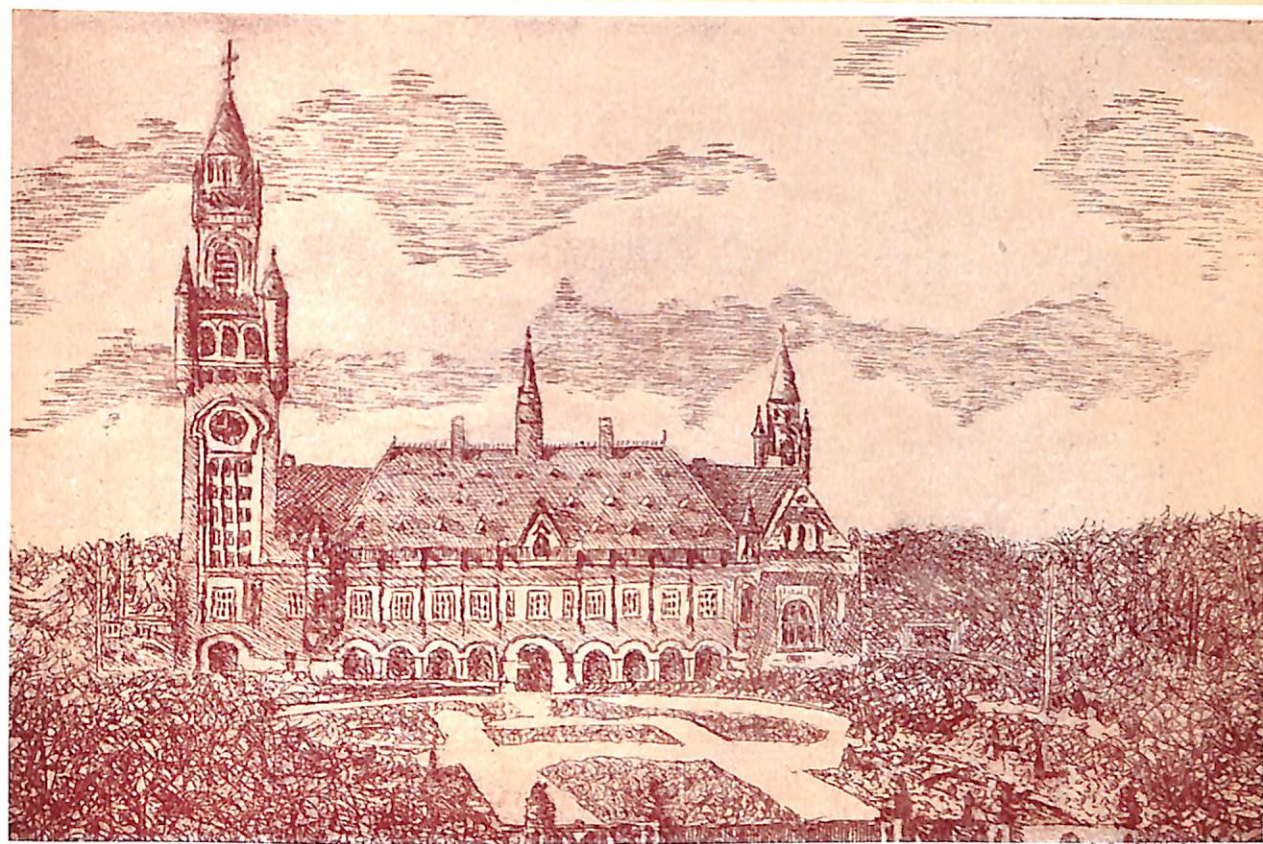


THE HAGUE-JUNE 15th to 21st 1950



THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
FOR THE
SUPPRESSION OF COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY

XIXth
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL
POLICE COMMISSION

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

President

Mr. F.E. LOUWAGE (Belgium),
Inspector-General, Ministry of Justice, Brussels.

Vice-Presidents

- MM. BILANCIA Francesco, Chief of the Administrative and Judicial Police Division at the Ministry of the Interior, Rome.
HOOVER John Edgar, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington.
KIUKAS Urho, Chief of the Finnish Police, Ministry of the Interior, Helsinki.
KOLENC R., Chief of the Criminal Departments at the Ministry of the Interior, Belgrade.
LOURENÇO Agostinho, Director of the International Police, Lisbon.
MALDONADO PARILLI Jorge, Director General of the National Security Department, Caracas.
YUMAK Azmi, Chief of the Central Criminal Police Bureau, Ministry of the Interior, Ankara.

Secretary-General

Mr. L. DUCLOUX, honorary Prefect (France).

General Reporters

- MM. HOWE R.M. (Great Britain), Assistant-Commissioner, C.I.D., New Scotland Yard, London.
MULLER W. (Switzerland), Head of the Security Department and the Criminal Police of the City of Berne.
SÖDERMAN H. (Sweden), Director of the State Technical Police Institute, Stockholm.

Reporters

- MM. GOOSSEN G.P., Assistant Director General of the Dutch Police, The Hague.
HERFELT J.C.A., Chief of Police of Copenhagen.
HOMAYOUNFAR Faradjollah, Director General of Administrative Affairs at the Ministry of the Interior, Tehran.
JOHNS W.F., Commissioner of Police for the State of South Australia, Adelaide.
LEEMANS P., "Commissaire Général aux Délégations Judiciaires", Brussels.
LEONTARITIS Theo, Director of the Criminal Police, Ministry of Public Order, Athens.
MARABUTO Paul, Police Superintendent, General Secretariat of the I.C.P.C., Paris.
SANNIE Charles, Director of the Criminal Records Office, Prefecture of Police, Paris.
WOOD S.T., Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa.
ZAKI Mohammed, Director of the Criminal Records Office, Ministry of the Interior, Cairo.

DELEGATIONS PRESENT

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

- MM. LOUWAGE F.E., President.
DUCLOUX L., Secretary General.
ADLER J.A., Chief of the Counterfeits and Forgeries Department.
MARABUTO P., Reporter.
NEPOTE J., Assistant to the Secretary General.

AUSTRALIA

- MM. JOHNS W.F., Commissioner of Police for the State of South Australia, Adelaide.
KING W.H., Inspector, Adelaide, South Australia.

AUSTRIA

- MM. WALTERSKIRCHEN F., Adviser at the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Vienna.
SLANCAR K., Adviser at Police Headquarters, Vienna.
GRASSBERGER R., Professor of Criminology at the University of Vienna.
WEWALKA F., Consulting Barrister at the National Bank of Austria, Vienna.
KURZ H., Chief Inspector at the National Bank of Austria, Vienna.

BELGIUM

- MM. LOUWAGE F.E., Inspector General, Ministry of Justice, President of the I.C.P.C.
LEEMANS P., "Commissaire Général aux Délégations Judiciaires", Brussels.
VERLINDE G.A.F., Director of the Mint, Ministry of Finance, Brussels.
LAMAL P., Representative of the National Bank of Belgium.

BOLIVIA

- Mr. URRIOLAGOITIA A., Secretary at the Embassy of Bolivia in Paris.

BURMA

- Mr. HLA BAW M. Sc., Assistant-Director of Police, Scientific Bureau, C.I.D., Burma, Insein.

CANADA

- Mr. WRIGHT J.A. (Major), of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

DENMARK

- MM. HERFELT J.C.A., Chief of Police, Copenhagen.
DE MAGIUS F.C.V., Chief of the Danish National Central Bureau, Rigspolitichefen, Copenhagen.
NIELSEN N.P., Director of Minting at the Royal Mint.
THAL JANTZEN V., Engineer at the National Bank of Denmark.

DUTCH WEST INDIES

- Mr. ELLIS J.J.A., Attorney General, Dutch West Indies Government, Willemstad, Curacao.

EGYPT

- MM. SOBHI H., Director General of the Public Security Department, Cairo.
ZAKI M., Director of the Criminal Records Department, Cairo.
HASSAN M.Y., Commander of the Egyptian International Criminal Police Bureau, Cairo.

FINLAND

- Mr. KIUKAS Urho J., General, Chief of the Finnish Police, Helsinki.

FRANCE

- MM. DUCLOUX L., honorary Prefect, Secretary-General of the I.C.P.C.
DESVAUX R., Director of the Criminal Police Department, Prefecture of Police.
SANNIE Ch., Head of the Criminal Records Office, Prefecture of Police.
LEVAILLANT J., Director of the Technical Department, Ministry of the Interior.
SPOTTI L., Police Superintendent, Criminal Police Headquarters, National Security Department.
COUTURIER H., Police Commissaire, in charge of the National Central Bureau, Criminal Police Headquarters, National Security Department.

BENHAMOU E., "Commissaire Principal", Criminal Police Headquarters, National Security Department.

FAUCONNIER P., Chief Chemical Research Engineer, Money and Medals Administration, Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN

Sir Harold SCOTT, Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, New Scotland Yard, London.

Mr. HOWE R.M., Assistant Commissioner, C.I.D., General Reporter I.C.P.C., New Scotland Yard.

GREECE

Mr. LEONTARITIS Th., Chief of the National Central Bureau of Greece, Athens.

FEDERATED STATES OF INDONESIA

Mr. POUTSMA I.H.J., Chief of the Secretariat of the Javanese Bank, Amsterdam.

IRAN

MM. DERAKHCHIAN Ahmad, Chief of the Instruction and Education Section of the Police Bureau, Tehran (2).

