

XXth
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL
CRIMINAL POLICE
COMMISSION
L I S B O N
June 11th - 15th 1951

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

President

M. 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.
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 and of the Defence of the State, Lisbon.
LÜTHI Werner, Professor, Attorney-General of the Confederation, Berne.
MALDONADO PARILLI Jorge, Director General of the National Security Department, Caracas.
RODRIGUEZ MARTINEZ Francisco, Director General of the Police, Madrid.

Secretary General

- M. SICOT Marcel, Inspector-General of the "Sûreté Nationale"-(France).

General Reporters

- MM. HOWE R.M. (Great-Britain), Assistant-Commissioner-C.I.D.-New Scotland Yard, London.
SÖDERMAN H. (Sweden), Director of the National Technical Police Institute, Stockholm.
YÜMAK Azmi, Director of the 4th Section, Chief of the Central Criminal Police Bureau, Ministry of the Interior, Ankara.

Reporters

- MM. AMSTEIN André, Chief of the Federal Office for the suppression of counterfeiting currency and illicit drug traffic, Berne.
DERAKCHAN Ahmad, Police General, Tehran.
DESVAUX René, Director of the Criminal Police Department, Prefecture of Police, Paris.
ELLIS Jean, Attorney General, Curaçao (Dutch West Indies).
GOOSSEN G.P., Assistant to the Director-General of the Dutch Police, The Hague.
HERFELT J.C.A., Chief of Police of Copenhagen.
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.
NICHOLSON L.H., Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa.
PICORELLI José, Department Chief, Federal Police, Rio de Janeiro.
SAHAR Yeheskel, Inspector General of Police, Tel-Aviv.
SANNIÉ Charles, Head of the Criminal Records Office, Prefecture of Police, Paris.
SCOTT James, Commissioner of Police for the State of New South Wales (Australia).
ZAKI Mohammed, Director of the Criminal Records Department, Ministry of the Interior, Cairo.

DELEGATIONS PRESENT

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

- MM. LOUWAGE F.-E., President.
DUCLOUX L., Secretary General.
MARABUTO P., Reporter.
NEPOTE J., Assistant to the Secretary General.

ARGENTINA

- M. ASTIGUETTA José Manuel, First Secretary at the Legation of Argentina, Lisbon.

AUSTRALIA

- MM. SCOTT James, Commissioner of Police for the State of New South Wales.
THOMSON John, New South Wales Police.

AUSTRIA

- M. WALTERSKIRCHEN F., Adviser at the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Vienna.

BELGIUM

- MM. LOUWAGE F.-E., Inspector-General, Ministry of Justice, Brussels.
LEEMANS P., "Commissaire Général aux Délégations Judiciaires", Brussels.

BRAZIL

- MM. PICORELLI José, Department Chief, Federal Police, Rio de Janeiro.
TERRA PEREIRA Sylvio, Federal Police, Rio de Janeiro.
ALVARO GOUVEIA Candido, Federal Police, Rio de Janeiro.

BURMA

- M. BA KYARNG, Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., Burma, Insein.

CANADA

- M. WRIGHT J.A., Major, Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

CEYLON

- M. DA SILVA Santiago W.O., Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., Colombo.

CUBA

- D^r MORALES Vidal, Minister of Cuba in Lisbon.

DENMARK

- M. HERFELT J.C.A., Chief of Police, Copenhagen.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

- D^r HERNANDEZ Luis A.G., Chargé d'Affaires of the Dominican Republic in Lisbon.

DUTCH WEST INDIES

- M. ELLIS J.J.A., Attorney-General, Dutch West Indies Government, Willemstad, Curaçao.

ECUADOR

- M. TEIXEIRA Joaquim J., Consul General of Ecuador, Lisbon.

EGYPT

- MM. SOBHI H. Bey, Director General of the Public Security Department, Cairo.
FATHI Mohammed, Lieutenant-Colonel, Egyptian Bureau of International Criminal Police, Cairo.

FRANCE

- MM. DUCLOUX Louis, Honorary Prefect, Secretary General of the I.C.P.C., Paris.
SICOT M., Inspector General of the "Sûreté Nationale", Paris.
DESVAUX R., Director of the Criminal Police Department, Prefecture of Police, Paris.
SANNIÉ Ch., Head of the Criminal Records Office, Prefecture of Police, Paris.
LEVAILLANT J., Director of the Technical Department, Ministry of the Interior, Paris.
HERMANN R., Chief of the Telecommunications Department, Ministry of the Interior, Paris.
COUTURIER H., Police Commissaire, N.C.B., "Sûreté Nationale", Paris.

**GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND**

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

GREECE

- M. LEONTARITIS Th., Director of the Criminal Police Department, Athens.

INDIA

- M. A.X.M. MENDES, Legation of India, Lisbon.

IRAN

- M. DERAKHCHAN Ahmad, Chief of the Instruction and Education Section of the Police Bureau, Tehran.

ISRAEL

- M. SAHAR Yeheskel, Inspector General of Police, Tel Aviv, Israel.

ITALY

- MM. BILANCIA F., Vice-Prefect, Chief of the Administrative and Judicial Police Division, Ministry of the Interior, Rome.
- DOSI G., Quaestor, Chief of the Italian National Central Bureau of the International Police, Ministry of the Interior, Rome.

LUXEMBURG

- MM. KAUFFMAN J., Advocate General, Luxembourg.
- GILSON J., Major, Head of the Gendarmerie and Public Security, Luxembourg.

MONACO

- M. le Comte de LANCASTRE-BOBONE, Consul General of Monaco, Lisbon.

(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.

NORWAY

- M. WELHAVEN Kr., Prefect of Police, Oslo.

PORTUGAL

- MM. LOURENÇO A., Director of the International Police and State Defence, Lisbon.
- COIMBRA F., Professor, Director of the Forensic Medicine Institute, Oporto.
- NETO Lino, Dr., Sub-Director, Criminal Police, Lisbon.
- COELHO DIAS R., Inspector of the International Police and State Defence, Lisbon.
- FERREIRA J., Inspector of the International Police and State Defence, Lisbon.

SPAIN

- MM. RODRIGUEZ MARTINEZ Francisco, Director General of the Police, Madrid.
- ECHALECU Y CANINO Francisco, Madrid University.

SWEDEN

- MM. SÖDERMAN H., Director of the National Technical Police Institute, Stockholm, Reporter General I.C.P.C.
- ROS E., Prefect of Police, Stockholm.
- THULIN G., Director of the National Police, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND

- MM. LÜTHI W., Attorney General of the Swiss Confederation, Berne.
- KREBS A., Chief of the Police of the Canton of Berne.
- AMSTEIN A., Chief of the Swiss Central Office for the suppression of counterfeiting currency and illicit drug traffic, Berne.

TANGIER

- MM. ARTOUS L., Deputy Commander of the Police Department, Tangier.
- WILBERS, Chief of the Security Department, Tangier.

TRIESTE

- MM. RICHARDSON Gerald, Director Public Safety.
- FEDEN John E., Public Safety.
- CARBONE Alfonso, Superintendent C.I.D.
- CORSI Egone, Vice-Commissaire.

TURKEY

- M. YÜMAK R.A., Director of the 4th Section, Direction of Public Security, Ankara.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

- M. MAREE J.C.H., First Secretary at the Legation of the Union of South Africa, Lisbon.

VENEZUELA

- MM. MALDONADO PARILLI Jorge, Director General of the Police, Ministry of the Interior.
VARGAS Emilio, Head of the Identification Department, Caracas.

YUGOSLAVIA

- MM. KOLENC R., Chief of the Criminal Department, Ministry of the Interior, Belgrade.
PASINOVIC Krsto, Ministry of the Interior, Zagreb.

OBSERVERS

U.N.O.

- M. LANDE Adolf, Legal Adviser to the Economic and Social Affairs Department.

(WESTERN) GERMANY

- M. HAGEMANN Max, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Bonn.

JAPAN

- MM. KIRYAMA TAKAHIKO, Head of the Criminal Investigation Department, Tokio.
OGAWA KITAE, Vice-Prefect of Police, Kioto.

SAAR

- MM. HACQ Michel, Director of the Inspection of Services, Saarbrücken.
LACKMANN Guy, President of Police, Saarbrücken.

UNITED STATES

(Bureau of Narcotics)

- M. HARNEY Malachi L., Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Narcotics, Washington.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY ASSOCIATION

- M. BASTOS Oscar Teixeira, Professor, Forensic Medicine Institute, Lisbon.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANISATION

- M. BEDIN Lionel, Chief of the I.C.A.O. Services, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION

- M. de BOURSAC Vladimir, Chief of the I.A.T.A. Services, Paris.

MEMBER COUNTRIES

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



THE XXth GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE I. C. P. C.

THE 20th General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Commission was opened on June 11th, 1951, at 9 h. 30, at the Palazzo Foz in Lisbon.

The Minister of Justice of Portugal, Mr. Cavaleiro de Ferreira, presided over this opening session at which were present the following Portuguese personalities:

The President of the Supreme Court; the President of the Supreme Court of Appeal; the General Commander of the National Guard; the General Commander of the Public Security Police; the Civil Governor of Lisbon; the Director of the Judicial Police of Lisbon;

the Director of the Investigation Department; the Commander of the Police of Lisbon; the National Secretary of Information.

In his speech, Minister Cavaleiro de Ferreira first of all rendered homage to the efforts made to achieve an ever more perfect organisation of international collaboration in the struggle against criminality.

Defining the characteristics of the criminal police in our Commission, he stressed that, when this police service was set up in each State, it had been necessary to specialize certain organisations. The next step had been to fit these into the legal framework of the



Mr. CAVALEIRO DE FERREIRA, Minister, with MM. LOUWAGE and LOURENÇO.



The Meeting-Room.

State, so that their activities be subordinated to the limits imposed by the juridical order they have to defend.

After having described the important mission of the criminal police organisation in each country, viz.: protecting the common interests and civilization values, he described the spirit in which our institution had been created and had developed:

"The International Criminal Police Commission is the joint creation of a group of eminent men, who did not submit to the notorious deficiencies which handicap the fight against international crime. This creation did not enjoy the benefits of State initiative, or the support of Governments, nor was it praised by the public. Colonel Van Houten, President Schober, and your present President, Mr. F.E. Louwage, as well as all collaborators in the International Commission, have undertaken this task—confident in the fruit of their endeavours and aiming exclusively at serving, to the best of their ability, the interests of a more unerring Justice, owing to its being better informed; of a serener Justice, owing to its being surer of the ground it treads; and of a juster Justice, owing to its greater swiftness and compass.

"This is the lesson brought by the International Criminal Police Commission, which I would stress: a few men, firmly decided to overcome all obstacles in their way, have succeeded by their unyielding determination and very persistence in vanquishing a serious difficulty in the international repression of crime.

"A noble idea, faithfully pursued, always brings about the welfare of the community."

He also added:

"I wish the 20th General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Commission every success in the prosecution of their task and I also express the wish that, from your stay in Portugal which, I know, was pain-

stakingly and fervently organized by your Vice-President—the Director of the Portuguese International Police—may result a more fruitful and an even closer collaboration, if closer it can be."

Replying to the Minister of Justice, the President of the I.C.P.C., Mr. F.E. Louwage, stressed that the cooperation of the criminal police in fact covered the globe and existed, chiefly, thanks to the good understanding between the members of the Commission. He thanked him for having praised the work of the I.C.P.C. and for having been kind enough to hold the 1951 sessions, which united the delegates of 39 Nations and ten observers.

Mr. Louwage described the purpose of the present session: improve the methods of cooperation in the struggle against international criminals.

"The need of perfection, said he, is not pure speculation of the mind". Our President found the explanation in the words of the Italian philosopher, Giordano Bruno: "The need we have for infinite perfection is not a vain dream, a luxury of thought; it is the noblest and most legitimate of our needs".

The spirit of perseverance is at the base of this effort towards constant perfection, and *"if we needed examples of perseverance in the effort accomplished on the international plane, we can find them in the history of this Country where, as far back as the Middle Ages, lived men who looked farther than the frontiers, which were too limited for their activities and for their civilisation. The exploits of the Portuguese who travelled far, in fact all round the world, in order to find economic cooperation and to make known European civilisation, are described in the poems and stories, of which the most famous are those by Luis de Camoens in his Lusitades".*

President Louwage greeted the members present and, among others, he indicated the presence of Mr. Adolf Lande, delegated by the Secretary General of the United Nations.



COLONEL WERNER MÜLLER

HEAD OF THE SECURITY DEPARTMENT AND OF THE CRIMINAL POLICE
BERNE

REPORTER GENERAL OF THE I.C.P.C.

deceased May 8th, 1951

*to whom the XXth General Assembly
rendered a touching homage*

He informed the Assembly that important decisions would be submitted to the members: in particular the election of the President, the Secretary-General and the three General Reporters: these five nominations were of major importance for the future of the I.C.P.C.

IN MEMORY OF COLONEL W. MÜLLER

Then, the President evoked the recent death of Colonel W. Müller, Reporter General, Chief of the Security Department and the Criminal Police of Berne, and recalled his qualities and his competence.

"The Executive Committee, as you know, has recently lost one of its members, General Reporter Müller, who died after some weeks of illness. I remember Colonel Müller when he was present, for the first time, at our General Assembly in Belgrade, in 1936. I immediately admired his observations, which were conspicuous for their clearness and professional ability. In 1946, you elected him as General Reporter. I am sure that I express the feelings of the whole Assembly, when I propose a minute's silence in memory of this loyal companion and exemplary worker".

