

XXII<sup>nd</sup> ≈

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION



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OSLO. — On the left: The University gardens.

# THE XXII<sup>nd</sup> GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE I. C. P. C.

**T**HE 22nd General Assembly  
Oslo University, between

The delegates of thirty-  
assembled in the Great Hall

decorated with the celebrated frescoes of the great Norwegian painter, E. Munch, when Herr Kai Knudsen, the Norwegian Minister of Justice, entered, accompanied by Mr. F. E. Louwage, the President of the I.C.P.C. and the following Norwegian officials: Herr Rognlien, departmental head in the Ministry of Justice, Herr Platou, the Prefect of Oslo, Herr I. Bull, the Mayor of Oslo, Herr Grette, President of the Court of Final Appeal, and Herr Aulie, the Attorney General.

After having welcomed all in the name of the Norwegian Government, Herr Kai Knudsen spoke as follows:

*The International Criminal Police Commission is not a new organization which needs to find arguments for its existence. Since Dr. Schober of Austria in 1923 decided to form an instrument for international co-operation to trace criminals across national frontiers, an ever-increasing number of countries have found concrete evidence of the watchful eye and long arm of the international police.*

*I should think that on this single point—the acknowledgement of how efficient the machinery is—full agreement would exist between those who protect the public order, and those who try to destroy it—the international criminals. It would be of interest to a wider public, to the ordinary citizen, to know how widespread the network of measures for his protection is and how indispensable this network is today.*

*The enormous changes in the post-war world present new possibilities to the enemies of the community and call for continuous development of the methods used by the international police.*

*I would like to pay tribute to the president, Mr. Louwage, and to the Secretariat in Paris for applying so ably the two main principles of this cooperation—scientific progress and speed—which are now more important than ever. But the usefulness and success of an international institution is not only a question of technique. The decisive factor is whether the cooperation is based upon a universal idea, which can be applied through practical action.*

After having said that the I.C.P.C. principles of intervention were similar in nature to the Norwegian concept of cooperation in the field of protection of the community, the Minister concluded:

## OPENING SESSION

of the I.C.P.C. was held in the  
24th and 29th June, 1953.

seven different countries were  
of the University, which is

Norway believes in international cooperation, and an organization like yours—although operating in a limited and technical field—strengthens our conviction that solidarity across the frontiers is not an illusion. This co-operation, like many other international achievements, proves that all nations need each other, whatever their size and importance, whatever their political structure and ideology. And finally, your organization has a special quality: By extending internationally the protection against certain dangers, and by making the system more and more water-tight you promote the general confidence in the police, the feeling that the police is a protector and a friend of the people. In any police, which is created to serve the people, efficiency and confidence must go hand in hand.

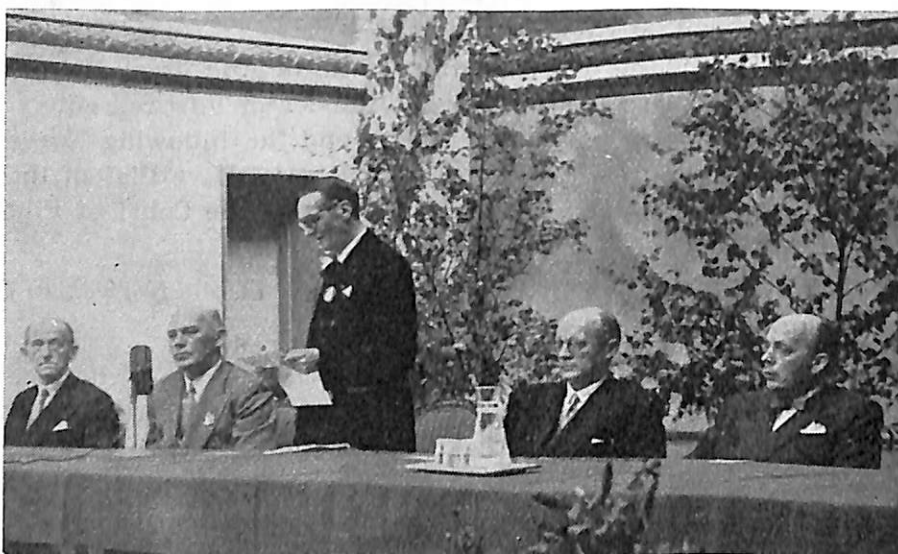
I feel certain that the 22nd Assembly will proceed in the usual constructive spirit, and I hope that your technical work as well as the personal contacts you will develop during the Oslo session will contribute to the continued success of the International Criminal Police Commission.

AFTER having thanked the Norwegian Minister of Justice, Mr. F. E. Louwage recalled that Herr Kristian Welhaven, Chief of the Oslo police and Vice-President of the I.C.P.C., had without interruption, for the last twenty-three years, and now assisted by Herr Kaltenborn, his chief of criminal police, given his full support to the activities of the I.C.P.C.

