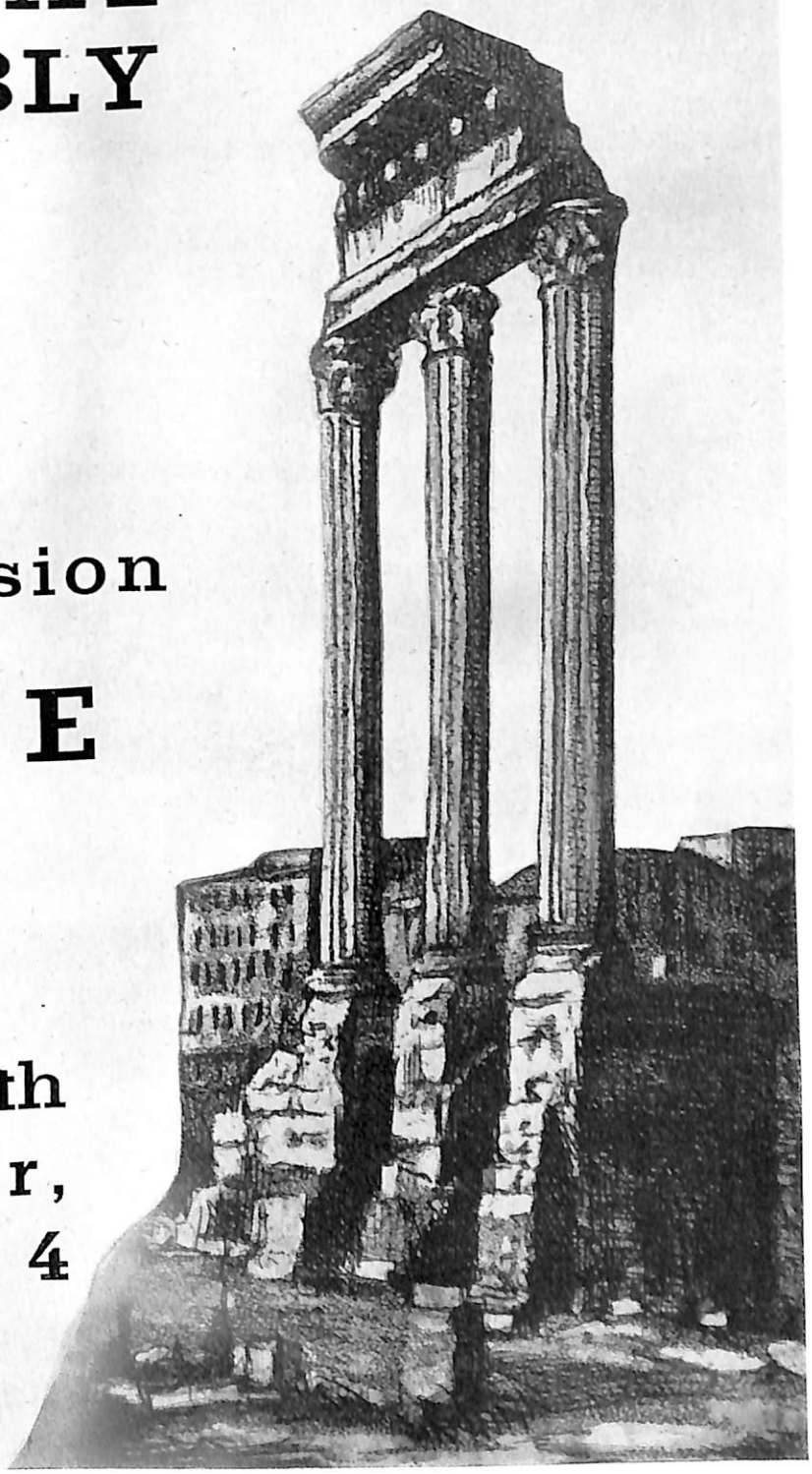
I. C. P. C.
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

✳

XXIII^rd session

ROME



9th to 14th October, 1954

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THE XXIIIrd MEETING OF THE ICPC GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OPENING MEETING

The proud name of Rome alone would have been sufficient to give glamour to the XXIIIrd meeting of the I.C.P.C. General Assembly. However, the Italian authorities were not content with this and in order to give the opening session an added distinction, this was held in the celebrated Capitol, on Saturday, 9th October.

In addition to the Mayor of Rome, Signor Salvatore Rebecchini, the following were present:

—The Prime Minister and Home Secretary, Right Hon. Mario Scelba,
—The Assistant Home Secretary, Right Hon. Carlo Russo,
—Right Hon. Ercule Rocchetti, the Under-Secretary to the Minister of Justice,
—Signor Giovanni Carcaterra, Prefect and Chief of Police,
—Signor Manlio Binna, Prefect of Rome.

Also present were various well known politicians, military officials and high ranking officials of the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice and the Home Office.

Since the Capitol is the official residence of the Mayor, it was he who made the opening speech.

After having welcomed the delegates, Signor Salvatore Rebecchini stated:

This great city, which offers you hospitality and whose heart lies in the Capitol, has indeed for centuries been elaborating the principles and the fundamental directives of force, law and justice, not only on the theoretical plane but also on that of concrete legal development.

In the many aspects of social phenomena, all human activity for the defence and re-establishment of the bond between law and justice and the equally necessary maintenance of law and order, constitutes therefore a precious contribution to the progress and the very existence of Nations.

Apart from the theoretical relationships between force and law—based on historical experience and confirmed by general legal opinion—law without a backing of force cannot be conceived.

Force is the mainstay of law, and this in its turn is a defence and guarantee of social liberty.

Law without force would be inconceivable, and therefore void and abstract. For that reason Dante spoke of law without force as: "quae—servata—societatem servat, corrupta corrumpit". And it is for this reason that justice is represented by the sword as well as by the scales.

Gentlemen, your Assembly, established to safeguard law and suppress crime, clearly reveals the character and functions of active force within civilization.

Because of this, I am sure that the welcome which I extend so cordially to you on behalf of Rome, the mother of right and the fatherland of all peoples, will be appreciated.

The President, M. Louwage, thanked Signor Rebecchini for his welcome and expressed the pleasure of all present at being in the centre of Roman civilization:

If you look down from the Capitol over the Tarpean Rock and the Via Imperiale and the glorious ruins of the Forum, you will see the time-worn stones on which "lies, as Henry Bordeaux said, the dust of history"; to me they seem to sing the songs of the Roman legions which conquered Europe; they echo the voices of the citizens welcoming the triumphant conquerer; you can hear the eloquence of classical orators and the panegyrics on the might of Rome, that torch of Western Civilization, the geometrical centre of universal idealism.

The President gave a short summary of the progress of the I.C.P.C. since 1946 and stated the aims of our annual conference:

From the very beginning in 1923 leading members have considered that an annual meeting is absolutely essential, not only for constantly adapting our work to needs of the times not only to survey the advances in scientific methods imposed by the progress in the criminal world, but especially to foster friendly relations and cooperation between delegates and the heads of the various C.N.B. Before people of different nationalities, with all the differences in language, points of view and customs which this implies can work together and exchange the type of information of the kind usual in police matters, they must get to know, respect and even to like each other.

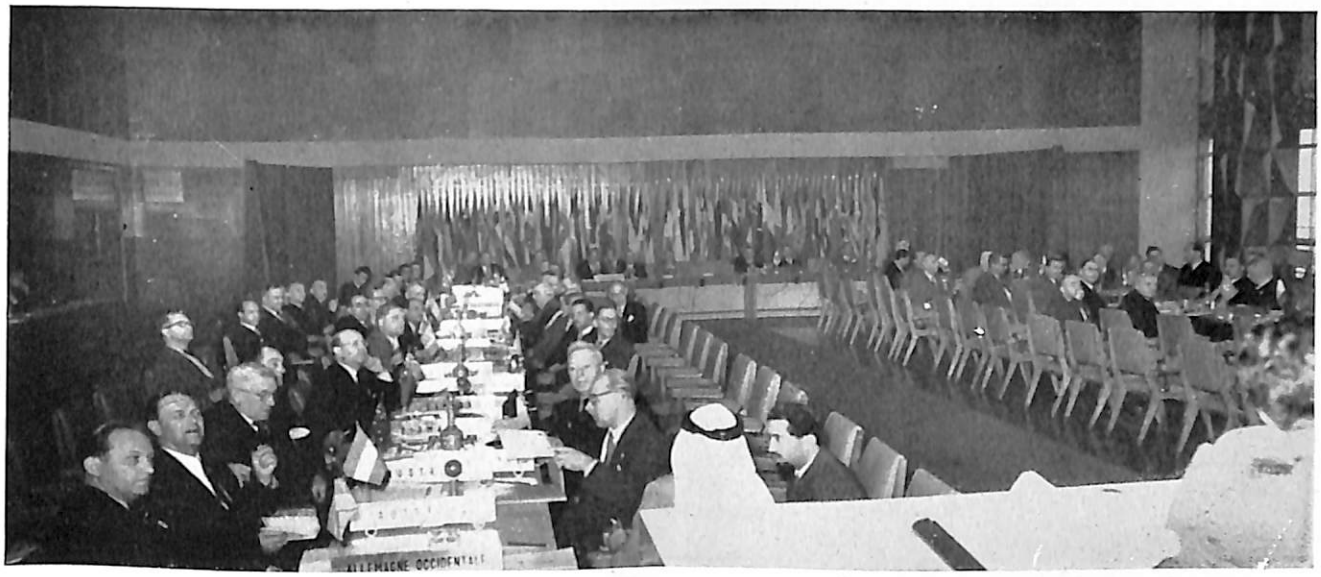
This important objective does not prevent the Assembly from studying various problems of great didactic and practical importance.

Addressing in particular the Italian Prime Minister, Mario Scelba, Mr Louwage recalled his reception several years ago of the Executive Committee of the I.C.P.C. when he was then only Minister of the Interior:

You told me the deep interest you took in our Organization. Today, we have another proof of this interest you show in the I.C.P.C. by your kind welcome to this wonderful country, whose splendours are due not only to the generosity of the sun but above all to the work of its people.

In particular, we should like to express our heartfelt thanks to their excellencies, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Justice, the Justices of the High Court and the High Italian Officials whose interest in the I.C.P.C. is shown by their presence here.

The Italian Prime Minister (*Right*) Hon. Mario SCELBA, making the opening speech.



The General Assembly in the F.A.O. building.

This fact and the thought of working under a sky which has illuminated the work of the finest criminologists in the world will stimulate our efforts. These are certain guarantees that our discussions on both theory and practice will succeed, for as Whately said: "We are responsible not only for doing but also for leaving undone".

Signor Mario Scelba, the Italian Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, then welcomed the delegates and stated that he was pleased to see how many governments were represented and the ability of their representatives.

Your work in the cause of peace and security is finally giving concrete results.

This concrete achievement of international cooperation in the fight of good against evil which is carried on, under the auspices of the I.C.P.C., throughout the world, is really remarkable, especially in these days of difficulties and disturbances, when all of us sincerely hope and wish that international collaboration in all spheres of activity were a concrete reality.

Making use of the latest advances in legal and criminalistic sciences, the International Criminal Police Commission is now a public service, being of great social interest, by coordinating and gathering together the powers wielded by three important ministries: the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice.

There is no doubt that your vigilance devoted to the prevention and suppression of crime under the official patronage of fifty governments and fifty flags of various countries of the world has a very important political value for brotherhood and security of peoples.

In this field, Italy, who has been and will continue to be one of the most active member countries of the I.C.P.C., can be considered as an element of international security.