The Assembly observed a minute's silence, in memory of Reporter General Müller. Following this token of sympathy, Attorney-General Lüthi, Chief of the Swiss Delegation, replied:

"In the name of the Swiss Delegation, I should like to thank President Louwage for having recalled, in such high terms, the memory of Colonel Müller. We are touched and grateful for your expressions of sympathy, as this great loss has affected us all deeply.

"His sense of duty and high qualities ensured for Colonel Müller general esteem. His death will be deeply felt by the International Criminal Police Commission, in which he exercised a prolific activity.

"We shall treasure a touching and grateful memory of Colonel Müller".

The Portuguese Minister of Justice and the high Portuguese authorities took leave of the Delegates. The plenary working session commenced under the presidency of Mr. F.E. Louwage.

The President informed the Assembly that the delegates of two great Nations were, for the first time, present: Brazil and Spain.

Mr. Picorelli (Brazil) declared that the police of his country would receive with pleasure the resolutions adopted.

Mr. Rodriguez Martinez (Spain) expressed the opinion that the members of the police forces of all countries constitute a family of fine men, who fought against crime in a spirit of friendship and brotherhood. He stressed the importance of personal relations between the chiefs of the different police departments, and said he was convinced that these contacts were extremely useful.

Both personalities extended a friendly greeting to all the delegations present and thanked the Portuguese Government for the warm welcome they had arranged for them. They offered their sincere and assiduous collaboration.

His Excellency Dr. Vidal Morales Calvo (Cuba), extended his best wishes for the success of the Congress being held in Portugal, a country which had given so much to civilization.

In the name of the Cuban Policing and Criminalistic Society, he presented the works of Mr. de Castroverde and Mr. Lubian, as well as a motion drawn up by the latter.

According to the terms of this motion, it would be desirable that the different States represented in the Commission extend their studies in police matters to the Universities which will, by this means, cooperate for the good of the safety of the individual and for the good of humanity.

PROGRESS REPORT

THE Secretary-General, Mr. Ducloux, submitted the progress report. This year, it was particularly important. In the words of Mr. L. Ducloux, "it somewhat constitutes the first five-year balance of the revival of our Commission".

The report is divided into two principal parts, respectively referring to the General Secretariat and the International Bureau.

With regard to the General Secretariat, Mr. Ducloux stressed the great increase in the number of Member States which, from 18 in 1946, rose to 37 in 1951. It may be said that, at the present time, the I.C.P.C. has representatives on all continents. He continued:

"The value of a membership is not estimated according to the greatness of the territory alone, neither by the number of its population, but first and foremost according to the understanding and the attachment displayed, to the spirit of international cooperation, with regard to all the aspects of our mission.

"Although the number of the Member States increased again recently, we nevertheless felt deep regret to see the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington leave us without warning, in 1950, thus creating an important gap in the world system. However, we are still in regular contact with the United States through the two other important federal branches of the Treasury Department and the Narcotics Branch; and we hope that the decision of our colleague, Mr. Hoover, is not irrevocable.

"Another defection in Europe is that of the Criminal Militia of Bulgaria, which has also fallen away from the I.C.P.C. and has written to us, saying that it refuses—in future—to take any part whatsoever in our work, or to belong to our organisation.

"You see, Gentlemen, how delicate are the problems which we have to deal with".

On the plane of liaisons with other international organisations, the Secretary-General said:

"We have participated, either by our presence or by exchanging study work, in the activities of the International Criminology Society, the International Social Defence Institute, the International Penal Law Association, and the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission.

"We envisage also to enter into official relations with institutions orientated towards more direct interests, such as the International Civil Aviation Organisation (I.C.A.O.), and the International Air Transport Association (I.A.T.A.), with whom we have already begun to discuss various projects relative to regulations, tending to improve the conditions in which the Air Police carry out their duties.

"Finally, let us recall that for two years the United Nations Organisation has attributed to our Commission the Consultative Status—Category B—that is to say the Status of non-governmental Organisations, which has permitted us either to be officially consulted or, on our own initiative, to express the point of view of the Police on some of the important problems concerning criminality, and in particular on:

*" extradition,
" the illicit traffic of drugs,
" the white slave traffic,
" counterfeiting currency,
" juvenile delinquency,
" the prevention of crime,
" the treatment of delinquents,
" criminal statistics.*

"On all these subjects, we have sent to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations circumstantial reports, and even sometimes concrete proposals which have

“been favourably received. Owing to lack of material means, we have been unable to follow on the spot the progress of all the work falling within our competence, but we have, nevertheless, made a great effort by sending a delegate to Lake Success, in order to participate in the debates of the Drugs Commission which took place in December last”.

Mr. L. Ducloux then dealt with the question of liaisons between the National Bureaus themselves, on the one hand, and with the International Bureau, on the other.

“One of the principal tasks of the General Secretariat was the organisation and the perfecting of liaisons.

“We have always considered that the International Central Bureau of the I.C.P.C. should not interpose itself as a screen between the National Bureaus, but should manifest itself, on the contrary, in order to assist them, widen their interventions where necessary, and furnish them with as complete a documentation as possible.

“It is in this spirit that the General Secretariat published a detailed list of the National Central Bureaus and has established, with the help of the technical services of each country, the international radio network which constitutes the most valuable instrument of work.

“In this connection, I will recall that we only disposed, in 1946, of three or four stations in Europe whereas, to-day, the network consists of seventeen stations including North Africa. The traffic rose from 5,300 to 16,250 telegrams, between 1948 and 1950. Radio communications are now coordinated—with the coming into force of the general regulations—and they should be more and more facilitated by the use of the abbreviations code.

“It would be greatly desirable that the network be extended farther,

and principally to the Middle East, North America and South America. We consider, indeed, that the day the telegraphic address «INTERPOL» is able to touch by radio all parts of the world, the I.C.P.C. will not be far from having reached its full development.

“In the chapter I reserve for the activity, properly speaking, of the International Central Bureau, I shall indicate the results which have been obtained, thanks to the close relations between the National Bureaus; but it is necessary to mention here that, although the rapid success of repression is our principal preoccupation, it is very usefully reinforced by the observations which the Chiefs of the National Bureaus, who are in contact with police realities, make.

“These observations, communicated to the General Secretariat, constitute the basis of



Mr. Louis DUCLOUX

"reports and proposals which I have already mentioned, in connection with our relations with the United Nations. These observations also furnish permanently the essential matter of problems touching police methods, which we discuss at our General Assemblies. So, at the same time, the capital importance of regular liaisons between the National Bureaus and the International Bureau appears, once more, in the field of studies".

The speaker then indicated that the work of the General Assemblies absorbed several months of the activity of the General Secretariat. Special attention was, indeed, given to this work, and he pointed out why it was so important:

"The General Assemblies enable us to compare ideas and methods of work and constitute, in themselves, the best liaisons. The personal contacts which they procure largely contribute towards creating, between the delegates of all countries, this "climate" of confident sympathy and esprit de corps, without which no national or international undertaking would be possible.

"Owing to the material sacrifices which they mean for all the Member States, we endeavour to prepare the work of the General Assemblies in such a way that the maximum of work can be done in the minimum of time.

"These annual meetings are, I repeat, of the greatest importance and could not, in our opinion, be held less frequently without a serious motive; this applies, moreover, to the limited meetings of the Executive Committee.

"I should like to remind you that, since 1946, the Commission has successively met in General Assembly in Brussels, Paris, Prague, Berne and The Hague. We are very happy to find ourselves, to-day, in Lisbon, under the high and generous patronage of the Portuguese Government".

The Secretary-General then gave the following details, concerning the International Review:

"The expansion of the activities of the Commission is also seen in the publication of the "International Review", which we launched in 1946, the production being rather different from the former "International Public Safety".

"In order to make this periodical as useful and as attractive as possible, the General Secretariat has endeavoured, so far, to have it methodically contain an article on legal or penitentiary science, an article on scientific police, forensic medicine or criminology and an article on professional police practice. It is completed with a bibliography and a detachable list of wanted individuals. It is supplemented by the periodical publication of a list of articles selected from the reviews which reach us from all parts, on an exchange system.

"Thanks to the devoted and enlightened cooperation of our members, friends and readers, we have been able till now to carry out this programme rather easily, and we request all our voluntary contributors to find here the expression of our sincere thanks.

"The number of copies of the "International Criminal Police Review" printed at the present time is 1,300 in French, and 800 in English.

"I should mention, however, that—in spite of the large free circulation which we make, for publicity purposes—we have not been able to increase in a considerable way this number: in the first place, because we are not yet in a position to publish the Review in any other languages but English and French, and also because we meet with the competition, in this field, of a great number of professional reviews of a local character.

"The fact remains however that our Review, as it is, constitutes also a means of

“expression and influence extremely profitable for the whole of our Organisation.

“It is important, therefore, that due care should be given to it—which is the case—and, moreover, the same attention is given to our library.

“The library of the Commission constitutes a first rate source of reliable information. We considered it useful to stress its importance by a special report, which will be submitted to you during the debates which are about to begin”.

With regard to the International Bureau, Mr. Ducloux recalled the major principles governing the setting up of this essential organisation: the necessity *“of connecting, accelerating and strengthening the sovereign action of all the authorities of Justice and Police, within their own frontiers”.*

He outlined the circumstances of its creation:

“If we refer to our oldest sources, that is to say to the Resolutions adopted by the first world Assembly of Judicial Police, which was held in Monaco, we note that the most substantial conclusion of the Congress was that which advocated the constitution of an International Commission, entrusted with creating in Paris an International Identification Bureau.

“This creation was already necessary at the period, owing to the urgent necessities of defence against crime, which have not changed very much with the years, except in their developments.

“Afterwards, the International Commission having been effectively constituted and the Identification Bureau set up in Vienna, it appeared none the less imperious that, in order to achieve international centralisation,



The Authorities with the Minister of the Interior of Portugal and the President of the I.C.P.C.

“it was necessary, first of all, to organize it in each State on the national plane. It was in these circumstances that, under the impulse of Chancellor Schober, National Central Bureaus were set up in the majority of Member States.

“Now, as in the past, the International Central Bureau which was conceived in Monaco and the National Bureaus recommended in Vienna, remain the fundamental and permanent armature of the International Commission. I believe it is not unnecessary to recall this with regard to the present and the future, before going on to the criticism of the results which we have obtained up to the present time”.

It was necessary to recall this point of history.

But the value of such an important organisation must also be appreciated according to the amplitude of the results obtained. In this respect, the Secretary-General described some substantial aspects.

“In 1946, we were able to retrieve in Berlin but a small part of the specific criminal documentation which had been gathered in Vienna; besides, this documentation only presented a limited practical interest.

*"We were, therefore, obliged to reconstitute
"from scratch a file of international crimin-
"als, first of all by searching in the records
"of the important European Services who
"were good enough to assist us in this work,
"then by methodically classifying the new
"documentation furnished by the National
"Bureaus, as and when it reached us.*

*"To-day, this documentation includes as a
whole:*

*"—60,000 cards, filed in both alphabetical and
" phonetic order,*

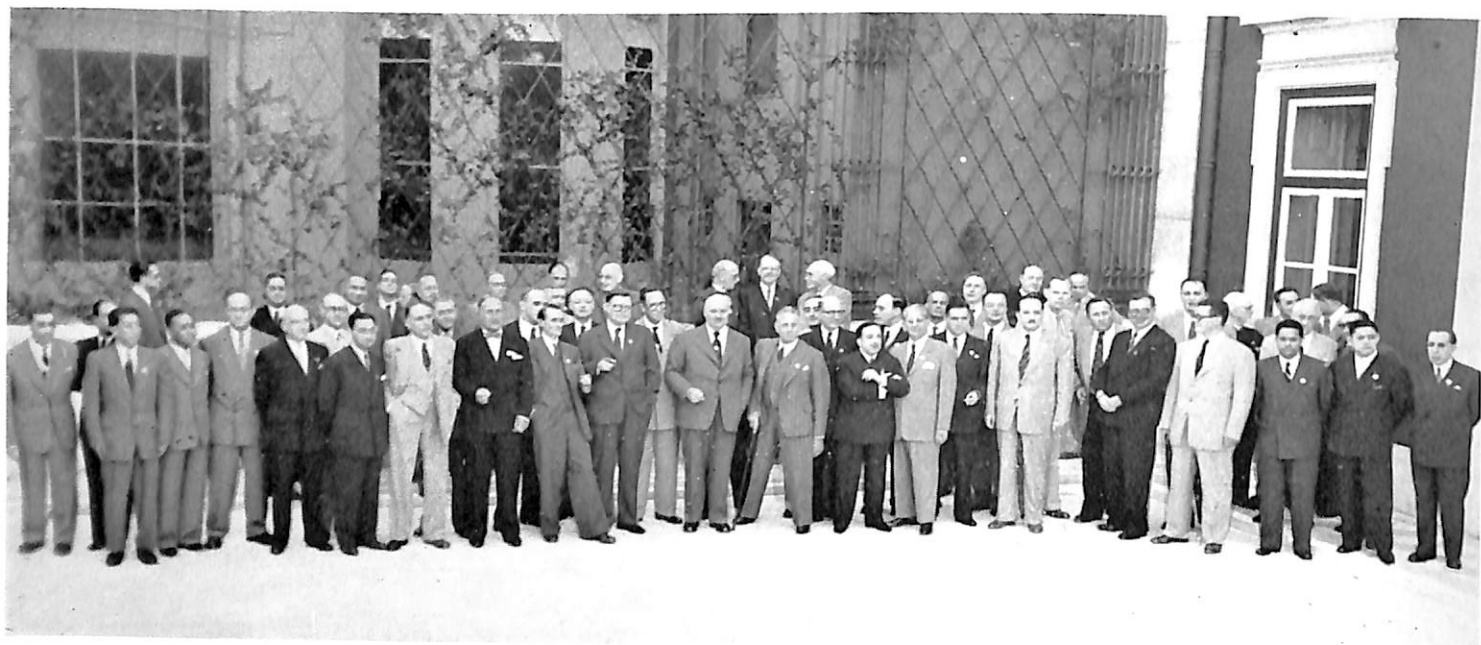
"—5,250 ten-fingerprint cards,

"—890 single-fingerprint cards,

"—277 descriptive identification cards,

*"—2,500 photographic profile identification
" cards.*

*"This documentation is still limited, cer-
"tainly, in comparison to the proportions it
"should attain later. But the International
"Bureau would like to see it increased with
"all the information which the National Bu-
"reaus could send to it and, in return, offers
"the latter more frequent references.*



The Delegates.

