



THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN BRUSSELS

*F*ollowing the felicitous initiative taken by the Belgian Government, the representatives of 17 Nations met in the grand Brussels lawcourts, on June 3rd - 4th and 5th 1946, to restore the International Criminal Police Commission, which had not held its meetings since 1938. There appears below the report of the meetings, together with the text of the resolutions carried.

REPORT OF THE MEETINGS

JUNE 3 1946

OPENING OF THE SESSION

After the different delegations have been introduced, Inspector General Louwage, (Belgium), permanent rapporteur of the International Criminal Police Commission, delivers an opening address, the text of which must be published in full, on account of its interest and of the loftiness of its thought.

In 1923, the psychosis of destruction and cornering, born of the 1914-1918 world-war, the disappearance of some countries and the rising of others, the upsetting of frontiers, the transferring of large masses of population, the disorder caused within the Criminal Police Services of those countries which took part in the war, had created a situation which called for a closer cooperation between the departments responsible, in every state, for the struggle against common law criminals.

It is not to be wondered that simultaneously, on the old and new continents, two different groups were formed: the International Criminal Police Commission, with its seat in Vienna, and the International Police Conference in New-York.

The International Criminal Police Commission showed particular dynamism, organization and efficiency, whereas the International Police Conference, though it had been so useful in making the cooperation easier between the criminal police departments, could not last so long, owing probably to the fact that a large number of American states had not known, in the same degree as the states of Europe, the heavy rush of foreign criminals.

This lack of durability which characterized the International Police Conference is also undoubtedly due to the insight of some heads of the American criminal police who had realized the necessity of a single centralized power, strong enough for a world struggle. This is why, between the two wars, some countries in America and Asia joined the International Criminal Police Commission.

Our organization had grown to a real world importance. It had succeeded in being held in high respect by administrative and judiciary authorities in all countries, owing to the tact it showed in the handling of criminal investigations when they affected the frontiers of other states, and of the extradition of common law criminals, to its non-interference in political, racial or religious matters, to the organization of a documentation referring to the international criminals, to the creation of the International Bureau and the National Boards, to its specialized central offices, to the working-out of speedy lines of communication and to so many other initiatives.

Shall I remind you that the League of Nations often called upon its services? That it was in close contact with other international organizations, and more especially with the International Committee of Penal and Penitentiary law?

The war broke out. From Vienna, its seat was transferred to Berlin. The relations with many countries suddenly came to an end. The activity of the Commission was reduced to a minimum: its flame must not die out.

Hardly one year has elapsed since the armistice; and, because the repercussions of this last cataclysm are deeper than ever, the reasons put forward in favour of the creation of the International Criminal Police Commission are more valid still now for its reorganization.

I apologize for having taken the initiative, at the instance of some delegates of the Committee, and acting as a permanent rapporteur of the Commission, to convene this meeting, mainly in order to give fresh vigour to our international organization. I also went to Berlin, where, thanks to the kindness of American and British Military Police, I was lucky enough to find again many documents from our Committee, concerning administrative matters; amongst these, were forms and minutes of previous meetings. Unfortunately, I have not been able, so far, to recover the card-index boxes and records on international criminals. However, the Belgian National Board, reorganized and taken over by my successor, Commissioner General Leemans, assisted by Chief Commissioner Franssen, has succeeded in reconstituting the documentation about international criminals.

I have no doubt that in other countries, and more particularly in Holland, where the heads of the police services have taken a praise-worthy initiative, information has also been collected. The same arrangements are said to have been made in Czecho-Slovakia.

I am sure that all National Boards will be set on co-operating to the formation of the International Board, wherever it may be.

It is, indeed, one of the main tasks of this meeting, for the location of the seat of the Committee will matter very much. I dare say that the organization of the International Board will, to a great extent, decide of the future of our Commission.

As I already said, the members will have to discuss the matter freely, and carefully think it over, before taking their choice.

It is not necessary for the head of the International Board to be at the same time the Secretary General of the Commission. But the latter will supervise this Board and be responsible for it to the Commission; that is why I suggest he should take up his duties in the town chosen to be the seat of the International Board, and be the delegate of the Country concerned.

On the other hand, I consider it is not absolutely necessary for the President to belong to the Country where the central office of our organization is seated.

It seems to me it would be good to replace all the members of the administrative Bureau, namely the Vice-Presidents, the permanent rapporteurs, the rapporteurs, and the members of the redaction Committee of the Review "International Criminal Police".

Besides, the assembly should, as much as possible, give a decision on the motions put by the delegates, in order to revive and promote the International Board and all other organizations derived from it.

Such are, Excellencies, Gentlemen and dear friends, the few points I ask you to go carefully over.

