



# THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

## IN PARIS

*The 16th General Meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission has just taken place in the Halls of the celebrated Sorbonne, in Paris.*

*The quality of the personages who composed the delegations, the importance and the abundance of the questions which were dealt with, testify to the vitality of our organization and to the success which its General Meeting obtained.*

*In that respect, a simple comparison between the number of Nations represented last year and that observed this year would be sufficient to demonstrate the development of our International Commission. Argentina, Bulgaria, Columbia, Finland, Ecuador, Hungary, Italy and Lebanon came to join our ranks this year.*

*The American Police in the occupied German territories as well as Austria sent an observer.*

*Add to these the recent adhesion of Iceland, at the very moment when Australia is considering giving its adhesion also, and we may be able to judge the progress we have made.*

*The reproduction in full of the minutes of the discussions and the reports presented would constitute a whole volume. So we have effected here a summary as clear and especially as faithful as possible.*

*May this document reflect exactly the spirit of work and of union which has marked all our Meetings, instruct the absent on the high-mindedness of the aims we have pursued, and remove the apprehensions of the few countries which still hesitate to join us.*

L. DUCLOUX.



## **COUNTRIES REPRESENTED**

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ARGENTINA, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, COLUMBIA, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GREAT-BRITAIN, GREECE, HOLLAND, HUNGARY, IRAN, ITALY, LEBANON, LUXEMBURG, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, UNITED-STATES, YUGO-SLAVIA.

## **OBSERVERS**

AUSTRIA, AMERICAN POLICE in the occupied territories.

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# MINUTES OF THE SESSIONS

9TH JUNE 1947

## THE INAUGURAL SESSION

**M**R. E. Depreux, Minister of the Interior of the French Republic, wished to preside at the inaugural session.

Mr. André Marie, Minister of Justice, who was unable to be present owing to a severe illness, was represented by Mr. Boissarie, Procurator General of the Court of Appeal of the Seine.

A number of highly placed French personages were also present : Mr. Dupuich, Advocate General, representing the Procurator General of the Supreme Court of Appeal ; Mr. Germain Laurent, Procurator General of the Court of Justice ; Mr. Vassart, Procurator of the Republic of the Seine ; Mr. Leonard, Prefect of Police at Paris ; Mr. Boursicot, Director General of the National Security ; Mr. Huguency, Professor for the Law Faculty, representing the Dean.

After the presentation of the delegates, Mr. Depreux, Minister of the Interior, gives a speech of welcome which makes a great impression on the audience.

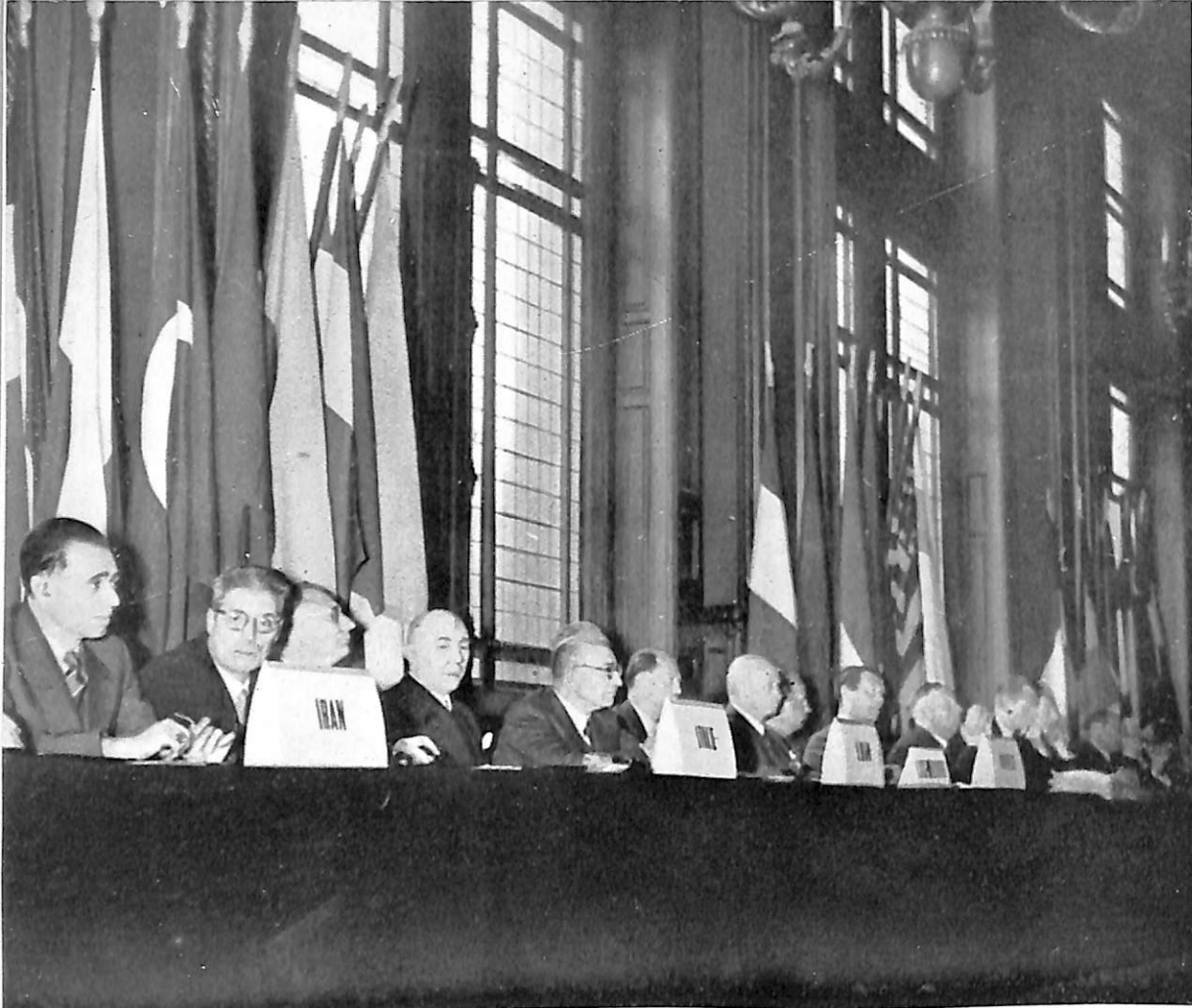
The Minister's speech, which is of high literary quality, begins with an address of welcome to all the delegates.

He is pleased to appreciate the honour conferred on France, by its having been chosen as the headquarters of the I.C.P.C., and having been designed, this year, as the seat of its General Meetings.

"On the hill of Sainte-Geneviève, he states, —that home of the spirit and of free research —where, in the days of Dun Scott and Abé-lard, scholars from all Europe had assembled, this very spirit will no doubt inspire the work of your Congress, for the France of scholars and students, so passionately attached to indi-

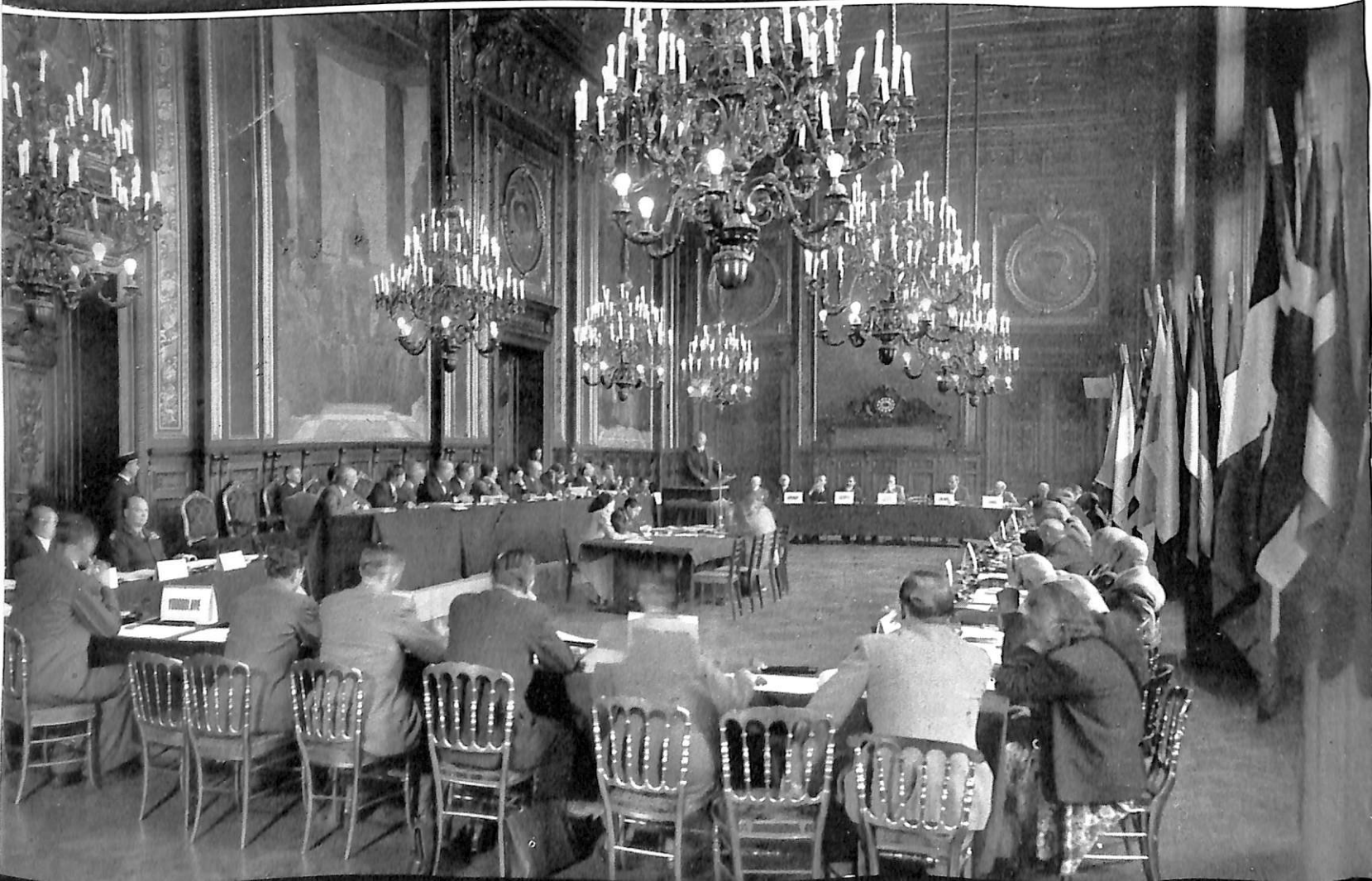


Mr. E. Depreux, Minister of the Interior, delivers the opening speech. From left to right: MM. Boursicot, Louwage, Depreux, Boissarie, Léonard.



