

THE 17<sup>th</sup>  
GENERAL  
MEETING

OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL  
POLICE COMMISSION

PRAGUE

6-10 SEPTEMBER  
1948

# MEMBER COUNTRIES



ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, CHILE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GREAT-BRITAIN, GREECE, HUNGARY, IRAN, IRELAND, ITALY, LUXEMBURG, THE NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TANGIER, TURKEY, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA.



## DELEGATES WHO ATTENDED THE 17th GENERAL MEETING

### AUSTRALIA

- MM. DUNCAN Alex M., Chief Commissioner of Police, Melbourne (Victoria).  
RAMAGE D.S., Secretary of the Police Department of Victoria, Melbourne.

### AUSTRIA

- MM. Dr. SLANCAR, Police Counsellor, Chief of the Criminal Department, Vienna.  
Dr. GRASSBERGER Roland, Professor of Penal Law and Director of the Institute of Criminology at Vienna.

### BELGIUM

- M. LOUWAGE F. E., Inspector General, Ministry of Justice.

### BULGARIA

- M. KAPITANOFF, Head of the Bulgarian Criminal Militia.

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- MM. Dr. GOERNER Josef, Counsellor, Head of the Criminal Central Office.  
VRAZDA Josef, Major, Criminal Police.  
SRP Ladislav, Chief Inspector, Criminal Department.

SEM Julius, Chief Inspector, Criminal Department.

BULAN Julius, Chief Inspector, Criminal Department.

### DENMARK

- MM. DAHL Arthur, Assistant Director General of the Danish Police.  
HERFELT Jens, Head of the Copenhagen Police.

### EGYPT

- MM. Dr. ZAKI Mohamed, Assistant Director of the Criminal Records Office of the General Security Department.  
FATHI Mohamed, Major, Public Security Headquarters, Cairo.  
HASSAN Mohamed Yehia, Captain, Public Security Headquarters, Cairo.

### FINLAND

- M. KIUKAS Urho, Head of the Finnish Police.

### FRANCE

- MM. DUCLOUX L., Honorary Prefect.  
VALANTIN Georges R., Director of the Criminal Police Services, National Security Department.

DESSAUX René, Director of the Criminal Police Department, Prefecture of Police.

SANNIE Charles, Professor, Head of the Criminal Records Office, Prefecture of Police.

LEVAILLANT Jacques, Head of the Department of Transmissions, Ministry of the Interior.

MARABUTO Paul, Police Superintendent.

NEPOTE Jean, "Commissaire Principal".

#### GREECE

MM. LEONTARITIS, Director of the Criminal Police, Ministry of the Interior, Athens.

BACLIS, Police Officer, Ministry of the Interior, Athens.

#### HUNGARY

MM. Dr. KEMENY Gabor, Criminal Police General, Head of the Criminal Police, Ministry of the Interior.

GARAMVOLGYI Vilmos, Police Colonel, Head of the Criminal Department, Prefecture of Police, Budapest.

#### IRAN

M. AKBAR DARIA, Counsellor of the Iranian Legation in Prague.

#### ITALY

MM. Dr. BILANCIA Francesco, Head of the Judicial and Administrative Police Department, Ministry of the Interior.  
Dr. DOSI Giuseppe, Head of the Italian International Police Bureau.

TESSADRI Nevio, Director of the Department of Transmissions, Ministry of the Interior.

#### LUXEMBURG

MM. Dr. KAUFFMAN Jean, Advocate General.

MELCHERS Theodor, Captain, County Constabulary.

#### THE NETHERLANDS

MM. Dr. GOOSSEN Jan, Principal Private Secretary of the Director General of the Dutch Police.

ADLER Johann, Adviser to the Ministry of Justice.

LANGENDAM Simon, Head of the Technical Liaison Department of the Dutch Police.

#### NORWAY

MM. WELHAVEN Kristian, Chief Commissioner, Oslo Police.

KALTENBORN Frants, Assistant Commissioner, Criminal Police, Oslo.

#### SALVADOR

M. Colonel GOMEZ.

#### SWEDEN

MM. SÖDERMAN Harry, Director of the State Technical Police Institute.

ROS Erik, Stockholm Police Prefect.

#### SWITZERLAND

MM. MÜLLER Werner, Head of the Security Department and of the Criminal Police at Berne.

Dr. AMSTEIN André, Head of the Central Office for the suppression of counterfeit currency, at Berne.

NIEVERGELT Jules, Chief of the Zurich District Police.

#### VENEZUELA

M. Jorge MALDONADO PARILLI, Head of the National Identification Department at Caracas.

### OBSERVERS

#### CHINA

M. TSENG TE, First Secretary to the Chinese Embassy.

#### GERMANY

(French Zone)

M. KURY Antoine, Head of the Central Criminal Police Department, in the French occupation zone.

### INTERNATIONAL PENAL LAW ASSOCIATION

MM. Prof. RAPPAPORT Stan, President of the Supreme Court, Warsaw.

Dr. SOLNAR Vladimir, Professor of Penal Law, Charles University in Prague.

### INTERNATIONAL PENAL AND PENITENTIARY COMMISSION

M. Dr. SOLNAR, Professor of Penal Law, Charles University, Prague.

# **INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION**

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## **Chairman**

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

## **Vice-Presidents**

- MM. BEGTRUP HANSSEN (Denmark), Director General of the Danish Police at Copenhagen.  
BILANCIA (Italy), Head of the Judicial and Administrative Police Department, Ministry of the Interior, Rome.  
GOERNER (Czechoslovakia), Head of the Criminal Central Office in Prague.  
HOOVER (United States), Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington.  
General KEMENY (Hungary), Head of the Criminal Police, Ministry of the Interior, Budapest.  
Junker Van ASCH Van WIJCK (The Netherlands), Director General of the Dutch Police, The Hague.  
ZAKI (Egypt), Assistant Director of the Criminal Records Office, Ministry of the Interior, Cairo.

## **Secretary General**

M. L. DUCLOUX (France).

## **General Rapporteurs**

- MM. HOWE (Great-Britain), Assistant Commissioner, C.I.D., New Scotland Yard, London.  
MÜLLER (Switzerland), Head of the Security Department and of the Criminal Police at Berne.  
SÖDERMAN (Sweden), Director of the Technical Police Institute, Stockholm.

## **Rapporteurs**

- MM. DUNCAN (Australia), Chief Commissioner of Victoria Police, Melbourne.  
HOMAYOUNFAR (Iran), Director of the Administrative Department, Teheran.  
KAUFFMAN (Luxemburg), Advocate General, Luxemburg.  
LEEMANS (Belgium), "Commissaire Général aux délégations judiciaires", Brussels.  
LOURENÇO (Portugal), Director of the International Police, Lisbon.  
MALDONADO PARILLI (Venezuela), Head of the Identification Department, Caracas.  
MARABUTO (France), I.C.P.C., Paris.  
Professor SANNIE (France), Head of the Criminal Records Office, Prefecture of Police, Paris.  
Dr. SLANCAR (Austria), Head of the Criminal Police, Vienna.  
WELHAVEN (Norway), Commissioner of Police, Oslo.

## **SUB-COMMISSIONS**

### **TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

PRESIDENT:

M. L. DUCLOUX (France).

MEMBERS:

MM. LEVAILLANT (France), TESSADRI (Italy), DA SILVA (Portugal), LANGENDAM (Netherlands), NIEVERGELT (Switzerland), PESEK (Czechoslovakia), SABAHADDIN (Turkey).

### **STATISTICS**

PRESIDENT:

M. SÖDERMAN (Sweden).

MEMBERS:

MM. SRP (Czechoslovakia), KALLENBORN (Netherlands), DOSI (Italy), FENTANES (Argentina), KAPITANOFF (Bulgaria).

### **NARCOTICS**

PRESIDENT:

M. SÖDERMAN (Sweden).

VICE-PRESIDENT:

M. GOOSSEN (Netherlands)

SECRETARY:

M. MARABUTO (France).

MEMBERS:

MM. GRASSBERGER (Austria), GARAMVOLGYI (Hungary), DOSI (Italy), ZAKI (Egypt), DESVAUX (France), KAPITANOFF (Bulgaria), SRP (Czechoslovakia), MALDONADO PARILLI (Venezuela), X... (Switzerland), FATHI (Egypt), SANNIE (France).

### **JUVENILE DELINQUENCY**

PRESIDENT:

M. L. DUCLOUX (France).

MEMBERS:

MM. SRP (Czechoslovakia), MARABUTO (France), VALANTIN (France), DUNCAN (Australia), ZAKI (Egypt), LEE-MANS (Belgium), KALTENBORN (Norway), MALDONADO PARILLI (Venezuela), DI TULLIO (Italy), SLANCAR (Austria).

### **COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY**

PRESIDENT:

M. MÜLLER (Switzerland).

MEMBERS:

MM. MALDONADO PARILLI (Venezuela), AMSTEIN (Switzerland), SEM (Czechoslovakia), ADLER (Netherlands), DOSI (Italy), LEE-MANS (Belgium), YUMAK (Turkey), KALTENBORN (Norway), GARAMVOLGYI (Hungary).

### **AIR POLICE**

PRESIDENT:

M. R. HOWE, General Rapporteur (Great-Britain).

SECRETARY:

M. J. NEPOTE (France).

MEMBERS:

MM. GOERNER (Czechoslovakia), GOOSSEN (Netherlands), LOURENCO (Portugal), DOSI (Italy), DESVAUX (France).

### **SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL POLICE**

PRESIDENT:

M. R. HOWE (Great-Britain).

VICE-PRESIDENT:

M. SANNIE (France).

MEMBERS:

MM. SRP (Czechoslovakia), ALBARRACIN (Argentina), DE MAGIUS (Denmark), SORRENTINO (Italy), COIMBRA (Portugal), KNOBLOCH (Czechoslovakia), MALDONADO PARILLI (Venezuela), ADLER (Netherlands), FRANSSEN (Belgium).

# THE PROCEEDINGS



## THE OPENING SESSION

**O**n 6th September 1948, at 10 a.m., the 17th General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Commission was opened in the hall of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the Prague University; Mr. Nosek, Minister of the Interior of Czechoslovakia; Dr. Vacek, President of the Municipal Council of Prague; General Janda, Director General of the Czechoslovak Police, especially desired to open this session.