I make it my ambition to keep on co-operating to this grand undertaking which I helped to re-create and foster.



Our organization intends, according to national and international laws, to contribute, with all possible strength, to restore order and peace all over the world, with the help of men of good will and professional conscientiousness, such as you are.

M. Louwage then suggests that M. Welhaven, (Norway), Vice-President of the I.C.P.C., be appointed as the acting President of the Conference, attended by M.M. Muller, (Switzerland), and Lourenço, (Portugal). This proposal is unanimously approved by the Commission.

Meanwhile, the Belgian Lord-Chancellor, M. Van Glabbeke, supported by the highest Belgian magistrates, makes his entrance into the meeting-room, in order to open the debates of the Commission in state.

The Lord-Chancellor, M. Van Glabbeke, in a brilliant speech, welcomes the delegates, underlines the importance of the I.C.P.C., and expresses sincere wishes for the success of the Commission works.

President Welhaven thanks the Belgian Lord-Chancellor for having honoured the meeting of the Committee with his presence and also asserts he is sure that the best results can be achieved.

SEAT AND STATUTES

Upon the motion of M. Louwage, M. Franssen, (Belgium), is appointed as Secretary to the Conference. M. Louwage then reminds the Commission of its main tasks.

We must, he states, determine where the I.C.P.C., will have its seat, and reconsider the statutes. It seems indeed it is impossible, under the present circumstances, for the seat of such an important international organization to remain in Vienna, war-worn and occupied. We must also turn our experience to account to modify some of the statutory provisions. And he suggests that two subcommittees should immediately be set up.

The following delegates, whose task it will be to determine the new seat of the Commission, constitute the first one:

M.M. Adal, (Turkey),	M.M. Muller, (Switzerland),
Ducloux, (France),	Simonovic, (Yugo-Slavia),
Howe, (Great-Britain),	Soderman, (Sweden).

Holland and Czecho-Slovakia, specifies M. Louwage, have respectively made a request for the seat of the Commission to be established in their country. I therefore suggest that M. de Blecourt, (Holland), and M. Vyhnanovsky, (Czecho-Slovakia), should be present at the meetings of the Commission, in an advisory capacity. This resolution is passed.

Then, it is proceeded to the choice of the names of the sub-committee members, who will have to modify the statutory provisions. The following delegates are chosen:

M.M. Badin, (France),	M.M. Ros, (Sweden),
Homayounfar, (Iran),	Sebor, (Czecho-Slovakia),
Van Houten, (Holland),	Simonovic, (Yugo-Slavia).
Leemans, (Belgium),	

The two subcommittees immediately set to work.

REPORT MADE BY THE CZECHO-SLOVAK DELEGATION.

Owing to the absence of the Czecho-Slovak delegates, sitting on the subcommittees, President Welhaven reads out, in their stead, the report brought in by this delegation. This report gives a general survey of criminality in Czecho-Slovakia and analyses, in a very clever and complete way, the reasons for its recrudescence. It then furnishes accurate information concerning the reorganization of Criminal Police services in Czecho-Slovakia. To finish with, it insists on the necessity of taking up again the international co-operation.

The report made by the Czecho-Slovak delegation is listened to with much attention by the delegates and no objections are raised to it.

REPORT MADE BY THE TURKISH DELEGATION

President Welhaven calls upon the Turkish delegate M. Yumak to address the meeting. With great clearness, his account puts three essential questions: what are the relations between the Brussels and the 1923 Conferences? What will the financial situation of the Commission be? What will the relations between this Committee and the United Nations Organization be?

The members of the Turkish delegation, he declares, will beforehand adopt the view of the subcommittee, as to the seat of the permanent services. They would like to find in the International Review more documents than before, and are pleased with the resumption of international co-operation, as regards the Criminal Police. They have also prepared new statutes, which are very similar to those elaborated by Holland.

Next, M. Louwage is called upon to speak and deals with the different questions treated in the report made by the Turkish delegation: *The Commission which is sitting to-day is not a new organization. In my opinion, it only appears as the continuation of the one which could not meet because of the war. If all nations did not send representatives here to-day, it is not because they are no longer members of the Committee, but only because their Criminal Police services are being reorganized. In some cases, the representatives could not be chosen or else were unable to proceed to Belgium, on account of difficult means of conveyance.*

Greece, for instance, replied to our invitation, but its delegate has not arrived yet. As to the United-States of America, they should have normally been represented by M. Edgard Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Unfortunately, he received notice of our meeting too late, and, in a letter of recent date, expressed his regret at not being in a position to be present at our meeting. Moreover, M. Hoover promised he would attend the next international Conference or send representatives in his stead.