Two aspects of the  
Conference Hall, in  
the "Sorbonne".

Photo from "Ambiance"





vidual freedom and democracy, is more than ever conscious of the necessity of organization in the field of the international Police."

The Minister then gives a historical sketch of the international Police and its first manifestations in 1914, at the Congress of Monaco.

He then mentions the international efforts in view of the struggle against crime and recalls that it was in 1923 in Vienna, under the impetus of President Schober, that the bases of the I.C.P.C. were formed.

In 1931, in Paris, the adhesion of the United States strengthened the common action : « This country » he says, « which had already organized internationally the repression of crime on its own territory, represented a very important help for you ».

Mr. Depreux then speaks of the terrible blood-letting and on the moral perturbations which the second world war caused to everyone, at a time when the wounds of 1918 were not yet completely healed.

Owing to these upheavals, the international criminals redouble their activities.

« They make light of any kind of autarchy; for them the customs police are merely a joke, and they rely on the supports which they find in many quarters ».

Against this international scum, it is necessary to act and to act quickly. That is to say, the complications of « red tape » must be avoided, and the action of justice itself is not enough. Everyone knows how long it takes to secure an extradition, and how necessary it is to organize speedier and more direct action on the part of the Police.

It is therefore imperative, specifies the Minister, that the police should get into working order. Now as ever, the Minister has the greatest confidence in President Louwage, « a fervent and valued friend of France », and in Mr. Ducloux, Secretary General of the Commission who was, he says, « one of his valued collaborators, and who has remained his friend ». He ends his speech, again and confidently expressing his best wishes for the success of the International Criminal Police Commission.

Mr. Boissarie, Procurator General, then makes a speech. After having presented the excuses of the Minister of Justice, who was prevented by illness from attending the session, the orator emphasizes the happy effects

of the police action joined to the action of justice. He says notably :

« The Parquet knows what it owes to members of the Criminal Investigation Department.

« You are, Gentlemen, its right arm ; the success of its combat against wrong depends upon the accuracy of your enquiries and the sureness of your action. We are working together for public peace. Further, it is encouraging to me to see in your Conference both a success and an example. To begin with, it is a success which can be measured by the vastness of the obstacles with which you are faced. Of course, of the 33 years of the Commission's life, for 17 of them you were obliged to break your ranks, as a result of the tidal waves of international crime, the wars of 1914 and 1939.

« But at the call of President Louwage, you have now been reconstituted for 12 months. You have amongst you 25 States and I know that I shall be voicing your own desires when I express the hope that other nations, particularly the greater ones, will soon play their part in your international mission. The international criminals are no longer of the type we knew of old. War has left behind it stocks of fire-arms and automatic weapons, machine-guns and tommy-guns, as well as it has left behind knowledge of the technique of parachuting them across frontiers of countries and even of continents. There is a temptation for would-be terrorists, temptation for white-slave traffickers, drug-smugglers and publishers of obscene literature, but, above all, there is now set loose upon the world a flood of forgers. According to the remark made by the Brazilian Professor Machado, the international criminal of the 20th century has passed from a lift of violence to crimes of fraud.

« Even the programme which you are at present undertaking leaves no doubt that your international co-operation is a living reality, which will bring the fruits of your... victorious labour.

« The international nature of your co-operation, Gentlemen, is an example to be followed, for it concerns the legal authorities as well as the Police. On 16th November 1937, the Assembly at Geneva instigated the setting up of an International Penal Court for the trial of terrorists. Today, the classic crimes against international common law, which are in fact your sole responsibility, are added to



by crimes against Peace and above all against Humanity.

« The next Conference which will be meeting on 10th July in your country, Mr. President, for the purpose of unifying penal law, has on its agenda the question of the repression of these crimes.

« Legal authorities, who have undertaken this step towards securing for the world freedom from crime, recognize the slowness and difficulties of the task, but they are happy to be present at this gathering for the promotion of international public safety, on which rests that fragile thing called civilization. »

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It is then the turn of Mr. Louwage, President of the I.C.P.C., to reply to the address of welcome. He does so with an ease which shows his great experience in international questions.

« We have just heard two brilliant speakers emphasizing the principles which, according to the French Authorities, must guide our work, our organization and our activity.

« On behalf of the members of the I.C.P.C. I have the pleasure to state that their conception is in perfect harmony with the policy we unanimously decided to pursue.

« Our Commission is only resuming the task it was performing before the war. It is waging a continuous and world war against the army of crime. »

Recalling in this connection remarks he had written in 1923 and which already foreshadowed a renewed outbreak of crime, resulting from the world war of 1914-1918, he adds :

« We all have the impression that the present situation strikingly resembles that of 1923. But the present combination of circumstances is even more serious. The outbreak of international crime following the first world war occurred only after the signature of the Peace Treaties, i.e. after the frontier changes and in the course of the great movements of populations.

« This is why, realizing this precedent, we must take the necessary steps at once. But a few weeks ago, one of our Vice-presidents, Mr. J.E. Hoover, drew attention to the danger of the possession of weapons, even by civilians. This, I think, has been noted in almost all countries.

1. The Chiefs of the Delegations are introduced to Mr. E. Depreux, Minister of the Interior.
2. The Delegates on the steps of the "Sorbonne".
3. Mr. Léonard, Prefect of the Paris Police, between MM. Ros (Sweden) and Homayounfar (Iran).

Photos from "Ambiance"

« This fact must be taken into account, together with the psychic transformations of the criminally inclined, whose bad instincts have grown worse during the war. But to undertake this battle against international criminals, we must be able to rely upon the collaboration of all the criminal police forces of the world, of the public and of Governments. I am happy to note that the French Government and Authorities are prepared to help us by every means in their power. »

President Louwage ends his speech in thanking the high French personages whose presence is the best guarantee for the success of the works which are going to begin.

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Mr. Depreux, Minister of the Interior, then turns over the presidency of the session to Mr. Louwage and leaves the hall, accompanied by the various french Authorities.

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Mr. Louwage gives the floor to Mr. Telford, representing the United States, who reads a message from Mr. Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He gives a general description of that organization, a branch of the Government of the United States which investigates all breaches of the Federal laws which do not fall within the competence of any other official investigating organization.

The F.B.I. also possesses technical departments (Laboratories, Identification), at the disposal of all the Justice and Police authorities in the United States of America, and a National Academy, with professors of the specialities of chemistry, physics and geology.

The number of expert examinations effected (67,229 in 1946), testifies to the importance of the work accomplished by Mr. Hoover's Services which, at present, exchange information regarding criminals with 77 foreign countries.

That is why the F.B.I. is desirous of collaborating with the I.C.P.C. and has, in this respect, already taken the necessary steps with a view to creating a department of centralization for all the requests for information between the American Police and those belonging to the I.C.P.C. « In unity, the execution of the law will find its strength. The F.B.I. holds itself ready to serve », concludes Mr. Telford.

Mr. Louwage takes advantage of this occasion to thank Mr. Hoover for the aid which he has always given since his nomination in his capacity of Vice-President of the I.C.P.C.

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After this intervention, Mr. Gargiulo, Head of the Italian delegation, gives to the Meeting the greetings of the Police of the young Italian Republic, and assures the members of the complete collaboration of his country with a view to realizing « the mission of social, moral and juridical ideal » of the I.C.P.C.

The first session ends by the appointment of two members charged with the verification of the Commission's accounts : Dr. Drtina (Czechoslovakia), and Mr. de Magius (Denmark).

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The afternoon session begins, on the proposal of Mr. Dosi (Italy), with a minute of silence in memory of the military and civilian functionaries, especially those of the Judiciary Police, who fell during the war in the accomplishment of their duties.

## THE REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES

THE General Secretary, Mr. Ducloux, then presents his report on the Commission's activities. First of all, he renders homage to the french and foreign personages, and in particular to Mr. Depreux, the Minister of the Interior and President Louwage, who were kind enough to second his first efforts.

He then gives a description of the organi-

zation and draws up a balance sheet of the activity of the permanent Services of the Commission, emphasizing first of all the efforts effected to reorganize the International Bureau, world centre of documentation on international malefactors. The destruction of the documentation of the Bureau of Vienna was a heavy loss in this branch. Two card-indexes are being reconstituted : one alphabetical and the other phonetic.

Card-indexes of expert criminals and fingerprints complete this documentation.

A study of 31 st January 1947 put forward the question of radioelectric connections. A sub-commission composed of technicians is provided for and the projects envisaged give a good augury for the future of telecommunications in the I.C.P.C.

The international system includes at present normal communications with the following countries : Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy and the United States.

The plan of organization has also provided for the reconstitution of National Central Bureaux, « real antennae of the Commission, without which the latter could not live ».

In addition, the circulation of notices of international criminals has recommenced, more perfect than in the past.

