

TEMPLE INN OF COURT



ROME

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Members of the Rome Tour will be forever grateful for the special opportunities that our association with Temple University Beasley School of Law and, in particular, Lou Thompson, have offered to our newest venture. Dean Thompson, along with his able assistant, Elizabeth Turchi, Esquire gave immeasurable support and countless hours of planning to help us pull this interesting itinerary together. We are even more fortunate to have the opportunity to partner with law Professors David Sonenshein and Raphael Porrata-Doria by "team teaching" their students at La Sapienza on American law, jurisprudence and procedure.

Judge Rizzo and the group also wish to thank Judge Cynthia Rufe who was recruited by Judge Rizzo to coordinate this extremely ambitious endeavor. She led the charge with incredible energy and skill and above all, with great grace - we are truly indebted to her for such efforts. Her spirit, tenacity and hard work to organize this trip for some 26 participants are admired by all.

We both wish to thank our current Vice President of the Inn, Paul Weiner for his special organizational skills and his diligence to keep us on track meeting fiscal issues, with the assistance of Inn Treasurer, Jennifer Snyder, as well as on all matters of Rome. We also wish to thank Diane Sher for her particular assistance to Judge Rufe in putting together background materials, finding us a gourmet chef's favorite Roman restaurant for our closing dinner, and for bringing her passion for "all things Italian" to this project.

A very special acknowledgment goes to Dan McKenna, a faithful member of the Inn and the Roman Tour Group, notwithstanding the fact that he was unable to attend.

Dan composed, produced, bound and then shared with us his compendium of Roman history and culture, suitable for travelers both novice and seasoned. He added to this journal that we provide herein the additional documents to produce a complete package of our tour (minus the photographs that official photographer and trip historian, Scott Sigman has offered to provide. (Thank you, Scott.) Dan's enthusiasm travels with us to Rome and we are all so grateful for his contributions.

Another Inn member who could not accompany us, Yvette Cooper, must be acknowledged for her contribution to our itinerary. Yvette's responsibility for the Inn is to manage CLE credits for our members, and she has utilized her considerable skills to obtain accreditation for several of our events. Thank you, Yvette.

To those members who are volunteering to teach classes at La Sapienza - Judges Rizzo, Cynthia Rufe, John Rufe, Angell and Sarmina, Paul Weiner and Larry Bendesky - we thank you for your additional efforts to contribute to our scholastic endeavors.

Finally, to all members of our group who are now ready to begin the journey as ambassadors for the Temple American Inn of Court, we look forward to sharing the experience that is Rome, its legal system, history and culture. To those of us who have planned and will share every detail of this trip, we only wish that all of our members were coming with us.

Thank you for this opportunity.

Buon Viaggio sano e salvo!

Honorable Annette Rizzo
President,

Honorable Cynthia M. Rufe
Past-President,
Temple American Inn of Court

Ten

TEMPLE'S INN OF COURT- ROMA 2011 ITINERARY

SAT 3/5 & SUN 3/6	MON 3/7	TUES 3/8	WED 3/9	THURS 3/10	FRI 3/11
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Breakfast at Savoy (7:30am)

	Arrivals & Free Time	Free Time	Orientation Guided Walking Tour of Rome Center:*	Free Time	Departures or Free Time
7:00	Free Time * <i>Advanced sign-up required</i> (OPTIONAL) 2:30→ ** <i>Individual pay in €</i>	<i>La Sapienza:</i> Inn of Court Teaches Italian Law Students <i>Choice of attending Comparative Civil Litigation, (Sonenshein)</i> 9-11:30 Or Intro US Legal System, (Porrata-Doria) 11:30-2 (CLE)	Spanish Steps Trevi Fountain Pantheon Piazza Navona	Audience with Pope 10:30 (OPTIONAL)	Roman Forum Tour* 9-30am→ * <i>Advanced Sign-up Required (OPTIONAL)</i>
8:00					
9:00	Opening Reception @ Temple Rome Campus 7-8:30 Dinner @ SicilianBocca 9:30 **	Return to Hotel Savoy, Prof. Porrata-Doria Presents on Comparative Law (CLE) 5:30-6:30 CARNIVALE CELEBRATIONS (OPTIONAL)	Studio Legale Presentation on Italian Law Practice <i>Via delle Clavie Ferrarive</i> 3:30-4:30 \$10	Free Time for Lunch & Tours Vatican Museum Tour* 2:30→ (OPTIONAL) * <i>Advanced sign-up required</i>	Visit to Italian Court Cassazione 10:15 -12:30 (CLE)
10:00					
11:00	Lunch-Free Time	Free Time for Lunch & Tours	Rome Criminal Tribunal 2:30 (CLE)	Visit to Parliament 4:30 Free Time	Closing Dinner @ Il Cecchino 9:30pm** ** <i>Individual pay in €</i>
12:00					
1:00	Free Time	Free Time for Lunch & Tours	Free Time for Lunch & Tours	Free Time	Free Time
2:00					
3:00	Free Time	Free Time for Lunch & Tours	Free Time for Lunch & Tours	Free Time	Free Time
4:00					
5:00	Free Time	Free Time for Lunch & Tours	Free Time for Lunch & Tours	Free Time	Free Time
6:00					
7:00	Free Time	Free Time for Lunch & Tours	Free Time for Lunch & Tours	Free Time	Free Time
8:00					
9:00	Free Time	Free Time for Lunch & Tours	Free Time for Lunch & Tours	Free Time	Free Time
10:00					

INN OF COURT- ROMA 2011

EVENT DETAILS

Arrival

Shuttle Info:

From Rome Fiumicino to Hotel Savoy

Price:

€22.50 per person paid in Euro (cash only) to driver (each way to/from the airport/hotel)

A gratuity of 10-15 is suggested.

Pick up Location:

Your driver/s will be waiting for you outside the Custom Area of the Fiumicino Airport (keep your left when you come out to the receiving hall) with a DISCOVER my ITALY sign.

Contact Person: Your local contact in Rome is Walter Corradetti - Tel. 334-340-7860 - 348-538-1010 - 06-689-672837

Hotel Savoy

Via Ludovisi, 15

00187 Rome, Italy

tel: 06 421551

<http://www.savoy.it/en>

Group Name: Temple Inn.

Contact Person: Diana Peragallo; Reservations@savoy.it ; Concierge@savoy.it

Refer to the booking chart which indicates your dates of stay have been reserved with Savoy and confirmed as available.

***Each hotel guest must pay €3.00 per person per night of stay in cash to Savoy at time of check-in. This is a city tax.

Monday

Walking Tour of Rome: (2:30pm)

Meeting Point: Hotel Savoy Lobby, tour begins from Hotel Savoy.

Contact: Mauro

Each attendee must pay Mauro directly in Euro cash.

Temple Rome Campus (Opening Reception, 7-8:30pm)

Lungotevere Arnaldo Da'Brescia, 15

00196 Rome, Italy

Tel: 06 320 2808

Near by metro stop: Flaminio

Sicilianinbocca Restaurant (9:30pm, price fixe, must be paid individually in Euro cash)

(This restaurant has 3 locations, but dinner will be at their Prati location)

Via Emilio Faà di Bruno, 26

00195 Roma, Italy

Tel: 06 3735 8400

Nearby metro stop: Ottaviano

Tuesday

La Sapienza University (9am-11:30; or 11:30-2pm)

Via Aldo Moro, 5

Classroom to be announced/ library

Nearby metro stop: Termini Station

Tosolini, Lamura, Rasile & Toniutti, LLP (3:30pm)

<http://www.blталaw.com/>

Via Muggia n. 33

00195 Roma

Phone: + 39 0645493861

Fax: +39 06 97255184

Lecture on Comparative Law Presented by Prof. Porrata-Doria (5:30pm)

Meeting Point at Hotel Savoy, 5:30PM

Wednesday

PAPAL VISIT: (10:30)

Meeting Point: Porta CAVALLEGGERI Piazza del San't Uffizio, 00193 Rome, which is the entrance to the NERVI HALL.

Meeting Time: 8:30am

Contact:

Dott.ssa Alma Laias

Head of International Affairs

Palazzo Marini 5

Via del Pozzetto, 105 00187 Roma

Tel: +39 06 6703119

Fax: +39 06 67603299

VATICAN TOUR: (2:30pm)

Meeting Point: Entrance of Vatican

Meeting Time: 2:15pm

Payment: to Mauro directly in Euro at start of Tour

Thursday

Court of Cassazione (10:15)

Meeting Location: Meet at Piazza dei Tribunale, riverside

Meeting Time: 10:00am

Contact Person: is Susanna Ranucci, Secretariat General and Chief Justice Francis Ippolito

Criminal Tribunale (2:30pm)

Meeting Location: *To be confirmed*

Meeting Time: 2:15pm

Contact: Deputy Chief Justice Gustavo Barbalinardo

Parliament: (4:30pm)

Meeting Point: in front of Piazza del Parlamento, 25

Meeting Time: 10 minutes prior to entry

- Amato will meet the group whenever he can get out of the section (before or after your visit)
- Tour lasts about 45 min
- Dress Code: all men need to wear **jackets** and everyone needs to bring **passports**)
- **PASSPORTS REQUIRED TO ENTER!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!**

Il Checchino

Checchino dal 1887

Via di Monte Testaccio, 30 00153 Roma

tel 0039 065743816 - 0039 065746318

<http://www.checcchino-dal-1887.com/>

Friday

Forum Tour:

Meeting Location: Front entrance of Coliseum

Meeting Time: 9:30am

Contact: Mauro, tour guide

Payment: Each attendee must pay in Euro directly to Mauro, the tour guide.

Attendees: (7 total)

- Rufes- 2
- Wibles-2
- Weiner- 3

History of Rome

Roman mythology claims two brothers created Rome: Romulus and Remus, the sons of Aeneas, a hero from the Trojan War. Legend tells us that the two were placed in a basket by their mother and set adrift on the Tiber River. Their basket stopped near the Capitoline Hill. The basket was found by a pack of wolves and one of the wolves raised the brothers as her children. You will see statues around Rome of two baby boys feeding from a wolf. That is the statue of Rome and the official symbol of the City of Rome. As Romulus and Remus got older, their relationship soured and each set up his own town. They battled for years with Romulus ultimately prevailing. He set up the original City of Rome in 753 BC.

The original city was built on seven hills, the most prominent being the Capitoline. The location was chosen because of the ease with which one could cross the Tiber using Isola Tiberina (Tiber Island). Six kings followed Romulus, each making the city larger and growing its population. Ultimately control was ceded to Etruscan Rulers who established a government with two elected magistrates. The elected magistrates came only from an elite class, which caused considerable tension, but the process stayed in place for nearly 250 years. Thereafter, the sovereignty of the people was recognized and government rule switched to a democracy with power shared between the magistrates and a Senate, which was elected by the people. It was during this time (about 275 BC) that Rome extended its domination over mainland Italy. Soon after, Rome also controlled Sicily, Sardinia, Spain and North Africa. By 206 BC Rome was the wealthiest empire in existence.

As the empire grew, so too did the city. In 312 BC Appius Claudius Caecus invented the Aqueduct, a series of tunnels in walls slightly angled using gravitational force to pull water from water sources miles away. And with that plumbing was born. Many of those aqueducts still carry water to the city and some city fountains are still fed by them. Around this time, Romans also invented concrete. The invention of concrete allowed them to build larger and more stable buildings at a much faster rate. Concrete is widely recognized as the greatest invention of the Roman Empire.

The Empire continued to grow, usurping control of the Greek Empire in 26BC. As the Empire grew, and the city flourished, a sense of urban pride developed. At this point Rome's population reached a million or more. Suddenly living within the walls of Rome was all the rage. People who lived within the city were considered better than those outside. Roman "citizens" paid nothing. Food, water, entertainment, etc. were all free for the people living within the walls. The generals, those men who conquered foreign lands and brought wealth to the city, were heralded as heroes. The great generals of the first century BC were Sulla, Pompey and Gaius Julius Caesar.

While they all sought to increase their power, Caesar's scheme was the most grandiose. He turned his focus from conquering lands to beautifying the city. He built the Forum, a land of Temples to the Gods (Romans were Polytheists) and a market place for the people. But the land where he wanted the forum was swampland, so he had a team invent a sewer system to remove the water from the valley where the forum was to be placed. That system is still in place today and still working. You will hear it when you walk through the Forum. He also built the Curia, atop the Capitoline Hill, where the Senate sat, and from where he addressed the people. Soon Caesar became a magistrate and his power was unprecedented. The people adored him and the Senate feared to lose control. In a time of need caused by political turmoil, the people nominated

fighting amongst themselves. The barbarians followed a method of inheritance where every male child got a piece of his father's property. In the controlling families, that added up to multiple countries worth of land. After several generations, the Frank families that controlled the most land in the Empire were most focused on their inter-sibling fighting over land in Eastern Europe.

While they focused on the East, Catholicism was flourishing in Western Europe. In Rome, Pope Gregory I, known as Gregory the Great, sought separation from the political empire and created a more autonomous western-oriented Latin Church. A successful statesman and theologian Pope Gregory I reemphasized papal primacy in the Catholic Church, taking religious control away from the leaders of the Empire. Pope Gregory I's actions helped to evangelize Western Europe and he ultimately brought the Papacy back to Rome by naming it the center of Western Europe and the seat of the Catholic Church.

During this time a Frank king, and Catholic, named Charlemagne began to again unify the sections of the Roman Empire being spoiled by family quarrels. Charlemagne was successful in his venture. On Christmas Day 800AD Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of Rome by the Pope in Rome, solidifying Rome again as the center of the Roman Empire and the Modern Catholic Church.

From this point on, Rome grew to what it is today. Sponsored and motivated by the Papacy and a storied history, Rome has flourished to become the culturally and spiritually rich city that it is today.

Barberini is the easiest access point. To access the Red Line at Barberini:

Make a right out of the Hotel (39 m)

Turn left onto Via Emilia (130 m)

Turn right onto Via Vittorio Veneto (290 m)



Spagna, at the base of the Spanish Steps is the more scenic access point. To access the Red Line at Spagna: (The map suggests that there is another entrance closer to the hotel for the Spagna stop. I am not aware of that entrance and could not find it on Google maps, so it is not included. It would be a good idea to ask at the hotel.)

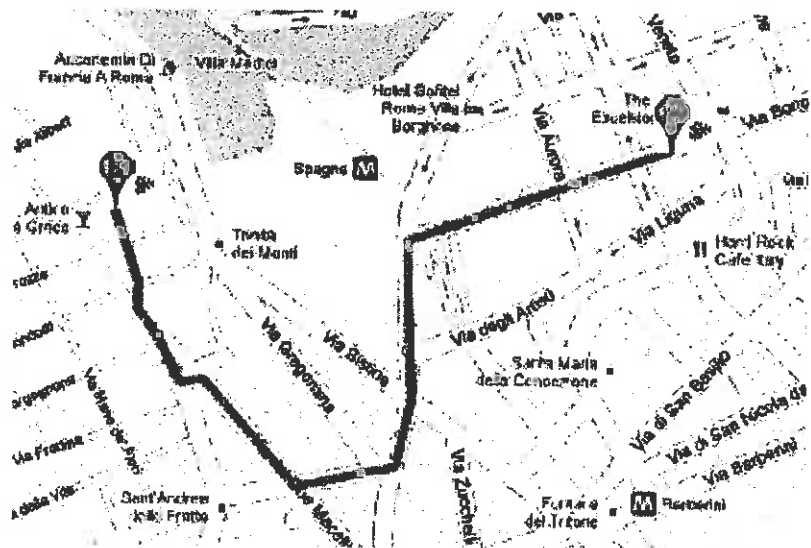
Make a right out of the hotel (300 m)

Turn left onto Via Francesco Crispi (250 m)

Turn right onto Via di Capo le Case (88 m)

Turn right onto Via dei Due Macelli (380 m)

The entrance to the Metro is immediately after the Spanish Steps



OPTIONAL TOUR SIGN-UP
& PRICE INFO:

Please contact Elizabeth A. Turchi directly @ eturchi@temple.edu to sign-up for the tours. All tour charges are to be paid in Euro to the tour guide, Mauro, at the start of the tour.

Tour Prices:

- 1 to 4 people €180 (Payable in EURO to Tour Guide)
- 5 to 10 people € 240 (Payable in EURO to Tour Guide)
- 11 to 25 people €300 (Payable in EURO to Tour Guide)

The exact amount each person owes to Mauro will depend on the amount of people attending the tour. Once a final head count is confirmed the total amount will be divided evenly per participant.

The above price scale applies to all three tours. Please note that the Vatican tour price covers the tour guide's fee only. In addition, you must pay €25 for your entrance into the Vatican. Mauro will purchase your entrance ticket to the Vatican in advance. The €25 admission must be repaid in Euro directly to Mauro at the beginning of the tour. **If anyone cancels and does not attend the tour, the €25 must still be paid to Mauro who will have incurred your ticket charge in advance of the tour.**

Orientation Walk of Rome (Monday March 7, 2011 @ 2:30 pm)

Local guide, Mauro Girella takes you to the Spanish Steps, Trevi Fountain, Pantheon and Navona Square are the highlights of this tour. In the 3 centuries between the 1500 and the 1700 the papal state was very rich and Rome was the beacon of all art and culture of modern Europe: painters, architects and sculptors were gathering here together from all the western nations. We will "walk" through this second golden age of our history, passing by fountains and palaces, churches and squares, but also by high fashion boutiques and famous gelato shops.

