heavy Vehicles Section.
- (5) Mobile Repair Workshop.

Strength: two officers, 152 noncommissioned officers and men.

C. TERRITORIAL POLICE GROUP

1. Major Commands of the Group. (See Chart No. 5, Page 24a, for disposition of Territorial Police Group.)

- a. Division of Hiran (Belet Uen).
- b. Division of Mu Dugh (Gabaio).
- c. Division of Migertine (Boasaso).
- d. Division of Upper Juba (Baidoa).
- e. Division of Lower Juba (Chisimale).
- f. Division of Benadir (Mogadiscio).

"Nucleo Celere" (the Italian term is used - it indicates a "flying squad" to be employed in disorders, stationed at Mogadiscio.) The Divisions are assigned to the Regions and stationed in the principal city or town. In the foregoing the division name indicates the Region and the name in parenthesis indicates the city or town where stationed. (See Chart No. 4 - Somalia Police-Territorial Police Group - Page No. 22.)

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The Regions are organized in Tenenza (Italian term is used for the Command between the Division and the Stations which has the functions of coordinating, directing and inspecting the Stations and Fixed Posts. It does not normally have administrative functions). The Tenenza usually consists of 3-4 stations and fixed posts.

2. Command of the Territorial Police Group.

Regulates, directs and coordinates the activities of the dependent units in respect to public security and public order; also directs the activity on the border; makes transfers of personnel within the Territorial Group; makes periodical inspections of all units and issues all orders for the activity and training of same.

3. The Headquarters of the Territorial Police Group.

The Headquarters was organized on June 1, 1958, and at the time of this study was not yet in complete operation. The Group is commanded by Major Daud Abdullah, a Somali Officer. The Headquarters consist of five sections:

- (a) Administration.
- (b) Personnel.
- (c) Operations.
- (d) Immigration.
- (e) Identification Bureau.

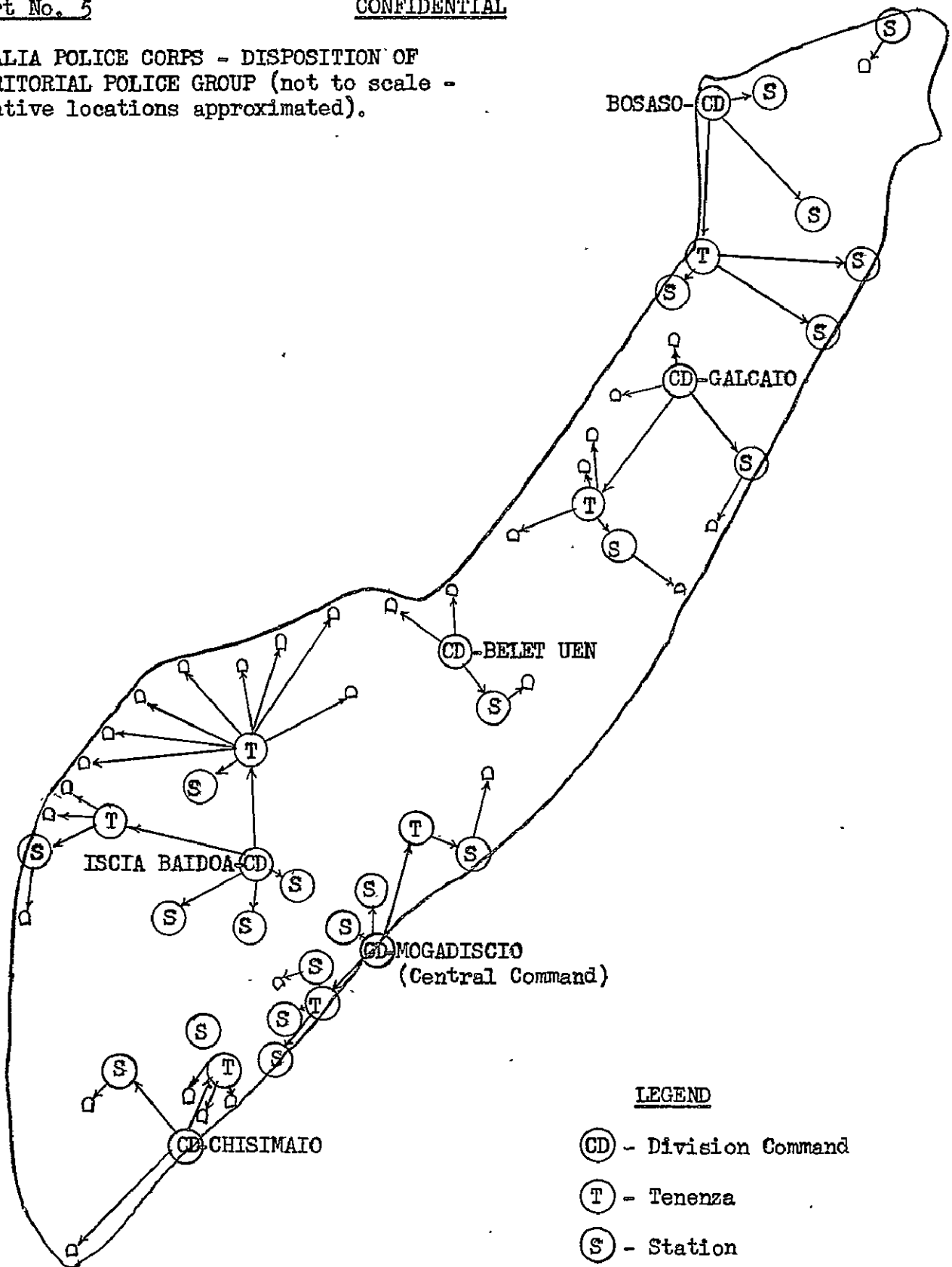
The Immigration Section maintains a file on foreigners and travelers in the country. A Border Police Unit checks airplanes, passports and travel documents in the Mogadiscio area. The same activity is conducted at Merca under the control of the Benadir Division and Chisimaio under the control of the Juba Divisions. Two officers, 2nd Lieutenants, are assigned to the Headquarters under Major Daud's command; one is in charge of the Identification Bureau and one is in charge of the other four sections.

4. Division Command.

There are six division commands which direct and regulate the activity in the Region in conformity with general instructions and the particular exigencies of public order and public security; give particular attention to the collection of information from the dependent commands; transfer of noncommissioned officers and police officers within the Divisions; make periodical inspections of the dependent units. Generally each Division has a Tenenza (Tenza Directo) with 2-4 stations near the principal town and under the direct command of the Division Commander and 1-2 Tenenze generally situated in the principal towns of the most important districts.

Territorial Police CONFIDENTIAL

SOMALIA POLICE CORPS - DISPOSITION OF TERRITORIAL POLICE GROUP (not to scale - relative locations approximated).



LEGEND

- (CD) - Division Command
- (T) - Tenenza
- (S) - Station
- Q - Fixed Post

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5. Organization of the Division Headquarters.

The Division Headquarters is organized as follows:

- (a) Administration Section.
- (b) Operations Section.
- (c) Personnel Section.
- (d) Service Unit.

6. Tenenza. (Italian term for the intermediate command between Division and Stations.)

There are 11 tenenze. Each controls and directs the services of the Stations under its command, directs the investigations by the Judicial Police in cases of crimes of particular importance. The Commander is required to give personal attention to all facts and events, especially where police officers are implicated. The Commander makes periodic inspections of the Stations and Fixed Posts under his command. This unit is primarily operational and does not have administrative functions. Each tenenza generally includes a variable number of Stations and from one to four Fixed Posts.

7. Station.

There are 36 stations throughout Somalia. The Commander of each Station is responsible for the execution of all orders and requests. He stimulates the police activity, employing all preventive and repressive measures for the maintenance of public security and public order. Under the direction of the Station Commander, police officers make investigations in the capacity of Judicial Police of all crimes committed and refer the information to the competent judge.

8. Fixed Posts.

There are 32 Fixed Posts. Each is established in determined locations where the situation requires it, but is not of sufficient importance to require establishment of a station commander and is responsible for the police activity. The Fixed Posts along the border have responsibility for watching the border.

9. Celere.

This unit is under direct control of the Group Commander and may be ordered into action only by him or the Commandant of the Somalia Police Corps in case of disorder. It is completely mobile and is organized in two sections. The first section is armed with clubs, shield and protective helmets. The second or support section is armed with rifles, submachine guns and tear gas. A small horse-mounted unit is also included under the Celere.

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D. MOBILE POLICE GROUP

1. Mobile Police Group Organization.

The Mobile Police Group has as its primary function public order and supports the Territorial Police Group. It is organized in companies located and designated as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Company</u>
Galcaio	Dardo
Baidoa	Freccia
Mogadiscio	Fiamma
Belet Uen	Strale
Chisimaio	Saetta

Two support units are located at Mogadiscio:

- a. Artillery and Engineer Unit currently in process of organization.
- b. Tank and Armored Car Squadron.

(See Chart No. 6 - Somalia Police-Mobile Police Group - Page No. 27.)

The mission of the Mobile Police Group has been shown previously. In a free translation of the Italian it is stated "established in order to guarantee the safety of the border and the integrity of the Territory".

2. Mobile Group Commander.

The Commander of the Group is responsible for the training and discipline of the dependent units; he supervises the training activity and inspects the units periodically.

3. Organization of the Headquarters of Mobile Police Group.

The Headquarters of the Mobile Police Group is organized as follows:

- (a) Administration Section.
- (b) Operations Section.
- (c) Personnel Section.
- (d) Service Unit.

4. Mobile Company.

The Mobile Company periodically conducts reconnaissance and scouting patrols along the border. It is employed by order of the Commandant of the Somalia Police Corps or on request of the Prefect (Regional Commissioner) or

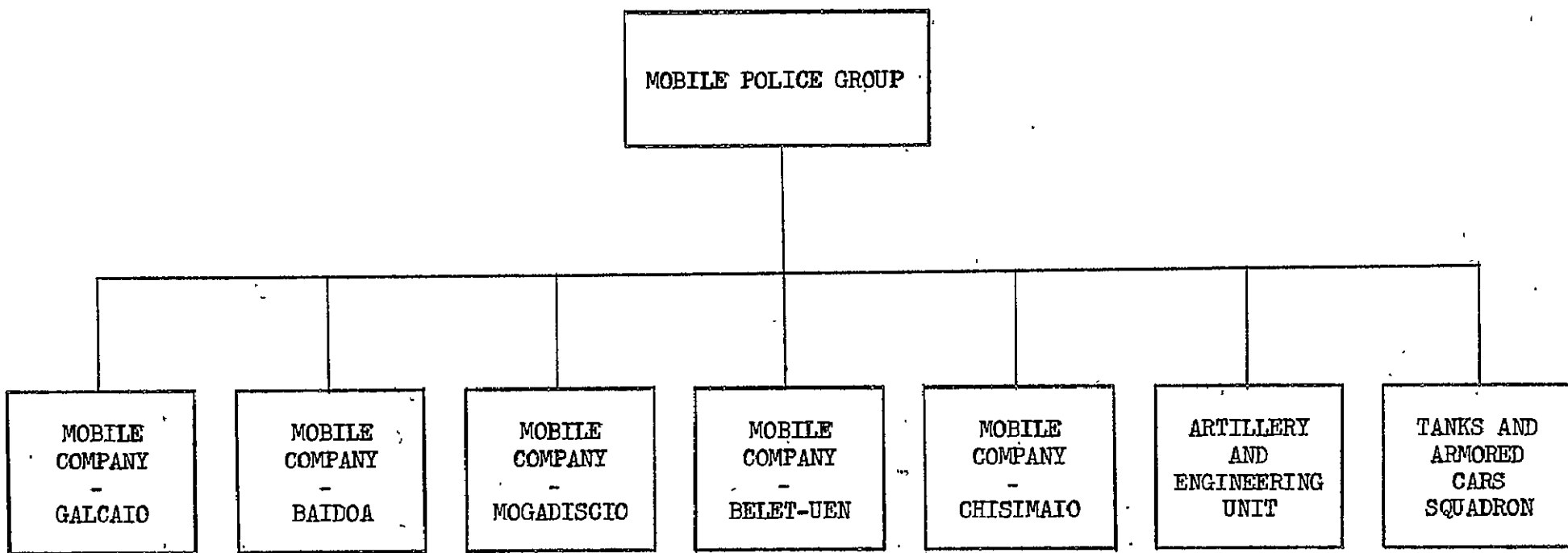
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CHART NO. 6

SOMALIA POLICE

MOBILE POLICE GROUP - ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



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on request of the Minister of Interior to support the Territorial Police Group units when emergencies require it. (Information from the Commandant indicates that final approval of employment must come from the Italian Administrator, however, this may not be true in cases of unusual emergency.)

Composition: One Command platoon composed of a transport section and a workshop. Two or three sections, each of which has two platoons of three squads. The armament consists of rifles, light machine guns with support by heavy machine guns.

5. Squadron of Tanks and Armored Cars.

Employed in scouting action in tactical situations to support and protect the Mobile companies. In exceptional situations it can be employed to support the units of the Territorial Police Group. The Commander of the Squadron has the same authority as a Mobile Company Commander.

Organized as follows:

- (a) Three tank platoons (Staghound).
- (b) One Armored car platoon, M3A3.
- (c) One Transport platoon.

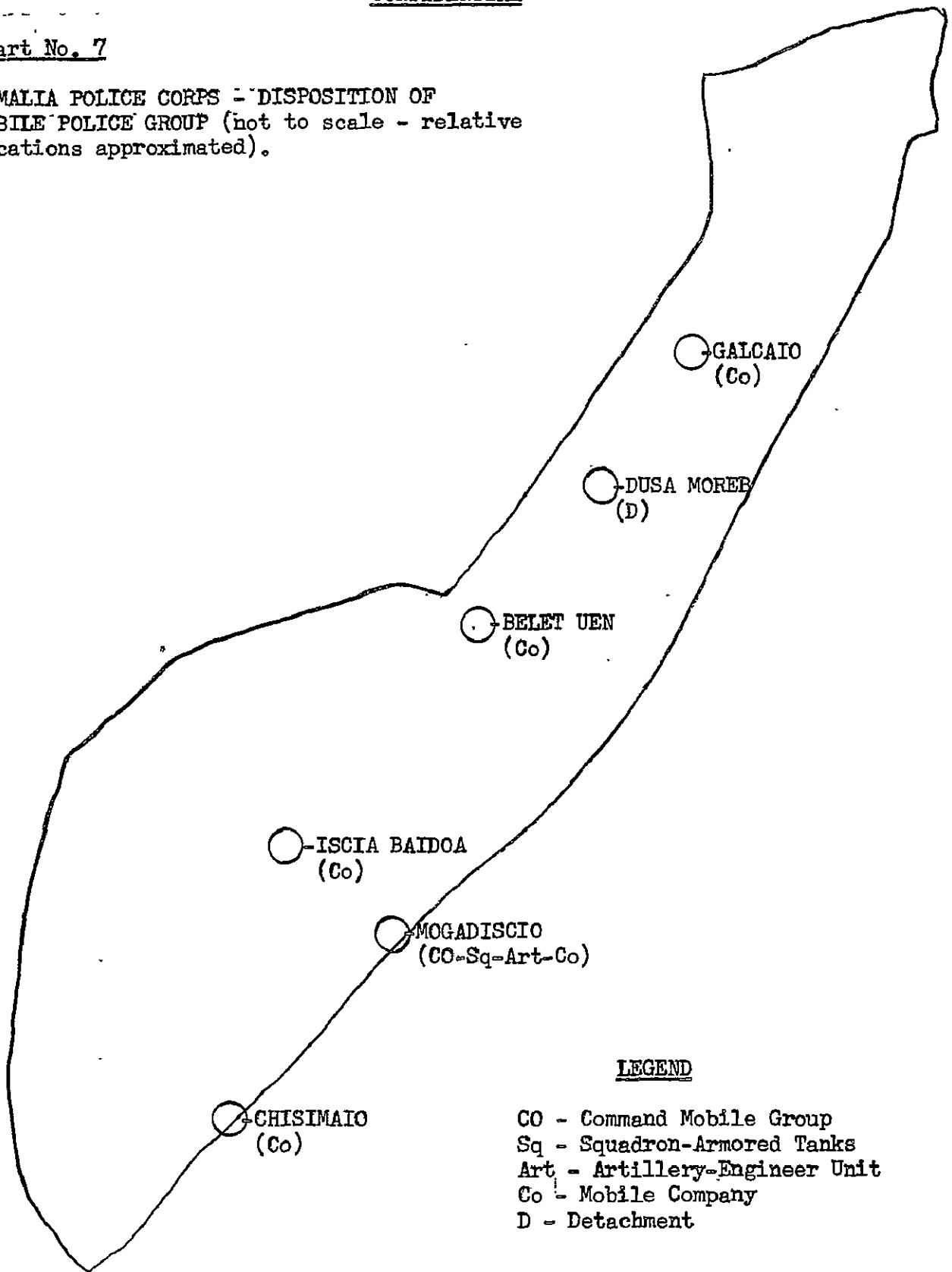
(See Chart No. 7, Page 28a, for disposition of Mobile Police Group.)

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Chart No. 7

SOMALIA POLICE CORPS - DISPOSITION OF
MOBILE POLICE GROUP (not to scale - relative
locations approximated).



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CHAPTER VI

OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

The operations of the Police organization are influenced by the history of the country, the successive phases of control, the current situation, and the contemplated development as an independent country. This background influences the general concept of law and order and the methods employed.

Specialization is limited, but in order to show clearly the specialized operational functions and the degree to which they supplement the general police operations, they are set forth under the following headings:

- (1) Criminal Investigation.
- (2) Security.
- (3) Traffic.
- (4) Enforcement of Technical and Regulatory Measures.

B. GENERAL POLICE OPERATIONS

It is natural that the Police are strongly influenced by military concepts due to the past history and the existing controls by the Italian Carabinieri which is predominantly a military organization, although it has some specialized knowledge of and employs what may be considered, in American practice, normal police methods. The concept of Public Order implies the use of force prevailing in a military sense to control disorder. It is applicable in this situation because of the constant threat of raids and conflicts between the tribes internally and along the border. Without control, the activities of the aggressive tribes could be a constant source of disorder. To meet this situation a military force, the Mobile Police Group, is used in support of the regular police, the Territorial Police Group.

With respect to Public Safety which refers to general law enforcement, some degree of specialization has been developed but it is limited and attributable in some measure to the work done by the British and the training program of the Italian Administration. Even in the Territorial Police there is strong evidence of military concepts and methods and a limited amount of specialized law enforcement comparable to English and American concepts. The general police operations may be considered as a combination of the twin concepts of Public Safety and Public Order. The mission given to the two main subdivisions of the Somalia Police are divided along that line with the Territorial Police Group being responsible for Public Safety and the Mobile Police Group for Public Order.

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The Territorial Police Group has limited capabilities with respect to public order and depends on the Mobile Force which may be employed when a situation is beyond its control. Normally the request for the employment of the Mobile Police Group would pass to the Italian Administrator for final approval and then be transmitted to the Commandant of the Somalia Police Corps. Dependent on the situation, in extreme emergencies the Mobile Company supporting the Territorial Division may be committed on request of the Prefect but in such cases the action would have to be approved subsequently by the Commandant of the Somalia Police Corps.

There exists within the Territorial Group a unit designated "Nucleo Celere" (a general translation - nucleus for quick action). It is a mobile unit equipped and trained to handle public disorders. It is located in Mogadiscio and is under the direct command of the Commandant of the Territorial Group. It may also be sent to support the regular units of the Territorial Group outside of Mogadiscio on order of the Group Commander or the Commandant of the Police Corps.

The disposition of the units of the Police conform in general to the political subdivisions of government; that is, to Regions and Districts. Normally, a division of the Territorial Group is assigned to the principal city of a Region and is supported by a Company of the Mobile Group at the same location. The "Tenenza" is normally located at the principal towns in the District and has under its direction from one to four Stations and a variable number of Fixed Posts (usually one or two at locations where Stations are not justified).

The basic unit for the performance of general police duties is the Station and it determines the location of the Fixed Posts under its control and directs the daily patrols. It is equipped to receive complaints, conduct investigations, make patrols, retain prisoners for a period of 48 hours (a maximum of six days when specifically authorized by the Judge), to take fingerprints and maintain records of its activities.

The southern part of the border with Ethiopia is covered by Fixed Posts under the Territorial Group. These posts are located in buildings in which the personnel is quartered. The border to the north is covered by patrols and detachments from the Mobile Group.

The protection of the border not only involves the problem of public order but it is also viewed in a military sense; that is, to prevent the establishment of units from Ethiopia in Somalia territory.

The elements of the Somalia Police Corps are located as follows:

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<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION OR UNIT</u>
Mogadiscio.....	<u>Central Command</u> Staff Supporting Units: School & college Casual Unit Motor Transport <u>Territorial Group Command</u> <u>Mobile Group Command</u> Squadron-Tanks, armored cars. Artillery - engineer unit.
Mogadiscio - Division of Territorial Group..	1 company of Mobile Group
Villabruzzi.....	Tenzenza
Merca.....	Station
Brava.....	Station
Gelain.....	Station
Genale.....	Station
Afgoi.....	Station
Balad.....	Station
Itala.....	Station
Coridi.....	Fixed post
Aden Saual.....	Fixed post
Chisimaio - Division of Territorial Group...	1 company of Mobile Group
Margherita.....	Tenzenza
Afmadu.....	Station
Gelib.....	Station
Beles Cogani.....	Fixed post
Torda.....	Fixed post
Zunguni.....	Fixed post
N ^o Gambo.....	Fixed post
Ras Chiamboni.....	Fixed post
Iscia Baidoa-Division of Territorial Group.	1 company of Mobile Group
Lugh Ferrandi.....	Tenzenza
Oddur.....	Tenzenza
Bardera.....	Station
Dinsor.....	Station
Buracaba.....	Station
Dolo.....	Station
Uegit.....	Station
El Uak.....	Fixed post

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<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION OR UNIT</u>
Goriale.....	Fixed post
Durrei.....	Fixed post
Jet.....	Fixed post
Ato.....	Fixed post
El Berde.....	Fixed post
Salcudoble.....	Fixed post
El Meghet.....	Fixed post
Goragione.....	Fixed post
Avesale.....	Fixed post
Belet Uen - Division of Territorial Group..	1 company of Mobile Group
Bulo Burti.....	Station
Daifo.....	Fixed post
Fer Fer.....	Fixed post
Mahas.....	Fixed post
Galcaio - Division of Territorial Group....	1 company of Mobile Group
Dusa Mareb.....	Tenzenza
El Bur.....	Station
Obbia.....	Station
Ed Dere.....	Fixed post
Mataban.....	Fixed post
Adado.....	Fixed post
Merergur.....	Fixed post
Ghelinsof.....	Fixed post
Beira.....	Fixed post
Harardere.....	Fixed post
Bosaso - Division of Territorial Group.....	
(Division supported by the company of the Mobile Group located at Galcaio which also supports the Division of Galcaio.)	
Gardo.....	Tenzenza
Eil.....	Station
Garoe.....	Station
Scusciuban.....	Station
Candala.....	Station
Alula.....	Station
Bender Beila.....	Fixed post
Bender Mergono.....	Fixed post

Control and coordination of operations are maintained by various means of communications. All of the establishments in Mogadiscio and immediate vicinity are connected by a telephone net. Radio communications are maintained between all units with the center at Mogadiscio, including the fixed posts on the frontier. Periodic contacts are made through the chain of command of the

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Territorial Police Group, that is between the Central Command, Divisions, Tenanzas, Stations and Fixed Posts on the frontier. In the event of emergency, immediate contact may be made with the appropriate higher headquarters or adjacent units. The supporting units of the Mobile Group when employed are also included in the radio net.