To Mr. Nosek belonged the privilege of speaking first, in his capacity of Minister. Having welcomed the Delegates, he declared:

*I regret that the profound affliction we feel over the death of Mr. Edouard Benes, who was at the same time a great statesman and politician, and "human" in the full sense of the word, should sadden our talks. I am certain that it is not our Nation only who regrets him; but that the whole world appreciates the work he has accomplished, in spite of the numerous difficulties he had to face. Rest assured that we shall not forget him.*

*It is the first time that our Republic has been chosen to be, for several days, the seat of your Commission, to which Czechoslovakia adheres since its creation in 1923. I am perfectly well aware of the aims and tasks your Commission has assigned itself since its creation, and of its efforts to carry them out, in spite of the great difficulties which have to be overcome. The spirit of solidarity of the Commission can be given as an example wher-*

*ever mutual help is needed, when the common interests of the whole humanity are concerned. Your task is a very important and noble one. Side by side, you are fighting against criminality. Your reciprocal collaboration and your joint work have already achieved some great successes.*

*Therefore, it is not only a question of politeness when I express to you my most sincere thanks. As a Minister of this Country, I have already had numerous opportunities to appreciate to its just value the importance of your joint work. However, your efforts are reaching much farther and the spirit of solidarity presents also some other incidences. When you are combating crime, you are working also indirectly for peace between nations, as you are showing them the road to follow for a better comprehension, and there do I see the greatest interest of your organization. The influence of naziism and fascism has deeply confused certain nations and has had harmful effects on the human*

being. This war has caused far more spiritual ravages among men than material ones. We shall still have to face them, even when the material ravages of war will have disappeared.

It is up to us, consequently, to try to restore also the moral qualities of the human being. There too, you can bring us your help, not only by an active struggle against crime and its suppression, but also by a preventive minute action, which may destroy its causes. The world will certainly be grateful to you if you put all your efforts in common to meet that aim.

Get into contact with other personalities who can help you, with pedagogues, sociologists, doctors; thus you will increase your influence and you will have accomplished some good work.

Having recalled that the I.C.P.C. was entering its 25th year of existence, Minister Nosek concluded:

*This fact is possible only thanks to the ef-*

*forts of us all and to the spirit of solidarity which animates us. Try therefore to keep up this spirit of solidarity and friendship, so important for all of us. As regards Czechoslovakia, I can assure you that you will always find with her an attentive comprehension for your work, which has as its aim the betterment of human condition.*

*I hope this idea will inspire your Assembly at Prague. The task awaiting you is difficult and important, but I am convinced that you will do it and that no obstacle will discourage you. Again I wish you a most cordial welcome and the most complete success for your work.*

In his turn, Dr. Vacek, President of the Municipal Council of Prague, welcomed the Delegates and concluded his brief allocution by these words:

*The extension of your organization, which consists of specialists of thirty European and oversea States, makes it possible for it to suc-*



The Faculty of philosophy and letters, where the 17th General Meeting took place; a long mourning crape streamer can be seen, because of the death of President BEXES.

ceed in attaining its aim, which is to repress non-political crimes, crimes recognized by the penal Law of all participating countries.

Your co-operation built up on this basis, your researches concerning criminals are real tangible acts for the defence of humanity, and we particularly appreciate your vigilance regarding juvenile delinquency. We are in great need of it, so as to avoid the return of a youth such as the "Hitlerjugend" so well known in the whole world by its cruelty.

After having thanked the Czechoslovak authorities to have welcomed and organized in Prague the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Commission, President Louwage answered in these terms:

From what we have already noted from the examination of our program, we are especially rejoicing in knowing that our deliberations will take place in an atmosphere of complete cordiality and in a spirit of perfect harmony.

The words you have just pronounced, your Excellency, are for us a guarantee that you realize the needs of our organization. You are conscious that the cooperation of all criminal police forces, whatever their country, is necessary in the world-wide struggle against international criminals, which are an element of trouble affecting order in all countries.

Now that the rapidity of travelling exceeds the speed of sound, now that the common law criminal uses the convenience of modern transports, it is up to the Criminal Police to enlarge their action by using modern methods, neither on a national nor on a continental basis, but on a universal basis.

For the present moment, 30 nations have joined our international organization and are now working according to the rules set down by General Assemblies similar to the one we are opening.

Probably, all these States are not represent-

ed here. This is not an extraordinary phenomenon as, for many reasons, some delegates are prevented from being present at every Assembly, whatever the place of meeting is. But there has not been any example of opposition from absentees, against decisions regularly taken in the meetings.

I express the wish that the same thing occurs again for our present Assembly, and I appeal to the good will and spirit of cooperation, already well known in the International



Formal opening session. The persons seated here are: MM. GOERNER, MÜLLER, General YANBY, SPURNY, Principal private secretary, NOSEK, Minister of the Interior; President

*Criminal Police Commission, and cited as an example by other organizations.*

After having pointed out the fidelity of Czechoslovakia to our organization and recalled the words of Minister Nosek relating to the 25th anniversary of the Commission, President Louwage recalled the past, reviving the great tasks accomplished, the painful years of the war. He pointed out the part taken by Austria, "who made so many material and spiritual sacrifices for the existence and the



development of our organization," and he honoured the memory of his predecessor and friend, Dr. Schober. He continued: *If we have obtained up to now some concrete results in our work, it is because we have applied the sentence an illustrious pedagogue of this Country, Comenius, mentioned in 1657 in his "Didactica magna": "Words with things, things with words."*

*It is therefore with great confidence we are opening these debates, conscious of coo-*

Prague University, delegated by the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission.

*We are particularly happy of the opportunity which is offered to us, continued the President, to benefit by the cooperation of these eminent personalities, as the fight against international criminals needs the close cooperation of jurists as well as of technicians.*

*I seize this opportunity to pay a tribute to our extraordinary member, Professor Pella, Minister plenipotentiary of Rumania attached to the United Nations, who took the initiative of gathering, in Paris, next October, representatives of all the international non-governmental organizations dealing with criminality. Thus the work will be co-ordinated, and all the associations will appreciate the salutary efforts displayed by every one of them for the common welfare.*

*Gentlemen, the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Nosek, has honoured the memory of ex-President Dr. Benes. Not only was this man a great patriot, he was also a great european. All his life, he has worked to bring international relations to a successful issue. We, who are an international organization, cannot remain indifferent to this death and, after Professor Rappaport's allocution, I will ask you to suspend the meeting during five minutes in sign of mourning.*

Professor Rappaport, President of the Supreme Court of Poland and Vice-President of

the International Penal Law Association, then gave an address from which we shall quote the essential passages:

*The General Assembly holding its meetings in Prague has placed on its agenda some questions which are important from the point of view of the effective prosecution of crime, which prosecution constitutes the safeguard of social defence of the modern society, as well from the point of view of the struggle*



ies presiding over the Meeting  
of the Minister of the Interior; VACEK, President of the Municipal Council of Prague;  
WAGE, DUCLOUX, WELHAVEN, SÖBERMAN

*perating to the great welfare of humanity.*

Then the President thanked those of our colleagues who had not hesitated to undertake a long voyage to join us, and in particular the Delegates of Australia, Venezuela and the Republic of Salvador. He expressed his gratitude to the eminent jurists delegated as observers by their associations: Dr. Rappaport, President of the Supreme Court of Poland, Vice-President of the International Penal Law Association, and Professor Solnar, of the

against crime inside the country, as on the international level.

*The Commission has an independent field of study, and appropriate objectives in co-operation with the other international organizations, such as the International Penal Law Association, dealing with the fundamental notions of law and with the criminal policy, and the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, which has for its essential aim the elaborating of a better modern penitentiary policy for the organization of prisons and the treatment of prisoners.*

*A good division of the work together with a good cooperation are a guarantee for the success of the three above-mentioned international organizations in the fight against crime, and the International Penal Law Association*

*is happy to be able, through its observer, to take part in the important works of the International Criminal Police Commission.*

The meeting was then suspended for five minutes.

When it was resumed, the high Czechoslovak authorities had left the room.

Before coming to the discussion of the different reports, President Louwage recalled that Dr. Drtina (Czechoslovakia) had been named Vice-President, but that he had resigned his functions as such. He suggested to appoint provisionally in his place to this post, Dr. Goerner, until the elections to take place at the end of the session.

This proposal was unanimously adopted.

## GENERAL SURVEY ON THE ACTIVITIES

**I**T devolved first upon Mr. Louis Ducloux, the Secretary General, to present his report on the activities of the Commission. The Secretary General took this opportunity to show that, following a period devoted to organization, the I.C.P.C. was now carrying its plans into effect and had already given proofs of an unquestionable efficiency.

He stated, first, that the moral influence of the I.C.P.C. might in particular grow throughout the world, if there was a growing number of participating Countries and also if its relations with the United Nations Organization and with all the leading international associations having the same aims and purposes, were officially confirmed.

*Our organization claims complete independence with regard to political, economic, religious or racial problems. It is well that we should, whenever the occasion arises, proclaim it loudly; besides, we shall mention it again in the days to come, when we reconsider our statutes. On account of our independence, and in the name of the international common*

*Law, we therefore enjoy the privilege, which we resorted to, of appealing to all nations with acknowledged diplomatic representatives.*

*Our appeals have been heard, since the number of Member-States rose from 18 in 1946 to 24 in 1947, and to 30 in 1948. Other adhesions are still expected and we hope that, at our next General Meeting, we shall be able to address to other new-comers the warm welcome we are now extending to the representatives of the nations which recently joined us: Australia, Austria, the South African Union, Venezuela, the Republic of Salvador.*

The Secretary General then remarked that the I.C.P.C. had not yet resumed with the United Nations Organization the trustful and fruitful co-operation which formerly existed with the League of Nations.

*Yet, the U.N.O. consulted the I.C.P.C. about most important problems, such as the prevention of crime, the treatment of offenders and prostitution, and we are justified in hoping that our organization will be enabled, through the medium of several of its Members, to be*



Another view of the inaugural session.

on a Committee of experts at the Economic and Social Council of the U.N.O.

The Secretary General then pointed out that relations with the leading international associations having connected activities, had been tightened. For example, the International Penal Law Association and the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission had delegated to our General Assembly two of their most eminent representatives.

The relations and contacts which result from it facilitate a co-operation in the study of the important legal and social questions and cannot but develop and improve our relations in international matters.

In order to have a greater cultural influence, the I.C.P.C. makes every effort to increase the number of readers of the *International Review* and to set up a basic library, which now includes about 50 reviews about law, crimi-

nology and police relating to seventeen various countries, together with basic books.

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But it is obvious, continued the Secretary General, that the real mission of the I.C.P.C. is the struggle against international criminals, and we devoted our vigilance and attention to this important part of our activities.