M. Louwage lays emphasis on the importance of continuity by mentioning that the former documents, scattered in Berlin and Vienna, will have to be brought back in future to the seat of the I.C.P.C. He points out that the important library belonging to Hans Gross, which had become the property of the I.C.P.C., has not been destroyed, and calls on the future Secretary General to make the necessary arrangements for it to be conveyed to the new seat.

M. Louwage then states that he also turned his attention to the financial aspects of the Commission. He got into touch with Doctor Dressler, the late Secretary General

of the I.C.P.C., and has learnt that 20.000 R.M. deposited in a Berlin bank, 20.000 other R.M. together with 1.000 Swiss francs, deposited in a Vienna bank, had been locked up by the occupying authorities. This sum total will have to be recovered in the near future.

Tackling the last question raised by the Turkish delegation, M. Louwage considers that the cooperation with the U.N.O. is to be wished for, but that the International Bureau and the different National Boards should be firmly reorganized first.

M. Louwage leaves it to the subcommittee to study the new plan of statutes prepared by the Turkish delegation.

CHOICE OF THE SEAT

M. Howe, (Great-Britain), acting as President of the subcommittee commissioned to choose the new seat, specifies that his subcommittee has brought its work to an end. By common consent, it has been decided to choose Paris as the new seat for the I.C.P.C. And it is possible to do so, as the French government, in accordance with a favourable answer from M. Boursicot, Directeur Général de la Sûreté Nationale, has just accepted this proposal by telephone.

President Welhaven tells the Committee again that Czecho-Slovakia and Holland have respectively made a request for the seat of the Commission to be established in their country, and asks the representatives of these nations their advice about the statement made by M. Howe.

M. Sebor, in the name of the Czecho-Slovak delegation, and M. de Blecourt, in the name of the Dutch delegation, say they quite agree with the proposal put into words by M. Howe. M. Louwage thanks the Czecho-Slovak and Dutch delegations for the breadth of their views with regard to this delicate question. He states that all members agree on the choice of Paris.

M. Ducloux, (France), thanks the Assembly for the honour paid to his country. He assures the Commission of his true and active collaboration and states he believes in the success of the Committee works.

PREVENTIVE ARREST (REPORT MADE BY THE FRENCH DELEGATION)

M. Ducloux then sums up the report made by the French delegation about the preventive arrest of common law criminals.

In the matter of judiciary police, success is mostly due to a speedy carrying out of orders. Extradition proceedings are necessary but too slow; this is why it is essential that all police services should be able to take the necessary steps, upon presentation of an exchange of information founded on mutual confidence.

M. Ducloux, indeed, advocates that the different nations should agree to the possibility of arresting a person on suspicion, on the mere receipt of a telegram worded according to a set form.

M. Muller, (Switzerland), asks the Commission to approve the proposal made by the Chief of the French delegation. *It is essential. Further, the new Penal Code which has been in force in Switzerland, since 1942, mentions assistance and co-operation between the different national police services.*

M. Franssen, (Belgium), also supports M. Ducloux's proposal.

M. Drapkin, (Chile), points out that the interior laws of some countries should be reformed, as regards preventive arrests. M. Louwage asks the different delegations to try and use their influence with their own Governments, so that the principle of preventive arrests could be introduced into the laws in force.

After this debate, the following motion, proposed by the French delegation, is unanimously carried:

The I.C.P.C., sitting on June 3rd 1946, asks the different delegations attending the meeting to use their influence with the qualified authorities in their respective countries, so that the principle of preventive arrests prior to any extradition proceedings could be admitted. It would be sufficient for the country concerned to send a telegram mentioning the warrant for arrest, and worded according to the following system:

- a) - complete address, as specified by the country receiving the telegram;
- b) - grounds of the preventive arrest;
- c) - complete identity of person wanted;
- d) - final formula specified by the Police Services receiving the telegram.

EXAMPLE:

Bern Criminal Police to

- 1) - Bureau Central National - Sûreté Nationale - Paris.
- 2) - Please arrest Durand Louis, born 24-7-17 in Paris, son of Paul and Moulin Louise, residing at Rouen, 14, rue République,
- 3) - Charged with uttering of base coin;
- 4) - Warrant for arrest, dated..... issued by.....; please advise qualified public prosecutor.

Extradition (or provisional arrest) proceedings following.

It asks the delegates to let the Secretary General know, together with the above mentioned formula, if it is possible in their country to obtain the benefit of provisional arrests with a view to extradition, and eventually to specify the authorities who will, in their country, receive the telegram.

It will be the Secretary General's task to diffuse to all Members and National Boards the information sent to him by the delegates.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM

Professor Söderman, (Sweden), invites the delegates to consider the financial problem and to form a subcommittee. He thinks that the annual contribution of every member nation which, before the war, amounted to one Swiss franc for 10.000 inhabitants, must be raised.