In addition, the postal system, transmission of information by motor transport and by messenger on foot, are used as means of communications.

Communications and transportation are essential features in the operations and both are employed to maintain control, to transmit information, to move personnel, equipment and supplies in order to enable all the dependent units to function as parts of an integrated and centralized organization.

The patrolling system is a combination of reconnaissance patrols to secure information on the situation with respect to public order and preventive patrols from the points of view of both public safety and public order. Along the border and in the outlying areas of the country patrols are arranged to form a network and to make physical contact with each other and the patrols of adjacent units. A police patrol consists of two or more men and may be conducted on foot or by motor transport according to the purpose of the patrol and nature of the terrain.

The patrol system may be divided into: (a) police patrols in the populated areas, (b) road patrols in and surrounding the populated areas, (c) patrols in the outlying areas to follow the movement of the nomadic tribes, and (d) patrols on the border. Police patrols by day in the populated areas are always conducted by two men armed with clubs and by night with rifles. Some motorcycle patrols are used in populated areas and on the roads in the vicinity of these areas.

Patrols cover the populated areas and the areas where the tribes are living, with particular attention to the border. The limited road net and the fact that many roads become impassable during parts of the rainy season and the nature of terrain are factors that determine the purpose, route and the strength and equipment of the patrols. In some instances, foot patrols are sent out and remain in the country for extended periods. In such cases camels may be hired to carry their provisions.

Normally the patrols which could be classed as police patrols are made by the Territorial Police Group. Patrols for the purpose of making a show of force and to secure information are made by the Mobile Police Group. The border is covered by patrols from both groups. Some of the patrols conducted by the Mobile Police Group are made in strength and equipped with arms, water and provisions to maintain them.

Patrols are used as a repressive measure as well as to secure information. Information gathered by patrols is exchanged laterally between

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elements of the Territorial Police Group and the Mobile Police Group at the lower levels and forwarded to higher headquarters where it is evaluated and used as the basis of operational directives.

A basic principle applied throughout the Police Corps is to base the patrolling activity on the existing situation or need.

Road blocks are used in combination with the patrol system as a repressive measure, to secure information and to search persons and vehicles for unauthorized weapons and contraband. This device is frequently used in connection with traffic activities to check on licenses and vehicles, particularly in the vicinity of Mogadiscio, where a Traffic Section operates under the Benadir (Mogadiscio) Division of the Territorial Police Group.

In addition to the support received from the Mobile Police Group, the Territorial Police Group can employ the Celere in the event of disorder. This unit is mobile and specially equipped and trained to handle disorders. It is located at the Territorial Police Group Headquarters in Mogadiscio and may be employed only on order of the Group Commander or the Commandant of the Police Corps.

Another general police function is that of furnishing protection to working parties of organizations conducting geological experiments and surveys. The approximate extent of the police function in support of Sinclair currently is 6-7 detachments of approximately 15-30 men. This is variable according to the requirement.

In emergency situations, the Somalia Police Corps may be supported by the Italian Air Force and on some occasions by aircraft maintained by the Rogers Company (geological). The Air Force has available three DC-3 planes and one T-6. This support is arranged through the Central Headquarters of the Somalia Police Corps and is used primarily for reconnaissance to secure information and to move personnel quickly.

In summary, the operations covered herein under the heading General Police pertain to the principal measures employed to handle the problem of public order, internally and on the frontier, and the problem of public safety, which in combination account for the organization of the two Groups - the Territorial Police Group and the Mobile Police Group.

C. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Criminal investigation as a specialized operation is limited. The existing Penal Code defining the crimes follows the general Italian concept, modified to meet conditions in Somalia. There is no definite classification of the crimes for reporting purpose but the reports of various units are based on directives issued by the headquarters of the Somalia Police Corps to subordinate units. The reports are arranged according to the crime specified in the Code.

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The Italian concept of "judicial police" may be considered as a restraining influence on the development of specialized techniques of investigation. It is a function of the police to report all crimes and incidents to the competent judge of the District or Region and in cases of serious offenses to the Public Prosecutor and thereafter coordinate the investigation as directed by that official. In the case of serious offenses, the Public Prosecutor may designate a representative of the District or Regional court to conduct the investigation. In some instances, the representative of the court who conducts the investigation may be the same judge who will later hear the case. In the more serious offenses, the investigation is conducted by a separate representative of the court who is a career judge. The police, when so operating, are designated as "judicial police" and it is their duty to carry out the investigation as directed by the competent court authorities.

It is common practice for superior officers to take personal charge of an investigation and act in the capacity of "judicial police" or to personally supervise the "judicial police".

In practice, personnel may be selected to act as "judicial police" as a regular assignment. Usually they are personnel who have shown aptitude for and ability to conduct criminal investigations. They operate in civilian clothing. Assignments of this nature are made at the station and tenenza level and the division may also have personnel available for this assignment as required. Case reports are maintained at the location, usually the station, where the investigation is being conducted for the court of competent jurisdiction. Each case is numbered by the station and it retains that number. All reports pertaining to the case are kept in a single folder. Copies of reports are sent, in addition to a copy to the representative of the court, to higher headquarters and in the cases of the more serious offenses a copy is sent to the Public Prosecutor at Mogadiscio.

The use of informants is one of the principal factors in the procurement of information and the conduct of investigations. Special funds are set aside for this purpose. The informant is paid on the basis of the information he gives.

The statements taken from persons suspected or charged are signed by the subject and witnessed by the officer taking the statement.

Statistics on crime and all activities of the police are compiled monthly through the chain of command - stations, tenenza, division, group and central command. The compilations are made at each of the headquarters in accordance with directives from the higher headquarters. The statistics and reports of activities are used by the various headquarters as the basis of directing operations.

The monthly report includes, in addition to the report on public safety and public order, political activities and the activities of the political parties.

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A list of wanted persons is compiled and published by the central headquarters and distributed throughout the police organization.

It is not possible to determine the accuracy of the crime reports. It is apparent that a number of cases may not reach the official records since it is possible that many of the tribal conflicts may not be reported or may be settled according to tribal customs.

The problem of public order as previously explained is one of primary importance. Special records are made of the conflicts, between the tribes, with particular attention given to the "Razzia" which often results in loss of life and the confiscation of property, particularly cattle.

The following summarizes the principal activities of the police for the periods shown. (Activity report for calendar year 1957 - Somalia Police Corps.)

Crimes.....	2,295
(70 murders, 38 kidnapping and extortion, 794 robberies)	
Cases involving action by police.....	13,853
(of which number 12,193 were motor vehicle violations)	
Number of persons referred to the court.....	6,112
(of which number 2,463 persons were arrested)	
Various activities of the "Judicial Police".....	4,610
(of which 416 were arrested on warrant and later sentenced to prison)	
Detained.....	1,529
Recovered property.....	325
(with employment of 688 police officers)	
Information furnished.....	21,836
(of which 13,047 furnished to political authorities, 1,070 military and 3,580 to judicial authorities)	
Confiscated:	
Various rifles.....	9
Pistols and revolvers.....	4
Cartridges, varied.....	734
Sabre.....	1
Daggers.....	432
Spears.....	49
Bows.....	13
Arrows.....	147
Hunting Rifles.....	5
Cartridges (hunting rifles).....	229
Awards given to personnel for service.....	12
Police casualties - death due to bandit action.....	1
Police casualties - wounded in action.....	15

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The following summaries set out the tribal conflicts in two categories: "Risse" (minor conflicts involving three or more persons) and "Razzie" (Raids).

<u>"Risse"</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Arrested</u>
1950	35	475
1951	19	176
1952	57	382
1953	32	277
1954	41	469
1955	34	455
1956	23	207
(Up to and including September, 1956)		

<u>"Razzie"</u>			
<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Raids</u>	<u>Cattle Taken (Various animals)</u>	<u>Animals Recovered</u>
1950	62	12,006	4,351
1951	50	2,976	961
1952	52	4,258	1,193
1953	62	5,390	1,980
1954	35	3,022	858
1955	19	3,553	2,891
1956	25	2,660	1,485
(Up to and including September, 1956)			
1957	10	1,131	1,128

(NOTE: See also charts set out in Annex No. V.)

D. SECURITY SECTION

The Security Section is currently being organized by the Italians to act as a part of the Police Force responsible for the internal security of Somalia. Presently matters relating to security are included in the monthly report of the lower echelons to higher headquarters under sections dealing with political activities in the various areas, with the situation along the border, and any special information that the local commander believes is significant.

At present the information is prepared and forwarded to the Commandant of Police for his information and action. If the information is significant he in turn makes it available to the Minister of Interior and the Prime Minister. All such information is also forwarded to the Italian political authorities.

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E. TRAFFIC

The handling of the traffic problem can not be considered as a separate operation. The estimated total number of vehicles registered in Somalia is about 10,000. Of this total, the vast majority are owned by residents of Mogadiscio even though the truck or vehicle is used most frequently out of the city. Responsibility for the registration of vehicles rests with the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The Police are not consulted nor are the records of past traffic offenses of those who apply for licenses.

Traffic control and traffic law enforcement is based on the existing regulations originally established by the British. In Mogadiscio a special traffic section of the Mogadiscio Division has been organized. It consists of an officer in charge, three noncommissioned officers and 20 men. Its activities consist of investigation of accidents, traffic direction at fixed posts, traffic checking, and motorcycle patrols. There are five fixed traffic directing posts in Mogadiscio which are manned by two policemen at a time during the busy portions of the day. After dark patrols of two men each are sent out on foot to check traffic throughout the city. The Traffic Unit has seven motorcycles and one jeep at its disposal. Two of these motorcycles have civilian licenses and are used for discreet checking. The others are used for the mounting of check points outside the city on the main roads into the interior.

Traffic activities in other parts of Somalia are conducted in relation to the general police problem. They are directed primarily toward keeping the highways clear of pedestrians, cattle, and beasts of burden used by the local inhabitants. Road blocks are used in various areas, including Mogadiscio. All traffic is stopped and particular attention is given to the search for firearms and other contraband. Licenses, permits and other documents are also checked at road blocks, as well as violations of laws and regulations concerning overloading of vehicles.

Statistics are not maintained but in Mogadiscio it is estimated that 60 to 70 accidents occur each month, with about six deaths occurring during that period as a result of accidents. For all of Somalia, the activity report for the year shows 12,193 traffic violations. The number of violations for Mogadiscio is reported to be from 250 to 300 as a monthly average. Citations are issued by the police and the fine may be paid without hearing, except when a case is protested in which case it is referred to the competent court, usually the District Court, for hearing.

F. ENFORCEMENT OF TECHNICAL AND REGULATORY MEASURES

This type of enforcement is one of the principal means of control in Somalia. The police has the responsibility of checking the records of and investigating the persons who make application for certain licenses and privileges on request of the district and regional commissioners and the

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Ministry of Internal Affairs. After the licenses have been issued, the police has responsibility in connection with the enforcement; that is, to see that persons who are operating without licenses comply with the law or desist in their operations and that licensees are conforming with the licenses issued.

The principal activity of this character is the control of firearms. In general, the possession and carrying of firearms are prohibited but there is a system of granting permits. Due to the nature of the problem of public order in Somalia; that is, the constant threat of conflicts between tribes, the police are diligent in their activities to prevent the improper use of arms.

Technical and regulatory enforcement includes a wide variety of activities such as licenses for hotels and lodging houses, various commercial activities.

G. HUMAN RELATIONS

There was limited opportunity to make an evaluation of relationships between the Police and the people. Somali officers in the Police Corps make the claim that the Police officers have public prestige and the respect of the people. The Vice Commandant, prior to appointment to his present position, served on the immediate staff of the Commandant as Public Relations Officer and he stated that a position at headquarters will be established for this function. It is his view that the Police must pay particular attention to their relationship with the public in order to gain public confidence necessary to maintain the police service above the sphere of political influence.

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CHAPTER VII

TECHNICAL AND AUXILIARY FACILITIES

A. GENERAL

This term is used here in a limited sense and applies only to those Technical Services which would be considered a part of normal police operations in the United States. It does not apply to the services of supply, transportation and other administrative and logistical services supporting the operations of the units of the Territorial Police Group and the Mobile Police Group. Technical Services in the Somali Police Corps are limited and include the following: radio communications, fingerprint identification, photography, modus operandi and detention facilities.

B. COMMUNICATIONS

As explained under General Police, the radio is a lifeline of the Somalia Police Corps and is used for operational and administrative purposes. It is possible through relays to reach all permanent establishments by radio and the Mobile Police Group when in action is connected with the net. The central control is maintained at the Headquarters of the Central Command, directly under the Operations Office, which is on the air at all times. All units are required to make contact with the Central Headquarters according to a fixed schedule. Urgent messages are transmitted immediately. Practically all transmissions are in Morse code although voice is sometimes used.

1. Outline of Radio Communications System.

CENTRAL COMMAND

(Communications Center capable of reaching and receiving from all permanent establishments and mobile forces when in support missions.)

TERRITORIAL POLICE GROUP

MOBILE POLICE GROUP

(telephone connections with all permanent establishments at the Central Headquarters in Mogadiscio)

↓
6 Divisions located at principal town in each Region - each supported by Mobile Police Company. Each Division capable of reaching and receiving all subordinate units and adjacent units.

↓
Tenza = 2-3 each Division located at principal towns in Districts. Each Tenza capable of reaching and receiving from Stations and Fixed Posts - Frontier only. Units of Mobile Group on radio net when employed.

↓
Stations = 3-4 in each Tenza.

↓
Fixed Posts on Frontier are in the Radio net.

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A list of radio equipment is shown in Chapter VIII.

Electric power in Somalia is limited to principal centers of population. In many localities generating plants are used to supply power to operate the police radio.

C. FINGERPRINTS

The Henry system of fingerprinting is used. The system was established during the British administration and has been continued by the Italian Administration. The various units and headquarters are equipped to take fingerprints. The old style fingerprint forms are used and in addition to the fingerprints they contain the description and space for the disposition and previous criminal record.

Fingerprints taken by the various units are forwarded to the Central Bureau of Identification in the Headquarters of the Territorial Police Group in two copies. One copy is retained in the central file and the other copy is returned to the forwarding unit with the previous record or the result of the search in the central file noted thereon.

Fingerprints serve these purposes:

1. To maintain a positive means of identification of persons arrested.
2. For referral to the Courts in connection with the investigation and the court proceedings.
3. To check on the records of persons seeking privileges from government in the form of various licenses.
4. The central fingerprint file also serves as a record of convictions, sentence to prison and rehabilitation.

The term "rehabilitation" refers to court action taken on request of a subject with a previous record. When the court has approved, the subject is designated as "rehabilitated" and the action is noted on the record. Thereafter, the previous record is revealed only in case of subsequent arrest.

The use of the criminal record by the court requires some explanation. As has been previously pointed out the police have the responsibility of reporting all crimes and incidents to the judge responsible for conducting the investigation and when working under the direction of this representative of the court they are known as "Judicial Police". In some instances the investigator and the judge who later hears the case are one and the same person. This is true in Somalia because of the lack of magistrates.

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or judges. Usually the investigator is a representative of the court with functions similar to those of the prosecutor in the U.S. Under these circumstances, the previous criminal record may be used in presenting the case and in determining the intent of the individual by the previous record. The record is thereafter used in determining the sentence which may range from a form of parole or "confino" to periods of incarceration as prescribed by the Penal Code.

The fingerprints are retained and indexed by the various units responsible for the investigation but they are not classified.

The Central Identification Bureau in Mogadiscio, a unit of the Headquarters of the Territorial Police Command, has a total of about 300,000 fingerprints on file. The technical work appears to be accurate but the forms and equipment are crude and inadequate in comparison with U.S. standards. The files include fingerprint files by classification, an alphabetical index by name and alias, and a folder containing extra fingerprints and correspondence all of which are connected by a number.

In Mogadiscio scenes of crimes are examined for latent fingerprints. The amount of this work is limited. When an identification is made, the person making the examination submits the report to the representative of the court making the examination and preparing the case. The expert is called to support his opinion only when the defendant demands it.

Complete reports of the activities are not made. It is estimated that about 50 fingerprints are received daily.

D. PHOTOGRAPHS AND MODUS OPERANDI

The use of photographs is limited to subjects sentenced to prison. Photographs are only taken at the Central Identification Bureau in Mogadiscio. The photographs are arranged according to the crime and with additional information concerning the techniques constitute the Modus Operandi file. A copy of the photograph, when available, is attached to each fingerprint card.

The Identification Bureau is equipped to develop negatives, make prints, natural size or enlarged. However, this equipment is limited, old and, in general, inadequate.

E. BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION

The Bureau of Identification operates under control of the Territorial Group headquarters and includes fingerprints, photographs and modus operandi explained in the foregoing. It is the central records bureau, but cannot be considered as a complete record system as usually indicated by use of the term in the U.S. Records of activities are compiled in the operational section of the Central Headquarters.

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F. DETENTION FACILITIES

All stations are equipped to hold prisoners, which they are authorized to do for a period not to exceed 48 hours, except on authority of the court, when the period may be extended to a maximum of six days. Accounts provide for the purchase of food for prisoners. In some stations facilities exist for the detention of male and female prisoners in separate rooms. In some stations, where separate facilities are not available, the local jail facilities of the Region or District are used for the female prisoners. A police officer guards the prisoners but a matron hired per diem is used for female prisoners. The rooms for detention are bare and without equipment and usually without plumbing.

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CHAPTER VIII

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND FACILITIES

A. GENERAL

Included in this section are those facilities which are used to support operations - the administrative and service organization; control, supervision and leadership of personnel; personnel procedures; fiscal procedures; and the supply and maintenance systems.

The nature of the police problem in Somalia with the great distances involved, the lack of road communications, particularly during the rainy season, and the rough terrain in some areas, combined with the military character of the organization and operations are factors which influence the methods employed.

It is essential that central control be maintained but it is also necessary that subordinate units be made self-sufficient to the maximum degree possible. Each subordinate unit is to a limited degree self-sufficient but must depend for administrative support beyond its capabilities on the higher headquarters.

B. ORGANIZATION ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES

The general organization structure and the functions of the various subdivisions of the Somali Police Corps has been explained in Chapter V, Organization and Functions. The whole organization will not be repeated here and attention will only be given to the administrative and service functions.

1. Central Headquarters of the Somalia Police Corps.

The Central Headquarters of the Somalia Police Corps includes the following administrative and service sections:

a. Staff Sections.

(1) "Relatore". This officer relieves the Commandant of details respecting administration. The functions of the office include the control and supervision of all fiscal matters; the issue of supplies and equipment; the repair and maintenance of radios, vehicles, buildings and other equipment which cannot be made by the subordinate units; and the storage of supplies and equipment.

(2) Personnel Section. This section maintains the complete personnel records of all officers, noncommissioned officers and men for the whole Somalia Police Corps.

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(3) Training Section. This section organizes the training programs and develops the courses of training for the whole command.

b. Administrative Units (under direct command of the Central Headquarters.)

(1) Headquarters Detachment or Casual Unit. This unit serves as the command unit for all administrative and service personnel assigned to Headquarters and all casual personnel such as those in transit, hospitalized, on outside assignments for study, or pending trial.

(2) Police School. The school conducts the courses of training, prepares examinations for the students and assists in the evaluation of personnel.

(3) Transportation Unit. This unit provides the transportation for the movement of supplies, equipment and personnel for operational purposes. It also provides the transportation to maintain the supply line to the subordinate units. It also maintains the central gasoline depot.

2. Territorial Police Group.

a. Headquarters. The administrative staff services include an administration section and a personnel section. These sections perform functions similar to those sections similarly designated in the central command. Other sections of the Headquarters deal with operations.

b. Administrative Units under the direct control of the Territorial Group Headquarters. Such units have not been completely organized because the Territorial Group Headquarters was first organized on June 1, 1958.

c. Territorial Police Division.

(1) Administrative Staff Sections. These sections follow the same organizational pattern of the higher headquarters and include an administration section and a personnel section.

(2) Administrative Sections under direct control of the Administrative Headquarters. A service unit provides the transportation and all services for the Division.

(3) Tenzenza. This unit serves primarily as an operational unit to coordinate the activities of the stations and fixed posts. It has a limited amount of administrative duties pertaining to the duty assignments of the personnel of the stations and fixed posts. The Commanding Officer has the authority to make these assignments according to the requirements.

A station unit is included at the headquarters of the "Tenenza" to provide services with respect to the maintenance of that Headquarters.

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(4) Stations. This unit, while primarily operational, has included in its station complement some administrative personnel to take care of the buildings, arms, transportation and other equipment, to make reports and to maintain the administrative and operational files.

(5) Fixed Posts. The fixed post when located in isolated places and at a distance from the station has some administrative duties similar to that of the station. Fixed posts on the border provide quarters for the personnel but do not permit the families to accompany them.