*First of all, we tried to bring the various criminal departments adhering to the I.C.P.C. into closer relationship. In this respect, we always stressed the necessity of creating a National Central Office in each country. These Offices do exist in numerous states. It is now essential to enable them to centralize, in each country, all matters of international concern, and I request the Delegates to act accordingly.*

Along the same lines, we advocated the development of the international radio-telegraphic network. This system, which included eight stations in 1947, now includes eleven, those at Lisbon, Rome and Stockholm having been put into operation in the meantime. It is, however, much to be regretted that our communications with Washington have been interrupted, and I hope that they will be resumed very soon. I lay emphasis on the importance of radio-electric liaisons. Remarkable results can be achieved in this manner, and the expenses incurred are unimportant. Each country can and should have the inexpensive installations necessary to come into contact with the central station in Paris, and I earnestly request all Delegates to bring pressure to bear on the qualified authorities for the Police in their country to join the international radio system. Besides, there has already been a notable increase in the traffic of the international network: the General Secretariat received 15 messages in January 1947 and 99 in July 1948.

We may add that, as far as telecommunications are concerned, the "Interpol" telegraphic address, which was judiciously advocated last year by Dr. Dosi, has been adopted by numerous countries. It should, as far as possible, come into general use, and I ask all National Central Offices, without exception, to adopt it.

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The Secretary General then stressed the fact that the I.C.P.C. had become a documentation and exploitation centre and that it was, in his opinion, the essential element of the progress made so far, and he added:

*Thanks to information specially collected for this purpose, thanks to the systematic turning to account of bulletins of enquiries or of copies of letters, the International Office is now acquainted with about 22,000 individuals, all of them authentic criminals against common law, who move on the international plane.*

*As far as it has to turn information to account, the International Office has, either on request or on its own initiative, dealt with*

*280 cases in 1947, and 425 from January 1st to August 1st, 1948, that is with a total of 705 specific cases. On this occasion, 67 descriptive notices were circulated in 1947, and 131 between January 1st and August 1st, 1948,*

*Out of these 198 circulations, 63 were due to warrants for arrest and led to the arrest of 20 persons, which means an appreciable percentage in the results obtained.*

*We also collected the fingerprints of about 2,500 individuals and laid the foundations of the single-fingerprint file.*

*We shall also mention the complete resuming of our activities in such an important matter as that of the counterfeiting of currency and forgeries in general. Thanks to the generosity of the Dutch Government, thanks to the spirit of co-operation displayed by Junker van Asch van Wijck, Director-General of the Dutch Police, as also by Dr. Goossen, his assistant, Mr. Adler has been able to provide with a remarkable equipment this department, which he runs with ability on behalf of the General Secretariat. We succeeded in securing the co-operation of 82 States, 63 of which have sent us collections of their genuine coins and notes, together with their legislation relating to currency. We were also able to centralize information concerning 76 different types of counterfeiters or forgeries. The review Counterfeits and Forgeries, which had just come out for our 16th General Assembly, is now regularly published. The number of subscriptions taken out by banks and credit establishments to this publication is increasing and now amounts to 445 for 40 countries.*

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The Secretary General continued by declaring that the results achieved were nevertheless insufficient, if one considers what has still to be done.

*As a matter of fact, if we take into account the experience acquired during the past year, it must be emphasized, on the one hand, that the International Office has almost always received its information from and given the benefit of its activities to a limited number of National Central Offices, the majority of*

which are situated in the same part of the world as the International Office. On the other hand, that some countries, in spite of the fact that they belong to our Commission, do not actually supply the International Office with any information and moreover abstain from applying to it to obtain whatever information they might need.

Yet, I imagine that the activities of international criminals are not limited to a small number of countries and that their misdeeds concern the various nations all over the world.

The member-States should not consider that the International Office, because it is located in Paris, is an information centre to be used only by the police forces of the countries situated in this part of the world. If, for example, every country in the Middle East or in South-America sends us information about those criminals who more particularly commit their offences in the regions mentioned, the

same countries will later on, in a more complete way, benefit by the information they gave us previously. With regard to International Police, our thought should cover all the continents. I wish to repeat that the International Office is loyally at the disposal of all of you, and I invite all participating police forces to consider it as a real world centre of information and documentation about international crime.

After recalling how important it was that each country should send to the International Office a copy of its bulletin of enquiries, as well as copies of the letters exchanged with the other National Central Offices, the Secretary General concluded with these words:

It is the Delegates we are addressing, to remind them of the essential questions for which their intervention seems to be immediately necessary, namely:



A view of the meeting-room.  
In the foreground, General KUKAS, Head of the Finnish police.

*The extension of the radio-electric system, by connecting it with the central station in Paris;*

*The information to be regularly forwarded to the International Office in connection with criminals, in particular by the sending of bulletins of enquiries, and copies of particulars exchanged between the other National Central Offices;*

*The propaganda aiming at increasing the number of subscribers to the review Counterfeits and Forgeries and to the International Review.*

*If we all of us make every effort to palliate the imperfections which are the price paid for*

*our revival, by developing both in depth and surface a trustful co-operation, we will most certainly be, in future, in a position to avail ourselves of greater progress.*

No objections were raised to the report on activities and, on the proposal of President Louwage, the following resolution was unanimously carried by the General Assembly:

Following the reading of the report on activities, on the proposal of President Louwage, the Assembly approves this report, congratulates the Secretary General and the staff of the Secretariat, and lays stress on the necessity for the National Central Offices to develop their relations with the International Office.

## FINANCIAL REPORT

FOLLOWING a statement made by Mr. Slancar (Austria), who noted the return of his country to the I.C.P.C., the General Assembly then began discussing the financial report.

On this occasion, the Secretary General mentioned that, as far as we wanted to have a sound financial position, there was no question of reducing the rate of subscriptions and he emphasized the necessity for the member-States to pay their annual subscription regularly.

MM. Kauffman (Luxemburg) and Srp (Czechoslovakia), who had been appointed by the Assembly to audit the accounts, then put forward favourable conclusions, and President Louwage thanked the French Government for the financial effort made on behalf of our Com-

mission and proposed the following resolution for approval by the General Assembly:

The 17th General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Commission, called at Prague on the 6th/9th September 1948, after having heard the report of the Delegates chosen to audit the accounts,

Approves the financial report submitted by the General Secretary,

Decides that the rates of the subscriptions will be the same in 1949 as in 1948,

Recommends the Delegates, present or not, to bring pressure to bear on their respective Governments with a view to obtaining the regular payment of the annual subscription granted to the International Criminal Police Commission.

This Resolution was unanimously adopted.

## AMENDMENTS TO THE STATUTES

MR. Ducloux, Secretary General, proposed to the Assembly to complete the statutes of the Commission by specifying that its activities exclude all matters having a political, religious or racial character.

*This exclusion, he added, has been traditional in the past of the I.C.P.C., and its principle was confirmed by President Louwage in Brussels, in 1946. Where we are concerned, this principle is undisputed. But I believe*

*that it is advisable to put it plainly into words as it is most important. Furthermore, the exclusion of political matters underlies most conventions on extradition.*

No objections were raised by the Assembly to this point of view, and the following draft resolution was unanimously adopted:

Article I, para. I of the statutes of the International Criminal Police Commission is completed by the addition *in fine* of the phrase:

« to the strict exclusion of all matters having a political, religious or racial character ».

The new wording is therefore as follows:

The purpose of the I.C.P.C. is to ensure and officially promote the growth of the greatest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities, within the limits of the laws existing in the different States; to establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute to an efficient repression of common law crimes and offences, to the strict exclusion of all matters having a political, religious or racial character.

## AIR TRAVEL

### ITS EFFECT ON CRIMINAL POLICE WORK

**T**HIS report, dealt with by Mr. Népote, Assistant Secretary General, aimed at showing that aircraft are used by criminals to commit their offences, like the other means of conveyance. The development of international exchanges is such that this problem, which is of present interest, assumes an international character.

With the help of recent and judiciously selected examples, Mr. Népote showed that the aeroplane is used to carry criminals, that it can really be in itself an instrument of a nature to help offenders, and finally that airfields constitute "sore points", where are gathered most valuable but small articles, that is to say such goods as are more particularly likely to be carried by air. To conclude, Mr. Népote asked that, in future, particular attention be paid to the problem of air police, and that special steps be contemplated in this field.

The interest of this question was further brought out by the statements made by Mr. Goossen (Netherlands), who mentioned the measures already contemplated in his country (carriage of police officers by the "K.L.M." Company, criminal police squads stationed on the aerodromes); and by Mr. Dosi, who recommended a more efficient watch on nation-

nal airfields and a closer co-operation between the latter and the National Central Offices.

Taking as a basis Mr. Népote's report, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, taking into account the remarks put forward. It reads thus:

The General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Commission, having been acquainted with report no. 4 by Mr. Népote, assistant Secretary-General,

Considers it necessary to attach more importance to the problem of the Air-Police;

Recommends that Members should propose to their Governments the adoption of measures for the prevention and repression, on national aerodromes and in liaison with the National Central Offices, of international criminality;

Requests the General Secretary to communicate in this respect with the Aeronautical Commission of the U.N.O. and with the International Civil Aviation Organization, particularly with a view to drawing the attention of these organizations to the dangers which the use of aircraft might entail;

Entrusts a specialized Sub-Commission with the task of drawing up a survey on the question and of submitting a report to the General Assembly;

Requests the Delegates to supply the Rapporteur



The observers:

From left to right: MM. TSANG-té (China), KURY (French Zone in Germany), RAPPAPORT (I.P.L.A.), SOIXAUX (I.P.P.C.),

with any information he may consider necessary to obtain in the course of his work.

The Sub-Commission on air traffic will include the following Delegates:

*Chairman:* Mr. R. Howe, Rapporteur General (Great-Britain);

*Secretary:* Mr. Nepote (France);

*Members:* MM. Desvaux (France), Dosi (Italy), Goerner (Czechoslovakia), Goossen (Netherlands), Lourenço (Portugal).

Unanimously adopted.

## NARCOTICS

THE essential interest of this question lies in the fact that drug-addiction is one of the most dangerous evils for society, as it brings about the degeneration of the human race and gives birth, with many persons, to an inclination for crime.

This is why the Rapporteur, Mr. Marabuto, tried to show the scale of this scourge, which was aggravated by two world-wars and

now concerns a great many drug-addicts whose inurement to narcotics has been facilitated by dangerous traffickers.

Owing to the resuming of communications of all kinds throughout the world, there has been a recrudescence in the addiction to narcotics, and the international traffic shows a tendency to grow, as it uses all means of conveyance.



The struggle must therefore be looked at from two points of view. As regards prevention, and in order to prepare measures of a legislative or social order, it is advisable to maintain direct relations with the qualified departments of the U.N.O. and with some specialized leading organizations.

As far as repression is concerned, the struggle should be relentless and, to bring it to a successful issue, the Rapporteur did his utmost to show the great currents of the traffic, its aspects, as also the methods employed.