He suggests too that the Chief of the International Bureau should, in future, be an official from the I.C.P.C. and, as such, paid by it.

M. Yumak, (Turkey), supports M. Söderman's proposal. M. de Magius, (Denmark), agrees to create a subcommittee.

M. Muller, (Switzerland), then reminds the delegates of the fact that in 1938 Denmark and Switzerland had been entrusted with the checking of the accounts of the I.C.P.C. These two countries established that in May 1939 the budget assets amounted to: 61.036,67 R.M. and 46,60 Swiss francs. The Swiss delegate adds that he had, at that time, asked for the I.C.P.C. funds to be converted into English or French money, but that it could not be done.

He also supports the proposal made by M. Söderman but, in his opinion, the subcommittee for statutes could as well consider the financial problem.

M. Drapkin, (Chile), is of opinion that a special subcommittee should be formed. M. Louwage, whilst mentioning he did, some years ago, check the budget of the I.C.P.C., guards the delegates against an eventual rise in the contributions: *Many countries have become impoverished because of the war, and a contribution amounting to one Swiss franc for 10.000 inhabitants is reasonable and sufficient.*

To his mind, the Chief of the International Bureau should only be allowed a compensation, owing to the additional work resulting from his office.

M. Louwage suggests that the contribution of highly-populated countries should be proportionally of less importance. Upon his proposal, the following members constitute the financial subcommittee:

MM. Adal, (Turkey),	MM. Nepote, (France),
de Blecourt, (Holland),	de Castro-Silva, (Portugal),
Muller, (Switzerland),	Söderman, (Sweden).

The subcommittee sets to work at the very moment when, greeted with applause, the Polish delegates enter the meeting-room.

JUNE 4 1946

President Welhaven, (Norway), opens the meeting. The Polish delegation is informed of the decisions reached the day before, more especially as regards the choice of Paris as the seat of the Commission, and Colonel Suaniewsky agrees to these proposals.

IDENTIFICATION BY THE BLOOD-GROUPS (REPORT MADE BY THE SWISS DELEGATION)

M. Muller, (Switzerland), keeps the Commission informed of a new identification system perfected by a Swiss scientist and which is founded on a study of blood-groups. M. Sannié, (France), stresses the interest of the problem and treats of the studies of morphological characters of the human body, more especially of the skull, which are at present going on in France.

M. Muller says: *It would be fit now to set up a subcommittee which would be more particularly concerned with the study of the new identification methods.*

One of the Czecho-Slovak delegates specifies that this question has been studied in Prague and that it will be possible to publish articles on the results achieved.

The subcommittee set up upon the proposal of Colonel Muller includes:

M. Drapkin, (Chile),	M. SRP, (Czecho-Slovakia),
M. Muller, (Switzerland),	M. Söderman, (Sweden).
M. Sannié, (France),	

Later, this subcommittee brings forward the following motion which is carried without argument:

Professor Sannié, (France), has been chosen as the President of the Subcommittee delegated by the I.C.P.C. to study the new identification methods in relation with the blood-groups.

After a debate, this Subcommittee suggests that all information concerning the new methods of identification should be permanently centralized by the Secretary General of the I.C.P.C.; such information will be made known to the members of the subcommittee, who will thus be able to experiment on these methods themselves, or have them studied by qualified experts.

The conclusions of the subcommittee will be sent to the President of the I.C.P.C. and, if need be, published in the "International Criminal Police Review".

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM

M. Söderman, (Sweden), reads out the draft of a text prepared by the financial subcommittee:

The members of the financial subcommittee, sitting on June 3rd 1946, agree on the following points:

1°) The expenses involved for the setting up and the working of the I.C.P.C. will be borne by the Organization, not by the country where the Bureau of the I.C.P.C. is seated.

In the event, for instance, of a Head being appointed to the International Bureau, the salary in question would be paid in to him by the I.C.P.C. and determined by the executive Committee.

2°) The Swiss franc will be taken as a basis for the accounts and the financial management of the I.C.P.C.

3°) The contributions of member nations will be sent every year to the Secretary General, to take effect on January 1st 1946. They will be reckoned for every country, according to the following principles:

- a) Countries having less than 10.000.000 inhabitants: 2.50 Swiss francs for 10.000 inhabitants;
- b) Countries having between 10.000.001 and 20.000.000 inhabitants: 2.50 Swiss francs for 12.500 inhabitants;
- c) Countries having between 20.000.001 and 50.000.000 inhabitants: 2.50 Swiss francs for 15.000 inhabitants;
- d) Countries having more than 50.000.000 inhabitants: 2.50 Swiss francs for 25.000 inhabitants.

