



ПОЛИЦИЈСКИ ГЛАСНИК

СЛУЖБЕНИ ЛИСТ МИНИСТАРСТВА УНУТРАШЊИХ ДЕЛА

„ПОЛИЦИЈСКИ ГЛАСНИК“ излази једанпут, а према потреби и више пута недељно. ПРЕТПЛАТА СЕ ПОЛАЖЕ У НАПРЕД, И ТО НАЈМАЊЕ ЗА ПОДА ГОДИНЕ, КОД СВИЈУ ПОЛИЦИЈСКИХ ВЛАСТИ, И ИЗНОСИ: 20 ДИНАРА НА ГОДИНУ ЗА ДРЖАВНА И ОПШТИНСКА НАДЛЕШТВА, А ЗА СВЕ ДРУГЕ ПРЕТПЛАТНИКЕ У ОПШТЕ 12 ДИНАРА ГОДИШЊЕ. ЗА ИНОСТРАНСТВО: ГОДИШЊЕ 24, ПОЛУГОДИШЊЕ 12 ДИНАРА У ЗЛАТУ. ПОЈЕДИНИ БРОЈЕВИ „ПОЛИЦИЈСКОГ ГЛАСНИКА“ НЕ ПРОДАЈУ СЕ. РУКОПИСИ СЕ НЕ ВРАЋАЈУ.

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POLICE REORGANIZATION (Final Part) D. Đ. Alimpić

We mentioned earlier that in Switzerland and Belgium misdemeanours are within the jurisdiction of the police justices of the peace.

When a few years ago, acting on a special order, we studied the semi-annual reports of the county chiefs (which they submit in terms of Article 23 of the Law on County and District Governance), we remarked that the majority of county chiefs pointed out in particular the fact that our municipal authorities in villages seriously misuse their right of judging in misdemeanour cases and that this right should be limited to them. We find that it should go even further and that this right should be transferred to state police authorities, which would once the Law on District and Town Courts enters into force remain without almost any authority. It would be, of course, more natural and better if this

right was to be transferred to the district and town courts, but they are already overburdened with other tasks. Municipal authorities, as a last resort, might be left to be able to deliver a 24-hour prison penalty for disorder and disobeying their orders.

It would be of incalculable benefit for the state, for the municipality, for municipal mayors and municipal officers, as well as for all those who have material connections with the municipality (teachers, priests, servants, etc.), if a way and manner would be found for the municipal accounting to be regulated on the model of accounting in rural municipalities of the Geneva canton, i.e. to take away money operations from the municipalities. The municipalities in this canton do not have any cash in their pouches. All revenues, both state and municipal, are gathered by tax collectors

and are given to cantonal treasury in which each municipality has an account set, within the limits of their respective budget of course. Accounting for all municipalities is concentrated within the ministry of internal affairs. Payments are made based on checks, which are issued by municipal mayors, certified by the ministry of internal affairs and paid out by the cantonal treasury.

In our country these tasks could possibly be transferred to district financial authorities. In any case tax collection should be taken away from municipalities.

As we have already mentioned the Geneva canton municipalities, let us then mention one fact which would illustrate best the way they are organized.

In order to get better acquainted with the tasks and functioning of rural municipalities, one day we went to the village of Jussy (two hours away from Geneva). We were rather surprised when we saw that the municipal building was closed and that absolutely not a single person was in front of it. We were told in a nearby house that the municipal mayor was at his home and that he would not come to the office that day. Our surprise was even greater when we met the mayor – who was, by the way, a doctor of law and a very intelligent man – and we found out that under the regular circumstances he would go to the municipality just once a week to finish his official duties (official mail was brought to his home on a daily basis); that there was not at all many things to do in the municipality; that apart from one civil servant there were not any other office personnel; that in the previous four years there were only 33 municipal meetings and that not any salary was paid to him by the municipality and that he was performing his duty out of honour.

The municipality of Jussy has about 800 residents and the budget for 1910 was 12,000 dinars. The municipality supports three elementary schools and one school for linen sawing; there are three field keepers and a voluntary fire-fighting company. For the equipment and maintenance of municipality roads in the past four years 2800 dinars were spent, and 250 dinars to improve the municipality library.

As the mayor argued, the majority of rural municipalities in the Geneva canton were equal in number of residents and size of territory with the municipality of Jussy, and therefore the tasks and duties were equal.

For proper functioning of the municipal administration, it is necessary to resolve the issue of *municipal clerks*. We find that the municipalities would not lose anything of their autonomy if they were appointed by the county chiefs or just the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and only after they previously passed the exam.

It is sad, but it is essentially true, that our self-governing bodies in just a few years of their functioning did not show almost any result (except for Podrinje and Pozarevac districts to a degree). Instead of working on cultural improvement and material prosperity, they were fervently getting into debt and disputing with state authorities impeding them often, even the entire state administration, in the time of important tasks. Due to these and many other causes which are well known so we do not state them here, we are of the opinion that the supervision of state authorities over self-governing bodies should be increased considerably. In general, we find that state authorities should be centralized and strengthened in all directions as much as possible in order to avoid anarchy which affects se-



riously even France and Belgium and Switzerland to a degree, and

Four years ago we spent several months in Nis doing certain official business and on that occasion we came to be convinced that this town as the

biggest one after Belgrade, in the interest of both police service and due to many other reasons, should be given a separate administration – the administration of the town of Nis – which used to exist earlier.

Our draft on police reorganization, and partly internal administration, is limited, as can be seen from the above said, to the main principles only. We did not go into details because they will mainly depend on the main principles adopted and therefore would always remain within their limits. In our opinion it is of paramount importance to resolve the matter in principle and the details will come of their own accord.

Police profession is the most important, and police authorities carry the

burden of the greatest number of tasks in our country. It is undisputable that so far the profession has additionally been despised on a regular basis, with or without reason, attacked by anyone and everyone. It is about time, however, to end this once and for all and that our police rightfully take the place which belongs to them in a decent society having in mind their dangerous, difficult, arduous and delicate duties.