The President pointed out that Norway seemed to be out of the usual way of the most dangerous international crime, and expressed his pride in the development of the I.C.P.C., which now had 46 member states. He welcomed the delegates present and continued:

*“Certain of them belong to States where only a few years ago an independent and modern police corps was unthinkable and who have nevertheless transformed their police system to such an extent that it almost matches the best ones, in this way contributing to civilisation.*

*It is always a pleasure to me to greet delegates on their arrival at our meetings and to thank them for their valuable help. I would like to ask new members to take this opportunity to benefit from the methods which will be explained to them and especially from the mechanism we use to track down and arrest wanted international criminals. I beg them to enter into the spirit of our traditions, which have proved themselves, because, as Disraeli said: “Respect for tradition has its origin in a deep understanding of human nature.”*



The opening session: The President, Mr. LOUWAGE, replying to the Norwegian Minister of Justice (on his right).

Addressing himself to Herr Kai Knudsen, the President stated:

*"With warm feelings and kind words you were good enough to define our action and to emphasize the fame of our machinery, called INTERPOL by the press and the public.*

*As a Member of the Government and as a jurist, you are in the right position to deliver an impartial appreciation. Coming from the bar of the ancient province of Telemark, where you have been in close contact with its hard-working population, you have special appreciation for a commendable effort. You agree with Swift that "all true work is sacred" and that "in all the work, were it handlabour, there is something of divineness."*

*We all here are firmly decided to work with what strength we have to help to make people more happy. Your Excellency, you are certainly convinced of our will. How comforting it would be if in the Governments of all countries there were men like you, fully aware of the benefits for their country of collaboration with our world organization. Then there would no longer be a country which the international criminal could consider as a hiding-place. Then the last open meshes of the extended net, which we stretch for those who make an attempt against the lives and goods of law-abiding people, would be closed."*

The President thanked the Norwegian officials who had been so kind as to honour the opening of the 22nd General Assembly with their presence and ended with a tribute to the late Ahmed Khan Aitizazuddin, who had been the General Inspector of the Pakistan Police and represented his country at the Stockholm Assembly in 1952, and then died several days after his return to Karachi in an air accident.

## PROGRESS REPORT

After the departure of the Norwegian authorities, the actual work of the Commission began. Mr. M. Sicot began by presenting the yearly progress report, giving the work accomplished since the last general assembly by the General Secretariat.

*"June 1952, Stockholm. June 1953, Oslo. It is just a year since the XXIst General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., a very short period when it is a question of putting plans affecting the whole world into action and stimulating the international cooperation wished for by all.*

### THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION OF THE I. C. P. C.

*Last year, I stressed the fact that the position of the I.C.P.C. had been dominated by two great events: firstly, the official joining of the U.S.A. Treasury Department and secondly the*

*voluntary resignation of several states of Eastern Europe.*

*This year I am happy to announce that the influence of the Commission is still on the increase. It is with great satisfaction that we have enrolled Japan, Syria—whose distinguished representatives I have pleasure in welcoming—and the Dominican Republic—thanks in great part to Señor Castroverde—as members. Only a short while ago we learned that Brazil had become a member, thus satisfactorily concluding several months of negotiations and doing great credit to our friends Messrs. Pastor de Oliveira and Amoroso Netto. It is an important fact that the I.C.P.C. can count the greater part of the great countries of South America, South-East Asia and the Middle East as members.*

*In addition, it is hoped that before long, Ethiopia and Peru will officially join us and*

that Burma will follow suit with its neighbour Pakistan. I would like at this point to honour the memory of its first member Mr. Aitizazuddin, who met so tragically with a fatal air accident shortly after the last General Assembly. At present, with its forty-six member Countries, the I.C.P.C. has an important place among the great international organizations.

Its position is, from a moral and professional point of view, well established. We have participated in all the great international gatherings where the different problems of crime have been discussed. It will be remembered that the I.C.P.C. was represented at the Hispano-Luso-American Penal and Penitentiary Congress in Madrid last July. Several weeks later, Senor Rafael Ochoa, director of the Venezuelan Seguridad General, represented us at the Panamerican Penal and Penitentiary Congress at Caracas. In October 1952 and March 1953, we sent representatives to the European Seminar (London) and to the meetings of experts (Geneva) organized by the United Nations.

At all these meetings, our delegates took care to show the new spirit we should like to see underlying all criminal police action. They insisted on the social and preventive role that it should play and the respect of human rights, which is one of our main concerns. We followed with interest the first course in criminology organized by the International Criminological Society, where M. Louwage gave a very interesting lecture. An official of the General Secretariat will be present at the second course, which will take place in September and October.

Several weeks ago, the I.C.P.C., rightly interested in the problem of police telecommunications, sent a delegate to the Plenary Assembly of the International Telecommunications Consultative Committee in the Netherlands. This was another occasion on which we noticed the great interest with which the great international organizations are following our actions.