This is about a 3 hour walking tour.

Vatican Tour (Wednesday March 9, 2011 @ 3:00pm)

Local guide, Mauro Girella will take you to the gate to enter in the Vatican State and start our visit of one of the richest Museum of the western world not only for the number of artworks and unique masterpieces – Greek and Roman statues and busts, Flemish tapestries, paintings - but often also for the quality of their "containers": rooms decorated with frescos and stuccos from the 1400 to present time, renaissance courtyards, views of the papal gardens. We then admire the overwhelming beauty of the Sistine Chapel with all its frescoes from Pinturicchio to Michelangelo; we then enter in St. Peter's Basilica where Roman memories, Christian relics, baroque artworks and European history survive close to one another. We'll focus on the triumphant baroque art in the sculptures by Bernini. We end up in St. Peter's square, seat of so many important functions, to admire the baroque façade of the Basilica, the Egyptian obelisk, the fountains, Bernini's gigantic colonnaded portico, the Apostolic Palace and the Via della Conciliazione.

This is a 4 hour tour.

Coliseum and Roman Forum Walking Tour (Friday March 11, 2011 @ 9:30am)

We start with the Coliseum, looking at the arena where many gladiators were killed, but some became rich and famous and where even some emperors fought against wild beasts. We will notice the detailed decorations of the Triumphal arches of Constantine and Titus, will step on the sacred street and walk on the triumphal road (the same where Julius Caesar marched with its army), will admire the majestic ruins of both temples and civil buildings that crowded the Roman Forum as well as the imposing ruins of the Imperial Palaces on the Palatine hill.

We will talk about the conquests of the Empire and the everyday life, religion and politics. We can end with a view from the Capitol Hill, the religious and political center of the city". This is a 2-2.5 hour tour.

WALKING TOURS OF ROME

Walking Tour 1 – Saint Peters, the Vatican Museum and Vatican City

This single day itinerary includes many of the major sights of Vatican City. It is intended as a full day itinerary with moderate walking.

9:00 Vatican Museum.

Travel:

Take the red line from Spagna or Barberini towards Battistani and exit at Ottaviano. Ottaviano Metro stop puts you on the corner of Viale Giulio Cesare (east and west) and Ottaviano (south) and Barletta (north). There is a pastry shop on the north-west corner Viale Giulio Cesare. They make one of the best tomato pies you may ever eat (along with many other delicacies). A half a block north on Barletta, to the left is a 24 hour pastry shop that is equally delicious if you have any late night urge.

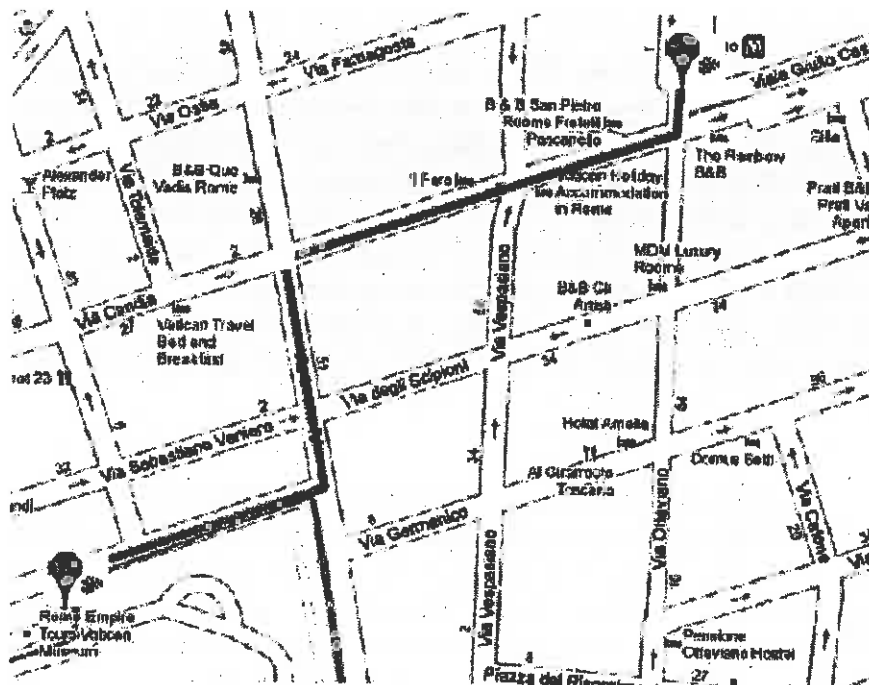
The Vatican Museum (Admission 15E; closed Sundays)

From the Ottaviano metro stop:

Walk west on Via Giulio Cesare (240 m)

Turn left onto Via Leone IV (130 m)

Turn right onto Viale Vaticano (180 m)



The museum opens at 9:00 am. There is usually a long line to purchase tickets. You can avoid the line by purchasing your tickets at http://mv.vatican.va/3_EN/pages/MV_Home.html

Because you will be entering a chapel, no shorts, skirts with exposed knees or exposed shoulders are allowed. There is so much to see at the Vatican Museum that to write it all out would never do it justice, and trying to see it all would take months. Simply take your time, walk through each room that you can, and enjoy the splendor.

In the lunettes high above the figure of Christ are two groups of angels with the instruments of the Passion.

Beneath, in the central zone, on the left, are the elect ascending to heaven with the help of angels. In the center is a group of angels with trumpets. On the right are the damned who are being hauled into hell. In this group is the famous figure of the Disperato ("soul in despair") looking down into the abyss of hell.

In the lowest zone on the left, there is a scene representing the Resurrection of the Body. In the center is a cave of devils in hell. On the right is the entrance to hell, with the boat of Charon (as in Dante's description) and Minos, the guide to the infernal regions. According to legend, Minos has the features of Bagio da Cesena (with Donkey ears), the master of ceremonies to Pope Paul III, who publicly objected to the nudity of Michelangelo's figures. Pope Pius IV also protested about this and at one time intended to destroy the fresco, but he commissioned Daniele da Volterra to paint clothes on some of the figures instead.

Piazza San Pietro and Vatican City

After exiting the museum, follow the wall of Vatican City around to the right. It will lead you directly to Piazza San Pietro.

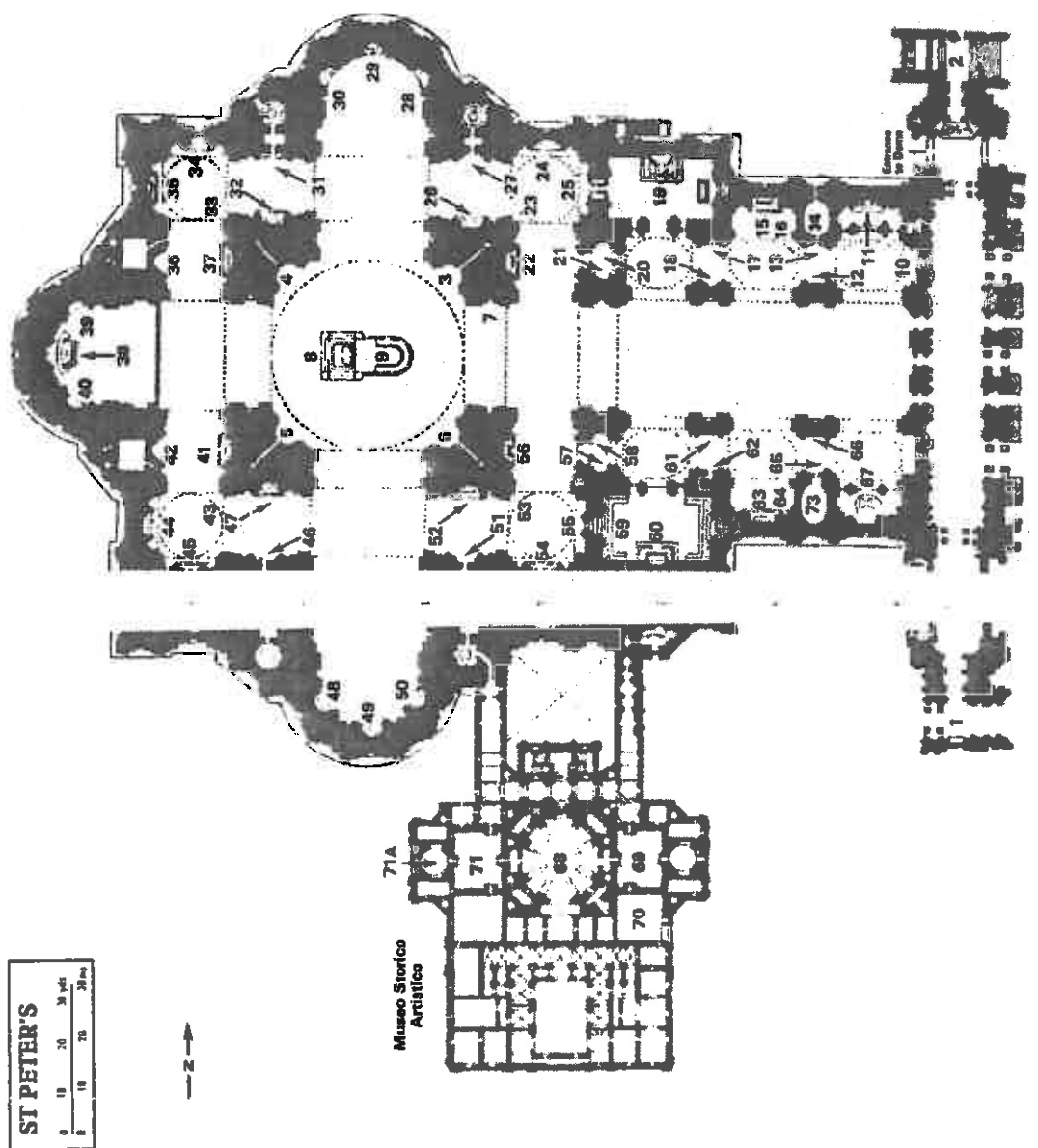


The two fountains are supplied water by the Acqua Paola, aqueducts built by Agrippa. Between each fountain and the Obelisk is a round porphyry slab (colored Marble). If you stand on this marble slab it creates the visual illusion that each colonnade has only a single row of columns. This illusion is a testament to the perfect symmetry of the piazza. Not only do all of the columns line up, but the statues were designed to give the appearance that they are looking at these spots.

At the foot of the stairs leading to the portico of the Basilica are the colossal statues of Saint Peter and Saint Paul set up here by Pope Pius IX.

Basilica di San Pietro in Vaticano (Saint Peter's Basilica)
 (Map below and at tab 3)

Admission is free. Women and men must cover their knees and shoulders. No shorts or tank tops are allowed.



calling card of Bernini). They support a canopy from which festoons and tassels hang and on which angels alternate with children. Inside the top of the canopy is a Dove in an aureole.

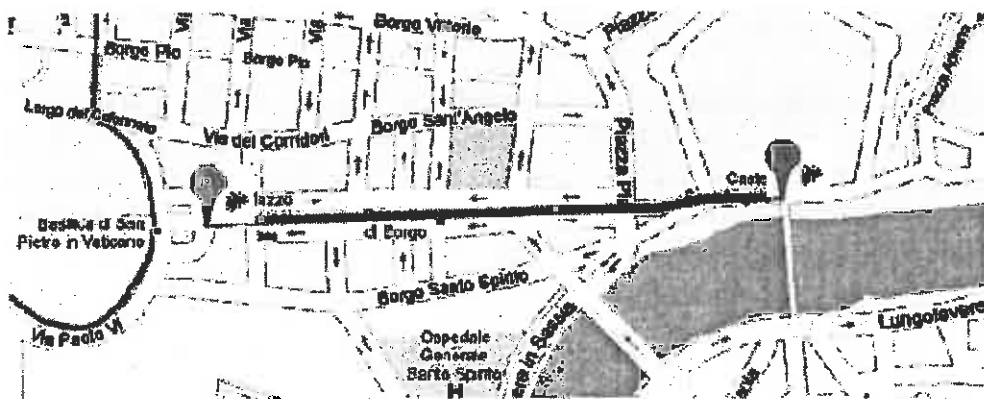
The high altar, at which only the Pope may celebrate, is formed of solid marble and stands over the tomb of Saint Peter.

In front of the altar is the confessionne (9). Encircled by perpetually burning lamps, this marks the entrance of the Vatican Grottoes, a sacred burial place. The grates in the floor around the High Altar also lead to the grottoes.

The Chair of Saint Peter (38) is located in the tribune behind the high altar. It is an enormous gilt bronze throne supported by statues of the four Fathers of the Church: Saints Augustine and Ambrose of the Latin Church and Saints Athanasius and John Chrysostom of the Greek Church (the two bareheaded are Athanasius and Chrysostom). This monument, created by Bernini in 1665, encloses an ancient wooden chair inlaid with ivory, said to have been the Episcopal chair of Saint Peter. Above the Chair is a circle of flying angels surrounding a great halo of gilt stucco. The center of the Halo is a dove set in the window above the throne. This dove is considered the focal point of the church.

Vatican City – Castle Sant Angelo – Ponte Sant Angelo

With the Basilica at your back, walk down Via D Conciliazione toward Ponte Sant' Angelo.



Ponte Sant Angelo is believed by many to be the most beautiful bridge in Rome. Designed by Bernini, the bridge holds ten statues of angels with symbols of the Passion on the balustrade. Welcoming you to the bridge from the Vatican City side are the statues of Saint Peter and Saint Paul.

Facing the bridge is Castle Sant' Angelo. The enormous circular building was begun by Hadrian in 130AD as a mausoleum for himself. In the Middle ages, the tomb was surrounded with ramparts and became the citadel of Rome. According to legend, Saint Gregory the Great saw an angel sheathing his sword on top of the fortress while crossing the river at the head of a procession to pray for the cessation of the plague of 590. The vision accurately announced the end of the plague, and the castle was renamed Castle Sant' Angelo. There is a statue of gold depicting the angel atop the castle. It later became the stronghold of the Papacy. The four corners of the square walls surrounding the circle hold the rooms St. Matthew (SW), St. Mark (NW), St. Luke (NE) and St. John (SE).

Walking Tour 2 – The City of Rome

This single day itinerary includes many of the major sights of Rome. It is intended as a full day itinerary with some heavy walking.

9:00 Piazza Del Poppolo.

Travel:

Take the red line from Spagna or Barberini towards Battistani and exit at Flaminio. Across the street from the Flaminio Metro station is the entrance to Piazza Del Popolo.

Piazza Del Popolo

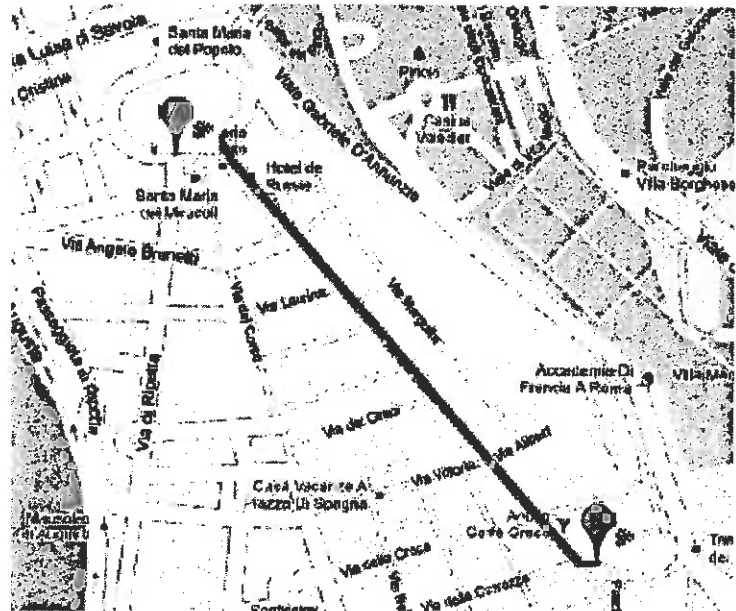
Piazza Del Popolo is the entrance to Rome from the north. The Piazza was created in 1538 to represent a trident (using the three streets as prongs). Between the four fountains of lions rises an obelisk with hieroglyphics. Augustus brought it to this spot after the conquest of Egypt. The water in the fountains is fed by one of Agrippa's aqueducts and is pure and delicious (and is regularly drunk).

This Piazza is overlooked by the Pincio; one of Rome's seven hills, now a garden and park that holds further Roman treasures from both the times of Roman rule and the Renaissance. It is also home to many of Rome's outdoor concerts and free events. The Piazza is used on nice nights as a venue to watch soccer. The city sets up enormous screens so spectators can watch the games while sitting in the Piazza.

Two Baroque Churches flank the piazza entrance: Santa Maria dei Miracoli (left) and Santa Maria in Montesanto (right). Santa Maria Dei Miracoli, while often closed, is said to house the most beautiful art of the Baroque era. If it is open, it is well worth the visit.