3. Mobile Police Group.

a. Central Headquarters. The administrative organization of this Headquarters follows the same general pattern of the higher headquarters and the sections include an administration section and a personnel section.

b. Administrative Units under the direct control of the Mobile Police Group Headquarters. This unit, following the general pattern of organization, provides the administrative services for this Headquarters.

c. Mobile Police Company.

(1) Administrative Staff. The Company also has administrative sections which include administration and personnel.

(2) Administrative Units under the direct control of the Company. A platoon provides administrative services and transportation for the Company.

d. Detachments. Detachments from the Mobile Police Company may be made for special operational missions. The administrative services depend on the nature of the mission, for example, a detachment on a mission which will isolate it from its headquarters may be provided with radio, organic transportation or rented transportation both vehicular and animal, and food and supplies.

e. Patrols. Similar to detachments certain patrols may be provided facilities depending on the nature of the mission.

C. CONTROL, SUPERVISION AND LEADERSHIP OF PERSONNEL

1. Control of Personnel.

Control of personnel is exercised by a strict military discipline. Rules and regulations contained in the military penal code of the "Carabinieri" provide for the punishment of personnel for violations thereof. All personnel receive instruction on the code both in the organized courses and under the supervision of their superiors when assigned to duty.

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2. Punishment.

The system of punishments is based on the Military Penal Code. The following summarizes the degree of punishment and the authority:

<u>Authority</u>	<u>Punishment</u>
<u>Officers:</u>	
Division and Company Commander Group Commander Commandant	Simple reprimand. Verbal and written. Arrest 1-5 days. Serious reprimand. Dismissal-recommendation by Commandant based on judgment of Council of Discipline. Reduction-following conviction for crime without intent and judgment of Council of Discipline.
<u>Inspectors (Sub-Inspector, Inspector, and Chief Inspector):</u>	
Station Commander "Tendenza"	Simple reprimand. Simple reprimand. Verbal and written. Arrest 1-5 days with fine So.5 (approximately \$.90) per day. *
Division and Company Commander	Arrest 1-15 days with fine So.5 (approximately \$.90) per day. *
Group Commander	Arrest 1-15 days with fine So.5 (approximately \$.90) per day.
Commandant	Reduction in grade. Retention in service pending other punishment. Retirement. Dismissal (non-eligible for re-entry).
<u>Sergeants and First Sergeants:</u>	
Station Commander "Tendenza" Commander	Confinement 1-10 days. Fine So. 2-15 (approximately \$.28 - \$2.10). Foregoing may be combined. Confinement 1-5 days with fine So.3 (approximately \$.42) per day.
Division and Company Commander	Fine. Confinement 1-15 days with fine So.3 (approximately \$.42) per day.
Group Commander	Fine So.5 - So. 30 (approximately \$.70 - \$4.20) per day. Confinement 1-15 days, with fine So.3 (approximately \$.42) per day.

* Confinement to barracks or other designated place.

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Commandant	Reduction. Retention in service awaiting other punishment. Retirement. Dismissal.
------------	--

Recruits - Agent - Agent 1st Class:

Station Commander	Confinement 1-10 days.
"Tenenza" Commander	Fine So. 2-10 (approximately \$.28 - \$1.40).
Division and Company Commander	Fine So. 5-20 (approximately \$.70 - \$2.80). Confinement 1-15 days, with fine So. 2 (\$.28) per day.
Group Commander	Fine So. 5-2 (\$.70 - \$2.80). Confinement 1-15 days with fine So. 2 (\$.28) per day.
Commandant	Reduction to grade of Agent (Agent 1st Class only). Retention in service awaiting punishment. Retirement. Dismissal (not eligible for re-entry).

Punishments are subjected to review and approval by the higher headquarters. In the serious cases, and in particular with respect to officers, a Disciplinary Council hears the case and makes recommendation to the Commandant.

As officers are appointed by the Minister of Interior, reductions, retirement and dismissals are executed by him on the recommendation of the Commandant.

3. Discipline.

The general appearance and conduct of the personnel give the impression that discipline is maintained at a high level.

4. Code of Ethics.

There is not a specific code of ethics, however, the slogan of the Police Corps is "Al Servizio delle Legge" (in the service of the law). The Somalia Police Corps, following the tradition of the Italian Carabinieri, has endeavored to create ideals for the purpose of developing an "esprit de corps". This is further indicated in the organization of the companies of the Mobile Group where unit names and banners have been designated. Part of the esprit that appears to exist may be also attributable to the service with the British as well as the contribution by the Carabinieri.

5. Orders and Instructions.

Directives and orders to the personnel are issued in written form and transmitted by radio and mail. Standing orders cover many routine

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subjects pertaining to operations and administration, such as regulations relating to all fiscal and supply matters and the submission of reports on police activities.

6. Inspection.

There is no special organization for inspection. It is a function of the commanders on all levels.

7. Leadership.

In all of the training courses emphasis has been placed on the responsibility of command. In conferences with and by observation of the Somali officers the impression is given that in general they recognize responsibility and have assumed it with a degree of competence.

D. PERSONNEL

1. Total Strength (by organization, rank and grade).

<u>Summary of Effective Strength:</u>	<u>Officers</u>	<u>NCO's</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Total</u>
Command Unit, Mogadiscio.....	18	50	263	331
Police School, Mogadiscio.....	2	16	104	122
Transportation Unit, Mogadiscio.....	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>147</u>
Total.....	21	74	505	600

Territorial Police Group:

Division of Mogadiscio.....	5	69	469	543
Division of Chisimaio.....	2	21	114	137
Division of Baidoa.....	3	53	446	502
Division of Belet Uen.....	1	10	75	86
Division of Galcaio.....	2	32	305	339
Division of Bosaso.....	2	21	144	167
"Nucleo Celere", Mogadiscio.....	<u>1</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>172</u>
Total.....	16	221	1,709	1,946

Mobile Police Group:

Mobile Company, Mogadiscio.....	1	17	146	164
Mobile Company, Galcaio.....	3	19	131	153
Mobile Company, Belet Uen.....	2	16	118	136
Mobile Company, Baidoa.....	2	18	120	140
Mobile Company, Chisimaio.....	2	12	50	64
Squadron tanks, armored cars.....	3	26	118	147
Artillery and Engineer Unit.....	<u>3</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>174</u>
Total.....	16	126	836	978

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	<u>Officers</u>	<u>NCO's</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Total</u>
GRAND TOTAL	53	421	3,050	3,524

2. Italian Personnel.

The Italian personnel have been progressively reduced from 500 initially assigned in 1950 to the present strength. Currently a total of 70 are assigned. The position of Commandant is held by Lt. Colonel Alfredo Arnera but the Vice Commandant is Major Abscir, a Somali. In addition, the following positions are held by Italian personnel: "Relatore" (Administrative Officer) and Assistant; Training Officers; Captain assigned as a staff officer to the Commandant; Chief, Security Section; and Captain in charge of Central Repair shop. The other Italian noncommissioned officers and civilian personnel occupy positions as technicians and specialists. The program of withdrawal seems to be indefinite at this time but discussion of plans indicate a continued withdrawal of the Italian personnel in order to complete the turn-over well within the date the Trusteeship is now scheduled to end, December 1960.

3. Somali Personnel.

All of the positions except those noted in the list of Italian personnel are now held by Somali personnel. A list showing the ranks and assignment of the Somali officers is contained in Annex No. III.

The six senior Somali officers, with the rank of Major, are assigned as follows:

- a. Vice Commandant.
- b. Territorial Group Commander.
- c. Mobile Group Commander.
- d. School Commandant.
- e. Headquarters - not on definite assignment.
- f. Headquarters - not on definite assignment.

These officers were recently promoted and assigned to their present positions. At present they are undergoing a special in-service training program and two are scheduled for advanced officers training in Italy.

4. Training Program.

a. General Plan of Training. In contrast to the system used by the British, who are reported to have had a total of 70 British personnel assigned during their administration, the Italian Administration integrated Italian personnel throughout the Police organization and initially had a total of 500 which has been progressively reduced as has been previously noted.

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b. Italian Training Program. The Italian Training Program is shown in the following, in three parts - (1) the program from 1950 to 1957 inclusive, (2) the program for 1958, and (3) the future program:

(1) The Program from 1950 to 1957 inclusive:

	<u>No. of</u> <u>Courses</u>	<u>Students</u>
<u>Courses for Officers:</u>		
Candidate officers courses at Carabinieri Schools, Florence and Rome and at the Police School, Mogadiscio		
	4	36
Police School of Mogadiscio	2	21
<u>Courses for Noncommissioned Officers, Mogadiscio:</u>		
Inspectors and Station Commanders	9	91
Bookkeepers	1	21
Radio Repairmen	1	6
Crew Commander - Tanks and Armored Cars	2	21
<u>Courses for Agents (Police Officers):</u>		
Candidate noncommissioned officers	5	167
Typists and Bookkeepers	5	82
Drivers	6	299
Mechanics	1	25
Motorcyclists	5	39
Radio Operators and Radio Repairmen	7	113
Specialists in Fingerprints and Techniques of the "Judicial Police"	5	114
Male Nurses	2	34
Tank Pilots	2	40
Armored Car Drivers	2	20
Gunners, Tanks and Armored Cars	2	25
Radio Operators, Armored Cars	2	25
Elementary Instruction	60	3,170

(2) The Program for 1958:

Units of Territorial Police Group and Units of Headquarters
Police Corps:

Formal Training - Individual.
Unit.

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Marksmanship -

Hand grenades - all officers, noncommissioned officers and agents.
Pistol, Beretta, Cal. 9 - all officers and noncommissioned officers.
Automatic rifle (Thompson) - all officers, noncommissioned officers and agents.
Machine gun (Breda) - all officers, noncommissioned officers and components of the rifle squadron.

Tactical Operations -

Training of "Celere" for employment in disorders.
Employment of the Units in disorders.

Professional Instruction -

Penal Code Procedure.
Special Laws and Regulations.

Italian Military Schools:

Officers -

Administration	1
Public Justice	1
Training in Tanks	3
Training in Cars	1
Training in Artillery	1
Training in Signalling	1

Noncommissioned Officers and Men -

Painters (spray)	2
Engineers	1
Mechanics	7
Mechanics for Armored Cars	2
Mechanics for Hydromatic Gears	2
Lathe Operator	1
Lathe Worker and Rectificator	1
Molder	1
Carpenter	1
Electro-magnet Worker	2
Metal Worker	1
Welder	2
Motorcycle Mechanic	1
Pyrotechnic	2*
Armorer	1
Radio Repairmen	1*

* In training - June 15, 1958.

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Training in the Mobile Police Units:

Formal Training - Same as for Territorial Group - individual and unit.

Marksmanship -

Hand grenades - same as Territorial Group.
Pistol, Beretta Cal. 9 - same as Territorial Group.
Rifle Model .38 - same as Territorial Group.
Submachine gun (Thompson) - same as Territorial Group.
Rifle machine gun, Breda 37 - members of machine gun squads.
Gun of 37mm - tanks and armored car squadron.
Machine gun, Browning - tanks and armored car squadron.
Mortar of 81 - Mortar Section of Artillery and Engineer Unit.
Gun of 100/17 - Gun Section of the Artillery and Engineer Unit.

Tactics -

Squad.
Platoon.
Tanks and armored car squadron.

Professional Instruction -

Same as for Territorial Group.

Specialized Courses at the Police School and Other Commands in Somalia:

Officers -

Advanced course - technical and professional -
for Somali Majors - currently in progress and
of 16 weeks duration, part-time 6*

Noncommissioned Officers and Men -

Courses for the promotion of sergeants	22
Candidate NCO's	35
Driver Maintenance	31*
Male Nurses	2*
Radio Repairmen	12*

* In training - June 15, 1958.

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(3) Future Training Program:

(a) The following training requests were formally transmitted to AFIS (Italian Trust Administration of Somalia) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome by the Police Commandant in June 1958. (For more detailed information concerning the training programs requested to be conducted in Italy, including estimated costs for 1959 and 1960, see Annex II, Attachment No. 11 and Annex IV.)

Courses Specialized Techniques - Italy (Officers, NCO's and Men) -

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>NCO's</u>	<u>Men</u>
Police Science and Judicial Police Techniques.....	2	4	-
Motor Vehicle Repairs (Directors in workshops).....	2	10	-
Communication:			
a. Organization.....	2	2	-
b. Chiefs - Radio Center and operators.....	-	7	10
c. Radio operators.....	-	6	5
d. Centrals (telephone).....	-	3	5
Administration (Director of Accounts).....	2	-	-
Tactics and Military Art.....	3	-	-
Judo Instructors.....	1	2	-
Gymnastics (Inspectors).....	1	2	-
Instructors - Tanks-Armored Cars.....	2	6	8
Highway Traffic Directors.....	1	2	-
Firemen.....	1	2	-
Mechanical Specialists.....	-	7	20
Totals.....	<u>17</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>48</u>
GRAND TOTAL.....			118*

Unit Training and Training at Central School, Somalia -

Officers -

Estimated students

Advanced courses for junior officers for promotion 8

Noncommissioned Officers -

Course for candidate NCO's	20-25
Course for promotion of first sergeants	15-20
Police Techniques - "Judicial Police"	10
Crew Commanders - Armored Cars	6

* Average cost each individual So. 7,000 (approximately \$1,000).

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Agents (Police Officers) -

Typists	20
Telephone Operators	20
Radio Operators	15
Police Techniques - "Judicial Police"	15
Pilots of Tanks and Armored Cars	15
Artillery, Gun Crews	10

(b) The following are two sample outlines of courses previously given to show the organization of the courses:

Carabinieri Officers School, Rome - Program for the Second Course for Student Officers of the Police of Somalia:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Total Hours</u>	<u>Hours Weekly</u>	<u>Instructor</u>
Italian Language	102	3	Prof. ANCONA Gregorio
Mathematics	68	2	Prof. Francese Emilio
Written Composition - Italian and Mathematics	68		
Public Rights	102	3	Prof. LIGUORI Guiseeppe
Professional Techniques	68	2	Major BASILI-LUCIANI
Penal Procedure	102	3	Dr. Vasco Adolfo
Military Penal Code	34	1	Major BELEVEDER Leone
Logistics, Tactics, and Marksmanship	68	2	Major DI MARCO Mario
Political and Military History	68	2	Lt. Col. (R) PALLOTTA Pietro
Administration and Accounts	34	1	Capt. MAROCCO Aldo
Physical Education	34	1	Capt. PIETROLATI Elio
Operation of Motor Vehicles	68	2	Major GIUNTA Vincenzo
Police Techniques	34	1	Capt. DE PALO Vincenzo
Civil and Military Education	68	2	Major BASILI-LUCIANI
Horsemanship (Equitation)	34	1	Capt. ZAMPONI Dario
Saber Drill	34	1	Capt. PIETROLATI Elio
Geography and Topography	34	1	Capt. DE PALMA Osvaldo
Hygiene and Science	34	1	Prof. DEMALDE Ezio
Arabic	34	1	Prof. JANNOTTA Elpidio
Formal and Individual Instruction	68	2	
Study and Miscellaneous	<u>104</u>		
Total.....	1,260		

Police School, Mogadiscio - Program for the Fourth Course for Candidate Noncommissioned Officers:

Professional Techniques	75	3	Capt. Giovanni SALVANO
Penal Code and Procedure	75	3	Ten. Domenico MONTI
"Judicial Police" Techniques	50	2	Magg. Manrico GIBELLI

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<u>Subject</u>	<u>Total Hours</u>	<u>Hours Weekly</u>	<u>Instructor</u>
Correspondence	50	2	Capt. Giuseppe CAPPELLANI
Frontier Police and Various Laws	50	2	Capt. Raffaello PIZZA
Firearms and Target Practice	50	2	Capt. Antonio CACCIUTTOLO
Rights, Laws, Public Security	50	2	Capt. Stefano GIOVANNONE
Military Penal Code and Regulations - Discipline	50	2	Capt. Aldo MONTINI
Accountability	50	2	Capt. Guglielmo FALLA
Fingerprints	25	1	Brig. Antonio CANALE
Italian	100	4	Sig. Francesco TROCCHIA
Mathematics	75	3	Sig. Francesco TROCCHIA
General Culture	75	3	Sig. Francesco TROCCHIA
Hygiene and First Aid	25	1	Capt. Med. Loris CRAPANZANO
Typewriting	25	1	V.B. Antonio BRAVI
Gymnastics	75	3	
Military Drill	75	3	
Written Exercises	75	3	
Total.....	1,050		

c. General Comment on Training. Varied verbal reports have been received concerning the ability of the Somali personnel to learn. Some reports indicate that they are versatile and readily learn operations through visual means and some reports indicate that they do not thoroughly comprehend theory. The six majors give the impression of high competence. As to the quality of the training there is no sound basis for an evaluation. Only one school was in operation during the period of this study and that was an advanced course for six Somali majors.

The annual target practice for record was in progress in Mogadiscio. Observation on the range indicated that the instruction was of low grade.

It should be noted that all of the training conducted at the Central School has been organized by and under the supervision of Italian instructors with the exception of the training that is conducted within the various units under the direction of the local commanding officers. The Somali Officers have not yet had experience in presenting training courses.

The school facilities in the Central Police School are good. The students live at the school when engaged in training. The training equipment is limited. Classrooms are equipped with bare essentials. The grounds and space for outside activities are adequate. The grounds and buildings are in good condition and are suitably located with surrounding gardens and shrubbery giving the school a pleasant appearance.

Inspection of the training facilities of the Carabinieri in Rome indicated a high standard of training. Most of the Somali personnel sent to Italy for training have been trained in Carabinieri schools although some of

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the specialists are trained in military schools. The Somali personnel were given the regular courses of training with modifications made necessary by language handicaps. Generally they have been kept in groups and given special tutoring. Carabinieri officers speak in complimentary terms of their spirit, eagerness and ability to learn.

Requests for training of Somali personnel have been and are now transmitted through AFIS to the Ministry of Interior where arrangements are made with the Carabinieri or other branches of the military to provide the training on basis of reimbursement.

d. Police College. A police college is connected with the school and is supervised by Police personnel. This college provides training for young boys between the ages of 12 and 17. The lower school grades receive their instruction at the Police College. Those in the lower medium class attend the regular public schools. The boys live at the college and undergo basic military training. They are under no compulsion to enter the Police service but it is contemplated that the Police College will be developed for a maximum of 60 students and that from this number two-thirds may enter the Police service directly as noncommissioned officers and approximately one-third, those with the highest grades, will become candidate officers and receive officers' training.

5. Recruitment, Selection, Pre-Service Training and Initial Assignment.

The basic requirements for admission to the Somali Police are: age 17-25, ability to read and write Italian or Arabic, able to meet physical requirements and of good reputation. When sufficient vacancies exist recruitment programs are initiated by making announcements in the local newspapers and directing unit commanders to recruit applicants.

The selection is made by a board of officers comprised of the Vice Commandant, the School Commandant, and a medical officer.

There was no recruitment last year because of the lack of funds and the organization is now 70 below the strength authorized. However, the actual strength is not determined by an estimated table of organization but is related to the funds available.

The candidates successfully completing the examination with the highest ratings are appointed to the Police School for a basic three months pre-service course of training. The recruit may be dropped at any time during the three months course.

After successfully completing the final examination at the School the officers are then assigned to duty with the Mobile Police Group or the "Celere" for a period of two years after which they are eligible for assignment to the Territorial Police Group.

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6. Promotions.

Basic requirements for promotion are: length of service in grade, good conduct, recommendation by the immediate commanding officer, the required course of training for the next higher grade or rank. The police officers of lowest rank must have at least three years of service before becoming eligible for promotion to sergeant and must complete a six months course of training at the Police School. The length of service in grade required in the promotion to first sergeant is two years.

The same requirements apply in promotions from first sergeant to sub-inspector and another six months course of training is required. A course of training is not required for promotion from sergeant to first sergeant nor is any course of training required for promotion to the grades of inspector and chief inspector. All promotions of noncommissioned officers are finally approved by a board composed of the Vice Commandant, the Territorial and Mobile Group Commander, the senior Division Commander and the senior Company Commander.

It is required that candidates for sub-lieutenant complete a course of one and one-half years in Italy.

Promotion to first lieutenant requires a minimum of two years in grade and completion of a promotional examination before the examining board. Examination is given by a board consisting of the Commandant of the Police Corps, senior officers and selected professors. All promotions of officers are actually made by the Minister of Interior on the recommendation of the Commandant of the Police Corps.

Special merit promotions of noncommissioned officers who have distinguished themselves in service may be made by the Commandant with a waiver of required examinations and courses. For such promotions of officers, the Commandant may recommend to the Administrator, who in turn submits the recommendation to the Minister of Interior, to make the appointment. Two promotions of noncommissioned officers were made in this manner in the last calendar year.

Regulations governing the promotions to major are now in the process of development.

7. Proficiency Ratings.

An elaborate system of ratings is maintained. In general two methods are employed; one is based on the following points - physical, intellectual, morals and character, professional, general culture, Italian language, professional instructions received, conduct and performance in service. These have been reduced to a numerical value and a coefficient is used in determining the final rating. The other method provides for a narration of the individual's service in accordance with a prescribed form.

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The Commandant states that one method is too mechanical and the other method depends on the opinion of the rating official.

The subject rated is always shown his final rating by his immediate superior and it is successively reviewed by superiors of the higher echelons.

8. Transfers.

In addition to the requirement that officers who have completed the pre-service course of training serve with the Mobile Group, other transfers throughout the Territorial Group in particular follow a general pattern. Personnel on the border is rotated on the average of every six months. Transfers between divisions are usually three years with the exception of Mudugh and Migertine Areas.

9. Awards and Citations.

As previously explained promotions are sometimes made for exceptional service. Awards and citations are also given in certain cases. Citations may be issued in letter form and are entered into the record of the individual. In addition there is a system of granting additional pay for exceptional service. This is prescribed in the Administrative Instructions and the authority extends to subordinate unit commanders.

10. Ranks, Grades, Rate of Pay and Allowances.

The present rate of pay and allowances is based on an official bulletin or decree, dated June 2, 1956, signed by the Administrator. The rates of pay and allowances are as follows:

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Monthly Pay</u>	<u>Six Increments (1 every 2 yrs)</u>	<u>Police Allowance</u>	<u>Quarters Allowance</u>
Sub-Lieutenant	600	20	130	50
Lieutenant	700	20	130	50
Captain	800	20	145	50
Major	1000	20	160	50
Lt. Colonel	1100	-	180	50
Colonel	1300	-	200	50
Recruit	105	-	30	-
Agent	135	10	30	-
Agent First Class	160	10	30	-
Sergeant	190	10	45	-
First Sergeant	220	10	45	-
Vice Inspector	275	15	60	-
Inspector	325	15	75	-
Chief Inspector	415	20	90	-

NOTE: Exchange rate is 7 Somalos to \$1.00 U.S.