It has also been seen that the prestige of the I.C.P.C. is increasing among the general public and, if we are to judge by the number of journalists who call at the I.C.P.C., General Secretariat in Paris, the press of all countries is giving more and more space to the organization and successes of "INTERPOL". Of particular interest is an article which was published in an important monthly magazine, of which there are thirteen different editions.

Last year I mentioned that there was the possibility that a number of television films would be produced in the U.S.A. on the activities of the I.C.P.C., without granting any particular producer the exclusive rights.

Experience has shown that no company was in the position to take on such a task without offering to the persons or organizations who would finance them a guarantee that we would grant them exclusive rights, as is the rule in American television circles. After lengthy discussions, the Executive Committee considered that the moral benefit that the Commission would obtain from properly made and controlled propaganda justified the taking up of a firm and definite position in favour of one of the applicants.

So that all should have an equal chance, the Executive Committee decided last February that there should be a form of competition for applicants for the exclusive rights, in which they would have to produce, in addition to a specimen scenario, indisputable proof of their moral standing and material possibilities. The Executive Committee examined the evidence produced by two of the most promising companies that were still competing and decided on the one which produced the best suggestions while at the same time seeming to offer the best guarantee of an important production which would, as it should, do full justice to the work of the I.C.P.C.

A contract is to be signed in proper form, which will include certain reservations for the preservation of the liberty of action of the I.C.P.C.

## OUR GENERAL ACTIVITY

*During the last twelve months, the General Secretariat has continued to work on great outstanding questions.*

*With regard to the Air Police—and Mr. Howe will tell you this with some interesting details—we have been very successful. The International Civil Aviation Organization whose headquarters is at Montreal, and with which we have the best of relations, as is the case with the I.A.T.A., has adopted the draft International convention adopted by the Commission at the Lisbon Assembly concerning the identification of air accident victims and is to include its terms in the next edition of the "Manual of Aircraft Accident Investigation".*

*Last October we sent to the U.N.O. a report on the world crime situation. This gave us the chance to bring to light the information which we have gathered on really international crime. This original work is worth going on with.*

*As is done each year, we have made out a report for the U.N.O. Narcotics Commission—a permanent delegate to which would entail too great an expenditure—on the suppression of drug traffic, and Professor Söderman, a Reporter General who happened luckily to be in New York at the time, represented us and gave account of the ideas contained in it. The action we had taken and the results obtained were highly commended.*

*While still on the subject of generalities, it will be remembered that it was suggested that the scenario of the film on counterfeiting should have certain details altered. This has been done according to the suggestions of the special commission set up. We are again consulting member countries in connection with their financial participation and hope, with the understanding of everybody, to realize a project which we are particularly interested in, as it is a very useful test for the future.*



Herr WELHAVEN (Norway) welcomes Senhor de OLIVEIRA (Brazil), on the left.

*The International Criminal Police Review, which we consider to be one of our chief means of influence and propaganda, we are constantly and closely supervising.*

*It will have been noticed that for the last few months it has been presented in a more pleasant and modern form, which has not increased its cost and appears to be greatly appreciated. Further information on the make-up and use of the review can be had by referring to an article which appeared in No. 66 (March 1953, p. 74-81).*

*However, the Executive Committee considered that its appearance in only French and English was an obstacle to its being circulated much more widely. Thus, with this in mind, we have consulted the Spanish and Federal*

*German police and we very much hope that from 1st January 1954, the International Criminal Police Review will be edited in Spanish in MADRID and in German in BONN.*

*I should mention that this year also, the number of subscribers to the review is far too small, and should like to suggest that an attempt should be made in each country to get your colleagues and friends to become subscribers. In so doing you would increase our influence and help our financial position.*

*In connection with general information on criminology and criminalistics, we must report the fact that our library has received a further 198 books and that it is being more and more consulted by the Central National Bureaux. Readers have received in all 297 microfilms of different works. This means that it is now a real international centre of information of a special nature which we have at the I.C.P.C. and we have received much flattering encouragement in connection with it.*

*You will remember that at the last two General Assemblies, the type of statistics forms for crime itself and for the activities of the National Bureaux was discussed and finally decided upon. Many countries have sent us the statistics they were asked for with a readiness which I cannot praise too highly. I am sure that the use of these forms will be productive of some very interesting and instructive facts.*

*However, we shall have to wait a little longer before we can draw any pertinent conclusions. It has always been understood that crime statistics in particular were essentially of value from the point of view of comparison.*

*In the purely scientific field, we have high hopes of the College of Technical Advisers, several members of which will be meeting to arrange their programme.*

## **POLICE ACTION**

*I.C.P.C. intervention in police affairs now takes place in an established and well-proved manner.*

*Last year, the General Secretariat helped in 3,239 cases of differing importance, a large percentage of them being counterfeiting offences, drug traffic, theft, fraud, breach of trust and questions of identification. This action resulted in the arrest of 52 criminals and the sending of 1,884 reports on criminal matters to the different member police forces. In addition, 447 circulations, of which 138 concerned international habitual criminals and were of a preventive nature, were sent out. The amount of information we now have on criminal matters is, of course, greater than last year, and it is because of this, and the co-operation of the National Bureaux, that we are now able, by concentrating on the cases in hand, to undertake work on the different aspects of international crime on a larger scale.*