Via Del Babuino and the Spanish Steps

With the Flaminio entrance to the Piazza at your back, walk down Via del Babuino, which is the street the furthest to the left.



giant tritons, one blowing a conch shell. Both tritons are conducting the winged chariot of Neptune. On the side of the fountain, in niches, are statues of Health (right) and Abundance (left). Four statues above the fountain represent the seasons. This fountain, like most in the city, is fed by one of Agrippa's Aqueducts.

There is a long Italian tradition that travelers are to throw three coins over their shoulder into the fountain. The coins are for love, life and a safe return to Rome. There is a tale of a man who raised his family by pilfering the fountain once a week. He would pay off the guards with his collections and take the remainder home. Usually upwards of \$1000.00 a week. Once the public got wind of this, the government quickly put an end to it. Now the Italian Red Cross collects the money daily.

Pantheon

Head west on Piazza di Trevi toward Vicolo del Forno (37 m)

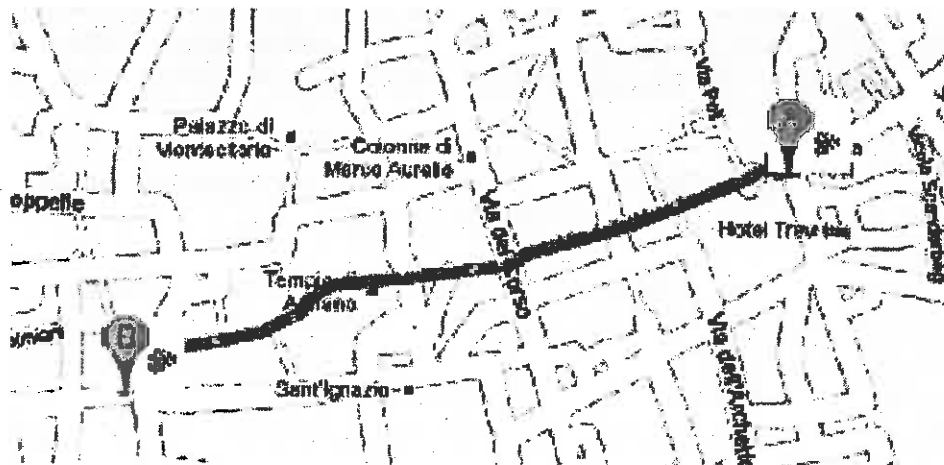
Continue onto Via delle Muratte (210 m)

Continue onto Via di Pietra (84 m)

Continue onto Piazza di Pietra (66 m)

Continue onto Via dei Pastini (160 m)

Continue straight onto Piazza della Rotonda (27 m)



The Pantheon is the best preserved monument of Ancient Rome. Originally created as a shrine to the gods, it was converted into a church in 609. It was the first temple in Rome to be Christianized. The temple was built of travertine by Agrippa, son-in-law and friend of Augustus. Agrippa dedicated the shrine to himself (*M. Agrippa, L.F. Cos. Tertium Fecit*). While the original was built by Agrippa, Hadrian built the version that you see now after the original burnt down. However, since Romans believed that their deceased emperors were deities, Hadrian kept the inscription intact.

Piazza Navona

Head north on Piazza della Rotonda (walking away from the Pantheon with the McDonalds on your right) (50m)

Turn left to stay on Piazza della Rotonda (33 m)

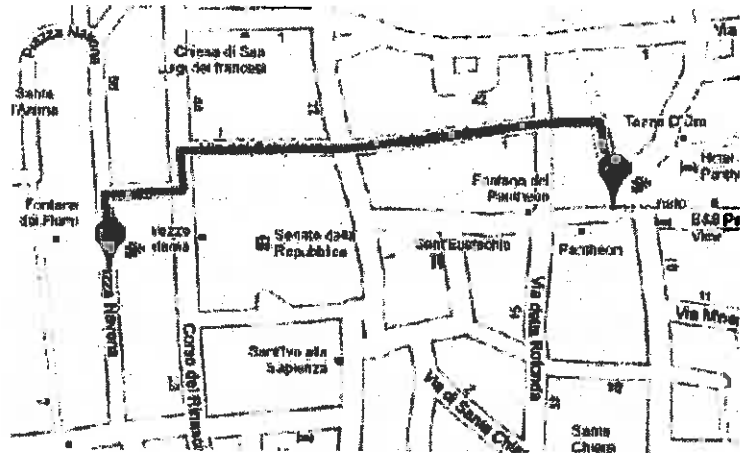
Continue onto Via Giustiniani (120 m)

Continue onto Via del Salvatore (97 m)

Turn left at Piazza Madama (25 m)

Turn right at Corsia Agonale (47 m)

Turn left at Piazza Navona (46 m)



Piazza Navona occupies what was once the stadium of Domitian. It is an oblong circular piazza where foot races were held. The buildings surrounding the Piazza are not the original buildings, but they maintain the form of the originals. In the middle ages the grounds were called the Campus Agonis. In addition to being a stadium, this area often held open air markets (which it still does today). In 17C and 18C, the piazza was flooded yearly, one weekend in August, to hold swimming competitions.



Three fountains decorate the Piazza. At the south end is the Fontana Del Moro, designed by Giacomo Della Porta in 1576. The fountain at the north end, depicting Neptune struggling with a marine monster, Nereids, and sea horses, is by Antonio Della Bitta. The central fountain, Fontana dei Quattro Fiumi, is one of the most famous works of Bernini. Rising from the rockwork are colossal allegorical figures of the four major rivers of his time: Danube, Ganges, Nile and Platte. The rivers represent Europe, Asia, Africa and Americas. One of the reasons the fountain is so popular is because it is a symbol of an ongoing feud between Bernini and Borromini. Bernini built the fountain in 1651 a few years before Borromini built Sant' Agnese (the large building in front of the fountain) in the same piazza. Aware of the future site of Sant' Agnese, Bernini faced the statue representing the Nile in that direction and carved him so that his arm was up to block out the sight of Sant' Agnese, which he was certain would be atrocious.

Slight left at Piazza del Paradiso (39 m)

Continue onto Via del Paradiso (50 m)

Turn right at Corso Vittorio Emanuele II (240 m)

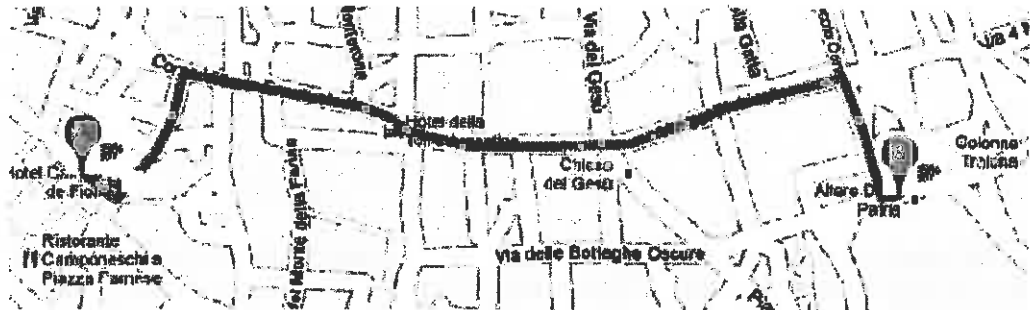
Slight left at Largo di Torre Argentina (82 m)

Continue onto Corso Vittorio Emanuele II (120 m)

Continue onto Via del Plebiscito (260 m)

Turn right at Piazza Venezia (140 m)

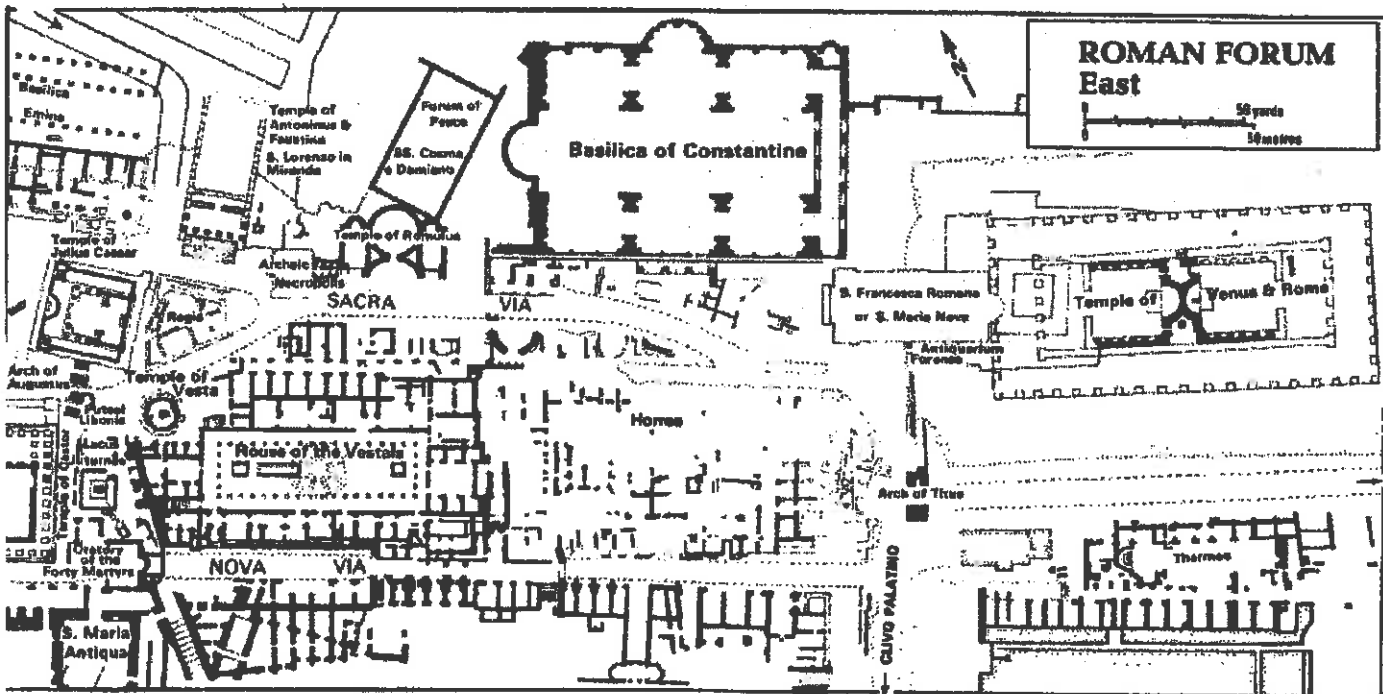
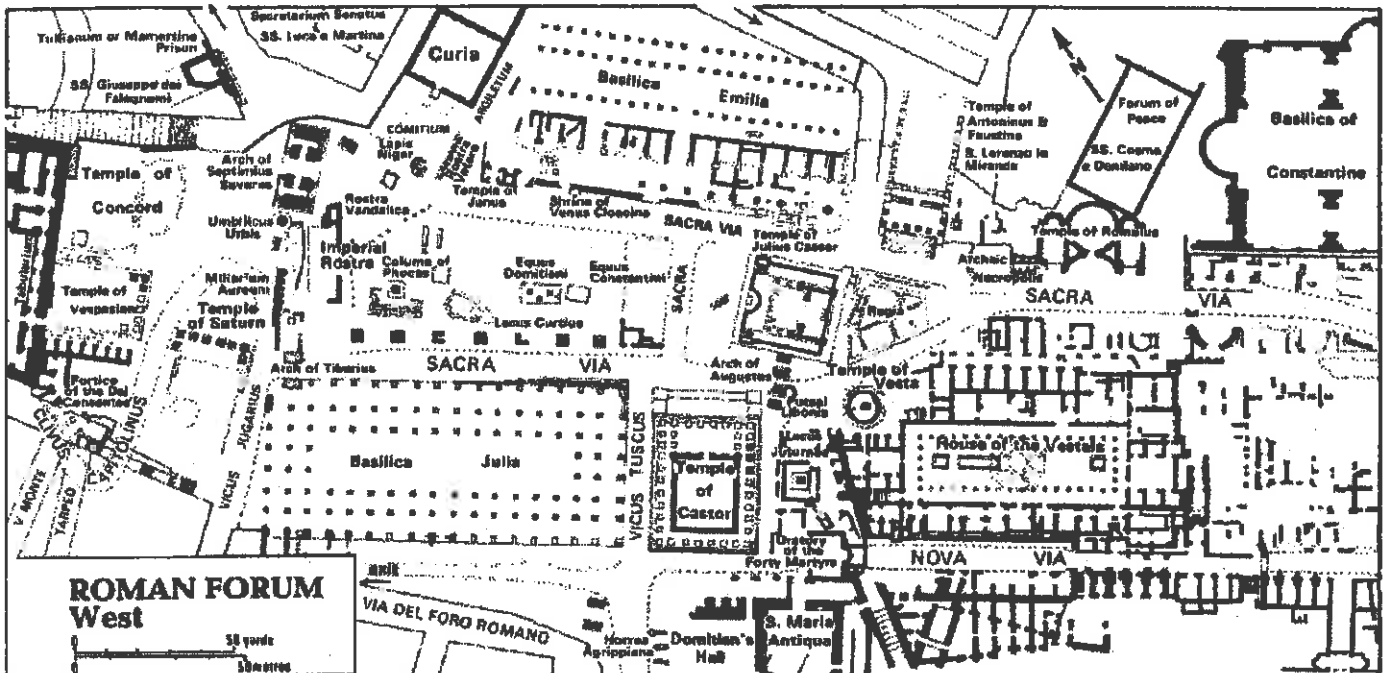
Turn left to stay on Piazza Venezia



Mussolini inaugurated this building in 1911 to symbolize the achievement of Italian Unity. Many consider it a monstrosity. Un-affectionately called the wedding cake or Mussolini's typewriter, it does serve one incredible purpose; from atop you are granted one of the best views of Ancient Rome. It is a necessary climb.

The Monument Vittorio Emmanuel was built in 1885 by Giuseppe Sacconi, who was awarded the job as the winner of an international competition. Sacconi chose dazzling white Botticino marble that does not match any of the surrounding structures. This feature, coupled with the size of the monument, resulted in many complaints by Romans and non-Romans alike who believe the monument simply does not fit.

Roman Forum



The Roman Forum was the heart of Ancient Rome. The road from the Capitoline Hill into the Forum is on the Clivus Capitolinus. It was used only by magistrates and those in the Senate. Overlooking the Forum is the enormous arch of Septimius Severus (top left of Roman Forum West map). Nearly 21m high and 23m wide and entirely faced with marble it was erected in 203AD. Arches were erected to commemorate large victories. There are friezes on the arch depicting scenes from two Parthian campaigns: Roman victories over the Parthians, Arabians and Adiabeniens of Assyria.

King. The King had Lawrence tied to a grill. Lawrence was placed in this spot and burned. A favorite saint of Romans, it is said that after hours of being grilled, Lawrence said calmly, "I think I am done on this side, you can flip me over now." Michelangelo famously depicted Saint Lawrence in the Sistine Chapel to the left of the portrayal of Jesus in the Final Judgment.

Continuing up the Sacra Via you will see purple marble columns on the left. These mark the Temple Di Romolo (Temple of Romulus). It is actually a monument and not a temple since he was not deified. The doors of this monument are the 2nd oldest working doors in the world, with the oldest being at the Pantheon. Both the hinges and locks still work. The columns are made of Red Poufry, a purple marble found only in Egypt. There was only one quarry ever to hold this marble and it is empty. As a result, each column is worth approximately 100 million USD.

Continuing up the Sacra Via, on the left is the enormous Basilica of Constantine. It is said that Michelangelo studied this impressive piece of Roman architecture when planning the Dome of Saint Peters. It is the largest standing monument in the Forum. It once housed the enormous statue of Constantine parts of which are now stored on the Capitoline Hill.

As you exit the Forum on the Sacra Via you approach the Arch of Titus, erected by Domitian in 81 AD in honor of the sack of Jerusalem. 93,000 Jewish slaves were taken back to Rome and forced to erect this Arch to commemorate their defeat. In a moment of defiance, they decorated the Arch with Jewish symbols. When they were finished, they were forced to walk through the arch on their way to the Colosseum. No Jews were allowed to walk under it thereafter until 1949. Hitler, after a meeting with Mussolini, visited this Arch and declared it the most beautiful sight he had ever seen. Today Rome ropes off the center of the Arch and asks that visitors do not walk through it out of respect for the Holocaust and Jewish plight.

Colosseum

After passing the Arch of Titus, the Sacra Via leads directly to the Colosseum, one of the most famous monuments of ancient Rome. It was originally named the Flavian Amphitheater, but was renamed the Colosseum because of the proximity of the colossal golden statue of Nero. It was prophesized by Bede in 673 AD that "when the Colosseum falls, Rome shall fall." It was the entertainment center of Rome. In the first 100 days (after its completion in 80 AD) over 400 gladiators and 5000 beasts were killed. It was also home to some of the most gruesome murders of Roman history.

In 1312 it became a quarry for the slate, and gold, marble and stone were taken from it to build other structures. In 1749, Pope Benedict XIV dedicated the Colosseum to the Passion of Christ and pronounced it sanctified by the blood of martyrs thereby stopping the pilferage of its stone and gold. Later Popes carried out the restoration of the structure.