Mr. Dosi stressed the fact that the United States (Bureau of Narcotics-Treasury Department), are greatly interested in the question of narcotics and asked that a close co-operation be established between the Department we just mentioned and the Commission.

Colonel Garamvolgyi (Hungary) shared the opinion expressed by Mr. Marabuto; he approved of more severe sanctions against traffickers. He finally asked that the traffic in narcotics be systematically included in the list of offences liable to extradition.

Dr. Grassberger (Austria) then gave details about the working of the Austrian legislation with regard to drugs. The checking mainly concerns the three following categories: first the patients, in the second place the traffickers, and lastly the pharmacists and drug manufacturers.

Dr. Grassberger stated that a serious problem was raised in connection with the checking of the production based on dry poppies: the percentage of extraction varies between 4 and 7 % and it would be opportune to perfect a process whereby to stabilize or determine the extraction percentage. Dr. Grassberger lastly pointed out that the stocks left behind by the German army had for the most part been recovered and that the use of heroin had just been definitively prohibited in Austria as a medicine, the existing stocks having been simply and solely withdrawn from circulation and destroyed.

Professor Sannié (France) confirmed that heroin was scarcely ever used for medical purposes and that it would be advisable for the I.C.P.C. to suggest that it be withdrawn from the list of narcotics. According to Professor Sannié, it seems it is difficult for the time being to proceed in the same way as far as morphine and its derivatives are concerned.

Mr. Goossen (Netherlands), mentioned the fact that reports transmitted by the U.N.O. about seizures of drugs reached the various national departments with a long delay and he suggested that the I.C.P.C. should be present, as an expert, at the proceedings of the Commission on opium of the U.N.O.

Mr. Népote then asked that the National Central Offices should, in a strict manner, keep the International Office informed of the cases in illicit traffic and of the traffickers involved.

Mr. Marabuto then gave precise details about various questions raised by several Delegates, and the following resolution, put to the Meeting by President Louwage, was unanimously adopted:

The I.C.P.C. having considered report no. 5 on the struggle against the misuse of drugs, submitted to the 1948 plenary Assembly by Mr. Marabuto, Rapporteur to the Commission, and also the remarks put forward by MM. Dosi (Italy), Garamvolgyi (Hungary), Slancar and Grassberger (Austria), Söderman (Sweden), Sannié and Nepote (France);

Taking into consideration the close relationship between the misuse of drugs and crime, and also the harmful effect this misuse is likely to have on heredity,

Considering, further, that a fresh increase has become apparent since the war and that it is necessary to put an end to the traffic in dangerous drugs,

Suggests that the Delegates recommend to their respective Governments to take all necessary preventive measures, specially in connection with internal and international legislation, and particularly to inflict heavier punishments on the traffickers,

Further decides to reorganise, on the basis of articles 11 and 12 of the International Convention of 26th June, 1936, the national central Offices, entrusted in each country with the task of collecting and exchanging information, and to request each of these organizations to report to the International Bureau, within which the International Office of narcotics is again in activity, all matters likely to have international repercussions and especially all movements of traffickers; finally, to supply yearly statistics and at the same time to disclose the extent of the traffic and the methods adopted.

Appoints a Sub-Commission which will have the task of investigating and co-ordinating, in conjunction with the General Secretariat of the I.C.

P.C., all works carried out on this important question, with a view to affording an efficient protection in all Countries whose social status is threatened by the illicit traffic in and misuse of drugs.

The Sub-Commission is composed of the following Delegates:

*Chairman:* Mr. Söderman (Sweden);

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. Goossen (Netherlands);

*Secretary:* Mr. Marabuto (France);

*Members:* MM. Grassberger (Austria), Dosi (Italy), Desvaux (France), Fathi (Egypt), Garamvolgyi (Hungary), Kapitanoff (Bulgaria), Maldonado Parilli (Venezuela), Sannié (France), Srp (Czechoslovakia), ..... (Switzerland), Zaki (Egypt).

During the session, the Sub-Commission on narcotics met and also proposed the following resolution for approval by the General Assembly:

The I.C.P.C., having heard the report submitted by Mr. Goossen, Vice-Chairman of the Sub-Commission for narcotics:

1. Invites the Member-States of the I.C.P.C. to let the International Office know of the specialized organizations dealing in their own country with the struggle against drug addiction.

This request for information should be made through the channel of the National Central Offices.

2. Also invites the National Central Offices to send to the International Office all data relating to the illicit traffic in narcotics and, eventually, to

mention the centres used for the illicit manufacture of drugs. To this effect, the International Office will have to set up a printed form including all useful information.

The Commission recommends in particular that police authorities should get into touch with the custom-house, especially in important ports.

3. Requests the International Office to circulate at once to all Members the information thus received, either because the information already available shows that it is opportune to do so, or because the National Central Offices concerned suggest that it should do so. This documentation must concern Criminal Police.

4. Deems it useful for the International Office to be in permanent contact with the specialized departments of the U.N.O. and eventually with other important departments dealing with the same question.

5. Suggests further the appointment of a Member of the International Criminal Police Commission to the Commission on narcotics of the U.N.O., either in a consultative capacity, or as an observer.

6. Invites the Sub-Commission to get into touch with the British, American and French authorities qualified in this matter in the occupied zones of Germany, with a view to obtaining the documentation provided for under para. 2.

The Sub-Commission will keep in touch with the Secretary General, through the medium of its Chairman, Mr. Söderman, for carrying on its work.

(This resolution was unanimously adopted).

## THE NATIONAL CENTRAL OFFICES

Mr. Dosi expatiated on his report aiming at a better centralization of the National Central Offices and at their development.

This question, which had already been discussed by the Paris General Assembly in 1947, had been the occasion for a recommendation inviting the Member-States to centralize and co-ordinate information about international

criminals, to get into direct touch with the various foreign local police forces, under the control of the National Central Offices concerned and on condition that the International Office would be kept informed.

Mr. Dosi declared that, in his opinion, the National Central Offices should be more autonomous and laid emphasis on the specialization of the Rome « INTERPOL », on the fact

that it was an authority on all international police matters and on its relations with diplomatic authorities.

His statement was the motive for several interventions.

Mr. Kemeny (Hungary) noted that a criminal police convention existed between the Czechoslovak and Hungarian Republics with respect to judicial co-operation and suggested that such conventions should come into more general use. Mr. Adler (Netherlands) stressed the efforts made by his country with a view to centralization. Dr. Slanecar (Austria) defined the lines on which an international repressive collaboration could be reached and more particularly advocated the development of telecommunications, the use of an international dictionary of police technique, the reviving of the Telegraph Code formerly set up by the Commission and the international exchange of bulletins of enquiries. Colonel Müller (Switzerland) insisted however on the fact that judicial assistance should be compatible with the political and administrative structure of each Member-State.

The following resolution, submitted to the Meeting by the President, was unanimously adopted:

In view of the former proceedings on this matter, the General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., which convened in Prague,

Taking into consideration report no. 7, introduced

by Dr. Dosi, and the remarks made by General Kemeny (Hungary), M. Adler (Netherlands), Dr. Slanecar (Austria) and Rapporteur General Müller (Switzerland),

Recommends:

- that the setting up and organization of the National Central Offices for questions relating to criminal police be realized as far as possible in each country;
- that the National Central Offices centralize, if possible, all indispensable and direct correspondence concerning international criminal matters, with foreign police authorities and preferably with the other National Central Offices;
- that they use all up to date technical and professional means available;
- that they keep in close contact with the other national authorities and departments likely to help the National Offices;
- that, in all cases, they act making use of the legal possibilities in force in each Country, thus fostering a true spirit of international solidarity and co-operation;
- that they adopt, in so far as practicable, the "INTERPOL" denomination.

The Assembly also recommends that the relations with foreign police authorities be developed, even in the case of Countries which are not Member-States of the I.C.P.C., and that closer Conventions be entered into, in particular with the police authorities in neighbouring States.

## EXTRADITION

THE Secretary General, Mr. Ducloux, dealt with this important question in his report. Extradition is one of the foundations of international repressive mutual aid, and the Secretary General endeavoured to show how difficult it is to put it into practice, particularly as regards the procedure relating to provisional arrest.

The basis of discussion is the type treaty of extradition, drawn up in 1935 by the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, and amended by the I.C.P.C. But the Secretary General limited himself to a discussion of two essential aspects bearing on the procedure of

extradition in so far as they directly concern the police co-operation: on the one hand, the partial suppression of diplomatic mediation as a determining factor in the execution, and the acknowledgment of a direct contact between judicial authorities of the States concerned; on the other hand, the admission of the descriptive notice circulated by the International Office as an official notice of arrest.

Such innovations may seem daring, but they are justified by our regard for social security, which is essential for each State.

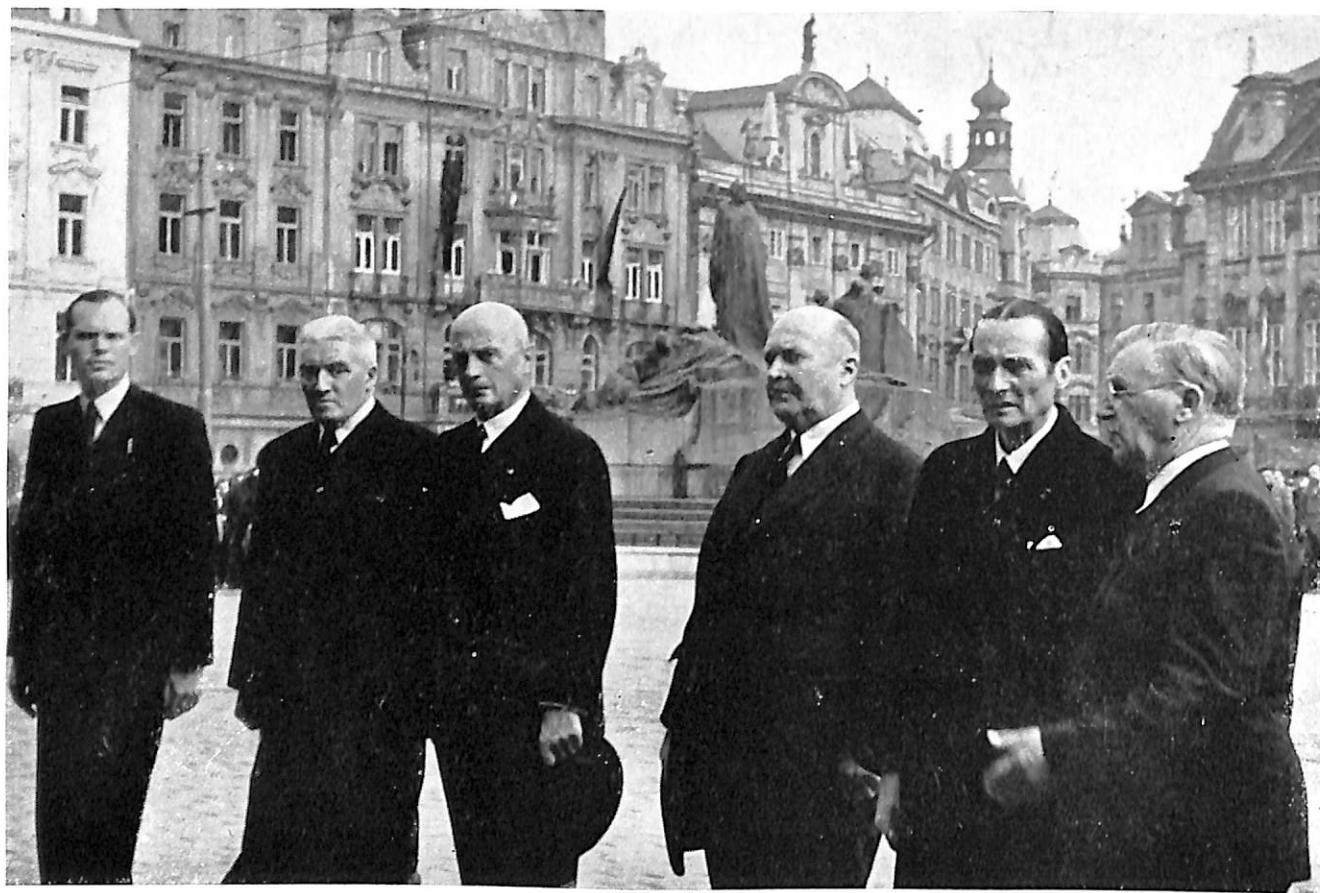
This question gave rise to various remarks. Mr. Goossen (Netherlands) thought he ought