MEHDI SAMIY, Assistant to the Chief of the Foreign Section of the Melli Bank, Tehran.

IRELAND

Mr. WOODS G., Secretary at the Legation of Ireland, The Hague.

ISRAEL

MM. NAHMIAS Y.S., Deputy Inspector General, Tel Aviv, Israel.

NAPHTALI A., Assistant Director of Police, Scientific Police Section, Israel Police Forces, Tel Aviv.

NASSIE Y., Israel Consul, Amsterdam.

ITALY

MM. BILANCIA F., Vice-Prefect, Chief of the Administrative and Judicial Police Division, Ministry of the Interior, Rome.

DOSI G., Chief of the Italian National Central Bureau of the International Police, Ministry of the Interior, Rome.

RICCIARDELLI, Counsellor at the Court, Attaché at the Cabinet of the Minister, Keeper of the Seals, Rome.

ANDREINI A., Chief of the General Inspection for the Monetary Services, Treasury Department, Rome.

GUARRACINO G., Legal Adviser at the Direction General of the Bank of Italy, Rome.

MOSCUCCI G., Assistant Director of the Note Manufacturing Office of the Bank of Italy, Rome.

LEBANON

Mr. AYOUB A., Minister of Lebanon in Brussels.

LUXEMBURG

MM. KAUFFMAN J., Advocate General, Luxembourg.

GILSON J., Major, Head of the Gendarmerie and Public Security, Luxembourg.

MEXICO

MM. GOROSTIZA José, Minister of Mexico, Legation of Mexico, The Hague.

GONZALEZ DE LA LOZA F., First Secretary at the Legation of Mexico, The Hague.

MONACO

Mr. REY Jean-Jacques, Consul General of Monaco, The Hague.

THE NETHERLANDS

MM. VAN DER MINNE J.C., Director General of the Dutch State Police, Ministry of Justice, The Hague.

GOOSSEN J.P.G., Assistant to the Director General of the Dutch State Police, Ministry of Justice, The Hague.

KALLENBORN J.W., Director of the Criminal Investigation Office, Ministry of Justice, The Hague.

LANGENDAM S.G.C., Chief of the Telecommunications Department of the Dutch State Police.

VAN DEN BRANDHOF M., Representing the Mint at Utrecht.

VAN DAM G.P., Director at the Ministry of Finance, The Hague.

VAN LENNEP H.J., Representative of the National Bank of the Netherlands, The Hague.

HUISMAN A.D. (Technical Advisers
BUYN K.E.C. (at the National Bank
of the Netherlands,
The Hague.

NORWAY

MM. WELHAVEN Kr., Prefect of Police, Oslo.

KALTENBORN F.F., Chief of the Criminal Police, Oslo.

HOLMEN Kr., Director of the State Printing Office, Bank of Norway, Oslo.

PORTUGAL

MM. LOURENÇO A., Director of the International Police, Lisbon.

COIMBRA F., Professor, Director of the Forensic Medicine Institute, Oporto.

COELHO DIAS R., Inspector of the International Police and State Defence, Lisbon.

FERREIRA J., Inspector of the International Police and State Defence, Lisbon.

SAN MARINO

Mr. ZWILLENBERG H.H., Consul General of San Marino in Amsterdam.

SURINAM

MM. GRUNBERG E.E., Advocate General at the Court of Paramaribo.

MENKE E.E., Inspector of Police, Amsterdam w.

SWEDEN

MM. SÖDERMAN H., Director of the State Technical Police Institute, Stockholm.
ROS E., Prefect of Police, Stockholm.

THULIN G., Inspector of the National Police, Stockholm.

HAGELBERG V., Head of the Criminal Records Department, Stockholm.

LANDIN N., Chief of the Police Laboratory, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND

MM. MÜLLER W., Chief of Police of the City of Berne.

LUTHI W., Attorney General of the Swiss Confederation, Berne.

VIBERT Fr., Chief of the Police of the Canton of Geneva.

AMSTEIN A., of the Public Prosecutions Department of the Confederation (Swiss central office for the suppression of counterfeiting currency and illicit drug traffic), Berne.

HUBER H., Legal Adviser to the National Bank of Switzerland, Zürich.

TANGIER

MM. LEGRAND, Colonel, Chief of the Police Department, Tangier.

WILBERS, Commissaire, Chief of the Security Department, Tangier.

TRIESTE

MM. HARE W.R., Lt. Col., Deputy Director-Public Safety, Trieste.

CARBONE A.R., Capt. Superintendent Criminal Investigation Division Trieste.

CORSI E., Vice Commissioner of the Venezia Giulia Forces, Trieste.

TURKEY

MM. YÜMAK R.A., Director of the 5th Section, Direction of Public Security, Ankara.

GÖZÜBÜYÜK A.P., Adalet Bakanligi, Ankara.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MM. WEST J., Legal Attaché, American Embassy, Paris.

BAUGHMAN U.E., Chief of the Secret Service Treasury Department, Washington (D.C.).

SPAMAN G.H., American Embassy, Paris.

VENEZUELA

Mr. MALDONADO PARILLI Jorge, Director General of the Police, Ministry of the Interior (3).

YUGOSLAVIA

MM. KOLENC R., Chief of the Criminal Department, Ministry of the Interior, Belgrade.

PERKOVIC B., Inspector at the Ministry of the Interior of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

UGRICIC M., Director of the National Bank of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

KRNJAJIC T., Technician at the National Bank of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

OBSERVERS

U.N.O.

Mr. GROS Louis, Delegate to the Social Affairs Department of the United Nations.

SOUTH AFRICA

MM. CHRISTIE J.K., Temporary Chargé d'Affaires at the Legation of South Africa, The Hague.
GERMISHUIZEN J.F., Secretary at the Legation of South Africa, The Hague.

WESTERN GERMANY

(American Zone)

MM. GRIMSLEY Carl E., Chief Criminal Investigation Branch, Headquarters European Command APO 403 - Germany.
URTON U.C., Public Safety Branch Hicog Polaff APO 757.
BAKER R.L., Chief of Identification Section.

(British Zone)

MM. TIMMERMANS J., Office of the Public Safety Advisor, 62 Headquarters C.C. G/B.E. Bünde B.A.O.R. 1.
SHERMAN S.R., Zonal Narcotics Officer, Public Health, Bad Salzuffen, B.A.O.R. 15.

(French Zone)

Mr. KURY A., Police Commissaire with the High Commission.

Assistant experts (German observers)

MM. HAGEMANN.
VON SCHILLING.
LEHNBACH.

SAAR

Mr. CHAUVIN J., Chief of the Saar Office of the I.C.P.C.

Assistant experts

MM. LACKMANN, President of the Police in the Saar.
TROST Th., Chief of the Criminal Police, Saar.

INTERNATIONAL PENAL AND PENITENTIARY COMMISSION

Mr. HOOYKAAS J.P., Advocate General at the Supreme Court of Appeal, The Netherlands.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL DEFENCE INSTITUTE

Mr. DOSI G., Chief of the Italian National Central Bureau of the International Police, Ministry of the Interior, Rome.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY ASSOCIATION

Mr. SANNIE Ch., Director of the Criminal Records Office, Prefecture of Police, Paris.

- (1) In each delegation, the second group of delegates only attended the 3rd international conference for the suppression of counterfeiting currency.
- (2) Was not able to take part in the proceedings, owing to illness.
- (3) Was prevented at the last minute.



MEMBER COUNTRIES



ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GREAT-BRITAIN, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HUNGARY, INDIA, IRAN, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, LEBANON, LUXEMBURG, MONACO, NETHERLANDS (THE), NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, SOUTH AFRICA, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TANGIER, TRIESTE (Anglo-American Zone), TURKEY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA.



THE 19th GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE I. C. P. C.

OPENING SESSION

THE 19th General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., preceded by the 3rd International Conference for the suppression of counterfeiting, opened on June 19th 1950, in the conference hall of the Academy of International Law at The Hague.

Dr. Tenking, Secretary General of the Ministry of Justice, presided over the opening session. He was accompanied by the following eminent personalities:

- Viscount Dr. L.H.K.C. Van Asch Van Wijck, Advocate General at the Supreme Court of Appeal,
- Dr. Versteeg, Attorney General at the Assize Court of The Hague,
- Mr. J.C. Van der Minne, Director General of the Dutch State Police.

In his opening speech, he recalled first of all, in a few words, the origin of the I.C.P.C. and, after having evoked the initiative taken in 1946 by President F.E. Louwage in reconstituting the Commission, he continued:

“At the conferences which were held after the last war, in Brussels, Paris, Prague and in Berne, you studied great problems, to which Judicial and Police authorities, criminologists and psychologists of repute all over the world, have devoted their earnest attention. Important resolutions were taken during your meetings and many States have doubtlessly been able to profit by the work of the International Criminal Police Commission.”

“In this continuous and never remitting struggle against the international criminal, successes have been achieved thanks to your organisation.”

“But the fight against the international criminal is not the sole element of your work; through the international exchange of new ideas in the field of police organisation, by introducing new methods into the sphere of criminal investigation, your Commission has done splendid work, from which every police organisation has been able to profit in its own country.”

“In this Hall of the Academy of International Law, in which you, Gentlemen, are now gathered, there assemble every year innumerable students of various nationalities, in order to hear lectures on International Law.”

"Professors of international repute have taught here the theories for the peaceful reconstruction and cooperation of all countries in the world.