The Exterior

The colosseum is an ellipse. It is built of travertine outside and brick on the interior. The exterior walls support four stories. The lower three have rows of arches decorated with columns. There are three types of columns in Roman architecture (copied from Greek architecture). This is one of the only places in Rome where all three can be seen together. The lowest story has Doric columns, the middle has Ionic columns and the third has Corinthian columns.

masters of fabric and sailing. To this day no one has been able to recreate the Velarium in a manner that limits the wind resistance enough to not have it rip out of the walls.

Arch of Constantine

Outside of the Colosseum stands the Arch of Constantine. Erected in 315 AD in honor of Constantine's victory at Saxa Rubra, this Arch was decorated by taking statues and art from other monuments and attaching them. It is a sad testament to the decline of Roman art and architecture. However, the work is good and worth checking out.

From the Colosseum, you can either take a cab back to the hotel, take the metro or, if you're up to it, walk. Facing the Colosseum with the Arch of Constantine to your right, the Colosseum Metro station is to your left. The Colosseum Metro station is on the blue line. To get back to the hotel, take the blue line towards Rebibbia and exit at Termini. At Termini, change to the red line toward Batistini and exit at Barberini.

Santa Maria Dei Maggiori

If you have time for one stop, visit Santa Maria Dei Maggiori, the official Basilica of Rome and the seat of the Holy Roman Empire. To get to the Basilica, take the metro from the Colosseum toward Rebibbia and get off at Cavour (one stop). From Cavour:

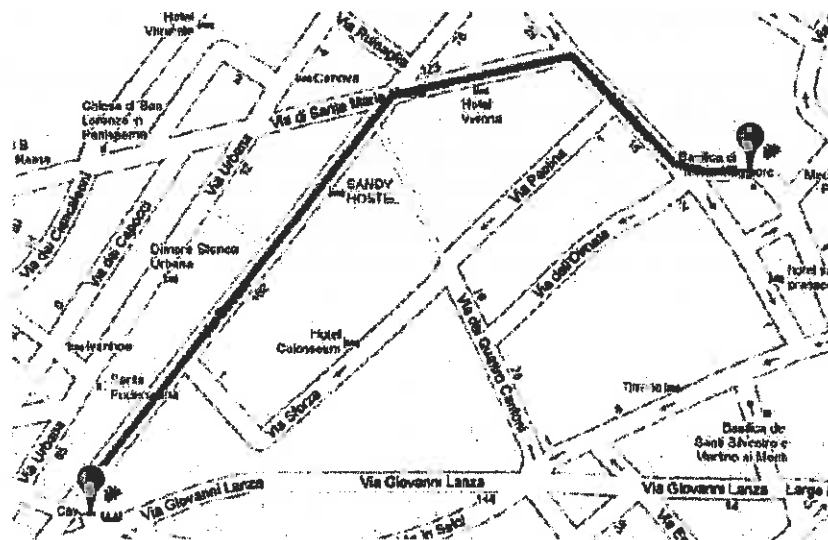
Head northwest toward Via Cavour (13 m)

Turn right at Via Cavour (350 m)

Slight right at Via di Santa Maria Maggiore (120 m).

Turn right at Via Liberiana (100 m)

Slight left at Piazza di Santa Maria Maggiore



Santa Maria Del Maggiori is the official basilica of Rome and the Seat of the Holy Roman Empire. It houses one of the Catholic Church's greatest relics, a piece of the crib from

DINING RECOMMENDATIONS

Near the Hotel:

Colline Emiliane (via Avignonest 22, off the piazza Barberini) is a family run restaurant recognized for its homemade pasta. The New York Times rates it with 4 stars and 2 dollar signs, and recommends the tortellini alla panna as an entrée and the culatello di Zibello as an appetizer. It is also an editors' pick and listed as one of the ten best restaurants in Rome by 10Best.com.

Hosteria Romana (via del Boccaccio 1, off the piazza Barberini) is a New York Times editors' pick. Recognized for its pasta and meat dishes, the Times claims it is a fixture to Romans but not the guidebooks and notes the only fault is that the wait staff have a clear preference for locals.

Other:

Trastevere is one of the night life and restaurant hot spots in Rome, and is home to some of my favorite restaurants. Unfortunately, you will probably need to take a cab to get there and back, but you will not be disappointed.

Spirito Di Vino (vicolo Dell'Atleta) is a culinary experience. The food takes time, but is so worth the wait and their wine list one of the most extensive I have seen. My friends who return to Rome every year insist on eating here at least once per visit.

<http://www.spiritodivino.com/english/index.html>

Ripa 12 (via di San Francesco) is not nearly as fancy as Spirito, but it makes some magnificent fish dishes and has something for everyone.

Naples

Naples is widely criticized as the most crime ridden and dirtiest of Italy's famous cities, and there may be some truth to that. But it is still home to many wonderful monuments and museums and is where pizza was invented.

Travel

Trains run directly between Roma's Termini and Naples' Napoli Centrale. Trains run from early morning (currently 4:52) until late at night (currently 22:13). Here are options, starting from the least expensive:

Rapido (R) and Regionale - the slowest and least expensive trains take nearly three hours. Rapido trains usually have only second class with no seat reservations. As of 12/21/2010 the fare for this train was 10.50 E one way.

IC and ICplus - Intercity and Intercity Plus trains take just over two hours. They have first and second class compartments and seat reservations can be made (mandatory on ICplus). Cost is almost double the cheapest rapido fare but since trains can be crowded, having a seat reservation is a good idea. As of 12/21/2010 the fare for this train was 20.50 E one way.

ESA or ESfast - Eurostar trains take about an hour and twenty minutes, have first and second class compartments, and seat reservations are mandatory. These are about triple the lowest rapido fares but much faster. Note: there are some Eurostar trains that go to other stations in Naples (not Centrale). As of 12/21/2010 the fare for this train was 44.00 E one way.

Capri

Capri is an enchanting and picturesque island made of limestone rock located in the Bay of Naples, south of the city of Naples and near the tip of the Amalfi Peninsula, in the Campania region of Southern Italy. It was a favorite with Roman emperors, the rich and famous, artists, and writers and is one of the Mediterranean's must-see places. It is also home to the best gnocchi I have ever eaten in my life. The island's top attraction is the famous Blue Grotto, Grotta Azzurra. Beaches are scattered around the island. There are only two towns - Capri, just above Marina Grande, and Anacapri, the higher town. Lemon trees, flowers, and birds are abundant.

Travel

Take the train to Naples. From the Naples train station, take a cab to Port Molo Beverello or Calata Porta di Massa (there are more ferries from Molo Beverello). Journey time for ferries range from 40 to 80 minutes and 10.00 E to 20.00 E depending on the time of day and ferry type. Ferries run approximately every 30 minutes.

Pompeii

The city of Pompeii is a partially buried Roman town near modern Naples in the Campania region of Southern Italy. Along with Herculaneum, its sister city, Pompeii was destroyed and completely buried during a catastrophic eruption of the volcano Mount Vesuvius spanning two days in 79 AD. The eruption buried Pompeii under 4 to 6 meters of ash and pumice, and it was lost for over 1,500 years before its accidental rediscovery in 1599. Since then, its excavation has

Via Appia Antica - Catacombs

The Via Appia Antica, old Appian Road, was the major road of the ancient Roman Empire. It is now a regional park, Parco Regionale Dell'Appia Antica, and there are several places to visit the catacombs.

Travel

Take bus 118 or 218 to get to the catacombs of San Callisto, the largest and most impressive of the catacombs. From there you can walk or bike along the ancient road, lined with tombs and churches. Sunday is the best day to go when much of Via Appia Antica is closed to traffic. Pack a picnic and eat in one of the many lovely parks.

Catacombs of Rome

Ostia Antica - Ancient Port of Rome

The ruins of the ancient Roman port of Ostia Antica are well worth a visit. You can easily spend several hours wandering around the old streets, shops, and houses of this huge complex.

Travel

Take the blue Metro line to Magliana and take the Ostia Lido train from there.

Tivoli - Villa d'Este and Hadrian's Villa

In Tivoli, you can see the villa, gardens and fantastic fountains of the Renaissance Villa d'Este, built in the 16C. Then take a short bus ride to the extensive grounds of Hadrian's Villa, created by Emperor Hadrian in the second century and now a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Travel

Take the train from the Roma Tiburtina Station.

Italy Travel Advisory

Security Country Risk Rating **Low**

Medical Country Risk Rating **Low**

Dear ELIZABETH ANN TURCHI,

Temple University is committed to the wellbeing of our people, which extends to those traveling internationally for business.

It is important that you read the following pre-trip advisory from International SOS which contains important security and medical information. It is also important to be aware that alerts can change on a daily basis and you should review updated information from the Italy Country Guide and the Italy Security Guide if your departure is not immediate and during longer stays.

Additionally, the advisory contains business and cultural information to assist you during your time at your destination.

International SOS provides special knowledge and assistance regarding security, medical or personal issues such as lost passport or prescriptions.

Whether you have questions about the information on this advisory, become seriously ill abroad, or need assistance due to a lost or stolen wallet, call any 24 hour alarm centre around the world to speak with a doctor, security specialist or coordinator.

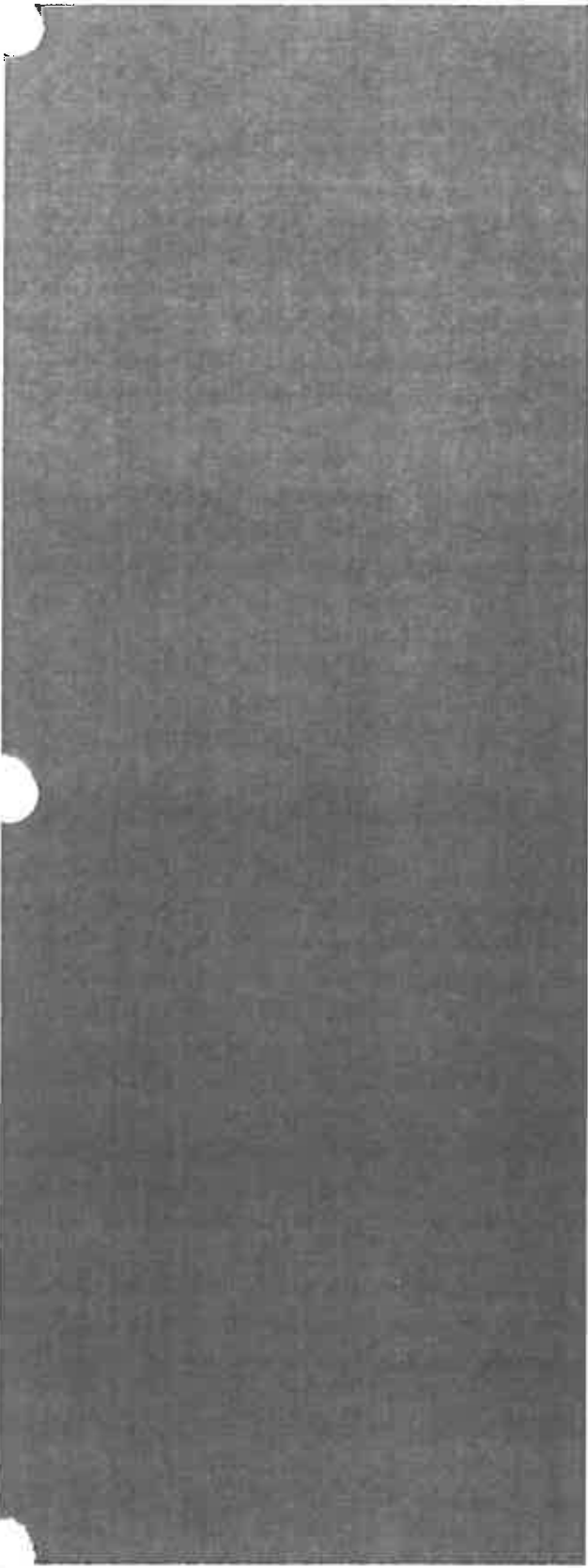
Remember to carry our International SOS card when traveling so you always have the phone numbers with you.

Emergency Contacts (Available 24-Hours a Day)
Intl. SOS Alarm Centers (In the event you need assistance, call the closest center):
Philadelphia 1-800-523-6586 or 1-215-942-

Before you go

While you travel

Temple University

- 
- There is a credible risk of terrorist attack by Islamist extremists. Western embassies, US military and NATO facilities, government buildings, public transport, high-profile tourist attractions and high-profile Christian landmarks are likely targets. Be alert to suspicious behaviour and report any suspect packages to the authorities.
 - While the threat posed by organised crime falls most heavily on local businesses, particularly in the southern states of Sicily, Calabria, Puglia and Campania, be aware that business operations are often affected and appropriate precautions should be taken. Be aware that construction projects, particularly those involving public funds, are especially vulnerable to organised crime infiltration.

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Crime

Petty crime is the major threat to foreign visitors, particularly in Rome, Florence, Milan, Naples and Sicily. Pickpocketing and bag-snatching are particularly acute problems. Thieves on scooters sometimes snatch bags from pedestrians, using razors to cut through shoulder straps. Such crime is usually non-violent and victims generally suffer at most a few bruises where bags or cameras have been ripped from their shoulder: when walking along the pavement (sidewalk) it is advisable to carry bags on the arm further away from the road.

Petty crime of this sort can affect anyone, even locals. However, tourists are most susceptible, partly because of their inexperience and lack of awareness and partly because petty thieves tend to single them out, believing that they are likely to have cash and documents on them. Visitors can considerably reduce the risk by being aware of the problem and being alert to potential thieves at all times.

The Mafia operates nationwide but is most powerful in Sicily and the south. Foreign visitors are unlikely to be caught up in Mafia activities.

Tolls are charged on motorways (autostrade). A machine gives you a ticket at the entrance barrier to the motorway. This is used to calculate the distance travelled and hence the amount due, which is paid at another barrier when exiting the motorway. Although machines or staff at the barrier should have change, it is wise to keep a supply of coins and small-denomination notes ready. The speed limit on the autostrade is 81 miles per hour (130kph).

Queues at motorway barriers are common in the summer holiday season and can last hours in the vicinity of Rome and Milan. Avoid travelling on motorways during the peak holiday time around 15 August. Many petrol (gas) stations (though not those on the motorway) are closed between 12.00 and 15.00, but most have a self-service facility. It is also advisable not to stop too long at parking areas along motorways, particularly at night; there is a risk of theft and violent crime because such places can be areas of prostitution and are used by criminals to carry out transactions away from police attention.

Driving in the major cities, particularly in Rome, is often noisy and can be intimidating.

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Medical Information

Recommendations may vary for short-term visitors. Always consult your travel health advisor or contact International SOS to discuss your specific needs.

Vaccinations for Italy

Hepatitis A	Not specifically recommended for this destination. Many travel health professionals recommend hepatitis A vaccination for all travelers and expatriates, regardless of destination.
Hepatitis B	Recommended for health care workers and anyone

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Disease Awareness

Diseases Spread By Insect Bites West Nile Virus

Prevention: use personal protection measures to prevent insect bites. If malaria is present in this country, consider the need for anti-malarial drugs.

Diseases Spread By Sex/blood/needles Hepatitis B, STDs, & blood-borne diseases

Prevention: Always use new condoms (preferably brought from your home country, if traveling to a less-developed nation), do not share needles, and in hospitals, ensure that needles and syringes are new.

Food and Water Precautions

Travelers have a small risk of developing diarrhea in any country. It may be advisable to drink bottled water only, especially on short trips. Always wash your hands with soap before eating, or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer. See the following country-specific recommendations:

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Water and Beverages

Tap water is safe to drink.

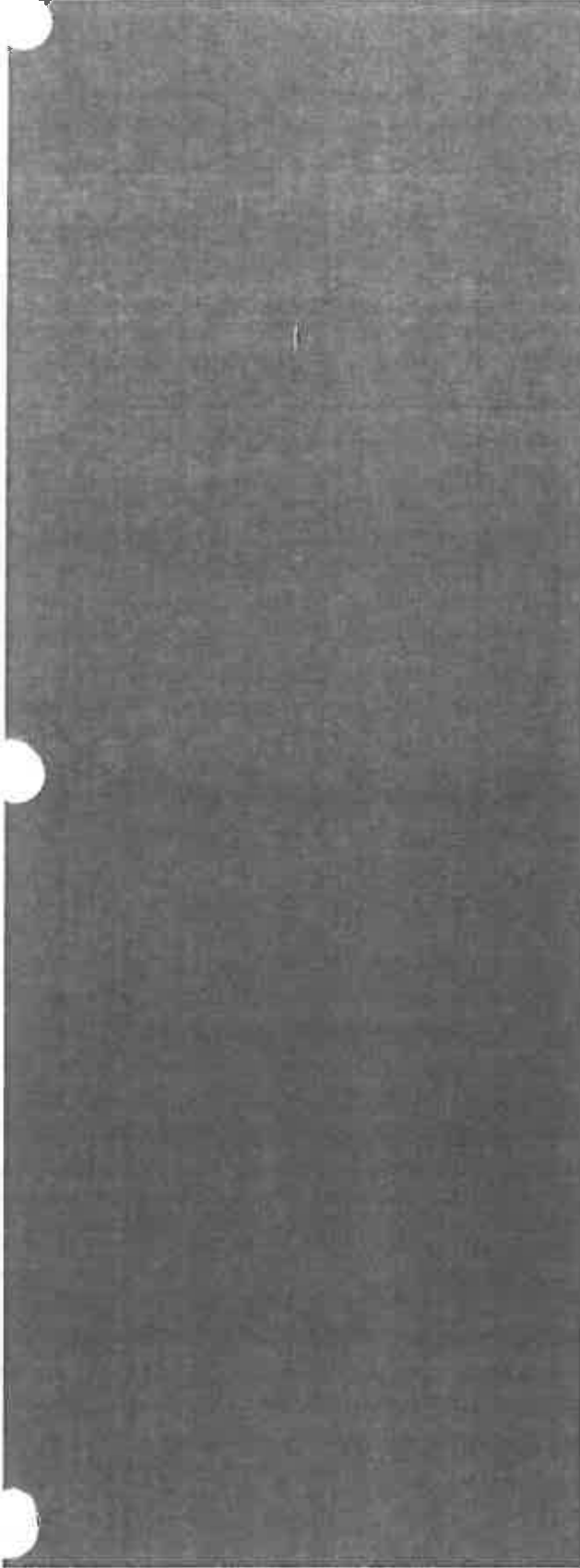
Food Risk

Food is safe.