to suggest that, in the case of stateless persons, a clause providing for deportation should appear in the plan of general agreement, together with the general clauses.

President Louwage and the Secretary General did not agree with such views; they believe indeed that extradition and deportation belong to two different domains, as they respectively originate from the judicial authority and the administrative authority.

President Louwage said in reply that, in his opinion, the two drafts could be used as a basis for bilateral or multilateral conventions and that, after all, there was no discrepancy between them. A few alterations have just been effected in the part relating to the security measures carried out by members of the I.C.P.C., who have a great experience of this procedure.

For President Rappaport (I.P.L.A.), what



Before the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

*From left to right:* MM. GOOSSEN (Netherlands), DUNCAN (Australia), VELHAVEN (Norway), Secretary General DUCLoux, President LOUWAGE, Dr. VACEK, President of the Prague Town Council.

Professor Solnar (I.P.P.C.) said how pleased he was to see that the draft drawn up by the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission had been taken as a basis for discussion, but he remarked that this type-treaty was to be used as a basis for bilateral and multilateral conventions between States, whereas the proposal made by the Secretary general, Mr. Ducloux, contemplated the conclusion of a general convention based on an amended text of this type-treaty.

matters first is to unify the language used in extradition matters; the qualification of the offence varies according to the countries and this is a difficulty which sometimes makes it very difficult to carry extradition into practice. In his opinion, this question, which is most important, must be solved.

President Louwage stated that, in order to obviate this difficulty, all the National Central Offices had been invited, in every case, to specify the exact denomination of the offences,

and to give a brief account of the case, so as to make it possible to deal with it with full knowledge of the facts.

Mr. Marabuto (France), replying more particularly to the remarks put forward by MM. Rappaport and Solnar, said that, even if the plan for a type agreement concerning extradition drawn up by the I.C.P.C. had no universal character, it was at least likely to assume a general character, as appears from the exposition of facts. It can therefore be used as a basis for multilateral treaties.

As regards the double qualification of offences, the I.C.P.C. tried to remove this difficulty by adopting the principle of a minimum penalty, as recent extradition treaties tend to do.

Dr. Bilancia (Italy) approved the draft submitted by the Secretary General and pointed out that this draft had already been approved by the Italian minister of justice. But he added that it would not be adopted by many countries for a long time to come and that the path would be strewn with many obstacles. He therefore advocated the drawing up of a text limited to provisional arrest and to the specific problems relating to the part taken by the international police.

Professor Grassberger (Austria) remarked that international law was often incompatible with the national law of the various States. As a consequence it is necessary, when dealing with such a wide draft as the one submitted, to stick first to those points which are likely to be carried out and more particularly to limit our activities to the question of provisional arrest and, for instance, to place the « INTERPOL » system at the disposal of Justice.

President Louwage replied to the preceding remarks that, in the event of the plan of general agreement being limited to the measures relating to provisional arrest, we should come up against the understandable hostility of penal law associations, and that it seemed it would be better to submit a coherent and complete draft. It is however to be wished that, pending the adoption of a general international convention on extradition, bilateral and multilateral agreements should mention the measures advocated by the Commission in the matter of provisional arrest.

These particulars satisfied MM. Bilancia

and Grassberger, so that the following resolution was accepted and unanimously carried:

The I.C.P.C., having read report no. 6 submitted to the plenary Assembly held in Prague in September 1948, by Mr. Louis Ducloux, General Secretary of the Commission, on provisional arrest prior to extradition,

Being of the opinion in the first place that there is need to unify as much as possible the rules regulating extradition law with a view to co-ordinating and strengthening efforts in the fight against international crime;

Being of the opinion, furthermore, that the procedure for provisional arrest, such as it is at the present moment, is no longer fitted to present day necessities and ideas, and that this question is worth holding the attention of the members of the I.C.P.C., in view of the repercussions which it may have on the safety of life and property;

Decides to recommend to the Delegates to inform their respective Governments of the attached draft general agreement, drawing their special attention to the section dealing with extradition procedure which, while safeguarding the traditional rights of individual liberty, has had as its aim the simplification of procedure and shortening of delays, with a view to the speedy accomplishment of formalities;

But, being of the opinion on the other hand that the adoption of the general agreement may well involve a fairly long delay,

Calls the attention of the Delegates in particular to the pressing necessity to send, in a very short space of time, to the requested legal authority a telegraphic communication asking for provisional arrest and certifying the existence of a warrant of arrest, signed by the requesting magistrate.

Recommends to the Members to comply carefully with the extradition procedure, to speed up formalities as far as lies within their power and to notify each year the Secretary General of the inconveniences of a practical and general nature which they were able to notice, more particularly with regard to provisional arrest procedure.

Following the remarks made by MM. Bilancia and Professor Grassberger, the I.C.P.C. asks all Members to recommend to their Governments, pending the adoption of a general international convention on extradition, to insert in bilateral and multilateral agreements the measures advocated by the Commission in the matter of provisional arrest.

## SECURITIES

**M**R. ADLER, Head of the Counterfeits and Forgeries Department of the I.C.P.C., then gave a full account of the measures advocated for the prevention and suppression of counterfeits and forgeries relating to securities.

Mr. Adler recalled that securities are not protected by an international convention, as is the case with bank-notes and coins.

The Joint Committee of the League of Nations, established in 1926 for the suppression of the counterfeiting of currency, had already declared in favour of such a convention and, in its report to the Council of the League of Nations, dated 1st November 1937, the legal Committee of this organization had proposed that the clauses of the convention dealing with the counterfeiting of currency should also be applied to securities.

The financial Committee of the Council of the League of Nations had more particularly emphasized that, in various countries, securities had no official validity unless certain technical guarantees had been complied with in their manufacture. Now, the latter had been the matter of several reports submitted to the I.C.P.C.

One may therefore expect that, in the near future, an international convention will be prepared with a view to settling this question, and the I.C.P.C. must participate in this work.

The report of the Head of the Counterfeits and Forgeries Department provides first, as regards organization, for the setting up of a so-called "admission" office, responsible for seeing that the provisions as laid down for printers of securities are observed and that securities are in conformity with the directions given. The same Office will give its approval before the printing takes place and will make sure that all required guarantees have been complied with.

Then come a series of directions for the manufacture of securities together with recommendations and guiding principles concerning the banking technique.

Professor Sannié remarked that this question was already being investigated by numerous governments and that, in France, several Commissions were examining the question of documents, but from a general point of view.



Before the Castle.

The I.C.P.C., when advocating norms, should therefore take into account those which might be proposed by the governments, in order to avoid confusion. For instance, it would be advisable that a certain latitude be allowed for the choice of the paper to be used when manufacturing securities.

Mr. Adler agreed with this opinion, and the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

The I.C.P.C., at its 17th meeting in Prague,

Having read report no. 11 by Mr. Adler, and heard the remarks put forward by Prof. Sannié,

Requests that the Members of the Commission should transmit the information contained in this report to their respective Governments or to the national departments concerned, in order to take the measures advocated in it.

## SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL POLICE

**M**R. SEM (Czechoslovakia), then read the report submitted by Professor Knobloch, professor of forensic medicine and expert of the Central Criminal Office in Prague.

This report shows the importance of the co-operation of medical experts with the criminal police departments. In the interest of an efficient struggle against crime, this co-operation should be closer still. It would be fitting that a medico-legal section should be formed within the I.C.P.C., which would have the task of dealing with all the medical aspects of crime, and would in particular inquire into and perfect investigation methods.

This international medico-legal institution would facilitate the exchange of opinions and experiences relating to the various methods used, the best of which could be made obligatory in the enquiry. The medico-legal institutes, on the occasion of official inquiries, would make use exclusively of methods approved by the I.C.P.C.

This statement led to the intervention of Professor Sannié (France) who, whilst admitting the necessity of a closer co-operation between criminal authorities and the various organizations more or less concerned with forensic medicine, remarked that there already existed organizations which might be entrusted with this co-operation. This is in particular the case of the Sub-Commission for identification of the I.C.P.C., which more particularly devotes its activities to the study of biological methods in connection with police investigations and attends to the reciprocal exchange of criminal identification techniques.

Besides, the international forensic medicine Academy serves as a link between all medical experts and publishes their works. This Academy includes a section of scientific police and criminal science, and publishes a Review.

It appears therefore that the setting up of a Sub-Commission for forensic medicine would duplicate with it. But it would be useful to increase the powers of the Sub-Commission for identification.

Mr. Louwage supported Professor Sannié's remark.

In connection with this debate, the General Assembly examined the report drawn up by Mr. Howe (Great-Britain), General Rapporteur and President of the technical Sub-Commission.

Professor Sannié, commenting upon this report, said first he had noticed that the members of the Sub-Commission were somewhat at variance as regards identification questions. Mr. Howe advocates the use of certain methods for the transmission of fingerprints, whereas Mr. Maldonado (Venezuela), asks for the international standardization of fingerprint cards.