Italy is very happy to welcome you to Rome, wishing you, Mr. President, Gentlemen, all success possible.

On behalf of the Italian Government I have the privilege of declaring open this meeting.

The meeting was then adjourned to meet again in the F.A.O. building (the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization), where the meetings were to be held for the remaining five days.

PROGRESS REPORT

On the right, the President, M. LOUWAGE, with the Secretary General, M. SICOT.

In keeping with tradition, it was the Secretary General, M. Marcel Sicot, who started the actual work of the meeting with the reading of the progress report. This resumed the activities of the I. C. P. C. between the last and the present meetings of the General Assembly, i. e. between June 1953 and October 1954.

After having expressed his pleasure at seeing so many delegates of member countries present in Rome, M. Sicot thanked the Italian Government for its welcome and stated:

To come each year and give account of the progress of an organization is an indispensable ordeal which may be severe when one has to hide the fact of reduced activity under a host of general data of a more or less vague nature.

Today I am glad and proud to say that I am not in this difficult position. The activity and achievements—even the successes—of the ICPC have been considerable since the XXIInd meeting of the General Assembly in Oslo.

THE INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCE OF THE I.C.P.C.

It is clear that the more countries join the I. C. P. C. the greater the difficulty in finding new members and the greater the difficulty in extending our territory. In this connection, the possibilities of the I. C. P. C. are relatively poor, since up to last June, we had 46 member states. Nevertheless, its influence has increased: it is with great pleasure that during the last few months we have been able to welcome the Union of Burma, Costa Rica and, only several weeks ago, Libya, as members.

Other countries are seriously considering joining us: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico and New Zealand some of whom are represented here by eminent personalities whom we are glad to greet. We have also, at the last moment, had the pleasure to meet a delegate of Saudi Arabia whom we are happy to welcome.

This means that the interest in the work of the I. C. P. C. throughout the world is constantly increasing.

On the other hand, the Government of the Union of South Africa has informed us that their membership of the I. C. P. C. will end on 31st December 1954. We greatly regret this decision in which they persist, in spite of our efforts. At least we have the formal assurance that their withdrawal is in no way an act of defiance or the result of displeasure with the I. C. P. C. The government of the Union of South Africa has decided to withdraw from all international organizations and, furthermore, the Pretoria Commissioner of Police writes us in terms which are quite unambiguous that he will continue to accord us his valuable aid.

Taking into account the loss of one country with which we collaborated in the most confident manner, our organization has today 48 members, 2 more than last year.

But governments are not the only bodies which have recognised the importance of our work and its efficacity. The most important international organizations are becoming

more and more interested. The I. C. P. C. was particularly gratified by the action taken by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Last July, in a resolution concerning the illicit drug traffic, this organisation requested goverments " to send information on international drug traffickers to the I. C. P. C. ".

The fact that sixteen out of the eighteen voters were in favour of the resolution (two states, the U. S. S. R. and Poland, abstained) gives added importance.

Apart from the intrinsic interest of this recommendation—and this will be mentioned in the discussion of report n° 4 on illicit traffic—it is an indisputable admission of the value of our work and the utility of our intervention. I even consider it as a kind of official recognition of the I. C. P. C. by the United Nations to which governments cannot remain indifferent.

But official recognition of the I. C. P. C., which is more and more coming to be considered as an important international service, has been made on other occasions. In May 1954, the Legal and Administrative Committee of the Council of Europe accepted the majority of the provisions of our project for a common extradition treaty and agreed that wanted criminals could be detained on the authority of information provided by the I. C. P. C. and we very much hope that the Council of Europe will soon ratify the decision of its Committee. This is also formal recognition of the work done by our organization, more especially of its practical work in connection with crime.

Finally—and I hope that you will excuse me for mentioning something of merely local importance, but characteristic: a French court—the Court of Appeal of Chambery—in the summing up of a case in which the accused was found guilty, mentioned that use had been made of information provided by the General Secretariat of the I. C. P. C. This is just one more example of recognition by legal bodies.

All this adds considerably to the many administrative decisions already taken in different countries to ensure their official co-operation with the I. C. P. C.

THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

These successes are entirely due to constant efforts on the part of our organization. Our international standing is based on successes in the fight against crime which are at times spectacular. It is these which are after all the reason for the very existence of the I. C. P. C. which provide us with enthusiasm for our work.

I would like first of all to congratulate the police forces of member states on their work and on the excellent way in which they keep in contact with each other through the Central National Bureaux, observing the rules laid down for this ever more closely and in this way solving a considerable number of cases. At the General Secretariat we have a very good idea of what is going on owing to the copies of correspondence sent to us and the annual statistics of the C. N. B.

For example, if we take four European C.N.B. (1), we see that in 1953 they have been in contact with forty-five different countries, at whose request they made 190 arrests with a view to extradition. The total number of identifications and reports is 2,021. In return, they obtained, from other countries, 1,254 identifications and reports and 235 arrests.

In connection with another aspect of our activities, 15,280 messages were transmitted over the I. C. P. C. radio network.

In addition to the activities of the C. N. B. are those of the General Secretariat, some details of which I must give you:

Between Ist June 1953 and Ist June 1954, the General Secretariat dealt with 3,088 international police cases, some simple and others

(1) Austria, Spain, Germany and Switzerland.

very complex. Of these, 1,254 were undertaken on its own initiative, on the basis of reports from various C. N. B.

What were the results obtained ?

In 2,185 cases we were able to provide national police forces with information of use in the judicial investigations, to the police or legal authorities.

Another aspect of our work is the sending out of 387 individual international circulations of which 105 drew the attention of the police to professional international criminals.

Since Ist June 1953, 129 circulations have been made concerning wanted international criminals. Of these, 53 were arrested in countries other than those wanting them. This is a high percentage and shows the value attached to our circulations.

Our central records office—which cannot waste space on cases of minor importance—has now considerably more information at its disposal:

Thus, on Ist June 1954, we had 11,453 ten-finger fingerprint cards of international criminals, which is 2,264 more than in the same month of the previous year. This fact alone made it possible to make many identifications.

Last year I mentioned our first efforts to make better use of the individual records at our disposal. In this connection I have the pleasure to report that we have finished our first comprehensive work, which was on substitution theft. The result of this action taken in conjunction with the C. N. B. is that all the members of this gang have been arrested and no further cases of this type have been reported for several months.

The speaker's platform.

We have also managed to show that a number of crimes, ranging from counterfeiting to car stealing have been tho work of a certain large and well organized gang which works in Germany, France, Belgium and Switzerland. We have also dealt with a number of cases of stolen and forged cheques presented by professional criminals. We have also drawn up a report on some cases of international diamond traffic which are certainly illicit since they deal in stones which have been stolen or illegally mined.

Mention should also be made of our quarterly and annual reports on drug traffic which are regularly sent to the appropriate international organizations. In addition, the office in The Hague has reported 56 new counterfeits in the Counterfeits and Forgeries review, between Ist June 1953 and Ist June 1954.

I think that this about covers the essential part of our work against international crime. Each number of our monthly review gives an account of the more important cases we have dealt with and this novelty seems to have been greatly appreciated. I have therefore no need to bore you with a repetition of them.

WORK IN GENERAL

With regard to policy, we have continued to work in accordance with decisions and resolutions previously made.

You are all aware of the importance we attach to the International Criminal Police review which is our most effective means of liaison. In order that more people may read it, in conformity with the decision taken in OSLO last year, since Ist January it has been printed not only in English and French, but also in Spanish and German and so may today be considered to be really international in character. This important achievement has been made possible owing to the untiring and altruistic efforts of our German and Spanish colleagues. We would not like to thank them but to congratulate them on their excellent co-operation.

The review is regularly sent to different countries in exchange for 209 other similar publications. Its supplement, the list of selected articles, which appears punctually every three months, has proved of great interest to specialists, whose attention has been drawn to 2,333 articles in the past twelve months.

During the last year we have replied to sixty requests for information of one kind or another from either private individuals or official bodies. We have sent out 339 microfilms of articles in reply to requests for copies of them.

Our library, which contained 720 volumes on Ist June 1954, is now becoming remarkably useful.

There is another important achievement which we shall submit to you for approval during the course of this session: the instructional film on counterfeiting. Without wishing to anticipate matters, allow me to mention that its production took six months —from January to July of this year. All the staff of the General Secretariat gave their services in addition to several French officials and a number of technicians. The expenses incurred by the I. C. P. C. should be met by the receipts from the orders placed for the film by member states. The production of other films will depend on the success of this one.

Furthermore, in accordance with the resolution passed in LISBON, the General Secretariat has collected crime statistics from member states and published a report containing those for 1950, 51 and 52 for thirty-two states or territories. The standardisation of crime statistics is a difficult task, but we consider that with our characteristic realism, we have begun to solve a problem which until the present day seems to have defeated criminologists.

In response to a request expressed last year in connection with the social rôle of the police, we have thoroughly gone into the problem of boys'clubs under the patronage of the police. We shall soon be issuing a booklet for the instruction of police departments and officials conscious of the social protective and preventive parts they may play to the benefit of youth in danger.

Finally, we have begun work on notes which will summarise for each member state the practical possibilities of police action in the field of international co-operation: provisional detention, arrest, etc. I believe that this information will be of considerable use to C.N.B.

Unfortunately, on the other hand, we have been unable to finish the inquiry into the new method of identification explained last year by Señor SANTAMARIA. We have received several opinions. When we have gathered together all the information which we have requested, we shall make an objective summary in close collaboration with the author and we shall submit it to the General Assembly.

LIAISON WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Our influence in the world and our activities in widely differing fields are such that more and more organizations ask our advice and our help. We are very glad to have such contacts and to collaborate with bodies whose work is related to our own.

Relations with the United Nations and dependent organizations are, of course, very close.

We keep in regular contact with the Narcotics Division and the Social Defence Section. Last April, Messrs Söderman and Népote took active part in the discussions of the Narcotics Committee which expressed such a favourable opinion of the I.C.P.C. Several weeks ago Messrs Lüthi and Népote were present in Geneva at the European regional conference for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

Commissaire Marc of the General Secretariat attended the second study circle organized by the International Criminology Society in Paris in October 1953.

In April of this year, our president, M. Louwage, represented us at the congress of the international Society for Social Defence which was held in Antwerp.

Commissaire Goldenberg attended the Congress of the International Federation of High Police Officials held in Paris last May and several weeks later the N. G. O. Congress in Geneva.

Just a year ago, I, myself, attended the sixth International Congress of penal law in Rome, during which our friend Signor Dosi, M. Villetorte and I had to attack certain ideas which endangered, if not the principle, at any rate the conditions of police intervention in criminal investigation. We could hardly permit unjust criticism of an institution which plays such a considerable part in society, which is making such efforts to adapt itself to present-day life to reconcile the higher interests of society with respect for human liberty and dignity.

Finally, several weeks ago, we followed the proceedings of the annual meeting of I.A.T.A. in Paris, whose task is to provide a link between the different air transport lines of the world.

Our international contacts in this field are again of capital importance and the concrete points of view expressed by our representatives have proved an excellent counterbalance to some rather too theoretical concepts voiced at the meetings.

THE STANDING OF THE I.C.P.C.

There is no doubt that our work has roused considerable interest. More and more people are visiting the General Secretariat. We are constantly being asked to give lectures on the activities of " Interpol ". The press, cinema,

radio and television in almost every country point out the utility of our work and are lavish in their words of encouragement.