"It is your daily task, Gentlemen, to protect humanity, according to these theories, from the criminal and to be guided by the high purpose aimed at by your President, as formulated by him in the Resolutions drafted in Berne. In a world still suffering from the effects of the war, in which the conception of human dignity has been so much lessened, you have, in accepting the Resolutions of your President, forged close links between the tasks of the police all over the world and human rights, being deeply conscious that a peaceful world cannot be constructed on acts of violence.

"It is, therefore, a pleasure for me to extend a welcome to you, Gentlemen, who have come to us from so many countries, in this building of the Peace Palace, where the Court of International Justice resides, and in which building endeavours are made to bring problems to a solution on the lines of Law and not of violence. In this edifice International Law lives, and so does the conception of international cooperation, so important to your organisation.

"You have come in large numbers to the Netherlands, a small country which through the centuries has learnt, because of the

"smallness of its territory, that international cooperation, based on the rule of law, is a compelling necessity.

"I should just like to recall to your memory the eminent Dutch jurist, Hugo de Groot, who lived in the 16th century, and his internationally famous works *Jure belli ac Pacis* and *Mare liberum*.

"The spirit of Hugo de Groot lives on in this country and in this building.

"It is my desire and hope that the atmosphere here in the Peace Palace may contribute to the success of the nineteenth conference of the International Criminal Police Commission, which should serve the interests of mankind." (Applause.)

President Louwage, answering this speech of welcome, said in particular:

"Since the revival of our International Commission, after the last world war and, I think, ever since the creation of our Commission in 1923, no General Assembly has been attended by so many

Delegates. There are now 37 Member States of the I.C.P.C., a record number, and 88 delegates or observers are present here.

"The growth in the number of States participating in our international work has resulted in the action of the Commission spreading over the greater part of the civilised world. This is due to the fact that the various countries and police authorities of



Dr. TENKING, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Justice of The Netherlands.

*“the world have realised that the cooperation
“which we have created for the fight against
“international crime has been effectually ac-
“complished, in a spirit of concord, which
“recognises the rights of man and those of
“sovereign nations.*

*“I wish to express our sincere thanks to
“the Government of the Netherlands, as well
“as to you, Mr. Secretary General, for your
“very kind invitation which has enabled us
“to work here in the shadow of the towers of
“the Peace Palace, which reminds us that the
“day of mutual understanding and world-
“wide collaboration has come.*

*“It is most certainly on a work of peace
“which we, the members of the I.C.P.C., are
“engaged, for we are endeavouring to gua-
“rantee the safety of States and honest people
“against the actions of that army of crime
“which aims at the destruction of well-being
“and peace.*

*“In this country, whose frontiers are small,
“but the inherited virtues of whose people are
“great, we find the inspiration and tranquil-
“lity so essential to our work of accomplishing
“and developing the tasks with which we are
“entrusted.*

*“Let us remember that it was in this coun-
“try that the celebrated Grotius lived, who laid
“the foundations of international law and mu-
“tual understanding between Nations and*

*“whose ideals still form the basis of interna-
“tional jurisdiction.*

*“We should also remember that it is in this
“Peace Palace that so many disputes have
“been settled which, in the past, would have
“resulted in war.*

*“An English philosopher has made the re-
“flection that the obstacles to peace are un-
“relenting desire and human feelings, the con-
“victions, prejudices and opinions of men. It
“is because none of these obstacles exist in
“our Commission that it has been possible to
“create and develop our work with steadfast-
“ness of purpose.*

*“Let us trust that the solemnity of our sur-
“roundings, the peaceful desires of our hosts
“and our common wish for agreement, may
“enable us to achieve the necessary disposi-
“tions essential to the successful fulfilment
“of our aims.*

*“Our relations with the United Nations Or-
“ganisation have grown closer and more ac-
“tive. I am happy to welcome here, for the
“second time, the U.N.O. Delegate, Mr. Gros.*

*“I extend a particular welcome to the new
“Delegates who, for the first time, have come
“from afar to join in our work.*

*“Finally, Mr. Secretary General, I thank you
“most sincerely for having presided at this
“opening session.” (Great applause.)*



PROGRESS REPORT

AFTER the Assembly had unanimously appointed Mr. J.C. Van der Minne, Director General of the Dutch State Police, to assume the duties of Vice-President, which post had been left vacant by Mr. Van Asch Van Wijck, his predecessor, called to other high duties in the Dutch Magistrature, Mr. Ducloux, Secretary General, read the progress report.

After having recalled that only eight months had elapsed since the last General Assembly, and after thanking the Dutch Authorities for their work in assuming the charge of the Counterfeits and Forgeries Office, the Secretary General continued:

"Finally, to sum up our conversations on this point, I simply wish to recall that last year we abruptly found ourselves placed before the necessity of modifying the production of the Counterfeits and Forgeries Review.

"At that time, an important Swiss Banking Establishment notified us of its intention—of which the execution had already begun—of publishing for its own use photographic notices concerning exclusively currencies in legal circulation.

"Produced in a small size, this series should be easier to handle, especially for money changers and cashiers working at a quick rate.

"Recognizing the value of the argument, and in order to avoid any duality of efforts in this field, we therefore decided, in agreement with the Keesing Firm, to split the Counterfeits and Forgeries Review and to perfect the production by making it more practical.

"This new arrangement, studied and completed in all haste, inevitably led to some mistakes and delays for which we ask you to excuse us. But I wish to assure all our members and subscribers that this delay will be made good and the possibilities of errors

reduced to a minimum, in the coming months.

"With regard to the International Review itself, we have achieved this year greater regularity in printing, and the publication has been improved by periodically annexing lists of articles selected from the Reviews and books we receive from all parts, on subjects which interest us.

"These selected articles constitute an excellent basis for study and are very much appreciated; but their translation, unfortunately, imposes upon us considerable supplementary work. I mention, for the sake of information, that in less than six months we have already addressed 152 reproductions by microfilm to various applicants.

"Here again, on the subject of our Review, I consider it my duty to thank warmly the eminent Authorities who are good enough to send us articles of scientific or professional interest, and thus contribute to the development of the International Criminal Police Commission.

"The administrative activity of the General Secretariat of the Commission is also reflected in part, as you may have observed, in the preparation of the reports and surveys of common interest, which figure on the agenda of this Assembly.

"To the number of questions which we have been called upon to deal with during these eight latter months, in execution of the Resolutions voted at Berne, and which are on the Agenda, I wish to point out, in particular, the perfecting of the Abbreviation Code and of the General Regulations for Telecommunications.

"These two works have been perfected, and are submitted to you in English and in French. They chiefly concern the future of our practical police liaisons.

"Of course, they are still simply projects, now submitted for your approval.

"However we believe that, except for some slight alterations, these projects should now come very near to the definitive forms. We will have, therefore, the opportunity of taking up the subject again in detail, in our subsequent discussions.

"In addition to the daily task of ensuring the smooth working of liaisons between all the delegates, and in maintaining the smooth interior functioning of our services, we apply ourselves to the task of extending further the field of influence of the Commission and we sometimes achieve this.

"Owing to the above, we can now count on other adhesions, in particular in South America and on the continent of Asia.

"Although the Country is relatively small with regard to the number of its inhabitants, I wish to mention the adhesion of the Police of Monaco. The Commission, from its point of view, considers this State as one of the greatest, since it was here that, in 1914, the idea of international Police cooperation was born.

"Within the framework of our exterior relations, and apart from the direct relations which we usually maintain with the eminent personalities representing International Law and criminology in general, the I.C.P.C. was invited to send a representative to the Congress of the International Institute of Social Defence, which was held in Liege last October. It has also been invited to attend the important International Criminology Congress, which is to be held in Paris next September.

"Finally, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations has set up a Permanent study committee for the prevention of crime and the treatment of delinquents", in which Committee the I.C.P.C. has a place.

"In all three cases we replied, and count on answering the appeals which are addressed to us, and also submit the reports which we have been requested to make, in particular

"on the preventive role of the police and the social adaptation of delinquents.

"Therefore, we ask all the delegates to be good enough to continue communicating to us any further observations and suggestions which they might wish to put forward on these subjects, which are of outstanding present day interest.

"It is obvious, indeed, that our reports should not only express the opinions of a few of us, but should reflect on the contrary, as much as possible, a general conception based on irrefutable professional arguments.

"Moreover, the relations of the I.C.P.C. with the United Nations tend towards an encouraging extension.

"The Commission on social questions informed us, in fact, on the sixth of April last, that it had taken into consideration the draft Extradition Treaty and the Resolution which we adopted at the 17th General Assembly in 1948, in view of the future drawing up of a General Convention.

"Our eminent colleague, Mr. Edgar Hoover, represented the Commission, last year, at the United Nations, in order to defend our interests, as an Organization with a consultative status.

"The General Secretariat will send, in the near future, a delegate to Lake Success, in order to take part in the discussions of the Commission on Drugs. His mission will be to officially make known our role, practical possibilities and means of coordination, in the struggle against the illicit drug traffic. For this purpose, he will not fail to contact Mr. Anslinger, Chief of the Narcotics Department in the United States.

"Finally, we shall also appoint a delegate to attend, at the end of this month, the Conference organized by the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva, in view of the administrative organization and the elaboration of the international juridical status of non-governmental Organizations.

"It remains for me, Gentlemen, according to the rule, to give to the Assembly an outline of the activities of the General Secretariat in the professional field.