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Allowance for quarters is provided when living quarters are not furnished.

Payment of a special allowance for performance beyond the call of duty is authorized. A special monthly allowance is authorized for all units above the station level. The Commanding Officer is authorized to make the selection and payment not to exceed the amount authorized. The expenditure must be recorded and justified as required in the regulations governing all fiscal transactions. The money authorized for this purpose comes from the budgeted item - Investigation Services and Premiums to Personnel - and totals So. 36,000 (approximately \$5,140) annually.

An allowance for service in certain areas is also authorized as follows:

Border Service Fixed Posts....	So. 0.50 per day
Fixed Posts:	
Hiran.....	So. 0.50 per day
Upper Juba.....	So. 0.50 per day
Lower Juba.....	So. 0.50 per day
Mudugh.....	So. 1.50 per day
Migertine.....	So. 1.50 per day

11. Pension and Average Age of Personnel.

A rough estimate of the average age is 28. There is no provision for pension, therefore, men are held in service who might otherwise be removed from service.

12. Living Quarters and Meals.

Living quarters are provided at all establishments. The quarters include the police personnel and their families, except at certain fixed posts on the frontier where the families are not permitted to accompany the personnel. The bachelor officers quarters and the quarters for the married men are usually in separate areas. In some of the establishments where the quarters are not adequate for the personnel in buildings owned by the government, quarters are rented. No messes are provided by the Police except at the school. There are some areas where the men unofficially organize a mess for their convenience. Previous experience resulted in adjustment of pay to allow for the purchase of meals. Many of them eat at restaurants. When on duty in isolated areas they carry their provisions with them and the Police fund provides for the renting of motor vehicle transportation and camels for that purpose. Allowances for the calendar year 1958 are covered in the regulations issued by the Commandant under date of January 2, 1958.

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13. Health and Sanitation.

Qualification in a physical examination is one of the requirements for appointment to the Somali Police. The budget provides for expenses for disinfectants and sanitation for the subordinate units. Medical services for units in Mogadiscio are provided by a Medical Director and the subordinate units outside of Mogadiscio depend on the local medical services in the districts. First aid equipment and medical supplies are maintained in infirmaries in subordinate units under the direction of trained personnel who are capable of providing first aid and minor treatments.

All living quarters, barracks and offices appeared to be clean and sanitary.

14. Personal Services.

Certain minor items of a personal nature are provided for the personnel such as the renting of radios, refrigerators and other items for comfort and convenience. In some of the establishments, canteen funds are organized to afford the opportunity of purchase of personal items. These are covered by regulations. In some areas small truck gardens and fruit farms are operated to provide this produce at minimum cost to the personnel.

15. Orphanage.

An orphanage is conducted by the Police Department in Mogadiscio for the male children of men who have been killed in line of duty. This does not include female children because of the objection of the mothers. The children live at the orphanage and receive instruction which would be at the kindergarten level.

E. FISCAL PROCEDURES

1. Budgeting Procedure.

Two budgets are prepared, the first by the Police for all police activities including payment of personnel, purchase of equipment, maintenance, etc. This budget is then submitted to the Minister of the Interior who incorporates it into the overall budget of the Ministry. This final budget is then submitted to the Parliament which approves or disapproves it.

The budget is divided into chapters, each of which takes care of one basic financial responsibility of the Police. In the 1959 budget of the Ministry of Interior, the Somali Police Corps budget represents Chapters 15 and 16. The amount that can be drawn each month cannot exceed more than one-twelfth of the total amount for each chapter.

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The Carabinieri of the Italian Government is under a separate budget the funds of which are provided by AFIS.

The Commandant of the Somali Police Corps is ultimately responsible for all accounting for both materiel and funds. His chief administrative officer for materiel, supplies and finance is the "Relatore". Under the "Relatore" is the Director of Accounts. As of June 1, 1958, both of these men were Italian Army officers. The "Relatore" makes the assignments of vehicles, weapons and other materiel and supplies. This office maintains detailed records of the location of equipment and its ultimate disposition. The "Relatore" is the accountable officer who in turn assigns equipment to individuals or unit commanders, who, upon signing receipts, become responsible. A new officer, taking over a post, must check in all of the equipment which is assigned to the post. Normally this would consist of a detailed inspection of all items prior to assuming responsibility and the releasing of his predecessor from all accountability.

The accounts of the Somali Police are maintained on a fiscal year basis from January 1 to December 31. The Director of Accounts draws money against the budget allocations on a chapter by chapter basis. As mentioned above he draws no more than one-twelfth against each appropriation chapter in any one month.

The Director of Accounts provides funds for the installations outside of headquarters by postal check. Each administrative unit forwards to the Accounts Office the third week in each month the total amount of money which he will need at the end of the current month, plus the total amount on hand. After the approval of the request, the Director of Accounts then forwards funds to the unit by postal check. Receipts are obtained for the postal check from the post office and upon delivery from the administrative unit concerned.

The administrative units are those units to which personnel are assigned and which control equipment, etc. These units do not include the "tenenze", the police division or groups. Stations, mobile companies, the armored squadron, the "celere", the police school, the artillery and engineering unit, the headquarters unit, the transport company, are all administrative units and as such have personnel assigned to them for pay, care of quarters, etc.

2. Control of Accounts.

A general inspection of accounts is made every two months. In this inspection a general accounting of funds is made. The books are inspected and compared against funds on hand. If there is a discrepancy of more than 100 Somalos the inspecting officer must take action or in the absence of action is presumed to accept responsibility. At the headquarters level audits of the accounts are made each month by the Director of Accounts. In addition every three months a general accounting is made to the Ministry of

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Financial Affairs. All receipts and records of expenditures are forwarded to this office for approval. This office can send back to the Headquarters unit any disbursement voucher which they consider questionable. If the matter cannot be explained the officer-in-charge (the Commandant) is held responsible. In addition to this, the accounting section of the Court of Justice reviews all budget and financial matters on a yearly basis. This group can call into account the individuals concerned with disbursement of funds.

The disbursement of funds is made on a voucher system signed by the "Relatöre" and the Director of Accounts and countersigned by the paymaster of the police. When all three signatures are obtained on a voucher, a disbursement is made to the individual concerned. Cash accounts maintained in the office of the paymaster are checked daily. Cash accounts are closed at the end of business each day.

3. Budget 1958 - January 1-December 31, 1958.

The total government budget for Somalia for 1958 was So. 60,980,140 (\$1.00 U.S. equals approximately seven Somalos), included in Official Bulletin dated April 12, 1958, approved by Abdullah Issa Mohamud, Salad Abdi Mohamud and signed for the Administrator by Piero Franca.

From the Budget of the Minister of Interior

	<u>Amounts for year 1957</u>	<u>Changes, increases, or Decreases</u>	<u>Amounts for year 1958</u>
Pay, various allowances and expenses of transfer regarding the Somali personnel of the Police	9,680,000	1,320,000	11,000,000
Various expenses for operations of the Police.....	<u>2,180,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>2,380,000</u>
	11,860,000	1,520,000	13,380,000

4. Itemized Budget for the Somalia Police Corps, 1958. (All figures given in Somalos.)

Pay and Allowances.....	11,000,000
Operation Motor Vehicles:	
Gas and oil.....	575,000
Cover Garages.....	72,000
Maintenance and Repairs.....	160,000
Workshop Operations.....	<u>60,000</u>
Sub-total.....	867,000

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Brought forward.....		11,000,000
Sub-total brought forward.....	867,000	
Clothing and Quarters:		
Clothing.....	690,000	
Repair Shoes, Clothing.....	24,000	
Maintenance and Quarters Equipment.....	36,000	
Repair of Arms.....	6,000	
Lanudry (sheets, pillow cases, blankets)....	<u>2,400</u>	
Sub-total.....	758,400	
Postal Telegraph and Miscellaneous:		
Office expenses, telephone and telegraph....	84,000	
Radio maintenance.....	84,000	
Electric lights and kerosene.....	96,000	
Water (washing and drinking).....	108,000	
Investigation expenses - informants.....	66,000	
Rent quarters and minor maintenance.....	48,000	
Hygiene.....	6,000	
Maintenance horses and rent camels.....	31,000	
Food for prisoners.....	12,000	
Band.....	3,600	
Employment Somali civilians.....	<u>216,000</u>	
Sub-total.....	754,600	<u>2,380,000</u>
GRAND TOTAL.....		13,380,000

The current budget does not provide for the purchase of new equipment and this is reported as the situation existing for the past seven years.

5. Administrative Regulations.

Supporting the budget which provides for the allotment of funds in accordance with the accounts set forth in the foregoing, administrative instructions are issued by the Commandant of the Somalia Police Corps at the beginning of each year. For the calendar year 1958 the instructions, dated January 1, 1958, contain the general administrative instructions and complete details. In general, these instructions contain the appointments of the officers to whom administrative responsibilities are delegated ("Relatore", Vice Relatore, Director of the Accounts, Paymaster and Records of the Carabinieri, Fiscal Records Officer and Storekeeper in Charge of Warehouses), and the duties of these officers are enumerated. Detailed procedures are outlined for the handling of cash with respect to records, security, the amount which may be kept on hand and the organization and central bank account which is used to supplement the cash on hand. Specific activities not covered by the instructions are subject to the approval of the Commandant. Separate commissions are organized for (a) the classification of equipment declared to be out of service or unfit for use; (b) the receipt of materiel; (c) certification and allotment to various units; and (d) approval of the conditions of the equipment.

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The amount of cash that may be kept in each of the offices having administrative responsibility is outlined in the instructions. The instructions also contain the details respecting the economic use of all the supplies and the price that may be paid for individual items.

The use of telephone and telegraph is prescribed in detail.

Confidential expenses - a monthly allowance is made to all the divisions and "tenenza" located at Mogadiscio, Oddur, Merca, Margherita, Dusa Mareb, Villabruzzi, Lugh Ferrandi and Gardo. These expenses cover the purchase of information from informants and provisions are made that the identity of the informants may be concealed.

The instructions cover the maintenance of clothing and shoes, arms, leather equipment, furniture, automobiles and radios, and designates the unit responsible for such repairs.

Canteen funds are authorized but a commission is designated for the control and supervision of such funds.

A certain amount of reserve cash is maintained under the direct control of the Commandant or the "Relatore".

In addition, the administrative instructions cover the following: maintenance and repair of typewriters and calculating machines; cleaning expenses; expenses for hygiene and sanitation, veterinary services and horse-shoes; lights, both electrical and kerosene; expenses authorized for such personal items as radio, electric irons, washers, electric ovens including wattage of electric light bulbs which may be used, the amount of current for other purposes; rental of camels and transportation for personnel and materiel; purchase of water for washing, drinking purposes, and laundry; employment of civilian personnel and transfer of equipment and food for prisoners; transportation for the transfer of the family and the personal belongings of police personnel; and gratuities which may be granted for exceptional service.

F. SUPPLY AND EQUIPMENT

1. General.

The controlling factors in the supply system are the budget, supported by the administrative instructions issued by the Commandant of the Somalia Police Corps. The road net and the distances to be covered makes it necessary that the supply system be decentralized with specific authority given to the separate subordinate commands to purchase minor items. Major items of supply are purchased on requisition to the Ministry of Interior on specifications and bids. The central command with the transportation unit maintains the supply line to the subordinate units for all items not authorized

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to be purchased locally by the subordinate unit. The service units of each of the subordinate headquarters provide the transportation and make distribution to the lower units. Reserve supplies are maintained in the warehouses at Mogadiscio under the direction of the "Relatore".

2. Major Items of Equipment.

Motor Transport - Serviceable: (See Annex II, Attachment 8.)

Light trucks (Fiat 1100).....	4
Reconnaissance Vehicles (Jeeps).....	15
Jeeps (elongated bodies).....	10
Station Wagons Fiat AR 51 (Compagnola).....	5
Trucks Taurus OM Medium.....	40
Trucks Fiat 639/N2.....	8
Buses.....	2
Trucks Lancia 6/RO.....	18
Trucks Lancia 3/RO (Heavy).....	3
Wreckers Lancia 3/RO (Heavy).....	2
Tank truck Fiat 626.....	1
Motorcycles.....	20
Trailer-truck.....	3
Automobile (Fiat 1100 sedan).....	10

Motor Transport - Declared to be inefficient:

Trucks, light.....	10
Reconnaissance cars, various types.....	66
Trucks Taurus OM Medium.....	100
Ambulances.....	17
Trucks, heavy.....	64
Wreckers.....	4
Tank trucks.....	16
Motorcycles.....	85
Cars, Berlina.....	25
Buses.....	4
Trailers.....	7

Communications - Serviceable: (See Annex II, Attachment 10.)

Radio transmitters Mod. BC 610.....	4
Radio sending stations 500W.....	1
Radio stations Mod. 19 MK III.....	56
Radio stations 120W.....	2
Radios, Model 22.....	5

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Communications - Declared to be inefficient:

Radio Station Mod. 19 MK III.....	87
Radio Station Model 22.....	18
Radio Station Model 21.....	2
Radio Station Model 12.....	2
Gruppi Electrogen Carica 12 volts.....	75
Storage batteries.....	230
Radio trucks.....	2

Armament - Serviceable:

Rifles, Model 38, 7.35 cal.	3200
Thompson Submachine gun.....	1200
Automatic Pistol Beretta Model 34, cal. 9.....	1000
Browning machine gun A4, Model 19.....	68
Browning machine gun A5.....	16
Automatic Rifle Breda Model 30, cal. 6.5.....	200
Machine gun Breda Model 37, cal. 8.....	65
Mortar Breda 45.....	35
Mortars 81mm.....	38
Mortars, Lancia razzi da pollici.....	14
Cavoni 37/54.....	40
Obici 100/17.....	5

Armament - Declared to be inefficient:

Tank "Staghound".....	24
Armored car, light.....	20
"Carrette Angolote".....	15

Attached as Annex I and Annex II are detailed statements provided by the Somalia Police concerning equipment on hand together with requests for replacements, new equipment and/or spare parts. While the Somalis have done a good job in maintaining their equipment in serviceable condition they need equipment assistance if the Police Force is to function effectively.

3. Personal Equipment.

Personal equipment is issued to the individual noncommissioned officers and men in accordance with the allowances specified by governmental decree supplemented by police regulations. The individual is held responsible for the preservation and proper use of the equipment. Deductions are made from pay for losses and damages due to carelessness.

The service uniform is khaki and consists generally of the following major items: hat or cap, short sleeve shirts, short trousers

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(long trousers are normally worn in the evening), long socks, overcoat, rain coat, shoes and sandals, and leather belts. Noncommissioned officers are distinguished by sleeve insignia; inspectors of all grades wear shoulder insignia and felt hats. Officers are distinguished by shoulder insignia. Members of artillery wear blue berets instead of caps. The initial issue of replacements includes all items of clothing and equipment, with the exception of firearms which are issued to organizations and kept under guard except when in use.

Officers wear a white dress uniform on special occasions.

4. Buildings.

All buildings occupied by the police are government owned. They are wood and concrete construction as distinguished from the native construction which is usually of wood with mud walls and grass roofs.

G. MAINTENANCE

1. General.

The maintenance like the supply system is centralized but certain minor repairs of buildings and equipment are decentralized to the subordinate units. This includes minor repairs and maintenance of buildings, motor vehicle transportation, radio, clothing and personal equipment. Maintenance in subordinate units is provided by the service and administrative personnel in the divisions of the Territorial Police Group and the companies of the Mobile Police Group.

Major repairs of transportation, radio, armament are the responsibility of the administrative officer and the central workshops are located in Mogadiscio.

The maintenance problem has included the training of Somali personnel under the direct supervision of Italian personnel and special courses of training in Italy and at the Central School in Mogadiscio.

The maintenance in general is well organized, and in spite of the fact that new equipment has not been provided for the past several years the Police has made maximum use of the equipment issued. This is particularly true with respect to the motor transportation which is old and deteriorated from its long use under tropical conditions. As previously shown the transportation includes a combination of Italian and American manufacture all of which, with a few exceptions, date from World War II. The same condition applies to the radio equipment which is a combination of Canadian and Italian manufacture. The buildings, while generally adequate in space, are of such construction that the tropical climate creates a constant maintenance problem.

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The budget for the current year contains the following major items which apply to maintenance and up-keep:

Transportation:

Garages.....	So.	72,000
Maintenance and repair.....		160,000
Central repair garage and workshop.....		60,000
Repair of shoes and clothing.....		24,000
Maintenance of equipment, barracks and quarters.....		36,000
Rental of quarters including minor repairs to buildings.....		48,000

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CHAPTER IX

ORGANIZATIONS AND FUNCTIONS OF RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

A. ILALO CORPS

The Ilalo Corps is sometimes called the Tribal Police which term is inaccurate, since it differs widely from the Police in function and extent of activity. The Ilalo Corps, composed of 1,460 men, acts as a buffer between the regular constituted government and the inhabitants of the area. The primary duty of the Ilalo and the purpose for which it was created is to act as the contact between the Regional and the District Commissioners on the one hand and the tribal leaders and chiefs on the other. Its members advise the government officers of impending tribal migrations and movements in search of water, and help supervise such movements. They also supervise the collection of "blood money", the indemnity paid by tribes or individuals in the case of deaths caused in raids or in fights and fires. The Ilalo has the duty of upholding the tribal laws and customs and the authority of the tribal chiefs. In addition to the above, the Ilalo perform all sorts of other duties: serve summonses on witnesses, serve judicial decrees on persons in the bush, guard the offices of the Regional and District Commissioner, wells and grazing lands. In addition, the Ilalo has more recently been assigned the function of collecting taxes from the tribes and bush people.

The Ilalo Corps personnel acts as individuals and as part of a group of members of a team of two or three men. They are normally assigned to a tribal chief and are recruited from the local tribes with which they deal. The individuals are frequently sent off in pairs into the bush and may be gone for weeks or months at a time without the authorities hearing from them. The Ilalo is armed by the government and furnished with rifles and ammunition for which the individual Ilalo officer is responsible.

The Ilalo can arrest and detain individuals that break the law but normally it calls on the Police in the event of the commission of crimes or in the event of any large scale outbreak against the public order. The Ilalo can be called upon by the Police working through the Regional or District Commissioner as reinforcement for Police activities. The Ilalo would in such a case always be subordinate to the Police.

The Ilalo is under the direct command of the Regional and District Commissioner and are therefore under the ultimate control of the Minister of Interior.

There is some sentiment for the dissolution of the Ilalo Corps among Italian officials who are more concerned with the budget than they are with the political affairs of the area. It is generally agreed, however, by those officials concerned, that the Ilalo perform a function vital to the orderly functioning of the government.

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The Ilalo officers are recruited from the local tribes with which they deal and must be familiar with the conditions and customs of the people. They are appointed by the local District Commissioner, who also controls promotions and discipline of the group. Promotions are recommended by the District Commissioner, approved by the Regional Commissioner, and confirmed by the Minister of Interior. The rank and pay scales of the Ilalo are established in the budget as follows:

Years of Service:	0	2	4	6	8	10	12
Ilalo	105	115	125	135	145	155	165
Uakil	120	130	140	150	160	170	180
Ilalo Deputy Chief	145	160	175	190	205	220	235
Ilalo Chief	240	260	280	300	320	340	360

The Ilalos are normally not trained in police methods and receive little or no military training. Some District Commissioners have their Ilalos trained by the Police in the area although this is usually limited to handling of arms and to some military drill. Basically, however, the Ilalos are untrained.

Each Ilalo is issued a rifle by the Government. The Italian '91 rifle, a .38 caliber weapon, is used. The Ilalos are being issued new Italian weapons, the 7.35 which the Police Corps is using.

The budget for 1958 provided 3,700,000 Somalos for pay and allowances, with 260,000 Somalos provided for equipment, clothes and uniforms, etc.

B. WARDEN CORPS

The Warden Corps of Somalia is organized to provide guard service for the prisons of Somalis under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice and Pardons. The headquarters for the Corps is in Mogadiscio where the main prison is located. The Wardens are organized on semi-military lines with ranks equivalent to those in the Police Corps. There are, however, no commissioned officers in the Warden Corps, the head being a civilian.

The Warden Corps has no responsibilities for police functions and has no powers of arrest. The local prisons, which are scattered throughout the country, are in charge of one noncommissioned officer of the Warden Corps. The guards in the local prisons are all from the Ilalo Corps. Local prisons are located at each District Commissioner's seat.

No women are members of the Warden Corps, but matrons are hired and paid on a daily basis.

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The 1958 budget called for seven ranks of men in the Warden Corps with identical pay for the equivalent ranks in the Police. The budget provides for 543,000 Somalos for pay and allowances of the Warden Corps with some 28,000 Somalos provided for clothes, uniforms, etc.

C. FINANCIAL GUARD

The Financial Guard in Somalia is characteristically an Italian organization, as the name "Guardia di Finanza" implies.

In peacetime, it is under the Minister of Finance but in war it reverts to the Ministry of Defense. It is organized along military lines and in general terms its duties consist of:

1. Enforcement of all laws and regulations controlling economic and commercial activities.
2. On request, it acts as "Judicial Police" responsible to the judicial authorities.
3. It may also be used in political and military defense of the frontier.

The Financial Guard of Somalia was organized in 1950 within the financial structure. It was set up by the Italian Administration and the responsibility has been progressively turned over to the Somalia Government. The organization consists of:

1. The headquarters located at Mogadiscio which maintains the Central Records and directs the operations of the organization.
2. A special investigation unit which is a part of the headquarters and may be employed for special investigations as required throughout the country.
3. "Tenenza" - (This term is the same as used in the Somalia Police Corps. It indicates a unit with territorial jurisdiction). "Tenenze" are located at the following places: Mogadiscio, Bosaso, Galcaio, Chisimaio. The Tenenza of Mogadiscio has the responsibility for customs at the port of Mogadiscio and Merca. In addition, it provides the customs service for the airport and guard service at the Bank of Italia and the warehouses. The other "Tenenze" operate in the areas surrounding their respective locations.