4°) The I.C.P.C. reserves the right to ask every country without delegates at the Conference, to pay in addition to the yearly contribution, to take effect on the date of its joining, an unvarying quota to be determined later by the executive Bureau because of the expenses involved for the reorganization of the I.C.P.C.

M. Simonovic, (Yugo-Slavia), suggests that no subscriptions should be paid before January 1st 1946.

M. Suaniewsky, (Poland), supports the motion of the financial subcommittee.

The subject is debated and it is decided that the contributions will be paid, to take

effect on January 1st 1945. However, the Secretary General will be given free scope to negotiate with the Governments which could not pay, reckoning from that date.

M. Louwage suggests that the additional indemnity to be paid by the countries joining the I.C.P.C. after January 1st 1947, should be determined now, and he thinks this sum could amount to 300 Swiss francs.

M. Söderman, (Sweden), specifies that the sum in question cannot be fixed before the amount of the expenses involved for the reorganization of the Commission is known.

Finally, the motions of the financial subcommittee are carried.

REDACTION COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW

Next are appointed the members who will compose the Redaction Committee of the *International Criminal Police Review*. Of course, specifies M. Welhaven, the Secretary General will at the same time act as Chief of the Redaction Committee of the Review.

STATUTES

The meeting is then presided over by M. Muller, (Switzerland), in the place of M. Welhaven, (Norway).

The President proposes that it be started upon the debate with regard to the work of the subcommittee set up to modify the statutes.

He reads out the different paragraphs.

The paragraphs viewed as a whole are passed, excepting only the following, which are discussed and modified:

PARAGRAPH 3.—M. Sannié, (France), thinks that only one delegate should be allowed to vote, in every country. Paragraph 3, thus modified, is passed. The Polish delegates, however, enter a reservation in respect of the fifth article.

PARAGRAH 5.—Upon the proposal of the Yugo-Slav delegates, the expression "Executive Committee" will be used instead of "Executive Bureau", in order to avoid a possible confusion with the National Boards or the International Board.

The eighth paragraph is discussed; M.M. Louwage and Muller, (Switzerland), think indeed that all decisions should be taken by a majority of two thirds of the votes. In short, the paragraph is passed as it was proposed by the Statutes subcommittee.

THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES.

M. Welhaven, (Norway), who presides over the Commission again, calls upon M. Simonovic, (Yugo-Slavia), to speak. This delegate deals with the question of official languages during the meetings of the Commission, and suggests that the Russian language should be used together with the French and English languages.

M. Louwage says this question cannot be dealt with as long as other countries have not joined the I.C.P.C.

M. Simonovic, supported by the Polish delegates, keeps to his point of view, on account of the fact that many Slav countries are represented in the Commission.

M. Simonovic's proposal, put to the vote, is rejected.

This question will be reconsidered later on.

ELECTIONS

Next an election is held for the members of the Executive Committee. M. Muller, (Switzerland), recommends in the following terms M. Louwage to the chairmanship of this Committee: *Our friend Louwage has rendered prominent services to the I.C.P.C. The reorganization of the Commission is his work. We must all agree on his name.*

M. Muller's intervention is welcomed by hearty applause, and M. Louwage, greeted with cheers, is called to the chairmanship of the I.C.P.C.

M. Welhaven, (Norway), stresses M. Louwage's merits, and heartily congratulates him on his success.

The new President, obviously deeply moved, takes the chair.

He offers his heart-felt thanks to the Commission and declares he will bring everything into play to promote the I.C.P.C. *I know I can rely on every member to help me to fulfil my mission.*

President Louwage then recommends M. Ducloux, (France), to the post of Secretary General; MM. Söderman, (Sweden), Howe, (Great-Britain), and Muller, (Switzerland), as general rapporteurs. These proposals are carried unanimously and cheered.

JUNE 5 1946

THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

M. Simonovic, (Yugo-Slavia), asks the Assembly to reconsider the question of the official languages. M. Drapkin, (Chile), states that a decision has been reached the day before, and considers that it would be advisable to abide by what has been decided.

Nowadays, M. Sannié, (France), observes, the Russian language is used in all international Conferences as well as the French and English languages.

President Louwage states it is patent that M. Simonovic's proposal must be discussed; however, the question raised in reference to the Russian language concerns the Spanish language alike.

M. Drapkin, (Chile), specifies he did not, on the day before, ask that the Spanish language should be used, because too many official languages would result in expenses which, may be, the budget of the I.C.P.C. could not meet.

President Louwage is of opinion that the Spanish and Russian languages should be used in the correspondence with the International Board, but not in the published work, unless it be a measure required by the circumstances.