*We have been able, for example, to identify with certainty the members of a gang of more than 100 gypsies who have operated in many countries in Western Europe. The I.C.P.C. was particularly successful in the assistance they gave in an important case of piracy. Criminals of various nationalities had been engaging in large-scale smuggling operations between Mediterranean countries. Some of them even went so far as to attack boats of small tonnage while they were at sea. By acting as a centre of information, obtained month after month from Tangiers, Spain, France, Italy and North Africa, the I.C.P.C. was able to inform the various police forces of the activities of these organized gangs, and in so doing, considerably facilitated the task of the Courts.*

*I would also like to mention a recent extensive investigation which was made on substitution thefts. After several weeks of work,*



we were able to draw up and send out a report relative to a great number of these offences which had been committed all over the world by large gangs of international criminals. Work of this kind is of interest to all police forces. For example, one of the criminals who was arrested in Paris, lived in Buenos-Aires. He had just committed a crime in South Africa after having stayed for a while in Australia and his accomplice was almost at the same time, arrested in Mauritius. Two other "substitution" thieves, wanted by the police of several European countries are about to be arrested in Brazil. This will give an idea of the international character of the operations of such men and show the benefit that is to be derived from counteraction taken by an international centre.

This work is striking evidence of the existence of international crime which spares no country and the imperative necessity for constant active cooperation between the police forces of all countries and territories. To be a member of the I.C.P.C. does not merely involve an annual contact at the General Assemblies. It also implies the willingness to participate daily in the common fight against crime and the application of the mutually agreed upon methods of co-operation.

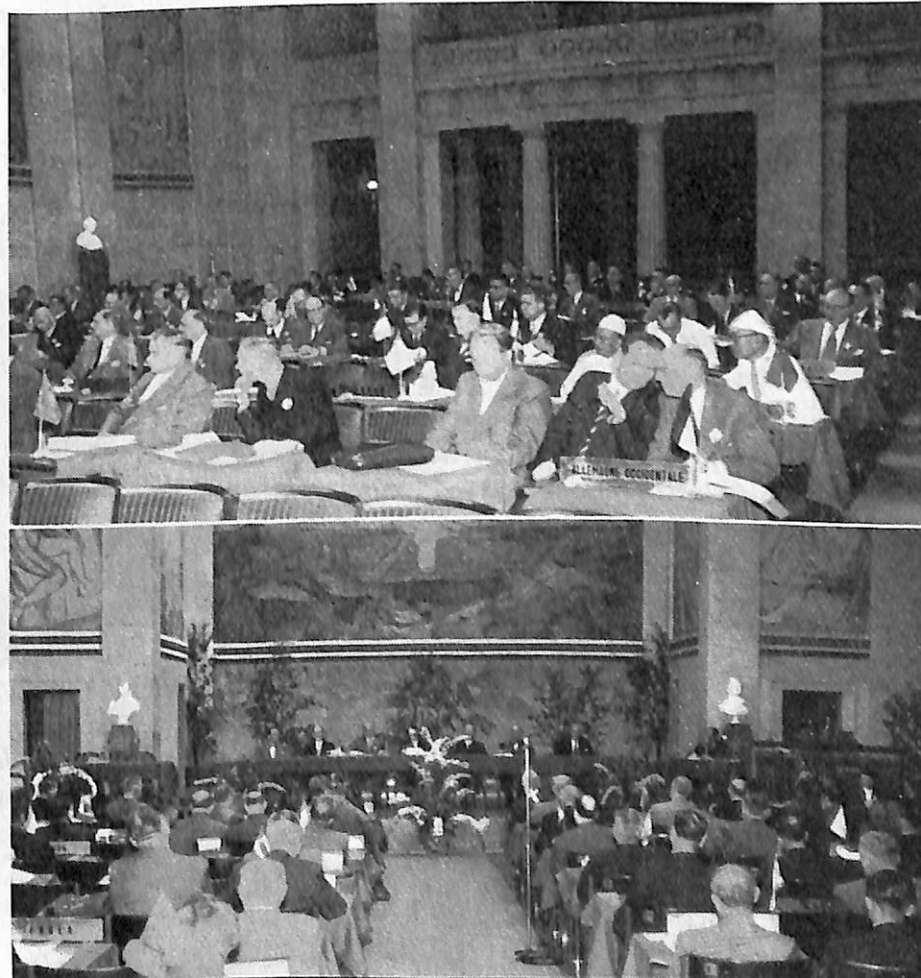
In connection with this, I remember that in November 1952, we decided upon certain improvements in the system of international circulations. In this matter, I consider that we have reached an excellent degree of precision and quality. With regard to the important matter of currency counterfeiting, a report will be discussed later. I remember however, last year, announcing the imminent publication of a regional edition of the Counterfeits and Forgeries review for German-speaking countries. This edition, which first ap-

peared in September last, is produced with the assistance of the Union of Banks and Bankers of Vienna and has been astonishingly successful right from the beginning. I would like to mention that this is mainly due to the efforts of Mr. Nepote and of our Austrian and Dutch colleagues.