From a professional point of view you will certainly be interested to know that last February Messrs Kallenborn and Langlais, who are specialists in the matters of counterfeiting, gave interesting talks on this subject before a large gathering of German officials in the Bundeskriminalamt in Wiesbaden. The Secretary General also took part. At an international gathering in Strasbourg, this town's Institute of Criminology staged in realistic fashion an "Interpol" operation in which several countries made an investigation and arrested their man.

Thanks to a well-disposed press, the public is also interested in our work.

Last April, M. Louwage was invited to a congress organized by the International Press Institute in Vienna, where he gave a brilliant lecture which was greatly discussed in the more important newspapers.

All this is extremely encouraging, for although it may be bad taste to put oneself personally in the public eye, nothing of any importance can succeed without the support of the public.

MEANS OF ACTION

The extent and diversity of the tasks accomplished in the twelve months which ended on Ist June last have required great willingness to co-operate on the part of many member states and their central National Bureaux in addition to a sustained effort from the permanent staff of the I. C. P. C.

In this connection I would like to mention that thanks to the additional resources granted to us last year, it has been possible to increase our staff by three. This means that we have five who are paid by the I.C.P.C. We have now a total of 39 officials in Paris and 6 at the Hague, all of them de facto international functionaries.

You are aware of our desire to make the General Secretariat more international in nature by obtaining officials from different countries. We have had the satisfaction of having Turkish, Vietnamese and Syrian officials study with us. However, this is not sufficient. We are at the moment corresponding with the British and Indian authorities in connection with the temporary transfer of officials from these countries. We very much hope that we shall be successful and that other countries will follow suit.

I would also like to mention that we have made a slight reorganization of the General Secretariat, which now has four sections with distinctly different functions. Section one is responsible for all matters of personnel, supplies, and general services—in other words, administration. Section two deals with all international police cases; section three is responsible for criminological, criminalistic and technical information work, while the last attends to the four editions of the international Criminal Police Review.

To this may be added our office in the Hague, which completes a reliable and effective administrative arrangement.

In speaking of the Office the Hague, I would like to mention the recent retirement of Mr J. A. Adler, who had been absent from the Office for a period of two years for reasons of health. I am sure that the Assembly would like to join with me in expressing our gratitude for the devoted and competent service he has given us over a period of many years, especially in the field of counterfeits and forgeries. In Mr Kallenborn, whom we all know, we have a most worthy successor and we know that we can count on his enthusiastic collaboration.

But international police work requires not only a sufficient number of capable officials but also the material means to carry it out, especially with regard to communications.

Last year I expressed the hope that before the end of 1954 the I. C. P. C. central radio station would be in service. It is possible,

however, that the completion of this extensive project will be several weeks late. However, I have the pleasure to inform you that the transmitters have been built. The building itself, in an excellent site, about 30 km from Paris, is under construction. The aerials will soon be erected and we are now certain, thanks to your understanding and the generous help of the French Government, that this important project will be finished within a very short time after the date announced. Its inauguration, in several months time, will be an important landmark in the history of the I. C. P. C.

CONCLUSION

Such is, Gentlemen, the work that has been accomplished since our last meeting in Oslo. It is for you to consider it and to decide on the course we shall take in the future.

Before you voice your recommendations and perhaps your criticisms, I must draw your attention to some imperfections and lacunæ, which have detracted from our efficiency.

1. First of all we are still waiting for a few nations to join and we are counting on this happening.

Some countries hesitate to become members because of the additional financial burden. But are several hundred Swiss francs of such importance to a national budget that this should prevent a country from taking part in the great work undertaken by the I. C. P. C. for the maintenance of social security? Nevertheless, I am quite sure that these same countries contribute far greater sums to organizations whose efficiency and services are certainly not superior to ours.

I particularly hope that all the countries of South America, who have a common origin, civilization and language and are consequently particularly suited to international co-

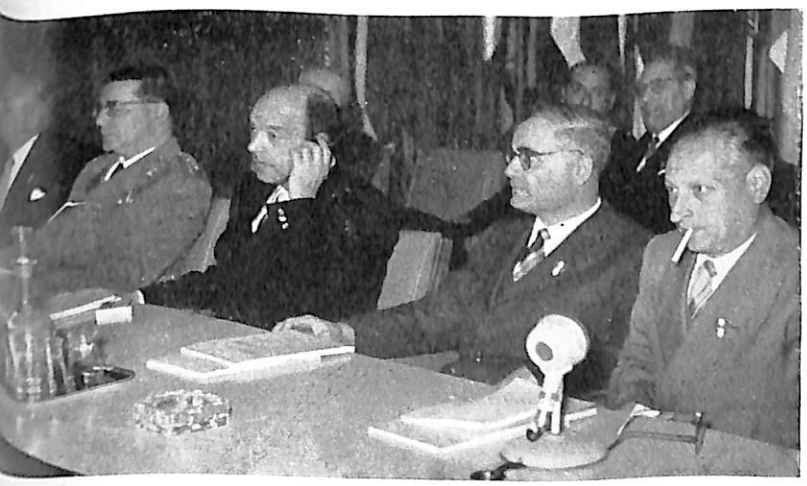
The reception of the Executive Committee by the Secretary of State (*right*), Hon. Carlo RUSSO.

operation, will understand the need to participate in the common task.

2. *The ever more varying tasks resulting from international co-operation within the I.C.P.C. now extend far beyond the security measures connected with the arrest of a wanted criminal. In those countries which have established a special National Bureau, the latter should be able to obtain the help of all departments at the highest level. In other countries where there is no centralization and those where it is constitutionally or administratively impossible to do this, it is to be hoped that there will be direct contact between the General Secretariat and the different bodies which should collaborate with us. The I. C. P. C. is rather like a river which receives its water from many different sources.*

3. *Finally, in view of the rapid evolution of modern science and its effect on all aspects of international life, one may well wonder whether the statutes which govern our actions are not somewhat inadequate for their purpose, considering the volume and more and more official nature of our activities and needs. Sometimes the complexity of our work leads us inevitably and logically to actions which are not specifically provided for in our charter. The circumstances of present day fact bring about changes in law. The police itself is in a state of constant evolution.*

The Italian delegation.



Signor C. CARCATERRA,
Chief of the Italian Police.

In the best interests of our commission, I think that it would be better if we could in the near future provide a more precise legal basis for our work.

I hope that you also will consider the matter. In the meanwhile, we shall continue to work in enthusiastic collaboration with the United Nations Organization and other international social institutions in the persuance of our preventive and suppressive task whose sole purpose is the protection of society while respecting the imprescriptible rights of the individual.

The unanimous applause which greeted the Secretary General's speech made it possible for the President, without further formality, to congratulate him on his work. The influence of the I. C. P. C. was now considerable in the field of police activities throughout the world.

He paid tribute to the French and Netherlands governments for the sacrifices they had made, especially the former, in order to help the I. C. P. C.

As no question were asked concerning the progress report, it was approved.

FINANCIAL REPORT

It was again the Secretary General who presented the financial report for 1953.

The Secretary General recalled that included in the assets was a special grant from the French Government for the installation of the central radio station. A slight increase in the income, owing to several states having joined the I. C. P. C. had made it possible to engage several officials who were paid out of I. C. P. C. funds.

The Secretary General recalled that the actual assets on 1st January 1954 were 126,000 Swiss francs as against 127,000 on 1st January, 1953.

M. Sicot then spoke of the financial perspective for 1954, which was a year of transition. The results of the decision taken in Oslo to double the subscription would only be seen this year and nothing more effective could be done than to ask the member states to apply the Oslo resolution strictly.

He stated, moreover, that on the whole, countries had doubled their subscription. The perspectives for financial independence for the . I. C. P. C. were consequently more favourable and it was hoped that at the end of 1954, the assets would be greater than in previous years, although the organization would have had considerably heavier expenses than ever before.

On the suggestion of the President, Herr Dickopf of Germany and Senhor Santos of Portugal were nominated to audit the accounts. In a later meeting, both were to give their approval and it was consequently unanimously adopted.

COUNTERFEITING

The problem of counterfeiting was dealt with from several different angles: a report by Mr Kallenborn of the Netherlands on some new methods of making type plates, the showing of a film made by the General Secretariat on counterfeiting and its suppression and a report by Señor de Castroverde on cheques and travellers cheques.

During the last few months, in his capacity as Head of the I. C. P. C. Counterfeits and Forgeries department, Mr Kallenborn had come across some new machines. These were the "Clichographe", the "Elgrama" automatic plate engraver, the Fairchild "Scan-a-Graver", and the "Luxographe" plate engraver. These absolutely automatic machines were sensational in the quality of the type plates they produced. All these machines used the silenium cell which contained a strongly photosensitive metalloid.

Mr Kallenborn had been present at experiments during which a plastic plate had been engraved, under perfect conditions, in eighteen minutes. Mr Kallenborn produced specimens of the work done with these new machines and he considered that the danger of counterfeits being made with these machines was serious if criminals managed to obtain them.

Mr Kallenborn considered that this was an additional reason for co-operating on an international level, for constantly increasing the distribution of the Counterfeits and Forgeries review, which had now more than 2,500 subscribers.

The film on counterfeiting produced by the General Secretariat would be shown to all the delegates, but M. Népote (I.C.P.C.) first reminded the delegates of the principal stages in its realisation.

The principle adopted was to centralise the financial contributions of a few countries to realise a film, a copy of which would be given to each participating member. Each one would consequently benefit financially to a considerable extent.

Mr. BAUGHMANN (U.S.A.),
Vice-Chairman of the sub-committee on counterfeiting.

The scenario had been given final form by a special committee of experts in 1953, and the filming had been carried out by a professional cameraman working under the supervision of I.C.P.C. staff. Much of the material had been lent by the the Hague office and some machines used by counterfeiters and later seized by the police had been used. With the exception of the commentator, the actors were all police officials. The film was in three parts. The first showed the techniques used in counterfeiting. The second portrayed the manner in which counterfeiters were organized and how they put the counterfeit coins and notes into circulation. The third part of the film was devoted to police methods of dealing with counterfeiting.

The film was primarily designed for police training establishments and he would therefore appeal to representatives to regard it with the eye of a newcomer rather than as an experienced police officer. The film would be sold at 300,000 French francs for the 35mm copy and 270,000 Frs for the 16mm one.

Señor de Castroverde (Cuba), in his report on the forging of cheques and travellers cheques first of all stated that he had been struck by the ingeniousness of criminals in the utilisation of cheques or travellers cheques in committing fraud. These were forged and counterfeited on a large scale. Cheques were even counterfeited bearing the name of fictitious banks and, very often, gangs operated in a number of different countries. Several recent cases had been solved with the help of the General Secretariat.

He considered that travellers cheques should be specially protected against counterfeiting and the issuing banks should make counterfeiting more difficult by using the same techniques as used in the making of banknotes.

In conclusion, Señor de Castroverde asked the I.C.P.C. to pay particular attention to the problem and to recommend measures to counteract offences committed with cheques, bills of exchange and travellers cheques. Messrs Barba-Torres (Mexico) and Echalecu (Spain) also stressed the danger of offences committed with these documents.

The subcommittee on counterfeiting, under the chairmanship of Mr Baughman (U.S.A.) in the absence of M. Lüthi (Switzerland), who had been re-elected, dealt with these three questions.

Firstly with regard to the new methods of manufacture, Mr Kallenborn suggested that the police should contact the manufacturers so as to get to know the names of those who had bought machines. It would thus be possible to control—in a discreet manner—their use.