"This activity consists of numerous tasks, both big and small, difficult to estimate in the form of statistics. I will not trouble you with the detail.

"I can, however, specify that during the year the International Bureau has intervened in 950 individual cases, and has made 207 international circulations.

"92 notorious international malefactors, indexed as such, have been reported to the National Central Offices.

"Of this number, about 20 individuals have been arrested owing to our interventions, and seven others have been identified through our fingerprint files.

"Finally, in the special category of drugs, 52 cases of traffic have been reported to us, which have enabled us to establish, with certainty, and to circulate, the descriptions of 26 habitual traffickers.

"These figures, though modest, are sufficient to show the efficacy of a well organized centralization. It seems to me interesting to illustrate them, as I did last year, with some recent examples:

"First example:

"In August 1949, a forged Swiss 1000 Fr. note was seized in Geneva on an individual who declared he had received it from a certain S. residing in Algeria. The latter had received it from an individual called L..., who had got it from Louis H., of Dutch nationality. Actuated by the International Bu-

reau, the enquiry established that H. was, in reality, P... and that he was wanted for a big-scale robbery committed in the Netherlands in 1947. He was arrested in Philippeville in January 1950, and therefore will be extradited to Holland, to answer for his offence, without prejudice to the proceedings taken in the counterfeiting currency case.

"Second example:

"In September 1949, the Canadian Police arrested in Montreal, for trafficking drugs on



The Delegates whilst the progress report was being read.

"a big scale, a man called Michel S., a native of British Columbia. They communicated to the International Bureau his fingerprints and some particulars which had been taken from a pocket note-book belonging to the accused.

"Notified of the case, the Sherifian Police of Morocco established that S. was, in reality, A., sentenced five times in France and in Algeria. He formerly used the false name of Louis F., and the International Bureau discovered that he was wanted under this

"name by the Italian Police, for manufactur-
"ing counterfeit currency in San Remo.

"The Police and Justice Departments in
"Canada, Morocco, Algeria, Italy and France,
"would know henceforward the exact situa-
"tion with regard to A., alias F., alias S."

"Third example:

"In January 1949, the British Police dis-
"covered in a London station a suitcase with
"a false bottom, in which 8000 forged £1 notes
"were hidden. The enquiry established that
"this suitcase had been sent from Paris by a
"man called H...felder. In liaison with the
"Paris Police and the London Police, the In-
"ternational Bureau established that the sen-
"der of the suitcase was, in reality, called
"H...berger, an habitual thief and swindler,
"previously condemned several times in Swit-
"zerland, Germany and Hungary. He has
"been arrested again in Paris, for holding a
"false passport, and handed over to the Swiss
"Government on an extradition request.

"Fourth example:

"In July 1949, the individuals named C., B.
"and Cl. swindled 25,000 dollars to the preju-
"dice of a Lisbon jeweller. The International
"Bureau was notified by the Portuguese Po-
"lice, and identified B. and Cl. as British
"subjects who had been convicted several
"times. They traced B. to Switzerland and
"Cl. to Argentina. As for C., he was arrested
"in the following October in Tel Aviv, under
"the name of Ch., several times convicted and
"also wanted in Argentina. These are har-
"dened international malefactors, who work in
"gangs. Here again, all the Police services
"and Courts interested are fully informed.

"I could, Gentlemen, if need be, give nu-
"merous examples, since, as I mentioned a
"moment ago, the International Bureau in-

"tervened in 950 cases, during the past year;
"but I do not wish to impose upon your in-
"dulgence.

"The figures, however, are eloquent and I
"must come back to those I mentioned a mo-
"ment ago relating to drug trafficking, in
"order to specify that, out of the 52 cases of
"traffic reported to the International Bureau,
"21 were reported by the Netherlands Police,
"and the other 31, in bulk, by 13 other Na-
"tional Offices.

"Therefore we may conclude that, out of
"the 36 Member States, there are 22 where not
"the trace of a single traffic was discovered
"during the year.

"Or that, in certain of these 22 States, the
"internal centralisation of criminal documen-
"tation is not yet efficient enough to reach
"the international plane.

"I know that there are territories entirely
"without the production, use, or traffic of
"drugs. I would not wish, therefore, to adopt
"and especially to generalize any conclusion.

"Moreover, all the Delegates present are cer-
"tainly penetrated, as I am, with the essential
"interest which is attached to maintaining in
"both directions a lively and abundant current
"of documentation and consultations with the
"General Secretariat.

"On the condition that all our Members
"strictly observe this important principle in
"the field of repressive action, as in the do-
"main of observations which result therefrom
"and only on this condition can the In-
"ternational Criminal Police Commission use-
"fully contribute everywhere in maintaining
"social order, and increase the influence
"which it has already acquired throughout the
"world."

Immediately after this report, made by the
Secretary General, the following Resolution
was unanimously adopted:

The 19th General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting at The Hague, on June 19th 1950,

Approves the activity report presented by the Secretary General,

Extends to him their congratulations as well as to all the personnel under his authority, for the successful working of the permanent services of the I.C.P.C.

FINANCIAL REPORT

AFTER the report on general activities, the financial report submitted by the Secretary General was examined. Taking into consideration the assistance given by the French authorities to the I.C.P.C., this financial report showed a sound financial situation, and the Secretary General requested that the contribution of 5 Swiss francs, temporarily renewed since 1947, should be definitively adopted. He also asked that a minimum contribution for each adhering Member should be fixed at 150 Swiss Francs.

The financial report could not be discussed, however, until MM. Coimbra (Portugal) and Hassan (Egypt), appointed as auditors proposed by President Louwage, had submitted their conclusions to the Assembly. These conclusions being favourable, the following reso-

lution, proposed by the Secretary General, was unanimously adopted without any discussion.

The 19th General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting at The Hague, on June 20th 1950,

After having heard the report of the Delegates appointed as auditors,

Approves the financial report submitted by the Secretary General,

Decides to modify as follows the financial Resolution adopted in 1946 in Brussels:

- a) the rate of 5 Swiss francs definitively replaces that of 2 frs. 50 mentioned in the said Resolution,
- b) paragraph 3 "in fine" is completed as follows: this subscription shall never be less than 150 Swiss francs.

REPATRIATION OF MINORS WHO HAVE FLED ABROAD

THIS question was put on the agenda at the request of Mr. Kallenborn (Netherlands). This Delegate, in a report illustrated with some examples, had pointed out the necessity of repatriating to their country of origin minors who had fled abroad by using different methods to those applied when dealing with delinquents, and he requested that a draft international Convention should be studied by the I.C.P.C.

The President stressed the amplitude of

the problem to be solved and suggested that it be examined, in the course of the coming months, by the Secretary-General. According to Mr. Dosi, the Police had also a part to play when children, entrusted by a decision of justice to one of the divorced or separated parents, were taken abroad by the parent who had not the custody of the children.

Mr. Gozübüyük considered that the legal notion of "minor" should first of all be defined.

Mr. Marabuto (Secretariat-General) emphasised the interest of this question in relation to the prevention of juvenile delinquency and insisted that the specialized Sub-Committee should study a plan of work on the problem, during the course of the present conference.

Mr. Johns (Australia) mentioned the difficulties which the Authorities of his Country encountered in verifying the identity and descent of certain minors belonging to displaced persons and requested the help of the International Bureau in solving this problem.

Mr. Timmermans (British Zone of occupation) considered that this problem was rather one for the social services, but the President was of the opinion that, although the role of the Police was in the first place repressive, they could not refuse their assistance in certain circumstances where they could do useful social work of prevention.

Dr. Goossen (The Netherlands) recalled that a Convention of 1911/1912 had already dealt partially with the question.

At the Sub-Committee which met at the request of the President, Mr. Kauffman (Luxemburg) mentioned the legal side of the problem and considered that very often the custody of the children was determined by a judiciary decision which limited police action.

A discussion followed between the members present, with regard to specifying police action which, in this field, should be, above all preventive. Finally, the Sub-Committee decided to entrust the Secretariat General of the I.C.P.C. with the drawing up of a plan of work, followed by sending a questionnaire established according to the observations made during the session and to existing international documents (Declaration of Children's Rights drawn up by the U.N.O., Convention between The Netherlands and Belgium, etc.).

Mr. Ellis (Dutch West Indies) described the remarkable methods employed by the Police of New York in preventing juvenile delinquen-

cy and considered that it was a question of determining not when the Police should act, but how it should act, when dealing with a child who had fled.

Mr. Hoojkaas (observer of the I.P.P.C.) said that the legal basis of this question was civil law rather than penal law and that, taken from this angle, the problem was much



Two veterans of the I.C.P.C.: Mr. WELHAVEN (Norway) and Colonel VAN HOUTEN (The Netherlands).

simpler since national legislations could be referred to for determining the age of minority and the person exercising legal guardianship.

In conclusion, the Assembly unanimously voted the following resolution:

The 19th General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting at The Hague, on 19th June 1950,

Having considered the report presented by Mr. J.W. Kallenborn (Netherlands), on the repatriation of minors who have escaped abroad,

DECIDES to entrust the Sub-Committee on Juvenile Delinquency of the I.C.P.C. with the continuance of the study of this question and the drawing up of a plan of work which will be transmitted to the various National Central Offices, for their opinion.

AIR POLICE

THE Sub-Committee on Air Police had to examine two reports: one by Professor Sannie (France), relative to the identification of victims of air accidents, the other by Dr. Goossen (The Netherlands) concerning police measures imposed on air passengers and aircraft crews.