The Department of « Counterfeits and Forgeries » was also reconstituted. Closely attached to the General Secretariat, it is managed by an accomplished technician, Mr. Adler, who had already given his proofs in the Vienna International Bureau. The banks and credit establishments have already placed at his disposal collections of the coins and notes in circulation and of false bank-notes ; and the official organ « Counterfeits and Forgeries » will again, all over the world, constitute the essential element of the fight against and the prevention from counterfeit money.

In the branch of general documentation, the Commission proposes to become a centre of bibliographical information, enjoying a preponderating position in all that touches the problems of police, juridical or scientific order. The library will contain fundamental studies and monographs, and documents sent by the adhering countries. The researches will be made easier by two card-indexes made out by objects or by authors' names.

Mr. Ducloux expresses the hope that Austria, after having retaken its place in the Commission, will be able to turn over the library of the celebrated criminalist Hans Gross to the I.C.P.C.

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In the branch of foreign relations, it seemed primordial, continues Mr. Ducloux, to « show

in foreign countries the presence of the I.C.P.C. in the most brilliant manner » and to draw the attention of all the nations to the importance of its activities.

The « International Criminal Police Review » constitutes the first agent of this diffusion. The psychological rôle which it should assume is very great.

In addition, the Commission is desirous of establishing contacts with parallel international organizations : the International Association of Criminology in Rome, the International Bureau of Penal Law, whose next Congress will take place in Brussels very soon and to which we are officially invited.

General Secretary Ducloux is pleased with the fidelity shown to the Commission by the countries represented last year at Brussels. Encouraged by this example, several other States have declared their adhesion without reserve to our organization, and he is happy to greet and welcome them.

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« In addition », continues Mr. Ducloux, « the Commission has formed excellent relations with the U.N.O., and the Council of economic and social affairs of the latter is examining at present its recognition as a consultative group. The recent International Conference on passports at Geneva, placed under the aegis of the U.N.O., consecrated this state of things because we were invited to send an observer ».

Mr. Ducloux then devotes himself to define the relations which should exist between the press and the Commission. He considers that the latter should abstain from giving too many details regarding its functioning to the press. Criminal events should not be spoken of until they are definitively accomplished, and it is advisable to avoid as much as possible giving the technical details. This is the double principle which should direct the relations between the International Commission and the journalists.

The report on the activities is highly appreciated by President Louwage, who thanks the General Secretary.

The Meeting then takes up the study of the various questions which are entered in the agenda.



## INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTATION IN CRIMINAL POLICE MATTERS

**D**r. Drtina (Czechoslovakia), who raised this question, states that it is to the great interest of all the police to be informed of the works published in the various countries on matters dealing with police activities.

He recommends in his report (No. 14) that the International Bureau should reassemble the technical, scientific or juridical documentation, according to the methods used by the International Federation of Documentation (F.I.D.) in the Hague, which has adopted the decimal system of classing. He asks the General Secretary to get into contact with that organization.

Mr. Goossen (Holland), supports this proposal as well as Mr. Fentanes (Argentina), who reminds the Meeting of the existence of an important police library in Buenos-Aires.

Professor Sannié (France), also thinks that the circulation of that documentation is very important. His opinion is corroborated by Dr. Sébor (Czechoslovakia) who suggests that it should be annexed to the Review.

While giving his agreement to the principle, Mr. de Magius (Denmark) points out that this work would be a heavy charge for the small countries in which the proposed organization would be very costly.

Basing himself on the principle that it is necessary to respect the methods of organization belonging to each National Bureau, President Louwage proposes the following Resolution, which is adopted unanimously :

The I.C.P.C., at its plenary meeting of the 9th June 1947, having noted the reports of Vice-Chairman Drtina (Czechoslovakia) and Mr. Goossen on behalf of Vice-Chairman de Blecourt (Holland), recommends the Delegates to submit suggestions concerning the eventual application to the organization of the International Bureau and the National Offices, of the decimal system and the circulation of international documentation. The General Rapporteur, Professor Söderman, is requested to report to the next Session.

## JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

**J**UVENILE delinquency is the germ of future criminality, so this question merits to be examined by the I.C.P.C.

In his report (No. 15) Dr. Sébor (Czechoslovakia), condensed the information he received from various countries and he examines successively the forms, the causes as well as the measures applicable to the prevention, in the framework of the international struggle against criminality. The circumstantial relation he made causes great interest and several delegates intervene on this question.

First of all, Mr. Simonovic (Yugoslavia), speaks about the importance and the delicate side of this question. He thinks that an effort should be made to search for the causes which incite young people to commit crimes. In his opinion he considers that a watch should be made on the education, the protection of young people and, eventually, on their cultural improvement.

President Louwage thinks that the help of the Governments, of social institutions, of technicians and even of the U.N.O. is necessary in this branch in order to obtain the solution of the problem.

Dr. Dosi (Italy), speaks of the report presented by Mr. Tamburro (Italy) from which it is advisable to take up especially the following suggestion : creation of a female police force destined specially for watching over children, and acting in conjunction with the Institutes of Social Foresight.

Mr. Coimbra (Portugal) points out that juvenile delinquency is more especially the result of the abandonment of the child. It is necessary, before everything, to watch over the abandoned child. In his opinion, this problem goes beyond the framework of the Commission.

Following these various remarks, the President points out that it is not possible, during the present session, to go to the bottom of the problem and causes the following Resolution to be adopted :

The I.C.P.C., having heard report no. 15 by Dr. Sebor, at its meeting on 9th June 1947, recommends to all Members that they send to Dr. Sebor all available information concerning juvenile delinquency in their respective countries. Mr. Sebor is requested to make his report to the next Session.

## EXCHANGE OF JUDICIARY ANTECEDENTS - SWISS PENAL CODE

**T**HIS communication was in connection with a question put by the International penal and penitentiary Commission which should, in 1940, have examined the general organization of the services of Judiciary Police, as a means of struggle against international criminality.

By « antecedents », must be understood all information likely to inform the judges regarding the person of the delinquent and to supply elements allowing them to appreciate the degree of guilt.

As the report of Mr. Louwage on this subject could not be communicated in 1940, no Resolution is presented. The President, however, draws the attention of the delegates to the conclusions of the report, in order that judiciary antecedents may be supplied with care, precision and rapidity by the various National Bureaux.

President Louwage also draws the attention of the Meeting to the Swiss Penal Code which deals, in a really modern spirit, with crime of an international character.

## TELEGRAPHIC TRANSMISSION OF THE TEN-FINGERPRINT FORMULA

**A**n investigation by President Louwage, which took place in various countries in 1939, showed that insurmountable difficulties stand in the way, when it is a question of unifying the ten-fingerprint formula of the transmission of finger prints. It even seems dangerous sometimes owing to the confusions which it can cause in the transmissions.

The President, therefore, proposes to renounce this transmission in the form of a mathematical formula.

MM. Dosi and Sorrentino (Italy), give their approbation to Mr. Louwage's report. Professor Sorrentino proposes, however, a rapid method of transmission of the fingerprint formula based on a combination of two literal formulae : one, general, translatable in all countries, the other, special, dealing with a specified finger.

Mr. Louwage considers that many adhering countries can quite easily come to an understanding on a formula and make use of it, but that the thing shows itself to be impossible on a world-wide plan.

The Argentine delegation, which has also found a means of transmitting the ten-fingerprint formula, offers to communicate the results of their work.

Mr. Louwage then reminds the delegates of the experiments of radio-electric transmission already made between several States.

Colonel Müller (Switzerland) states that the aerial post permits accelerated transmissions

of finger prints between countries very far away from each other, and that it is specially important to ask the National Central Bureaux to reply *immediately* to the requests which are sent to them.

He therefore proposes the acceptance of the resolution proposed in the President's report, which is adopted by the Meeting.

The I.C.P.C., after acquainting themselves with report No. 6 by Mr. F.E. Louwage, Chairman of the I.C.P.C., on the elaboration of a system for communicating by cable or by radio the ten-fingerprint formulae of individuals to be searched for or identified, which survey was prescribed by Resolution 18 of the XIIIth Session (Belgrade 1936), 17 of the XIIIth Session (London 1937), and 9 of the XIVth Session (Bucarest 1938).

Considering the opinion expressed by the special Sub-Committee created within the I.C.P.C.

Wish to congratulate and thank MM. Birkelund (Norway), Corby (France), Dr. Sorrentino (Italy), and Daelstrom (Sweden), who have endeavoured to devise new systems for long distance communication of the fingerprint formula, which systems have been strictly and admiringly considered by the members of the Sub-Committee; also extend their warmest thanks to the delegate from Great-Britain, who made known a system devised according to Mr. Collins's method.

Considering that the modern means placed at the disposal of the criminal police and Identification Departments offer more reliable guarantees, in so

delicate a section of the technical police as the fingerprint identification, the probative power of which it is imperative to safe-guard as it is rightfully acknowledged by the Courts all over the world.

Request the Members of the Commission to

recommend to their respective Governments or to the Departments concerned the use of telephotographic means to transmit fingerprints, and to stress the fact that a speedy answer to requests for the forwarding of fingerprints, by the competent authorities, is absolutely indispensable.

## 10TH JUNE 1947

*This day was devoted to questions affecting police technique.*

### FALSE COINAGE

**T**HIS question seems all the more important and of present interest, because the consolidation of political, economic and monetary conditions after the war, the elimination of the formalities of visas, the important restrictions applied to the entry of foreign currencies, will have the effect of increasing the circulation of counterfeit coinage as well as of falsified cheques.

The discussion is opened by a report of Mr. Drtina (Czechoslovakia). He shows the international aspect of the problem, considering that « a third of the counterfeits of the money of any State comes from other countries ». He considers that this international crime cannot be fought against, except by a complete exchange of information, and that the organization of a delegated office at The Hague in order to centralize all the documentation on this subject is « a very efficacious act which deserves general help and approbation ».