*"Playing the part of a turn-table, the In-
"ternational Bureau—since its reconstitution
"—has had made, through international no-
"tices, the search for 254 dangerous indivi-
"duals, of whom 106 have been arrested.
"Moreover, it has reported—for preventive
"purposes—nearly 250 professional malefac-
"tors, whose movements can henceforward be
"watched. It has intervened, in different
"ways, in more than 3,000 cases.*

*"In the domain of counterfeiting currency,
"the "Counterfeits and Forgeries" Review,
"published in The Hague by the Delegated*

*Office, has drawn the attention of the Po-
"lice Services and Credit Establishments to
"296 types of counterfeit. Since February
"1st, 1949, 1,223 cases of counterfeit currency
"circulated have been analysed, often leading
"to fruitful investigations.*

*"Concerning the drug traffic, the Inter-
"national Central Bureau has listed since
"February 1st, 1949, in monthly tables, 150
"characterized cases and reported, preventive-
"ly, numerous professional traffickers.*

*"In order to illustrate clearly the most
"interesting successful cases in the various*

"specialities, we have in addition drawn up
"a certain number of descriptive cards, on the
"reverse of which the distances covered by
"the malefactors are traced, thus showing
"without question that they come under the
"category of international criminals".

Finally, the Secretary-General said that he
wished to recall the fact that the International
Bureau could only accomplish its task under
strict conditions and that any infringement
would jeopardize the credit of the I.C.P.C.
throughout the world.

"The principal mission of the International
"Bureau is the search for and arrest of inter-
"national malefactors. In this connection, a
"method of proceeding has been drawn up,
"on the basis of fundamental principles which
"reconcile the respect of individual liberty
"and the necessity of suppressing all criminal
"activity, wherever it develops.

"This procedure, which has the great merit
"of adapting itself to present necessities—in
"operating quicker than malefactors—aims at
"arresting them before the extradition proce-
"dure can operate usefully and efficaciously.

"Now, during the past years, there were
"three cases which hindered the functioning
"of the International Bureau.

"For instance, in August 1949, the Inter-
"national Bureau was notified by a neigh-
"bouring police force of a request for the
"arrest of an individual, of which the release
"was asked for a short time afterwards, as
"no warrant for his arrest existed with regard
"to the subject.

"In October 1950, there was another de-
"mand for arrest, concerning an individual
"who was the victim of an homonymy.

"In another instance, the authorities of a
"country requested the arrest of an indivi-
"dual. This took place on March 14th last;
"but, three days afterwards, we were notified
"that the demand for provisional arrest had
"been previously cancelled, following the
"discovery of a new fact by the judicial
"authorities.

"Such mistakes place the police and justice
"authorities in a delicate situation; the credit

"of the International Bureau risks to find
"itself diminished and also the efficacy of the
"action.

"Therefore, in the light of experience, I
"think I should recall certain fundamental
"principles:

"1") All demands for arrest should be
"examined beforehand by the requesting au-
"thorities, in order to verify whether the of-
"fence which has motivated the request is
"actually specified in the extradition conven-
"tions.

"Of course, if this condition is not complied
"with, the police of the requested country can
"always proceed with the necessary investig-
"ations, in order to situate the place of hiding
"of the criminal.

"2") Arrest in view of extradition should
"only be requested on the condition that the
"judicial authorities have issued a warrant of
"arrest to this effect. In this case, the re-
"quest should contain the indications speci-
"fied in my general circular EXTRA/200,
"dated February 14th, 1949".

Mr. L. Ducloux concluded:

"The five members of the Executive Com-
"mittee are quite aware that the work ac-
"complished, both at the principal seat of the
"Commission and at the Delegated Office in
"The Hague, is still incomplete and that
"there are still some imperfections.

"Besides, the new International Commis-
"sion is too young to claim complete perfec-
"tion.

"But the edifice exists. It has been rebuilt
"on solid foundations and already answers
"efficiently the requirements which can but
"assert themselves later on.

"The above, it would seem, are some ap-
"preciable results, which should encourage all
"the members—whatever their rôle in the
"Commission—to actively persevere in the
"work they have undertaken.

"For it must not be forgotten, Gentlemen,
"that this mission is a common mission, and
"that the productive work of the International
"Bureau—as must unceasingly be repeated—
"can only be but a reflection of that which

"you accomplish yourselves in your National Bureaus.

"The richer the reserves of information and documentation are at the seat of the Commission, the more fruitful will be the use you all make of it, on the national plane and in the interests of world collectivity.

"The strict observation of these principles,

the spirit of initiative and solidarity, the loyal respect of statutory dispositions, and faith in the future, will lead our Commission, I am quite convinced, to occupy one day an important place in the vast concert of international Institutions".

This speech was greeted with unanimous applause.

FINANCIAL REPORT

THE General Assembly then commenced the examination of the financial report, which showed a credit balance. The Secretary-General showed with the help of some figures that the financial situation was slightly more favourable at the end of 1950 than it was in December 1949; but he pointed out that the French Government had given considerable aid to the Commission.

The Secretary-General said that, except for a few States, the payment of contributions

had been made regularly so that, at the end of 1951, our financial situation will be balanced under conditions as satisfactory as in 1950, if international prices do not continue to rise.

Mr. Fathi (Egypt) and Mr. Herfeld (Denmark) were appointed as auditors.

After the above delegates had verified the accounts and declared that they had no observations to make, the financial report was unanimously adopted by the Assembly.

SCIENTIFIC DETECTION OF LIES

REPORTER-GENERAL R.M. Howe (Great Britain), submitted a very interesting monograph on this question and examined some methods used to detect when a person is lying.

He emphasized the fact that there sometimes appeared to be a conflict of opinion between medicine and law; the interest of doctors and jurists towards lying is, in a large measure, similar, but their points of view are often opposite.

The speaker described briefly the different forms of lying and the various experiments which had incited research workers to detect deception, by using the psycho-galvanometer, the lie detector and narco-analysis.

He said that, from the point of view of the use of narco-analysis in criminal investigation, the question arose as to whether precise information could be obtained on a specific point which the subject resolutely wanted to keep concealed.

From the study he had made, he concluded that experts did not agree that it allowed a complete inhibition of the will of the subject. He thought that this method of obtaining confessions had not yet reached the stage where it deserved serious consideration (negative results in 58% of cases). It was possible that the methods used at the present time would permit certain improvements but, despite such improvements, one must consider

the legal difficulties to the use of psychonarcosis in criminal investigation. The author of the report summed them up in the following way:

"Firstly, the administration of a narcotic to a prisoner or suspect, against his or her will, for the purpose of obtaining a confession, would constitute an assault.

"Secondly, any words or story obtained from a person under the influence of a narcotic could not be used as evidence.

"A subject under psychonarcosis may just as easily lie as tell the truth".

Besides, Mr. Howe asserted that this method had not been used in Great Britain, in a criminal court, owing to the legal difficulties in practice.

With regard to electro-encephalography, Mr. Howe recalled that this method was not fundamentally used as a lie-detector, but numerous technicians associated this test with detection of deception.

As this apparatus does not record either "ideas" or emotions, but transmits only curves relative to different forms of epilepsy or mental disorders, an absolute value cannot be attributed to it. He had been unable to find any trace of electro-encephalograms being presented in Court and admitted or rejected as evidence by the rulings of the competent authorities.

There was also another type of apparatus used to-day, usually recording blood pressure, pulse respiration and electrical phenomena of the skin.

The Reporter-General described the obstacles met with by his operators. It was sometimes difficult to discriminate between nervous and lying indications, when dealing with nervous persons; to overcome apparent callous indifference of the hardened criminal. Difficulties of recording were also experienced, when dealing with mentally deranged, a suspect who had consumed alcohol or very stout subjects.

He concluded that pathology entered into the question; and this led to a conflict of opinion between medicine and law.

Owing to the numerous difficulties, Mr. Howe suggested that great prudence should be exercised by the Commission, as there existed numerous obvious objections to the use of such apparatus or methods. Consequently, the Reporter-General proposed that no recommendation should be passed, so as not to pledge the International Criminal Police Commission with regard to this problem, of which we were not yet in possession of all the facts. President Louwage agreed with this conclusion.

Mr. Dosi (Italy), said that the Italian police only attributed relative importance to narcoanalysis and hypnotism. He invoked in this respect the authority of Professor Sorrentino. According to the latter, psychotechnical experimental machines only furnish elements of secondary or auxiliary importance, in comparison with those normally obtained by direct and indirect examination of the delinquent.

This was also the opinion of Professor Delay, of Paris, who—at a Conference held in Rome—declared that, although the "lie detector" could sometimes be used in police enquiries as an auxiliary means, too much value should not be attached to it.

Mr. Dosi specified that he had had the opportunity to ask Mr. Hoover, Director of the F.B.I. in Washington, for his opinion on the use of this apparatus.

The Chief of the F.B.I. replied that this system had only been employed, during the last war, by the military authorities and in connection with soldiers who had been suspected of simulating infirmities; but only a very relative importance was attached to the results thus obtained.

Mr. Dosi then referred to an experiment of hypnotism made in Milan, on a woman who had murdered her lover's children. He stated

that the guilty person had already confessed to the police before an experiment of hypnosis was made on her, but during which she gave no further details.

The Italian Supreme Court of Appeal pronounced against the use, by the police, of the "lie detector" and denied the character of decisive proof of narco-analysis, hypnotism and the "lie detector", in judicial police enquiries.

After Mr. Sicot (France) had stressed the importance of the debates, Professor Sannié (France) agreed entirely with the conclusions of the remarkable report submitted by Mr. Howe, who had examined the problem of confessions from the point of view of the police. In his opinion, there were two parts in this report; the first was the problem of narco-analysis—which the members were unanimous in rejecting as a means of police investigation. The second problem was that of lie detection, by means of apparatus recording physiological reactions. With regard to the

latter, the question was to know whether the police may or may not use such apparatus.

The speaker was not inclined to adopt a resolution on this problem, but this did not mean that it was not of interest to discuss it and determine, in particular, whether the "lie detector" was useful and to what extent it could be perfected and employed.

He considered that the most modern apparatus supplied elements of response in 80% of cases. If they did not lead to sure proofs, as far as confessions were concerned, the particulars gathered might be valuable for the enquiry. However, the "lie detector" should not be operated by non-technicians.

Mr. Sannié believed that research touching the lie-detector and its possibilities should be continued, but that one could not, in police work, use it with full security.

Finally, the Assembly adopted the opinion expressed by Mr. R. Howe, which concluded his report.



Lisbon.

ORGANISATION OF THE POLICE IN GERMANY

Mr. H. Söderman, Reporter General of the I.C.P.C., at the present time Adviser to the Federal Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of West Germany, is the author of an information report on the organisation of the police in this country.

The organisation of the police services, during the period of nationalism, was marked by the creation of a very powerful central organisation of police for the whole of the Reich, but "which favoured opportunism rather than legality, and thus deprived the police of its traditional purpose".

In May 1945, supreme power was transferred to the occupation authorities who reorganized the German police.

A thorough decentralisation was operated and the change of structure brought about the dispersion of responsibilities and a limitation of attributions. In the British and American zones of occupation, the police was amputated of all its administrative functions which were not strictly police functions; and the supreme power of the "Land" over the police was suspended. Moreover, in the British zone in particular, there was no distinction between members of the police in uniform and those in plain clothes. It was only in the French zone of occupation that the influence of the "Land" was still actually felt and the special-

isation of the criminal police was respected most.

Owing to a relaxation of allied interventions in the development of the police in Germany, a more rational centralisation—but not as excessive as in the past—may be envisaged, which will improve police efficacy. Signs of unification have already appeared and a law of March 8th, 1951, specifies the creation of a Federal criminal police Office, in order to coordinate the action of the various police forces of the "laender". The necessary official relations with foreign police and judicial authorities, in order to counteract the activities of international criminals against common law, shall be reserved to this Office.