The organization consists of two Italian officers, five Italian NCO's, and one police officer; 125 Somali personnel (six officers, 23 NCO's and the remainder are police officers).

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The plan for the turning over of the responsibility to the Somalia Government has been a progressive one, and includes training of Somali officers and other personnel. It is contemplated that the organization should have a total strength of 160.

In general the organization may be compared with the various enforcement agencies of the U.S. Treasury Department and practically all of these duties with the exception of income tax are handled by the Financial Guard.

For the period from 1950 when it was organized in Somalia up to and including the first half of 1957, the record of taxes, duties and customs and the number of cases in which violations were prosecuted in court are shown in the following:

Indirect Taxes:

Certifications.....	5,284
Amount of earnings taxable..... So.	884,781,380

Indirect Taxes on Commercial Activities Taxable Under the Law:

Certifications checked.....	532
Evasion of Tax Certified.....	104,202
Penalties (minimum)..... So.	364,707
Penalties (maximum)..... So.	782,914

Registration:

Certifications checked.....	2,046
Amount Taxable..... So.	45,000,000

Public Cinema:

Violations.....	10
Evasions Certified.....	3,742
Penalties (minimum)..... So.	11,408
Penalties (maximum)..... So.	28,167

Direct Tax on Commodities (Customs):

Barges Checked.....	3,526
Airplanes Checked.....	2,060
Violations Prosecuted.....	281
Evasions Customs Certified..... So.	90,477
Penalties:	
Fines..... So.	179,595
Restored..... So.	11,660

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Confiscated:

Various list of goods including:

- 16,505 yards of various cloth
- 23,920 kilograms of cotton and vegetable oil
- 1 kilogram of metal (gold and silver)
- 6 trucks
- 600 (approximately) kilograms of various foodstuffs

Monopolies (tobacco):

Violations Prosecuted.....		101
Penalties (minimum).....	So.	98,090
Penalties (maximum).....	So.	239,729
Confiscations:		
Leaf Tobacco.....	Kg.	6,491
Cigarettes (foreign).....	Kg.	183
Boxes Matches.....		14,953

Foreign Trade:

Certifications Checked.....		558
Cases Prosecuted.....		35
Confiscations:		
Gold.....	Pd. Sterling	438
Gold Ingots.....	Kg.	2,330
Shillings East Africa.....		51,535
Rupee.....		3,875
Somalos.....		27,428
Various cases prosecuted under the Penal Code....		279

The Financial Guard cooperates with the regular police by referring cases which do not come under its jurisdiction and responds to requests referred to it by the regular police.

D. FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Fire Department of Mogadiscio is attached to the Police Corps for administration and discipline. The unit is composed of 45 men headed by one Chief Inspector who is in charge of the men for discipline and for administrative purposes. An Italian civilian is technical advisor. The unit is divided into two sections composed of 20 men each, one section being on duty at all times. The Department has two fire trucks and one pumping truck capable of use in riots if necessary. To date there have been no major fires in Mogadiscio although the Department has rendered valuable service in evacuating personnel in time of flood and on occasion when buildings have collapsed.

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There is no separate budget for the Fire Department, all of the personnel being carried on the rolls of the Police Corps. Special equipment such as pumps and hoses are included as special requests in the budget of the Minister of Interior when necessary. For all pay and finance matters the personnel of the Fire Department receive the same treatment as Police Corps personnel. Since the Department personnel receive special training the unit is not subject to the usual rotation policy of the rest of the Police.

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CHAPTER X

CURRENT PLANNING OF THE SOMALIA POLICE

A. NEED FOR PLANNING

The present period is one of transition as Somalia prepares to assume a position as an independent nation. This requires a great amount of planning for the future. There are presented here some of the plans affecting the Police which have been formulated and others which are not now definite but may evolve in connection with the whole planning program.

B. DEFINITE PLANS

With respect to definite plans, the training program, while not complete, provides for further training of police personnel in Italy. This plan provides for specialized courses for 17 officers, 53 noncommissioned officers, and 48 men - a total of 118. It has been submitted by the Police Commandant through channels to AFIS in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome. No definite arrangements to put the plan into operation had been completed as of the date of the survey but a representative of AFIS in Rome stated verbally that it is the "intention" of Italy to continue the training. The estimated average cost is reported to be So. 7,000 (approximately \$980) or a total of \$115,640 for the total of 118.

With regard to equipment, two requests have been prepared with the view to securing aid from the U.S. through ICA.

1. A request prepared in May over the signature of the Administrator of AFIS (Annex I) included:

50 vehicles;
40 Field Transmitting-Receiving Radios.

2. A supplemental request was prepared in June 1958 over the signature of the Prime Minister of Somalia (Annex II) which included the items previously requested and a complete list of all equipment and materiel considered necessary to equip the Police Corps of Somalia for efficient operations. This request actually prepared by the Commandant of the Police Corps has been endorsed by the Minister of Interior and the Prime Minister of Somalia and submitted to ICA and to AFIS of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome. This request includes

a. Motor Transport:

Part I - indicated as needed within 1958.
Part II - indicated as needed within 1960.

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b. Radio:

Part I - indicated as needed within 1958;
Part II - indicated as needed within 1960.

c. Armament:

Vehicles requested to be supplied in 1958 to reorganize and expand the Armored Squadron to include the organization of a motorized rifle company. It is accompanied by a list of spare parts to maintain present equipment, if the new equipment is not provided within 1958.

d. Automobile Accessories:

Requested to be supplied in 1958 to maintain in efficient operation the vehicles now being used. The list is accompanied by the statement that if such accessories are not available in the U.S. it would be necessary to have adequate financial aid to secure them from the Italian market.

e. Radio Accessories:

These are requested to be supplied in 1958 to maintain radios now in use.

- f. 2 light helicopters.
2 helicopters for transportation of personnel.
3 transport planes.
3 motor boats.

g. Training:

Technical specialists courses for officers, NCO's and men in Italian police and military schools because of police familiarity with the Italian language.

h. Modernization and reorganization of the Mobile Group during 1958 and 1959.

i. Equipment and supplies requested within 1958 for setting up a Security Office.

j. Equipment and supplies requested within 1958 for a scientific police laboratory.

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This request is taken into consideration in connection with the recommendations submitted with this report. (See Chapter XII infra.)

The Survey Team requested and received unofficial copies of the two requests referred to above and translations of them are attached as Annexes I and II. As of the date this report was prepared, the requests had not been officially received by the U.S. from the Italian Government.

C. POTENTIAL PLANS

Several proposed plans are worthy of consideration:

The security of the border is a preoccupation of the government officials. The Prime Minister during an interview in referring to this problem emphasized the necessity for a small army, navy and air force. Should this materialize it may affect the current organization of the police which is not paramilitary and combines in one organization the features of internal security and defense.

There is evidence in the police organization of English concepts and methods in contrast to the Italian. This is specifically reflected by the identification and traffic systems in force, both of which were started under the British Administration. The higher ranking officers speak English and due to their intimate contacts during the British Administration have some concept of British and even American systems and methods. Two specific items mentioned by the Vice Commandant (Somali) are the organization of the C.I.D. (Criminal Investigation Division) and a Special Branch (for investigation of subversive activities). These matters are not definitely planned but special equipment for both are included in their request for assistance. The Vice Commandant is a member of the planning organization in the Ministry of Interior to study police organization and operations. In this connection the criminal code is reported to be under review and new laws in preparation.

With respect to the high-ranking Somali Police officials, in particular the Vice Commandant, a professional concept is expressed - that of broadening the point of view by studies in other countries for the purpose of adapting the information in Somalia.

The Ilalo Police Corps is likely to be a subject of study. Reference was frequently made to the possibility of developing a training program for this organization.

There appears to be no definite plan for changing the Financial Guard although it is a subject of current discussion by the Police Commandant and Vice Commandant and it is possible that the disposition, organization and operations will be studied at a later date.

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The Fire Department, now dependent on the police for training and equipment, is an organization which may be removed from the jurisdiction of the police.

Human or Public Relations have been referred to in discussions and a program will undoubtedly be included in future plans.

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CHAPTER XI

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Survey Team endeavored to obtain as broad a view of the Police Corps of Somalia as possible, and received every assistance from the Italian Administration, Somali Government officials, and the officials of the Police Corps itself. However, the Team is aware that its opportunity to observe and evaluate the Police was limited by the brevity of the visit.

In addition it should be noted that Somalia is in a changing period, preparatory for emergence from the existing trusteeship under Italian administration to a position as an independent nation, and therefore, the situation with respect to public safety as determined during the period of this survey is subject to change. Nevertheless, the Survey Team jointly agrees in the following findings and conclusions.

1. The problem of domestic security requires an adequate police force. The continued and constant threat of tribal conflicts, of partisan strife, and of foreign subversion make the maintenance of a strong mechanism for the preservation of domestic peace and order essential to the development of the country.
2. The possibility of a threat of subversion by the Egyptians or the Soviets is real. A major threat to the survival of Somalia as an independent nation is subversion by the Egyptians or the Soviets. Local political considerations may affect the efficiency and morale of the police and reduce its capability to cope with this threat. Tribal influences are inherent and traditional in the country. If these influences are brought to bear on the Police Corps, either directly or through the developing political situation, the police may become suborned and corrupted. While the police in its present state appears to be outside the sphere of local politics, the use of political influence to control it at the higher levels of government could reduce it to a state of subservience and make it an instrument of expediency. The test is whether at high governmental levels the role of the police is recognized and a firm stand taken to support it as a non-partisan service.
3. The Police Force has been a stabilizing element in Somalia. The Police Force has been, and if it continues at its present level of efficiency will continue to be, a stabilizing force, essential to the maintenance of law and order. The police are recruited from the people and are fairly representative of at least two of the major tribal elements in Somalia. The relationship with the people appears to be good. The Police also represent, to a large extent, a trained body of men superior in education and capability to the majority of the population.
4. The Italian Administration has developed a police organization capable of performing its present mission. The Italian Administration, at

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least as far as the police organization is concerned, has developed through training and through example, a department capable of performing the mission of public security and public order throughout Somalia. The morale of the men and officers is good, and a sense of responsibility on the part of the Somalis has been developed. Equipment that has been issued has been effectively used and maintained without replacement. The amalgamation of the Security Corps with the Police Corps into one unit has been effectively achieved. Responsibility for affairs in the Police Corps has been progressively turned over to Somali personnel.

5. The Police organization is capable of performing its mission efficiently. The spirit, appearance and morale of the Somali policemen are good. There appears to be a mutual understanding and a spirit of cooperation between the Italian advisors and the Somalis. Somali officers have a sense of responsibility and, in general, are performing efficiently. The Somali personnel have been trained in the performance of their duties.

6. Some changes in the police organization will be made. The "Somalization" of the government, that is, the transfer of responsibility to Somali officials, is still in progress. Whether there will be demands from Somalia to complete their organization prior to the end of the trust is not certain. Elections which may change the political situation are tentatively set for early 1959 but no firm date has as yet been chosen. Planning for the organization of the new government is in progress and will undoubtedly include plans for some organizational changes of the police. One of the changes that will be made is the organization of a criminal investigation division and of a countersubversion unit.

7. There is evidence of a desire on the part of Somali officials to develop a Defense Department in the Somali Government. At the present time the responsibility for internal security and defense of the territory rests with the Police Department. Somalia cannot financially support a separate military establishment. Continuance of the organization in its present form with modifications as required later appears reasonable.

8. There are deficiencies in the Somali Police Force. One of the major deficiencies is that the equipment of the Force is inadequate. Equipment, particularly in the fields of communications and transportation, must be added to or replaced if the Police Force is to continue as an effective organization. Most of the transportation equipment now available is in poor condition due to age, use on rough roads and terrain, and deterioration caused by the tropical climate. It is not dependable for police and security purposes. The radio equipment, primarily Canadian, is likewise old and in poor condition.

Trained personnel is mandatory for the full and efficient use of any material made available. The capacity of the Somalis to continue adequate training is doubtful, since they have not had the complete responsibility for actually running or directing a sustained training program. It would be more practical considering the organization and previous training, and Italian

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language competency of the Somalia Police to continue the training program conducted by the Carabinieri in Rome, to be supplemented by sending selected top-level participants to the U.S. The personnel lack practical experience in some areas of police operations. The police organization has not been put to a real test without the supervision and guidance of the Italian supervisors. The present concept of police operations tends to under-emphasize the civilian aspects of the police, including countersubversion and criminal investigation.

9. Technical and material assistance is needed. Technical advice, training and commodity assistance is needed to overcome the deficiencies in the Somali Police.

10. U.S. recommendations for the complete reorganization of the Police are unnecessary. The Police are functioning adequately for the area and although there appear to be obvious inefficiencies and obvious areas for improvement in the organization, there would appear to be no need to recommend a complete reorganization of the structure.

11. The Somali officials are aware of the deficiencies of their Police Force. The senior Police officials repeatedly advised the Survey Team of deficiencies in their equipment and need for training.

12. The Somalis must obtain aid from other countries. The government's foreign exchange position prevents its acquiring from its own resources the materials and equipment needed by the Police.

13. The Somalis would prefer to obtain their equipment from Western sources. The Somali Police Force has used American and Italian transportation equipment, Canadian RCA radio equipment, and Italian weapons for the last several years. The senior officers of the Police have requested that material with which they are familiar be renewed. The Prime Minister and the senior officials indicated that they prefer American association with their police program.

14. The Somali Government will turn elsewhere for aid if the U.S. does not provide assistance. The Somalis intend to maintain public security and public order throughout Somalia. If American aid and assistance, or at least aid and assistance from some Western country, is not forthcoming it is believed that alternative assistance will be sought.

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CHAPTER XII

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Police Survey Team understands that there has been no detailed discussion of a police training program, of technical assistance or of commodity assistance between U.S. Government officials and Somalia or Italian Government officials. It is apparent, however, that the Somalis are anxious to receive technical and material aid from the U.S. Government, and that the Italian Government is agreeable to have the U.S. assume certain responsibilities in this area. Due to the importance of Somalia, and the internal security situation referred to in the findings and conclusions of the report (Chapter XI), the time element in providing aid is of paramount consideration.

The Survey Team recommends that immediate aid be provided to enable the present police force to perform its mission and supplemental aid necessary to provide for its future development. To implement this, the Survey Team specifically recommends:

1. That the U.S. enter into an agreement with the Government of Italy, acting on behalf of the Trust Area of Somalia, whereby the U.S. agrees to furnish the Somalia Government with technical assistance, equipment and materiel on a grant basis with the Government of Italy contributing to the training costs as indicated below.

2. That an ICA Public Safety Staff, composed of at least two officers, be assigned as soon as possible to the ICA Staff in Somalia for an indefinite period of time. The head of this Mission should be an experienced general police officer with some knowledge of military affairs and preferably with fluency in Italian. The second officer should be experienced in general and special investigative operations and techniques. One or both of the officers should have experience in the conduct of training programs.

3. That the Italian Government be encouraged to continue and finance training of technicians in Italy as planned as a part of a joint U.S. - Italy effort to assist the Somalia Police Forces. (Estimated average cost = 7,000 Somalos or equivalent of \$1,000 U.S. per student. See Chapter VIII, D. Personnel, Part 4.b. of Report and Annex II, Attachment // and Annex IV for further details.)

4. That short participant training programs in the U.S. be established for the six ranking Somali officers in the general field of Police Administration. The Somali officers should come in groups of two and the program should be spread out over a period of time, preferably two years.

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5. That limited participant training of specialists in the U.S. be provided as later determined by the Public Safety Staff.

6. That U.S. technical assistance be provided to the Police Training School and College in Somalia.

7. That an amount of \$50,000 be provided in FY 1959 and FY 1960 to cover the cost of the Public Safety technicians, participant training and demonstration and training equipment; that this amount be raised if the Italian Government will not agree to financing the training of those officers' travel in Italy. (See 3 above.)

8. That funds for equipment within FY 1959 be provided in the amount of \$250,000, as follows:

Vehicles and parts.....	\$ 200,000
Radio equipment.....	50,000

All of the equipment is in such poor condition that it will soon be necessary to replace almost all of it. The program of replacement has not kept pace with the needs. The program for the replacement and modernization of equipment and the reduction of maintenance costs should be carefully planned in relation to the developing situation and in cooperation with the Italian and Somalia governments.

Annexes I and II of this report set forth lists of equipment in use as well as equipment requested by the Somalia Police. Annex I and Annex II (Attachment No. 1, Part 1), list those items of transportation equipment requested on an urgent basis and include 40 jeeps and jeep station wagons and 10 trucks (to include spare parts). Annex I and Annex II (Attachment No. 2, Part 1), list those items of communication equipment requested on an urgent basis namely 40 radios (Canadian, Model 19, tropicalized for sending and receiving or similar item).

On the basis of discussions and inspection of present facilities these requests seem generally reasonable and should be given priority in the procurement of equipment. It is recommended that this equipment be provided as soon as possible to be funded as part of the grant recommended for FY 1959.

The impending elections, currently expected to be held in early 1959, are recognized to be a crucial period with

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respect to security and law and order and it would be advantageous if the urgently needed equipment could be provided within the Calendar Year 1958.

9. a. That funds be provided in the amount of \$250,000 during Fiscal Year 1960 for additional transportation and communications equipment as well as other commodities.

Annex II contains a detailed listing of equipment now in service and equipment requested by the Somalia Police. The Survey Team was not in a position to completely analyze the validity of all of the items on the list and the list undoubtedly exceeds ICA limitations. It is recommended that after the procurement of the transportation and communications items needed on an urgent basis in FY 1959 (See Recommendation 8 above), other procurement await the assignment of the Public Safety Staff who would be in a position to work out specifications and the necessary procurement documents.

[N.B. The process of reconditioning the radio system, however, must await further technical study of the country's requirements. Consideration should later be given to assigning a Telecommunications Specialist to the ICA Mission, perhaps on TDY, to supervise the installation and to instruct Somali personnel in the operation and maintenance of communications equipment.]

b. That further funds for technical assistance, training and equipment be provided in FY 1961 and FY 1962 as determined by study of the developing situation by the Public Safety Staff, that the Italian Government be encouraged to underwrite the training in Italy and some of the equipment costs in these years.

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ANNEX I

A.F.I.S.
Cabinet

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome
Mogadiscio, May 21, 1958

SUBJECT: Police of Somalia - Activity of ICA.

REFERENCE: Communication #9/11297, May 10, 1958.

The intervention of this Ministry with ICA at Rome for the purpose of being able to define as soon as possible and in the most ample form what has been the subject of discussions with Mr. Byron Engle in Mogadiscio would be most opportune.

The Minister of Internal Affairs recently, and as a follow-up of those discussions, has presented a request for material held by him and the Prime Minister to be indispensable for the proper functioning of the police, especially for the onerous tasks that will be developed during the period of the elections.

The most important items are:

50 pieces of motor transport, double traction, light and medium types;

40 field radios - receiving and sending.

This material, which will replace other worn out material issued to the Police Force, cannot be provided with the modest means in our ordinary budget.

F. to FRANCA

N.B. FRANCA is Acting Administrator of A.F.I.S., i.e., the Italian Trust Administration of Somalia. This is translation of copy received by Survey Team. The request for equipment was to have been relayed to the U.S. by the Italian Government. See Chapter X, above.

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ANNEX II

A.F.I.S.
Cabinet

6385

Government of Somalia
Prime Minister
Mogadiscio, June 17, 1958

SUBJECT: ICA Assistance to the Police of Somalia.

As known to the Administration, the possibility of extending to Somalia some of the ICA Technical Assistance in the area of police organization has been the subject of consideration on the part of the ICA expert, Mr. Byron Engle, last April, and pursuant to the contacts we had with him the first request was formulated relating to transportation and radio material needed immediately for the proper functioning of the Police.

Recently the two ICA experts previously announced by Mr. Engle, Mr. R. A. Snook and Mr. W. McGhee, arrived in the Territory for a profound examination of the organization of the Police Forces in Somalia and the need of such organization in relation to the task it is called upon to perform today and in the immediate future as the only armed force not only for the maintenance of public order but also for the defense of the Territory.

In close collaboration with the Command of the Police Force, the two experts have performed a thorough investigation in order to become fully appraised of the organization and its functioning in its most minute detail and to appreciate the most immediate needs with a view to assuring a normal efficiency.

These needs are summed up in the renovation of a good part of the equipment which has been worn out by long use, in the modernization of the armament and in the training of a certain percentage of the personnel for use in specialized areas. They are analyzed in the attached memorandum draft by the Commandant of the Police Force which includes also the materials (transportation and radio) which were already requested at a previous time.

The known limitations of the ordinary budget of this Government do not permit us to meet even, in the smallest part, with our means the financing of the expenses connected with the before mentioned needs. The recourse to outside special assistance is therefore the only way for securing the satisfaction of these needs and this Government sincerely trusts in adequate American Aid through the ICA in view of the interest shown by that organization in the organizational and training problems of our Police.

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In sending a copy of the memorandum on the needs of our Police to the two American experts for their information this Government suggests that such a request for Technical Assistance from the U.S. be presented in due form and be given as much support as possible.

/s/ Abdullah Issa

N.B. Issa is Prime Minister. The requests in this document and in the attachments hereto were to have been relayed officially to the U.S. by the Italian Government. This is a translation of a copy received by the Survey Team. Since this report was prepared by the Team a copy of a separate letter dated June 18, 1958 from Giulio Ricoveri, Assistant to the President of A.S.E.S. to the "I.C.A. Representative to Somalia" was received in ICA/Washington. This attached the same list of equipment set out in Annex II. The letter and attachments are not reproduced in this report but are retained in PSD/W files.

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Government of Somalia
Police Force Command

Mogadiscio, June 15, 1958

Memorandum relative to the needs of the Police Forces of Somalia in the area of equipment and training.

To bring the organization of the Police Force of Somalia to its full efficiency the following provisions are necessary:

1. Supply the motor transportation listed in Attachment No. 1.
Part 1 - needed within 1958.
Part 2 - needed within 1960.
2. Supply the radio equipment listed in Attachment No. 2:
Part 1 - needed within 1958.
Part 2 - needed within 1960.
3. Supply within 1958 the armed vehicles listed in Attachment No. 3. In the request consideration has been given to the operational necessity to strengthen for employment the armored squadron with a motorized company of riflemen.