M. Sannié (France) stressed the danger of such machines, which would doubtless in the near future be capable of producing polychro-

matic work. M. Bischoff (Technical Adviser) had been struck by the quality of the specimens Mr. Kallenborn had shown them. He considered that manufacturers should be asked for information and this should be sent to the police and especially to their technical departments. He considered that the new processes should be thoroughly studied and the findings given to everyone.

Mr. Amstein (Switzerland) took the opportunity to ask that the I.C.P.C. should soon organize a meeting similar to the one in the Hague in conformation with the 1929 international convention on counterfeiting. This suggestion was accepted by the sub-committee but left it to the Executive Committee to carry it out.

Mr. Bischoff's proposition was given the form of a resolution which was adopted unanimously by the Assembly:

The I.C.P.C. General Assembly meeting in Rome from the 9th to 14th of October 1954 for its 23rd session,

After having seen the film on counterfeiting made by the General Secretariat,

CONSIDERING the danger eminating from these new methods,

INVITES the General Secretariat to set up complete documentation on this and, having consulted the College of Technical advisers, to ensure its circulation among the member States.

With regard to the film, which had been shown simultaneously in four different projection rooms, in French, English, Spanish and German, the sub-committee voiced its approval.

Several members of the sub-committee, in particular Messrs. Grassberger, Bischoff, and Baughman heartily congratulated the General Secretariat on their achievement. Mr. Baughman considered however that the film should only be shown to police officials and M. Sannié (France) requested that the judicial authorities should also be able to see it.

A draft resolution was then drawn up to summarize the views expressed:

The I.C.P.C. General Assembly, meeting in Rome from 9th to 14th October, 1954 for its 23rd session,

After having seen the film on counterfeiting made by the General Secretariat,

NOTES that this film is an excellent means of instructing police officers and particularly those engaged in the struggle against counterfeiting.

CONGRATULATES the Secretariat-General on this important achievement and expresses its thanks to all those who have taken part in the making of the film.

SUGGESTS that this film, considering its confidential nature, should only be shown to those police officers, magistrates or technicians in matters regarding prevention and suppression of counterfeiting,

DRAWS THE ATTENTION of all police forces, even those belonging to States which are not members of the I.C.P.C., to the advisability of acquiring this film.

This resolution is unanimously adopted.

During the sub-committee's discussions on cheques and travellers-cheques M. Népote considered that there were three kinds of offence committed with them: firstly, the forging of genuine cheques, secondly the manufacture of cheques with names of fictitious banks and finally theft and forgery.

This latter type of offence was organized on a large scale by international gangs. The I. C. P. C. General Secretariat had proof of this.

In order to combat these different types of crime, M. Népote suggested that the same arrangements used in connection with counterfeit currency should be used for counterfeit cheques and travellers cheques.

Although—it was difficult to report petty crimes, he saw no reason why large series of them should not be. It was especially necessary that National Bureaux should report to the General Secretariat all arrests of persons

who had been caught cashing stolen or forged cheques from other countries.

Herr Grassberger (Austria) wondered whether it would not be wise to make a list of banks who issued travellers cheques, however this suggestion was rejected owing to the large number of such establishments.

M. Sannié (France) regretted that in cases, of stolen travellers cheques banks should be so reticent and invoke professional secrecy. reticent and invoke professional secrecy. This lack of co-operation on the part of banking establishments brought investigations to a standstill.

Herr Amstein (Switzerland) agreed that it was rather difficult to obtain information from banks. But when there was a definite offence a magistrate could always issue a warrant or order banks to co-operate.

Signor Dosi (Italy) regretted that banks' clients were given too great facilities in the changing of travellers cheques. In the majority of cases, banks did not check up or verify the identity of those presenting cheques. Even the texture of travellers cheques was very imperfect and they should be better protected against counterfeiting and theft.

At the end of the discussion the sub-committee adopted the draft resolution which the General Assembly, on the proposal of Mr. Baughman (U. S. A.) adopted unanimously:

The I.C.P.C. General Assembly meeting in Rome from the 9th to 14th of October 1954 for its 23rd session,

After having studied report No. 13 by Señor de Castroverde (Cuba) on the "Forging of cheques and travellers cheques",

Considering the international character of many offences committed in connection with cheques and travellers cheques:

REQUESTS member countries to draw the attention of all institutes issuing cheques and especially travellers cheques to the need to use methods of manufacture most liable to prevent these documents being counterfeited or forged.

REQUESTS the Central National Bureaux regularly to inform in the usual way the General Secretariat of all cases of:

a) counterfeited cheques or travellers cheques or the printing of such forms of tender bearing the names of fictitious banking houses,

b) all important theft of cheques or travellers cheques,

c) all cases of an individual being arrested after having negotiated stolen cheques or travellers cheques stolen in other countries, or individuals negotiating forged cheques outside their home country.

During the discussion, Colonel Mandelli (Italy) conveyed to the Assembly the best wishes of the Carabinieri and their commander, General Luigi Morosini.

He said that Europe had expressed in different ways its willingness to protect a civilisation which had been established at the cost of many sacrifices. The Carabinieri shared the same ideal and were proud to co-operate in the defence of a heritage which represented several centuries of civilisation. The work of the Carabinieri was based on all the great principles which had been adopted during the previous meetings of the I.C.P.C. General Assembly. This body intended to keep abreast of the times and progress along with the criminal police and all those concerned with social defence. The I.C.P.C. could depend on the Carabinieri to share in the work of international co-operation, of whose importance they were fully aware.

The President thanked Colonel Mandelli and paid tribute to the many police and Gendarmerie officials who modestly, but with great devotion, often co-operated in the search for criminals, sometimes at the request of the International Criminal Police Commission.

Mr. J.A. ADLER

Mr. Ellis (Netherlands Antilles) was glad to inform the Assembly that his government and that of Surinam had ratified the Geneva convention on counterfeiting of 20th April 1929 in conformity with a resolution of the 3rd Conference of Central National Bureaux organized by the I. C. P. C. at the Hague in 1950. The ratification of this convention by the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam had been reported to the Juridical Section of the United Nations by letter on 9th April 1954.

The President, M. F.E. Louwage, before the discussion on counterfeiting closed wished to pay homage to Mr. Adler (the Netherlands), who had been allowed to retire on 1st September 1954. As a tribute to the work which he had performed over many years for the I. C. P. C. in the field of counterfeits and forgeries, the President proposed that Mr. Adler should be nominated *"Honorary Reporter" of the I. C. P. C. and "Honorary Editor of the Counterfeits and Forgeries Review"*. This suggestion was adopted with applause and Mr. Adler said he was particularly touched and gratified. "During my retirement", he said, "I shall continue to do whatever I can to serve the I.C.P.C.".

GOLD SMUGGLING

It was the Indian delegate, Mr. Mullik, who gave the report on gold traffic. In his country, the import of gold was controlled for various reasons: in the first place, foreign exchange had to be reserved for the import of essential capital goods; inflated Indian prices enabled foreign exporters to India to obtain foreign exchange for gold at greatly reduced rates as compared with official rates and finally because of the policy laid down by the international monetary fund to ensure that gold was not hoarded.

Gold smuggling resulted in a loss of revenue of appoximately 500,000 per year and upset normal business.

Considerable quantities had been seized, although this probably only represented about 15 % of the gold actually smuggled in, which is estimated at about 6,000 kg per annum. Gold, stated Mr. Mullik, came mainly from foreign enclaves, the far East and the Persian Gulf area. The absence of natural frontiers made small-scale smuggling difficult to detect. Gold was brought in by ingenious methods, very often by travellers on ocean-going vessels and planes. Sometimes coasting vessels were used, especially in the Persian gulf area. As an indication of the international nature of gold smuggling, Mr. Mullik related how in one case in 1950, gold worth

£108,750 from France, Switzerland or Italy had been seized. This gold had been first of all sent to Cairo where it had been picked up by an Italian using a forged diplomatic passport. In other cases, the gold seized had come from Hong Kong and had been got into India by a series of dubious characters of different nationalities. Mr. Mullik considered that it was very probable that the smuggled gold was used to pay for drugs. In spite of all the precautions taken, including frequent patrols, the use of electronic detectors, rigorous searching, etc., the gold problem continued to be a serious one, typically international in character. The I.C.P.C. was the only organization which could successfully bring about collaboration in this field. The subject had already been discussed in Oslo and it had been decided that information would be collected on smugglers. Consequently Mr. Mullik suggested that the decisions already taken should be implemented and he asked the I. C. .P. C. General Secretariat and C. N. B. to help in any cases of international gold smuggling when assistance was required by a member country.

In the Villa Borghese: the Indian, Burmese and Indonesian delegates.

M. Louwage recalled that last year he had asked member states to send information on gold smuggling to the General Secretariat, but, according to the information provided by M. Sicot, this had been done by very few countries. According to Mr. Anwar Ali (Pakistan), gold smuggling was just as serious in Pakistan and the measures taken would probably be useless without the help of other countries. Gold smuggling was engaged in by bands who had great resources and many contacts. He mentioned a recent case in which a member of the Royal Air Force had been forced to engage in this traffic. He considered that the I. C. P. C. was most suited to play an important part in the fight against gold smuggling by obtaining the necessary information and informing the countries concerned. He referred particularly to the countries of the Middle East from which the gold mainly came.

Mr. Christides (U. S. A.) admitted that gold was probably exported from America to Asia.

As time was getting short, M. Louwage suggested that the sub-committee on counterfeiting, under the chairmanship of Mr. Baughman (U.S.A.) should continue the discussion although it was not closely connected with their work.

In the sub-committee Mr. Baughman said that he was very much in favour of international co-operation in the suppression of gold

trafficking. Gold exported from the U. S. A. was undoubtedly a source of profit to smugglers. The United States did not attempt to regain the illegally exported gold but it was desirous of fighting against illegal exports and those responsible. For the purpose of identifying the smugglers it was helpful to photograph the fingerprints found on the gold ingots. In this way it had been possible for the American authorities to identify a number of them. It was especially the smuggling of ingots which was dangerous, rather than that of coins, which were considered in the United States as collection pieces.

Mr. Christides (U. S.) stated that the traffic in and smuggling of gold from the U. S. A. were connected with the theft of gold from Canadian gold mines and the smuggling into the U. S. of stolen diamonds, generally from Africa. Of course, the profit earned by illicit dealers was not so great today as previously, but there was still just as much traffic.

Mr. Christides expressed the hope that the Swiss authorities would help in the suppression and would be able to explain to banks in their country that they should, in certain circumstances, consider themselves no longer bound by professional secrecy.

Herr Amstein (Switzerland) appealed to members of the sub-committee to try to understand the peculiar situation of his country with regard to the purchase and sale of gold. In Switzerland there was no such thing as gold "trafficking" but only trade, which was quite legal. Furthermore, the Swiss penal code prohibited the giving of information concerning fiscal or customs cases.

If, however, theft or some other offence was involved in the first instance, the Swiss authorities would co-operate.

M. Sicot (I. C. P. C.) stated that Messrs Christides and Mullik in the General Assembly and the sub-committee respectively, had given a good picture of the situation. It was certain that the gold traffic was connected with the diamond and drug traffic. That was why he considered that the I. C. P. C. was best suited to act and bring about international co-operation in this field.

Mr. Franssen (Belgium) gave details concerning the gold which had been stolen during transport by air from Africa to Belgium and indicated that investigation was almost always unfruitful. Wherever the police made enquiries, the airport authorities declined all responsibility and suggested that it had been

A view of the General Assembly.

stolen at some other airport. He thought that the companies would be well advised previously to inform the police when gold was being shipped. The British airlines had been contacted and the I.C.P.C. would be kept informed.