## OUR MEANS AND HOPES

You are well aware of the means at our disposal for effecting our work. Foremost among these is, of course, our team of 32 officials, welded together with an excellent team spirit and working with enthusiasm for their task, in spite of the increasing load of work which is thrust upon them. The more members we have, the more complicated our work becomes. The more information, requests for action, information or circulations, the harder

General views of the Conference room.



we have to work. The more technical or juridical questions we have to deal with, the more we have to cooperate on work in connection with the extension of certain forms of crime and the activities of certain associations of criminals which entail an enormous number of verifications, correspondence, checking of fingerprints, the more we are obliged to make our staff specialize. The greater the number of our correspondents, the greater our need for persons with a technical and idiomatic knowledge of many languages.

The many aspects of our activity make our task, which is increasing from month to month, ever more absorbing and complex, while at the same time we are being swept irresistibly along by this movement. I must apologise for insisting, and I do not intend to compare myself with the sorcerer's apprentice, but I think it is a suitable moment to direct your attention to the difficult tasks that have to be performed by the General Secretariat, a fact which will oblige us to seek the help of several suitably qualified assistants that the Commission will have to pay and who will help those officials placed at our disposal by the French *Sûreté Nationale* and the *Préfecture de Police*. This would be in addition to the very useful aid to be rendered by the trainees sent out by certain other countries, if you give us the means to make good the promise made at the Stockholm General Assembly.

I am sure that you will not mind my paying a tribute to my staff whose conscientiousness, intellectual qualities and love of work have made it possible for me to carry out the task which you were so good as to entrust to me.

At this time I must regretfully announce to you that the I.C.P.C. will this year lose the services of one of its most devoted and competent servants in the person of Mr. Paul Marabuto, *Commissaire Divisionnaire* in Paris and permanent Reporter to the I.C.P.C. The age



The delegates of the 22nd General Assembly.

limit, which is lower than in most other countries, has brought about his retirement from the *Sûreté Nationale* after thirty years of brilliant service. I am sure that I speak for each one of you in expressing publicly our thanks for the excellent work he has accomplished during his seven years in the Paris General Secretariat. Before he left, I proposed him for a special rank in the French administration, which is to be given him. I am glad that the Executive Committee decided to give him a token of its esteem and gratitude by proposing that the Assembly General should confer on him the title of Honorary Reporter. I am sure that the General Assembly will unanimously approve this proposition in favour of one who has given of the best of himself in our Commission's cause. (Loud applause).

From a material point of view, the question of accommodation is still one of our preoccupations. If the General Secretariat, which is constantly requiring more room, is to be suitably and comfortably housed, we shall need more and larger rooms in the building in the Boulevard Gouvion St. Cyr. We hope that the French authorities will soon be able to help us again in this way.

Failure to accomplish certain tasks—which I do not intend to keep from you—must be attributed to the exiguity of our premises and the scantiness of our resources. Thus, not to mention our projected international museum, of which we are thinking more and more, we have not been able to instal the photography

laboratory of which we spoke last year, nor to do effective work on the international firearms index with which we were entrusted at the Lisbon General Assembly in 1950. However, I am happy to be able to announce that the Criminal Identity Department of the Préfecture de Police and the Central Identification Service of the French Sûreté Nationale in Paris have started to work together on the making out of cards bearing the technical details of all the weapons manufactured or found in France. We shall doubtless ask the appropriate departments in other countries to make similar records, for without this we should find it very difficult to complete the task entrusted to us.

In order to improve our radio transmissions, we have obtained from the French Government the exceptional grant of 15,000,000 French francs which I gave you to hope at the last General Assembly might be possible. This will allow us to instal in a building specially built for us, the first part of the equipment for the international station and will give a range which will be adequate for all our needs. This is a fine achievement, and I hope that before the end of next year the new station of the I.C.P.C. will be working.

To realise our projects, as I shall mention in my financial report, it will be unwise to count on a larger contribution from France, who has already proved so generous. It will be necessary for the members of the I.C.P.C. to understand the need to agree to a common effort being made.

The material assistance of France is accompanied moreover by a moral assistance, the proof of which is the recent appointment of M. F. E. Louwage as a Commander of the order of the Legion of Honour. (Loud applause).

In any case, fully aware

of the responsibilities incumbent upon me, and animated, like the rest of my collaborators, with the enthusiasm which our mission fully justifies, I can assure the Assembly that, with the means at our disposal, we shall continue to consolidate the authority of the I.C.P.C. and to carry out its purpose.

It is your efforts that have put the Commission on its feet again, under the stimulus of our President, M. Louwage, and our friend M. Ducloux, who is today honorary Secretary-General, together with the assistance of such worthy pioneers as Mr. Welhaven, who has received us with such hospitality in the Norwegian capital (Applause). Its usefulness and efficiency are today universally recognised and many people consider that, by rising above its difficulties, it has given a fine example of faith and disinterested unity.