Medication Availability

A wide range of medications are available in Italy. There are many reputable pharmacies in major cities.

Since brand names vary, know the generic (chemical) names of



Citizens of the EU and certain other countries where a reciprocal health agreement is in place are entitled to emergency public medical treatment, as per the old E111 form. As of January 2006, the form has been replaced with a European Health Insurance card or EHIC. A valid card must be presented to take advantage of the agreement. Service under the EHIC may involve expenses that are typically provided free of charge in your home country.

Do not defer medical treatment because of financial concerns. Contact International SOS, and if our terms allow, we will make financial arrangements on your behalf.

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Business and Cultural Information

General Tips

- Guests are usually introduced first in smaller gatherings, though you should introduce yourself at larger gatherings.
- Shake hands with everyone upon entering and leaving. Handshakes often include grasping the arm with the opposite hand.
- Dress conservatively when visiting religious buildings and smaller communities.
- Conversations with Italians may take place at a much closer physical distance than in Western countries. Stepping back from your counterpart may be regarded as unfriendly.
- Eating is a rapport-building activity. Advise your hosts of any dietary restrictions in advance of a meal to avoid offending them by refusing food.

Business Tips

- Use the formal 'lei' when addressing business partners unless you have been invited to use the informal 'tu'.
- Personal titles are important and it can be considered offensive to get them wrong: Dottore or Dottoressa is used for anyone who has a university degree, and is the safest option in any circumstance.
- The most common forms of greeting are Signore (Mr),

Traditionally, business ground to a halt during the afternoon siest (except in the financial capital Milan), but this is now less commo in the private sector. Public-sector offices, banks and post offices often open early and close at lunchtime for the day, while shops still have a long lunch break. Business hours vary but are general Monday-Friday 08.30 or 09.00-13.00 and 15.00-19.00, with the afternoon hours an hour later in the summer.

Banks Mon-Fri 08.30-13.30, 15.30-16.30 (though cash machines (ATMs) and money-changing machines are becoming increasingly widespread)

Offices (north) Mon-Fri 08.30-12.45, 15.00-19.00
(centre, south) Mon-Fri 08.30-12.45, 16.30-20.00

Shops Mon-Fri 09.00-13.00, 16.00-19.30 (or 09.00-17.00)
Many shops close on Saturday afternoons or Monday mornings.

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Public Holidays in the Next 12 Months

2011

25 Apr Easter Monday

25 Apr Liberation Day

01 May Workers' Day/Labour Day/May Day/Spring Day

29 Jun Feast Day of St Peter and St Paul

15 Aug Assumption

01 Nov All Saints' Day

07 Dec St Ambrose's Day

08 Dec Immaculate Conception

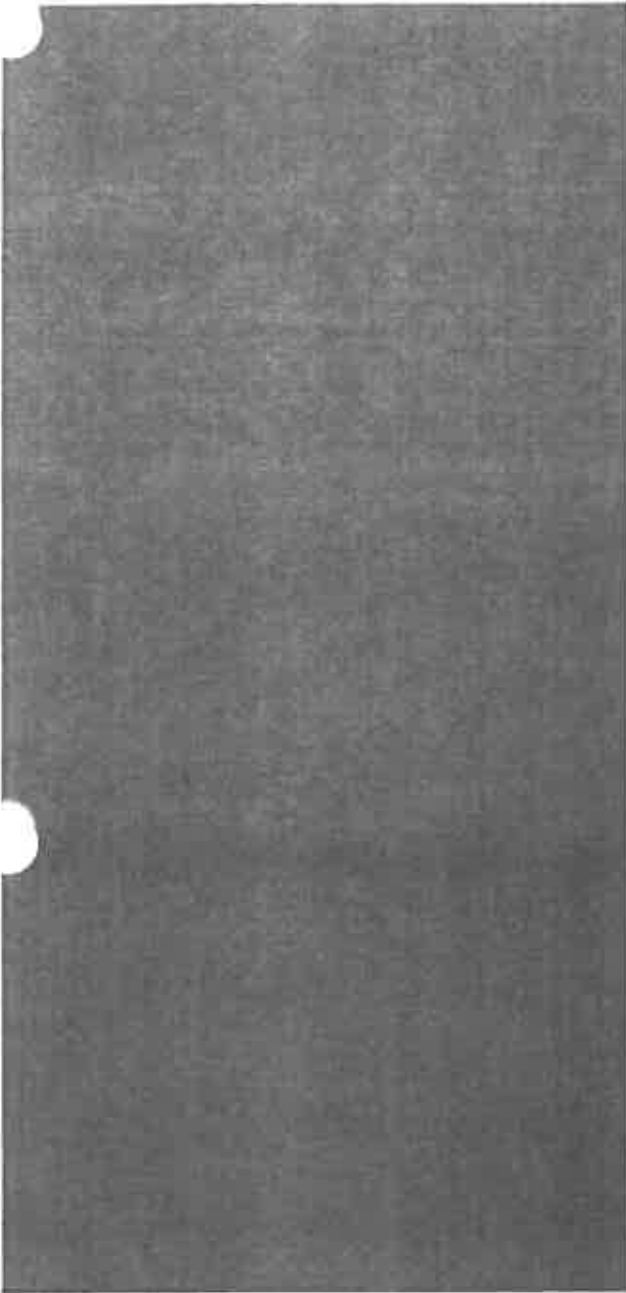
25 Dec Christmas Day

26 Dec St Stephen's Day

2012

01 Jan New Year's Day

06 Jan Epiphany



A value-added tax (VAT), or (IVA) as it is known in Italy, is included in listed sales prices. This tax is usually about 19%. Nor European citizens can reclaim a portion of the VAT paid on goods over EUR207 when they leave Europe.

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Italy Telecommunications

Emergency Numbers	
Ambulance	118/112
Fire	115/112
Police	113/112

Dialing Codes	
Country Code	39
IDD Prefix (International Direct Dialing)	00
City Codes	
Florence	055
Milan	02
Naples	081
Pisa	050
Rome	06
Venice	041

Electricity

Additional Electrical Information

Voltage: 230 volts

Frequency: 50 Hz

This is the most common plug type used:

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Security Upcoming Events

Italy

Expect travel delays during series of transport strikes in mid-to-end February

Created: February 11, 2011 09:52 GMT

Updated: February 11, 2011 09:52 GMT

Public transport workers from 00.01 (local time) on 14 February will undertake a 24-hour nationwide walkout to protest against the government's austerity measures and cuts to the transport sector. The strike will affect rail, bus and metro services.

Pilots, cabin crews and ferry workers are also scheduled to observe strike calls this month. Pilots employed by Alitalia, Air One and Meridiana fly will stage a 24-hour walkout on 14 February, while Meridiana fly flight attendants will commence a 48-hour work stoppage on the same day. Later in the month, Tirrenia ferry workers and workers employed by Siremar, which connects Sicily (Sicily autonomous region) to other Italian ports, will conduct a 24-hour walkout on 22 February over privatisation issues. Pilots employed by Easyjet and Meridiana fly cabin crew on 25 February will observe a strike call from 10.00 to 14.00.

Comment and Analysis

It is possible that some or all of the grievances that have triggered the industrial action will be resolved in advance of the planned events, which would mitigate the potential for travel implications. However, almost 90% of bus and metro workers participated in a strike on 10 February in the capital Rome (Lazio region) over the government's austerity measures, thus making it likely that the 14 February strike call will be widely observed, causing significant disruption to bus, ferry, metro, flight and rail services nationwide. Heightened demand for

ROME, ITALY EMERGENCY PHONE #s



Emergency Telephone Numbers in Rome & Lazio, Italy

American Embassy in Rome
usembassy.gov

via Vittorio Veneto 121
00187 Roma, Italy
Tel. (+39) 06-46741 (switchboard)
Fax (+39) 06-488.2672

These national emergency free call numbers can be reached from pay phones, without the use of a phone card or money.

Service	Telephone
Police (<i>Carabinieri</i>)	112
General Emergency (<i>Soccorso pubblico di emergenza</i>)	113
Fire brigade (<i>Vigili del fuoco</i>)	115
Forest Fire (<i>Incendio boschivo</i>)	1515
Car Breakdown Assistance (<i>Soccorso Stradali</i>)	116
Ambulance/Medical Emergencies (<i>Emergenza sanitaria</i>)	118
Pan-European Emergencies	112

There are emergency telephones every two kilometres on the motorway (*autostrada*) that connect directly to the **ACI** (the Italian Automobile Club).

European SOS 112

The number 112 can be dialled to reach emergency services - **medical, fire and police** - from anywhere in Europe. The operator connects the caller with the required emergency service. This Pan-European **emergency number 112** can be called from any telephone (landline, pay phone or mobile cellular phone). Calls are free. It can be used for any life-threatening situation, including:

- Serious medical problems (accident, unconscious person, severe injuries, chest pain, seizure)
- Any type of fire (house, car)
- Life-threatening situations (crimes)
- **SOS 112 website**

Farmacia Internazionali Capranica, Piazza Capranica 96, Rome
(stocks UK, US and other prescription brands)

Tel: 06 6794680

Farmacia Doricchi, Via Venti Settembre 47, Rome
(stocks UK, US other prescription brands)

Tel: 06 4873880

- Website Federfarmaroma has daily updates of the rota of duty pharmacies open out of hours: [Click here](#) (In Italian)

For additional pharmacies on duty and duty pharmacies outside the City of Rome, please check the local newspaper or look for a notice on the a closed pharmacy door for a list of duty pharmacies and doctors on local call.

Hospitals in Rome with Emergency Facilities

Hospital	Telephone
Rome American Hospital Via Emilio Longoni, 00155 Rome	Tel: 06 22551 Website
Ospedale Bambino Gesù Children's Hospital PioXII Building, 4 p. S. Onofrio, Rome	Tel: 06 68592351 Website
San Camillo , circ. Gianicolense	Tel: 06 58701
San Carlo , via Aurelia 275	Tel: 06 633606
San Filippo , via Martinotti	Tel: 06 33061
San Giacomo , via Canova	Tel: 06 36261
San Giovanni , via Amba Aradam 8	Tel: 06 77051
Sant'Eugenio , piazzale dell'Umanesimo 10	Tel: 06 51001
Santo Spirito , lungotevere in Sassa 3	Tel: 06 68351
Villa San Pietro , via Cassia 600	Tel: 06 33581

City of Rome

The City of Rome has a **Call Centre** offering information about transport, public office hours, documents, garbage disposal, and more. This service is available 24 hours a day in Italian and **Monday to Friday from 16:00-19:00** in English.

- **Tel: 06 06 06**
Website

See Also

- See [AngloINFO INFORMATION Page Utilities: Emergency Service Numbers in Rome & Lazio](#)
- See [AngloINFO INFORMATION Page Lost Credit Cards & Mobile Phones in Italy](#)

versione italiana

Search



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

SAPIENZA

About us



Sapienza University of Rome was founded in 1303 by Pope Boniface VIII, it is the first University in Rome and the largest University in Europe: a city within a city, with over 700 years of history, 145,000 students, over 4,500 professors and almost 5,000 people are administrative and technical staff.

Sapienza's Governance is composed of an internal body: a Vice Rector and a group of Deputy Rectors, charged of specific activities, support the Rector in the management of the University, thanks also the cooperation of *ad hoc* committees.

Sapienza has a wide academic offer which includes over 300 degree programmes and 250 one or two year professional courses. Sapienza has 116 libraries and 21 museums as well as efficient student services such as Ciao (Information, welcoming and counselling centre), SoRT (Counselling and tutorship services) and assistance for disabled students.

Concerning with students' origin, over 30,000 of them come from all parts of Italy; over 7,000 people come from abroad. Incoming and outgoing Erasmus students are about 1,000 people per year. Sapienza is implementing ICT services for students, such as online enrolment, University e-mail address and wireless hotspots around Campus.

Sapienza plans and carries out important scientific investigations in almost all disciplines, achieving high-standard results both on a national and on an international level, thanks of the work of its 23 faculties, 112 departments and 30 centres devoted to scientific research. There are also more than 150 PhD programmes which include almost all major fields of knowledge. The first University in Rome is proud to have had many famous scholars among his students, such as the poet Giuseppe Ungaretti, and to be considered an institution of capital importance in the field of archaeological excavations, having achieved significant results in Libya, Syria, Turkey and on the Palatin Hill in Rome. Dealing with the field of Physics's students, members of the so called 'Via Panisperna' group – including the scientists Enrico Fermi, Edoardo Amaldi and Emilio Segrè – gave a crucial contribute to Physics and left an important heritage in subjects like Quantum Physics, Physics of Disordered Systems and Astrophysics.

Sapienza enhances research by offering opportunities also to international human resources. Thanks to a special programme for visiting professors, many foreign researchers and professors periodically come to Sapienza, consolidating the quality of its education and research programmes.

Professor Luigi Frati has been the Rector of Sapienza University since November 2008. He has started a great innovation process which envisages full tax exemption as a prize for outstanding students, elimination of useless structures and reorganisation of faculties.

Sapienza University of Rome is a public, autonomous and free university, involved in the development of society through research, higher level of education and international cooperation.

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SAPIENZA
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Academic Programmes

Quality, tradition but also a wide range of fields of study. The 23 faculties of Sapienza offer more than 300 first cycle and second cycle degree programmes and over 250 one year professional courses. As third cycle degrees, 119 postgraduate programmes and over 150 PhD programmes are offered, six of which are international PhDs. Admission rules are based on different policies, depending on the specific course of study:

- free access (for an unlimited number of students) but with mandatory entrance test
- restricted access (for a limited number of students, as specified each year in the call).

The complete list of the new academic programmes for the year 2010/2011 and the timetable for the admission tests are available on the Italian website.

The following two-year master programmes (second cycle degree), taught in the English language, are available:

- Computer Engineering
- Artificial Intelligence and Robotics
- Master in Political Economy, curriculum Economic policy and institutions
- Master in Advanced Economics, curriculum Economic analysis
- Master in Advanced Economics, curriculum European Studies

as well as the following professional one (or two) year courses:

- European and International Policies and Crisis Management
- Master in European Policies and Careers
- Master in Satellite Systems and Services
- Master on Polymerization Engineering and Science
- University Cooperation for peace and Development
- Master in Headache Medicine
- Master in Social Sciences and Humanitarian Affairs
- Global Regulations of Markets

Foreign students: instructions on how to enroll.

Documents

The Three-Cycle System in Italy [10KB]

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SAPIENZA
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STRUCTURES

Structures

Sapienza teaching and research activities are carried out by 23 faculties, 67 departments and 30 research centres.

Sapienza puts 116 libraries at disposal of students, researchers and professors. 21 museums, ranging from ancient sculpture to mineralogy and history of medicine, show important collections. Sapienza museums are open to the public and to international visitors and researchers. In 2009 Rector Luigi Frati has started an important reform process aimed at simplifying Sapienza organisation by both eliminating useless structures and reorganising faculties.

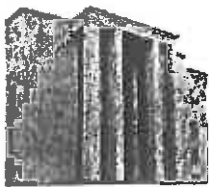
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SAPIENZA
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ORGANISATION

Governance



The present University Rector is Luigi Frati, elected on 1 November 2008 for a four year term. The Rector is assisted by a Vice-Rector and a team of Deputy Rectors and Delegates in charge of different University activities. Two institutional Committees take part in the University governance: the Strategic Evaluation Team, providing support for programming activity, guidance and strategic control, and the University Evaluation Team, responsible for the evaluation of teaching and research.

The Sapienza governing bodies are two: the Academic Senate, in charge of academic, scientific and teaching issues and the Administration Board, in charge of financial and administrative issues.

The administrative structure is headed by the Head of Administration, who supervises organisation and management of the everyday activities of Sapienza. The structure is split into nine Divisions, dealing with different administrative areas.