If the supply of these vehicles cannot be done within 1958 it would be urgently necessary to replace the spare parts listed in Attachments No. 4 and No. 5 in order to keep in efficient operation those now in use. (See Attachment No. 6.)

4. Supply within 1958 the automobile accessories listed in Attachment No. 7 in order to maintain in efficient operation the vehicles now being used. (See Attachment No. 8.)

In case that such accessories are not available in the U.S. it would be necessary to have adequate financial aid for securing them from the Italian market.

5. Supply within 1958 radio accessories listed in Attachment No. 9 in order to maintain in efficient operation the equipment now being used. (See Attachment No. 10.)

6. Supply two light helicopters, two helicopters for transportation of personnel, two transportation planes, and three motorboats.

7. Organize technical specialized courses for officers and noncommissioned officers and men listed in Attachment No. 11.

These courses should be conducted in Italian military and civil schools, inasmuch as, should these courses be conducted in other countries

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the students would be burdened by teaching and training methods different from those they have pursued so far, to say nothing of the language difficulty deriving from the fact that while all officers and noncommissioned officers of Somalia are able to express themselves in the Italian language, we could not say the same thing would be true of the English language.

8. Modernize and reorganize the Mobile Group in accordance with the suggestions set forth in Attachment No. 12. The supplying the necessary equipment should take place gradually from 1958 to 1959.

9. Supply the equipment and materials needed for setting up and operating a Security Office (C.I.D. Special Branch), as indicated in Attachment No. 13, within the year 1958.

10. Supply within the year 1958 the materials, equipment and means needed for establishing and supplying a scientific police laboratory indicated in Attachment No. 14.

* * *

In relation to the above request it must be explained that:

a. The lists of materials listed in Attachment No. 1 and Attachment No. 2, Part 1, include the materials requested from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs within the framework of the ICA activities.

b. The materials which have been requested for 1960 are to be considered in addition to those requested for the year 1958. The means of transportation, armored and weapon carrying vehicles, radio receivers and transmitters, and various other equipment supplied by AFIS to the military units of Somalia (including the disbanded Security Corps) were at the beginning far greater in number than those indicated in the Attachments No. 6, No. 8, and No. 10 because of the great wear resulting from prolonged use in the tropical zone and under bad conditions, the aforementioned materials have become inefficient and therefore must be replaced with those listed in the Attachments.

In the formulation of the request, consideration has been given to the necessity of supplying the Police units, the territorial as well as the mobile, deployed in the most important zones of all the six regions with transportation and communications adequate to the needs of their service.

Lastly and above all, it must be kept in mind that the Government of Somalia, now that the Trusteeship is nearing its end, must be put in a condition to be able to face, under the best conditions, the greater responsibility which will be imposed upon it for the maintenance of public order and security in the territory of the new state.

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Attachment No. 1
Part 1

LIST OF MEANS OF MOTOR TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT TO BE FURNISHED TO THE POLICE FORCES OF SOMALIA WITHIN 1958:

Reconnaissance Cars (Jeeps) Willys.....	20
Jeeps (elongated bodies) Willys.....	20
Trucks, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 3 ton, double traction (4x4).....	10

It is intended that each must be furnished with a reserve of spare parts.

N.B. - Some difficulties were experienced in translating into English the Italian technical and colloquial terms in this and following lists. At the time of procurement more exact specifications will have to be obtained. The original Italian lists are retained in PSD/W files for later reference.

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Attachment No. 1
Part 2

LIST OF TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT TO BE FURNISHED TO THE POLICE FORCES OF SOMALIA
WITHIN 1960:

Reconnaissance cars (Willys).....	40
Reconnaissance cars (elongated bodies).....	30
Light trucks (Willys station wagon).....	15
Trucks, 2½ - 3 ton, double traction, 4x4.....	100
Ambulances, small.....	6
Ambulances, medium, double traction, 4x4.....	6
Trucks, heavy.....	35
Tank trucks, heavy.....	4
Tank trucks, medium, double traction, 4x4.....	18
Motorcycles.....	40
Sedans.....	10

FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT:

Tanks, water, double traction, 4x4, 5,000 liter, with pump, stream 100 meters.....	6
Tanks, water and foam, double traction, 4x4, 7,000 liter, with pump, stream 150 meters.....	2
Trucks, double traction.....	4
Trucks, equipped, recovery and repair.....	2
Truck, ladder.....	1
Motor pump, hand drawn, 800-900 liters.....	3
Motor pump, hand drawn, 200-250 liters.....	2
Motor pump, hand drawn, 1200-1500 liters.....	3
Motor pump, 200-500 liters, portable for drying.....	2
Motorboats.....	2

It is intended that each motor vehicle must be furnished with
adequate spare parts.

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Attachment No. 2
Part 1

LIST OF RADIO MATERIALS TO BE FURNISHED TO THE POLICE FORCES OF SOMALIA
WITHIN 1958:

Radio, sending-receiving, tropicalized, Model 19, Canadian, or similar item.....	40
Motor generator (12-volt).....	60
Storage batteries (6 volt).....	90
Radio station, sending-receiving, to be installed on vehicle (15 watt power).....	20
Radio station, sending-receiving, 30 watt to be used as mobile center.....	1
Loudspeakers.....	4

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Attachment No. 2
Part 2

LIST OF RADIO MATERIALS REQUESTED TO BE FURNISHED TO THE POLICE FORCES OF
SOMALIA WITHIN 1960:

Radios, sending-receiving, Model 19, Canadian, tropicalized, or similar item.....	40
Motor generator.....	70
Storage batteries (6 volt).....	350
Chargers, 12 volt batteries.....	8
Boosters, Model 19, radio, Canadian.....	20

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Attachment No. 3

LIST OF MATERIALS AND ARMAMENT TO BE FURNISHED TO THE POLICE FORCES OF SOMALIA WITHIN 1958 FOR THE ARMORED SQUADRON:

Armored "Greyhound".....	24
Tanks.....	16
Gas tanks.....	4
Tractor.....	4
Truck, light repair.....	2
Motorcycles.....	12
Personnel carrier, half track.....	10

MOTORIZED RIFLE COMPANY:

Armored vehicles.....	2
Personnel carriers.....	22
Automatic rifles, BAR.....	18
Bazooka, 60mm	4
Mortars, 60mm	3
Anti-tank gun.....	3

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Attachment No. 4

LIST OF SPARE PARTS FOR ARMORED CAR "STAGHOUND" T-17 E 1, TO BE SUPPLIED IMMEDIATELY TO THE POLICE FORCE OF SOMALIA IF THE ARMORED VEHICLES INDICATED IN ATTACHMENT NO. 3 CANNOT BE DELIVERED WITHIN THE YEAR 1958:

Motor, complete, with transmission and reduction gear right and left.....	8
Hydraulic transmission, complete, with right and left reduction gear.....	6
Starter.....	8
Generator.....	8
Radiator.....	10
Cylinder block.....	4
Cylinder head.....	6
Gasoline filter.....	20
Exhaust and intake manifold.....	6
Hydrovac tank.....	6
Power steering unit, complete.....	4
Transmission unit.....	6
Drive shaft, rear.....	4
Drive shaft, front.....	4
Small shaft with universal joint, driving the transmission unit.....	8
Gasoline pump.....	8
Fan belt, left and right.....	50
Gasket for exhaust pipe connection.....	50
Hose connection for water entering the oil cooler.....	20
Hose connection for the immission tube to the transmission oil cooler.....	20
Hose connection for the immission tube to the motor oil cooler.....	20
Bulb for oil pressure control.....	30
Bulb for water temperature control.....	30
Flexible hose to connect the air purifier's intake tube with the carburetor's sleeve.....	30
Resistance for coil (filter).....	50
Spark plug, pitch 14.....	120
Pump for controlling brakes, complete (master cylinder).	5
Set of rubber accessories for said pump.....	20
Gasket for cylinder piston on wheel brake.....	500
Flexible tube (hose) from power brake to pipe of front brake.....	25
Flexible tube (hose) to power brake on rear wheel.....	25
Flexible tube (hose) to power brake on front wheel.....	25
Extension hose for rear brake, 7/3-4.....	25
3-way connection for extension hose for rear brake.....	10
Drain valve for wheel cylinder.....	20

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Coupling, with inverted 5/16 thread, for gasoline line to filter.....	50
45°-5/16 lug connecting the gasoline line with the feed pump of the left engine.....	50
Hose for gasoline to filter of left engine.....	50
45°-5/16 lug connecting the filter hose with the carburetor of the right engine.....	50
Flexible tube for exhaust, with coupling to manifold....	30
Muffler (silencer).....	30
Pump No. 1 for transmission.....	4
Pump No. 2 for transmission.....	2
Cylinder controlling epicycles.....	10
Bronze plate for transmission clutch.....	200

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Attachment No. 5

LIST OF SPARE PARTS FOR LIGHT COMBAT CAR "M.3 A.3" TO BE SUPPLIED IMMEDIATELY TO THE POLICE FORCE OF SOMALIA IF THE ARMORED VEHICLES INDICATED IN ATTACHMENT NO. 3 CANNOT BE DELIVERED WITHIN THE YEAR 1958:

Carburetor, complete with governor.....	6
Cooler, engine oil.....	6
Plate for clutch.....	18
Ignition magneto.....	8
"Bosch" magneto.....	2
Gasoline pump.....	4
Band, complete with lining, for controlled differential...	10
Oil temperature control device.....	10
Piping for feeding oil to regulator.....	8
Gasoline filter.....	6
Muffler (silencer).....	16
Flexible tube for muffler.....	16
Generator.....	4
Automatic switch for 10-A circuit.....	8
Automatic switch for 20-A circuit.....	8
Automatic switch for 30-A circuit.....	8
Automatic switch for 60-A circuit.....	8
Flexible gasoline tube from pipe to filter, complete with couplings.....	16
Flexible gasoline tube from filter to pump, complete with couplings.....	16
Coil for coupling mass or pusher ("sulvotrice").....	4
Oil filter.....	4
Starter.....	4

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Attachment No. 6

LIST OF EFFICIENT ARMORED VEHICLES IN USE BY THE SQUADRON OF THE POLICE
FORCES OF SOMALIA:

Armored car, "Staghound", T.17 E 1	16
Armored car, M3A3.....	6

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Attachment No. 7

LIST OF MOTOR VEHICLE SPARE PARTS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE POLICE FORCES OF SOMALIA WITHIN THE YEAR 1958:

Jeep Vehicles, Regular and Overlength:

Guide, for intake and exhaust valves (150/150).....	300
Valves, intake and exhaust (150/150).....	300
Pistons, complete with rings and pins.....	160
Flywheel rim.....	30
Main bearing sets.....	60
Connecting rod bearing sets.....	60
Sparkplugs.....	400
Ignition coils.....	40
Carburetors.....	40
Gasoline pumps.....	40
Water pumps.....	40
Cylinder blocks.....	16
Cylinder heads.....	30
Generators.....	30
Starters.....	35
Cylinder head gasket.....	100
Timing chain.....	60
Oil pan.....	20
Crankshaft.....	35
Camshaft.....	35
Gaskets for engine - complete set.....	60
Ignition coil.....	40
Oil circulation pump.....	20
Oil filter.....	100
Gasoline filter.....	70
Intake and exhaust manifold.....	20
Radiator.....	35
Transmission gear box, complete with reducer.....	20
Clutch, complete (driven plate, plate pusher, etc.).....	70
Thrust bearing, clutch.....	80
Drive shaft, front.....	40
Drive shaft, back (30 reg., 40 overlength).....	50
Axle shaft, left front.....	30
Axle shaft, right front.....	30
Axle shaft, left rear.....	30
Axle shaft, right rear.....	30
Rear leaf springs, complete.....	100
Front leaf springs, complete.....	100
Wheel lining.....	400
Brake pumps (master cylinder).....	35
Cylinders for brakes, on wheels (20 front and 20 rear).....	40

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Accessories for master cylinder.....	70
Small rubbers for brakes, front drums.....	600
Small rubbers for brakes, rear drums.....	600
Bearings, front nave.....	60
Bearings, rear nave.....	60
Transmission cross piece.....	140
U-bolts for leaf springs.....	100
Central lever for steering.....	35
Steering box.....	35
Central pin double lever.....	70
Headlights.....	70
Rear light for license plate.....	40
Voltage regulator.....	20
Rims for wheels.....	80
Drums for wheels.....	60
Hydrostop.....	70
Engine supports.....	100
Valve springs.....	160
Flexible tube for brakes (lateral, front).....	160
Flexible tube for brakes (central, front).....	100
Flexible tube for rear brakes.....	100
Exhaust pipes, complete with muffler.....	70
Driving pinion for starter.....	70
"Bosch-50" panel.....	70
6 volt batteries.....	100
Tires, size 6.00x16.....	400
Tires, size 6.50x16.....	400
Tubes, size 6.00x16.....	400
Tubes, size 6.50x16.....	400

Fiat AR.51 and AR.55 (Station Wagon) Vehicles:

Pistons, complete with rings and pins.....	40
Cylinder heads.....	5
Valves, intake and exhaust (50/50).....	100
Valve Guides, intake and exhaust (60/60).....	120
Cylinder barrels.....	40
Valve springs (inside and outside).....	80
Main bearings - sets.....	10
Connecting rod bearings - sets.....	10
Spark plugs.....	60
Ignition coils.....	10
Water pumps.....	5
Carburetors.....	5
Feed pump (gasoline).....	5
Cylinder blocks.....	2
Crankshaft.....	2
Camshaft.....	2
Oil pan, engine.....	2

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Timing chain.....	10
Cylinder head gasket.....	20
Engine gasket - sets.....	20
Generators.....	5
Generator's armature.....	10
Generator brushes.....	60
Generator switch.....	10
Starter.....	5
Starter's armature.....	10
Starter brushes.....	60
Driving pinion for starter.....	20
Clutch plate.....	20
Thrust bearing for clutch.....	15
Transmission, complete with reduction gears and drive shafts.....	2
Drive shaft, rear.....	6
Transmission cross piece.....	30
Drive shaft, central front.....	10
Front wheel drive unit, complete.....	14
Front nave.....	10
Drums.....	8
Shock absorbers, rear.....	16
Shock absorbers, front.....	16
Suspension springs, front.....	10
Suspension units front, complete (left and right).....	6
Leaf springs.....	10
Master leaf for springs.....	10
Master cylinder unit, brakes.....	5
Accessories for master cylinder.....	15
Small cylinders for brakes.....	8
Small rubber accessories for brake cylinders.....	160
Brake linings.....	100
Flexible tubes for brakes.....	40
Steering box.....	4
Accessories for steering box.....	10
Elastic bearings for central lever, steering.....	20
Rear axle shaft.....	10
Coupling sleeve for differential.....	5
Pulley for brake on drive shaft.....	5
Lining for drive shaft brake.....	10
Parabola for headlights.....	10
Glass for headlights.....	20
Stop light switch.....	10
"Bosch" panel.....	10
Arrows - pairs.....	10
12 volt batteries.....	15
Tires, size 6.40x16.....	60
Tires, size 6.40x16.....	60

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Fiat "1100" Vehicles:

Pistons, complete with rings and pins.....	80
Main bearings - sets.....	30
Connecting rod bearings - sets.....	30
Intake valves.....	40
Exhaust valves.....	80
Guides, intake valves.....	60
Guides, exhaust valves.....	100
Flywheel rim.....	15
Spark plug.....	80
Ignition coil.....	10
Carburetors.....	15
Feed pump, gasoline.....	10
Fan support unit, complete.....	10
Cylinder block.....	4
Cylinder head.....	6
Gasket, cylinder head.....	20
Crankshaft.....	10
Camshaft.....	5
Generator.....	10
Starter.....	10
Timing chain.....	15
Oil pan, engine.....	5
Engine gasket, sets.....	15
Ignition coil.....	15
Oil pump.....	5
Oil filter cartridge.....	20
Intake-exhaust manifold.....	6
Driven plate for clutch (various types).....	20
Thrust bearing for clutch, with respective sleeve.....	20
Transmission unit.....	5
Drive shaft (passenger cars).....	5
Drive shaft (light pickup and panel trucks).....	4
Axle shaft (passenger cars).....	10
Axle shaft (light pickup and panel trucks).....	6
Shock absorber, rear (passenger cars).....	20
Shock absorber, rear (light pickup and panel trucks)....	10
Springs for front suspension, passenger cars.....	10
Springs for front suspension (light pickup and panel trucks).....	8
Shock absorbers, front (light pickup, panel trucks and passenger cars).....	20
Leaf springs for passenger cars.....	10
Elastic couplings for drive shaft.....	20
Leaf springs for light pickup and panel trucks.....	4
Steering box, complete.....	5
Elastic bushing, steering central rod.....	30

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Brake master cylinder, complete.....	10
Bearings for wheel nave (inner).....	16
Bearings for wheel nave (outer).....	16
Small cylinders for brakes.....	32
Small rubber accessories for master cylinder - sets.....	40
Small rubber accessories for brake cylinders.....	200
Lining for wheel brakes.....	200
Lining for drive shaft brake.....	20
Bearing for rear axle shaft.....	30
Rims for wheels.....	16
Drums for wheels (8 passenger cars; 8 light trucks).....	16
Headlights.....	10
Arrows - pairs.....	20
Rear light for license plate (various types).....	10
Stop switch.....	15
Radiator.....	10
Engine supports (mountings).....	40
Valve springs (inner and outer).....	80
Flexible tube for brakes.....	100
Exhaust pipe, complete with muffler.....	15
Driving pinion for starter.....	15
Windshield wiper motor.....	10
"Bosch" panel.....	10
12 volt batteries.....	30
Tires, size 5.00x15 (passenger cars).....	80
Tires, size 6.50x16 (transport).....	48
Tubes, size 5.00x15.....	100
Tubes, size 6.50x16 (transport).....	60

"O.M. TAURUS" Motor Trucks:

Pistons, complete with rings and pins.....	160
Cylinder barrels.....	160
Cylinder heads.....	12
Intake valves.....	160
Exhaust valves.....	200
Guides, intake valves.....	200
Guides, exhaust valves.....	300
Valve springs, inner.....	80
Valve springs, outer.....	80
Main bearings - sets.....	60
Connecting rod bearings - sets.....	60
Flywheel rim.....	50
Cylinder block.....	15
Engine oil pan.....	15
Injectors.....	200
"FB" pump (injection pump).....	15
Injector valve for FB pump.....	200
Body of injector pump.....	5

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Speed regulator and advance variator.....	40
Main oil filter (cartridge).....	60
Gas-oil (Diesel fuel) filter (cartridge).....	60
Gasket, cylinder head.....	60
Engine gaskets - sets.....	60
Feed pump.....	40
Generator, complete with pulley.....	20
Starter.....	20
Water pump drive shaft.....	40
Exhaust manifold.....	15
Front leaf spring, complete.....	100
Master leaf, front spring.....	40
Rear leaf spring.....	60
Master leaf, rear spring.....	20
Compressor for air brakes.....	15
Voltage regulator (automatic cutout).....	100
Brackets for front spring.....	100
Brackets for rear spring.....	100
Regulator unit for brakes' air.....	40
Distribution valves for brakes' air.....	20
Flexible tubes for brakes (long and short).....	300
Small rubber accessories for power brakes - sets.....	100
Elastic engine supports (for front cross member of frame).....	80
Elastic supports for cab.....	80
Pin for front spring shackle.....	120
Bolt for front spring shackle.....	120
Brake lining.....	320
Membrane for power brake.....	100
Cap for operating the brake cylinder.....	80
Flexible tube for Diesel oil from filter to AC pump.....	80
Brake cylinders, complete, for drums.....	40
Elastic supports for dashboard.....	80
Bush for guiding power brake.....	80
Return spring for brake cylinders.....	80
Radiator cell.....	60
Radiator casing.....	60
Fan belt.....	160
Exhaust pipe, complete with muffler.....	60
Steering kingpin.....	80
Kingpin bushing (upper and lower).....	160
Elastic joint, steering.....	80
Steering box.....	10
Clutch drive plate.....	80
Thrust bearing (graphite).....	80
Transmission unit.....	10
Main (central) bearing supporting drive shaft.....	60
Drive shaft cross (or spider).....	80
Pinion gear bearing.....	40

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Pinion gear oil seal.....	80
Front wheel bearing (inner and outer).....	60
Rear wheel bearing (inner and outer).....	60
Front wheel oil seal.....	100
Rear wheel oil seal.....	100
Armature for starter.....	50
Primary excitation changes.....	80
Secondary or auxiliary excitation changes.....	80
Brushes for starter.....	160
Bearing for generator.....	60
Generator armature.....	60
Excitation brushes for generator.....	200
Excitation skein for generator (1°-2°-3°-4°).....	200
Directional arrows - pair.....	40
Headlight dimmer foot switch.....	80
Directional arrows switch.....	80
Windshield wipers.....	40
Headlight parabole.....	80
Glass for headlights.....	100
Headlight, complete.....	10
Front warning red light.....	80
Rear warning red light.....	80
Rear light for license plate.....	40
Stop switch.....	70
Starter clutch.....	40
Axle shaft.....	20
Ratchet for holding hand brake.....	100
Pinion gear for starter.....	60
"Bosch" panel.....	60
Tires, size 210x20.....	800
Tubes, size 210x20.....	1000
12 volt batteries.....	200

"FIAT 639/N2" Motor Trucks:

Pistons, complete with rings and pins.....	72
Cylinder heads, complete, front and rear.....	6
Valves, intake and exhaust (40/40).....	80
Valve guides, intake and exhaust (40/40).....	120
Valve springs (inner and outer).....	120
Main bearings - sets.....	10
Connecting rod bearings - sets.....	10
Flywheel rim.....	20
Water pump, complete.....	10
Drive shaft for water pump.....	10
Water pump bearing.....	20
Crankshaft.....	2
Main drive shaft.....	8
Oil pump.....	2