Professor Sannié was of opinion that it was not possible to put it into practice and that such a problem actually was outside the scope of the Sub-Commission. Each country must be left free to choose its own fingerprint and card systems, but it would be advisable to adopt a common method for international exchanges. It is up to the General Secretariat to settle this question.

Professor Sannié was of opinion that we should go into the classification of palm prints, of which several systems are now being experimented in several countries.

Anthropometric photography should be limited to the use of the full face and profile photographs, to which it seems it might be useful to add a full-length portrait; the size, for instance one-fifth or one-seventh actual size, should be uniform.

He also mentioned that the members of the Sub-Commission were at one in retaining the vocabulary of the speaking likeness system and emphasized how interesting was the study relating to the use of mine detectors in criminal matters for searching for metallic objects. This is, he said, a very good example of the liaison which can be established between the various National Central Offices through the medium of the I.C.P.C., in the interest of criminal investigation techniques.

Dr. Dosi stated that the adoption of an

international identity card system, as advocated by Professor Coimbra (Portugal), was utopian.

He pointed out that such an identity card was already used by the Universal Postal Union at Berne and requested the Secretary General to get in touch with this organization for it not to issue the document in question without securing all guarantees.

Taking into account the above suggestions, the following Resolution was proposed for approval by the Assembly and unanimously adopted:

The International Criminal Police Commission, having read report no. 9 by Prof. Knobloch (Czechoslovakia), and heard the remarks made by Prof. Sannié (France):

Considering that the Sub-Commission on scientific and technical Police methods already deals with questions relating to police science,

Decides to extend the powers of the Sub-Commission, presided over by Mr. Howe, General Rapporteur, so as to include the study of scientific and technical Police questions.

This Sub-Commission will be composed of the following Delegates: Prof. Sannié (France), as Vice-President, Mr. Srp (Czechoslovakia), Prof. Sorrentino (Italy), Prof. Coimbra (Portugal), Mr. Albarracin (Argentina), Mr. de Magius (Denmark), Mr. Franssen (Belgium), Prof. Knobloch (Czechoslovakia), Mr. Maldonado (Venezuela) and Mr. Adler (Netherlands).

The Sub-Commission will in particular make every effort to:

1. Point out all questions of interest from the point of view of police technique, classify them according to priority and recommend to Scientific Police Laboratories the study of a number of problems the solution of which is either most urgent or most important;

2. Maintain relations between Police Laboratories, exchange the results obtained in such laboratories and bring about a liaison with the International Academy of Forensic Medicine;

3. The International Criminal Police Commission, on the other hand, takes cognizance of report no. 12 drawn up by Mr. Howe, General Rapporteur, and further recommends the suggestions made by Prof. Sannié, on behalf of the Sub-Commission for identification.

## STATISTICS

**P**RESIDENT Louwage then gave the floor to Mr. Goossen, who read the resolution proposed by the Sub-Commission for statistics. This resolution reads thus:

The Sub-Commission on statistics, which met on September 8th, 1948, in Prague, under the chairmanship of Mr. Goossen replacing Mr. Söderman unable to attend, having proposed:

1. That the Member-States of the I.C.P.C. be invited by the Secretariat of the I.C.P.C. to provide it with a copy of their Criminal Police statistics and of the questionnaires they use, in order to let the Sub-Commission know of the crimes and offences against common law provided for and punished by the laws in each State, as also of the methods employed by each of them when drawing up their statistics;

2. That the Sub-Commission, when in possession of the said information, should get in touch with the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission and with the International Statistics Institute at The Hague;

3. That this preliminary work being over, it should draft general statistics to be used in common by all Member-States of the I.C.P.C., which statistics should in particular concern crimes and offences of a strictly international nature.

The I.C.P.C. adopts the above proposals and asks the Members to provide the Secretary General, during the first months of each year, with their criminal Police statistics, together with the forms used, until the Sub-Commission considers the possibility of using standard forms for statistics.

No objections were raised to the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.



## COUNTERFEITS AND FORGERIES

**I**n connection with the problem of the counterfeiting of currency, Mr. Müller debated the subject both as author of report n° 8 and as President of the Sub-Commission for counterfeit currency which had just met.

He recalled the international Convention of Geneva of 21 st April 1929 and the Confe-

provided for in article 15 of the Geneva Convention, should take place before our next Assembly, if necessary on the only initiative of the Secretary General.

Mr. Müller brought his speech to an end by mentioning that the Sub-Commission on the counterfeiting of currency had fully ap-



The Central Criminal Office in Prague: mechanoscropy department.  
*In the middle, Dr. GOERNER giving explanations to Mr. DUCAN (left) and MM. KURY and ROS (right).*

rences of the National Central Offices of 1931 (Geneva) and 1935 (Copenhagen).

The setting up of a national Office dealing with counterfeit currency is already an accomplished fact in nearly all the countries belonging to the I.C.P.C. The International Bureau has also been set up again within the General Secretariat and the present organization of the Counterfeits and Forgeries Department at The Hague does very well meet our requirements.

The Sub-Commission, added Mr. Müller, thought that the meeting of the central Offices,

proved the directions previously sent by the Secretary General in connection with counterfeit currency and in particular a circular letter dated 16th July, 1948. The Sub-Commission also asked that the half-yearly tables, the first number of which was circulated on 31st December, 1947, be regularly issued and that the said tables be sent to all subscribers to the Review Counterfeits and Forgeries ("Contrefaçons et Falsifications").

President Louwage took this opportunity to thank the Dutch Government, Mr. Van Asch van Wijck, Director General of the Police and

his principal private secretary, Mr. Goossen, for the great sacrifices made with a view to the good working of the Office delegated at The Hague and praised the efficient functioning of this organization.

The following Resolution was then proposed for approval by the Assembly and unanimously adopted:

Recalling the Geneva international convention of 20th April, 1929, and the agreements entered into following the meetings of the National Central Offices held in 1931 (Geneva) and 1935 (Copenhagen), the I.C.P.C., assembled in Prague in 1948, approves the various provisions made by the Secretary General of the I.C.P.C., as also report no. 8 and the oral statement made by Rapporteur General Müller on behalf of the Sub-Commission for counterfeit currency.

Recommends to the National Central Offices that they should notify the Secretary General of any information concerning the operation of the "Counterfeits and Forgeries" department of the Commission (new issues, specimens, withdrawals from circulation, counterfeits and forgeries, etc...), according to the rules mentioned in circular letter no. 3110, dated 16th July, 1948, from the Secretary General of the I.C.P.C.

Asks the President to convene, if possible in agreement with the U.N.O., a meeting of the central Offices, provided for in article 15 of the Geneva Convention of 20th April, 1929.

Decides that MM. Amstein (Switzerland), Kaltenborn (Norway), Garamvolgyi (Hungary), Maldonado (Venezuela), are also appointed as members of the Sub-Commission for the counterfeiting of currency.

## RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

Whilst the General Assembly was carrying on its work, the Sub-Commission for radio communications had, for its part, proceeded with its work, conformably to a plan set up by the Secretary General:

This Sub-Commission included the following personalities: Mr. Tessadri (Italy), Mr. Langendam (Netherlands), Mr. Levailant (France), M. Nievergelt (Switzerland).

MM. de Castro-Silva (Portugal) and Salisik-Sabahoddin (Turkey), were absent.

The President informed the General Assembly of the result of the work done by the Sub-Commission, but emphasized that the question of the "Abbreviation Code" (or: "*Code de Condensation*"), had already been examined thoroughly.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted by the Assembly:

On the proposal of the permanent Sub-Commission for telecommunications set up by the Paris General Meeting in 1947,

The International Criminal Police Commission, which held its General Assembly in Prague, in 1948,

1. Adopts the principle of the organization of the I.C.P.C. radio-electric transmissions, such as it

was defined in circular letter no. 413 from the Secretary General, dated January 31st, 1947;

2. Asks the Sub-Commission for telecommunications to consider the possibility for certain national stations, which have complementary equipment availabilities, to be used temporarily, in case of emergency, to maintain the continuity of broadcast;

3. Invites the Sub-Commission for telecommunications to submit to the next General Assembly "Telecommunications Regulations for the I.C.P.C.," based on the international procedure in force and adapted to the particular requirements of Police international transmissions, and decides that to this effect the Sub-Commission will meet some time before the General Meeting in order to fix the final text of the regulations to be discussed;

4. Notes that the Sub-Commission intends to standardize work in the various radio electric stations of the I.C.P.C. by fixing schedules and common internal service regulations, by keeping up to date an "abbreviation code" (or: "code de condensation") and more generally by studying any recommendation aiming at improving and simplifying the traffic;

5. Instructs the Sub-Commission to study the possibility of substituting the use of mechanical devices of transmission such as teleprinters or fac-

simile apparatus for the operation by specialists and, in order to benefit eventually by the advantages to be derived from the facsimile apparatus, to establish—in agreement with the national Offices

making use of them—the rules to be advocated for getting up the documents to be transmitted, so that the Police forces may be able to make the most of them.

## JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

**T**his question sets one of the most important problems as far as the struggle against crime is concerned, for its being solved greatly facilitates the struggle against crimes committed by adults.

Mr. Srp (Czechoslovakia) in his report, showed its different aspects; he analysed the external and internal causes in the various countries. Taking as a basis the statistics and remarks which were submitted to him, he came to the conclusion that we have to deal with an occasional delinquency, since the number of crimes decreases when things become normal again.

Nevertheless, there remains a permanent problem and its study would require more thorough and continuous surveys, as also a more complete and standardized statistical documentation. The rapporteur therefore proposed that a permanent Sub-Commission be set up, which would be entrusted with the task of following up the question.

Mr. Duncan (Australia), mentioned the increase in his country in the juvenile delinquency during the war. The causes to account for it are the lack of control on the part of parents, the dispersal of families, drunkenness. At present, the decrease averages about 14 % and is due to the development of clubs for young people and playcentres. The Australian delegate declared as a consequence that an appropriate education of juveniles would settle the problem.

President Louwage supported the point of view of Mr. Duncan (Australia) and said he was in favour of the setting up of a Sub-Commission; Dr. Dosi (Italy) stated he would like Professor di Tullio, of the Rome University, to be appointed to the Sub-Commission.

Mr. Marabuto (France) declared that the police, thanks to a preventive supervision of juveniles and to the watch they are called upon to keep on them, could play a beneficent part in that domain. He therefore advocated a specialization of police officers with regard to juveniles, and noted that such a specialization had already been carried out in the case of judges and penitentiary personnel.

On the other hand, it would be just as well if the International Bureau was acquainted with the innovations and improvements reported in the various countries in favour of juvenile offenders.