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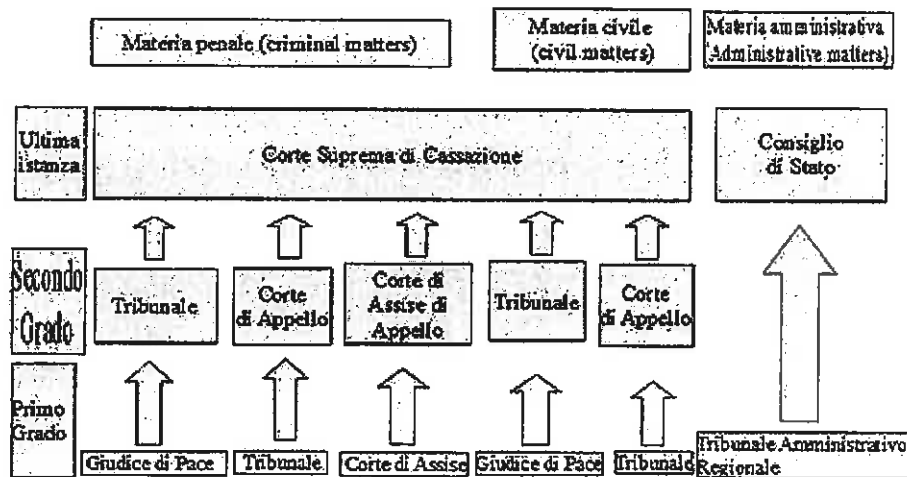
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Judiciary of Italy

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In Italy, Judges are public officials; and, since they exercise one of the sovereign powers of the State, only Italian citizens are eligible for Judgeship. Italy's independent judiciary enjoys special constitutional protection from the executive branch. Once appointed, Judges serve for life and cannot be removed without specific disciplinary

Italian Court system



proceedings conducted in due process before the *Consiglio Superiore della Magistratura*. The Ministry of Justice handles the administration of courts and judiciary including paying salaries or constructing new courthouses. The Ministry of Justice and that of the Infrastructures fund and the Ministry of Justice and that of the Interiors administer the prison system. Lastly, the Ministry of Justice receives and processes applications for presidential pardons and proposes legislation dealing with matters of civil or criminal justice.

The structure of the Italian judiciary is divided into three tiers:

- Inferior courts of original and general jurisdiction
- Intermediate appellate courts which hear cases on appeal from lower courts
- Courts of last resort which hear appeals from lower appellate courts on the interpretation of law.

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Italian Republic



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Politics and government of Italy

Constitution

Glossary of key terms

Note: There exist significant problems with applying non-Italian terminology and concepts related to law and justice to the Italian justice system. For this reason, we shall define some of the words used in the rest of the article.

- Appello (*appeal*): for almost all courts in Italy (except very minor cases), it is possible to appeal the ruling, both for disagreement on how the court appreciated the facts or on disagreements with how the court interpreted the law.
- Avvocatura dello Stato: the public organ, composed of lawyers, which represents the State, whenever it is plaintiff or defendant in a lawsuit.
- Cassazione: the Court of Cassazione acts as cassation jurisdictions, which means that it has supreme jurisdiction on quashing the judgments of inferior courts if those courts misapplied law. Generally, cassation is based not on outright violations of law, but on diverging interpretations of law between the courts. Cassation is not based on the facts of the case. Cassation is always open as a final recourse.
- Codice ("law code"): collection of enacted statutory law or regulations relating to a single topic. Modern Italian law codes date back to the 19th century (Pisanelli Code, the first civil code of the Kingdom of Italy and Zanardelli Code, the first penal code), though all codes have since been abolished and substituted.
- Contraddittorio (*due process*)
- Contravvenzione ("misdemeanor, summary offence"): lowest kind of crimes punishable by fines or at most short jail sentences.
- Delitto (*felony*): more severe crimes, punishable by fines, prison sentences or life imprisonment.
- Giudice monocratico (*solo Judge*).
- Giudice collegiale (*panel of Judges*): it is important to note that, in this case, Giudice (*Judge*) refers both to every single person composing the panel and to the panel itself.
- Giurisprudenza (*jurisprudence*). While Italian Judges, in keeping with the civil law tradition, do not create law, and thus there is no case law

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- properly said, the decisions of the higher courts are of great importance and may establish long-lasting doctrine. While there is no *stare decisis* rule forcing lower courts to decide according to precedent, they tend to do so in practice, because, should they not do that, the higher court might quash their Judgements, in keeping with its jurisprudence.
- **Inamovibilità** (*security of tenure*): Judges cannot be removed from office, except through specific disciplinary proceedings (conducted by the *Consiglio Superiore della Magistratura*, an independent tribunal), for infringements on their duties. They may be moved or promoted only with their own will. These protections are meant to ensure that they are independent from the executive power.
 - **Magistrato** (*judicial officer*): general term encompassing Judges (*Giudici*) and prosecutors (*Pubblici Ministeri*); the *Magistratura*, or *judiciary*, is a collective term for all judicial officers. Magistrati are government employees, but statutorily kept separate and independent from the other branches of government. Magistrati are expected to maintain a certain degree of distance (as is the case with all government employees); that is, they must refrain from actions and statements that could hinder their impartiality or make it appear that their impartiality is compromised, e.g., refrain from making public political statements.
 - **Magistratura amministrativa** (*administrative courts, administrative stream*): courts of this order judge most cases against the government.
 - **Magistratura ordinaria** (*judicial courts, judicial stream, literally ordinary judiciary*): *courts of this order judge civil and criminal cases.*
 - **Procura della Repubblica**: the Ufficio del Pubblico Ministero attached to the Courts of first instance; it is headed by a Procuratore della Repubblica and composed by many Procuratori Aggiunti, Sostituti Procuratori and Vice Procuratori.
 - **Procura Generale della Repubblica**: the Ufficio del Pubblico Ministero attached to the Corte d'Appello; it is headed by a Procuratore Generale della Repubblica.
 - **Presidente di Sezione** (*presiding justice*): chief Judge of a division of a court.
 - **Presidente di Tribunale or Presidente di Corte d'Appello or Primo Presidente della Corte di Cassazione**: the Chief Justice of a given Court.
 - **Pubblicità**. All civil, administrative and criminal justice, as well as all financial cases where individuals may be fined, end up with audiences open to the public. There are narrow exceptions to this requirement: cases involving national security secrets, as well as cases of rape and other sexual attacks, may be closed or partially closed to the public, respectively in order to protect the secret or in order not to add to the pain of the victim. Cases with minor defendants (or rather, defendants that were minor at the time of the crime) are not open to the public and the names of the defendants are not made public, so that they are not stigmatized for life.
 - **Pubblico Ministero** (*public prosecutor*): this office can be translated into prosecutor but the functions of a Pubblico Ministero also include the general monitoring of the activity of the court in both criminal and civil cases (say, to see if Judges apply the law in a consistent manner).
 - **Sentenza** (*Judgement*): it is composed of two parts; the first, the *parte motiva* contains the written explanation by the Judge of how and why he decided in that particular way; the other, the
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dispositivo, contains the Judge's orders to the parties.

- Sezione ("division"): subdivisions of a large court of general jurisdiction.
- Sezione specializzata (*specialized division*): a *sezione*, which is specialized on a specific area of law.
- Ufficio del Pubblico Ministero, (*Office of the Prosecutor*): responsible for the prosecution of cases. It requests enquiries to be made; during court hearings, it brings out accusations against the suspect. In addition, it has a role of general monitoring of courts.
- Tribunale: generally refers to a court of record of first instance having original jurisdiction and whose judgments are appealable; it is the only Court that can be either monocratica or collegiale, that is to say that it can be composed of one or three Judges, according to the case it is dealing with.

Judicial Stream

Civil Courts

Justice of the Peace

The Justice of the Peace is the court of original jurisdiction for less significant civil matters. The court replaced the old Preture (Praetor Courts) and the Giudice Conciliatore (Judge of conciliation) in 1999. This court presides over lawsuits in which claims do not exceed €5,000 in value or €15,000 in certain circumstances.

..

Tribunale

The Tribunale is the court of general jurisdiction for civil matters. Here, litigants are statutorily required to be represented by an Italian barrister, or avvocato. It can be composed of one Judge or of three Judges, according to the importance of the case.

When acting as Appellate Court for the Justice of the Peace, it is always monocratico (composed of only one Judge).

Divisions and Specialized Divisions

Giudice del Lavoro (*Labor Tribunal*): hears disputes and suits between employers and employees (apart from cases dealt with in administrative courts, see below). A single judge presides over cases in the Giudice del Lavoro tribunal.

Sezione specializzata agraria (*Land Estate Court*): the specialized section that hears all agrarian controversies. Cases in this court are heard by three professional Judges and two lay Judges.

Tribunale per i Minorenni (*Family Proceedings Court*): the specialized section that hears all cases concerning minors, such as adoptions or emancipations; it is presided over by two professional Judges and two lay Judges.

Court of Appeal

The Court has jurisdiction to retry the cases heard by the Tribunale as a Court of first instance and is divided into three or more divisions: labor, civil, and criminal.

Court of Cassation

Main article: Court of Cassation (Italy)

Criminal courts

Courts of first instance

Main articles: Italian Code of Criminal Procedure#Judges of the trial and Corte d'Assise

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Constitutional Court of Italy

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Constitutional Court of Italy** (Italian: *Corte costituzionale della Repubblica Italiana*) is a supreme court of Italy, the other being the Court of Cassation. Sometimes the name Consulta is used as a metonym for it, because its sessions are held in Palazzo della Consulta in Rome.

The Constitutional Court is composed of 15 judges: one-third appointed by the President, one-third elected by Parliament, and one-third elected by the ordinary and administrative supreme courts. The members then elect the President of the Court from among its members in a secret ballot, by absolute majority (that is, eight votes in the case of a full court), and if necessary, a run-off election between the two judges with the most votes after the second ballot. One or two Vice-Presidents, appointed by the President of the Court, stand in for the President in the event of his absence for any reason. The constitutional court passes on the constitutionality of laws, and there is no right of appeal on these decisions.

The court is a post-World War II innovation. Its powers, volume, and frequency of decisions are not as extensive as those of the U.S. Supreme Court. Since 12 October 2007, when reform of the Italian intelligence agencies approved in August 2007 came into force, the Court may not be denied access to documents under the pretext of state secret.

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Court of Cassation (Italy)

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Corte d'Assise

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Corte d'Assise** is an Italian court composed of two professional judges, *Giudici Togati*, and six lay judges, *Giudici Popolari*, selected from the people. The court has jurisdiction to judge the most serious crimes, such as terrorism, murder. Penalties imposed by the court can include life sentences. The *Corte d'Assise* does not preside over cases involving attempted murder.^[1]

Courts of Assise consist of a judicial panel made up of a number of stipendiary judges (*giudici togati*). In the Court of Assizes and Court of Assizes of Appeal (*Corte d'Assise e nella Corte d'Assise d'Appello*) the judicial panel consists of both stipendiary and lay judges (*giudici popolari*). The Court of Assizes (*Corte d'Assise*) has jurisdiction to try crimes carrying a maximum penalty of 24 years in prison or life imprisonment, and other serious crimes. The Prosecution is conducted by the *Pubblico Ministero presso la Corte d'Assise* (the Public Prosecutor at the Court of Assizes).

Decisions are made by the *giudici togati* and *giudici popolari* together at a special meeting behind closed doors, named *Camera di Consiglio*, and the *Corte d'Assise* is required to publish written explanations of its decisions.

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Composition

Corte d'Assise

The Corte d'Assise is composed of two Judges and six citizens; the presiding Judge must be a member of a Court of Appeals, beside him sits a Judge *a latere*. Lay judges for the *Corte d'Assise* and *Corte d'Assise d'Appello* have to be older than thirty and younger than sixty-five. They must have completed their education to the level of *Scuola Media* (junior high school).

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Corte d'Assise d'Appello

The presiding Judge must be a member of the Court of Cassation, the Judge *a latere* must be a member of a Court of Appeals. The lay Judges must have completed their education to the level of *Scuola Superiore* (senior high school)

Exclusions

The following people cannot be appointed to the office of lay judge:

- Judges or other members of the Judiciary;
- members of the Armed Forces or of the police;
- ministers of any religion and religious individuals.

Office of lay Judge and appointment thereto

In every *comune*, a board composed by the Mayor and two member of the *Consiglio Comunale* form two registers, containing all the citizens meeting the aforementioned criteria. If they do not see to that, the President of the local *Tribunale* acts in their stead.

These registers are then transmitted to the President of the *Tribunale*. A board is then convened, formed by the President and all the mayors of the *comuni* of the district, to form a register of all the eligible citizens of the district. The register is then published and all citizen may raise an objection within 15 days.

The registers are revised every two years.

In a public audience, the President of the *Tribunale* draws the names of the lay judges and of their substitutes.

After being appointed, the lay Judges take the following oath:

Con la ferma volontà di compiere da persona d'onore tutto il mio dovere, cosciente della suprema importanza morale e civile dell'ufficio che la legge mi affida, giuro di ascoltare con diligenza e di esaminare con serenità prove e ragioni dell'accusa e della difesa, di formare il mio intimo convincimento giudicando con rettitudine ed imparzialità, e di tenere lontano dall'animo mio ogni sentimento di avversione e di favore, affinché la sentenza riesca quale la società deve attenderla: affermazione di verità e di giustizia. Giuro altresì di conservare il segreto.

by which they swear they will listen to with diligence and will serenely examine the evidence and the reasons of both the prosecution and the defense, and will honestly and impartially judge.

The lay Judges are paid for every day of actual exercise of their duty; and, in these instances, are considered public officials. They continue in office for three months, or until the trial in which they are serving ends. Lay Judges wear a sash in the national colours and are not technically *jurors*, as the term is understood in Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. In Italian, *Giudice* (Judge) refers both to the eight of them together as a collective body and to each of them considered separately as a member of that body.

Since Lay Judges are not jurors, they cannot be excused, unless there are grounds that would justify an objection to a Judge. Also, they are not sequestered, because a trial often lasts too long to restrict travel: an Italian trial, including the preliminary investigations, preliminary hearing, trial and appeals, can last several years. To keep a citizen - who continues to work, while serving as a Popular Judge - sequestered for years would be unfeasible.

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Appeals

Corte d'Assise d'Appello

Both the defendant and the prosecutor can appeal a decision from the *Corte d'Assise* to the *Corte d'Assise d'Appello*. The *Corte d'Assise d'Appello* has the same composition of judges and lay judges as the *Corte d'Assise*, but the *Giudici Togati* are senior to the judges of the first court. The *Corte d'Assise d'Appello* must also publish written explanations of its decisions. This appeal includes a complete review of the evidence – in effect a retrial.

Cassazione

Both the prosecutor and the defendant can appeal to the top appeal court named *Cassazione*. The *Cassazione* only judge the correct application of the law in the lower courts, it does not review the evidence. If the *Cassazione* does not uphold the sentence given by the first court, usually they order a new trial in front of a different court, namely: *Corte d'Assise d'Appello*.

See also

- Cour d'assises - the French version of Corte d'Assise

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Italian Code of Criminal Procedure

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Italian Code of Criminal Procedure** contains the rules governing criminal procedure in every court in Italy. The first and initial code in the Italian Republic was established by the Fascist Government in 1930 and was kept until 1988. This code adopted an inquisitorial system. In 1988, a new code was enacted that chose to abandon the inquisitorial system but did not complete full transition to an adversarial system; the resulting system could be considered to be somewhere in between.

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Parties

The main parties to a criminal trial are the Judge,^[1] the defendant ^[2] and the *Pubblico Ministero* (the

Italian Republic



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prosecutor).^[3] There are other parties that are optional, and they are: the *Polizia Giudiziaria* (Judiciary Police, a branch of the Police whose duty is to help a prosecutor during his investigations),^[4] the *parte lesa* (the injured party),^[5] the *responsabile civile* (civilly liable, who can be compelled to pay damages, if the defendant is not solvent) and the *civilmente obbligato per la pena pecuniaria* (civilly liable, who can be compelled to pay the fines, if the defendant is not solvent).^[6]

Pubblico Ministero

The Pubblico Ministero (the public prosecutor) is the one who, during the preliminary investigations, must look for evidence. Since he is a member of the Judiciary (technically, a *Magistrato* - Magistrate, though not a *Giudice*^[p] - Judge), he must try and find out the truth; that's why he must not only look for evidence that can lead to a conviction, but also that which may lead to an acquittal.^[7]

Preliminary investigations

When a Pubblico Ministero or a member of Polizia Giudiziaria becomes aware of the fact that a crime was committed, he must begin his investigation: in Italy, the public prosecutor has the duty to initiate criminal proceedings.^[8] The *indagato* (the person who is suspected to have committed the crime)^[9] can charge a lawyer to investigate on that person's behalf, in order to prove innocence.^[10] The *Pubblico Ministero* can appoint experts to carry out examinations; and, when the examination cannot be repeated (for instance, an autopsy), he must inform the *indagato*, so that he can appoint another expert, to ensure his right of defense. In case of interrogations, of searches and of seizures, the *imputato* can ask that his lawyer be present.

Judge for the preliminary investigations

During the preliminary investigations, a Judge only seldom intervenes. The *Giudice per le Indagini Preliminari* (Judge for the Preliminary Investigations) controls the actions of the *Pubblico Ministero*, when the personal rights of the *indagato* are at stake. No *indagato* can be wiretapped, unless the Judge

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for the Preliminary Investigations has authorised it. All measures must be adopted by the Judge with an order, and he must also publish written explanations of his decisions.