The real problem of the police of West Germany revolves around the following ideas: the police is influenced too much by political groups on the local scale; the Ministries of the Interior of the "laender" have not sufficient action on the police services inside their own territory. When these Ministries have recovered all their authority, police work will be facilitated.

The central organisation of the new federal criminal police of Germany will probably be set up in Wiesbaden, in Autumn 1951.

The Assembly listened with interest to this information.

THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

A report was submitted on this subject by Mr. L. Ducloux.

Documentation on all police, criminology and criminalistic problems was collected at the headquarters, as soon as the I.C.P.C. was set up. For this purpose, it received and continues to receive in a regular way, either

through an exchange system or subscription, a collection of reviews relative to these matters. There are now about 150, coming from forty countries.

In order to permit all professionals to be informed of the contents of these periodicals, the articles worthy of interest are arranged

in a selected list of articles, which appears quarterly. The lists are sent to the various National Central Bureaus and to all the subscribers of the International Review.

In addition to the above, the General Secretariat puts the bibliographical records department at the disposal of readers, under the form of copies on microfilms of the articles requested. This procures valuable information on the work published in the reviews. Up to the time of the Congress, about 300 bands of microfilmed articles had been supplied, which makes the library of the General Secretariat the library of all the members of the I.C.P.C.

Taking into account these considerations, the Secretary-General—Mr. Ducloux—submitted the draft of the following resolution:

The 20th General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting at Lisbon on June 11th, 1951,

After having taken cognizance of report No. X submitted by the Secretary General, thanks the editors of the periodicals who have arranged an exchange with the International Criminal Police Review;

REQUESTS the Chiefs of the National Central Bureaus and national police services to make known to the General Secretariat of the I.C.P.C. the specialized works and periodicals which may be of interest to the centre of documentation, and asks them to assist in making the necessary contacts and exchanges;

REMINDS the National Central Bureaus and the national police services that the documentation thus constituted is entirely at their disposal.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

REPATRIATION OF MINORS WHO HAVE ESCAPED ABROAD

Mr. Kallenborn, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Netherlands, submitted a draft of international convention which tends to facilitate the repatriation of minors who have fled abroad.

The text of the draft, which is to be examined by the United Nations, fixes the age of minority (18), stipulates the setting up in each National Central Bureau of a service entrusted with the centralisation of all information relative to fugitive minors, provides that the authorities of the country of refuge collaborate in repatriating the minors, and finally fixes the terms and conditions of transfer (expenses).

President Louwage observed that, at first blush, this question would not seem to concern in a direct way the criminal police. However, the I.C.P.C. thought it ought to study this problem, since a progressive tendency

would like to see the criminal police interest itself more and more in the prevention of crime. Minors who run away from home to foreign countries are inclined to fall into criminality, owing to their lack of resources.

President Louwage proposed that the Sub-Committee on Juvenile Delinquency, of which the composition will be found elsewhere, meet to examine the draft. It approved the general outline.

The Sub-Committee decided, however, that it should not be applied to minors who have contracted marriage.

The Italian delegates, MM. Bilancia and Dosi, raised the question—either at the Sub-Committee or plenary session—of having minors who had enlisted in foreign military units included for repatriation and to limit the possibilities of enlisting in these units for Italian minors.

The Secretary-General and, later, the President considered that the question raised by the Italian delegation entered the military domain of each State and that, by examining it, the I.C.P.C. would give the impression that it wished to meddle in military affairs. When the draft is submitted to the United Nations (Economic and Social Affairs), the qualified Italian delegate might propose an amendment to this draft.

Replying to a question put by Mr. Hermann (France), the President stated that the age at the time the minor fled should be considered for starting the procedure provided for in the draft.

The text of the following resolution was put to the vote and adopted by all the delegations, except the Italian delegation who voted against it.

The I.C.P.C., in its General Assembly at Lisbon, on June 12th, 1951,

TAKING into consideration report No. 11 of Mr. J. Kallenborn (The Netherlands), concerning the draft of the International Convention for the repatriation of minors who have escaped abroad;

HAVING CONSIDERED the opinion of the Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency;

DECIDES to entrust the Secretary General of the I.C.P.C. with the transference to the Secretary General of the United Nations (Economic and Social Affairs), of the draft of the International Convention for the repatriation of minors who have escaped abroad, and the proposal to him of the study of this draft by the competent organisations of the United Nations, with a view to preparing the adoption of the said Convention.

ROAD BLOCKS

Mr. LEVAILLANT, author of the report on road blocks, defined their object: to check—when necessary—vehicles, drivers, passengers and loads.

A road block consists of two essential elements: an obstacle equipment and a signalling device.

The report tends to recommend to the I.C.P.C. signalling equipment, either on the ground or by hand, which would be submitted later to the Transport Commission of the U.N.O.

Mr. Levailant, therefore, examined the systems for the signalling of road blocks, in order to obtain standardization on the international plane. After various tests, it appeared that a particularly satisfactory solution would consist of two warning sign boards: at a distance of 100 metres from the block, the first board bearing the words "Police-Slow"; 50 metres farther along, a second board bear-

ing the words "Stop-Police". These signs are of the II.A.17 type, established according to the protocol relative to road signalling, decided upon by the Economic and Social Council of the U.N.O. in September 1949. In order to render them more visible, they are covered, after being treated with anti-rust paint, with another product of the "scotchlite" type. This product possesses the property of sending back all light rays to the source, which makes them visible for an observer placed near the optical axis of the light source.

After the warning sign boards, there is the signalling of the obstacle itself. This consists of red and white double-sided disks, at the base of which is a *cataphote*. The latter is destined to permit visibility of the obstacle at night.

Mr. Levailant gave the principal results obtained from the experiments made according to these various methods.

By day: An automobilist with normal eyesight (ambient light: 800 lux) will see the two signal boards at a distance of 300 metres; he will be able to read the inscription "Police-Slow" and "Stop-Police", 50 metres before reaching them.

By night: When there is no moon, no fog, no rain and a cloudy sky, the light from the vehicle reaches the warning signal boards and the *scotchlite* reflects the light rays towards the driver. If the car is being driven with the headlights on, the red circle of the disks is visible at 700 metres, the white background at 400 metres; the inscription can be read at 50 metres.

The reporter drew attention to a complementary method—used by the Dutch police—of signalling obstacles by means of hand light signals.

Replying to a question put by Mr. Howe (Great-Britain), Mr. Levailant said that he did not wish to deal with the question of frequency of road blocks, but indicated that the cost of the material would be about 35.000 French francs.

President Louwage drew the attention of the delegates to this problem, which was very important for criminal technique and stressed its urgency. A Sub-Committee, presided over by Sir Harold Scott (Great-Britain), was appointed to examine the report and draw up a draft resolution.

Sir Harold Scott summed up the debates of the Sub-Committee in the following way: it appeared that in several countries such as: England, Australia, Italy, they preferred to use—from the point of view of police tactics—mobile patrols with motor-cycles, instead of road blocks.

The Sub-Committee wished to deal only with the signalling of road blocks and considered that it was advisable to standardize it.

It found, therefore, that the method of signalling suggested in the report submitted by Mr. Levailant (France) was satisfactory in this respect.

The Sub-Committee also suggested that, in the drawing up of the resolution, it should be specified that it refers only to road blocks to be used for criminal police purposes.

Sir Harold Scott submitted to the Assembly the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The 20th General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting in Lisbon on June 11th to 15th, 1951,

CONSIDERING report No. 8 of Mr. J. Levailant, Director of the technical services of the French Ministry of the Interior, and the communications presented by Dr. Goossen, delegate of the Netherlands and reporter of the I.C.P.C., on the signs to be used to indicate road-blocks set up to prevent the escape of criminals;

1^o RECOMMENDS to the Chiefs of the National Central Bureaus to suggest to the competent services of their Country that, if and when road-blocks are employed, the standard signs proposed in report No. 8 of Mr. Levailant, or similar devices, should be used;

2^o REQUESTS the Secretary General to transmit to the Deputy Secretary General of the Economic and Social Affairs Division of the United Nations, the above mentioned report and the present resolution, for communication to the Transport Commission.

The Royal Palace of Sintra, where the Delegates were received.



CRIMINAL STATISTICS

At our 1949 Session, a resolution was adopted specifying the necessity of discriminating between criminal police statistics (cases themselves) and judicial statistics (persons convicted). It invited, moreover, the Sub-Committee to continue its work and contact the U.N.O. and various other international organisations.

Describing the work undertaken by the Economic and Social Council, Mr. H. Söderman, Reporter General, considered that the



Mr. H. SODERMAN

statistics envisaged by this Institution were not actually "police statistics", which could be used by the I.C.P.C.

Our organisation should rather take into consideration the statistical examination of the following problems:

Growth and decline in criminality in the Member States;

Incidence of criminality in relation to the population of States, and its evolution;

Possibility of a geographical evaluation of criminality for some groups of offences, in particular those which offer an international interest;

Essential elements of criminality ascribable in the various countries to individuals who are not nationals, or to young delinquents.

International statistics should correspond only to that information which can be found, without modifications, in existing national statistics, and should not be as detailed as national statistics.

The reporter considered that it was necessary to limit these statistics to a minimum of types or groups of offences, and that general—rather than juridical—terms should be used.

He suggested that international statistics should consist of two parts, drawn up on two different forms, viz.: volume of criminality; individuals identified as offenders by the criminal police.

They should be annual and the following lines should be followed when drawing them up:

Volume of criminality:

The offences should be divided, by quarterly periods, according to the following groups:

- a) Total of offences comprising the total number of cases figuring on national statistics. It is necessary to situate the amplitude of this number in relation to the number of inhabitants; thus, a comparison will be possible with that of other countries
- b) Homicides or blood crimes: all offences directed against the life of a person, with the exception of manslaughter.
- c) Sexual offences.
- d) Thefts of all kinds. It is impossible to discriminate between the various sorts of thefts and preferable not to take into consideration the circumstances. A more thorough analysis would give rise to unsolvable juridical and linguistic difficulties.
- e) Swindles, frauds, breach of trust, misappropriation, forgery of documents, etc... All offences which affect a person's goods—in a way other than by theft.
- f) Counterfeiting currency offences.
- g) Offences relative to drugs.

These two types of offences particularly interest the international police.

Individuals identified as offenders:

The second statistics could include, according to the same groups of offences:

- a) Cases solved: those where the enquiry has led to the identification of the guilty persons.
- b) Persons identified as offenders, i.e. anybody who has accomplished an act having the factors that constitute an infringement according to national law. We shall distinguish the delinquents according to sex, age (juveniles or adults), and according to whether they are nationals or foreigners.
- c) A coefficient, established in proportion to a certain number of inhabitants (100.000 inh.), will render comparisons of a geographical nature possible.

Mr. Söderman considered, indeed, that the experience would certainly show the modifications to be made in his draft. He thought

that, as imperfect as international statistics were, they could furnish valuable information in the immediate future.

The President recalled that the United Nations on their part had examined the problem, but had not decided upon a mode of statistics. It is true that the two organisations have not the same aims: the former draws up statistics from a social point of view; the I.C.P.C. envisages them from a technical and tactical point of view. He proposed various modifications and the draft drawn up by Mr. Söderman was submitted to the Sub-Committee.

The latter preferred the expression "wilful and attempted murders" to that of "blood crimes"; to the enumeration of offences concerning swindles and frauds, it suggested adding the French words "*dols en général*", i.e. "wilful misrepresentations of all kinds".

On the proposal of Mr. Artous (Tangier), amended by Mr. Sicot (France), it considered that the group "thefts" should be sub-divided



At the Coimbra University.

into: "armed attacks or thefts with aggravating circumstances" and "other thefts". The Sub-Committee also approved Mr. Sahar (Israel), who suggested to omit in the statistics the distinction between nationals and foreigners.

With regard to minors, it decided not to propose a limit of age, but to allow each country to apply its own definition.

When the discussions were resumed at the plenary session, some modifications of form were suggested by Mr. Bilancia (Italy) and, finally, the reporter considered that there would be certainly other details to be modified when drawing up the text, which would be left to the initiative of the Secretary-General.

Consequently, the following draft resolution

was submitted to the Assembly and unanimously adopted.

The International Criminal Police Commission, meeting in Lisbon on June 13th, 1951,

TAKING into consideration report No. 9, submitted by Professor Söderman, General Reporter, and the one submitted by the special Sub-Committee on criminal statistics, as well as the suggestions put forward by Vice-President Bilancia;

DECIDES to adopt, temporarily, the model of statistics proposed, which will be perfected by the Secretary General;

INVITES the members or, failing them, the National Central Bureaus, to transmit every year, before the 1st of October, to the General Secretariat, the statistics thus drawn up.

RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

At the Assembly held in 1950, general regulations for telecommunications were adopted.

It was now necessary to obtain from competent international organisations a greater number of frequencies of transmission for the Police.

Mr. Hermann (France) submitted a report on this subject to the Sub-Committee on telecommunications and then before the plenary Assembly. He described the rôle of radio-communications in the struggle against criminals, but said that a radio liaison can only be obtained by the attribution of a frequency made in application of international regulations. However, these requests for frequencies exceed the possibilities; and the plan of attributions, drawn up in 1947 at the Radio-communications Conference of Atlantic City, might even have to be re-examined.