M. Népote reminded M. Franssen that the question was to be studied at a meeting with the security chiefs of airline companies in several months.

Mr. Anwar Ali (Pakistan) stated that the smuggled ingots were very often immediately melted down which made it very difficult for the police. He also considered that the traffic was connected with other crimes. It was important that the problem should be studied by the I.C.P.C. without delay.

Mr. U Ba Maung (Burma) supported his colleagues from Pakistan and India. He said that in Burma three departments dealt with the suppression of the traffic wich was a matter of serious concern to the government. The greater part of smuggled gold in Burma came from China. Smuggled opium also came from the same source, which confirmed the connection between the two. M. Wilbers (Tangiers) stated that the gold market in Tangiers was entirely free from restriction. Only the customs are informed of gold movements and banks can object to any investigation on the grounds of professional secrecy. In order to obtain the help of the Tangiers police, it is essential that proof should be given that the transaction was related to an offence of some kind.

The General Assembly took up the discussion where the sub-committee had left off—after drawing up a draft resolution. Mr. Christides stressed the immoral nature of gold smuggling. He appealed to the good will of countries in which gold sales were uncontrolled and asked them to provide information and facilitate international investigation.

Mr. Muller (U. K.) supported Mr. Christides and gave some details on the illicit diamond traffic in British Africa. In the last few years this had assumed rather disquieting proportions and was doing serious harm to the diamond market.

The President then put the following resolution to the vote, which was adopted (31 in favour with 2 abstentions, Switzerland and Lebanon).

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting in Rome from 9th to 14th October 1954, for its 23rd Session,

After having heard the views of the representatives of various countries on illegal traffic in gold,

AGREES:

—that this traffic has shown serious proportions and is injurious to the interests and economy of many countries and,

—that it is closely linked with other forms of illicit traffic such as of narcotics, diamonds and various other articles, and further

—that in many cases gold and diamonds used in smuggling are obtained through theft and/or alleged theft, and are then sold to smuggling syndicates, and/or syndicates suspected of engaging or having engaged in smuggling,

RECOMMENDS that the General Secretariat of the I.C.P.C. should collect information on international gold theft and smuggling, disseminate this information to Member Countries and assist in the investigation of such cases when requested.

M. Jezler (Switzerland) explained the reasons for his abstention, which was that dealing in gold was no crime in his country. It was a matter which concerned only the fiscal and customs authorities, so that the Swiss police could not collaborate with the police of other countries.

He had abstained from voting against the motion so as to show the interest he felt in the problem and his desire to avoid hampering collaboration in this field. Naturally, the Swiss police would do all they could to help whenever a criminal offence had been committed in connection with gold traffic.

Emir Chehab Farid (Lebanon) had abstained for similar reasons.

DRUG TRAFFIC

As everyone was well aware, the I. C. P. C. attached great importance to the suppression of the drug traffic and reports were regularly presented on this subject before the General Assembly.

Since 1st January 1953, new measures had been taken by the General Secretariat in order to show as clearly as possible the general lines of this traffic and the fight against those who engaged in it. Each quarter, a summary of the information received on international drug cases was made. At the end of the year, a yearly report was drawn up from the quarterly ones. It was this report which was presented and consequently was for 1953.

It is unfortunately impossible to reproduce in full the whole of the information contained in the report (1). In this, the principal kinds of drug traffic are dealt with and facts obtained by comparisons of different cases are given.

(1) This report will be sent on request.

A photograph taken during the meeting of the U.N.O. Narcotics Commission.

Some supporters of the resolution concerning co-operation with the I.C.P.C. *From left to right:* Messrs. ACBA (Turkey), NIKOLIC (Yugoslavia), VAILLE (France), Chairman; OZKOL (Turkey), PANOPOULOS (Greece), KRISHNAMOORTHY (India).

It was the Chinese who were mainly concerned in the opium traffic. Lebanon was an important supply centre. The main way of transporting drugs was still by sea and the Suez Canal region was a difficult point in opium traffic. The dealings in morphine are greater in Western Europe than elsewhere, but the supplies from the late Wehrmacht are now almost at an end. France and Lebanon have been shown to be important sources of heroin or diacetyl-morphine, both countries obtaining morphine base for its manufacture from Lebanon and Turkey.

Laboratories had been discovered in Marseilles, near Lyons, in Athens and there are probably some in Tunis and Yokohama.

In 1953, France was the scene of important police operations, during which several heroin traffickers were arrested.

With regard to cannabis, this is now being grown in Western Europe in order to satisfy the demands of North African labourers. The traffic in Germany and Italy is essentially connected with the needs of American negroes. It has been noticed that there has been a resumption of traffic in this drug between various countries of the Middle East and across Israel.

The cocaine traffic is more or less localised in Italy, around Milan.

The I. C. P. C. General Secretariat has learnt of 676 cases in the year, so that it was able to send out to different police forces 2,265 reports, including circulations. The descriptions of thirty-three international traffickers, two lists of suspect sailors and three general circulars were sent out. But, as the Secretary General stressed in his progress report, the most important matter was the passing of a resolution by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations which requested countries to co-operate with the I. C. P. C. in the fight against international

criminals. This was mainly due to the efforts of Messrs. Söderman and Népote. It was for this reason that all member countries were asked to increase their co-operation.

The General Secretariat's document was submitted to a subcommittee (for composition see later) for consideration. Pointing out first of all the prospects opened up by the United Nations' vote, Mr. Lister (U. N. O.) considered that the results would really begin to be felt in 1955.

Emir Chehab Farid (Lebanon) stressed the point that his country was mainly one of transit rather than production of opium.

Mr. Muller (U. K.) reported that there was a traffic of indian hemp between Jamaica and the United Kingdom.

Mr. Jumsai (Thailand) reported on the difficulties which his country had in controlling the traffic which passed through the country. Some nomad tribes, in the north of Thailand, the Lolos, formed armed bands very difficult to suppress and working for rich Chinese tradesmen in Hongkong, Singapore and Bangkok. The greater part of the opium transported by them seemed to come from the Chinese province of Yunnan.

Mr. U Ba Maung (Burma) confirmed the preponderent influence of Chinese traders. The greater part of the opium passing through Burma came from China. The delegates of Burma and Thailand were of the opinion that there should be a close collaboration between the police forces of Burma, Thailand, Laos and Malaya.

Messrs. Lister (U.N.O.) and Siragusa (U.S.), drew the members' attention to a resolution adopted by the Narcotics Commission concerning acetic anhydride although the effects of this resolution could not as yet be felt.

Mr. Siragusa, seconded by the Lebanese representative, proposed that the I. C. P. C. should once again recommend that member states should revoke certificates held by those sailors who had been sentenced for infractions of laws relating to drugs just as was done in America.

Mr. Sòderman (Sweden) presented the work of the sub-committee to the Assembly. He stressed the fact that the representatives of India, Indonesia, Thailand, Burma and Pakistan had decided to increase co-operation in the fight against illicit drug traffic with the help of the Malay, Singapore and Hong Kong police forces. With the approval of M. Népote, he begged all countries to increase their co-operation with the General Secretariat.

Signor Dosi (Italy) recalled the rôle played by the Italian Financial police in the fight against the illicit traffic in his country. Mr. Sahar (Israel) reported that drug traffic was on the increase in Israel and that in order to put an end to the transit operations, it was essential that his government should be able to co-operate with neighbouring countries.

At the end of the debate, the Assembly adopted the three following resolutions:

ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting in Rome from 9th to 14th October 1954, for its 23rd Session,

After having considered report No. 4 presented by the General Secretariat,

RATIFIES this report,

Honoured by the confidence shown in the I.C.P.C. by the United Nations Social and Economic Council,

REQUESTS the police forces of member countries to increase their collaboration with the General Secretariat in the fight against the drug traffic, and energetically to enforce the regulations already established for this purpose,

RECOMMENDS that the police forces of member states should send to the General Secretariat before the 1st of April of each year a report on the trend in the drug traffic in their respective countries.

Unanimously adopted.

CONTROL OF ACETIC ANHYDRIDE

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting in Rome from 9th to 14th October 1954, for its 23rd Session,

Whereas, acetic anhydride is used for the clandestine manufacture of heroin; and

Whereas, the Government of Turkey, recognizing that the illicit manufacture of heroin from morphine-base obtained from domestic opium had already been in existence, distributed a circular on January 15th 1953, stating that acetic anhydride should be subjected to controls established by the regulation of 15th April 1954 which stated that acetic anhydride might only be imported with the permission of the Ministry of Public Health; and

Whereas, the Greek Government by law No. 2776/1954 provided for internal controls and import restrictions of acetic anhydride, in order to combat the use of this chemical in the illicit manufacture of heroin;

RECOMMENDS that Governments of other countries where the problem of the importation and use of acetic anhydride for the illicit manufacture of heroin exists, should pay particular attention to the importation and use of this substance in their countries as do the governments of Turkey and Greece;

RECOMMENDS that the governments of countries producing acetic anhydride for export should be requested to pay particular attention to the distribution of this substance.

Unanimously adopted.

SEAFARERS ENGAGING IN DRUG TRAFFIC

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting in Rome from 9th to 14th October 1954, for its 23rd Session,

Whereas, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations passed a resolution on May 27th 1952, urging that appropriate measures be taken by governments to revoke certificates held by seafarers convicted of offences against narcotics laws, and to withhold the issue to such persons of such certificates; and

Whereas the Government of the United States on July 15, 1954 enacted Public Law 500 83rd Congress, whereby a seafarer's document may be denied or revoked under certain conditions to persons dealing with drugs,

RECOMMENDS that Central National Bureaux draw the attention of their respective governments to the law relating to seafarers recently enacted by the United States Government.

Adopted by 34 votes (1 abstention).

THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPRESSIONS LEFT BY TEETH AND LIPS IN CRIME DETECTION

THIS report was presented by Señor de Castroverde (Cuba).

Traces left by teeth, which came next in importance after fingerprints as evidence, might be considered as definite evidence in the field of identification of criminals.

It often happened that the criminal, finding himself alone on the scene of his crime, took the opportunity to have something to eat and left impressions of his teeth which could easily be taken.

Forensic odontology, practically unknown some fifteen years ago, had proved itself to be of help in crime detection.

A distinction was made between *traces* and *impressions.* The first were those left *involuntarily* as the result of a voluntary bite, while the latter were those made *voluntarily,* either for dental or identificational purposes.

In addition to such traces were those left by lips, especially those made up with lipstick.

Traces left by teeth were usually to be found in food, various parts of the body, etc.

Traces left by lips were also found on food, personal belongings, handkerchiefs, glasses, cloths, the skin, cigarettes, etc.

★

The most common parts of the body bitten with aggressive intent were the breasts, ear-

lobes, the mouth and thighs. Defensive bites were usually found on the hands, arms and wrists.

The investigator had to collect the marked objects, carefully pack them up and send them to police laboratories. In this connection the photographer played an important part.

Once body bites had been photographed, they could be moulded with the help of alginates and "positive" casts made from them in plaster.

The most important matter was the comparison. Almos, Magallanos and Hinestrosa in Uruguay had suggested the *distance between the canines* and also *the median line* as starting points. A *mould of the suspect* should always be attached to *the mould in question* and a comparison made.

It had been possible to classify such traces by the system used by the São Paulo Investigation bureau.

★

Forensic and medico-legal odontology had not yet fully developed. It was worthy of note, however, that in many police laboratories, the odontologist had just as much reponsibility as the police surgeon.