Professor Sannié (France) announced that the second International Congress of Criminology would be held in Paris in 1950, and that it provides for a Commission specialized in the study of problems regarding criminology and juveniles.

President Louwage took note of it and proposed for approval by the Assembly, the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

The I.C.P.C., having read report no. 10 submitted by Mr. Srp (Czechoslovakia) and heard the remarks made by Mr. Duncan (Australia), in connection with juvenile delinquency, recommends to its members to forward to their respective governments the information collected so far within the Commission.

Considering, besides, the importance of the problem of the struggle against juvenile delinquency, deems it necessary to devote henceforth all its attention to this problem and to gather the documentation indispensable for preparing detailed drafts on repressive measures against juvenile delinquency.



The Delegates visiting the Terezyn fortress, which was used as a concentration camp during the German occupation.

Lastly, because of its desire to devote itself entirely to this task, sets up a standing Sub-Commission with a view to preparing detailed questionnaires to be sent to Member States. On the strength of this information, the Sub-Commission will submit each year a report on the state of juvenile delinquency in these various countries.

This Sub-Commission will be presided over by Secretary General Ducloux (France), and composed of MM. Di Tullio (Italy), Duncan (Australia), Kaltenborn (Norway), Leemans (Belgium), Maldonado (Venezuela), Marabuto (France), Slancar (Austria), Srp (Czechoslovakia), Valantin (France) and Zaki (Egypt).

## NEXT MEETING AND ELECTIONS

**T**HE discussion of all reports placed on the agenda of the Conference being over, the President then proceeded to examine a question which, according to him, *in the present international situation assumes a great importance*: we have to choose the place where our next Assembly will meet, and the President added: "*You all know, and you firmly believe that our Commission is without any doubt a non-political organization. We must, however, admit the fact that each of our Governments is preoccupied by politics. It is a necessity. And when the question arises to choose our next meeting-place, our Governments, when they send us as their representatives, inevitably take into account certain data. Therefore I believe that, within the few years to come, we shall have to choose with great mutual broadness of outlook and discrimination the seat of our annual Assembly*".

The President informed the Assembly of an invitation originating from the Swiss delegation and suggested that the next General Meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission should take place at Berne.

This proposal was agreed to by all delegates with great and unanimous applause.

After the President had thanked the Swiss Government and delegation, the Assembly then dealt with the elections concerning the Vice-Presidents and Rapporteurs, who were elected two years ago, and whose mandate had come to an end.

The retiring Vice-Presidents were: MM. de Blécourt, Dr. Goerner, Homayounfar, Hoover, Lourenço, Simonovic and Velhaven.

No proposal being made by the delegates, the President proposed to the Assembly that the following personalities be elected:

Mr. Van Asch van Wijk (Netherlands), to pay a tribute to the work of the Dutch delegation, especially as regards counterfeits;

Dr. Goerner (Czechoslovakia);  
Mr. Zaki (Egypt);  
Mr. Hoover (United States);  
Mr. Bilancia (Italy);  
General Kemeny (Hungary);  
Mr. Begirup Hanssen (Denmark);

All were unanimously elected.

Besides, nine Rapporteurs had to be elected, as Mr. Marabuto was elected for two years, in 1947.

The following personalities were unanimously elected:

Mr. Maldonado (Venezuela);  
Mr. Kaufman (Luxemburg);  
Mr. Leemans (Belgium);  
Mr. Velhaven (Norway);  
Professor Sannié (France);  
Dr. Slancar (Austria);  
Mr. Homayounfar (Iran);  
Mr. Duncan (Australia);  
Mr. Lourenço (Portugal).

The President recalled at that moment that he was expecting some real work and collaboration from the Rapporteurs in the course of their mandate. He informed the Assembly of his intention, during the next session, to reconsider the formation of the Editorial Committee for the International Review. Mr. Népote took this opportunity to invite the delegates to send all the information and articles necessary for the redaction of the International Review, "that instrument which strengthens the bonds of cordiality between us".

In a last intervention, Mr. Dosi asked that each country should endeavour to instruct

police officers and policemen in the mission and aims of the International Criminal Police Commission by the means of a series of lectures, in order that all can work for the International Police cause.

The President emphasized Mr. Dosi's recommendations and declared over the order of the day.

★

Having thanked the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic, as well as General Janda, Dr. Goerner and his collaborators for their splendid welcome, the President also expressed his thanks to the personalities who had assisted as observers at the Conference, and to all the delegates for the work done. He then declared:

"I imagine it is superfluous to insist upon the great devotion of Mr. Ducloux, General Secretary. Believe me, Mr. Ducloux's position is far from being a sinecure. He is constantly watched by three "Cerberus", the general reporters and especially by a President, whose dynamism he must curse at least once a day. As you can see, Mr. Ducloux wonderfully resists these assaults and victoriously defends his strong position.

"Therefore, I am confident of getting the general approbation of members, when expressing to our General Secretary our best thanks for his untiring devotedness, for his efforts in view of the success of the Commission, for his unfailing attachment to our work. I have an idea, Gentlemen, that you are less acquainted with the zeal and labour of our congenial General reporters, MM. Howe, Müller and Söderman. I can assure you that they work, all the year, in close cooperation with the General Secretariat and myself, for the benefit of the undertakings of the Commission. I heartily thank them.

"In a short while, we shall all part, and each one of us will rejoin his country. I trust that you shall all take back with you the feeling that we have done some useful work and have brought some new elements for the improvement of our organization.

"I appeal to you all that, when back in your country, you will consider the means of still bettering our methods of cooperation, laying down any report on these questions, and taking to heart to supply articles of a general interest for our Review.

"Finally, I strongly advise you to invite your foreign friends, whose States have not yet adhered to our Commission, to take urgent proceedings near their Government, so that these States join us as soon as possible. The advantages obtained in exchange of a very small financial contribution should be pointed out: help of all criminal police forces for researches and information in all member countries; international circulations; information regarding counterfeit currency and all other special offences, Review, advices in scientific Police, miscellaneous publications, modern methods based on experiments in other countries, international Police radio network, contacts with Chiefs of Police of all countries during their presence at annual Assemblies held in various States.

"It does not seem impossible for every one of us to bring each year a new adherent and, in that case, very soon all the States in the world will be with us. The more numerous we shall be, the more we shall be listened to, the stronger we shall become. We must take as motto one which is particularly dear to me: "Unity is Strength".

In his turn, Dr. Goerner gave the following allocution:

"Allow me also to express, in the name of the Minister of the Interior and of the Czechoslovak delegation, our entire satisfaction and our complete approbation for the way our work has been treated and the satisfactory results obtained. I think that the main point in this 17th Conference consists of the unquestionable manner in which our Commission, as always, has confirmed its unity and its spirit of solidarity. I heartily wish that this loyal and honest collaboration, this mutual respect which, thanks to our President, Mr. Louwage's experience, have become customary within our Commission, find the biggest echo in the disturbed world and in all the sectors of international relations.

"Mr. President, Gentlemen, we have very

simply endeavoured to give this session a proper environment and to create around it a quite friendly atmosphere. I also feel it my duty to express my cordial thanks to our colleague Népote, for his very estimable help.

"I hope, Gentlemen, that when leaving our country, you will keep a pleasant remembrance, and to all our Commission I wish a complete success for its future work".

In his turn, Mr. Rappaport desired to congratulate the President, the International Bureau and all the members of the Commission for the results achieved during the session, and he added:

"I do not do this in a matter of fact and ceremonious way. Though being only an observer, I am sincerely pleased of the success of your works. I have the deep belief that your Commission, well organized, did not wait until now to establish their outline of work. The systematization you have shown seems to me a sure guarantee of the success to come, and is of great value for the criminal science and the criminal Police.

"I hope that, in a near future, the International Penal Law Association will have the honour to invite some observers of the Inter-

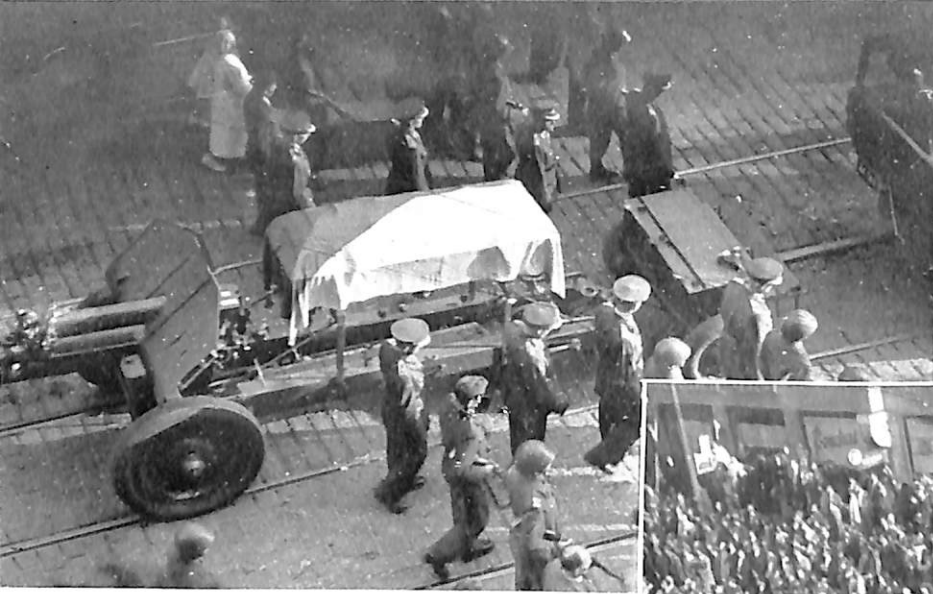
national Criminal Police Commission. Thus will the cooperation inaugurated here become a habit, for the greatest welfare of science and of the application of Penal Law. Therefore will pacific relations between Nations be more surely established".

Finally, Mr. Duncan (Australia), expressed his great satisfaction to have been able to assist to our works:

"It is the first time", did he say, "that Australia has been invited and has participated. I shall return to my country with some new notions. I am sure that in my humble sphere, I shall be able to contribute to the success of the work of the Commission. I must congratulate you for the good organization I found here and for the work accomplished. I also would like to express my thanks to the Czechoslovak Government and to the Czechoslovak authorities for their hospitality, sometimes embarrassing so great it was. I must say I shall always remember the welcome that was given us in the town of Prague."

On Thursday, September 9th, at 4 p.m., the President declared closed the 17th General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Commission.





The funeral of President Benes.  
The passing of the funeral procession in front of the Prague Prefecture of Police, where the Delegates of the I.C.P.C. watched it.