President Louwage's motion is unanimously carried.

ELECTIONS

President Louwage suggests that candidates should be proposed for the Vice-Chairmanship of the Commission.

The Czecho-Slovak delegation makes a proposal on behalf of M. Simonovic, (Yugo-Slavia), and M. Homayounfar, (Iran). M. Söderman gives the names of M. de Blecourt, (Holland), M. Laurenço, (Portugal), M. Vyhnanovsky, (Czecho-Slovakia), M. Welhaven, (Norway), and M. Hoover, (U.S.A.).

One of the Czecho-Slovak delegates asks that General Vyhnanovsky may be excused, owing to the state of his health, and suggests that Dr. Drtina, (Prague), should be appointed in his place as Vice-President.

These different motions brought forward are unanimously carried.

Then, it is proceeded to the choice of the names of ten rapporteurs. Amongst them, M. Adal, (Turkey), proposed by President Louwage, asks to be replaced by M. Yumak, (Turkey).

M. Suaniewsky, (Poland), proposed by M. Söderman, asks the Commission to reserve this seat for one delegate from his country, whose name will be given later on to the Secretary General.

One seat will be reserved for the rapporteur of a country joining the Commission later on.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS AND CLOSING MEETING

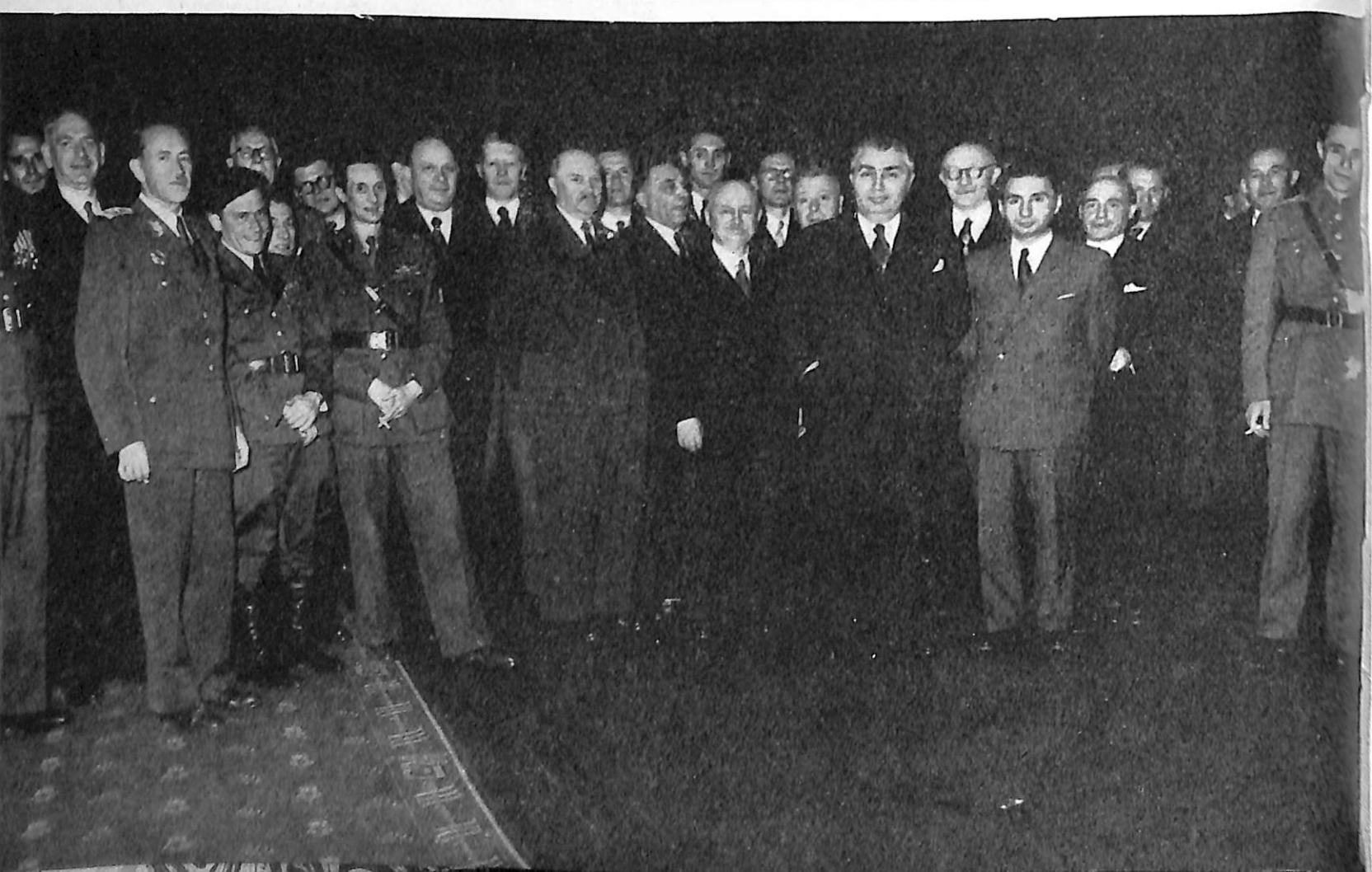
M. Homayounfar, (Iran), asks the Committee to consider the question of road-accidents and the unification of all police regulations concerning the traffic.