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Sprayer for injector.....	80
Pumping elements for injection pump.....	120
Valves for injection pump.....	120
Automatic advance variator.....	10
Fuel feed pump.....	10
Fuel filter (cartridge).....	30
Cylinder head gasket, front and rear.....	40
Engine gasket - sets.....	30
Exhaust pipe, complete with muffler.....	20
Drive shaft (8 front, 8 rear).....	16
Pinion gear bearing.....	15
Pinion gear oil seal.....	20
Connecting sleeve for rear drive shaft.....	20
Cross, complete with bearings, for rear drive shaft.....	20
Box with reduction gear and drive shaft.....	5
Bearing for main transmission drive shaft.....	20
Clutch plate.....	20
Clutch spring (inner and outer).....	40
Thrust bearing, clutch.....	20
Thrust bearing seat.....	10
Front leaf spring, complete.....	20
Rear leaf spring, complete.....	20
Master leaf, front leaf spring.....	20
Master leaf, rear leaf spring.....	20
Pin, front leaf spring.....	40
Pin, rear leaf spring.....	40
Regulator unit for brake's air.....	10
Accessories for power brake.....	20
Brake cylinders.....	30
Small rubber accessories for brake cylinders.....	160
Flexible tubes for brakes.....	120
Lining for brakes (front and rear).....	240
Lining for brake on drive shaft.....	20
Rear axle shaft.....	10
Front axle shaft, complete.....	4
Front wheel bearings (inner and outer).....	20
Rear wheel bearings (inner and outer).....	12
Generator, complete with pulley.....	10
Starter, complete.....	10
Generator brushes.....	100
Starter brushes.....	150
Generator fields.....	80
Starter fields.....	80
Parabole for headlights.....	20
Glass for headlights.....	40
Directional arrows - pairs.....	20
Air horns.....	10
Front warning red light.....	40
Rear warning red light.....	40
Rear light for license plate.....	20
Stop switch.....	20

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Headlight dimmer foot switch.....	20
Bearing for coupling bar.....	20
Radiator, complete.....	10
Starter pinion gear.....	20
"Bosch" panel.....	10
12 volt batteries.....	40
Tires, size 10.00x20.....	240
Tubes, size 10.00x20.....	240

"Lancia 6/ROM" Motor Trucks:

Pistons, complete with rings and pins.....	108
Cylinder barrels.....	108
Cylinder heads (5 front; 5 rear).....	10
Intake valves.....	240
Exhaust valves.....	240
Valve guides, intake.....	240
Valve guides, exhaust.....	240
Valve springs, inner.....	90
Valve springs, outer.....	90
Main bearings - sets.....	18
Connecting rod bearings - sets.....	18
Flywheel rim.....	20
Cylinder block.....	2
Oil pan, complete with labyrinth seal.....	5
Crankshaft.....	44
Drive shaft and respective bearings.....	4
Water pump, complete with fan.....	20
Drive shaft for water pump.....	10
Injector (sprayer).....	180
Pumping elements for injection pump FB.....	180
Valves for injection pump FB.....	180
Feed (fuel) pump.....	20
Automatic advance variator.....	20
Main fuel filter (cartridge).....	40
Secondary fuel filter (cartridge).....	40
Cylinder head gasket, front.....	40
Cylinder head gasket, rear.....	40
Engine gasket - sets.....	40
Flexible tubes (of various types).....	60
Master leaf, front leaf spring.....	30
Master leaf, rear leaf spring.....	20
Self-cleaning filter (oil).....	20
Drive plate for clutch (3 each clutch).....	60
Thrust bearing for clutch.....	40
Clutch springs (50 outer and 50 inner).....	100
Housing for clutch thrust bearing.....	15
Drive shaft between transmission and brake on drive shaft	10

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Cross (or spider), drive shaft.....	40
Bearing for conical pinion gear.....	15
Pin for suspension rubber shackle, front and rear.....	60
Pin for front articulation, front leaf spring.....	50
Front leaf spring, complete.....	16
Rear leaf spring, complete.....	10
Exhaust pipe, complete with muffler.....	30
Steering box.....	5
Coupling for steering box (small plates).....	500
Spring for steering arm.....	40
Bushing with spherical seat for steering arm (various)...	40
Front wheel bearing (inner).....	20
Front wheel bearing (outer).....	20
Rear wheel bearing (inner and outer).....	40
Oil seal, front drum.....	60
Oil seal, rear drum.....	40
Compressor for brake's air.....	15
Intake pipe for compressor.....	30
Control unit for brake's air.....	10
Distribution valve for brake's air.....	5
Flexible tubes for brakes.....	50
Brake cylinders, complete (front and rear).....	40
Accessories for brake cylinder on wheel - sets.....	80
Lining, front wheel brakes.....	160
Lining, rear wheel brakes.....	320
Rivets for riveting lining onto shoe.....	5000
Lining, for drive shaft brake.....	60
Lining, for hand brake.....	60
Radiator, element.....	100
Radiator, casing.....	20
Fan belt.....	80
Lever for operating clutch.....	20
Oil seal for pinion gear.....	40
Elastic disk for steering wheel.....	30
Nuts for stub axle.....	50
Generator armature.....	30
Excitation fields (1 ⁰ -2 ⁰ -3 ⁰ -4 ⁰).....	80
Automatic cutout.....	45
Generator, complete.....	10
Starter, complete.....	10
Starter armature.....	20
Main fields.....	40
Auxiliary fields.....	40
Starter clutch.....	20
Headlight dimming switch.....	30
Directional arrows - pairs.....	20
Parabole for headlights.....	40
Glass for headlights.....	60

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Front warning red light.....	40
Rear warning red light.....	40
Rear light for license plate.....	40
Stop switch.....	40
Axle shaft.....	16
Starter pinion gear.....	30
"Bosch" panel.....	20
12 volt batteries.....	80
Tires, size 270x20.....	600
Tubes, size 270x20.....	600

"Guzzi S/ALGE" Motorcycles:

Pistons, complete with rings and pins.....	25
Intake valves.....	60
Exhaust valves.....	60
Valve guides, intake.....	80
Valve guides, exhaust.....	80
Caps for holding valve spring, top and bottom.....	160
Spring with fork, for valve.....	40
Top and bottom bushing for rocker arm, intake and exhaust.....	120
Cap nut for valve.....	250
Ball bearing for high speed gear.....	30
Ball bearing for secondary drive shaft.....	30
Roller bearing for crankshaft, flywheel side.....	30
Oil-sealing gasket for pipe covering rod.....	60
Packing filtering gasket for transmission box.....	60
Filtering gasket sealing oil at crankshaft.....	60
Disk (washer?) for crankshaft packing.....	40
Ball bearing, main drive shaft.....	30
Filtering gasket sealing oil at clutch.....	40
Crankshaft bearing, timing side.....	30
Flywheel nuts.....	60
Lock rings for flywheel nuts.....	60
Key for crankshaft, flywheel side.....	60
Valve lifter cable, complete.....	60
Spring for valve lifter.....	30
Cable for air control, complete.....	60
Cable for gas control, complete.....	60
Carburetor, complete.....	20
Gasoline line, complete.....	40
Exhaust pipe, complete with muffler.....	30
Pipe for oil recovery system.....	30
Starting shaft, without sector.....	40
Geared sector for starting.....	40
Spring for return of starting pedal.....	60
Cable for operating the clutch, complete.....	60
Lever for disengaging the clutch.....	30

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Rod for operating clutch.....	20
Sleeve for adjusting the clutch.....	30
Secondary drive shaft for transmission.....	20
Main drive shaft for transmission.....	20
Return spring for speed selector.....	60
Inner body speed selector.....	20
Pinion gear for transmission chain.....	30
Pin for inside control of speed selector.....	40
Rings, for shock-absorbing arm.....	60
Lever for air control, complete.....	20
Hand grip for handlebar, right and left.....	60
Cable for front wheel brake.....	60
Lining band for brake, front and rear.....	100
Tear protector, rear wheel.....	20
Driving chain.....	30
Generator control gear.....	30
Felt rings for magneto gear.....	60
Oil-seal gasket for generator.....	60
Cable for spark advance.....	60
Gasoline cock.....	30
Light switch on steering.....	40
6 volt motorcycle battery.....	60
Tires, size 3.50x19.....	160
Tubes, size 3.50x19.....	160

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Attachment No. 8

LIST OF THE EFFICIENT VEHICLES IN USE BY THE POLICE FORCES OF SOMALIA:

Light trucks (Fiat 1100).....	4
Reconnaissance vehicles (Jeeps).....	15
Jeeps (elongated bodies).....	10
Station wagons Fiat AR 51 (Compagnola).....	5
Trucks Taurus OM Medium.....	40
Trucks Fiat 639/N2.....	8
Buses.....	2
Trucks Lancia 6/RO.....	18
Trucks Lancia 3/RO (Heavy).....	3
Wreckers Lancia 3/RO (Heavy).....	2
Tank truck Fiat 626.....	1
Motorcycles.....	20
Trailer-truck.....	3
Automobile (Fiat 1100 sedan).....	10

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Attachment No. 9

LIST OF RADIO EQUIPMENT, ACCESSORIES AND SPARE PARTS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE POLICE FORCE OF SOMALIA WITHIN THE YEAR 1958:

Resistances, of various types and wattages.....	2,000
Condensers, of various types and with various insulations	2,000
Electrolytic condensers, of various capacities.....	250
Feeders for Radio 19, complete.....	20
12 volt Vibrators, 4-prong.....	500
Feed transformers for Radio 19.....	40
Generator engines for Radio 19 feeders.....	40
Relays for Radio 19 feeders.....	50
Base for vibrators and tubes.....	500
Voltamperimeters for Radio 19.....	50
Tubes E F 50.....	200
Tubes 6 H 6.....	80
Tubes 6 K 8.....	50
Tubes 807.....	100
Tubes 6 X 5 GT.....	100
Morse tapper, with cord and yak.....	100
Microtelephones for Radio 19.....	200
Switchbox for Radio 19.....	50
Aerial variometer for Radio 19.....	50
Feed cable, with screw stopper, for Radio 19.....	100
12-wire connecting cable for Radio 19.....	20
Concentric cable for aerial, for Radio 19.....	20
Complete tool boxes for radio assembling.....	6
Wire antenna for transmitter.....	50
Horn loudspeakers, metal.....	6
Tube tester.....	1
Tubes, type A R 8, for Model 22 set.....	150
Tubes, type A R D D 5, for Model 22 set.....	50
Tubes, type C V 65, for Model 22 set.....	50
Tubes, type V.T. 52, for Model 22 set.....	50
Tubes, type 866 for "BC 610" set.....	50
Tubes, type 5 Z 3.....	80
Current rectified for charging batteries.....	5

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Attachment No. 10

LIST OF THE EFFICIENT RADIOS NOW IN USE BY THE POLICE FORCES OF SOMALIA:

Radio transmitters, Model BC 610.....	4
Radio sending stations 500 watt.....	1
Radio stations Model 19 MK III.....	56
Radio stations 120 watt.....	2
Radios, Model 22.....	5

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Attachment No. 11

COURSES OF TECHNICAL SPECIALIZATION FOR OFFICERS, NCO'S AND MEN: *

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>NCO's</u>	<u>Men</u>
Police Science and Judicial Police Techniques.....	2	4	-
Motor Vehicle Repairs (Directors in workshops).....	2	10	-
Communication:			
a. Organization.....	2	2	-
b. Chiefs - Radio Center and operators.....	-	7	10
c. Radio operators.....	-	6	5
d. Centrals (telephone).....	-	3	5
Administration (Director of Accounts).....	2	-	-
Tactics and Military Art.....	3	-	-
Judo Instructors.....	1	2	-
Gymnastics (Inspectors).....	1	2	-
Instructors - Tanks-Armored Cars.....	2	6	8
Highway Traffic Directors.....	1	2	-
Firemen.....	1	2	-
Mechanical Specialists:			
a. Lathers.....	-	1	2
b. Finishers.....	-	1	2
c. Molders.....	-	1	2
d. Electromagnetism.....	-	1	5
e. Fuel pump adjuster.....	-	1	2
f. Welder.....	-	1	2
g. Motor mechanics.....	-	1	5
	<u>17</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>48</u>

Average cost each individual So. 7,000 (approximately \$1,000).

* N.B. See also Chapter VIII of Report. The Police have requested these courses of the Italian Government. Since this report was prepared by the Survey Team a letter was received by George S. Hoffman, Acting ICA Representative, Mogadiscio from Guido Ricoveri, dated August 14, 1958, setting forth in great detail the training program in Italy requested for the Somalia Police in 1959 and 1960, together with estimated costs. Because of its importance this letter and attachment is set forth as Annex IV.⁷

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Various material of armament, transportation, communication and equipment requested for the expansion and modernization of the Mobile Group, the companies of which must combine the requirements of great mobility with fire power into an organization completely autonomous with the characteristics of a Combat Team on reduced scale.

Orientation on the Constitution of the Mobile Group

Command of the Group

- 6 Mobile Companies -- 1 assigned to each Region
- 1 Mobile Company -- considered as Training Center
- 1 Command and Service Company
- 1 Artillery Unit
- 1 Engineer Unit

Orientation on the Constitution of the Mobile Company

- 1 Command Platoon composed of personnel of Headquarters, Auto Section and workshop, personnel assigned to communications and services
- 3 Rifle Sections each of 2 Platoons
 - Platoon of 3 Rifle Squads
 - Squad of 11 men with following armament:
 - 1 automatic rifle - BAR
 - 2 carbines - Winchester
 - 8 rifles - Garand
- 1 Support Section composed of:
 - Machine gun platoon of 3 squads each with 1 MG Browning 50
 - Mortar platoon of 3 squads with 1 60mm M2
 - Anti-tank platoon of 3 groups each with 1 Bazooka M20B1
- 1 Platoon Combat Engineers composed of:
 - 1 Mine Detector Squad with 3 mine detectors
 - 1 Demolition Squad with mines and explosives
 - 1 Pioneer Squad with light equipment for fording, floating, and sand small defense works
- 1 Platoon Artillery two pieces - recoilless 75mm M20

Mobile Company Considered as Training Center

Identical organization of other mobile companies with training in practice and theory by periodic rotation of personnel (officers, NCO's, specialists) of the other mobile companies.

Command and Service Company

- 1 Command Platoon
- 3 Rifle Sections with only individual arms

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Artillery Unit

- 1 Command Platoon
- 1 Mortar Section, heavy with 3 mortars, 107mm
- 1 Section Anti-aircraft 12 20mm mounted mg

Engineer Unit

- 1 Command Platoon
- 1 Transmitting Section for communications with group and detached units
- 1 Pioneer Section for various works

Recapitulation of Materials and Means Required for the Functioning of a Mobile Company

Rifles, Garand M1.....	260
Carbines, Winchester M1.....	65
Automatic rifles, BAR.....	20
Machine gun, Browning .50 cal. with tripod.....	3
Mortars, 60mm M2.....	3
Bazooka, M20B1.....	3
Artillery, 75mm M20.....	2
Mine detectors.....	3
Radio station, Range 200 km.....	5
Radio station, Range 30 km.....	8
Portable radio, Range 800 km.....	2
Jeeps, 4x4.....	6
Trucks, 3/4 ton, 4x4 with light trailer.....	15
Trucks, medium, 2 1/2 ton, 6x6 with medium trailer and tank trailer.....	20
Wrecker.....	1
Ambulance, 4x4.....	1

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	<u>Comd.</u> <u>Group</u>	<u>Mobile</u> <u>Co.</u>	<u>Comd.</u> <u>Co.</u>	<u>Art.</u> <u>Unit</u>	<u>Engr.</u> <u>Unit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rifles, Garand	10	1,820	250	120	30	2,230
Carbine, Winchester	5	455	20	60	30	570
Automatic rifles, BAR	-	140	-	6	-	146
Machine gun, Browning 50	-	21	-	-	-	21
Mortar, 60mm M2	-	21	-	-	-	21
Bazooka, M20 B1	-	21	-	4	-	25
Mortars, 107mm, M30	-	-	-	8	-	8
Artillery, 88mm	-	-	-	8	-	8
Machine gun mounted for AA 20mm	-	-	-	12	-	12
Artillery, 75 M20	-	14	-	-	-	14
Mine detector	-	21	-	8	2	31
Radio station short wave	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walkie Talkie	-	56	-	-	-	56
Radio station, medium range SCR	-	35	-	10	4	49
Radio station, long range, similar to R19	-	14	-	4	8	26
Jeep, 4x4	2	42	4	10	4	62
Trucks, 3/4 ton with trailer	2	105	-	8	8	123
Trucks, 2 1/2 ton, 6x6 with trailer	1	140	16	24	16	197
Tank trailer	-	42	2	6	2	52
Wrecker	-	7	-	2	1	10
Ambulance	-	7	1	3	1	12

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Attachment No. 13

**LIST OF APPARATUS AND MATERIALS TO BE FURNISHED TO THE POLICE FORCES OF
SOMALIA FOR THE FUNCTIONING OF THE SECURITY OFFICE (C.I.D. - SPECIAL BRANCH):**

Receiver, radio, long range;
Tape recorders (broad translation);
Duplicating machine - documents and photographs;
Micro camera;
Telephone tapping and recording equipment;
Other materials used in the operation of this office.

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Attachment No. 14

LIST OF EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES AND VARIOUS MEANS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE POLICE FORCE OF SOMALIA WITHIN THE YEAR 1958, FOR THE PURPOSE OF INSTALLING AND OPERATING A SCIENTIFIC POLICE LABORATORY:

Cameras of various types and darkroom equipment and supplies for the rapid development and printing of photographs.
Motion picture cameras and projectors.
High potency lights for motion picture taking.
Generating unit.
Equipment and tools for making surveys promptly and under all conditions of time and place.
Equipment and supplies (ultra violet lamps, reagents, etc.) for ascertaining the nature of spots and examining fingerprints.
Equipment for collecting and preserving clues, organic and inorganic materials, etc.
Thermometer for taking the temperature of corpses.
High-precision, portable tape recorders.
Amplification system, transistor type.

The equipment listed above should be supplied for the installation of two laboratories, one of which should be the mobile type, similar to the "Mobile Laboratory of Scientific Police" recently made available to the Carabinieri Corps in Italy.

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ANNEX III

OFFICERS OF POLICE CORPS OF SOMALIA - JUNE 27, 1958

Majors:

MOHAMED ABSGIR	Vice Commandant of the Police Force
MOHAMED SIAD	Disposition of Commandant, Police Force
DAUD ABDULLE	Commandant, Territorial Group
MOHAMED IBRAHIM	Commandant, Police School
HOUSSEN HAGI	Commandant, Mobile Group
MOHAMED HAGI	Disposition of Commandant, Police Force

Captains:

ABDALLA ALI	Commandant, Chisimaio Division
MOHAMED BIN KAMIS	Commandant, Headquarters Detachment, Police
ALI ELMI	Commandant, Bosaso Division
MOHAMED ALI	Commandant, Mobile Company, Baidoa
OSMAN SOBRIE	Commandant, Mobile Company, Galcaio
ISMAIL MOHAMED	Commandant, Mobile Company, Chisimaio
ABDULLE BARRE	Commandant, Mobile Company, Belet Uen
GIAMA AU MUSSA	Commandant, Mobile Company, Mogadiscio

Lieutenants:

MOHAMED ALI	Adjutant for Commander of the Police Force
ABDULLAHI IUSUF	Commandant, Baidoa Division
MOHAMED ALI SCERMAN	Commandant, Galcaio Division
SALAD GAVETRE	
HASSAN MOHAMED	
MOHAMED GIAMA	Storekeeper
MOHAMED FARAH	Commandant, Mogadiscio Division
NUR ADDO ^B	Commandant, Armored Squadron
ELMI NUR	Assigned to Transportation Unit
ABUCAR GALL	Commandant, Belet Uen Division
MOHAMED NUR	Commandant, Art and English Unit
IBRAHIM ROBLE	Assigned to Mobile Company, Baidoa
ABUCAR HASSAN	Assigned to Mobile Company, Belet Uen
MOHAMED AGANE	In Italy, studying.
ABDALLA MOHAMAD	In Italy, studying.

2nd Lieutenants:

AHMED MOHAMED	Assigned to Police School
MOHAMED OSMAN	Assigned to Territorial Group
ABDI GELLE	Commandant of Hoddur Tenenza

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OMAR ABDULLE	Assigned to Mogadiscio Division
MUSSA DUDE	Paymaster
HERZI OSMAN	Commandant, Villabruzzi Tenenza
ABDULCADIR DEL	Assigned Art and English Unit
ABDI SUGULE	Fingerprint Section
HASSAN DIRIE	Commandant, Grado Tenenza
ABDULCADIR HASSAN	Commandant, Mareb Tenenza
ABDULLAHI SCEK	Assigned to Gallacio Mobile Company
RINALDO ENRICO	Assigned Art and English Unit
MOHAMED RAGIS	Assigned to Armored Squadron
ADEN HERSI	Commandant, Mogadiscio Tenenza
MOHAMED ALI	Commandant, Lugh Ferrendi Tenenza
ABDULCADIR SANURA	Assigned to Storehouse
ADEN AEDI	Commandant of Celere
ISMAIL ALI	Commandant, Margherita Tenenza
MOHAMUD MIRE	Commandant, Merca Tenenza
TAUAT DALLIM	Assigned to Gallacalo Mobile Company
OSMAN CAMULA	Chief Records Section Administrative Office
AHMED ISMAIL	Assigned to Armored Squadron
ALI MATTAN	Disposition of the Air Force
AHMED SCEK MAO'	Disposition of the Air Force

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ANNEX IV

A.S.E.S.
No. 2230

Mogadiscio, August 14, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. George S. Hoffman
Acting ICA Representative
Mogadiscio, Somalia

Subject : Assistance for training of Somalia Police personnel in Italy

Reference your request for a training program in Italy for the Police personnel during 1959 and 1960, I wish to inform you that the total program for "Technical Specialized Courses for Officers, Noncommissioned Officers and Troops" has been described in Enclosure No. 11 for information of the Headquarters of Somalia Police Forces, and transmitted by ASES to ICA with letter No. 2022, dated June 18, 1958.

Considering the need of completing as soon as possible the Police organization in all its sectors with sufficiently specialized Somali personnel, it is recommended that the units specified in the enclosure be trained in the various specialized courses for 1959 and 1960.

The cost of the training, for which a duration of more than one year is provided for some courses, would amount for 1959 to So. 1,149,500 (\$164,214) and for 1960 to So. 547,000 (\$78,143) for courses to be made in Italy. However, these amounts are only informative, because more detailed amounts to be charged are being processed.

We suggest again that the subject training courses be made in Italy. Otherwise the students should follow different teaching and training methods, and they could also be handicapped with the language.