The allocation of frequencies is made for important uses (aviation, navy), through the intermediary of international groups; this is not the case for the police, who must be content with frequency bands reserved for various users, in the bands called "permanent and mobile services". These bands do not

offer total guarantees of exploitation and the police services would find it in their interests to obtain their own frequencies. The Assembly was called upon to vote the following draft resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The 20th General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting in Lisbon on the 12th of June, 1951,

CONSIDERING that the use of radio-communications by the I.C.P.C. itself, and by each of the different States, is regulated by the allocation of radio electrical frequencies;

That the allocation of frequencies on an international scale is strictly controlled, and that—in their own interests—the security services should make their needs recognised collectively for the application of the general provisions adopted by the general Conference on radio-communications held at Atlantic-City in 1947,

INVITES the Secretary General:

1° To consult the Member States on the different aspects of the question and to inform the I.C.P.C. telecommunications Sub-Committee of this matter;

2° To determine, after consultation with the Executive Committee, the more efficient forms of intervention, above all with a view to the next general radio-communications conference.

SMALL FIRE-ARMS

Mr. NÉPOTE (I.C.P.C.) recalled that, during the previous session in The Hague, an initiative by Professor Sannié (France) envisaged the publishing, by the General Secretariat, of a documentation on small fire-arms likely to be used by malefactors, and which would permit their identification by the specialized scientific police departments.

The problem could be summed up in the three following usual questions in matters of scientific police.

—A crime has been committed and a projectile found; from what type of weapon had it been fired?

—A weapon of undetermined make is found on a malefactor; what type of fire-arm is it and what are the characteristics?

—Possible comparisons relative to previous findings in criminal cases.

A preliminary work of documentation was requested of the various National Central Bureaus by circular dated November 4th, 1950. Eighteen States or Departments furnished a list of manufacturers of small arms in their countries. Few among them have a practical documentation for the identification of fire-arms.

Those who have done this have made cards showing the photo of the arm, certain characteristics and the enlargements of the traces left by the bullets and cartridge-cases fired from such arms. The South-African, Hamburg and French police, in particular, attached a very interesting documentation for future work.

On the international plane, this is a vast task; for it deals with 709 manufacturers who have made numerous types of fire-arms. This documentation could be published on cards and inspired by the Metzger system and the system used by the Parisian police.



General view of Coimbra.

The reporter considered that it was useless to discuss now the details of the composition of the card. According to him, the initiative of Professor Sannié deserves to be followed up but, beforehand, the General Secretariat should gather a certain number of material means.

Professor Sannié (France) indicated that the identification of arms, considered from an international point of view, was certainly of interest to all police Services. The constitution of a centralised collection at the General Secretariat—put at the disposal of the police laboratories for the search and identification of criminals—would be an extremely efficacious means.

Meanwhile, Professor Sannié proposed to put at the disposal of the Commission a collection of arms which, owing to the war, he had been able to get together in the French capital.

Concerning the nature of the information to be indicated on the arms identification cards, Mr. Söderman (Sweden) and Professor Sannié (France) respectively pointed out the merits of the Metzger system and the Balthazard method.

President Louwage suggested that these two

technicians discuss it together and determine the bases on which this documentation could be used by the I.C.P.C.

Mr. Népote asked the Assembly to remain, for the time being, on the plane of the major principles and submitted the following resolution:

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting in Lisbon on June 13th 1951,

After having examined the report submitted by Mr. Népote, Assistant to the Secretary-General, relative to the publishing of international documentation concerning the identification of fire-arms (i.e.: small arms):

1° APPROVES the basic dispositions envisaged with regard to the form to be given to this documentation;

2° INVITES the various National Central Bureaus and the members of the I.C.P.C. to facilitate the work of the Secretary General, by supplying him with information as complete as possible concerning the arms (i.e.: small arms) manufactured in their respective countries;

3° INSTRUCTS the Secretary-General to establish this register as soon as the information received will permit.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF DRUGS

THE reporter, Mr. Marabuto (I.C.P.C.), said that at the assemblies of Prague (1948) and Berne (1949), a preliminary study of the question had determined the position in relation to the pre-war situation.

A general outline had been obtained from the annual reports transmitted by the various governments to the United Nations and the replies sent by the National Central Bureaus to the International Bureau.

A general view was shown with regard to the movements of the traffic, the sources of supply, the illicit methods used, the lines employed and the currents of traffic.

The regional Conference of Paris (February 1949) and that of Geneva (September 1950) permitted the tightening up of action between

the criminal police forces taking part in it, and the intensification of repressive measures concerning traffickers.

The impulse thus given to the various Services permitted an increase of the rhythm of the cases which were reported to the International Bureau.

This documentation enabled the General Secretariat to draw up statistical tables of the seizures, according to the countries, and taking into consideration the means of transport used. As a consequence, the work connected with the cases was also increased.

The Sub-Committee on Drugs, presided over by Mr. Söderman (Sweden), at which were present Mr. Lande, representing the Secretary General of the United Nations and Mr. Har-

ney, delegated by the Narcotics Bureau in Washington, examined the report submitted by Mr. Marabuto.

At this meeting, Mr. Marabuto, reporter, stressed the recrudescence of the illicit traffic and urged an intensification of repressive action. He mentioned the cooperation of the I.C.P.C. with the services of the U.N.O.

Mr. Lande (U.N.O.) considered, indeed, that the two organisations could and should work in harmony. Cooperation should avoid the duplication of information. The I.C.P.C. examining the police aspect of cases, he was confident that the officials of this organisation will satisfactorily supplement the work of the United Nations. This point of view was supported by Mr. Söderman (Sweden) and Mr. Goossen (The Netherlands), who described all the interest of the police work of the International Bureau.

Mr. Desvaux (France) spoke of the harmfulness, which is more or less considerable, of certain alkaloids of opium and stressed the particularly dangerous nature of heroin; he asked the I.C.P.C. to concentrate more and more on repressive aims.

Mr. Harney (Narcotics Bureau) pointed out that, since 1924, heroin had no longer been used in the United States. Moreover, he stressed the great interest of an exchange of information with regard to cases of illicit traffic of drugs. In his opinion, the I.C.P.C. could restrain to a great extent or even stop the criminal movement, in particular by preventing travelling documents (navigation permits, passports, etc.) to be delivered to malefactors. He emphasized, first and foremost, the necessity of intensifying prosecution and of increasing the penalties to be inflicted on traffickers.

Mr. Passinovic (Yugoslavia) and Mr. Yümak (Turkey) said that, in their respective countries, penal sanctions had been increased.

Mr. Söderman declared that the International Bureau is sometimes deprived of information as, in certain countries such as the United Kingdom, the traffic of drugs comes within the competence of independent servi-

ces, and not under that of the police. In such circumstances, the General Secretariat should enter into direct relations, in particular, with the Special Branch in London.

Supporting the opinion expressed by the previous speakers, he suggested to have the resolution of the report on drugs completed by another paragraph urging an increase of penal sanctions against traffickers. This supplementary clause was approved by all the members present.

Mr. Harney (Bureau of Narcotics) urged an exchange of information with regard to the struggle against the illicit traffic. Mr. Marabuto (I.C.P.C.) declared that the specialized American department was regularly informed of all the cases dealt with by the International Bureau, by means of monthly tables; moreover, this department received the reports concerning seizures and cases which were of interest to the United States. He requested that, in return, the Bureau of Narcotics in Washington address to the I.C.P.C. a copy of the cases which interest the member States. The rôle of the International Bureau is, firstly, to collect documentation and, then, to coordinate the cases at the various National Central Bureaus, in order to increase the efficacy of actions taken.

Mr. Harney approved the desire and stated that, recently, two inspectors of the Narcotics Bureau in Washington, during a tour in Europe, came to make contacts with the International Bureau of the I.C.P.C.

Mr. Goossen (The Netherlands) hoped that the States which had not ratified the Geneva Convention of 1936—relative to the suppression of the illicit traffic—do so, so as to permit a more energetic repression and to justify demands for extradition.

He insisted, moreover, on three points:

- Necessity for the personnel of the General Secretariat of the I.C.P.C. to make contacts with the Chiefs of the National Central Bureaus, in order to coordinate their action.
- Utility of having a documentation at the base, relative to the products of opium and derivatives, for didactic purposes.

—Utility of meetings of police officers specialised in the repression of drug traffic.

The members of the Sub-Committee supported these suggestions.

Mr. Lüthi (Switzerland) referred to a message from the Helvetic Federal Council, dated April 9th 1951, relative to the revision of the law on drugs, and said he would like to know the situation concerning the draft of a unique convention with which the Committee on Drugs is dealing.

Mr. Marabuto gave him some aspects of the work being done at the United Nations.

Mr. Sannié (France) wanted to know whether, in police cases, they had come across certain products—which were not considered as drugs—but which, nevertheless, were habit forming and if such cases had led to any complications for the International Bureau.

Mr. Marabuto (I.C.P.C.) replied in the negative. He added that a specialised institution of the U.N.O., the World Health Organisation, was entrusted with the research and definition of products which have the characteristics of drugs and which should be included in the listing of substances of which the manufacture and distribution are controlled by international conventions.

At the plenary session, Mr. Picorelli (Brazil), who had taken a great interest in the report submitted by Mr. Marabuto, described the activity displayed by the Brazilian police concerning the prevention and repression of the traffic of a drug called "*mashicha*, the herb of sleep and death". This herb is prepared in the form of cigars and possesses properties which cause psychological, physical and physiological disorders. The Federal Department of Brazil has endeavoured to prevent the use of this

drug, of which it recently seized a considerable quantity.

President Louwage put to the vote the resolution submitted by Mr. Marabuto and completed by Mr. Söderman:

The International Criminal Police Commission,
Meeting in plenary session on June 14th 1951,
in Lisbon,

After taking cognizance of the report submitted by Mr. Marabuto, concerning the activity of the International Bureau and the National Central Bureaus in the struggle against the illicit traffic in drugs, and also the report presented by the Sub-Committee on Drugs;

NOTES with satisfaction that a considerable effort has been made in view of accentuating repression in this field;

Knowing the importance of the question, INVITES the Member States to intensify as much as possible the sending to the International Bureau of the documentation specified in the forms "ad hoc", adding—if need be—to these documents such observations as seem called for on the analytical survey of the illicit traffic;

RECOMMENDS that the police departments of the Member States, faced with the recrudescence of the international traffic of drugs, urge their Governments to have repression intensified with regard to traffickers.

This resolution was unanimously adopted, with one abstention—that of Sir Harold Scott (United-Kingdom)—who declared that he abstained because, in Great Britain, the struggle against drug trafficking came within the competence of a specialised service and not of the police service.

Mr. Lande, Observer of the United Nations, made the following declaration to the Assembly:

"The Secretary General of the United Nations has been



Mr. DOSI and Mr. KALLENBORN.

“asked by the Commission on Drugs, at its 6th Session, to express its gratitude to the International Criminal Police Commission for the work accomplished in the struggle against the illicit traffic in drugs.

“I do not think, for my part, that a decision of the Drugs Commission was necessary in this respect, as the Secretary General of the United Nations can see the work and the very great assistance which the International Criminal Police Commission has given to the United Nations in domains such as: criminal statistics, the prevention of crime and juvenile delinquency, arrest of adults or the illicit traffic of drugs, as well as extradition problems.

“If all the ideas and suggestions of the International Criminal Police Commission are not followed immediately, it is because the procedure of the United Nations is sometimes rather long, for it is a question of controversial problems. It is not an easy

task to obtain the agreement of 60 Nations of different origins and varied cultural and social conceptions, as the Members of the United Nations are. This should not discourage the delegates who have cooperated with the I.C.P.C. from aiding the United Nations in their social and humanitarian task.

“The Secretary General of the United Nations is convinced that, in the near future as in the past, the I.C.P.C. should contribute in a very important way to the success of the United Nations in its efforts in the humanitarian and social fields.

“I wish to thank you, Gentlemen, in the name of the Secretary-General, for the invitation which you sent him for us to take part in this General Assembly and for having given to me personally the possibility of addressing such a distinguished audience”.

REQUESTS FOR INTERNATIONAL ENQUIRIES

PRESIDENT Louwage was the author of a report relative to requests for international enquiries. He wished to remind the Chiefs of the National Central Bureaus that they should only request the cooperation of foreign police services for enquiries which had a strictly common law character.

In the first place, this was clearly stipulated in the statutes of the I.C.P.C.

Moreover, requests concerning acts of a political nature—presented under the disguise of a common law infringement—would involve the responsibility of the departments of police and justice of the requested countries.

Indeed, the International Bureau, which

was the primordial organ of execution of the I.C.P.C., could order the searches for and even the provisional arrest of persons whose acts might be recognized later as being of political essence. But, such acts were not included in extradition treaties.

Countries whose good faith had been taken advantage of might suspect the I.C.P.C. of wanting to attack these treaties and to make an attempt on their national sovereignty by the requisition of coercive measures against persons who could not be prosecuted in these countries.

It was for this reason that the Executive Committee, meeting in Copenhagen in February 1951, suggested that the Chief of the In-

ternational Bureau, in agreement with the Secretary-General, suspend any circulation of a doubtful character and get in touch with the requesting National Bureau in order to ask for further details relative to the exact nature of the acts in question and the true situation of the delinquents.

The I.C.P.C., therefore, could neither ask for, nor cover, police acts which—obviously—disregard agreements or rules universally accepted regarding extradition.