It was in 1946 that the Panamerican Forensic Medicine, Odontology and Criminology Congress in Cuba decided on the establishment of an Institute of Forensic medicine in the University of Havana. This was now an accomplished fact and included lecturers in forensic odontology.

In conclusion, the Cuban delegate drew the attention of the Assembly to the "need for forensic odontology in criminal police laboratories".

AIR POLICE

FOUR different questions were dealt with under this heading, though they all were concerned with flying.

—A) The competence of states with regard to a crime committed in an aircraft.

This matter, which was dealt with by the President, is, if not quite new, at any rate, not settled yet, although according to the ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) draft convention, the country where an aircraft in which a crime had been committed landed would be bound to act, even arrest the criminal and, if required, extradite him.

In studying these problems, stated M. Louwage, one should refer to marine criminal law: the extraterritoriality of the craft (unless the act was prejudicial to public order in the harbour concerned), extraterritoriality of the crew (unless the act caused harm to subjects of the country concerned).

When a criminal offence was committed on board ship, the captain made a summary investigation and, if necessary, the suspect was arrested. If the first port of call was in a foreign country, the captain handed his report to the consul of the country in which the vessel was registered to transmit to the legal authorities of his country. If the route of the vessel allowed it, the captain would repatriate the offender, if not, the consul would do it.

With a few reservations, these principles could be extended to air penal procedure.

He then considered a case in which a criminal offence had been committed in an aircraft. The problem was simple if the aircraft, the offender and the airport at which the plane landed were all of the same nationality. However, if several countries were involved, either the law of the country in which the plane landed allowed proceedings to be taken —in which case there was no difficulty—or it would not allow it. In the latter case, there was a further alternative: if the extradition treaties did not provide for the case, the offender might be tried by the state to which the aircraft belonged, the state to

which the offender belonged or the state over which the aircraft was flying when the offence was committed... if this could be determined. If, on the other hand, these treaties provided for such a case, the man could be tried by the requesting state. But how was extradition procedure to be adapted to the requirements of flying ? *It was in this matter that the international police and justice would have to work together.*

The President quoted a typical case. An American plane was flying from Chicago to Berlin. While in mid-Atlantic, a Belgian killed a Dutchman. The plane later landed in Eire. What would the authorities do ?

All they could do would be to make an enquiry on receiving the captain's report and radio the American authorities and ask them to request extradition. If the plane, at the time of the murder, had been flying over territorial waters, and if the state in question were able to deal with the case, the plane should be forced to land. If it were prevented and landed in another country, the problem just mentioned would then arise.

If, in the example quoted, the plane had already taken off from Eire, the plane would then either have to land in Belgium (the murderer's country) or in the Netherlands (the country of the victim).

After having examined several instructive variations on the above theme, the President concluded that "the country in which the aircraft lands should always be able to take proceedings: that would make suppression simpler and more effective". He then recalled the existing laws which concerned non-penal matters: the international conventions of Warsaw, 12th October 1929, Rome, 7th October 1952 and 29th May 1953 and Chicago, 7th December, 1944. The latter had been ratified by 58 countries.

The Chicago convention stated that planes should conform to the laws of the country over which they were flying.

Some were in favour of the country to which the plane belonged; the accused might possibly escape trial if he were landed in a country far from this country. Others preferred the authorities of the country in which the plane landed, or if not this, then the country from which it had just taken off. Still others considered that if the offence were committed over the high seas, the state to which the aircraft belonged should be considered competent. If it took place above the territory of some state, then both countries would be competent. Priority would then have to be considered. If the plane then landed in a third state, would the offender escape justice?

"Luckily, legal and police organizations of the majority of states admitted the principle of the co-operation of all countries in the face of serious crime—especially those in which extradition was possible".

A draft international convention of 1937 (F. de Visscher) recommended that general principles should be applied to these questions of competence and that they should be adapted to the exigences of air law. The President considered that the state over which the offence had been committed, the state to which the aircraft belonged, the offender's state, the state to which the victim belonged (if different) and the state in which the aircraft landed should all be competent and it was to be hoped that judicial action would be effective.

The President stated, in conclusion, that there was the problem arising out of the terms "crime" and "misdemeanour". However vague it might seem, *serious offence* seemed less dangerous. From the I.C.P.C. point of view, it would be advisable to add: *serious ordinary criminal offences*. He considered that the best formula would be "offences commonly or habitually laid down in extradition laws".

The President's report was followed by a draft convention which unfortunately cannot be reproduced here.

—B) Following on the above report, the General Secretariat presented a report on the legal powers of an aircraft commander where a criminal offence has been committed on board.

It was only in February 1928 that the Panamerican air convention of Havana stipulated that where there was no *ad hoc* national law,

"the commander of an aircraft should have rights and duties similar to those of a captain of the mercantile marine in conformity with the laws of each respective state".

Two international draft conventions concerning the legal status of aircraft commanders had been drawn up, one in 1929, by CITEJA, the other in February 1947 by the ICAO legal committee. This resulted, on 23rd May 1935 in a decision by the latter organization which stated that such a convention did not appear necessary at the moment...

A draft drawn up in the meanwhile (1947) had made clear the technical, commercial and disciplinary powers of an aircraft commander, but there was no mention of his legal powers, especially in criminal matters. Should the powers of a magistrate examining a criminal case be given to the commander of an aircraft?

It was certain that where an offence had been committed in an aircraft in flight or when the aircraft had been forced to land in some uninhabited region far from the authorities competent to deal with such a matter, an immediate investigation of some kind was necessary and steps would have to be taken to preserve the evidence. It was therefore desirable that the *de facto* powers of aircraft commanders should be recognized, at least by each individual country.

It was also true that the duties of aircraft commanders and captains of sea vessels were essentially the same.

A sea captain had, of course, first of all a technical duty to perform—to bring his ship safely to port. In addition, he was the business agent of the ship owner and had administrative authority. Finally, he served as examining magistrate in cases of crime committed on board his ship.

The tasks of an aircraft commander were similar, both in the technical and commercial fields. Although the aircraft generally spent less time away from land, the maintenance of order in an aircraft was at least as essential for safety as it was at sea. The same held where the plane had been forced down in an uninhabited region, especially if there were a possibility of mutiny. "Just like the captain of a ship, the commander of an aircraft must be given sufficient powers to enable him to fulfil his functions. The increase in air traffic makes it more and more likely that these powers will have to be used".

As a consequence, the General Secretariat asked the Assembly to approve a resolution which asked the authorities of member countries through their C.N.B. to legalise the status of aircraft commanders by analogy with that of captains of merchant vessels.

—C) Suggestions concerning communications between airport police forces, presented by Jonkheer B.W.F. de Beaufort, Chief of the Netherlands Airport Police.

After having recalled the fact that it is fundamentally through the C.N.B. that the I.C.P.C. acts, the reporter raised the question of direct communications between the police attached to airports, a thing which was highly desirable in certain urgent cases, for instance, where suspects used a civil aircraft or stolen goods were carried by such an aircraft.

Mr de Beaufort realised that the Air Police sub-committee in Oslo, on 25th June 1953 had adopted a resolution favouring such direct communications, providing that the C.N.B. were informed. It remained to be seen, however, how the police would do this in urgent cases.

International telephone or teletype services connecting airports, were too busy to transmit these messages with the required speed, so he suggested that they might be sent over the public telephone lines. All that was necessary was that each member country should make known the exact name of the police department and airport to contact.

—D) The simplification of frontier police controls on airports. This report was given by Mr J.P.G. Goossen, Adviser to the Netherlands Aviation Facilitation Commission.

He recalled that as a result of a resolution passed on 19th March 1953 by the Committee of the Ministers of the Council of Europe, a conference was held in Strasbourg (28th April to 8th May 1954) with a view to the improvement of co-operation in the field of European

air transport. Twenty-seven states were represented.

Mr Goossen pointed out that some of the resolution passed were of great importance to the I.C.P.C. They advised by means of bilateral or other agreements, the abolition of business and tourist visas, the use of methods to reduce inconvenience to passengers caused by luggage examination and that the holder of a pilot's licence or crew-member's certificate is assured the right of re-entry to the country whose authorities had issued the document. What was more important for the I.C.P.C. was that the presentation of separate passenger manifests on entry and departure of aircraft engaged in transport between European countries was *no longer necessary*.

In addition, the temporary withdrawal of passports from passengers for clearance purposes was no longer required. Finally, a simplified standard form of embarkation and disembarkation card was recommended in conformity with present trends.

These recommendations were being studied by the Council of Europe Consultative Assembly. In its preliminary report, Mr Hermod Launung recommended that both the frontier police and customs authorities of both the country of departure and the country to which the passenger was going should carry out their examinations on the *aerodrome of departure*, so that passengers would be able to leave the aerodrome of arrival without delay. This, if accepted, would be of great importance to the I.C.P.C. It would extend to air passengers the benefits suggested by the Geneva convention of 10th January 1952, viz. the simplification of formalities for rail passengers and luggage.

Mr Goossen recalled that the I.C.P.C. had at previous meetings of the General Assembly backed all these recommendations. He considered also that the I.C.P.C. should collaborate closely with aerodrome police, especially for the exchange of information on suspect passengers and in addition, the Air Police subcommittee should continue to study the way to establish a system for the pre-clearance of air passengers.

These two recommendations were the basis of the resolution with which Mr Goossen closed his report.

These four problems submitted to the Assembly were given to a sub-committee to deal with under the chairmanship of Mr Howe (Great Britain).

This sub-committee first of all considered the suggestion made by an aviation company to the I.C.P.C. to the effect that all security officers of the different air-line companies should hold a meeting as had been done in 1950. Mr Fish (I.A.T.A.) stated that he agreed with the proposal and thought that the best time would be in the first weeks of 1955.

The sub-committee left the details of this meeting to the Secretary General.

Mr Howe considered that the reports on the competence of states in connection with penal offences and on the legal powers of aircraft commanders should be submitted to the I.C.A.O. legal committee.

Mr Anwar Ali (Pakistan) wondered if the differences between legislations would not prove an obstacle to the granting of powers to aircraft commanders. He considered that such powers should be limited to what was strictly necessary in order to deal with offences against the person and property and also situations which might be dangerous for the safety of the aircraft.

Mr Stoesen (I.C.A.O.) welcomed the suggestion that the reports should be submitted to the Legal Committee of his organization.

The question of the competence of states was being examined by a sub-committee which had requested the help of Mr John Cooper, jurist and reporter of the International Law Association. Although the I.C.A.O. had not as yet studied the question of the powers of aircraft commanders, it could do so if requested by the I.C.P.C. The I.C.A.O. had already established certain rules regarding the duties of chief pilots so that pilots could perform their duties.

In connection with the report on communications between police stationed on airports presented by Mr de Beaufort (the Netherlands), M. Népote recalled the attitude of the I.C.P.C. at the 22nd meeting of the General

Assembly in Oslo. Mr Goossen (the Netherlands), however, pointed out that police stationed on aerodromes might need to telephone each other. M. Roches (France) was particularly concerned with very urgent cases where the speed of communication should be greater than that of air transport. All administrative obstacles to the success of an investigation should be got rid of.

Mr Fish (I.A.T.A.) recalled that security officers were not really police officials, but he was sure that it would be as well to apply to them to transmit police instructions to another aerodrome. M. Hermann (France) pointed out the difficulties of international telephone calls, where differences in languages sometimes led to misunderstanding. He considered that the I.C.P.C. radio network could send telegrams very quickly.