President Louwage thinks that the Committee must devote all its energies to criminality itself, and that such questions will be considered later on, and only in their relations to the very problem of criminality.

M. Drapkin, (Chile), expresses his heartfelt thanks to the Assembly for the good reception given to his delegation, and to Belgium for its hearty welcome. He will do his utmost to induce the South American countries to join the Commission.

Upon the motion of President Louwage, the Commission decides to meet again in the course of May or June 1947 in Paris. M. Sebor, (Czecho-Slovakia), suggests that in 1948, the I.C.P.C. should meet in Prague. This proposal is noted, but no decision can be reached now.

M. de Blecourt, (Holland), thanks M. Louwage for his so hearty welcome and declares that calling him to the chairmanship of the Commission was the best possible step to take.



M. Howe, (Great-Britain), pays a tribute to the good work done by President Louwage. The latter also offers his thanks to the Assembly and suggests that the delegates should keep silence for one minute, as a token of respect to the deceased members of the Commission, and more especially to M. Broekhoff, (Holland), who died after a long illness.

M. Ducloux, (France), expresses his gratitude to the Belgian authorities for the good reception given to all members of the I.C.P.C.

President Louwage brings the session to a close by thanking, in the name of the Belgian delegation and of the Commission, the delegates and the Belgian police officials who, with great ability, under the actual leading of M. Franssen, have made the work easier for the secretary's office of the Commission.



APROPOS OF THE CONFERENCE

It is with a sincere but somewhat grave joy that the delegates from the different nations met again in the Belgian capital.

Some of them had long been acquainted through their joint works within the Committee for many years.

The others, the new-comers, were immediately caught-up in the heartiness of the Assembly.

One must confess that the hearty welcome given in Brussels to the various delegations greatly contributed to create an atmosphere of confidence and sympathy which accounts to a great extent for the favourable results achieved by the International Conference.

Belgium thus proved that the vicissitudes resulting from the hardships of several years of war had not altered her idea of hospitality.

To begin with, the delegates were invited to a luncheon which gave them an opportunity to get acquainted.

They were also received by the Burgomaster in the Brussels town-hall. On this occasion, the delegates could admire the grand drawing-rooms of the town-hall, the sumptuousness of which was commented upon in a speech full of finesse by the Burgomaster himself.

After the Conference had closed its proceedings, the delegates were shown at leisure over the Services of the Belgian Police and the outskirts of the capital.

Many thanks to the Belgian Police and to Belgium.

LIST OF THE DELEGATES WHO ATTENDED THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE

BELGIUM

- M. F.E. LOUWAGE, Inspecteur Général de la Sûreté de l'Etat, Brussels.
- M. LEEMANS, Commissaire Général aux Délégations Judiciaires, Brussels.
- M. FRANSSSEN, Commissaire en Chef aux Délégations Judiciaires, Brussels.

CHILE

- S.E. M. Luis RENARD, Chile Minister.
- M. Renato Sanchez ERRAZURIZ, Legation Secretary.
- M. Israel DRAPKIN, Professor, Santiago.

DENMARK

- M. K. BEGTRUP-HANSEN, Head of the Danish Police, Copenhagen.
- M. F.C.V. DE MAGIUS, Police Director, Copenhagen.

EGYPT

- M. HASSAN ZAKI, Egyptian Chargé d'affaires, The Hague.

FRANCE

- M. DUCLOUX, Directeur des Services de Police Judiciaire, Sûreté Nationale, Paris.
- M. BADIN, Directeur-Adjoint à la Police Judiciaire près la Préfecture de Police, Paris.
- M. le Professeur SANNIE, Chef des Services de l'Identité Judiciaire près la Préfecture de Police, Paris.
- M. NEPOTE, Commissaire Principal des Services de Police Judiciaire, Sûreté Nationale.

GREAT BRITAIN

- M. Ronald HOWE, Assistant Commissioner C.I.D., New Scotland Yard, London.