Consequently, President Louwage proposed that the Chief of the International Bureau as well as the Chiefs of the National Central Bureaus be authorized to abstain from following up requests for enquiries, when a doubt subsists concerning the true nature of a case.

Mr. Rodriguez-Martinez (Spain) considered that, according to the terms of the resolution proposed by Mr. Louwage, one would never be able to obtain information as to the place of refuge of the perpetrator of a common law offence because the offender, once in a foreign country, would escape pursuit by giving a political origin to the offence committed.

President Louwage set his mind at ease by declaring that, in matters of search, enquiries and extradition, there are but few cases where an individual pretends having acted for a political purpose.

The Secretary-General, Mr. Ducloux, referred to the example given by Mr. Rodriguez Martinez and thought that, in this case, the elements of appreciation were in the hands of the requesting and requested National Central Bureaus; in doubtful cases, he considered that, so as to avoid any responsibility on the part of the I.C.P.C., it would be more practical to advise the members to send their requests for enquiries and arrest through diplomatic channels, without the help of the International Bureau.

Mr. Marabuto (I.C.P.C.) said that, in practice, when a request for circulation was received, a certain liberty of appreciation must be left to the Chief of the International Bureau, as stipulated in the resolution submitted by President Louwage. If a request presented

a somewhat political character, he may suspend the circulation by asking for details; in the same way, the judicial authority examining the reason for a request for extradition asks for a relation of the facts.

As the question was still the subject of controversy, President Louwage suggested that it should be studied by a Sub-Committee presided over by Mr. Lüthi (Switzerland).

Mr. Rodriguez Martinez (Spain), Professor Lüthi (Switzerland), MM. Sicot (France), Dosi (Italy) and Marabuto (I.C.P.C.) took part in the debates.



Vice-President W. LÜTHI

Finally, the Sub-Committee supported the point of view of Prof. Lüthi, which was to leave a certain liberty of appreciation to the Chief of the International Bureau, with regard to requests for search of a predominantly political character.

In consequence, the following draft resolution was submitted to the Assembly and unanimously adopted.

The International Criminal Police Commission, meeting at its General Assembly in Lisbon, from June 10th to 15th, 1951;

Having taken cognizance of the communication submitted by its President Mr. F. E. Louwage, as also the report drawn up by the specialized Sub-Committee presided over by Professor Lüthi;

RECOMMENDS to its members and to the Heads of the National Central Bureaus to see that no request for information, notice of persons wanted and, above all, no request for provisional arrest for offences of a predominantly political, racial or religious character, is ever sent to the International Bureau or to the National Central Bureaus, even if—in the requesting country—the facts amount to an offence against the ordinary law ;

DECIDES, in order to comply as nearly as possible with the provisions of article 1 of the statutes, that in case of doubt with regard to the political, racial or religious character of a request, the Chief of the International Bureau, in agreement with the Secretary General of the I.C.P.C., be authorized to suspend the circulation of any request for information or notice of persons wanted emanating from a National Central Bureau or any other police authority ;the Secretary General will get in touch with the requesting police authority in order to ask for such information as may be necessary to enable

him to appreciate the exact nature of the acts and the true situation of the delinquents ;

RECOMMENDS, moreover, to the Members and Chiefs of the National Central Bureaus also to take care, as far as possible, that the requests which reach them from foreign police authorities do not appear to violate the principles set forth in the 1st and 2nd parag. of the present resolution and to notify immediately, if necessary, the International Bureau in Paris, who will inform the Secretary-General. The President will be informed by the Secretary-General of the acts referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present resolution;

DECIDES, moreover, that police authorities who address either to the International Bureau for circulation to the National Central Bureaus, or to a foreign National Bureau, requests for information or enquiries, must take full responsibility for any political, racial or religious question that may be raised by their request.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE I. C. P. C. AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES

M R. ELLIS (Dutch West Indies), declared that the development of relations with the various member States of the I.C.P.C. was constant. However, he considered that police cooperation with the police services of Central and South American countries could be increased.

Regional conferences had already been held, but the liaisons thus established had not the systematic character of those organized by the I.C.P.C., and he considered that the Commission should make a special effort to have the countries of the American continent join the Commission.

Mr. Ellis recalled that, in 1946, the "International Association of Chiefs of Police" had envisaged inviting its members to urge their

countries to become members of the I.C.P.C. He thought that this initiative, which had been left in suspense, could be taken up again, and he asked the General Assembly to entrust him with the work of propaganda in Central and South American countries and to act in this direction through the intermediary of the "International Association of Chiefs of Police".

President Louwage thought that, in fact, it was very important to constantly increase the number of member States at the Commission and invited all the delegates to make as much propaganda as possible around them.

The Assembly agreed to entrust Mr. Ellis with this task.

CRIMINAL POLICE AND CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL AVIATION

Two reports on Air Police were submitted to the General Assembly. The first by Mr. R. M. Howe, Reporter General, the second by Mr. J.P.G. Goossen, Assistant Director General of the Dutch police.

The report by Mr. R.M. Howe pointed out in the first place the results obtained at a meeting—which took place in Paris and over which he presided—of the Chiefs of the Security Services of the great air transport Companies.



Right: Mr. HOWE; left: Mr. NÉPOTE.

He regretted that the centralisation of information with regard to thefts committed during air transit had not been sufficiently assured by the National Central Bureaus and indicated that the air transport Companies together with the I.A.T.A. would be willing to give information to the International Bureau.

Mr. Howe then recommended that the number of formalities for the checking of air passengers should be reduced as much as possible.

Finally, he said that the Secretary-General had put before the I.C.A.O. in Montreal a draft regulation concerning arrangements for the identification of the victims of air accidents.

Mr. J.P.G. Goossen, in his report, proposed, on the one hand, a strict procedure for the investigation of thefts committed during air

transit and, on the other, a relaxation of the police formalities imposed on passengers and personnel, in particular by means of a collective list of passengers, the standardisation of visas and the abolishing of passports for crews.

Finally, Mr. Goossen suggested that a questionnaire should be sent to the different States, so as to know as exactly as possible the possibilities of each in this particular field.

Mr. Dosi (Italy) would like to see the action of the I.C.P.C., which is so efficacious in air police matters, extended to maritime, fluvial and railway spheres. President Louwage remarked that the problem would thus be rendered too complex and considered that it would be better that the activity of the International Bureau be concentrated on the repression of crimes committed with the use of aircraft.

Mr. Népote, Assistant to the Secretary-General, drew the attention of the Assembly to two aspects of the air police problem. First of all, in the case where a criminal escapes by plane, the international police have at their disposal a radiocommunications network as a method of pursuing him. It was the quickest way and, in consequence, it should be developed.

Moreover, in the case of the theft of goods transported by airplane, close collaboration was essential between the police and the air Companies concerned.

Professor Sannié (France), who was interested in the identification of bodies following air accidents, urged that the Sub-Committee examine this question.

President Louwage, considering that there were common points dealt with in the two reports and that the resolutions suggested completed each other, proposed that the spe-

cialized Sub-Committee should meet; he also put forward a draft resolution to be considered as the basis of the discussions. At this Sub-Committee were also present the delegates of the international aviation Associations, Mr. Bedin (I.C.A.O.) and Mr. de Boursac (I.A.T.A.).

The Sub-Committee on Air Police, presided over by Mr. R.M. Howe, examined first of all the question of the identification of victims of air accidents.

Mr. Bedin explained that the I.C.A.O. could only put on its agenda the draft plan of the international convention drawn up by the I.C.P.C. on the condition that one of the member Governments of this institution submit it.

Mr. Goossen said that his country intended to put forward this problem at the regional conference of the I.C.A.O., which was to be held in South America, and Mr. Bedin considered that the same procedure could be introduced at a similar conference which was to be held in Paris at the beginning of 1952.



General view of Oporto

Mr. Bedin added that the I.C.A.O. considered that the identification of the victims of air accidents was before all a subject of a juridical and medical order and that international regulations should be elaborated by a special conference.

Mr. Népote submitted the following draft resolution, which was adopted by the Sub-Committee.

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting at Lisbon, on June 11th-15th, 1951,

HAVING EXAMINED report N° 4 by Mr. R. M. Howe, Reporter General and President of the Sub-Committee on the Air Police, and also report N° 5 by Dr. J.P.G. Goossen, Reporter of the I.C.P.C.,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the opinion expressed by the Sub-Committee on the Air Police,

CONSIDERING the explanations furnished by the Representatives of the I.C.A.O. and the I.A.T.A.:

1° APPROVES the draft of international regulations submitted to the international organisation of civil aviation in Montreal, relative to the identification of the victims of air accidents,

2° REQUESTS the Secretary-General and the Members of the I.C.P.C. to take steps with their Governments so that the qualified Representatives of the latter with the I.C.A.O. put on the agenda of this Organisation the discussion of this problem,

3° REQUESTS that qualified Representatives of the I.C.P.C. assist as observers at the debates of this Convention.

The Sub-Committee then examined the police measures which would facilitate air transport.

Mr. Goossen recalled that, at the meetings of the I.C.P.C. in The Hague and of the I.A.T.A. in Cairo, the standardisation of the forms of visas for travellers' passports had been suggested.

The same suggestion was

adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe meeting in Strasburg.

Mr. Goossen showed a model of standardisation of a visa; it was made out in the language of the country issuing it, and also in French, English and Spanish.

He stated that agreements had been reached between the Netherlands and several other States, in view of replacing the passports of the crews of regular air companies by special certificates.

On his initiative, the Sub-Committee drew the attention of the General Assembly to article 3, indents 10 and 11, of annex 9 of the Chicago Convention.

Mr. de Boursac (I.A.T.A.) asked that his organisation be informed of all the work of the I.C.P.C.

Mr. Népote suggested that it would be preferable, to begin with, to reduce to a minimum the information asked for in the embarkation and disembarkation cards, and his point of view was supported by Mr. de Boursac.

In conclusion, the Sub-Committee supported the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting at Lisbon from June 11th to 15th 1951,

HAVING EXAMINED report N° 4 submitted by Mr. R. M. Howe, Reporter-General and President of the Sub-Committee on Air Police, as also report N° 5 submitted by Dr. J.P.G. Goossen, Reporter of the I.C.P.C.,

CONSIDERING the opinion expressed by the Sub-Committee on Air Police,

1° APPROVES the arrangement adopted during the meeting on December 8th 1950 in Paris, between the Secretary General of the I.C.P.C. and the air Companies, in order that the information concerning thefts or fraudulent traffic committed on the occasion of international air transport be transmitted to the International Bureau by the air

Companies; stresses that this arrangement does not modify in any way the cooperation which must exist between the air Companies and the local or national police, and draws the attention of the Chiefs of the National Central Bureaus to the application of paragraph 2 of resolution N° 5 of Berne, relative to Air Police;

2° REQUESTS the Secretary General to address to the National Central Bureaus a questionnaire on the basis of that which is mentioned on page 5 of report N° 5 by Dr. Goossen, in view of elaborating a general report on questions relative to :

- a) the simplification of formalities and documents of identity imposed on air passengers and crews,
- b) the perfecting of the relations existing, or those which may be set up, between the air lines on the one hand, and the National Central Bureaus as well as the International Bureau of the I.C.P.C., on the other ;

3° ENTRUSTS the Secretary General with the forwarding of this general report, drawn up in accordance with the preceding paragraph, to the International Organisation of Civil Aviation in Montreal, and to the International Association of Air Transport, while proposing that the point of view of the I.C.P.C. be kept in mind;

4° RECOMMENDS the development of relationships between the I.C.P.C. and the Organisations of international aviation.

Mr. R.M. Howe summed up before the General Assembly the point of view of the Sub-Committee and the two resolutions, when put to the vote, were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Kolenc (Yugoslavia), voted in favour of the draft resolutions, although his country had not yet adhered to the International Civil Aviation Convention of Chicago. Last year, he abstained, but the National Central Bureau of Yugoslavia had done everything possible in order to apply the resolutions adopted last year.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

THE "COUNTERFEITS AND FORGERIES" REVIEW

Mr. Kallenborn (The Netherlands) indicated that, during the last two months, the editors of the "*Counterfeits and Forgeries*" Review had contacted 185 issuing agencies, in order to know of any eventual changes concerning the description and the circulation of coins and notes.

All the issuing agencies replied that they would give all possible assistance.

He called upon everybody to cooperate in obtaining new subscriptions to the "*Counterfeits and Forgeries*" Review.

Mr. Dosi (Italy) said that his country was at the top of the list with 145 subscriptions. Referring to the report submitted by the Secretary-General "Statistics and results on the Counterfeits Department", he suggested that to this report should be added the analysis of cases dealt with by each National Central Bureau, either with the International Bureau, or with other States. This would be a very interesting indication with regard to the general activity of the Commission.

EXTRADITION

Mr. Sahar (Israel) said that his country was now ready to negotiate with all the Governments interested in the question of extradition.

THE 21st. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In the name of the Swedish Government, Mr. Ros suggested Stockholm as the meeting place of the General Assembly in 1952.

This declaration was met with long applause and the General Assembly unanimously accepted the invitation.

The President warmly thanked Mr. Ros for his proposal and added that the date of the next Assembly would be fixed later.

THE USE OF THE DIVINER IN CRIMINAL POLICE WORK

The President mentioned that, in various countries, the Press sometimes announces

that persons interested in the occult sciences, divining or such things, have collaborated in criminal research and, through their intervention, claim credit for the discovery of a criminal, a body, or valuable objects. Scientific associations are also interested in these matters.