The report submitted by Professor Sannie, based on the serious mistakes made in the identification of victims of an air disaster which occurred in November 1949 in the Azores, demanded that measures be studied for preventing the dispersion of corpses before their identification by qualified persons.

The Sub-Committee was unanimous in considering that this was an important problem and esteemed that general rules should be examined with the assistance of the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

The Sub-Committee accepted the suggestion made by Mr. Népote, tending to have drawn up by the Secretariat-General a list of medico-legal Institutions existing at the present time which were sufficiently equipped for the preservation and identification of the bodies of victims of air accidents.

It also took into consideration Professor Sannie's proposal for the adjunction of a medical expert entrusted with the identification, at the Enquiry Committee provided for by article 26 of the International Civil Aviation Convention.

The General Assembly was informed of the question by Mr. Howe (Great Britain), President of the Sub-Committee on Air Police. He mentioned the different arguments submitted and emphasised the fact that it was very difficult to set strict rules owing to the immensity of air space and the variety of ground on which accidents could happen.

The Secretary-General, recalling a recent article in the Press concerning the mistakes made in the Azores accident, stressed the importance of the problem.

Mr. Kolenc (Yugoslavia) said that his country had not adhered to the International Civil Aviation Convention and that, under these circumstances, he would be obliged to abstain from taking part in voting the resolution. However, he said that the Yugoslav National Bureau would do its best to apply the principles provided for in the resolution mentioned below, which was unanimously adopted (less the abstention of Yugoslavia).

The I.C.P.C., meeting at The Hague from June 19th to 21st 1950, for its 19th General Assembly,

After having taken cognizance of the report submitted by Professor Sannie,

Considering the importance which is attached to proceeding with a strict identification of bodies, victims of aviation accidents,

RECOMMENDS:

1. the drawing up, with the assistance of the International Civil Aviation Organisation, of common regulations, on the international plane, for the purpose of fixing in a uniform way the provisions to be adopted concerning the bodies of victims of air accidents;

2. the adjunction of a medical expert and possibly experts entrusted with the identification at the Enquiry Committee provided for by article 26 of the International Civil Aviation Convention signed in Chicago in 1944;

3. the elaboration by the General Secretariat of a list of medico-legal Institutes which are sufficiently equipped;

4. the Secretariat General to remind the competent Police Departments of the conservatory measures to be adopted in cases of aviation accidents.

The Sub-Committee on Air Police had also to examine the report submitted by Dr. Goossen (The Netherlands) relative to certain administrative police measures imposed on airplane crews and passengers. He recommended, in particular, the normalisation, provided for in annex 9 of the International Civil Aviation Convention, of travellers embarka-



Delegates from Burma, Finland, San Marino, Austria,
Greece and Portugal.

tion and disembarkation cards, the extending of the length of validity of visas, and that instead of a passport, air crews should be issued with a booklet similar to the maritime booklet, also the setting up of common control on aerodromes through bilateral agreements. Finally, Dr. Goossen's report drew attention to the abuses resulting from the use of hired tourist planes. Examining this report, the Sub-Committee considered that it was preferable to eliminate from the discussions of the I.C.P.C. everything relating to the granting and validity of visas owing to the influence, very often political, which was attached to delivering such authorizations. But it agreed that uniformity should be recommended as far as inscriptions on the visas were concerned.

The Sub-Committee then tackled the subject of the control of travellers, which control had become more and more difficult owing to the increase in air traffic.

It could not, however, find a formula likely to be satisfactory to the different opinions put forward. Some members considered that police control should be eased but maintained, others esteemed that it was abnormal to

impose more formalities on persons who travel by air than on other travellers.

After a statement by Mr. Howe (Great Britain), the General Assembly adopted the following resolution, Yugoslavia abstaining for the same reasons as previously mentioned, and also Israel, as all the problems dealt with in the resolution did not come within the competence of the Israeli police, but concerned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of this Country.

CONSIDERING resolution No. 10, relative to Air Criminal Police, adopted by the 18th General Assembly of the I.C.P.C. in 1949,

CONSIDERING the report submitted to the XIXth General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., by Doctor Goossen,

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting on June 19th 1950, at The Hague,

RECOMMENDS:

1. that the formalities for entry and departure of crews of transport aircraft be eased to minimum requirements;
2. that visas stamped on passports or travel warrants be standardized by adopting a uniform order of numbered data, as follows:
 1. consecutive number,
 2. type of visa,
 3. date of issue,
 4. date of expiry or period of validity,
 5. number of visits allowed,
 6. permitted extent of each visit,
 7. indication of the country and official issuing the visa;
3. that the pilots in command of hired aircraft be also provided with a log and the form specified in the general declaration.

THE POLICE FILM

At the meeting in Berne, the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Commission approved, under certain conditions, the making of educational films. In a new report, Mr. Nepote (Secretariat-General) gave some details relative to producing a film on counterfeiting and to his report was attached a list of educational films, which had already been made in various States.

So the Sub-Committee on Police technique met in order to examine, in detail, the project: Mr. Howe (Great Britain) summed up the discussions. He had expressed doubts with regard to obtaining the financial contributions of the different States without the film being previously shown to possible purchasers. He had also warned the producers against the surprises which always occur during the making of a film and cause an increase of the cost price.

Professor Grassberger, who has made several films in Austria, stressed the necessity of having a detailed scenario so as to establish the cost price with certainty.

In brief, in order to take into consideration the various observations, the Sub-Committee on Police Technique drew up a resolution which was in favour, on the professional plane, of the schematic scenario submitted by Mr. Nepote, and asked for a more detailed scenario in order to submit it to the different countries so as to make a precise estimate, leaving to the Executive Committee the initiative of undertaking the practical production.

Mr. Müller (Switzerland) then said that the time was favourable for requesting the issuing banks, directly interested in the struggle against counterfeiting currency, to give financial assistance.

President Louwage specified that the Executive Committee had retained this suggestion which would be carried out within rather a short time.

Mr. Nahmias (Israel) considered that the financial contribution of the different States should be in proportion to their respective contributions to the I.C.P.C., but this proposal was opposed by the Secretary-General, Mr. Ducloux.

Mr. Johns (Australia) declared that he was in favour of the film as a method of education. In his opinion, instructional films should be made not only concerning counterfeit money, but on all other technical aspects, and he insisted that the film to be produced should have a universal character and be useful to all countries.

President Louwage replied that the I.C.P.C. would produce other films, if the first was a success.

Professor Sannie (France) stated that the Prefecture of Police in Paris intended to make films on actual crime scenes, which films would be used for training personnel.

At the end of the discussions, the Resolution submitted by the Sub-Committee was unanimously adopted.

The 19th General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting at The Hague on the 20th June 1950,

After receiving the opinion of the Sub-Committee on technical police, which met under the presidency of Mr. Howe (Great Britain),

CONSIDERS that the project of a film scenario on counterfeit money, presented by Mr. J. Nepote, Assistant to the Secretary General, forms a solid working basis,

INVITES the General Secretary to request the different Member States if they would participate in the production of the film, subject to the joining of an extremely detailed statement of the scenario to his request,

ENTRUSTS to the Secretary General L. Ducloux, after having received the opinion of the Executive Committee, the task of deciding the conditions and practical space of time needed for the production of the film.

ROAD BLOCKS

M. Howe (Great Britain), who had been entrusted with the study of this problem, told the Assembly that in his opinion it had not the importance that certain members had attributed to it in the beginning. No member of the Sub-Committee on Police Technique had submitted a detailed proposition. According to him, a uniform method of signalling road blocks would be very quickly known to malefactors, who could thus escape more easily. Finally, he esteemed that the problem of road blocks was principally a matter for local police and did not call for a more detailed study by the I.C.P.C.

Mr. Levailant (France) stressed that there was often need of setting up road blocks quickly at those places where it was thought criminals would try to escape and, in his opinion, it would be of interest that the problem of signalling them be examined on the international plane. He mentioned an example of a fatal accident which had occurred in France, arising from insufficient signalling. The Economic and Social Council of the U.N.O. had occupied itself with the question of road signalling and had defined a new stop signal for Customs. He suggested that a *police* stop signal be studied by the I.C.P.C.

President Louwage proposed that the Sub-Committee on Scientific and Technical Police examine the question.

Mr. Spotti (France) considered that the practical setting up of road blocks should be dealt with on a national plane, but the actual signalling was certainly an international matter.

Mr. Müller (Switzerland) indicated that the Sub-Committee had only to study article 34 of the Convention on road traffic signed on September 17th 1949, in Geneva, and the problem would be practically solved.

Mr. Levailant said that he entirely agreed with Mr. Müller, but, according to him, there were other aspects of the problem to solve in order to render efficient the signal "stop police": for instance at night, on roads which

were generally clear of traffic and where there were no "caution" or "stop" signals.

Mr. Howe (Great Britain) said that there was doubtlessly a misunderstanding in the



Amsterdam.

discussions. "Indeed", he said, "it was a question of road blocks in the case of a crime. However, in the case of a crime, nothing may be foreseen. It is necessary to improvise. Therefore, it is not possible to standardize road blocks".

Mr. Spotti (France) urged that an international system of road blocks be studied by the Sub-Committee. Experience had proved the necessity of standardisation and this was necessary for all countries where there was international tourism.