On the national plan, this institution should be strengthened by a specialized office attached to the National Bureau where the struggle against false coinage would be centralized. This specialized office would communicate to the National Bureaux as well as to the General Secretary of the I.C.P.C. all its information and all its activities.

It is a question, besides, to apply and to start up the Convention in force relating to the suppression of false coinage, signed on 20th April 1929 in the League of Nations at Geneva, which Convention gathers together all the principles which could serve as a basis for the fight against this crime.

Mr. Müller (Switzerland), then gives a histo-

rical account of the question and particularly emphasizes the task confided to the International Bureau before the war, and the measures taken by the League of Nations in the interests of the fight against the falsification of money and of securities.

President Louwage points out that the Counterfeit and Forgery Department of the I.C.P.C. bears an official character since the reconstitution of the I.C.P.C. and that it is attached to the latter under the name of « Delegated Office at the Hague ».

Mr. Adler (Holland), declares that the Office which he manages has already a very interesting and rich documentation and he asks the various delegates to contribute to the growth of its documentation.

Mr. Simonovic (Jugo-Slavia), states that he will abstain from the adoption of any resolution dealing with false coinage.

Mr. Yumak (Turkey), is quite in agreement on the advisableness of international collaboration, but makes a reservation to the observations of Mr. Drtina as to its extension to cheques, drafts and letters of credit, which elements are not yet included in the Convention to which Turkey gave its adhesion in 1936.

Mr. Telford (United States), declares that the Federal Bureau of Investigation not being authorized to discuss the questions of false coinage and falsifications, he cannot vote for the Resolution before the Meeting either. He will, however, send on the text to his Department and to the Chancellery.

President Louwage recalls, to sum up, the two Conferences held under the aegis of the League of Nations and those held by the

I.C.P.C. in the presence of a delegate of that world wide institution, and proposes the following Resolution :

The I.C.P.C., in its plenary Assembly held in Paris the 10th of June, 1947, taking into consideration report no. 12 of Vice-President Drtina and the communications of M. Ducloux, Secretary General, concerning false coinage, recommends the National Bureaux to conform to the provisions previously adopted under the Geneva International Convention of April 20th, 1929, and at meetings of the I.C.P.C. held in conformity with that Convention, including the transmission to the International Bureau of all communications and documents relating to the counterfeiting and forging of cur-

rency, as well as statistics of the agreed type. The International Bureau is in constant touch with the office delegated at The Hague for the publication and investigation of counterfeit and forgeries of currency. A permanent sub-committee on counterfeit currency is established under the direction of Mr. Müller (Switzerland), General Rapporteur ; its members are:

MM. Adler (Holland), Howe (Great-Britain), Yumak (Turkey), Dosi (Italy), Leemans (Belgium), Sem (Czecho-Slovakia).

This resolution is unanimously carried, with the abstention of two countries : Yugo-Slavia and the United States.

## PASSPORTS

**B**EFORE the war, Mr. Louwage was requested to draw up a report on this subject, with the help of several members of the Commission and of technicians from various countries.

The result of this study was condensed in a report (n° 4) which shows the technical processes suitable to prevent the counterfeiting and forging of these documents.

Mr. Fentanes (Argentina), is of the opinion that with a view to unification, the members of the I.C.P.C. should communicate to the International Bureau the regulations in use in their countries with regard to passports.

Professor Sannié (France), then explains to the Meeting his plan of international passport which, without suppressing the existing national passports would be reserved for great travellers. This document could be delivered under the control of the National Bureaux,

who would receive on deposit the prints of the ten fingers of all persons who had applied for passports. This formality would have for its object the creation of a central clasping of applications for international passports, by sending these prints to the General Secretariat of the I.C.P.C. In this way, we should have full security as to the identity of the applicant.

Mr. Yumak (Turkey), thinks that in view of the facultative character of the international passport recommended by Professor Sannié, the reserves which he wanted to formulate with regard to certain difficulties inherent to certain countries when prints are taken, disappear.

Dr. Dosi (Italy), expresses his agreement with Mr. Sannié's proposal. In the name of the Italian delegation, he proposes the simultaneous application on the passports of the





prints of the four long fingers of the left hand, as well as the figured codification of the names and Christian names.

Mr. Jaquillard, while approving Professor Sannié's proposal, which would give an absolute guarantee on the identity of the holder of the passport, thinks that the criminals will avoid using such a procedure. Only an efficacious co-operation, founded on the immediate help of all the States, will be able to put a stop to the falsification of passports.

Mr. Borda (Columbia), calls the attention of the Meeting to a special problem: the travelling permits of persons without nationality. He estimates their number at 1 million. His country has signed a convention with the International Organization of Refugees. Too great is the variety of documents, delivered either by the Governments or by the various international organizations. Mr. Borda asks, in consequence, for a centralization of information on the various types of documents which are being delivered at present.

After Mr. Albarracin (Argentina), had declared himself as a partisan of the integral appending of the finger prints to the passports, Mr. Marabuto (France), reports on the results of the work of the Conference of experts which was held at Geneva last April and to which he was delegated as representative of the I.C.P.C.

The question of passports was examined there from an international point of view, and he deposited, for the attention of the experts, the memorandum resuming the opinion of the members and experts of the I.C.P.C.

In addition, this Conference has envisaged an international certificate for the use of the principal travellers, which certificate has already been adopted by various countries.

With regard to fingerprints, Mr. Marabuto was led to ask the President of the Conference of Geneva if their suppression, recommended with regard to visas, was also recommended with regard to passports. The reply was in the negative.

During this same conference, the Polish delegate had asked for the advice of the representative of the I.C.P.C. as to the use of the documents of persons without nationality by international criminals.

The reply to that question could not be given, as the President of the Conference

thought that the Polish delegate's question touched a point of procedure.

However, in the light of the information gathered by Mr. Marabuto, this question appeared delicate having regard to its political character.

Mr. Adler (Holland), presents the problem of passports under its two aspects: *counterfeits* and *forgeries*, and thinks that the fraud consists most often in replacing the initial photo by that of the criminal; he supports the process of finger prints.

In order to supply the Office delegated at The Hague with information, President Louwage reminds the Meeting of the necessity of sending documentation to the International Bureau and recommends this practice.

Mr. Söderman, (Sweden), owing to the repugnance of the people in some countries to submit to the formality of giving their finger prints, thinks that we could use the new american glue based on plastic matters, to fix the photographs.

President Louwage then puts to the meeting the following Resolution, which is adopted:

The International Criminal Police Commission, in its plenary Assembly held in Paris on 10th June 1947:

After studying report No. 4 by President Louwage, referring to the inquiry he has conducted to determine the essential qualities which passports should possess:

Requests the Members of the Commission to recommend to their respective Governments and to the national departments concerned the results of the inquiry together with the conclusions of this report, with a view to adopting the measures recommended in this matter:

Asks, moreover, the Heads of the National Bureaux to communicate to the Secretary General the regulations in force in their respective countries, as well as a certain number of specimens of cancelled passports, to be decided upon by the Secretary General; the latter will then circulate the regulations and the specimens submitted, to the different national central Bureaux;

Particularly draws attention to the very interesting suggestions of Professor Sannié (France), Mr. Yumak (Turkey) and Dr. Dosi (Italy).

Also examines with great interest the statement made by Mr. Borda (Columbia), in connection with the problem of the documents used by travellers,

as far as persons without nationality and persons sent away from their country are concerned, and requests the National Offices to communicate any useful information in this matter to the Secretary General;

Urgently recommends to the National Offices to

send photographs and every possible documentation concerning the falsification and counterfeiting of passports and frontier papers, to the Secretary General, who is responsible for centralizing information and for keeping in touch on the subject with the Office delegated at The Hague.

## THE "PORTRAIT PARLÉ" (i. e. the Speaking Likeness System).

THE Assembly then deals with report n° 3, based on the pre-war investigations made by President Louwage, regarding this matter.

The conclusion reached from this report is that the terminology used by Bertillon must be maintained. It also shows that the « Portrait Parlé » method should form the subject of special instruction, more especially to members of the Criminal Investigation Department.

The question is discussed by the delegates. Some of them, like MM. Sébor (Czechoslovakia), Yumak (Turkey), Dosi (Italy), Müller (Switzerland), Fentanes and Albarracin (Argentina) agree, except for a few details, with the President's views and approve of this system being taught to all police officers, particularly as a tactical means of identification; others, on the other hand, like MM. Howe (Great-Britain), Söderman (Sweden) and Telford (United-States), only set an educational value on the Bertillon system for police officers, whose powers of observation must be developed.

M. Sannié (France), answering the various delegates, says first of all how deeply he appreciates the homage rendered to his famous predecessor. « To police officers, the "portrait parlé" is a Latin language » he states, and nothing can equal its value. As far as the photograph is concerned, it has no

meaning unless accompanied by the above system of identification. The teaching of the « portrait parlé » is of greater use to the police officer on duty in the street than to those identification departments which have other means at their disposal. He concludes in favour of the « portrait parlé » being preserved in its entirety.

In a few words, Mr. Adler says that he is in complete agreement with the President's Resolution, which is then passed :

The I.C.P.C., having been acquainted with the facts of the enquiry conducted by Mr. Louwage, President of the I.C.P.C. and with his report No. 3, made to the Paris Conference of 9th-12th June, 1947.

Asks the members of the I.C.P.C. to put forward to their respective Governments or to the police departments concerned, the suggestions made in this report regarding the teaching of the descriptive method known as Bertillon's «Portrait Parlé».

It is possible for the members of the national Criminal Investigation Departments to use whatever method is best suited to their particular countries; however, there do exist reasons as to why Bertillon's «Portrait Parlé» method should form the subject of special instruction to members of the Criminal Investigation Department; anyway, it is desirable that the terminology used by Bertillon be maintained.