It has been able to communicate its enthusiasm to most countries, which, little by little, have come to realise the necessity for it and so have joined forces with it because it is in the position to fight effectively against the age-old and omnipresent enemy—crime.

We have not the right to disappoint them. Noblesse oblige. We must do our utmost in order to make good the hope which we have roused." (Prolonged applause).

The President, M. F. E. Louwage, in the name of the Assembly, thanked the Secretary General for the task he had accomplished during the year, congratulating him, together with all those who had collaborated with him.

He spoke with regret of the departure of M. Marabuto, who had reached the age of retirement for those working in the French Sûreté Nationale. He thanked him for the tireless activity of which he had shown evidence since 1946 in the ser-



Mr. Paul MARABUTO.

vice of the I.C.P.C., particularly in connection with important general questions. He did not doubt that in due course the Assembly would confirm the suggestion put forward by Mr. Si-

cot. The President then paid tribute to the Government of the French Republic and its high officials for their generous aid to the I.C.P.C.

## FINANCIAL REPORT

THE Assembly examined the financial report presented by the Secretary General. It first of all described the financial situation on 31st Dec. 1952, which was suitable, as the assets at that date were practically the same as they had been two years previously. At first sight, expenditure was not increasing and the situation seemed perfectly normal.

However, the position as shown in the books was one thing, while the actual financial situation was another. It was more significant and less encouraging. If a calculation was made of the real expenditure of the I.C.P.C., the sum would be found to be about 780,000 Swiss francs per annum. For one thing, it should be remembered that thirty-six officials worked permanently for the organization, either in Paris or at the Hague. Now the actual resources amounted to only 190,000 Swiss francs. The difference between income and actual working expenditure is, in fact, made good by the governments of France and the Netherlands, which bear 72% and 5% respectively of the working expenditure of the I.C.P.C.

Mr. Sicot then showed that the situation presented serious disadvantages which might cause the Commission great harm. First of all, increased aid from the French and Netherlands Governments could hardly be counted on, which meant that the I.C.P.C. could not develop and increase its activities above the present level. Now international cooperation was spontaneously increasing and the General Secretariat had to deal with ever greater demands on its time.

Futhermore, certain decisions had been taken by the Assembly General and the Execu-

tive Committee, and, without the financial means, they could not be carried out.

Finally, the financial reserves of the I.C.P.C. were quite insufficient.

The financial means of the I.C.P.C., stated the Secretary General, were no longer adequate for the organization. It had become a great international public service and it seemed that the time had come to endow the I.C.P.C. with resources more in keeping with the essential work it had to perform as a result of the position which it had acquired in international life. As from 1st January 1954, the I.C.P.C. would have to dispose of increased resources so that it could, in particular, carry out the methodical equipment of an international radio station, compensate several non-French officials who would be invited to work at the General Secretariat, employ and remunerate several others and to assume and carry out the increasingly heavy duties it would have to deal with. That was why the Secretary General proposed that the basic rate of subscription should be doubled as from 1st January 1954 - i.e. from 5 to 10 Swiss francs.

The total income of the I.C.P.C., even after doubling the subscriptions, was only one thirty-seventh of the income of UNESCO and one fourteenth of that of I.C.A.O. A European country would pay a subscription to I.C.A.O. which was thirty-five times as great as would be paid to the I.C.P.C.

The doubling of the subscription was essential if the work which had been started was to be suitably carried out.

On the suggestion of the President, the Assembly immediately nominated Messrs. Kelly (Canada) and General Legrand (Tangiers) as auditors.



Messrs. LUTHI (Switzerland) and SICOT (Secretary General).

After having examined the accounts, the auditors gave the Secretary General a written document to the effect that they were completely satisfied with his financial administration. Mr. Smith (Australia), stated that he had not the necessary authority to speak for the Government of the Commonwealth (of Australia) in connection with the resolution submitted by the Secretary General. At the voting, therefore, he would abstain, but this would not prevent him, on his return, from making the necessary contacts, so that Australia could give its opinion.

Signor Dosi (Italy), stated that his country approved the increase in subscription. He wished, however, to draw the Assembly's attention to the cost of the International Criminal Police Review. In his opinion, money might be saved if, instead of producing several editions each in one language, the articles were published in their original language, whatever it was. Thus the review would have a more international character.

M. Sicot recalled that, as had been said in his progress report, the cost of the German and Spanish editions, which were to appear as from 1st January 1954, would be borne by their respective police authorities, and would mean no extra expense for the I.C.P.C. There had always been a demand for the English edition, and the appearance of the Review in other languages would increase the prestige of the I.C.P.C. without entailing any expense.

Mr. Sahar (Israel) pointed out that the Review was not only read by those persons at-

tending the General Assembly, but especially, in his country, by a great number of police officials, for whom it was a real source of information and education. Consequently, the greater the number of languages in which the Review was printed, the greater the benefit to the police.