The President again suggested that a standard signal be studied by the Sub-Committee, in order to be submitted afterwards to the United Nations Organisation.

The Assembly adopted the suggestion of the President.

ABBREVIATIONS CODE

SECRETARY-GENERAL L. Ducloux reminded the Assembly that, during the last session, it had approved the elaboration of an abbreviations code according to certain principles.

This code had been perfected, printed and circulated in book form. The Secretary-General requested the Assembly to decide on the approval of the work which had been done, it being of course understood that, when put into use, some omissions might be noticed which would be added as they were pointed out to us.

Colonel Hare (Trieste) drew the attention of the Assembly to the necessity of indicating, in telegrams and correspondence, the civil status of the persons mentioned, in a clear and precise way. Mr. Nepote (Secretariat-General) recalled that the Secretariat-General had, some considerable time ago, given instructions relative to the civil status of individuals, specifying the order in which the indications

should be given (surname, christian names, date and place of birth, descent).

Answering an observation made by Professor Grassberger (Austria), he stressed that the Abbreviations Code which had been drawn up was still not perfect, and the different States were requested by President Louwage to make known to the Secretary-General, before November 1st, 1950, their proposals for alterations in this code.

The Resolution submitted by the Secretary-General was unanimously adopted.

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting at The Hague on June 20th 1950,

CONSIDERING Resolution No. 13 voted by the General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting in Berne in 1949,

CONSIDERING the report submitted by the Secretary-General of the I.C.P.C. to the Assembly of 1950,

APPROVES the Abbreviations Code as it has been drawn up by the Secretary General on June 15th 1950.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS

M. Levailant (France) recalled that the General Assembly in Berne had temporarily adopted a project of general regulations for telecommunications which had been submitted to it after being unanimously approved by the Sub-Committee on telecommunications.

The final regulations had been perfected and circulated to all Member Countries of the I.C.P.C. They made up a booklet of about 150 pages.

Mr. Levailant asked the Assembly to definitively adopt these general Regulations. He also asked the Secretary General to fix the date of application for as soon as possible.

The Resolution, when put to the vote by the President, was unanimously adopted without any discussion.

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting at The Hague on June 20th 1950,

CONSIDERING Resolution No. 14 relative to international police radiocommunications voted by the 18th General Assembly of the I.C.P.C. at Berne,

CONSIDERING report No. 4 submitted to the General Assembly of 1950 by the Secretary-General,

CONSIDERING the complete agreement of the Sub-Committee on telecommunications of the I.C.P.C.,

Definitively ADOPTS the general regulations for international police radiocommunications and recommends that they shall be strictly observed by the different stations of this international network.

CIRCULATIONS AND MICROFILMS

THE General Assembly then heard a communication by Mr. Nepote (General Secretariat) which announced the intention of the General Secretariat to use microfilms for circulating fingerprints of poor quality which could not be satisfactorily reproduced on the international notices of criminals by the present printing processes.

He stated that it was not a question of a definite method, but only of a new experiment.

Mr. Walterskirchen (Austria) said that the experiments carried out by his departments with the test microfilms sent by the International Bureau had not given satisfactory results, and suggested that the International Bureau transmit the photograph itself of the fingerprints.

Mr. Rey (Monaco) thought that the reductions made for the tests were too great and better pictures would be obtained by photographing the documents on a larger scale.

Mr. Yumak (Turkey) indicated that the Turkish Police departments were equipped with microfilms and were favourable to the experiment advocated.

Professor Sannie remarked that the experiments he had made of putting 10 fingerprints on a single film had not given good results. On the contrary, when special apparatus were used and one photo was taken of each fingerprint, the results were excellent.

Professor Söderman (Sweden) believed that, from the theoretical point of view, the suggestion made by the General Secretariat was a good one. However, according to him, it was essential for the International Bureau to obtain from the national services perfectly legible fingerprints, as the Secretary General had, moreover, requested in a circular.

Professor Grassberger (Austria) considered that the problem to solve was not a question of photography, but of the quality of the fingerprints when found.

President Louwage, in concluding, suggested that the problem should be submitted to the Sub-Committee on police technique and requested the Secretary-General to remind the National Bureaus of the necessity of sending excellent fingerprints. This proposal was adopted.

THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF DRUGS

No general report was submitted, this year, but the specialized Sub-Committee placed under the presidency of Mr. Söderman (Sweden) did not fail to study the problem.

Mr. Marabuto (Secretariat-General) explained the situation and threw light on certain facts: increase in the number of seizures and the quantity of drugs seized; more frequent use of planes to transport the drug; discovery of new laboratories; increase in the traffic of drugs manufactured in Germany.

Mr. Dosi (Italy) mentioned the information he regularly sends to the Narcotic Bureau in

Washington, and Mr. Goossen (The Netherlands) recalled a recent report of the Commission on Drugs of the United Nations, which recommends the setting up, in each Country, of specialized organisations for the suppression of the illicit traffic. Then, he described the role of the I.C.P.C., its possibilities and the advantage of close contact with the U.N.O.

Mr. Sherman (British zone of occupation in Germany) said that the recommendations recently formulated by the Commission on Drugs of the U.N.O. were already included in the 1931 and 1936 Conventions and that the

1925, 1931 and 1936 Conventions were based on quite new concepts of International Law, as the action of a sufficient number of signatory States automatically pledged that of non signatory States. He then described the situation in Germany where there was not, as yet, a centralising Office for drugs, and explained that the combined action of such an office and the police would be the best means of obtaining fruitful results. He hoped that it would be so in the case of Western Germany.

Mr. Luthi (Switzerland) was of the opinion that the delegations of the different Countries to the I.C.P.C. should take steps with their Governments to uphold the action of the Commission and to defend it before the different international instances.

Mr. Marabuto (Secretariat-General) replied that the member States of the I.C.P.C. with a representative on the Commission on Drugs of the U.N.O. had been notified on the matter.

Mr. Sherman (British zone of occupation) thought that the I.C.P.C. should periodically make a balance-sheet of its activities and their results, concerning the struggle against the illicit traffic of drugs.

Mr. Goossen (The Netherlands) said that he intended to convene a regional Conference on the subject of the suppression of drug trafficking, at which conference the delegates of the following Countries would meet: The Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, France, Switzerland, Western Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, Saar, Italy, Greece and Trieste.

The Sub-Committee requested him and also Mr. Marabuto to contact Mr. Steinig, Director of the Drugs Division of the U.N.O., on the subject.

Mr. Söderman summed up before the Assembly the debates of the Sub-Committee.

President Louwage urged the National Bureaus to furnish complete information to the International Bureau on all cases of drug trafficking which had come to their notice.

He was favourable to the initiative of Mr. Goossen, but recalled that the I.C.P.C. pro-

perly speaking could not take the initiative of such a meeting, as it was not its work to convene regional meetings which might have a character incompatible with the Statutes of the Commission.

Mr. Timmermans (British zone of occupation in Germany) observed that, following the reconstruction of German factories, the legal trade in narcotics had certainly increased, but he did not agree with the point of view expressed by Mr. Marabuto on the subject of the increase of illicit drug trafficking.

Mr. Marabuto gave some figures (11 seizures in 1948, 163 in 1949, 14 kgs. of heroine seized in 1948 against 97 kgs. in 1949) and, contrary to what Mr. Timmerman thought, he considered that such figures were not entirely due to increased police action, but to an increase in the illicit traffic itself.

President Louwage put to the vote the resolution mentioned below, which was adopted with the abstention of Great Britain. This abstention was due to the fact that in this country the question of drug trafficking did not come entirely within the competence of the Police.

The 19th General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting at The Hague on June 19th, 1950,

EXPRESSES the wish that the I.C.P.C., represented by the General Secretariat, continue its work as an international organisation of repression and prevention in the struggle against the drug traffic,

RECOMMENDS its members to furnish the General Secretariat with a complete documentation on the activity of their respective National Central Offices, during 1949 and the first six months of 1950, as to the results obtained in the struggle against the drug traffic. This documentation, which deals with national and international cases, should reach the General Secretariat before the 1st of October 1950.

RECOMMENDS to the delegations to take steps with their Governments so that the latter support the I.C.P.C. as an exclusive organisation of repression, in the field of police work.

IDENTIFICATION OF FIRE-ARMS

PROFESSOR Sannie (France) suggested that this question be put on the agenda. At the Sub-Committee on police technique, he pointed out the extreme diversity of short fire-arms used by malefactors and the difficulties of identification which result. It often happened that the local police had not the necessary information. He suggested *"that each Member State of the I.C.P.C. forward to Secretary-General Ducloux full particulars concerning old or recent short fire-arms and ammunitions manufactured in their Country for civil use, by filling in, as exactly and as fully as possible, the questionnaire which will be sent to them"*.

Answering a question posed by Sir Harold Scott, Professor Sannie specified that the arms discovered on malefactors were sometimes of types which were no longer manufactured. That was why he had used the word "old".

Professor Söderman (Sweden) considered that the purely theoretical information requested by Professor Sannie (France) was of secondary utility. In his opinion, he thought it would be more profitable to establish a central classification of the specimens of arms and ammunitions based on original specimens. Professor Sannie agreed, but said that to do this would mean considerable work. Mr. Nepote (Secretariat-General) supported this opinion.

The President thought that the work could be begun by stages, commencing first of all with Professor Sannie's suggestion.