HOLLAND

- M. DE BLECOURT, Directeur Général de la Police Néerlandaise.
- Kol. van HOUTEN, Vice-Président honoraire de la C.I.P.C.
- M. J.P.G. GOOSEEN, Chef de Cabinet du Directeur Général de la Police Néerlandaise.
- M. J.W. KALLENBORN, Commissaire Principal de la Police d'Etat.
- Dr. ADLER, Conseiller auprès du Ministère de la Justice — département de la Police — et Conseiller-Expert de la C.I.P.C.

IRAN

- General RADSAR Yahya, Teheran.
- Colonel HOMAYOUNFAR, Police H.Q., Teheran.
- Colonel ACHRAFI.
- Dr. AMINFAR, Department of Justice, Teheran.

LUXEMBURG

- Dr. Jean KAUFFMAN, Avocat Général près la Cour d'Appel.
- M. WICTOR, Chef de la Sûreté, Luxemburg.

NORWAY

- M. Kristian WELHAVEN, Head of the Police Services, Oslo.
- Commandant BRYHN, Police Director, Oslo.

POLAND

- Colonel SUANIOWSKI.
- Lieutenant-Colonel KRATNO.

PORTUGAL

- Capt. Agostinho LOURENCO, Head of the portuguese international police services.
- M. Antonio de CASTRO-SILVA, Head of the Criminal Police Services, Lisbon.

SWEDEN

- Pr SODERMAN, Head of the Scientific Police Institute, Stockholm.
- M. E. ROS, Prefect of the Stockholm Police.
- M. ZETTEQUIST, Public Safety Director, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND

- Col. MULLER, Chef de la Sûreté et de la Police Criminelle de Berne.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

- M. VYHNANOSKY, Head of the Department of Public Safety, Prague.
- Dr. SEBOR, Head of the international relations Department, Prague.
- M. SEM, Chief Inspector, C.I.D., Prague.
- M. SRP, Head of the Executive branch at the Central Criminal Office.

TURKEY

- M. OSMAN SABRI ADAL, Commissioner for Turkish public Safety, Ankara.
- M. Azmi YUMAK, Head of the Turkish National Board, Ankara.

YUGO-SLAVIA

- M. SIMONOVIC Zivojin, Commissioner for Criminal repression services, Home Office, Belgrade.
- M. Gaspic VIJEKO, Departmental Head for the repression of international crimes, Belgrade.

The representatives from Greece and the United States of America were absent, having declined the invitation.

STATUTES

SECTION 1.

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

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

- a) The centralization of information concerning the repression of spurious coinage, valuable papers and documents;
- b) The publishing of the International Criminal Police Review, together with the supplement: "*Counterfeits and Forgeries*", in which, in agreement with the issuing Institutes and judiciary authorities concerned, the new issues and forgeries will be pointed out, *excluding the names of persons arrested, wanted or suspected*;
- c) The information service relating to international criminals; the international repertory of judiciary investigations; the international list of individuals who perpetrated important common law crimes or offences affecting other countries;
- d) The international transmitting of finger-prints and photographs of international criminals.

SECTION 2.

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

2.—The Criminal Police Services, which joined the International Criminal Police Commission, will place their activities at the disposal of the Commission and the International Central Board.

SECTION 3.

1.—The International Criminal Police Commission includes:

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

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

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

a) Those with actual services to the Commission, or

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

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

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

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

6.—The members only will be entitled to attend the meetings of the Commission. However, an effective member may be attended by an assistant, (secretary or interpreter), as well as by experts. These experts or assistants may attend all meetings or deliberations, except when the internal management of the Committee is discussed.

SECTION 4.

1.—The Commission elects its Board by two-thirds of the votes. This Board includes one President and 7 Vice-Presidents. Moreover, the delegate of the Country which prepares the next meeting may be elected as Vice-President.

2.—The President is elected for five years and may be re-elected. The Vice-Presidents are elected for two years. They may be re-elected too.

SECTION 5.

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.—The President, the Vice-Presidents, the general rapporteurs and the rapporteurs will be chosen from the members of the different countries, but one same country will not be represented at the same time by one President and one Vice-President, or by more than one Vice-President.

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

SECTION 6.

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

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

SECTION 7.

1.—The President will convene the Commission at least once a year, and point out, as far as possible, the different questions included in the order of the day.

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

SECTION 8.

All decisions are reached by the simple majority of the votes, with the exception of the cases provided for in the above-mentioned paragraphs, and for which two-thirds of the votes are required.

When a meeting has not been called together, the President is justified, in urgent cases, in having a written decision taken. In this case, however, the number of the votes must be equal or superior to the two-thirds of that of the members present at the previous session.

SECTION 9.

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

Brussels, June 3rd 1946.

The President,
(s.) F.E. LOUWAGE.

The Secretary General,
(s.) L. DUCLoux.