The President asked the members of the General Assembly to inform the General Secretariat of acts of this kind which come to their knowledge. In its turn, it would communicate the information obtained to the interested scientific associations.

Mr. Desvaux (France) reported that, in about a dozen cases, the Paris police made use of a diviner (i.e.: a water-finder). One case alone appeared to be successful; the intervention of a diviner led to the discovery of a corpse at a river dam; but, even in the case concerned, it must be noted that all dead bodies could only end at this dam.

In all other cases, the use of a diviner had been completely disappointing.

ABOUT SEXUAL OFFENCES

An article appearing in the International Criminal Police Review emphasized the recrudescence of sexual offences in Germany and its author analysed some of the causes of this phenomenon. President Louwage specified that a similar outbreak was also apparent in other countries, particularly in Belgium; but the causes existing in Germany did not occur in other countries.

He reached the following conclusions:

- all causes applying to Germany were not applicable *ipso facto* to all countries,
- there certainly existed some common reasons for the increase in crimes of this nature.

The President therefore asked the delegates to send precise information on this state of things to the General Secretariat, so that useful conclusions could be drawn from this documentation.

ELECTIONS

THE President stated that the Assembly had to replace or to re-elect the members of the Executive Committee (President, Secretary-General, three General Reporters).

In view of this operation, he invited Vice-President Yümak (Turkey) to take his place as President.

Mr. Dosi (Italy) recalled that the Assembly was free to choose its President. However, he believed that he was expressing the opinion of all the delegates in saying that Mr. Louwage was a personality of the first order in police and judicial spheres. He had published several works concerning criminalistics and psychology. For many years, he had been the great animator of the I.C.P.C.; he was the principal artisan of its reconstitution and, since his election—five years ago—he had given outstanding proof of true and fruitful activity. The Italian delegate proposed that Mr. F. E. Louwage should be re-elected as President, and Mr. Coimbra (Portugal) suggested that the Assembly should stand and acclaim Mr. Louwage when he returned.

Mr. Yümak said that, as everyone agreed, Mr. Louwage was to be re-elected President of the I.C.P.C.

President Louwage resumed his place, under the prolonged applause of the Assembly; he thanked all the delegates and promised to work in the future for the I.C.P.C., with the same devotion as in the past.

He recalled that the Secretary-General was also to be appointed. Mr. Ducloux, the retiring Secretary-General, having declared that he was unable to fulfil any longer the heavy tasks of his post, he had consulted with regard to his replacement Mr. Queuille, President of the French Council and Minister of the Interior. This high personality advised that the I.C.P.C. should

choose Mr. Marcel Sicot, Inspector General of the "Sûreté Nationale" in Paris. Mr. Louwage knew him personally, and also his qualities; he was convinced that the latter would serve the Commission with the greatest devotion and ability.

The appointment of Mr. Sicot as Secretary-General was then put to the vote and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Sicot made the following speech:

" My first duty is to thank you most warmly, Gentlemen, for the honour and the responsible position you accord me by appointing me Secretary-General of the I.C.P.C. I consider, above all, that it is an honour for France that the headquarters of



Mr. Marcel SICOT.

“ the General Secretariat and the International Bureau of the I.C.P.C. remain in Paris.
“ It is without doubt also a token of esteem
“ for the French Police and particularly the
“ retiring Secretary General and his staff
“ —I repeat, for my dear “Patron” and long-
“ standing friend, Louis Ducloux, to whom
“ I owe, in the first place, this nomination.

“ I thank you most sincerely, dear Mr. Du-
“ cloux, and I feel that the best means of
“ showing myself worthy of this honour is
“ to continue resolutely along the path you
“ have marked out so splendidly.

“ Mr. Ducloux, who insisted on prematu-
“ rely retiring—I persist in using the word
“ prematurely—has left behind him in the
“ “Sûreté Nationale” a great name and the
“ memory of a very great chief of police.

“ He will remain as a splendid example of
“ loyalty, devotion, and also of wisdom, to all
“ the Police.

“ More powerful voices than mine have
“ told you and will tell you again of the place
“ occupied by Louis Ducloux in our group;
“ the gap caused by his departure will be
“ very difficult to fill.

“ My dear President Louwage, I should
“ like also to express to you my gratitude.
“ We have only had very brief meetings; but
“ I know you now for some time, through cor-
“ respondence and through having read your
“ works, which reveal such deep knowledge of
“ mankind and of matters, and such wide
“ experience of all the great problems with
“ which the police are faced. I know the
“ strength of your personality and no one was
“ more pleased than I when, in 1946, you took
“ a praiseworthy initiative in reconstructing
“ and reviving the Commission, whose work
“ was interrupted for many years by the
“ second world war. I know also of the
“ immense progress that the I.C.P.C. has
“ made under your guidance and I am parti-
“ cularly happy to see you re-elected as Pre-
“ sident for a new period of five years. This
“ progress has been made thanks to you and

“ thanks to the intelligent initiative of the de-
“ legates of the various Nations composing
“ the Commission, to the devotion of the
“ Vice-Presidents and to the enlightened as-
“ sistance of the General Reporters, Mr. Howe
“ (United - Kingdom) and Mr. Söderman
“ (Sweden), whom I had the pleasure of
“ meeting for the first time at Copenhagen
“ some months ago; and thanks also to the
“ well-conceived help of Colonel Müller, whose
“ death we all regret and whose memory I
“ should like to salute to-day.

“ I should like to express to you the emo-
“ tion I feel and say that, in this lovely capi-
“ tal where the Portuguese Authorities and
“ our Portuguese friends have received us
“ with so much kindness and generosity, I
“ take a lesson from you. In this century
“ when scientific progress has indeed elimi-
“ nated distances but when, unfortunately,
“ moral progress does not always go hand
“ in hand with material progress, and the
“ forces of evil mock at frontiers, mountains
“ and oceans, it is certain that all the great
“ problems with which the police authorities
“ and services are faced place themselves
“ henceforth on a world scale.

“ The police is becoming more and more
“ universal and scientific: it must also be-
“ come more and more human.

“ After the thirty years I have served in the
“ French Police, I know very well that the
“ action of the Police, even when exercised
“ by representatives who consider their pro-
“ fession as a true apostleship, is far from
“ being always understood; there are discon-
“ tented people who persist in considering
“ police officers as men of all work, in the
“ service of politics.

“ Well, Gentlemen, I know, through con-
“ tact with you, how great the lesson is that
“ you give to ill-informed— if not wicked—
“ minds. I realise the greatness of your
“ task, the importance of the I.C.P.C. in which
“ are gathered Nations, who may not always
“ have the same political conceptions, but
“ who have the great merit of grouping toge-

*“ ther to fight against common law crimes
“ which, for their part, know no frontiers.
“ It is a great example you give to the world
“ and I am sure that your Commission—our
“ Commission—deserves to be recognised,
“ assisted and encouraged. It is in this spi-
“ rit, Gentlemen, that, very modestly and
“ following the fine example of my prede-
“ cessors, I shall carry out the task which
“ you have entrusted to me.”*

Mr. Dosi proposed the following resolution:

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.C. warmly congratulates Mr. Ducloux on the activity he has displayed during the five years of his office and, while sincerely thanking him, presents him with their best wishes for happiness in life, a life which has till now been devoted to the benefit of the police, of justice and the I.C.P.C. Applying article 8 of the statutes, it confers on him the title of Honorary Secretary-General.

The Assembly thanks the French Government for the constant moral and material support they grant to the General Secretariat of the I.C.P.C. in Paris. It congratulates the new Secretary-General Sicot, who comes from the ranks of the excellent French police and trusts that he will follow, in the general interest, the example set by Mr. Ducloux.

The Assembly approved Mr. Dosi's proposal. President Louwage congratulated Mr. Ducloux on his nomination as Honorary Secretary General.

President Louwage announced that there was another appointment, namely the replacement of the late lamented Colonel Müller. He proposed Mr. Azmi Yümak (Turkey) and said that, apart from the personality of the latter, it was advisable to choose the responsible members of the I.C.P.C. from different geographic zones.

This proposal was unanimously adopted.

The two other General Reporters, Mr. R. M. Howe (Great Britain) and Mr. H. Söderman (Sweden) were re-elected and their nominations greeted with cheers.

Two other Vice-Presidents, replacing Mr. Hoover—who had resigned—and Mr. Yümak—appointed General Reporter—were also to be elected: as there were no candidates, Mr.



Mr. Azmi YUMAK, Reporter General.

Louwage proposed Mr. Lüthi (Switzerland) and Mr. Rodriguez-Martinez (Spain), who were unanimously appointed; Yugoslavia, however, voted against the Spanish representative.

Finally, there remained eight reporters to be appointed: three were to replace those who, for various reasons, had resigned from their functions (Mr. Homayounfar, Mr. Johns and Mr. Wood); five others were to be elected by virtue of a resolution adopted by the Assembly, raising their number from ten to fifteen. The President proposed the following persons:

Mr. Picorelli (Brazil); Mr. Derakhchan (Iran); Mr. J. Scott (Australia); Mr. Sahar (Israel); Col. Nicholson (Canada); Mr. Welhaven (Norway); Mr. Amstein (Switzerland); Mr. Desvaux (France).

Mr. Goossen (The Netherlands) proposed Mr. Ellis (Dutch West Indies). Mr. Welhaven declared that he was willing to give him his place.

The Assembly agreed unanimously to these appointments and the eight personalities proposed were elected.

CLOSING SPEECH

As all the subjects on the Agenda had been discussed, President Louwage pronounced the closing speech.

First of all he congratulated the Assembly for the considerable work they had done and also for their understanding, and continued:

" In my opening speech, I said, especially for the benefit of those delegates who are here for the first time, that I could assure them that they would meet here men of good will and sound judgment, upright men ready to give aid and cooperation. The excellent spirit which was ever present here allows me to confirm it.

" You have learnt that, with the help of your new friends, you will now achieve things you could not have performed before because, as Phelps said: "A true friend is one who makes us do what we can".

" But you will excuse me, if I appeal once more to your spirit of cooperation. In the carrying out of the duties of the International Criminal Police Commission, you cannot limit yourselves solely to its wide-spread mechanism of enquiries and information. You are also obliged to take part in the realization of a more general construction. When you are asked to furnish statistics, general information, descriptive notices of individuals to be inserted in the documentation of the International Bureau or to have circulated to the National Central Bureaus; if you are requested to give certain information destined for the United Nations; if I invite you to furnish reports for our Assemblies on subjects which you consider to be important for our activities, which are so vast and in constant evolution, it would be a mistake to show neglect or lack of interest. The aspect of collaboration which I have just indicated to you is indispensable for the vitality of our Commission.

" I call especially on young men, for the

" studies and reports on present-day subjects, for I give my particular attention to the future of the I.C.P.C. I am now at the stage of life where, with Rochester, I see the past better than it was, I judge the present worse than it is, but I hope the future will be more happy..."

After having assured the Commission of the complete devotion of the Executive Committee, the President addressed more particularly the Representative of the United Nations and declared:

" As far as you are concerned, Mr. Lande, delegate of the United Nations, you can easily see here how we endeavour to bring some stones to the splendid edifice erected by the United Nations in order to improve the welfare of mankind.

" We, who have different ideologies and belong to States of different structures, hope, however, that we have given to law-abiding people a strong organisation. It may be that this body of men is not composed of orators, but it certainly includes active men who deserve the esteem of your Secretary-General. We express also the wish that this superior official will be able to have our collaboration appreciated at the meetings of the U.N.O."

The President gave credit to the administrative personnel who, under the direction of Mr. Ducloux and Mr. Népote, had given proof of competency.

In honour of the Portuguese Authorities, he declared:

" Finally, we express our special gratitude to our dear friend, Vice-President Lourenço, for his grandiose organisation, and to all who assisted him. Although their solidarity for us has not ceased, I wish now to assure them of our great appreciation."

The General Assembly of 1951 was closed.



Reception by the Minister of Justice.

SUBJECTS NOT IN THE MINUTES

BOLIVIA and Lebanon had decided to participate in the work of the 20th General Assembly. Unfortunately, the representatives of these countries were designated too late and were not able to reach Lisbon in time.

Mr. Slancar (Austria), Mr. Zaki (Egypt) and Mr. Kiukas (Finland), all well-known for the interest they take in the I.C.P.C. in their respective countries, were unable, this year, to take part in our work. They sent telegrams to the President, in which they expressed their best wishes for the success of the Conference.

★

The Portuguese Authorities gave to the delegates of the I.C.P.C. an extremely cordial and generous welcome.

The municipalities of Lisbon, Coimbra, Porto and Braga were all anxious to outdo one another when it came to showing to the delegates their historical treasures and the most characteristic and impressive evidence of the history and civilization of Portugal.

The national folklore, which won the delegates, is deeply impregnated with this history and this ancient and great civilization. Indeed, it was an easy conquest for, in truth, it is so very charming.

It was difficult to choose between the colourful and graceful dances, the languorous music of the "fado" and the vibrant atmosphere of the "fiesta dos torres".

★

The Minister of Justice had presided over the opening session of the General Assembly

and the Minister of the Interior of Portugal gave an official reception for the delegates at the grand Palace of Sintra.

Speeches were made by the Minister of the Interior, President Louwage and Mr. Picorelli (Brazil).