Confirming what has been said during previous meetings, we inform you that the above specialized training courses cannot be charged on ordinary funds allotted to the Police for its normal action, as they are sufficient only for the annual balance. Therefore special funds are needed.

for THE PRESIDENT

Sgd. Giulio Ricoveri

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SPECIALIZATION COURSES FOR OFFICERS, NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND TROOPS TO
BE MADE IN 1959

	<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>NONCOM. OFFICERS</u>	<u>TROOPS</u>	<u>MONTHS DURATION</u>	<u>TRAINING COST (So.)</u>
Course for scientific police & judiciary police techniques	1	2	-	6	24,500
Motoring course (for the for- mation of manager for central workshop and branches)	1	5	-	9*	105,000
Transmissions Course: Organization	1	1	-	9	29,000
Chief and operator wire- less station	-	4	5	9	130,000
Radio assembling technicians	-	3	3	12	105,000
Switchboard operators	-	2	2	6	46,000
Administration Course (for Director of Accounts)	1	-	-	6	11,500
Tactics and military arts	2	-	-	6	23,000
Course for Judo teachers	1	2	-	3	23,500
Course for gymnastic teachers	1	2	-	6	34,500
Course for armored car instructors (in relation to the means which will be assigned)	1	3	4	9	116,000
Course for constables	1	2	-	-	-
Course for firemen	1	2	-	-	-
Specialized course for mechanics: Turners	-	1	2	18	70,500
Turners - grinders	-	1	2	18	70,500
Turners - millers	-	1	2	18	70,500
Electromagnetists	-	1	5	12	105,000
Injection pump testers	-	-	-	-	-
Solderers	-	1	2	9	43,500
Mechanics	-	1	5	9	87,000

* Plus 3 months practice.

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SPECIALIZATION COURSES FOR OFFICERS, NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND TROOPS TO
BE MADE IN 1960

	<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>NONCOM. OFFICERS</u>	<u>TROOPS</u>	<u>MONTHS DURATION</u>	<u>TRAINING COST (So.)</u>
Course for scientific police & judiciary police techniques	1	2	-	6	24,500
Motoring course (for the for- mation of manager for central workshop and branches)	1	5	-	9*	105,000
Transmissions Course:					
Organization	1	1	-	9	29,000
Chief and operator wire- less station	-	3	5	9	116,000
Radio assembling technicians	-	3	2	12	87,500
Switchboard operators	-	1	3	6	46,000
Administration Course (for Director of Accounts)	1	-	-	6	11,500
Tactics and military arts	1	-	-	6	11,500
Course for armored car instructors (in relation to the means which will be assigned)	1	3	4	9	116,000

* Plus 3 months practice.

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ANNEX V

The statistical situations as reflected by the charts in this Annex are slightly different than those set out in the tabulations on page 37 of this report. Both the charts and the tabulations were furnished the Survey Team by the Somalia police without any explanation of the variances.

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CRIME TRENDS - 1950-1957



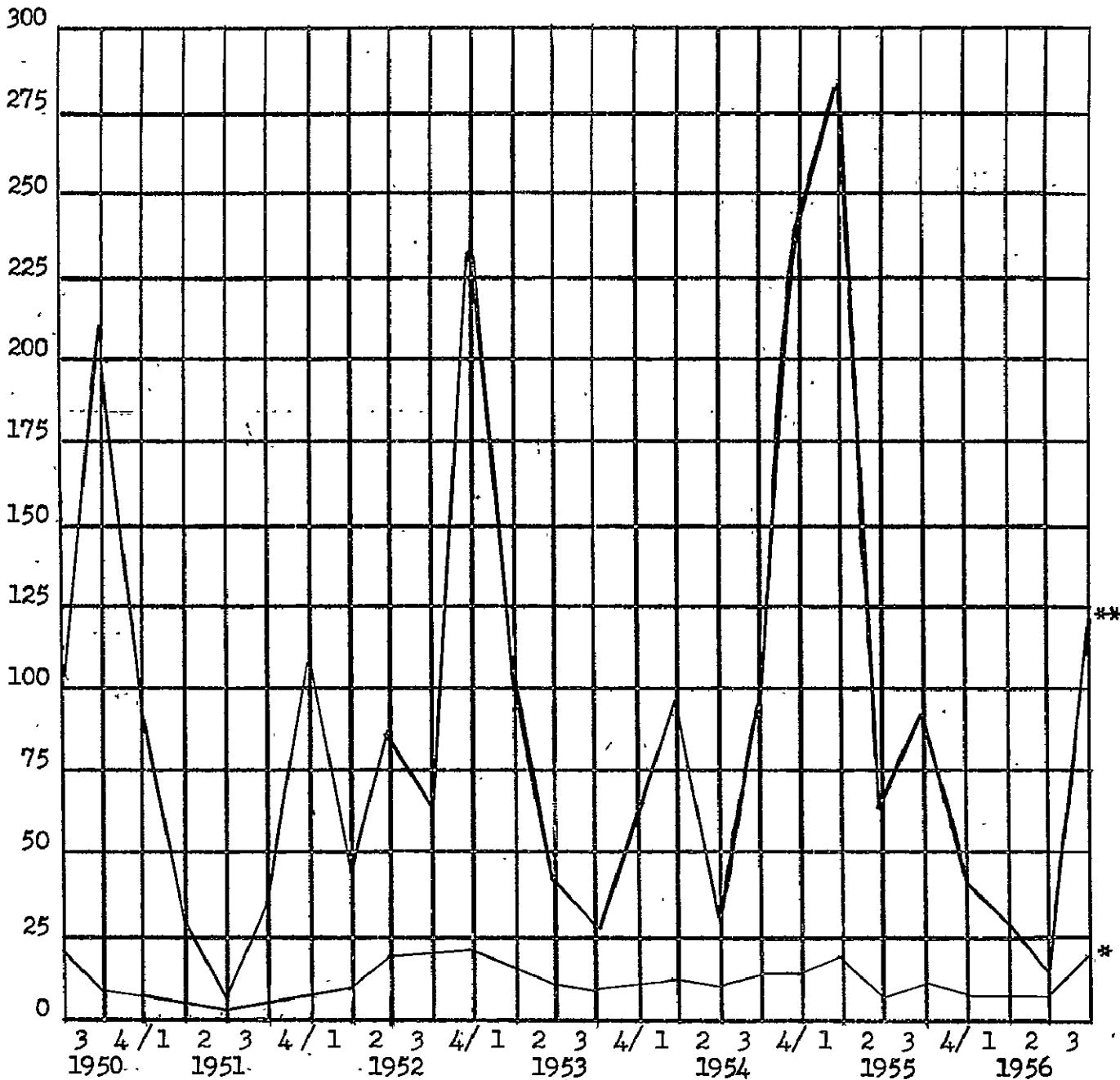
* Crimes reported.

** Crimes in which violators were detected.

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ANNEX V
Chart No. 2

Tribal conflicts - "Risse" - minor conflicts involving three or more persons:



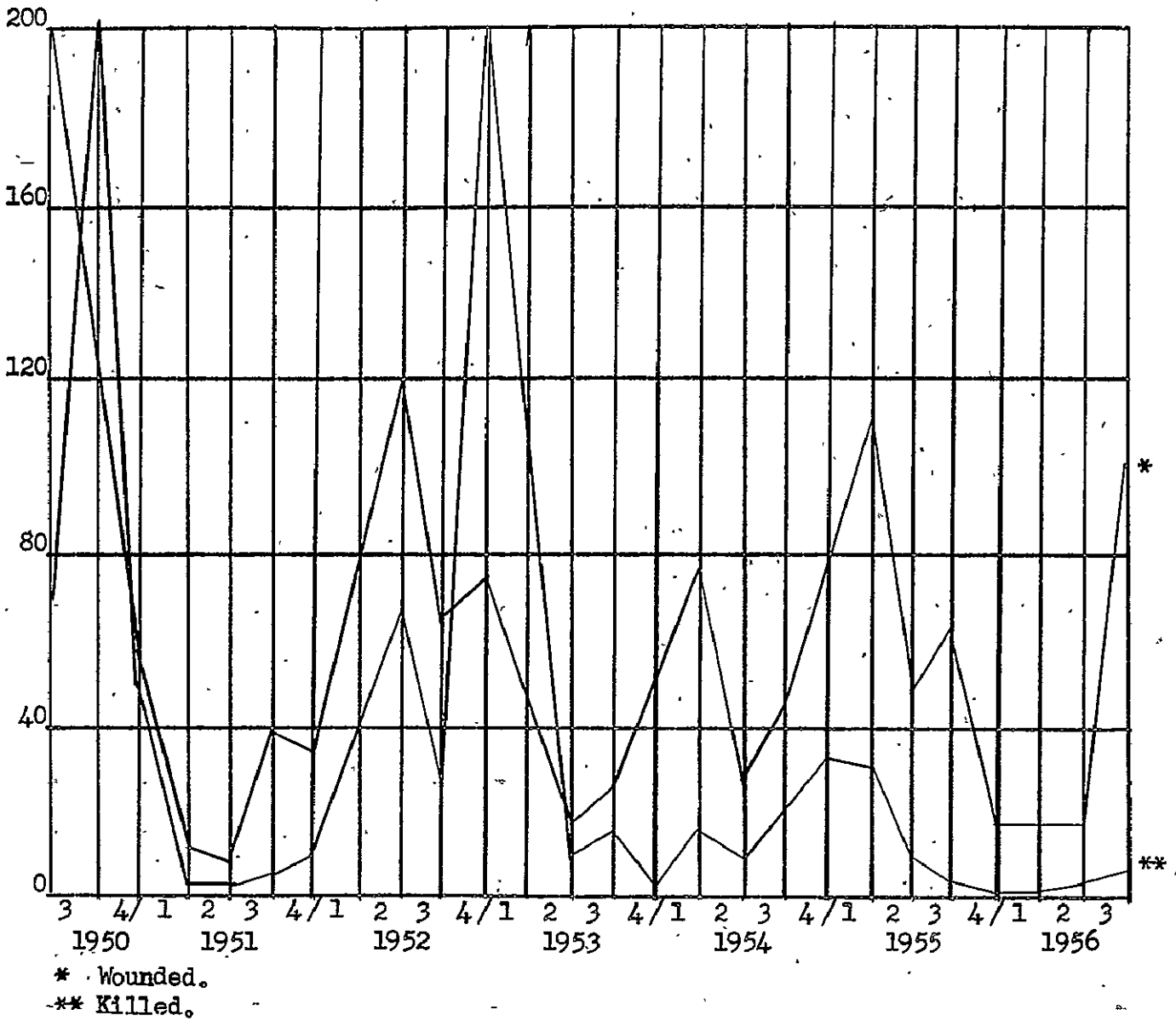
* Conflicts.
** Arrested.

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ANNEX V
Chart No. 3

Killed and wounded during "Risse" (See Chart No. 2, Page 131).

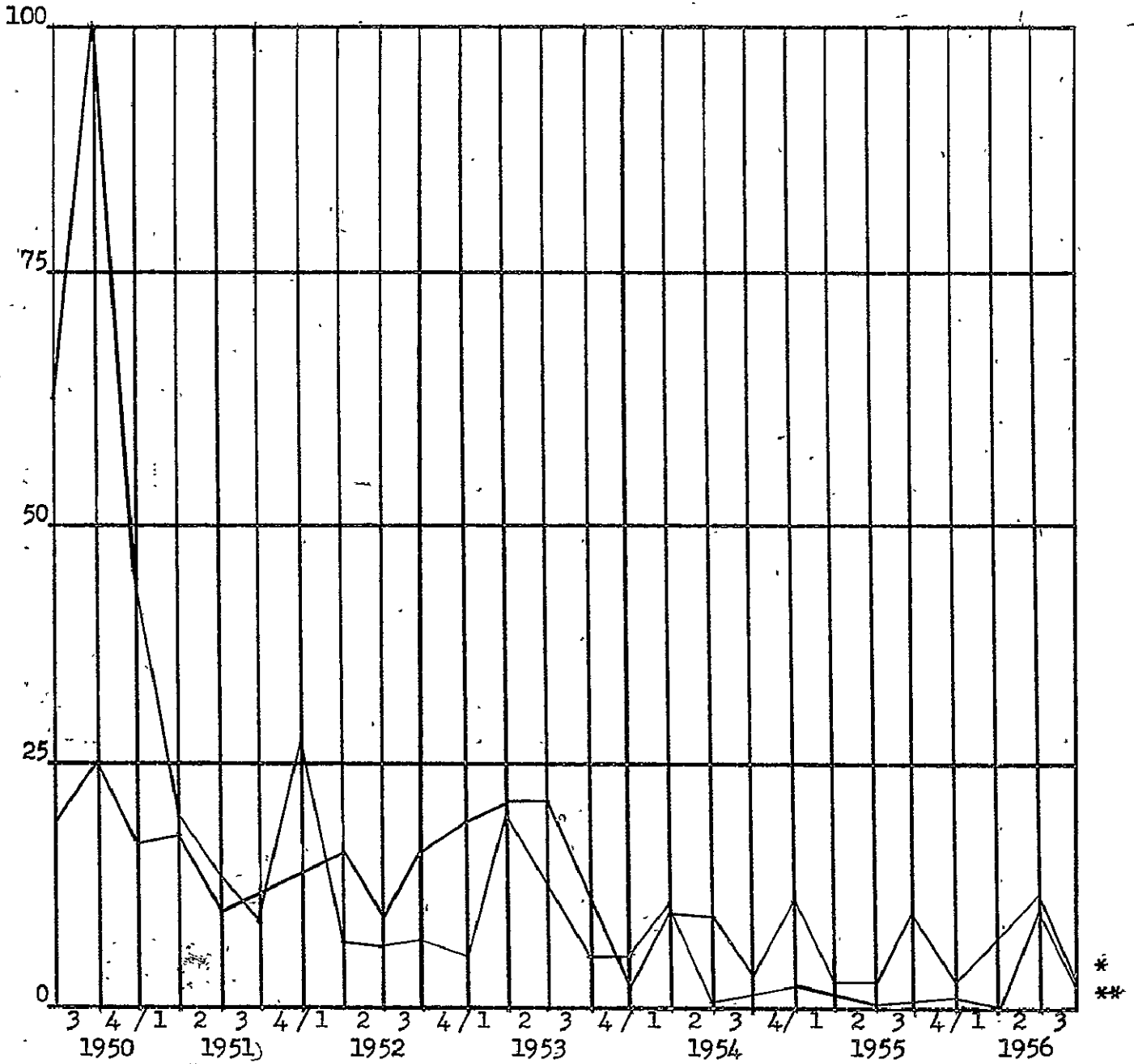


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ANNEX V.
Chart No. 4

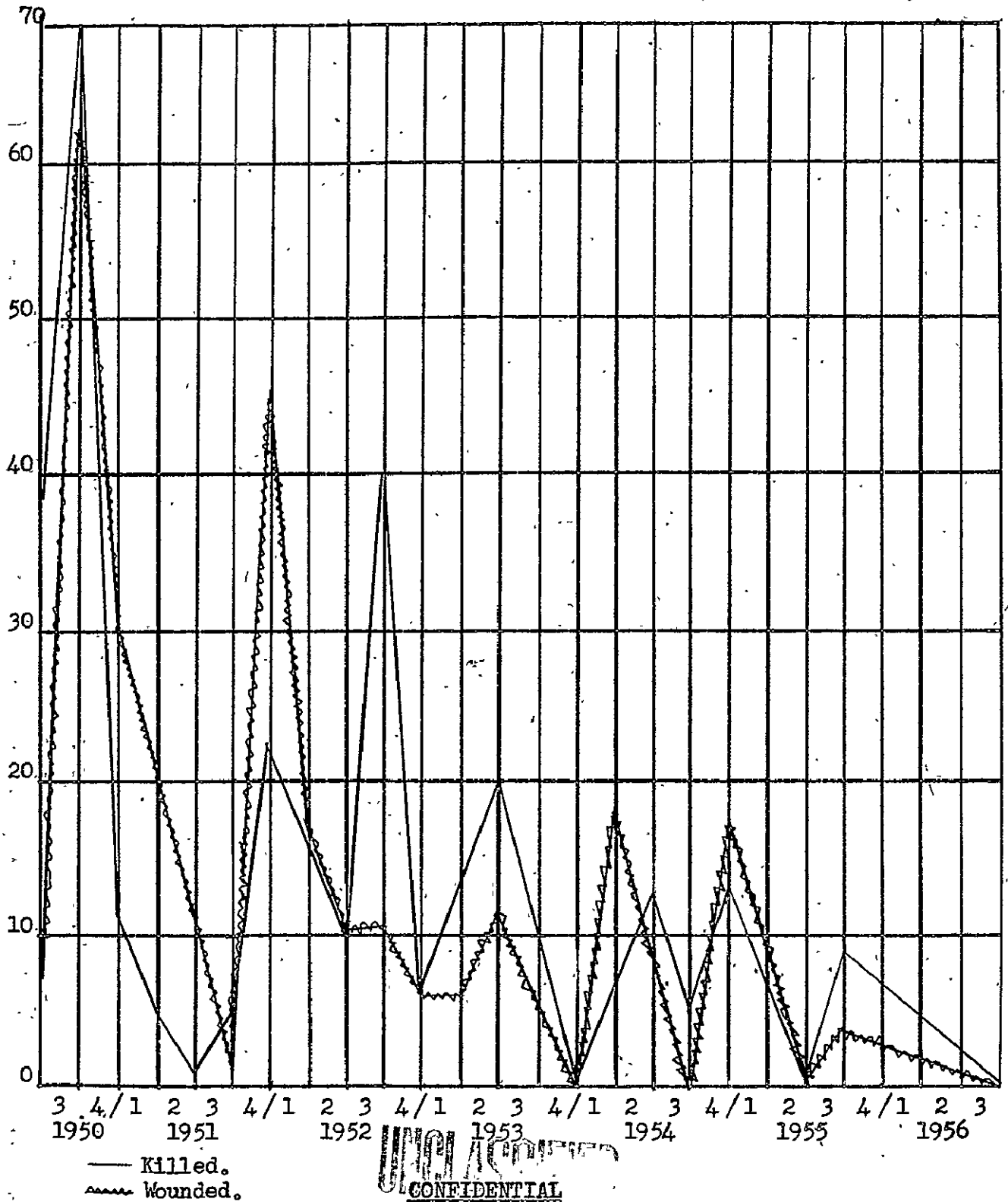
Tribal raids - "Razzie" - raids and arrests.



* Raids.
** Arrests.

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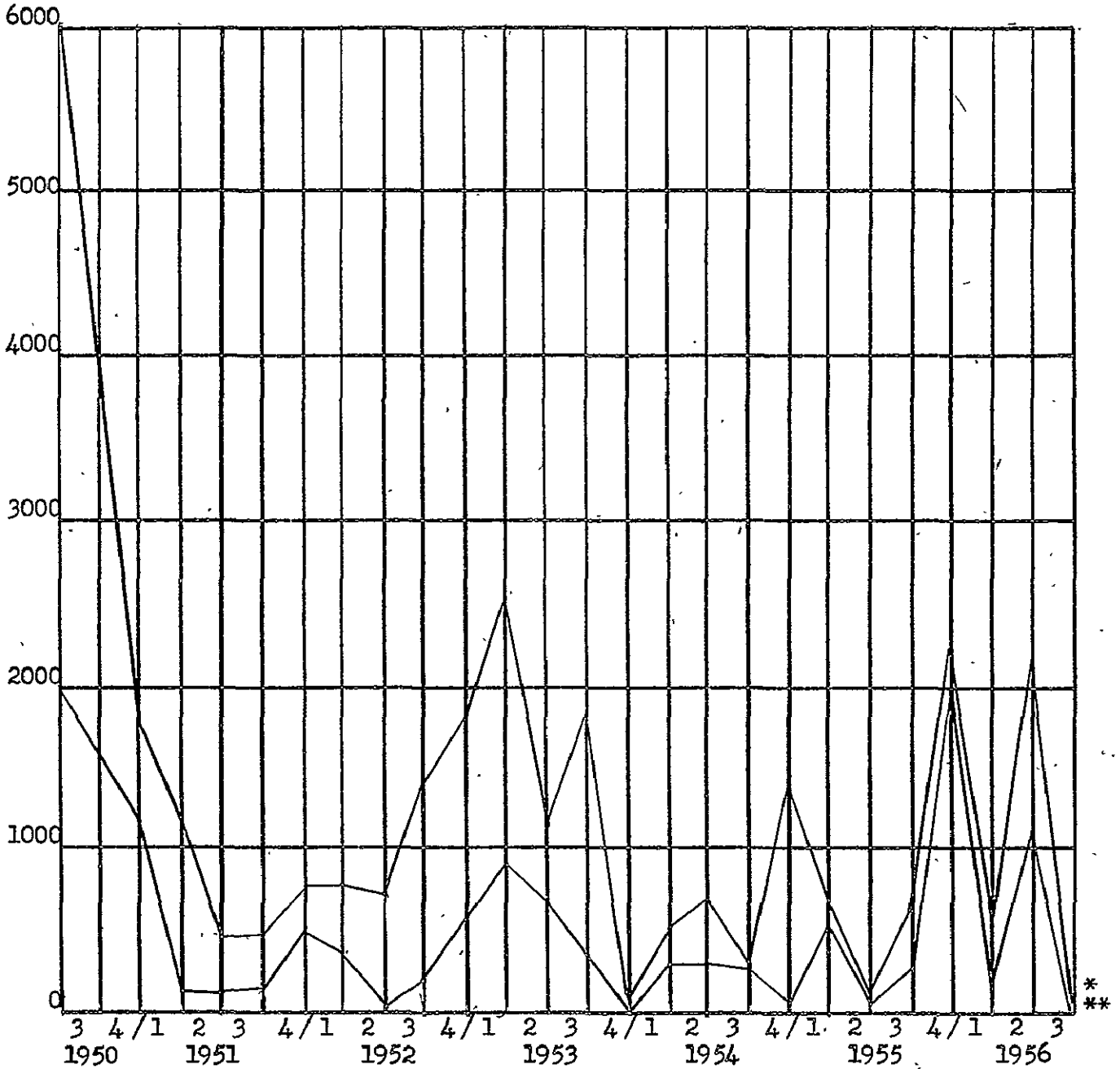
Killed and wounded during "Razzie" (See chart No. 4, Page 132).



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ANNEX V
Chart No. 6

Animals stolen and recovered during "Razzie" (See chart No. 4, Page 132).



* Animals stolen.
** Animals recovered.

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~