M. Népote (I.C.P.C.) remarked that the cost of the Review was scarcely 10% of the total working expenditure. Whatever the savings effected on the Review, the financial problem still remained.

Herr Luthi (Switzerland), agreed with the conclusions of the financial report. He would prefer, however, that the draft resolution should include a clause expressing a formal reservation concerning the approval of the governments. Though not opposing this, M. Sicot stressed the fact that the financial report had been sent out several months before the Oslo discussions so that all the delegates could consult their governments before going to the Assembly. He feared that the addition of such a reservation in the resolution could only delay its application. The President then recalled that in any case, the resolutions passed by the Assembly were not binding on the governments. They had above all the character of a recommendation. Put to the vote, the amendment suggested by Herr Luthi was rejected by 15 votes to one, with three abstentions. The following resolution was formally adopted by 25 votes with eight abstentions (Australia, Burma, the United States, India, Portugal, Syria, Thailand and Yugoslavia).

After having considered the financial report presented by the Secretary General, M. Sicot, and taking into consideration the need to increase the resources of the I.C.P.C. so as to meet the obligations resulting from its position as an international service,

The XXIIInd General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting in Oslo between 24th and 29th June 1953, after due consideration,

**DECIDES:**

That as from 1st January 1954, the basic rate upon which the subscriptions for member countries are calculated shall be 10 Swiss francs instead of 5 Swiss francs.

Gospodin Kolenc (Yugoslavia), explained his abstention, saying that his country could not in principle accept any new obligations of a financial nature because of the difficult economic situation existing there. However, he assured the Assembly that he would do his best to



The Yugoslav delegates, Messrs. KOLENC and MIHIC.

persuade his government to accept the resolution adopted at XXIIInd General Assembly.

## THE POLICE AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

**L**AST year, in Stockholm, the Assembly General had begun to study the question of the social role of the police. Mr. Marabuto this year presented a report which went deeper into the matter. As a preliminary to his report, the Reporter had questioned the member states and he first of all presented the situation in the light of the prevention of crime. The greater number of countries had shown the importance of the part played by street patrols and also the presence in particularly crucial localities, of police officers in uniform. The control of vagrants, prostitutes and foreigners was an efficacious measure. In addition to these measures of a general nature, in certain countries they had devised methods of education of the public and places where young unoccupied persons could gather, for the benefit of all concerned.

In some countries, special legislation made it possible to supervise more especially those persons who might constitute a social danger. In Egypt, for example, the law forbade certain

persons to carry arms. In Great Britain, the legislation gave to the police the task of keeping an eye on recidivists when they left prison. In Cuba, in September 1946, an institution for the prevention of crime had been established. In Yugoslavia, those persons who had been released from prison were looked after by "Citizens Committees" in which there was always a person who represented the police. These committees, regulated by a law of 1951, assisted the ex-convicts with a view to their moral and material rehabilitation. The police studied with particular care all questions concerning juveniles.

In his report, M. Marabuto stated that women police had been instituted in several countries (Great Britain, India, Singapore, Finland, the U.S.A., Denmark, France, Austria and Sweden). Finally, the preventive action of the police could be seen more and more by the providing of the public with all the information which might make them familiar with all the different forms of crime and to

put them on their guard against them: The press, the cinema, radio and exhibitions were used extensively. In Denmark, for example, insurance companies had organized exhibitions and lectures illustrated by films. In Sweden and Finland there were advice bureaux, where the public was warned against the different types of theft. In several countries (Ireland, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Switzerland) the police arranged lectures in schools to instruct children on how to avoid road accidents. It was probably in the United States that the closest cooperation existed between the police and the press. The U.S. Treasury Department had made a particular effort to instruct the public in the different ways of detecting counterfeit money. A booklet entitled "Know your money" gave practical details to all members of the public.

Finally, still with the purpose of preventing crime, the police was taking more and more action in an attempt to keep youngsters away from the harmful effects of loitering in the streets of larger towns. In Denmark, the uniformed police possessed a department called "the Social service of the Uniformed Police". This took care of all the young strays, provided them with work and lodging and did its best to settle their differences with other authorities when they had committed some offence. In Great Britain, a law of 1948 was passed providing for the creation of occupation centres to which young offenders between 12 and 21 might be sent. In practice, in many cases, these centres were run by police officers. Furthermore, boys' clubs had been in existence for a long time. Metropolitan police officers had been much encouraged to take active part in the organization of these clubs, whose results had proved satisfactory.

In the United States, the help given to young people by the police was quite extensive. In the Netherlands, there were "Youth Brigades", which were formations within the police of large towns. These worked in close cooperation with parents and schools. Women officials of the Netherlands

police were attached to these brigades. In Anglo-Saxon countries in general, the police cooperated very closely with probation officers.