## RADIO-COMMUNICATIONS

SUCCESS in matters relating to international enquiries and investigations going hand in hand with the rapidity of the connections established between the different national police departments, Secretary General Ducloux recalls that this problem already formed the subject of a study of principle which was subjected to the examination of all the National Offices in January 1947. This study pro-

vided for the reconstitution of a system of international communications and the installation of a central transmitting station, which would act as a relay between the various stations.

So far, the results achieved are encouraging. The French Transmission Centre of the Ministry of the Interior, placed under the control of Mr. Levaillant, maintains permanent con-

tact with Great-Britain, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Czechoslovakia and quite recently with the United-States and Italy.

But it now becomes evident that it is necessary to call in a group of experienced specialists and to set up a sub-commission composed of technicians, presided over by the Secretary General. We shall benefit by the experience of the former, who will offer suggestions, whilst the Secretary General will co-ordinate the work, in accordance with the requirements, the development and activities of the international police.

Mr. de Magius (Denmark), mentions that the Scandinavian countries mostly use the teleprinter system.

Mr. Dosi (Italy), approves this suggestion and requests all National Offices to adopt as telegraphic address the word "INTERPOL", followed by the name of the place.

In consequence, the following Resolution is unanimously carried :

The International Criminal Police Commission:

Having read report No. 10 presented by Mr. Ducloux, Secretary General, concerning radio communications:

Decides to create within the Commission a Sub-Commission for tele-communications. It consists of seven members, six of which are chosen for two years by the General Meeting of the Commission, on being proposed by the delegates and the Secretary General of the I.C.P.C. who supervises and co-ordinates its work.

The six members will be chosen among radio technicians.

The work of this tele-communications Sub-Commission will be:

1. The study of the tele-communications problem by the elaboration of theoretical plans with regard to the requirements of the international police;
2. To put forward practical solutions with a view to carrying them into effect, and to give opinion on the material to be used;°
3. To draw up rules with regard to wireless transmissions peculiar to the international police;
4. To keep the Commission well informed of all the radio-electric means which the criminal police could use;
5. To participate in the popularization of applied radio by submitting articles to the Editor of the International Review.

The Secretary General will submit a report, at the next Meeting, on the results obtained by the Sub-Commission over which he presides and of which he will determine the methods of work and the line of action.

The I.C.P.C. recommends to all National Offices that they adopt as telegraphic address, the word "INTERPOL", followed by the name of the place.

The Sub-Commission will consist of the following members : MM. Levailant (France), Langendam (Holland), Tessadri (Italy), Gaston da Silva (Portugal), Nievergelt (Switzerland), Salisik Sabahaddin (Turkey).

## 11TH JUNE 1947

### THE NATIONAL BUREAUX

THE work of the Meeting continues with the examination of the reports of Dr. Drtina (The National Bureaux : application of the principle of centralization in international relations), and of Mr. Leemans : Rôle of the National Bureaux in international relations.

These two studies recommend in their conclusions that all international relations in the matter of criminal police should be effected by the medium of the National Bureaux of the member States. If it is difficult to find a suitable definition for the international criminal, on the other hand numerous affairs of a national character have international repercussions.

Mr. Sébor (Czechoslovakia), who deals with Mr. Drtina's report, says he is in agreement with the definition of international relations, such as it was established in the *International Review* by the General Secretary. All relations between the organizations of criminal police and the similar organizations of other countries should be considered as being international relations. Mr. Sébor analyses them as follows :

- a) research of a known or unknown delinquent for a criminal act committed in a foreign country,
- b) requests that the criminal authorities or the organizations in a foreign country take charge of certain investigations (ar-

rest, questioning, recognition of the place of the crime, perquisition, etc...),

- c) official communication of the results of procedure commenced by private persons in foreign countries,
- d) restitution to despoiled persons of objects coming from a criminal act committed in a foreign country,
- e) affairs of a universal character and of principle and
- f) all requests emanating from foreign authorities or organizations of the Criminal Investigation Department.

President Louwage draws the delegates' attention to the importance of this problem which deals with the relations between the National Bureaux and the International Bureau, which relations depend essentially on the « dynamism » which these organizations will give proof of.

The President says that our activity should be regulated following certain strictly defined principles, the first of which consists of keeping the International Bureau rigorously informed.

Mr. Sébor (Czechoslovakia), points out that, in the I.C.P.C.'s sphere of activity, he sees two categories of international criminals :

1° The international criminals properly speaking;

2° Those whose offence, of an internal order, causes international repercussions (flight to a foreign country).

Mr. Jaquillard (Switzerland), states that the criminal affairs treated in liaison with neighbouring countries are numerous, often of little importance, and that it would seem exaggerated in consequence to ask for the intervention of the International Bureau.

Mr. Nepote (France), on his side draws the attention of the delegates to the absolute necessity of making the International Bureau an extremely rich organization of documentation, not only on the international criminals already identified as such, but also regarding the individuals who are « suspects » from an international point of view. He suggests, therefore, that each country should send to the International Bureau a copy of all correspondence and bulletins of searches exchanged between the National Bureaux. In this way, the International Bureau will be in a position to reply to the questions which might be asked

by no matter what country in the world, regarding suspected individuals of all nationalities.

Mr. Jaquillard (Switzerland), thinks that this wish should not have the character of an obligation, especially regarding the frontier delinquencies.

Mr. Louwage supports Mr. Nepote's point of view.

In Mr. Söderman's opinion, the Scandinavian criminals do not often leave the peninsula and, with a few exceptions, are not real internationals.

Mr. Louwage suggests that the Resolution should be drawn up in the form of a recommendation. His suggestion is supported by Sir Harold Scott who takes the part of Mr. Jaquillard.

Mr. Fentanes, while favourable to the idea of the draft resolution, states that, in the framework of the Argentine Republic, the provinces are autonomous; it follows, therefore, that the principle of centralization should have to be approved by a national law followed by an internal agreement of police co-ordination.

President Louwage then takes this opportunity to dissipate a possible misunderstanding on the subject of the two procedures : extradition, of a juridical order, which necessitates bilateral agreements between different States, and the temporary or preventive arrest in view of extradition which is treated upon between National Bureaux and which is within the powers of the I.C.P.C. This latter procedure causes exchanges (photographs, finger prints) from National Bureau to National Bureau.

The temporary arrest corresponds to a tacit convention between all the member States ; the intervention of treaties is, therefore, unnecessary. « On the other hand », the President says, « it would be convenient to accelerate the applications for extradition and to exchange documents as complete as possible. The U.N.O., besides, is studying at the moment the problem of extradition with a view to arriving at a uniform text ».

Colonel Homayounfar (Iran), comes back to the temporary arrest. He makes a proposal whose terms are that this question should be the object of a single text which would fix : the categories of cases subject to extradition, the length of time during which the individual could be detained in the required State, as well as the manner in which the



documents justifying his extradition should be sent on.

For the drawing up of this text, Colonel Homayounfar suggests the creation of a sub-commission.

Mr. Louwage answers him that the length of time during which an individual could be kept under temporary arrest is a question for the government.

With regard to the general list of cases of applications for temporary arrest, it could be made out, by basing it on the treaties entered into between the various States. Besides, the U.N.O. will probably take steps to study the question of uniformity of extradition treaties. The Meeting does not show itself favourable to the appointment of such a sub-commission but the President asks the Secretary General to centralize all possible elements on this question.

At the end of this discussion, the following Resolution is adopted unanimously :

The International Criminal Police Commission, Having read report n° 9 drawn up by Mr. Drtina (Czecho-Slovakia), Vice-President of the I.C.P.C., on the "Application of the principle of centralization in International Relations", and report n° 8 submitted by Mr. P. Leemans (Belgium), Rapporteur of the Commission, on "The rôle of the National Central Bureaux in International Relations" ;

Considering that it is advisable to adopt, as much

as possible, uniform rules in international relations with regard to criminal police matters, such as they are provided for within this organization ;

Considering that it is advisable to take into account the geographical situation and the needs of each State in the matter of international co-operation in the struggle led against crime ;

Considering that the National Bureaux with their documentation with regard to national and international criminals, constitute the fundamental pillars of the international co-operation restored by the I.C.P.C. ;

Recommends :

The National Central Bureaux centralize and co-ordinate the documentation in connection with national and international criminals ; they will assure all relations with the foreign police departments in criminal matters, as also with the International Bureau of the International Criminal Police Commission in Paris.

In accordance with the circumstances most suitable for each Country, they will determine, in agreement with their respective authorities, the limits within which they will authorize direct international relations between police and police, but with the reservation that these relations take place under their control and on condition that the National Central Bureau of the Country in which the help of police authorities has been called upon, is also informed. In every case, the International Bureau will be informed.

## RELATIONS WITH THE U. N. O.

**M**R. Dosi (Italy) presented, for the pre-war period, a historical account of the relations between the I.C.P.C. and the League of Nations. While pointing out its technical and political character, he suggests the creation of an « Interpolice attached to the U.N.O. » adhering to the principles of the Security Charter, signed in 1945 at San-Francisco by the United Nations, and considered as a special bureau of the General Secretariat of this world-wide institution.

In the opinion of President Louwage, the political and technical aspect of the international criminal police is irreconcilable with an integration into the U.N.O., which is a political organization. On the other hand, he is quite favourable that the I.C.P.C. should benefit by a consultative status and reminds the dele-

gates that negotiations are taking place to this effect.

Mr. Howe (Great Britain), thinks that « affiliating ourselves simply and solely to the U.N.O. would be a mistake, as we are a technical and not a political organization ».

Mr. Dosi supports President Louwage's point of view.

Mr. Leontaritis (Greece), reserves his opinion on this point, as this question was put after the Agenda of the Conference had been deposited.

Mr. Kapitanoff (Bulgaria), judges that the proposal of Mr. Dosi is opportune and in conformity with the pre-war situation with regard to the League of Nations. But he thinks that it would be better, beforehand, to make a definite statement on the nature of our rela-

tions with the U.N.O., owing to the traditional position of the I.C.P.C. as to its independence and its neutrality with regard to political organizations.