# ROUND ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

**T**HE University of Prague is possessed of a solid tradition and even now its premises are considered as a "place of refuge" under the protection of the Rector of the University. The Police, in particular, cannot go in it, even when they have regular warrants, without the authorization of the Head of the University. Therefore, a special authorization was needed to allow the I.C.P.C.—an assembly of police officers—to hold their assizes in the comfortable rooms of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters, and also in order that a guard of uniformed policemen may give the salute at the opening session.

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**O**UR 17th General Assembly was just about to be opened when a death grieved the whole of Czechoslovakia, that of ex-President E. Benès. All the delegates wished to assist at the funeral, which was held in an extraordinary atmosphere of grief and silence. All the

people of Prague had gathered to pay their last respects to the Liberator of the Country.

★

**T**HE Czechoslovak authorities, in spite of the national mourning, did their best to give the delegates a comfortable and pleasant stay in Prague. The Heads of the delegations were received by General Janda, Director General of the Police and, after the Meeting, a banquet was given to all the delegates by the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Nosek, who however could not be personally present, owing to the national mourning.

On these various occasions, speeches were made which brought out the great spirit of cordiality in which our work was carried on and its successful development.

President Louwage declared in particular:

*It is owing to this effort in common that we were able to realize this nearly impossible task of gathering the criminal police forces of the greater part of the world, despite the*



*ideological and political conceptions of the States belonging to our organisation.*

And later on:

*A great Frenchman, Marshal Lyautey, said 50 years ago:*

*"Nearly always, when we think that irretrievable differences of social rank, interest, opinion, belief, divide us, it appears that there is nothing there but factitious labels and misunderstandings. Let us talk and explain ourselves frankly and we shall discover that we agree on the main points. I believe that there exists between men, more often than is commonly thought, a common denominator."*

*Prague is the 3rd town that was chosen by us since the war to discuss the problems which must unite us for our international collaboration.*

*And if we have been able to attain to that common agreement and understanding, I do not think it is only owing to the fact that our statutes forbid us all intrusion into political, racial and religious domains, but because all those who come here from so far are moved by the same ideal and the same desire of cooperation.*

★

**T**HE Executive Committee and the Vice-Presidents of the Commission were received on Wednesday 8th in the morning at the Town Hall of Prague. After having been welcomed by Dr. Vacek, President of the Municipal Council of Prague, they went to place a wreath on the Unknown Warrior's tomb.

★

As the I.C.P.C. was celebrating in Prague its 25th year of existence, the Czechoslovak Police were also celebrating another anniversary, that of the "Kriminalistika Club", founded 40 years ago by a group of criminologists of Prague. That club, which is now presided by Mr. Sem, has about 3.200 members: magistrates, police officers, jurists and sociologists. As a token of that 40th anniversary, Mr. Sem offered the delegates the badge of the Club and a copy

**T**HE assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte and of his assistant, the french Colonel Sérot, who had been sent by the U.N.O. on special mission as mediators, aroused universal indignation.

There is no doubt that drastic measures will be taken in order to avoid the repetition of

of the "Kriminalistika" Review, especially published on the occasion of the General Assembly.

★

**O**n Tuesday, September 7th, at 7.30 a.m., two Czechoslovak police officers in uniform called on Mr. Arthur Dahl, Deputy Director General of the Danish Police. They were bearers of a warrant for arrest; it was nothing less than a smuggling, which Mr. A. Dahl was to account for, first to the police, then to the justice. Words were exchanged. The constables were inflexible: Mr. A. Dahl had to obey. A police van drove him directly to the Central Criminal Office... where he was welcomed by all his Scandinavian friends who, with flowers and "slivovice" expressed their wishes to the "prisoner" for his 50th birthday. From a reliable source of information, it was revealed that the producer and scenario writer was Prof. Söderman. We publish this explanation with all reserves.

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**O**WING to mishaps in travelling, the representatives of Greece, MM. Leontaritis and Baelis, and of the Salvador Republic, Colonel Gomez, could not possibly reach Prague in time to share in our work.

However, we desired that these delegations should be inscribed on the list together with those present, so as to show their willingness to participate in our deliberations.

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**D**URING a stay in Paris, Mr. Duncan, Chief Commissioner in Melbourne accompanied by Mr. Ramage, the Egyptian delegation, headed by Dr. Zaki, Mr. Maldonado Parilli, Chief of the Identification Service of Venezuela, paid a long visit to the General Secretariat of the I.C.P.C. in Paris. They studied the working of the International Bureau and fixed the particulars concerning the relations between this office and the National Central Bureau of their country.

such crimes, committed against personalities representing the United Nations Organization.

The I.C.P.C. respectfully bows before the victims who fell for the peace of the world, which is its ideal as well, and assures the Secretary General of the U.N.O. of its deep sympathy.

# THE STATUTES

## ARTICLE 1

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

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

a) the centralization of information concerning the suppression of the counterfeiting of currency, securities and documents;

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

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

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

## ARTICLE 2

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

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

## ARTICLE 3

1. — The International Criminal Police Commission includes:

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

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

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

a) those with actual services to the Commission, or

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

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

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

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

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

except when the internal management of the Commission is discussed.

#### ARTICLE 4

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

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

#### ARTICLE 5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### ARTICLE 6

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

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

#### ARTICLE 7

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

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

#### ARTICLE 8

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

#### ARTICLE 9

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

# THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS AT THE U. N. O.

ON the 15th and 16th of October 1948, took place at the "Palais de Chaillot" in Paris, during the U.N.O. sessions, a Conference dealing with the problem of the prevention of crime and the treatment of the delinquents.

The Economic and Social Council had adopted on 13th August, 1948, a Resolution stipulating that the U.N.O. was to take charge of that domain, making full use of the knowledge and experience of international and national organizations on the matter.

Consequently, that organization invited the General Secretary to gather in 1949 a group of experts able to advise the Commission for social questions on the means of elaborating a line of conduct and a program relative to the study of the problem in question, and particularly of adopting international measures.

It is in virtue of the first paragraph of this Resolution that the above mentioned meeting was held, under the auspices of U.N.O., in view of setting up the terms of a close collaboration and of a coordination of the respective efforts.

Therefore, the I.C.P.C. was invited to express its ideas on the matter. President Louwage and the General Secretary, assisted by Mr. Marabuto, of the International Bureau, represented the I.C.P.C.

Several other specialized international organizations, the list of which we shall give later on, were assembled.

Invited to make a declaration, each delegate showed the aims of the organization he represented, and also the contribution it could bring to the U.N.O. in that direction.

In this respect, President Louwage made a statement on the main objectives and means of action of our Commission and he, too, emphasized its field of activities, from a preventive point of view, and the contribution it could bring to the U.N.O. for the Prevention of crime and the Treatment of the delinquents.

A last Resolution, unanimously adopted by the various organizations, defined for each of them the matters on which it wished to be consulted, by specifying its main activities.

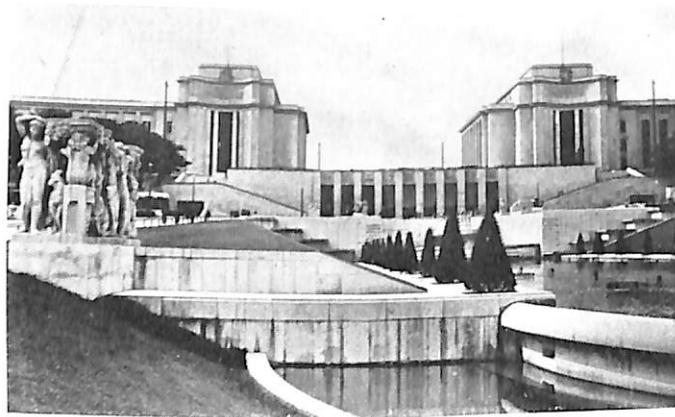
Let us say that the intervention of the I. C. P. C. has awakened a conspicuous interest in all

those organizations present at the Conference, which were still unaware of its activities.

During the Conference of experts in passports, held in Geneva in April 1947, we were writing that our representation at that Conference augured well of our future collaboration with the U.N.O.

The Conference which was held in Paris on the 15th and 16th October, 1948, and in which we were invited to participate as Advisers, has confirmed the hopes we had expressed.

L. DUCLOUX.



# I) LIST OF THE NEW CIRCULATIONS

for the period from 1 st August to 31 st October 1948

GLAUSER Martha, born 1913 (extradition is demanded)	N° 372/48
SCHMIDLIN Robert 1924	373/48
GIANNOLA Vincenzo 1922	420/48
UMIKER Baldur 1932	428/48
GARBINSKY Maurice 1894	29/47
SENISE Renato 1905	219/48
ZENHULA Arthur 1907	249/48
COLLETTE Michel 1906	251/48
HARDTER Friedrich 1908	263/48
SIMONATTIS Jonas 1925	295/48
BERNIS Robert 1913	312/48
LARSEN Ejnar 1898	322/48
TIMMERMANS Maurice 1895	332/48
MONÉPIERRE Charles 1895	336/48
BAKELS Marianne 1922	349/48
HARRISSON Harold 1925	389/48
BOR Stéphen 1919	426/48

## ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA CONCERNING NOTICES ALREADY CIRCULATED

REISING Frantisek N° 235/47 — RUTKOWSKI Stanislav N° 236/47 — DRAGANIK Stanislav N° 226/48 — MESSINA Salvator N° 119/47 — BUDZYNSKI Wladislaw N° 102/47 — CHLADNY Simon N° 227/47 — MESSER Emmanuel N° 234/47 — KUBICEK Antonin N° 233/47.

### REGISTER OF EXPERT INTERNATIONAL CRIMINALS :

Nil.

### REGISTER OF UNIDENTIFIED DEAD BODIES :

Nil.

### PROPERTY STOLEN

15 precious manuscripts stolen at LA GUARNERIANA (Italy).	N° 72/OV
Gold bars stolen at ORLY (France).	74/OV
7 stolen cars.	75/OV
Theft of a painting at LUGO (Italy).	77/OV
6 stolen cars.	78/OV
8 stolen cars.	79/OV
8 stolen cars.	80/OV
8 stolen cars.	81/OV
12 stolen cars.	82/OV

## II) LIST OF CANCELLATIONS

The following persons are no longer to be searched for:

NAGEL, married name DUBACH Marie-Louise, born 1903, arrested at MULHOUSE (France).	N° 220/47
LACUISINE Clémence, born 1894, deceased.	224/48
BRONNIMANN Heintz, born 1914, arrested in Switzerland.	233/48
HAERDTER Friedrich, born 1908, arrested in Germany.	263/48
GLAUSER Martha, born 1913, arrested in Switzerland.	372/48
SCHMIDLIN Robert, born 1924, arrested in France.	373/48
"BUICK" motor car, N° C-04598, recovered at ROUEN (France).	78/OV (N° 3).