Precautionary measures

The *precautionary measures*, adopted during the preliminary investigations or afterwards, aim at preventing the defendant from fleeing, from committing another crime or from destroying true evidence or creating false evidence. They cannot be adopted unless there is proof that the defendant has committed a crime (*fumus commissi delicti*). The Judge competent to adopt these measures is either the Judge for the Preliminary Investigations, the Judge of the Preliminary Hearing or the Judge of the Trial, according to the phase of the proceeding they are in, when the *Pubblico Ministero* asks that the defendant's rights of movement be limited.

There are many kinds of precautionary measures:^[11]

Kind	Specification
Coercive measures	Prohibition to leave the country
	Duty to present oneself to the nearest police station on given days
	Expulsion from one's family house
	Restraining orders
	Prohibition or duty to dwell in a given place
	House arrest
	Provisional arrest
Interdictive measures	Suspension of parental authority
	Suspension from a public office or service
	Temporary interdiction from practising given professional or entrepreneurial activities
Real measures	Precautionary sequestrations

The defendant or the prosecutor can appeal against the order of the Judge before the *Tribunale della Libertà* (Court of Liberty). This court can uphold, modify or quash the Judge's order. Its decision can be appealed before the *Corte di Cassazione* (Court of Cassation).

The *CL* (*Court of Liberty*) actually reviews all the evidence and must render its decision within ten days of the appeal.

The *Corte di Cassazione*, on the contrary, cannot rule on merits, but only on correct procedure and correct interpretation of the law.

Interrogations and self-incriminating statements

When a person who is neither an *indagato* (suspect) nor an *imputato* (defendant), interrogated by the police or the prosecutor, reveals pieces of information that might lead to his incrimination, the interrogation must be immediately stopped, the person must be invited to nominate a lawyer and be warned that the information disclosed may render necessary an investigation. These self-incriminating

statements are inadmissible in court.^[12]

The police or the prosecutor summon the *indagato*, during the preliminary investigations, and inform him precisely of the actions he is alleged to have committed (not yet technically a charge); they also inform him of the evidence so far gathered against him, if this is not detrimental to the investigations; the *indagato* is also invited to defend himself, if he so wishes; the police or the prosecutor can also ask him questions, that he may refuse to answer.^[13]

The *indagato*, when interrogated, must be free of all undue influence, both psychological and physical. He must be willing to provide information (*animus confitendi*). The police or the prosecutor cannot use on the *indagato* any methods or techniques that may influence his right to self-determination or alter his memory or his capability to evaluate facts. This prohibition applies even if it was the *indagato* who asked that these methods or techniques were used. Before the interrogation begins, the *indagato* must be informed that his statements can be used against him in court; that he can choose not to answer the question, but that the investigations will proceed nonetheless; that, if he provides information concerning someone else's criminal responsibility, he will assume, as far as this responsibility is concerned, the office of witness.^[14]

If evidence should be gathered in violation of these principles, it would be inadmissible in court.

Notice of closure

When the Prosecutor deems to have gathered enough information to make his case and before summoning the defendant before the Judge of the Preliminary Hearing, he must serve a notice to the defendant, in which the latter is informed of the crime he is alleged to have committed and that all the evidence gathered up to that moment can be examined by the defendant and by his attorney. By this notice, the defendant is also informed that he can, within twenty days, file a defensive brief, present the results of the defensive inquiry, appear before the Prosecutor to make spontaneous statements or to ask the Prosecutor to question him; the defendant can also ask the Prosecutor to carry out specific acts of inquiry.

The Prosecutor may comply within thirty days; he must, however, question the defendant, if he so asks. If the Prosecutor does not serve this notice, the *decreto di rinvio al giudizio* (indictment) is null and void.^[15]

Preliminary hearing

When the preliminary investigations are over, if the Pubblico Ministero thinks that the evidence he gathered could not justify a conviction, he must *archiviare* the *notitia criminis* (he must drop the charges). If, on the contrary, he deems he can make his case, he summons the defendant to appear before the Judge of the Preliminary Hearing (JPH).^[16]

Before the JPH, the *Pubblico Ministero* presents all the evidence he has gathered so far; the defendant can make his case and try to prove his innocence. The JPH, if convinced of the defendant's innocence or that the evidence gathered would not be enough to justify a guilty verdict, passes a sentence of *non luogo a procedere* (no grounds to proceed).

Should new evidence be found, the Prosecutor may ask the Judge for the Preliminary Investigations (JPI) that this judgement be revoked. During the hearing, before the JPI, the defendant can be assisted by his lawyer. If the sentence is revoked, the Prosecutor must, once again, summon the defendant before

the JPH.

If, on the contrary, the JPH thinks that the evidence gathered so far is enough to justify a guilty verdict, he issues a *decreto* (order or decree ^[17]) of *rinvio al giudizio* (indictment).

All the evidence gathered so far is, then, expelled from the defendant's file, with the exception of those pieces of evidence that cannot be repeated, such as the initial autopsy or a search and seizure, or that were gathered in the defendant's presence and in that of his lawyer or his experts.

Trial

During the *dibattimento* (trial), both the Prosecutor and the defendant try to make their case.

Article 111 of the Italian Constitution states that

2. Trials are based on equal confrontation of the parties before an independent and impartial judge. The law has to define reasonable time limits for the proceedings.

3. In criminal trials, the law provides for timely and confidential information of the accused regarding the nature and reasons of charges brought against them; they are granted the time and means for their defense; they have the right to question those who testify against them or to have them questioned; those who may testify in favor of the accused must be summoned and examined under the same conditions granted to the prosecution; any evidence in favor of the accused must be acknowledged; the accused may rely on the help of an interpreter if they do not understand or speak the language of the proceedings.

4. In criminal trials, evidence may only be established according to the principle of confrontation between parties. No defendant may be proven guilty on the basis of testimony given by witnesses who freely and purposely avoided cross-examination by the defense.

During the trial, all the witnesses must bear testimony once again, as must the experts. Plus, all the experiments, conducted during the preliminary investigations, must be repeated as possible and so on, to allow the defendant to actually participate in the process of *formazione della prova* (proof formation).

If the *Giudice del Dibattimento* (Judge of the Trial) is convinced beyond any reasonable doubts the defendant is guilty, the Judge must convict him; if not, the Judge must acquit. The Judge must also publish written explanations of his decisions.

Defendant

The defendant can be called to the stand, but he may refuse to bear testimony,^[18] or he may refuse to answer some questions. He can also lie. Since he does not take an oath and since he is not technically a witness, if a defendant tells a lie, he is not committing perjury.

A defendant can also choose to make spontaneous statements to the Judge; he can tell whatever he wishes to tell and can choose not to answer any questions. In this case too, a defendant can lie without consequences.

Evidence

For a defendant to be convicted, the Judge must be *internally convinced* (Italian law requires the Judge's *intimo convincimento*); because of that, there are no rules that predetermine the weight to be attributed to any given piece of evidence, so even *credible admissions [of guilt] can do no more than reduce the amount of extrinsic evidence necessary for a finding of guilt.*^[19]

Before the beginning of the trial phase, the parties file a brief, detailing all evidence they want to present – the parties have to indicate by name every witness and precise what these will be asked –; both the defendant and the prosecutor can cross-examine each other's witnesses. The Judge may choose not to admit any testimony that appears patently superfluous, reject irrelevant or improper or irregular questions – such as leading questions – and also ask questions to the witnesses and experts.

The Judge can also, but only when absolutely necessary, order additional evidence to be taken.^[20]

Judges of the trial

Italy does not try anybody by a jury of peers: everyone is judged by professional judges or by a panel of judges (three or five or nine). The only exception to the use of professional judges is in the Corte d'Assise, which is made up of eight judges: two are professional, six are lay (they are called *Giudici Popolari* or Popular Judges, where 'popular' means 'of the people'). All wear a sash in the national colours. They are not technically *jurors*, as the term is understood in Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. In Italian, *Giudice* (Judge) refers both to the eight of them together as a collective body^[21] and to each of them considered separately as a member of that body.

Since Lay Judges are not jurors, they cannot be excused, unless there are grounds that would justify an objection to a Judge. Also, they are not sequestered, because a trial often lasts too long to restrict travel: an Italian trial, including the preliminary investigations, preliminary hearing, trial and appeals, can last several years. To keep a citizen — who continues to work, while serving as a Popular Judge — sequestered for years would be unfeasible.

Judge	Specification	Members of the Court	Cognizance	Sentence	Appeal
Justice of the peace		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <i>honorary</i> (onorario) Judge 	Petty offences, such as slander, libel or criminal threatening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pecuniary penalty; House stay (<i>permanenza domiciliare</i>); [22] Community service, but only if the defendant so asks 	<i>Tribunale monocratico</i>
<i>Tribunale</i>	<i>Monocratico</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 professional Judge 	All crimes that are not within the cognizance of the Justice of the peace or of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pecuniary penalty — substituting a prison sentence; Up to ten years' imprisonment. 	Court of Appeals

	<i>Collegiale</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 professional Judges 	the Corte d'Assise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to thirty years' imprisonment. 	
Corte d'Assise		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 professional Judges 6 popular (lay) Judges 	Major felonies, such as murder, massacre, terrorism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to thirty years' imprisonment; life imprisonment. 	Corte d'Assise d'Appello

Appeals

Both the defendant and the prosecutor can appeal against the judgement before the Corte d'Appello (Court of Appeals), that will retry the defendant. The judgement passed by the Court of Appeals can be appealed, again, before the Court of Cassation, that cannot rule on merits. Both the Court of Appeals and the Court of Cassation must examine and rule on every appeal. They can uphold, modify or quash the sentence.

The prosecutor can appeal all judgements issued by the Court of first instance — this means that a not-guilty verdict can be appealed and overturned too -. The Court of Appeals can hand down a more serious penalty than the Court of instance.

Only when the defendant alone has appealed the judgement, the Court of Appeals cannot issue a more serious sentence.

Appellate Courts

Judge	Members of the Court	Cognizance	Appeal
<i>Tribunale monocratico</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Professional Judge 	Appeals against judgements rendered by a Justice of the peace	
Court of Appeals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Professional Judges 	Appeals against judgements rendered by a Tribunale	Court of Cassation
Corte d'Assise d'Appello	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Professional Judges 6 Popular (lay) Judges 	Appeals against judgements rendered by a Corte d'Assise	

Cassation with remandment

Main article: Court of Cassation (Italy)

The Court of Cassation cannot rule on the merits of a case, so, when quashing a verdict issued by a lower Court, it is possible that the members of the Court realize that further fact-finding is required to reach a final judgement.

In these cases, the Court quashes the previous judgement, but it remands the case to another criminal division of the Appellate Court that issued the appealed decision or, if it is not possible, to a criminal division of the nearest Appellate Court.

The Judge *ad quem* (the one the case is remanded to) can try de novo the defendant, but must conform to

the contingent points of law applied by the Court of Cassation. The verdict issued by the Judge *ad quem* is appealable before the Court of Cassation.

Verdicts

The following are the only verdicts that a Judge can pass at the end of a trial.

Verdict	Specification	Meaning
Guilty (<i>colpevole</i>)	Conviction (<i>condanna</i>)	The defendant is found guilty and is, thereby, sentenced by the Judge
	<i>Perché il fatto non sussiste</i>	Because the action, the defendant was alleged to have committed, never took place
Not Guilty (<i>non colpevole</i>)	<i>Perché l'imputato non lo ha commesso</i>	Because the defendant did not commit the action he was alleged to have committed, but that action did take place
	Acquittal (<i>assoluzione</i>)	Because the action, committed by the defendant, is not considered a crime, for he was excused (e.g. self defense)
	<i>Perché il fatto non è previsto dalla Legge come reato</i>	Because law no longer considers the action committed by the defendant to be a crime
	<i>Perché l'imputato non è punibile</i>	Because the defendant is not liable for his crime, because he was legally insane at the time
<i>Non doversi procedere</i>		There is a cause that prevents the Judge from actually deciding wheter the defendant was guilty ^[23] (e.g. an amnesty as been passed, the statute of limitations has expired, the injured party did not submit a criminal complaint etc.)

Statute of limitations

The Italian criminal system has a statute limiting the time for prosecution of all crimes, apart from felonies punishable by life imprisonment, to a period of time equalling the maximum penalty provided for by law, which cannot, though, be less than six years for *crimini* (felonies) and four years for *contravvenzioni* (misdemeanours).

It is not enough that the criminal suit was started before the statute of limitations ran out: it is the definitive sentence that must be handed down before the term expires.

There is also another statute of limitations, limiting the time for enforcing a penalty, to a period of time provided for by law: twice the time to be served, or ten years in the case of a fine, when dealing with a felony; five years, when dealing with misdemeanours.

Special Proceedings

Generally, every criminal proceeding follows the same pattern: there are the preliminary investigations,

there's a preliminary hearing, the trial and the appeals. It may occur, though, that one of these phases is not present.

Fast-track trial

The *giudizio abbreviato* (fast-track trial, literally abbreviated proceeding)^[24] consists, basically, of a proceeding where the trial phase is absent.

It is the Judge of the Preliminary Hearing who, according to the evidence gathered, during the preliminary investigations by the prosecutor and by the lawyer during the defensive investigations, if there were any, convicts or acquits the defendant.

Since this is a reduction of the defendant's rights (he basically gives up his right to presenting new evidence and to be tried by a Judge of the Trial), it must be he who asks that the Judge of the Preliminary Hearing hand down a judgement over him.

The defendant is rewarded with a reduction on the sentence. The law states that this reduction is one third. If the crime was punishable by life imprisonment, the defendant will be sentenced to thirty years.

Both the defendant and the prosecutor can appeal the judgement before the Court of Appeals.

Plea bargaining (*patteggiamento*)

When the prosecutor deems that the punishment that would, concretely, be handed down is less than five-year imprisonment (or that it would just be a fine), he may plea-bargain^[25] with the defendant.

Since a prosecutor is obliged to prosecute all crimes he becomes aware of, as per the Constitution, he cannot drop a serious charge, if the defendant accepts to plead guilty to a lesser charge. This means that Italian plea bargaining is quite different from the American.

The defendant must accept to plead guilty to the charges, no matter how serious they are.^[26] The bargaining is not about the charges, but about the sentence. When both the prosecutor and the defendant have come to an agreement, the proposal is submitted to the Judge for the Preliminary Investigations or to the Judge for the Preliminary Hearing. He will, then, weigh the evidence and, if he is convinced that the defendant is not guilty, he must not accept the proposal and acquit the defendant; if, on the contrary, he deems that the defendant is guilty and is satisfied with the punishment, he must sanction the proposal. If the Judge deems that the defendant is guilty, but thinks that the proposed punishment is too light, he can refuse to accept the proposal and the proceeding will continue, but the defendant can ask again that his proposal be accepted.

If a Judge accepts a proposal by the prosecutor and the defendant, the judgement can be appealed only before the Court of Cassation.

Giudizio direttissimo

When the defendant was arrested *in flagrante delicto*, the prosecutor can order that he be conducted before the Judge of the Trial, within thirty days of the arrest, if he is still in remedial custody; if he was freed, the prosecutor summons the defendant to appear before the court.^[27] If there is no need to carry out any further investigations, the defendant will be tried immediately.^[28]

The prosecutor and the defendant can appeal the judgement.

Immediate trial (*giudizio immediato*)

When it appears manifest that the *indagato* has committed the crime, if this does not seriously compromise the investigations, and when the *indagato* has been interrogated, or, summoned before the public prosecutor, has not appeared, or when the *imputato* is under provisional arrest, the public prosecutor can apply to the Judge for the Preliminary Investigations for the immediate trial.^[29]

This application must be submitted within 90 days of the beginning of the investigations.

The *imputato* too can apply for the immediate trial.

If the Judge for the Preliminary Hearing grants this request, the Preliminary Hearing does not take place.

Criminal Decree of Conviction (*decreto penale di condanna*)

When the public prosecutor deems that the defendant should just be handed down a fine (even if inflicted in lieu of a prison sentence ^[30]), he may apply, within six months of the beginning of the investigations, to the Judge for the Preliminary Investigations for a criminal decree of conviction.^[31]

The application must indicate the evidence gathered so far and the punishment considered adequate, which can be diminished to up to half the penalty imposed by law. The judge can acquit the defendant or inflict the punishment requested.

The defendant can impugn the decree within 15 days of the service of the decree. If this happens, the defendant is summoned before the Judge of the Preliminary Hearing.

In his criminal complaint, the injured party can declare that he does not want the defendant to be convicted by decree.

Review of trial

When new evidence is discovered, that by itself or together with that presented during the trial might justify an acquittal, the convict, his next of kin, his guardian, his heir — if the convict is dead — or the *Procuratore Generale presso la Corte d'Appello* (the Public Prosecutor attached to the Court of Appeals) may apply to the Court of Appeals for a review of trial.

The Court decides *de plano* with an *ordinanza* if the application is receivable; if it deems it is not, the losing party can appeal the *ordinanza* before the Corte di Cassazione.

If the Court of Appeals, or the Court of Cassation, deems that the application is receivable, the second part of the review begins before the Court of Appeals itself. During the new trial, the Court reexamines all evidence and can acquit the defendant or uphold his conviction; the verdict is, then appealable before the Court of Cassation.

Even if an application for review was turned down before, the convict can apply again, so long as he presents new evidence.