President Louwage replies to the Bulgarian delegation, by referring to the General Secretary's report on the activities of the Commission. This statement specified, in fact, that the General Secretary of the U.N.O. was examining, as far as we are concerned, the granting of a consultative status and, in this respect, a very complete questionnaire has been submitted for the examination of the Council of Economic and Social Affairs of this world-wide institution. We have good reasons to hope that our Commission will be recognized as one of the groups whose advice should be asked for on several questions of a social or economic order. The Bulgarian delegation expresses itself as being satisfied with these explanations.

Mr. Yumak (Turkey), recalling the conditions under which the question of relations with the U.N.O. had been discussed in 1946 at Brussels, thinks that, in the Italian report,

the use of the words « attached to the U.N.O. » can give rise to a misunderstanding and to an erroneous interpretation regarding the autonomous character of our organization. That would even put us into contradiction with our statutes, which exclude all questions of a political, racial or religious order.

« Our Commission », he adds, « must constitute an organization which should be consulted on the problems of international criminal police ». He thus takes the side of the President.

Mr. Fentanes (Argentina), also supports this proposal.

As the discussion is closed, the following Resolution is adopted :

The I.C.P.C., having heard at its plenary meeting of 9th June 1947 the reports of the Secretary General Ducloux, and of Dr. Dosi (Italy), considers it desirable to maintain with the U.N.O. relations in an advisory capacity, whilst retaining its independence.

This proposal is unanimously carried, with the abstention of Greece.

## EXCHANGE OF REPORTS REGARDING THE SERVICE OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND TECHNIQUE

THE discussion continues on the subject of the report (n° 13) presented by Dr. Drtina (Czechoslovakia) in the terms of which the author has noted the absolute lack of unity and clearness in the matter of criminal identification and technique, which constitutes a serious obstacle as well to co-operation in concrete cases as to the scientific development of this matter. The rapporteur then specifies the points which this lack of unity affects (identification, criminal technique and tactics, etc...).

Mr. Louwage mentions the draft resolution established on the basis of this report, whose adoption he recommended. This text, which provides for a sub-commission on the methods of identification, meets with the support of Dr. Drtina.

Professor Sannié then declares that it is advisable to replace the permanent sub-commission on the blood-groups by another, whose work will extend to the methods interesting biology. This new sub-commission could be usefully presided over by a criminalist police officer who would co-ordinate the work of the

technicians with their practical application.

In consequence, the following draft Resolution by Mr. Louwage is adopted :

The International Criminal Police Commission, during its session held in June 1947 :

Having read report n° 13 submitted by Dr. Drtina (Czecho-Slovakia), Vice-President of the I.C.P.C.,

Considering that it is advisable to place the improvements effected in connection with the methods and working of criminal identification in the different States, at the disposal of all the national identification services,

Considering that it is advisable not to have uniform methods imposed on the national services of criminal identification, but to leave it to them to organize their services according to the particular methods in use in each State,

Considering that it is advisable to regulate in a uniform manner the exchange of documents in the matter of identification, on the one hand between the National Bureaux or the national Identification services and, on the other hand, between the National Bureaux and the International Bureau,

Decides :

A sub-commission for identification methods is set up, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Howe, General Rapporteur, Assistant Commissioner C.I.D., New Scotland Yard, London.

The National Bureaux and the national services are invited to transmit to Mr. Howe any information concerning the interesting methods employed in identification matters as also the improvements effected in this field since 1938.

The same organizations will also transmit, if necessary through the principal delegate of each State, any proposals or suggestions relating to the exchange of documents in identification matters, on the one hand between the National Bureaux and the national identification services and, on the other hand, between the National Bureaux and the International Bureau.

Mr. Howe has been commissioned to draw up a report to be submitted to the 1948 General Meeting, mentioning the information obtained together with his proposals.

The I.C.P.C. does not interfere in the organization or in the methods employed for the working of the National Bureaux, or of the national identification services, which must have full liberty of action from a national point of view; however, the National Bureaux and the national Identification Services will be informed of the reports drawn up by the Sub-Commission and more particularly of the improvements effected and referred to on a national basis.

The sub-commission is composed of the following members :

Mr. Howe, Chairman (Great-Britain), Prof. Sannié (France), Mr. Srp (Czechoslovakia), Prof. Sorrentino (Italy), Prof. Coimbra (Portugal), Mr. Albarracín (Argentina), Mr. de Magius (Denmark).

The session continues by the discussion of the report on the Unification of statistics of criminal police (n° 11), by Dr. Drtina (Czecho-

slovakia). This report tends to cause the establishment, in the various member States, of statistics according to uniform principles and to nominate a sub-commission for this object.

The report is approved of by Mr. Kallenborn (Holland), who considers that this sub-commission should enter into contact with the Institute of Statistics at The Hague, following in this respect the example set by the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission.

Mr. Söderman (Sweden), in his turn emphasizes the importance of this question, and considers that the statistics made up by the Official Bureau of Statistics and coming from the Courts as well as those emanating from various police services are not always very exact.

The President reads a Resolution which is adopted unanimously :

The International Criminal Police Commission, meeting in Plenary Session in Paris (9th to 12 th June 1947) :

Having read report n° 11 presented by Dr. Drtina (Czecho-Slovakia) and the report of Mr. Kallenborn (Holland), on the unification of Criminal Police statistics ;

Considering that statistics in criminal matters are an indispensable factor in criminology and in the fight against criminality in general ;

Considering, further, that there are difficulties in the way of the drafting, by all National Bureaux, of a standard form for the establishment of these statistics which, in many countries, are compiled by services other than those of the National Bureau,

Decides to set-up a Sub-Commission under the direction of Professor Söderman, General Rapporteur, to prepare, if possible, a standard form for statistics.

This sub-commission will include :

Mr. Srp (Czechoslovakia), Mr. Kallenborn (Holland), Dr. Dosi (Italy), Mr. Fentanes (Argentina), Mr. Kapitanoff (Bulgaria).

## 12TH JUNE 1947

**A**FTER the Secretary General had announced that the Australian Legation had asked for information regarding the statutes of the Commission, with a view to considering their adhesion in the near future, the Meeting proceeds to examine the financial situation.

Mr. Drtina (Czechoslovakia) states that he along with Mr. de Magius, has verified the accounts : they have found them perfectly correct.

Mr. Ducloux, the General Secretary, then speaks of the considerable material effort which has been necessary in order to organize the permanent services. The starting-up of the International Bureau has necessitated rather heavy expenses and, in consequence, he asks for the adoption of the draft Resolution, fixing the amount of the subscription at 5 Swiss francs, following the modalities previously adopted.



President Louwage bows before the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Secretary General Ducloux enters his name in the distinguished visitors' Book of the Triumphal Arch.



In the foreground, from left to right: MM. Boursicot, de Blécourt, Söderman, Welhaven, Howe, Sir Harold Scott stands on the extreme right.



At the Prefecture of Police, President Louwage stands beside Mr. Léonard, Prefect of the Paris Police.



Mr. de Blécourt (Holland), asks the Meeting to vote for the General Secretary's proposal. He says it is impossible to exist without money.

Mr. Borda (Columbia), cannot give any assurance on this point, as his country has not yet become a definite member.

Mr. Homayounfar (Iran), thinks that the increase in the number of member States will bring an increase of receipts which he estimates at 50 % of the total of 1947, that the installation expenses of the International Bureau will not be renewed this year, and that the circulation of the Review could be reduced. He proposes that the basic rate of subscriptions be raised only from 2.50 to 3.25 Swiss francs.

President Louwage replies that the balance sheet presented in the report in reality puts on a parallel line theoretical receipts (some States not having yet paid their contributions) and actual expenses.

The reduction in the printing of a review would not effect a very appreciable economy, as for a few hundred copies the cost price remains the same. Besides, the Review is an excellent source of propaganda for us, and it is not advisable to restrict its circulation.

The President adds that the French Government has granted an advance of 2 millions of French francs, destined for the starting up of the Commission and has undertaken to pay the staff of the International Bureau.

In order to provide for a deficit which remains important, it is necessary to double the subscription, at least for this year, and he requests the delegates to approach their governments to this effect.

Mr. Népote (France), points out, in reply to the observation of Mr. Homayounfar that, if the number of States increases, the expenses increase also. He recommends the multiplication of the subscriptions to the « International Review » and to the « Review of Counterfeits and Forgeries », in order to procure a few extra resources. He points out, in addition, the danger for the Commission of not having any working capital.

The President supports this point of view.

Mr. Yumak (Turkey), is of the opinion that if the price of the International Review can not be reduced, it is advisable to adopt the increase of the subscription rates.

Mr. Dosi (Italy) says that his country is in favour of the present rates, but that he can not enter into any engagement as to the increase asked for.

Mr. Kapitanoff (Bulgaria), considers that the criterion of the population as a basis of calculation is a just one. His country will do all in its power to pay the subscription which was fixed.

After a further intervention of the President who explains the disproportion, with regard to the subscription, between the small and the large States, the following draft Resolution is adopted, Italy and Jugo-Slavia abstaining.

The I.C.P.C., having approved of the budget of 1946-1947 and the budget plan for 1948 :

After considering the General Secretary's financial report,

Decides that, for 1948, the subscriptions of the member States will be paid on the basis of five Swiss francs, in accordance with the modalities fixed at the General Meeting in Brussels, in 1946.

## SYSTEMATIC RESEARCHES OF THE BLOOD GROUP IN CRIMINAL AFFAIRS

**M**R. Sannié (France), makes a statement to the Meeting regarding the work of the Sub-Commission of the blood groups over which he presides : all the members are in agreement to state that this method of identification is not sufficiently advanced to be employed at present. He recommends again, however, that the sub-commission of identification, presided over by Mr. Howe, should

continue to follow up this question and that the sub-commission of the blood groups be dissolved. The Meeting adopts this proposal.