Professor Grassberger (Austria) pointed out that, before undertaking a classification on an international scale, it would be necessary to find out beforehand what already existed in each State.

Mr. Johns (Australia) indicated that in his country the majority of arms were imported from abroad, and in any case he thought it

would be difficult to explain the mechanism and how they were used by information or photographs. The weapon itself should be sent to a Central Bureau.

Mr. Dosi (Italy) pointed out the difficulties of putting Mr. Johns' suggestion into practice and recalled the work done by the F.B.I. in this domain; Sir Harold Scott (Great Britain) supported the suggestion proposed by Professor Grassberger (Austria) and Professor Sannie (France) agreed with him.

Mr. Timmermans (British zone of occupation in Germany) described the difficulties encountered by the Police when it was necessary to send arms and ammunitions for identification successively to several laboratories in one country. Therefore, it would be even more difficult for them to send such exhibits to an international laboratory organized by the I.C.P.C.

There was no doubt, he said, that the work would be greatly facilitated if a technique could be discovered for exactly reproducing the distinctive markings found on fired cartridge cases and bullets and of such reproductions being used for identification purposes instead of the bullets or cartridge cases themselves.

The President then put to the vote the draft resolution which had been amended on the suggestion of Sir Harold Scott; it was unanimously adopted:

The 19th General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting in The Hague on June 19th 1950,

RECOMMENDS that each Member State of the I.C.P.C. forward to the Secretary General L. Ducloux full particulars of the steps taken in their Country to identify arms and ammunitions used by criminals, in order that, at the next session of the General Assembly, the question of international records on this subject may be considered.

I. C. P. C. AND U. N. O.

IT was at the request of President Louwage that Mr. Gros, observer of the United Nations, intervened to describe the relations which existed between the I.C.P.C. and the United Nations.

Mr. Gros first of all expressed the regrets of Mr. Steinig who was unable to attend the 19th Assembly as he had wished to do. He then praised the satisfactory and constant collaboration established for some years now between the Commission and the United Nations, and thanked the I.C.P.C. for the valuable and enlightened assistance it had given in important problems such as: juvenile delinquency, the draft convention on the slave trade, the prevention of crime.

He told the Assembly of some initiatives of the United Nations which might interest the I.C.P.C.: an international Review and a bibliography concerning the prevention of crime and the treatment of delinquents; a bibliography on the slave trade; a survey on "probation" and on criminal statistics. The above will be published shortly.

Concerning extradition, Mr. Gros recalled that the project submitted by the I.C.P.C. was being examined by the competent Commis-

sions. Afterwards, the Economic and Social Council will be informed and will either be able to draw up a draft International Convention, or convene an inter-governmental Conference which will be entrusted with this work.

President Louwage thanked Mr. Gros for praising the I.C.P.C. However, he would like this cooperation with the U.N.O. extended on a more practical plane. For instance, he considered it would be of use to the United Nations if specialists in enquiries were attached to the technical Enquiry Commissions, who were designated as such by the I.C.P.C. Likewise, one or two experts of the I.C.P.C. could usefully be included on the Commission on Drugs.

Mr. Gros pointed out to the President that the structure of the United Nations did not permit, at the present time, to choose its experts otherwise than from members of the Governmental delegations, but the work accomplished by the I.C.P.C. was already very considerable, and he gave credit to the wish of cooperation of the I.C.P.C.

The President stressed that he had simply wanted to pose a problem and, evidently, it could not be solved immediately.

EXTRADITION

A COMMUNICATION of the President on this subject suggested inviting the States wishing to contract bilateral or multilateral treaties to be inspired, in these treaties, by the draft convention drawn up by the I.C.P.C., which had already been transmitted to the U.N.O. The project had two principal advantages: rapidity in transmitting requests for extradition, and generalised procedure of provisional arrest.

After a brief debate relative in particular to drafting, the following resolution was adopted:

The 19th General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting in The Hague on June 19th 1950,

On the proposal of President F.E. Louwage,

RECOMMENDS to the Member States who wish to contract new bilateral or multilateral extradition treaties, to transmit to their Governments the copy of its draft of international Convention on this matter, as submitted to the General Secretariat of the United Nations, in order that these States, in drafting such treaties, may consider using the terms and provisions of the draft convention;

INSTRUCTS the Secretary General to transmit to all Members a copy of the draft of the international convention in both French and English.

It was unanimously adopted with the abstention of the delegate of Trieste, the latter stating that he represented a Protectory Government which had no prerogative in matters of extradition.

After voting, the Secretary-General recommended to the various Member States to comply with the provisions set forth in report No. 11 submitted to the Assembly in Berne, when drafting telegrams requesting arrest with a view to extradition.

PLACE OF MEETING OF THE 20 TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

M. Lourenço (Portugal) informed the Assembly that his Government would like the I.C.P.C. to hold its Conference in 1951, in Lisbon. He said that he would be very happy to receive in his Country all the delegations adhering to the Commission.

Colonel Hassan (Egypt) also said that the Egyptian Government would be honoured if the 20th General Assembly of the I.C.P.C. was held in Cairo and, on behalf of the Egyptian Government, he extended an official invitation.

President Louwage thanked the Portuguese and Egyptian Delegations and recalled that the suggestion tending to hold the General Assembly in Lisbon had already been formu-

lated by Mr. Lourenço, two years ago, and only material reasons had prevented this proposal from being accepted.

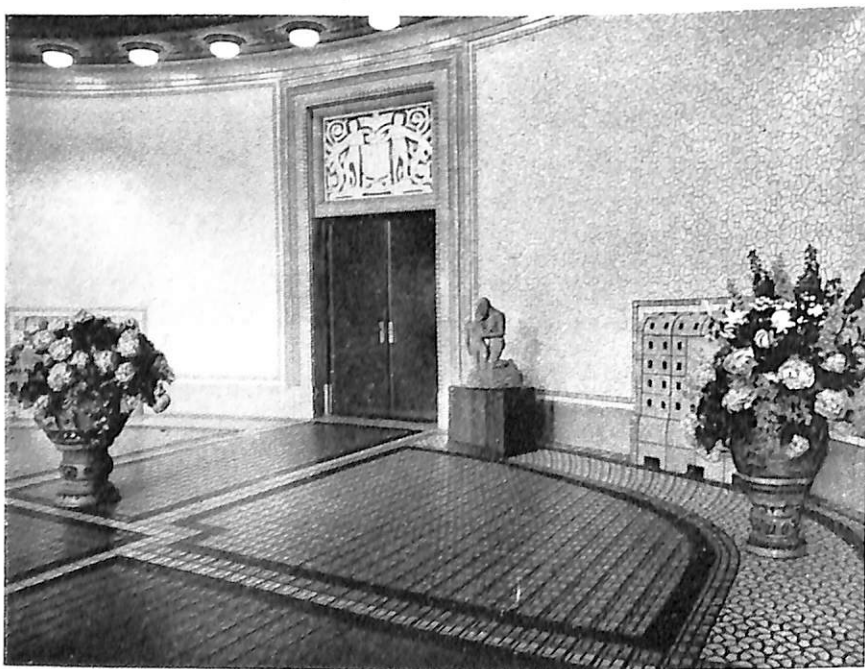
In his opinion, he thought that the Assembly could meet next year in Lisbon, it being understood that the Egyptian invitation would be given priority if it were renewed.

Mr. Nahmias (Israel) wished to know whether the inviting State undertook to put no obstacle in the way of any member of the Commission from entering its territory.

President Louwage replied that the I.C.P.C. was, by tradition, a non-political organisation and there was no instance of an inviting Government having refused to invite or welcome a member of the I.C.P.C.

The Assembly voted: 21 in favour of the meeting in Lisbon; 2 in favour of the meeting in Cairo.

President Louwage indicated, therefore, that the 20th General Assembly of the I.C.P.C. would be held in Lisbon in 1951. He thanked the Portuguese Government and its delegate (*Applause*).



The Academy of International Law: the entrance hall.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

THE Secretary-General informed the Assembly that the Economic and Social Council was interested in the statistics relative to criminality.

Professor Söderman (Sweden), as President of the Sub-Committee on statistics, indicated



The opening of the International Museum of Counterfeits and Forgeries.

that, during the year, he had continued the work, either with different members of the Sub-Committee on Statistics, or with other personalities, such as Torsten Sellin, the American Professor. As a result of this work, it appeared that the problems of terminology (for instance the definition of "crime") were the most difficult to solve. He hoped that next year he would be able to submit a detailed report on the matter.

The Assembly then learnt with interest of a communication from Vice-President J.E. Hoover (U.S.A.) relative to the electronic microscope, a new scientific means at the disposal of the police.

Then, Mr. Müller (Switzerland) called the attention of the Assembly to the report on

activity made by Mr. Adler concerning the Counterfeits and Forgeries Department. He urged that the Member States participate in the development of the International Museum of Forgeries.

Mr. Ellis (Dutch West Indies) suggested that, for a full development of its activities, the I.C.P.C. should envisage the creation of an Office on the continent of America, which office would be an annex and a sort of "double" of the one in Paris.

President Louwage, taking note of this proposal, esteemed, however, that it was a little premature. There would be the risk of creating a sort of scission, whereas the principle of centralisation was becoming ever more necessary.

Mr. Johns raised the question of procedure in view of greater efficacy of the work of the Assembly. The reports on the agenda should reach the delegates who, like himself, were obliged to leave their countries a long time in advance, much sooner.