A "not guilty" verdict, which has become irrevocable — that has been upheld by the Court of Cassation, that is to say —, can never be reviewed.

Other cases of review are as follows:

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La Sapienza

Tuesday, March 8, 2011

Session I - Professor Sonenshein - Civil Procedure

- Hour I - Introduction to Electronic Discovery
(Paul Weiner, Judge Cynthia Rufe)

- Hour II - Jury Selection
(Judges Rizzo and Sarmina, Larry Bendesky)

Session II - Professor Porrata-Doria - Comparative Law

- Hour I - State/Federal Jurisdiction/Removal/
Administrative Appeals
(Judges John and Cynthia Rufe, Judge Faith Angell)

- Hour II - Common-Law/Legislation
Stare Decisis and Precedent
(The Judges Rufe)

*All tour members should attend each session for CLE credit.
Your participation is welcome.*

BIOGRAPHIES OF ATTENDEES

HONORABLE ANNETTE M. RIZZO, President, Temple American Inn of Court

Judge Rizzo was appointed to the Court of Common Pleas bench in Philadelphia in 1998 by then Governor Tom Ridge. Since that time, she has served in the Trial Division in both the Criminal and Civil Programs and now sits in the Civil Major Jury Trial Program.

Since the spring of 2008 Judge Rizzo has been involved with the development and oversight of the First Judicial District's Residential Mortgage Foreclosure Diversion Program which mandates that no residential owner-occupied property in Philadelphia may go to Sheriff's sale without a Conciliation Conference being held. The Conferences bring together homeowners, lenders' counsel, pro bono attorneys and housing counselors in an effort to keep City residents in their homes. The Program has received national recognition and honors from the media and several national, state and local organizations as being one of the first and most effective local efforts to stem the adverse impact of the foreclosures crisis in the United States.

As background, after receiving a B.A. in Public Policy and Italian Literature at The University of Pennsylvania, she completed her legal studies at Temple University School of Law. Judge Rizzo worked in both the public and private sectors prior to her tenure on the bench serving first with the City Solicitor's Office and then with the law firm of Rawle & Henderson. Just prior to taking the bench the Judge served as Senior Counsel at CIGNA Companies.

She has been active in many community organizations. She remains committed to public service as a former board member of the Philadelphia VIP, and presently serves on the Boards of the historic site of Eastern State Penitentiary, Casa Farnese, a senior citizen residential complex and Temple Law Alumni Association. The Judge is also active in the Temple American Inn of Court, and serves as the group's Vice-President. She also sits on the Philadelphia Bar Association's Civil Gideon Task Force.

Beyond her participation in community organizations and professional associations, Judge Rizzo also sits on a variety of court committees which involve in-house education for the bench on civil and procedural issues -the Civil Rules Committee, the Senior Judge Committee as well as the FJD Pro Bono Committee which seeks to expand volunteer service of the local bar in the courts.

Judge Rizzo has been recognized for her efforts on the bench and in 2009 received Philadelphia Community Legal Services' "Champion of Justice" Award, the "Louis J. Goffman" Award for Pro Bono service presented by the Pennsylvania Bar Foundation. She is also the recipient of the prestigious "Justice William J. Brennan, Jr. Justice Distinguished Jurist" Award given by the Philadelphia Bar Association and received the Girl Scouts "Take the Lead Award" at their annual awards ceremony this year.

She resides with her husband, Brian Reidy and their twin boys in the Society Hill section of Philadelphia.

organized her colleagues in three federal courthouses to preside over mock trials and appellate arguments of 500 high school students from 50 high schools throughout the Delaware Valley for Law Day and Juror Appreciation Day. In addition to similar programs presented by the Court for Constitution Day, Bill of Rights Day and for Naturalization Ceremonies, the Judicial Outreach Committee has partnered with the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the Pennsylvania Bar Association, the Annenberg Institute for Civics and the Annenberg Public Policy Center of the University of Pennsylvania, participating in a video presentation of the Court's Law Day programs which can be viewed on the United States Court website as part of the interactive educational resources available to schools and to the public. Most recently, Judge Rufe was appointed to serve on the American Bar Association Commission on Civic Education in the Nation's Schools.

Judge Rufe received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science and Education from Adelphi University, New York and a Juris Doctor degree from the State University of New York at Buffalo Law School. Prior to entering the legal profession, Judge Rufe taught social studies and American history to high school students in Bristol Borough, Pennsylvania. Judge Rufe is married to the Honorable John J. Rufe, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

HONORABLE JOHN J. RUFÉ

Judge Rufe is a senior trial judge in the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He is married to Judge Cynthia M. Rufe. Under the Pennsylvania Constitution, Judge Rufe was obligated to retire upon attaining the age of 70, but is permitted to continue to serve on a part-time basis as a senior judge. Judge Rufe was initially appointed to fill out another judge's unexpired term in 1989 and then was elected in 1991 to a ten-year term and reelected in 2001. During his active career, Judge Rufe presided over civil and criminal jury and non-jury trials and sat frequently in family court. For five years he was the Court's child dependency judge. As a senior judge he has instituted and regularly presides over the Drug Court, which provides stricter supervision, recovery and treatment support for defendants convicted of drug offenses. He continues to coordinate all pre-trial and trial matters of asbestos product liability cases for his court.

HONORABLE M. FAITH ANGELL

Judge M. Faith Angell is a graduate of Mount Holyoke College (A.B.), Bryn Mawr College (M.S.S.) and Temple University School of Law (J.D.).

Her professional career began as a social worker in child welfare, medical and community organization settings. While attending evening law school she initially worked as the Director of the Social Service Department, Wills Eye Hospital and later as Chief Social Worker for the then newly-created Family Court Division, Defender Association of Philadelphia.

In 1971 Judge Angell was appointed as an Assistant District Attorney for the City of Philadelphia. In 1972 she was appointed as an Assistant Attorney General and in 1974 as a Deputy Attorney General and

U.S., and the firm's clients. Littler is one of the few firms, and the first labor and employment firm, in the world to hire an attorney at the shareholder level to focus exclusively on working with clients in the challenging area of electronic discovery, reinforcing the firm's commitment to providing its clients with leading-edge solutions in this rapidly developing area.

Paul is a nationally-recognized thought leader in the area of electronic discovery. He has lectured and published extensively in the area of e-discovery, and his work has served to educate lawyers, judges and business people about the technical and legal issues governing electronic discovery and was cited by the landmark opinion of *Zubulake v. UBS Warburg LLC*, 220 F.R.D. 212, 220 n. 39 (S.D.N.Y. 2003) (Scheidlin, J.), which addressed both the scope of a litigant's duty to preserve electronic evidence and the consequences for failing to preserve evidence that falls within the scope of that duty. Paul has also served as a Court-appointed E-Discovery Special Master for the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Prior to joining Littler, Paul was a litigation partner at an AM LAW 100 law firm, where he focused his practice on complex business litigation.

Paul is also extremely active in the community, the bar and pro bono organizations, including the Temple American Inn of Court, the Center City Opera Theatre and several breast cancer awareness charitable organizations. Paul is a graduate of Temple Law School, where he served on the National Trial Team, and currently serves as a guest lecturer on e-Discovery to the JD and LLM Programs.

PROFESSOR RAFAEL A. PORRATA-DORIA, JR.

Rafael A. Porrata-Doria, Jr., currently a Professor of Law at Temple University School of Law, has been teaching at that institution since 1983 in the areas of international and comparative law, international business law, European Community law, securities and corporate law. He has been a visiting professor at the University of Puerto Rico and Rutgers-Camden Law School and has also taught at the Lauder Institute of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. He has taught at Temple's summer session in Rome in 1984 and 2010 and at Temple's summer session in Athens in 1986, 1987 and 1988. Before teaching, he was in the private practice of law in Philadelphia and Miami, Florida.

A native of Santurce, Puerto Rico, he holds B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Pennsylvania and a J.D. degree from the Yale Law School. He is admitted to the practice of law in Florida, New York, Pennsylvania and Puerto Rico. He speaks Spanish, English, French and Italian.

Professor Porrata-Doria is the author of a number of books articles in the areas of corporate, securities and international law and has also made a number of scholarly presentations in the United States and abroad in the last twenty years. He has served as a consultant to the World Bank, American Law Institute and the Senate of Pennsylvania. His most recent work, "MERCOSUR: The Common Market of the Southern Cone," was published by the Carolina Academic Press and received an award from the Inter-American Bar Association.

Professor Porrata-Doria has also been active in professional and community activities for many years and is currently a member of the boards of directors of several charitable institutions. He is a member of

bankruptcy matters. He was born in Chicago in 1941, and he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1972.

He received his B.S. in Social Sciences from Loyola University in Chicago in 1963, J.D. from Georgetown University Law School in 1972 and L.L.M. from Temple University Law School in 1977. He served with the U.S. Army from 1963 to 1969. He was Assistant Attorney General for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from 1972 to 1976.

Mr. Carobus is a frequent lecturer for the National Business Institute and Lorman Education Services. He is the author of *Debt Collection in Pennsylvania*, published by George T. Bisel Company, Inc. Mr. Carobus is a member of the American Bankruptcy Institute and Philadelphia and Pennsylvania Bar Associations. He also serves on the Philadelphia Bar Association's Professional Responsibility Committee.

DANIELLE GROSS

Danielle Gross graduated from Kutztown University and is currently employed as an arraignment paralegal with the District Attorney's Office of Philadelphia. She obtains all relevant discovery materials on behalf of the prosecution for upcoming criminal cases, and provides the discovery materials to both public and private defense attorneys in the presence of a trial commissioner. She documents the status of every criminal case and ensures that each criminal file reaches the designated courtroom for trial.

GERALYN LUCAS

Geralyn is a global activist for breast cancer awareness and a voice for survivorship. She is the author of *Why I Wore Lipstick to My Mastectomy*, which has been translated into seven languages, including Italian, and was voted a *Border's* "Best Of" Memoir of the Year and was called "Bold" by *People Magazine* and "Immensely Empowering" by *Publishers Weekly*. Her book became an Emmy-nominated movie of the same title, which premiered on Lifetime Television, starring Sarah Chalke (*Scrubs*) and Patti LaBelle, and has gone on to be broadcast around the world. The movie also received an NAACP Image Nomination and won the Grand Prize at the Gracie Awards for Excellence in Radio and Television. Her recent YouTube video, "OUCH!" urging women get mammograms, was short-listed for a Webby Award.

Geralyn's work has appeared in *Newsweek* and *Self Magazine* and she has been profiled on *The View*, *The Today Show*, *CNN*, *20/20* and in *The New York Times*. She is a national public speaker, who recently gave the keynote to an audience of 5,000 at the Oncology Nurses' Society Worldwide Congress. Please visit Geralyn at whyiworelipstick.com

SKYE LUCAS

Skye is a 6th Grader at The Hewitt School in New York City. She recently re-started the debate team at her school, and has served two terms in student government. She is on the board of "Tickled Pink," a Komen fundraiser to increase awareness of breast cancer in mothers and daughters. Skye has also modeled for American Apparel.

Mr. Rochlin has extensive experience representing a wide range of lenders and borrowers on various types of transactions. These include Shari'ah-compliant transactions involving working capital and acquisition facilities; domestic and international private placements and revolving and term loan facilities including syndicated, bilateral, secured and unsecured. Mr. Rochlin also represents corporate trustees, collateral agents and indenture trustees in multiple capacities, such as domestic and international project financing for both conventional and Shari'ah-compliant deals.

His business and finance clientele also includes investors that he has counseled on private acquisitions and workouts, including multiple bankruptcies of commercial airlines. Additionally, Mr. Rochlin represents closely held corporations and individuals in various commercial financing and real estate transactions.

Entertainment law is an important and emerging segment of Mr. Rochlin's practice. He represents two prominent personalities who appear regularly on the Howard Stern Show (heard on Sirius Satellite Radio) and on Howard TV (on inDEMAND Networks). Mr. Rochlin assists these entertainment clients by negotiating personal appearances, sponsorship agreements, music development deals and employment agreements on their behalf. Stand-up comedians also have called on Mr. Rochlin in increasing numbers to negotiate similar arrangements for them. Mr. Rochlin currently serves as counsel to SP Pictures, LLC, a California-based movie production company that develops 3D movies for national distribution.

Mr. Rochlin also uses his legal skills to benefit community organizations on a pro bono basis. He serves as General Counsel and Secretary to the Collins Foundation, Inc., a local charity that provides leadership training and college scholarships to underprivileged high school students. And Mr. Rochlin is General Counsel to Creative Arts for Developing Minds, Inc., which provides cultural experiences to underprivileged children in the local area. Mr. Rochlin also served as Treasurer for the University of Connecticut School of Law Alumni Association for the 2008-09 term.

MEREDITH L. SEIGLE, ESQUIRE

Ms. Seigle is the principal of Southampton Legal Services, Inc., a private law firm formerly located in Southampton, Pennsylvania for the past thirty (30) years, having recently relocated to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 2007. She has been practicing and litigating cases in Federal and State Courts for sixteen (16) years. She has a general practice that concentrates on Plaintiffs Civil litigation, including but not limited to insurance litigation, Orphans Court and domestic litigation in the Court of Common Pleas, primarily in the five (5) immediate surrounding counties and the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, encompassing mediations, arbitrations and jury and non-jury trials in both Federal and State Courts. She has also focused on business organization and representation for corporations, limited liability companies, partnerships and proprietorships; real estate and zoning and extensive financial institution construction loan documentation.

Among Ms. Seigle's other activities, she is the trustee to the Joseph Bilinski Charitable Trust, former Secretary to the Admissions Committee of the Union League of Philadelphia, present Membership Chair and former Administrator of Temple American Inn of Court, present Board Member of the Historical

SCOTT P. SIGMAN, ESQUIRE

Mr. Sigman co-founded the firm Sigman & Rochlin, LLC. He concentrates his practice in the areas of complex civil and criminal litigation, catastrophic injuries, election law, defamation, fraud, civil RICO, drug forfeiture, and white-collar criminal defense. He has been selected as a "Pennsylvania Rising Star Super Lawyer" by Philadelphia Magazine for 2005 through 2011 and as a "2006 Lawyer on the Fast Track" by The Legal Intelligencer.

Prior to founding Sigman & Rochlin, LLC, Sigman was an attorney at Bochetto & Lentz, P.C. Prior to that, Mr. Sigman was an Assistant District Attorney with the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office where he was assigned to the Narcotics Division (in 1999) first as a Law Intern and then as a Prosecutor. Mr. Sigman was specially assigned to criminally prosecute Philadelphia's most serious drug offenders from pre-arrest to post-conviction, litigate the forfeiture of the offender's real estate through a quasi-civil forfeiture hearing and litigate civil actions against some of Philadelphia's worst nuisance bars. Mr. Sigman was also the Weed & Seed Prosecutor for North Philadelphia. In 2004, Mr. Sigman prosecuted Pennsylvania's very first Weapons of Mass Destruction case. During his tenure as an Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Sigman tried hundreds of cases in the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Sigman received his Bachelor of Arts in Communications, Legal Institutions, Economics, and Government from The American University in Washington, D.C. in 1998. Mr. Sigman received his law degree in 2001 from Temple University where he served as Editor-in-Chief of the Temple International and Comparative Law Journal. Mr. Sigman was the Day Division Commencement Speaker and on the 2001 Dean's Honor List. Mr. Sigman was also winner of: the Barrister's Award in Trial Advocacy I and II, Best Paper in Admiralty Law, and the Wapner, Newman & Wigizer, P.C. Award for Trial Advocacy. Additionally, Mr. Sigman was awarded Distinguished Class Performance in the following classes: Trial Advocacy I, Legal Decision Making, Contracts I, Property, Sales, and the Federal Defenders Clinical.

Mr. Sigman is admitted to Practice in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the State of New Jersey, the United States District Courts of New Jersey, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Northern District of New York, and Northern District of Ohio, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second, Third and Sixth Circuits, and the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Sigman is also a member of the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and American Bar Associations, Philadelphia and Pennsylvania Trial Lawyers Associations, Association of Trial Lawyers of America, Temple Law Alumni Association, Temple American Inn of Court, Lawyers Club of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Society, Louis D. Brandeis Law Society, Justinian Society, Union League of Philadelphia, World Affairs Council, Friends of the American Red Cross, Pen & Pencil Club, Pyramid Club, Variety Club, Vesper Club, District Attorneys' Alumni Association, and National and Pennsylvania District Attorneys Associations.

Mr. Sigman has served as a CLE lecturer on the use of technology in the courtroom, criminal law and procedure, election law, and prosecuting felony drug cases for the Pennsylvania Bar Institute, Philadelphia Bar Association, Pennsylvania Bar Association, Pennsylvania District Attorneys Association, Pennsylvania District Attorneys Institute, National Black Prosecutors Association, and the Philadelphia

matters and advises the University administration concerning faculty and staff issues. A former partner in a mid-sized firm, Ms. Wible has a background in commercial litigation and employment disputes.

DAVID WIBLE

David Wible, married to Tami Wible, is a sales associate for a company that sells cutting edge audio-visual and learning-based technology solutions for the educational market (Primary, Secondary and Higher Education institutions). Although not an attorney, Mr. Wible is his wife's "classic juror" who reacts to her legal arguments on a regular basis at home.