M. Roches (France) urged that aerodrome police should be warned as quickly as possible when a criminal travelled by air.

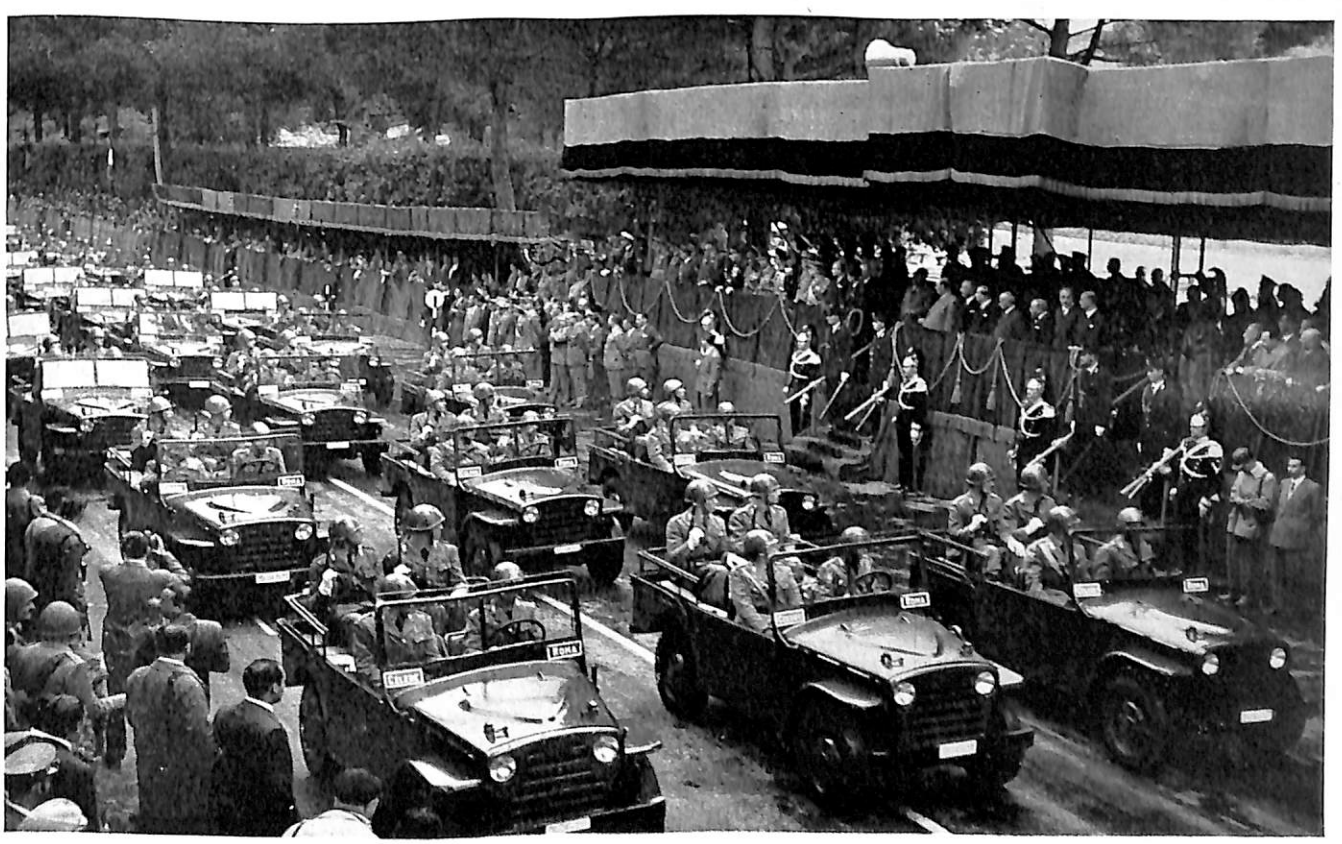
Mr Anwar Ali (Pakistan) said that this might be a difficult problem to solve in European countries but he considered that it would be difficult, for example, to transmit a telegraphic notification of the existence of a warrant of arrest by telephone. Mr Sahar (Israel) considered that in Israel, for example, the National Bureau was more capable than any other department to transmit messages rapidly. This should be so in many countries. M. Roches deduced from the discussion that the problem should be considered from the point of view of the particular conditions in each country.

The sub-committee then asked Mr Goossen (the Netherlands) to draw up a draft resolution on the basis of the view expressed during the discussion.

This resolution was presented to the Assembly by Mr Howe and was worded as follows:

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting in Rome from 9th to 14th October 1954, for its 23rd Session,

The "Celere" flying squad of Rome in the Police parade.



After having studied the following reports:

1) The competence of states in connection with penal offences committed in aircraft presented by Mr. F.E. Louwage, the President of the I.C.P.C.,
2) The judicial powers of aircraft commanders by the General Secretariat,
3) Liaisons between aerodrome police forces by Jhr. B.W.F. de Beaufort, Commander-in-chief of the Netherlands state police air force, and Dr. J.P. Goossen, member of the Aviation Facilitation Commission of the Netherlands,

CONSIDERING the resolution of the XXIInd Session of the General Assembly of the I.C.P.C. in Oslo which recommends,

"providing the Central National Bureaux agree in principle and in urgent international crime cases, that police forces stationed on airports may directly contact each other by the quickest means, providing they in each case inform the Central National Bureaux concerned",

A - DECIDES to send report No. 3 on the competence of states in air penal law and report No. 6 on the judicial powers of aircraft commanders to I.C.A.O. (the International Civil Aviation Organization) in Montreal and to request this international organization to consider the propositions formulated in reports No. 3 and 6;

B - PROPOSES

1) that the Central National Bureaux should decide on:
   a) the quickest way for each one to communicate with each other in urgent cases of international crime in cases concerning air transport;
   b) the most appropriate police authorities to ensure these communications;
2) that Central National Bureaux should send the addresses of these police authorities to the General Secretariat and these would be sent on to all Central National Bureaux.

C - REQUESTS the air police Sub-Committee to continue studying the preliminary checking of passports on embarkation in order to avoid too many controls.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BUREAUX

THE Assembly then started a discussion of the greatest importance. This was based on a report presented by Signor Dosi (Italy).

The Italian delegate first of all stated that the idea of "international police" should be understood fully by all officials and that a great amount of propaganda should be done by the police, especially in police schools. The name of "Interpol" should be known by all and all should know its true significance.

The I.C.P.C. National Bureaux were the mainstays of international co-operation and yet they were not even mentioned in the statutes of the I.C.P.C. Signor Dosi stated that the Italian Bureau, which was set up in 1947, had up to the present dealt with some 24,680 criminal cases (of which several were of world-wide interest), brought about the arrest of 754 Italians and 310 foreigners. Of its total work with other offices, 30% had been with the French national bureau, 20% with the Swiss, 20% with the German, 10% with the Austrian. The remaining twenty per cent was divided among the other national offices.

Signor Dosi remarked that the Central National Bureaux had not and could not always have such a centralised structure as in Italy. In some countries, the constitution made it impossible for one office to have all the authority necessary, and divided it up between different departments. In other countries, offices had been established and specially entrusted with international co-operation within the I.C.P.C. In yet other countries, existing departments had taken over the work of international co-operation. It consequently appeared impossible, considering the differences in structure to devise or recommend universally applicable rules for their organization. Three general ideas from his report, however, might be stated as follow:

—international police collaboration had as-

Mr. SIRAGUSA (U.S.A.)

sumed great proportions and the national correspondents of the I.C.P.C. should obtain the help of the finest specialists;

—in countries where the police was highly centralised, the existence of a C.N.B. was possible and this office should be so placed that it can act with authority on all levels;

—in those countries where the police was decentralised, it was perhaps preferable to allow autonomous departments which together ensured the maintenance of law and order to work within the I.C.P.C. in their own fields.

In connection with police co-operation, Signor Dosi considered that only judicial matters should be dealt with, since if the I.C.P.C. facilities were used for administrative police matters, the resulting work would assume such proportions that it would be impossible to deal with it.

He recalled the need to send all information to the I.C.P.C. General Secretariat and said that if the procedure of arrest with a view to extradition were to work smoothly, the I.C.P.C. National Bureaux should keep in close contact with the diplomatic and judicial authorities.

The President, M. F.E. Louwage, congratulated Signor Dosi on the successes of the Italian central office and suggested that the heads of the C.N.B. should meet for the purpose of examining Signor Dosi's report.

Signor Gerlini (Italy), would preside at the meeting.

At this meeting, before the Heads of the C.N.B. and the chairman, Signor Gerlini, M. Népote, Assistant to the Secretary General explained that because of the development of the I.C.P.C., both in the field of police activities and from a geographical point of view, the Commission should render more flexible the forms of collaboration with different nations. Collaboration was easy with countries with a centralised police. In others, it was more difficult to superimpose the idea of a "Central National Bureau" and it was advisable to adopt less rigid principles for collaboration than in the past. For this purpose, M. Népote proposed that the General Assembly adopt a draft resolution allowing collaboration of member states either through a single office which would be responsible for all international matters, or, if this were not possible, by direct co-operation of the independent departments of the country concerned.

Although Signor Dosi was in agreement with the draft resolution, M. Franssen (Belgium) was not at all in agreement, as he considered that such a resolution ignored the efforts made over a period of some years in most European countries to establish the authority of Central National Bureaux. If such a resolution were adopted, some local police forces might use it as an excuse to dispute the rules of collaboration which had with such difficulty been established and to regain an autonomy which was so harmful to international collaboration. Mr Ellis (Netherlands Antilles) supported Mr Franssen. Co-operation with a number of different forces would be more complicated.

Mr Amstein (Switzerland) pointed out that in his country it was impossible to organize a single department to co-operate with the I.C.P.C. and it was not possible to impose strict rules on member countries. The General Secretariat should allow a certain latitude in the organization of relations.

Mr Siragusa said that in the U.S.A. there were five police organizations under the Ministry of Justice and the Treasury Department. In addition there are the municipal police forces, some of which are of considerable size. It was certain, he said, that if such forces could establish direct relations with the I.C.P.C., the resulting advantages would be great.

Herr Walterskirchen (Austria), considered that M. Népote's proposal was inopportune and that on the contrary, an attempt should be made to ensure the efficiency and cohesion of Central National Bureaux.

Mr Wilbers (Tangiers), while agreeing with Messrs Franssen, Ellis and Walterskirchen, wondered if there was really any need to raise the question.

M. Népote (I.C.P.C.), in reply, stated that the I.C.P.C. General Secretariat had found it difficult to co-operate with certain countries on the basis of existing principles. There were two schools of thought, he said, one expressed by representatives of countries where there was a centralized police and one by those from countries where there was not. The argument put forth by Messrs Franssen, Ellis and Walterskirchen was reasonable, but nevertheless, a deaf ear could not be turned to Mr Siragusa's words if efficient working was desirable. In certain Latin American countries a formula, other than the too rigid one of the Central National Bureau, had to be found. In response to the fears expressed during the discussion, M. Népote was willing to modify the original draft resolution and recognize the principle of the C.N.B. providing a certain amount of liberty of action should be allowed the Secretary General to decide on suitable ways of co-operation with certain countries.

He then recalled that there were no written regulations on this matter for the guidance of the Secretary General and said that it was important that the Assembly should make the matter clear.

There was a need to codify certain principles and it was now necessary for the General Secretariat to have a document drawn up by the Assembly fixing procedure in matters of police co-operation.