Professor Coimbra (Portugal), however, expresses the wish that, in the course of all criminal affairs, the research of the blood group of the corpse and of the spots found on the scene of the crime be practised systematically.

## UNIVERSALIZATION OF THE I. C. P. C.

**M**R. Fentanes (Argentina), emphasizes that the international criminal police knows no boundaries, and expresses the wish that an appeal be made to all the countries who have not yet given their adhesion to our organization. Mr. Dahdah (Lebanon) associates himself with this wish.

The following Resolution is, therefore, adopted :

The Assembly of the I.C.P.C., having noted the proposal put up by MM. Henrique Fentanes and Roberto Albarracin, Argentine delegates, and by Mr. Dahdah (Lebanon), judging it necessary that the organization should reach the fullest possible degree of universality, in the interest of the maximum efficiency of its repressive action against common criminality ;

Decides :

The Secretary General shall request all countries which have so far sent no representatives, to become members of the organization.

Mr. Kapitanoff, however, in the name of the Bulgarian delegation, points out that the character of the universality of our Commission, although of a technical order, must be compatible with its relations with the U.N.O. charged with international public order. In consequence, it considers that it is necessary for it to make reserves with regard to the invitation to be addressed to certain countries which the U.N.O. has decided not to admit.

Mr. Simonovic (Jugo-Slavia), states that he associates himself with the point of view expressed by the Bulgarian delegation.

The President says that every country is, by its situation, free to make reserves regarding any of the resolutions.

## MODIFICATION OF THE STATUTES

**T**HE General Secretary proposes the modification of the Statutes on the two following points :

The first modification has for its object to specify that the mandates attributed by election to the posts of president, vice-president, general rapporteurs, rapporteurs, can only be conferred on active members and not on extraordinary members.

The second modification has for its object to increase from 2 to 4 months the delay provided for, before each annual session, for the

deposit of the reports to be discussed during the following session.

As these modifications do not meet with any objection, the statutes are completed or modified in the following manner :

Article 5, paragraph 9 :

"Mandates for office in the Commission can only be conferred on active members".

Article 6, paragraph 1 :

"As a rule, such proposals should be received by the President 4 months before the date of the meeting or Assembly".

## ORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

**T**HE President reminds the Meeting that the General Secretary is helped by two functionaries, MM. Marabuto and Népote. He proposes that, for urgent communications, and in order to avoid delay if the General Secretary is not present to sign, these documents should be signed by Mr. Népote, with the

mention : Assistant General Secretary. In addition, the President proposes that, in order to help the latter in the administration of the Bureau, Mr. Marabuto should be given to him as an assistant, with the title of rapporteur. These proposals are adopted unanimously.

## NOMINATION OF HEADQUARTERS FOR THE SESSION OF 1948

It only remains for the Meeting to fix the headquarters for the session of 1948. Mr. Louwage states that the Czechoslovakian delegation proposed to fix the session of 1948 at Prague. This proposal, already made in 1946 at Brussels, is agreed to by all the delegates with great applause.

Mr. de Blécourt (Holland), congratulates President Louwage on the remarkable manner in which he has exercised the presidency of the Meeting (all the delegates stand up and applaud).

Mr. Fentanes (Argentina), makes a speech showing a high standard of thought, exalting the role of police organizations « devoted to the common labour of the defence of humanity against evil », the « high ethical and spiritual value » of these meetings, and he thanks France for its hospitality.

Dr. Drtina (Czechoslovakia), thanks the Meeting for having shown confidence in his country. He emphasizes the perfect organization of this manifestation. He thanks equally President Louwage, General Secretary

Ducloux and Commissaire Principal Népote, as well as Mr. Adler of the delegated Office at the Hague, for the technical organization of the International Bureau.

President Louwage thanks in his turn the Vice-Presidents, the General Rapporteurs and all those who kindly helped him in his task.

He thanks specially the General Secretary Mr. Ducloux who has organized and managed the International Bureau, and all his collaborators, as well as Mr. de Blécourt who, with Mr. Adler, has started up the Department of Counterfeits and Forgeries at The Hague.

He expresses his deep gratitude to Mr. Bour-sicot, General Director of the National Security, who has placed a large part of the necessary means, at the service of the I.C.P.C.

Mr. Leontaritis (Greece), General Kemeny (Hungary), and Mr. Gargiulo (Italy), associate themselves to the thanks for the cordial welcome which was given to their delegations.

Mr. Louwage then declares the session closed.

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## About the Conference

Thanks to the kind offer of Mr. J. E. Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, and Vice-President of our Commission, Mr. Telford representing the United States of America at the Conference put at our disposal two instructional films on the Federal Bureau and the departments of the American Police.

These films gave the delegates the opportunity of seeing for themselves the excellent organization of the American departments as well as the remarkable behaviour of these officials.

These pictures permitted them to become more acquainted with the great, likeable figure of Mr. Hoover.

We are sure to convey a unanimous sentiment in saying how much everybody was

deeply interested by the projection of these pictures and we are happy to stress the deep interest that Mr. Hoover constantly shows in our international institution.

★

The Executive Committee and the Vice-Presidents of the I.C.P.C. had expressed a desire to render homage to the sacrifices of France both from a national and a professional point of view, and in order to do this they assembled on the morning of 10th June at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and afterwards before the Monument to the Dead belonging to the police of National Security at the Ministry of the Interior, and before that of the Prefecture of Police. The bands and the units of the Police Force rendered the honours.

During this time, the delegates paid a visit to the premises and the installations of the General Secretariat where they examined the assembly of documents with great interest.

★

France had decided to show the visitors that art and wit still reigned in the Capital. The delegates were able to see this for themselves by attending the performances of the National Theatre of Opera, then at the Comédie Française where a specially brilliant performance of *Cyrano de Bergerac* won the admiration of everyone.

★

While Mr. Boursicot, General Director of the National Security and Mr. Leonard, Prefect of Police, had invited the Chiefs of the various delegations to their table, Madame Depreux and Mr. E. Depreux, Minister of the Interior, gave a large official dinner to all the representatives of the I.C.P.C. But as no official delegation comes to Paris without being welcomed by those who keep the keys of the City, Mr. Henri Vergnolles, President of the Municipal Council, gave a reception in our honour on the 12th June in the rooms of the Municipal Building in Paris.

★

France did not wish to break the tradition: an excursion was arranged at the end of the Congress which took the members of the I.C.P.C. to Rheims: visiting the room where the Armistice was signed, the Cathedral and the Cellars of Champagne, all of which are equally celebrated; a day in the country which was not one of the least appreciated by the Congressists.

★

Whilst at the Conference of Paris, many delegates took the opportunity of getting in touch with the Police Departments of certain States adhering to the Commission.

So it was that Mr. Ros, Prefect of Police at Stockholm, visited at Lyons and at Berne the organization and the functioning of the Police in these two big cities.

Colonel Homayounfar and Mr. Yumak, respectively delegates of Iran and Turkey, for their part went to London, where they studied the general organization of the Departments of Scotland Yard.

Professor Söderman, Director of the Scientific Institute at Stockholm, stopped in Holland, where he visited the installations of the Dutch Police and in particular their technical departments.

The Czech delegation, presided over by Dr. Drtina, before coming to Paris, stopped at The Hague and the members examined, in association with their Dutch colleagues, the problems relative to the counterfeiting and forging of moneys. The existence in this town of the « Counterfeit and Forgery » Department facilitated the discussion on this important question.

Dr. Sébor, of this same delegation and rapporteur at the Conference on the subject relative to juvenile delinquency, realized in the department of the Seine what efforts had been made by France in order to solve, satisfactorily, this delicate problem. Thus he became acquainted with the installations of two establishments for supervised education of juvenile offenders. Dr. Sébor was deeply interested in the results achieved in this sphere.

Finally a number of personalities belonging to the delegations of Argentina, Bulgaria, Great Britain, Iran, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Turkey were keen on visiting the Judicial Identity premises which is run, with great competency, by Professor Sannié.

# DELEGATES WHO ATTENDED THE PARIS GENERAL MEETING

(9-12th June 1947)

## ARGENTINA

- Don ENRIQUE FENTANES, Inspector General of the Argentine Police.  
Don ROBERTO ALBARRACIN, Argentine Police Officer.

## BELGIUM

- Mr. LOUWAGE Florent, Inspector General of the Security Department of the Belgian State, Chairman of the I.C.P.C.

## BULGARIA

- Mr. KAPITANOFF Dimitrè, Inspector General of the Criminal Police Department, Sofia.  
Mr. MATHEEFF Stéphane, Assistant-Director of the Criminal Institute in Sofia.

## COLUMBIA

- Mr. BORDA Léopold, Counsellor to the Columbian Embassy in Paris.  
Mr. ESGUERRA BARRY Roberto, Secretary of the Columbian Embassy in Paris.

## CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

- Mr. DRTINA Svatopluk, Chief Adviser to the Criminal Department, Ministry of the Interior, Prague, Vice-Président of the I.C.P.C.  
Mr. GORNER Josef, Superintendent, Criminal Department, Prague.  
Mr. SEBOR Milos, Superintendent, Criminal Department, Prague, Rapporteur of the I.C.P.C.  
Mr. SRP Ladislav, Chief Inspector, Criminal Department, Prague.  
Mr. SEM Julius, Chief Inspector, Criminal Department, Prague.

## DENMARK

- Mr. BEGTRUP HANSEN Knud, Director-General of the Danish Police.  
Mr. DE MAGIUS F.C.V., Head of the Danish Criminal Police Department, Rapporteur of the I.C.P.C.  
Mr. SEIDENFADEN Aaage, Police Chief of Copenhagen.

## ECUADOR

- Dr. PARRA VELASCO Antonio, Ecuadorian Minister at Paris.