The Portuguese Minister highly praised the ideal pursued by the International Commission; and the President, on behalf of all the delegates, said how pleased they were with their stay in Portugal. Finally, M. Picorelli (Brazil) impetuously recalled the indebtedness of his country to the Portuguese civilization.

★

After this reception, the moving farewell ceremony concerning the Secretary General took place. The President addressed a speech to Mr. Ducloux, from which the following is an extract:

*" The end of this session would be marked
" with complete joy, if it were not for the fact
" that Secretary-General Ducloux, our excel-
" lent friend, is leaving his important func-
" tions. I say "leaving", because it is only
" necessary to look at our friend Ducloux in
" order to be convinced that his robustness
" will permit him to live to be a hundred and
" would enable him to serve us for another
" ten years. It is for this reason, my dear
" friend, that I will not say, on behalf of all
" my colleagues "good-bye", but simply "au
" revoir". Don't expect me to use depressing
" mournful phrases as some do in such cir-
" cumstances. You would not like me to do*

“ so, for you have not a melancholy tempera-
 “ ment. However, I must say, my dear col-
 “ leagues, that I have witnessed daily the
 “ devotion, zeal, activity, competence—and I
 “ would say the art, which Mr. Ducloux has
 “ shown in carrying out his duties as Secre-
 “ tary-General. For him as for myself, the
 “ prosperity of our Commission was an ideal
 “ never reached but which, in order to reach
 “ it, necessitates constant solicitude. He did



MM. DUCLOUX and DESVAUX.

“ more than accomplish in a perfect manner
 “ the work which we entrusted to him. We
 “ all considered that it was only right that
 “ this work should be rewarded and, to this
 “ reward, a symbol of gratitude attached—
 “ which gratitude, my very dear friend, we
 “ owe to you. To this token of gratefulness
 “ I associate Mrs. Ducloux, your companion of
 “ happy days—because the other days are
 “ forgotten.”

In reply, Mr. Ducloux pronounced the fol-
 lowing speech, in a voice muffled with emo-
 tion:

“ After such a sumptuous reception, I must
 “ apologise for coming back to considerations
 “ of a personal and professional order, but
 “ the circumstances make it a pleasant duty
 “ for me.

“ Believe me, before deciding to abandon the
 “ post you entrusted to me five years ago, I
 “ gave the matter much reflection.

“ The rôle of Secretary-General is, as you
 “ know, my dear colleagues, to control the
 “ functioning of the International Central Bu-
 “ reau of documentation, in its relations with
 “ the National Bureaus, and to administrate
 “ all the organisations which compose the
 “ Commission itself.

“ Apart from the indispensable aid given by
 “ the member States, this important mission
 “ can only be achieved with the largest pos-
 “ sible assistance of the State where the seat
 “ is established.

“ When I was Director of the Judicial Po-
 “ lice Services of the “Sûreté Nationale”, I
 “ was able until 1947, thanks to the support
 “ of the French Administration, to gather ra-
 “ pidly in Paris the qualified personnel and
 “ the first elements of our present system.

“ But, whereas each day, owing to the force
 “ of circumstances, I went farther away from
 “ the starting point, progress, on the contrary,
 “ exacted further efforts.

“ In fact, the moment has come now to
 “ consolidate, then to develop what we have
 “ built up.

“ It is above all necessary to discipline
 “ throughout the world the good will of all
 “ those to whom is entrusted the cares of jus-
 “ tice or public security, and who still ignore
 “ the existence of an international common
 “ law police, and to inform them of our pos-
 “ sibilities.

“ It is obvious, Gentlemen, that to achieve

“ such a programme exacts—for he who un-
“ dertakes it—long delays, constant means
“ and unquestionable authority.

“ In practice, as in the general rule, the
“ future rests therefore henceforward with a
“ Secretary-General in active service, having
“ in consequence the personal authority which
“ will enable him to rely more directly on the
“ constant cooperation of national machinery.

“ By the permanent contacts which he will
“ normally have with the superior Adminis-
“ tration, and through the influence which
“ will be felt on all planes, this high official
“ will thus have at his disposal the greatest
“ facilities for supporting everywhere, as they
“ should be, the moral and material interests
“ of the personnel and the Services of the
“ Commission.

“ Such will be the case for Mr. Sicol, who is
“ at the present time Inspector General of
“ the Services and Schools of the “Sûreté
“ Nationale”, and whose experience and per-
“ sonal qualities will guarantee, I am sure, the
“ good management and the smooth running
“ of the International Central Bureau and the
“ General Secretariat.

“ You can count on Mr. Sicol, in all res-
“ pects, as you have counted on me.

“ I wished to give you these last explana-
“ tions in order to reply, in particular, to the
“ friendly insistence of all those among you
“ who wished to see me extend still further
“ my activities at the Commission, and in
“ order to thank you for the unreserved con-
“ fidence you have shown me during the
“ exercise of my mission.

“ My dear President, my dear Colleagues,
“ I said a moment ago that I had not, without
“ thorough consideration, abandoned the post
“ of Secretary-General.

“ I add that, if it is not without considera-
“ tion, it is moreover with sadness, and the

“ kind words you have just addressed to me
“ publicly can but increase my regrets.

“ I cannot accept, however, for myself alone
“ such compliments. Allow me, therefore,
“ my dear President and friend, to return the
“ majority of these compliments to you.

“ From the very first origins of the Com-
“ mission, nobody has worked harder than
“ yourself and with so much perseverance and
“ success towards its prosperity.

“ After the upheavals caused by the world
“ war, it was you who took the initiative to
“ revive it in Brussels.

“ And it is you who remain, at the present
“ time, its surest guide.

“ Activated by your example and your faith,
“ all the members of the International Com-
“ mission and all the personalities of the ad-
“ ministrative, judicial and scientific world
“ who are interested in its future, have daily
“ brought a stone to help in the construction
“ of the edifice.

“ If, for my part, I have succeeded to some
“ extent in usefully coordinating the materials
“ which have thus been supplied to me, it is,
“ as I have already indicated, because I was
“ able to count from the very first on your
“ advice and on that of the General Reporters,
“ on the enlightened assistance of the various
“ branches of the French police, and on the
“ intelligent devotion of the few choice col-
“ laborators I was able to gather around me
“ from the very first days.

“ I shall not cite their names, Gentlemen,
“ simply out of respect for their modesty.
“ But you know them as well as I do, and I
“ ask you to give to them a great part of your
“ praises.

“ In this vast undertaking, my personal
“ merits are therefore very modest; and of
“ all the praises you have given me, what I
“ retain with pride, my dear President, Gen-
“ tlemen, my dear Colleagues, are the affec-

*“ tionate sentiments of esteem which have
“ inspired them.*

*“ At a meeting to which you denied my ad-
“ millance with kind words when it was held
“ Monday last, my dear President, you invited
“ the Assembly to join you in order to con-
“ secrate, by a present, this friendship which
“ you have always shown me and which
“ I return.*

*“ But, under the ardent sun of Lisbon, even
“ secrets themselves transpire, and if I was
“ unaware up to the present of the details of
“ your proposals, I learnt that they were
“ adopted with unanimous readiness.*

*“ I am, Gentlemen, deeply touched. I thank
“ you sincerely and from the depth of my
“ heart.*

“ This delicate and precious object will ac-

*“ company me henceforward in my retirement
“ as a lasting souvenir of our mutual friend-
“ ship.*

*“ It will constantly be a happy remem-
“ brance of the pleasant moments spent
“ among you, and which will count among
“ the best of my professional life.*

*“ When, in 1931, I had the good fortune to
“ receive in Paris for the first time our Ge-
“ neral Assembly, most certainly I did not
“ foresee that, twenty years later, I should
“ return to this magnificent land of Portugal,
“ thanks to the generous patronage of our
“ friend Lourenço, to say good-bye to the In-
“ ternational Commission.*

*“ No doubt, it would be presumptuous on
“ my part to count now on a future so distant.*



Mr. LOURENÇO and Mr. LOUWAGE leave the Palace of Sintra.

“ The melancholy of departure, however, is softened by hope and consolation.

“ My hope is to see once more at least the General Assembly meet in the French capital and to cordially and fraternally greet all its representatives.

“ My consolation, my dear President, my dear Secretary General, my dear colleagues and friends, is to know that the future of the Commission is brilliantly assured since I leave it in your hands”.

Mr. L. Ducloux effectively ceased his functions on July 1st. A private ceremony took place on this occasion in a big hotel in Paris, during which Mr. Sicot and Mr. Marabuto, on behalf of the personnel of the General Secretariat, expressed to their chief their sentiments of respectful friendship.

Mr. Biget and Mr. Messager, respectively Director and Assistant Director of the Criminal Police at the “Sûreté Nationale”, attended this moving ceremony.

★

A new personality appears in the forefront of the headquarters of the I.C.P.C., namely Mr. Marcel Sicot, who succeeds Mr. Louis Ducloux to the post of Secretary General.

Mr. Marcel Sicot is a high official of the French “Sûreté Nationale”. He is 53 years old and comes from Brittany (France).

He studied in order to become a teacher, but circumstances led him, in 1920, to pass—successfully—an examination so as to be a Police Commissaire.

In 1921, when he was 23 years old, he was named Police Commissaire and served in all the branches of the police services, and in many regions of France.

In 1937, he became Chief of the *Sûreté* of the Seine & Oise department and, as such, played an important rôle in the “Weidmann case”, which provoked world-wide interest.

During the occupation, his activity in the French Resistance movement led to his arrest and imprisonment.

At the Liberation, he directed in Vichy the branch of the Ministry of the Interior in this town and, owing to his authority, succeeded in maintaining order during this difficult period.

In 1945, he was promoted regional chief of the police in Rennes; then, some months later, he was called to Paris in order to take up the post of Assistant Director of the Judicial Police—and entrusted with the “*Police Economique*” (i.e.: the economic police department).

Finally, in 1949, he was appointed to the high functions of Inspector General of the Services and Schools of the *Sûreté Nationale*.

Mr. Marcel Sicot is a very well known personality of the French *Sûreté Nationale*.

He is an Officer of the Legion of Honour and has the Military Cross and the Resistance Medal.



THE SUB-COMMITTEES

The composition of the various Sub-Committees, as they were constituted during the 20th General Assembly, will be found below:

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

President:

M. L. DUCLOUX, Secretary General.

Members:

MM. COUTURIER (France),
DOSI (Italy),
ELLIS (Dutch West Indies),
KALLENBORN (The Netherlands),
LEEMANS (Belgium),
MALDONADO PARILLI (Venezuela),
MARABUTO (I.C.P.C.),
ROS (Sweden),
SCOTT (Australia),
VAN DER MINNE (The Netherlands),
WELHAVEN (Norway).

ROAD BLOCKS

President:

Sir Harold SCOTT (Great Britain).

Members:

MM. DERAKHCHAN (Iran),
FRANCISCO ÉCHALECU Y CASINO (Spain),
GILSON (Grand Duchy of Luxemburg),
HERMANN (France),
KREBS (Switzerland),
LEVAILLANT (France),
PICORELLI (Brazil),
ROS (Sweden),
THOMSON (Australia).

AIR POLICE

President:

M. R.M. HOWE (Great Britain).

Secretary:

M. J. NÉPOTE (I.C.P.C.).

Members:

MM. DESVAUX (France),
DOSI (Italy),
FATHI (Egypt),
GOOSSEN (The Netherlands),
KAUFFMAN (Luxemburg),
LOURENÇO (Portugal),
PICORELLI (Brazil),
SANNIÉ (France),
WILBERS (Tangier).

Observers:

MM. DE BOURSAC (I.A.T.A.) and BEDIN (I.C.A.O.).

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

President:

M. SÖDERMAN (Sweden).

Members:

MM. ARTOUS (Tangier),
COUTURIER (France),
DOSI (Italy),
KALLENBORN (The Netherlands),
SAHAR (Israël),
SICOT (France),
VARGAS (Venezuela),
YUMAK (Turkey).

RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

President:

M. FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ MARTINEZ (Spain).

Members:

MM. AMSTEIN (Switzerland),
FEREIRA (Portugal),
HERMANN (France),
LEONTARITIS (Greece),
RICHARDSON (Trieste),
WRIGHT (Canada),
YUMAK (Turkey).

REQUESTS FOR INTERNATIONAL ENQUIRIES

President:

M. W. LÜTHI (Switzerland).

Members:

MM. ARTOUS (Tangier),
DESVAUX (France),
DOSI (Italy),
HOWE (United Kingdom),
KAUFFMAN (Luxemburg),
MARABUTO (I.C.P.C.),
RODRIGUEZ MARTINEZ (Spain),
SICOT (France),
VAN DER MINNE (The Netherlands).

DRUGS

President:

M. SÖDERMAN (Sweden).

Vice-President:

M. GOOSSEN (The Netherlands).

Secretary:

M. MARABUTO (I.C.P.C.).

Members:

MM. AMSTEIN (Switzerland),
DESVAUX (France),
DOSI (Italy),
FATHI (Egypt),
LÜTHI (Switzerland),
PASINOVIC (Yugoslavia),
SANNIÉ (France),
SCOTT (Australia),
WALTERKIRSCHEN (Austria),
WRIGHT (Canada),
YUMAK (Turkey).

Observers:

MM. HARNEY (U.S.A.) and LANDE (U.N.O.).