M. Sicot (I.C.P.C.) also agreed that the original draft resolution be modified but he recalled the efforts made by the General Secretariat to obtain new members, particularly the Latin American countries, whose structures were complex and consequently difficult to deal with according to the present principles.

He urged that the universal character of I.C.P.C. activities should not be lost sight of and that it should not be made more difficult for would-be members to join.

Mr De Magius (Denmark) wanted the suggested latitude to be allowed to the Secretary General only during such time as the countries concerned possessed no national bureau.

Herr Dickopf (Germany) proposed that the draft resolution should strengthen the position of the national bureaux.

The amendments proposed by the German representative were then discussed but were not found acceptable by the sub-committee.

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The heads of the Central National Bureaux had another important problem to discuss:

Signor DOSI (*centre*) with the Swiss delegates, Mr. KREBS (*left*) and Mr. TREZZINI (*right*).

Signor GERLINI (*right*) speaking with M. NEPOTE.

police co-operation in matters of an administrative nature.

Signor Gerlini (Italy), referring to a problem raised by Signor Dosi, requested that the resolution to be put before the Assembly should definitely recommend that co-operation be restricted to criminal matters.

Herr Amstein (Switzerland), had previously mentioned that his country could not supply other countries with information on economic or financial matters.

In this connection, M. Franssen (Belgium) requested that a certain amount of freedom should be allowed to heads of Central National Bureaux as an exchange of information could sometimes be very useful. M. Couturier (France) raised the matter of enquiries requested by families, these entailing a considerable amount of work in France. Herr Dickopf (Germany) reported that his department had received large quantities of requests of an administrative character which entailed a considerable amount of work which interfered with the speedy settlement of criminal cases. M. Sicot, while recognizing that requests of an administrative nature might be necessary, especially for countries receiving immigrants, said that priority should be given to matters of a criminal nature.

M. Franssen (Belgium) considered that only too frequently delays in the carrying out of requests for information were excessive and suggested that the I.C.P.C. General Secretariat should draw up a list of stolen or lost passports once or twice each year and send copies to the C.N.B. This, he said, would avoid the use of such passports by other people.

However, after M. Sicot and Herr Dickopf had explained the considerable amount of work that this would entail and pointed out that the General Secretariat had not at present sufficient staff to carry it out, M. Franssen withdrew his suggestion.

The heads of the National Bureaux accepted a certain number of recommendations concerning the forwarding of telegrams to countries not served by the radio network, the confidential nature of information supplied by the General Secretariat, the systematic use of forms and the limitation of radio transmissions.

Before the heads of the C.N.B. adjourned, they adopted a draft resolution submitted to the Assembly by M. Louwage.

Once again there were several oppositions, in particular on the part of Herr Dickopf (Germany) and Mr de Magius (Denmark). In view of the opposition by certain European countries and desirous of paying tribute to the work done by the national bureaux of these countries over a period of many years, M. Sicot said that he was willing to compromise and withdraw from the draft resolution certain terms not unanimously agreed to.

The following draft resolution, when put to the vote, was adopted by thirteen votes to two with three abstentions.

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting in Rome from 9th to 14th October 1954, for its 23rd Session,

After having studied the report by Signor Dosi (Italy) on the Central National Bureaux,

Taking into account the ever increasing activities of the I.C.P.C.,

Considering that matters of efficiency should come before all others,

Not wishing to recommend to member states ways of co-operation which are incompatible with their constitutional or administrative structures,

RECALLS that member states should ensure their permanent participation in the various activities of the I.C.P.C. through a single office having the backing of the highest possible authority and responsible for all liaison on a national or international level (Central National Bureau);

LEAVES it to the Secretary-General, in case of need, to settle with the different countries the ways of co-operation which seem to him the most effective;

REQUESTS the Secretary-General, in this latter eventually, to inform member states;

REMINDS the Heads of National Bureaux, or other competent authorities requested to undertake investigations or provide information of an urgent nature that they should reply with as little delay as possible;

STRESSES the fact that in cases of requests for information, it is important to keep strictly to cases of a judicial nature and giving a precise indication of the reasons for the request and if necessary providing legal references.

Mr Grayson (Canada) opposed the motion since he wished his country, which received immigrants, to continue to benefit from the information already promised by governments for the purpose of setting administrative matters such as requests for naturalisation. M. Franssen (Belgium) abstained for similar reasons.

The President, M. F.E. Louwage suggested that the question of exchange of information of a non-criminal nature should be examined the following year. He requested M. Franssen to get into touch with the Canadian police later in this connection.

INTERNATIONAL CRIME STATISTICS

THE I.C.P.C. General Secretariat had distributed a paper containing the standardised crime statistics for thirty-two states or territories for 1950/1/2.

M. Sicot, the Secretary General, pointed out that this was in application of a resolution adopted in Lisbon after several years work on the matter. He outlined the general principles on which the statistics forms had been drawn up and he requested member states to send their statistics regularly as all criminologists were greatly interest in the work being done by the I.C.P.C. in this field.

M. Louwage, the President, was surprised that some countries—and among these were some of the largest—had sent no information and he urged them to send some statistics, even though incomplete.

Mr Mullik (India) greatly appreciated the work done by the General Secretariat. He suggested that special tribute should be paid to it in this connection. Herr Grassberger (Austria) pointed out that the I.C.P.C. was the first international organization to solve a problem which even the United Nations had failed to find a solution for. However, he considered that the figures provided were far more suited to follow the trend of crime in the country they came from than for the comparison of the amounts of crime in different countries.

He therefore requested that there should be a resolution asking countries to include definitions of the crimes mentioned. Mr Mullik suggested that the definitions provided by the I.C.P.C. should be adopted by the United Nations and also that drug traffic statistics should not be included since in some countries information was gathered by bodies unconnected with the police.

M. Népote (I.C.P.C.) agreed that the information should be sent to the United Nations but he considered that the I.C.P.C. should carry on with the work it had begun in this field. A distinction should be made between the actual figures and their interpretation.

M. Sicot urged that all the information asked for should be provided without distinction. If the police were unable to obtain it themselves, they should contact the department or authorities concerned.

At the end of the discussion, the Assembly unanimously adopted the following resolution:

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting in Rome from 9th to 14th October 1954, for its 23rd Session,

After having taken note of the document prepared by the General Secretariat of the I.C.P.C. on international crime statistics;

CONGRATULATES the I.C.P.C. General Secretariat on its work for its report No. 11 on international crime statistics;

RECOMMENDS to member states that they regularly furnish the Secretary-General with the necessary statistical information before 1st October of each year;

RECOMMENDS the authorities supplying crime statistics to the General Secretariat to add a definition of the various offences concerned;

RECOMMENDS that the I.C.P.C. report No. 11 on statistics be communicated to the competent authorities of the United Nations.

THE SOCIAL ROLE OF THE POLICE

Mr. A. Yumak discussed this question in a substantial report.

He recalled that everyone was aware that man, theoretically free, being a part of society, must conform with its standards. It was also evident that one could discuss indefinitely the extent of this liberty. The question was, however, what were the resultant obligations of the police as the protector of society?

Basing his report on the replies he had received from a questionnaire sent out by the I.C.P.C. to all Central National Bureaux, Mr. Yumak enumerated the measures of a preventive nature which already existed, whether active or specific.

Active measures tended to prevent or make more difficult the committing of crimes by the simple expedient of placing police at points of possible danger: places which might be robbed (banks, jewellers, etc.), places with a bad reputation (bars, brothels, etc.), public gatherings (fairs, public festivities, etc.), hotels, frontiers, roads, etc.

The police should carefully consider the granting of licences for the opening of premises, the carrying of arms and the possession of certain instruments. They should control prostitution, watch foreigners, employment agencies, matrimonial and artistic agencies, etc. Finally, they should be in a position to act effectively and speedily when called upon to do so, with the help of police dogs, as in England, and modern means of transport. For rapid reporting of crimes the telephonic systems should be used by victims, as in England, Ireland and Sweden. Finally, police bulletins should be circulated.

Specific measures were for the purpose of "preventing persons from committing crimes in certain conditions by getting rid of these conditions."

These were the measures which Mr. Yumak considered under the following titles:

—*The prevention of juvenile delinquency:* The greater number of countries restricted the liberty of children (especial reference was made by the speaker to Brazil, Egypt, Netherlands and Turkey). Some had a special police. Some employed women to deal principally with children (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Eire, Great Britain, Singapore, U.S.A.). Others were considering the establishment of similar bodies (Brazil) or had given the task to welfare organizations (Egypt, Finland and India) or to specially trained police officers, either

male or female (Spain, Lebanon, Netherlands, Turkey and Yugoslavia).

In several countries there were juvenile courts and correctional establishments (Austria, France, Eire and Turkey). There were special establishments for this purpose in India, Norway and Yugoslavia.

Finally, in some countries there were youth clubs (Australia, Canada, Great Britain, Netherlands, Singapore and the U.S.A.).

—*Watching of suspects:* the League of Nations had been responsible for a considerable amount of legislation in this field. Austria, Egypt, Eire, Turkey and the United Kingdom were among those countries having laws on vagrancy.

—*The suppression of obscene publications and films:* here again the League of Nations had been responsible for international conventions (1923) and some of the principles laid down in these conventions had been incorporated into the laws of a number of countries, including Austria, France and Turkey.

—*The formation of police social welfare services:* the speaker considered that one of the chief duties of the police was the protection of helpless persons. He said that "all police forces should be considered as social organizations." Some experiments in this direction had been made by Norway, Brazil and Denmark.

—*Rehabilitation of criminals:* here again, the police could be of service in returning ex-convicts to a normal life. But modern penology which stressed rehabilitation, favoured the idea that other specialised bodies should be entrusted with this work (Denmark, Great Britain and Norway).

In some countries, the police had a hand in it: directly, in Brazil, the State of São Paulo, Egypt, Spain, Singapore, Tangiers and Turkey: in a consultative capacity in Australia, U.S.A. and India; or simply helped as in Finland, Great Britain and the Netherlands.

—*Police training:* practically everywhere police schools dealt with the social part to be played by trainees (Spain, U.S.A., Finland, the Netherlands, Turkey, etc.).

—*Public relations:* Mr. Yumak considered that the public everywhere should be informed about crime and the protective rôle of the police. Instruction in these matters should be given in the press, over the radio, in the cinema and by means of exhibitions.

—*Personality files for criminals:* "As everyone knows," said Mr. Yumak, "the sentence passed on a criminal depends on both the seriousness of his offence against society and the circumstances in which the crime was committed and those in which the offender lived". Though the social and juridical criteria were in general defined, the mentality of the criminal remained an unknown factor. It would help to arrive at a more just sentence and above all to rehabilitate the offender and to counteract criminogenic factors.

On the part that the police could play in this matter, Mr. Yumak regretted that "the General Secretariat had received very few replies".

Among the countries where the police co-operated with the judicial authorities in this connection were Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Egypt, Eire, Spain and, to a lesser degree, apparently, Austria, Lebanon, Monaco, some of the United States and Turkey. In the United Kingdom, until the accused has been proved guilty, no mention is made of his past. In Denmark and the Netherlands, the gulf between the two is apparently even wider. In general, collaboration is closer when the delinquent is a minor.

In conclusion, Mr. Yumak gave a short summary of the main facts of his report whose great detail revealed certain *lacunae* in international co-operation, such as the fact that some states (and not the smaller ones) had not replied to the questionnaire.

He stated that everyone agreed that in order to render the preventive action of the police more effective, specially trained police should be used, permanent relations between the public and the police should be established and the general standard of culture of the public and its knowledge of the law should be improved.