## EGYPT

- Dr. ZAKI, Assistant-Director of the Criminal Records Office, Cairo.

## FINLAND

- Mr. HALME Valter, Ministry of the Interior, Helsinki.

## FRANCE

- Mr. DUCLOUX Louis, Prefect, Secretary General of the I.C.P.C.  
Mr. DESVAUX Pierre, Director of the Criminal Police Department, Prefecture of Police.  
Mr. SANNIE Charles, Professor, Head of the Criminal Records Office, Préfecture of Police, Rapporteur of the I.C.P.C.  
Mr. MARABUTO Paul, Superintendent, International Bureau of the I.C.P.C.  
Mr. NEPOTE Jean, Commissaire Principal, International Bureau of the I.C.P.C.

## GREAT-BRITAIN

- Sir Harold SCOTT, Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, London.  
Mr. HOWE R.M., Assistant Commissioner, Head of the C.I.D., New Scotland Yard, General Rapporteur of the I.C.P.C.

## GREECE

- Mr. LEONTARITIS, Director, Ministry of the Interior at Athens, Rapporteur of the I.C.P.C.  
Mr. BAQLIS Laurent, Police Officer, Athens.

## HOLLAND

- Mr. DE BLECOURT L., Director-General of the Dutch Police, Vice-President of the I.C.P.C.  
Mr. GOOSSEN Jan Paul, Principal private secretary of the Director General.  
Mr. KALLENBORN Jan, Head of the Criminal Investigation Department, The Hague.  
Mr. ADLER Jean, Adviser to the Department of Justice, Head of the "Counterfeits" Department of the I.C.P.C.



### HUNGARY

Dr. KEMENY GABOR, Police General, Inspector of the Hungarian Police Schools, Budapest.

### IRAN

Colonel HOMAYOUNFAR Faradjollah, in charge of the Secretariat of the Prefect of Police, Teheran, Vice-President of the I.C.P.C.

### ITALY

Mr. GARGIULO Attilio, Prefect, Assistant Director General of the Italian Police.

Mr. TAMBURRO Giuseppe, Head of the Judicial and Administrative Police Department, Ministry of the Interior.

Mr. SORRENTINO Ugo, Director of the Higher Scientific Police School.

Mr. DOSI Giuseppe, Head of the Italian Central Bureau of International Police.

### LEBANON

Mr. DAHDAH Nagib, Legation Secretary in Paris.

### LUXEMBURG

Mr. KAUFFMAN Jean, Advocate General at Luxembourg, Rapporteur of the I.C.P.C.

Mr. WICTOR Jean, Head of the Security Department at Luxembourg.

### NORWAY

Mr. VELHAVEN Kristian, Oslo Prefect of Police, Vice-President of the I.C.P.C.

Mr. KALTENBORN Frantz Faye, Head of the Criminal Police, Oslo.

### PORTUGAL

Mr. LOURENÇO Agostinho, Head of the Portuguese International Police, Vice-President of the I.C.P.C.

Mr. DE CASTRO SILVA Antonio, Head of the Criminal Police in Lisbon.

Mr. COIMBRA Fr., Professor, Director of the Forensic Medicine Institute at Porto.

### SWEDEN

Mr. ROS Erik, Stockholm Police Prefect.

Mr. SÖDERMAN Harry, Director of the Stockholm Scientific Police Institute, General Rapporteur of the I.C.P.C.

### SWITZERLAND

Mr. MÜLLER Werner, Head of the Security Department and of the Criminal Police at Berne, General Rapporteur of the I.C.P.C.

Mr. JAQUILLARD Robert, Head of the Lausanne District Police.

Mr. NIEVERGELT, Head of the Zurich District Police.

### TURKEY

Mr. YUMAK Riza Azmi, Director of the 5th Branch-Headquarters of the National Security Department at Ankara, Rapporteur of the I.C.P.C.

### UNITED-STATES

Mr. TELFORD Horton, Attaché to the American Embassy in Paris, Representing Mr. J.E. HOOVER, Vice-President of the I.C.P.C.

### YUGO-SLAVIA

Mr. SIMONOVIC Zivojin, Director of the Criminal Investigation Department-Ministry of the Interior, Belgrade, Vice-President of the I.C.P.C.

Mr. RUTOVIC Basho, Official of the Ministry of the Interior, Belgrade.

### OBSERVERS

#### AUSTRIA

Mr. RESSEGUIER, Legation Secretary, Paris.

#### American Police in German occupied territories

Colonel HARDIE, Representing the Provost-Marshal, Frankfort-on-Main.

# STATUTES

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## ARTICLE 1

1. — The purpose of the International Criminal Police Commission is to ensure and officially promote the growth of the greatest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities, within the limits of the laws existing in the different States, to establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute to an efficient repression of common law crimes and offences.

2. — The executive organ of the International Criminal Police Commission is the International Central Bureau. It is permanent. Subject to a possible extension, its present duties are :

a) The centralization of information concerning the repression of spurious coinage, valuable papers and documents;

b) The publishing of the International Criminal Police Review, together with the supplement *Counterfeits and Forgeries* in which—in agreement with the Institutes of Emission and the judiciary authorities concerned—the new issues and forgeries will be pointed out, *excluding the names of persons arrested, wanted or suspected*;

c) The information service relating to international criminals, the international repertory of judiciary investigations, the international list of individuals who committed important common law crimes and offences affecting other countries;

d) The international transmitting of fingerprints and photographs of international criminals.

## ARTICLE 2

1. — The location of the seat of the International Criminal Police Commission is determined by the plenary assembly of the Commission. This seat must be established in the country in which the International Central Bureau has its headquarters. The Secretary General, responsible for the supervision of this Bureau, will reside there.

2. — The criminal police departments, belonging to the International Criminal Police Commission, place their activities at the disposal of the Commission and the International Central Bureau.

## ARTICLE 3

1. — The International Criminal Police Commission includes :

a) Active members, namely the members delegated by their respective Governments to the Commission. These members are not elected;

b) Extraordinary members, namely the members elected by a majority of two-thirds of the votes by a plenary assembly. These members must always be approved by their respective Governments.

2. — The following persons only will be allowed to offer themselves as candidates for the title of extraordinary member :

a) Those with actual services to the Commission, or;

b) Those who, on account of their technical or scientific knowledge, or of their office, are regarded as the most capable of giving a further impulse to the activities of the Commission.

3. — The name of the candidate proposed under the terms of the second paragraph of this article, must be notified two months before the meeting. It must, also, be approved first by the Government concerned.

4. — One active delegate only will be allowed to vote in every country.

5. — The foundation members elected by the International Criminal Police Conference in 1923 are still considered as Commission members, as far as their Governments approve of it. The same remark applies to the extraordinary members in general.

6. — The members only will be entitled to attend the meetings of the Commission. However, an active member may be attended by an assistant, (secretary or interpreter), as well as by experts. These experts or assis-

tants may attend all meetings or deliberations, except when the internal management of the Commission is discussed.

#### ARTICLE 4

1. — The Commission elects its Board by two-thirds of the votes. This Board includes one president and 7 vice-presidents. Moreover, the delegate of the country which prepares the next meeting may be elected as vice-president.

2. — The president is elected for 5 years and may be reelected. The vice-presidents are elected for two years. They may be re-elected too.

#### ARTICLE 5

1. — The president will be assisted by three general rapporteurs and one secretary general, who form the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee is entrusted, on the President's responsibility, with the carrying out of all decisions reached by the Assembly, the supervision of the International Central Bureau and of all other institutions of the Commission, as well as with the preparation of sessions, (plenary meetings).

2. — The Executive Committee may also apply to an assembly of ten rapporteurs chosen from the members of the Commission, to examine the questions to be submitted to the assembly and to elaborate reports concerning these questions.

3. — For these special tasks, the President will choose from the rapporteurs those who will have to arrange the general report on the matter concerned.

4. — The general rapporteurs and the Secretary general are proposed by the President and elected by the assembly for a period of five years. Nevertheless, when the President's mandate ends, it will be necessary to pass on to new appointments, upon the proposal of the new President.

5. — The members of the Executive Committee will, as far as possible, originate from different states, but the Secretary general will preferably belong to the country where the seat of the Commission has been established.

6. — The rapporteurs are elected for two years and will be re-elected in the same way as the Vice-Presidents.

7. — The Chairman, the Vice-Presidents, the general Rapporteurs and the Rapporteurs will be chosen from the members of the different countries, but one same country will

not be represented at the same time by one President and one Vice-President, or by more than one Vice-President.

8. — On account of exceptional services to the I.C.P.C., the President, Vice-Presidents, general Rapporteurs, Secretary general and Rapporteurs may be authorized, by a majority of two-thirds of the votes, to keep the honorary title of their office.

9. — Mandates for office in the Commission can only be conferred on active members.

#### ARTICLE 6

1. — The proposals made by members, concerning matters referable to the activities of the Commission, must be set down in writing to the President who will, if necessary, send them to those Rapporteurs whose task it is to study them. As a rule, such proposals should be received by the President four months before the date of the meeting or assembly, in order to enable him to include such proposals on the agenda of the assembly of the Commission, one month at least before the date of the meeting.

2. — The resolutions concerning such proposals will be passed by the plenary assembly of the Commission.

#### ARTICLE 7

1. — The President will convene the Commission at least once a year and point out, as far as possible, the different questions to figure on the agenda.

2. — The Executive Committee and the Assembly of Rapporteurs will be called together by the President, when required.

#### ARTICLE 8

All decisions are reached by the simple majority of the votes, with the exception of the cases provided for in the above-mentioned articles, and for which two-thirds of the votes are required. When a meeting has not been called together, the President is justified, in urgent cases, in having a written decision taken. In this case, however, the number of the votes must be equal or superior to the two-thirds of that of the members present at the previous session.

#### ARTICLE 9

The present statutes will come into force on June 4th, 1946 and the former statutes are rescinded.