Mr. Nepote (General-Secretariat) said that the remarks made by Mr. Johns were very pertinent and the General-Secretariat would be disposed to give him satisfaction as far as possible if, in future, the Reporters would be good enough to send in their reports to the General-Secretariat within the delay specified in the Statutes, viz. four months before the date of the Assembly, which had not been the case this year.

The President added that there was always the possibility of the agenda being modified at the last minute.

ELECTIONS

THERE were numerous elections during the work of the Assembly, in the first place in order to make up the different Sub-Committees which, after some new appointments, were composed as follows:

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

President : Mr. L. Ducloux (France).

Members: MM. Ferreira (Portugal), Langendam (The Netherlands), Levaillant (France), Nievergelt (Switzerland), Pesek (Czechoslovakia), Sabahaddin (Turkey), Tessadri (Italy).

STATISTICS

President: Mr. Söderman (Sweden).

Members: MM. Dosi (Italy), Fentanes (Argentina), Grassberger (Austria), Kallenborn (The Netherlands), Kapitanoff (Bulgaria), Srp (Czechoslovakia), Timmerman (British Zone of Occupation in Germany), Yaron (Israel), Yumak (Turkey).

DRUGS

President: Professor Söderman (Sweden).

Vice-President : Dr. Goossen (The Netherlands).

Secretary: Mr. Marabuto (France).

Members: MM. Amstein (Switzerland), Desvaux (France), Dosi (Italy), Fathi (Egypt), Garamvolgyi (Hungary), Gozübüyük (Turkey), Grassberger (Austria), Johns (Australia), Kapitanoff (Bulgaria), Luthi (Switzerland), Maldonado Parilli (Venezuela), Perkovic (Yugoslavia), Sannie (France), Sherman (British Zone of Occupation in Germany), Srp (Czechoslovakia), Zaki (Egypt).

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

President : Mr. L. Ducloux (France).

Members: MM. Di Tullio (Italy), Duncan (Australia), Kallenborn (The Netherlands), Kallenborn (Norway), Leemans (Belgium),

Maldonado Parilli (Venezuela), Marabuto (France), Slancar (Austria), Srp (Czechoslovakia), Zaki (Egypt).

COUNTERFEITING

President: Mr. Müller (Switzerland).

Members: MM. Adler (The Netherlands), Amstein (Switzerland), Dosi (Italy), Garamvolgyi (Hungary), Kallenborn (Norway), Leemans (Belgium), Maldonado Parilli (Venezuela), Sem (Czechoslovakia), Yumak (Turkey).

AIR POLICE

President: Mr. R. Howe (Great Britain).

Secretary : Mr. J. Nepote (France).

Members: MM. Desvaux (France), Dosi (Italy), Goerner (Czechoslovakia), Goossen (The Netherlands), Hassan (Egypt), Lourenço (Portugal), Vibert (Switzerland).

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL POLICE

President : Mr. R. Howe (Great Britain).

Vice-President : Mr. Sannie (France).

Members: MM. Adler (The Netherlands), Albarracin (Argentina), Coimbra (Portugal), De Magius (Denmark), Franssen (Belgium), Grassberger (Austria), Kolenc (Yugoslavia), Knobloch (Czechoslovakia), Levaillant (France), Maldonado Parilli (Venezuela), Sorrentino (Italy), Srp (Czechoslovakia).

The Assembly appointed Professor Grassberger (Austria) and Professor Sannie (France) "Technical advisers"; both are well known to all those connected with the I.C.P.C. In addition to the above mentioned, Lieutenant-Colonel P. Goddard (U.S.), one of the creators of expert appraisal of fire-arms, and Mr. J. Manning, Director, technical chief of the laboratory of New York, renowned above all for the application of the methods of modern physics to scientific Police, were also appointed.

The editing Committee of the International Review was completed by the appointment of

three new members: MM. De Magius (Denmark), Professor Sannie (France) and Yumak (Turkey).

The Vice-Presidents and Reporters of the Commission, whose mandates of two years had expired, were also replaced: the following persons were elected:

Vice-Presidents: MM. Bilancia (Italy), Hoover (U.S.A.), Kiukas (Finland), Kolenc (Yugo-

slavia), Lourenço (Portugal), Maldonado Parilli (Venezuela), Yumak (Turkey).

Reporters: MM. Goossen (The Netherlands), Herfelt (Denmark), Homayounfar (Iran), Johns (Australia), Leemans (Belgium), Leontaritis (Greece), Marabuto (International Bureau), Sannie (France), Wood (Canada), Zaki (Egypt).

All the above mentioned elections or appointments were unanimously approved.

CLOSING SESSION

THUS, after three days of work, the 19th General Assembly of the I.C.P.C. had dealt with all the subjects on the agenda.

Mr. Lourenço (Portugal) again thanked the Assembly for having chosen the capital of his Country for the place of the next meeting; Mr. Dosi (Italy), on behalf of the Assembly, congratulated the President and the General Secretariat.

President Louwage then pronounced the closing speech.

After having expressed his gratitude to the Delegates for the work accomplished, he declared:

"The necessity of this meeting has once again been shown by the need of perfecting our work. It was Benjamin Franklin who said: "A person who does not improve his condition, goes back instead of going forward". If international and national organisations have been created on the initiative of our Commission, and adequate means for the struggle against criminality have been established by us, if international collaboration exists, experience has proved that our work would be soon retrogressive if it did not improve constantly, because international criminals do not cease to make their criminal methods more complicated and clever.

"But there is another reason for these annual meetings. All our theoretical and practical system is based on mutual com-



The Burgomaster of The Hague and President
F.E. LOUWAGE.

“prehesion and mutual confidence, which understanding and confidence cannot exist or last between Authorities of different races, having different languages, different customs and countries, if the delegates have not the opportunity of meeting, to exchange ideas and get to know one another.

“That is why, I consider, it is necessary that you try to attend each year, and wherever it may be held, our General Assembly, which is a melting pot where different ideas are blended as well as common desires and friendships which are spontaneous or of convenience”.

The President successively thanked the United Nations and Mr. Gros for the interest they had shown in the I.C.P.C., Mr. L. Ducloux

and his staff, and the General Reporters. He continued:

“The General Assembly will be also unanimous in expressing its sincere thanks to the Dutch Government, the General Director of the Dutch Police and to Dr. Goossen and all his assistants, for the material aid that they continue to accord us in the functioning of the delegated office, for the efforts they have made in the organisation of these two Congresses, and for the charming solicitude they have shown to us”.

After making a last appeal to the delegates requesting them to rally other new States, so as to increase the prestige and efficacy of the Commission, the President declared amidst unanimous applause, the 19th General Assembly closed.

Round about the Conference

On June 16th, at 14 h. 30, Vice-President Van Der Minne, Director General of the Dutch Police, presided at the opening of the International Museum of Counterfeits, attached to the specialized office of the I.C.P.C. for the suppression of counterfeiting currency.

After having recalled that it was in 1949, at the General Assembly in Berne, that the Resolution was adopted for establishing an international museum of information on counterfeits and forgeries, Mr. Van Der Minne went on to describe its signification: “The instruction of criminal investigators, of national banks and national printing offices, in the ways of preventing and searching for forgeries”. The aim of the Museum was also “to take further steps for the better pro-

tection of Society against attack in the economic field”. He added: “In the setting up of this Museum of the International Criminal Police Commission, I see the proof of an ever growing international cooperation in general, and more particularly in the field of police work”.

The Director General of the Dutch Police officially gave the museum to the President of the I.C.P.C., thus giving further proof of the solicitude of the Netherlands in the activities and work of the Commission.

★

During the 19th General Assembly, the Danish delegation presented an excellent film on

the treatment and re-education of abnormal delinquents. This film, which showed the methods employed in order to give them the desire for a normal life and work, was particularly appreciated, and gave credit to the Danish authorities who deal with the problem of the delinquency of abnormal children with so much intelligence.

★

As frequently happens at a meeting of delegates coming from all parts of the world, some of them did not reach The Hague in time. Mr. Maldonado Parilli (Venezuela) was detained at the last minute in Caracas. Mr. Derakhchan (Iran) was in hospital in Paris, owing to a sudden illness.

Mr. J. West, representing Vice-President J.E. Hoover, was called away at the end of the first day and was only present when the Progress, Financial and Juvenile Delinquency reports were submitted.

★

It was after a dinner offered by the Ministry of Justice of the Netherlands that the delegates learnt that Her Majesty the Queen of The Netherlands had decided to appoint President F.E. Louwage, Commander of the Order of Orange Nassau. Indeed, it was homage rendered to the I.C.P.C., but also to the man who has unceasingly and with so much courage struggled for so many years against international criminality.

★

The two Conferences organized by the I.C.P.C. offered an opportunity to the delegates to be welcomed by the three important Dutch cities: The Hague, the administrative capital; Amsterdam, the political and artistic capital, and Rotterdam, the industrial capital. In each of these towns, they were received by the Mayor and the local Police authorities. The Governor of the Province of Utrecht also



received them in the sumptuous castle of "Haar", situated in one of the most charming spots of Holland.

★

The Netherlands paid a heavy tribute to the cause of liberty during the last world war. 15,000 patriots were shot at a place only a few miles from The Hague. They were tied to four posts which were fixed in the sand of the dunes.

The Executive Committee and the Vice-Presidents of the I.C.P.C. visited the monument erected in memory of them and rendered homage to so many sacrifices.