M. Marabuto then came to the question of the examination of the personality of the delinquent by the police. For some considerable time now, police officials, as auxiliaries to justice, had provided magistrates with detailed information on the conduct, morality and habitual behaviour of a suspect. However, in many countries, the police was required by law to provide the magistrate with a more detailed opinion on the suspects responsibility so as to give him a clearer idea on this subject. In Denmark, a police psychiatrist was very often asked to confirm the police report. In the United States, the probation officer always consulted the police in connection with the report which he had to make to the court. In Singapore, the police authorities undertaking an investigation made out quite a sociological dossier on the suspect (education, school report, business or professional character and family life).

Thus, concluded M. Marabuto, most countries were showing an ever increasing interest in the problem of the prevention of crime and understanding the criminal. The steps taken were many and varied. This trend should be encouraged so that the maintenance of public order and application of justice should be done in a more humane fashion.

M. Marabuto, after having thanked Sir Harold Scott, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the Police and Social Problems, asked all the member countries to inform the General Secretariat of any new facts which they might learn of in this field.

The President in his turn thanked Sir Harold Scott and expressed his regret that they would not be able in the future to count on his experience, as he was soon to retire. He assured him of the profound respect and affection of the I.C.P.C.



Sir Harold Scott (The United Kingdom) said that he was very touched by the kindness that had been shown to him. He had been personally interested in all the problems of juvenile delinquency. In his opinion, the preventive role of the police was of the greatest importance and one should not suppress because one had failed to prevent. He pointed out that in London, a great number of police officials collaborated with great success in the running of boys' clubs. In those institutions designated as "education centres", those young people who had committed offences were given physical training and performed manual work. Sir Harold invited all the high police officials who visited London to inspect these centres. He expressed the hope that the police would increase its preventive activities and that it would continue to help young people to keep out of crime.

Senhor Amoroso Netto (Brazil) believed, as did M. Marabuto, that the police, which was constantly in contact with criminals and the environment in which they lived, had an important part to play in discovering the factors which caused crime and to inform the judge. In Brazil, the Code of Criminal Procedure of 3rd October 1951 gave the police wide powers in connection with investigations into the family life, social conditions and all those factors which might give an idea of the temperament and character of the criminal. It was a duty of the police to inform the judge, who, as a result, was more able to individualise the sentence. For a better understanding of the Brazil police, it should be known, said Senhor Amoroso, that it comprised both administrative and criminal police and was completely autonomous. Its task was to obtain all proofs of guilt without interference from the judicial authorities. It was responsible for the preliminary investigation of criminal cases and, therefore had to make all searches, interrogations and examinations

considered necessary in the investigation. It was the police which advised the magistrate on the need for ordering preventive detention. In the case of petty offences, the police had even a judicial function, thus accelerating the proceedings. Police work was so important in Brazil that it was a principle that all police chiefs should have a university and legal training. In Brazil, by virtue of the functions they performed, the police played a very important part in the prevention of crime and the examination of delinquents. Senhor Amoroso drew attention to the existence of a certain subconscious professional prejudice towards the ex-convict, especially when it came to rehabilitation on release from prison. For the purpose of a more rapid rehabilitation of convicts, the Brazilian legislator has laid down that once the period of appeal of the judicial sentence was over, previous convictions should be removed from the records of the antecedents of convicted persons, except in those cases where the judge decided to the contrary.

Senhor Amoroso also considered that women could play an important part in the police. He suggested that the I.C.P.C., using as a basis the experience of certain countries, should draw up a project explaining the establishing, organization and working of a women's police force which would serve as a model for any countries who were desirous of instituting such forces. Moreover, he suggested that the I.C.P.C. should publish a document concerning the organization and running of youth clubs such as existed in certain countries under the control of the police. Finally, the speaker said that it was important that all police forces should take common and permanent action to combat literature which upset the minds of young people by glorifying crime, sensuality and brute force.

Herr Kaltenborn (Norway) recalled the various ways in which the police could prevent crime. However, he considered that only too often the police had not enough time and personnel to make themselves really felt. In some countries, the constitution and legislation restricted police action. In his opinion,





Messrs. AMOROSO (Brazil), ALCARVA  
and LOURENÇO (Portugal).

the most important matter was juvenile delinquency and he considered that the first thing to do was to protect young people from immorality. The Criminal police of Oslo had succeeded in having a committee nominated, the purpose of which was to make an enquiry into juvenile delinquency. The schools, athletics associations, scouts and police were represented on the Committee. A permanent Advisory Council of five members would in the future coordinate the efforts of the various organizations and suggest what should be done. The Oslo Criminal Police was to have a representative on the Council. Herr Kaltenborn pointed out, however, that as compared to other countries, juvenile delinquency was not very serious in Norway.

M. Villetorte (International Federation of Senior Police Officers) thanked the President in the name of this organization for having allowed his association to be present as an observer at the 22nd General Assembly. He confirmed that in principle, his association was in entire agreement with all the decisions of the I.C.P.C. both in the field of prevention and in others. In 1950, the federation which he represented had begun to study the preventive role and the moral action of the police. Their purpose had been to inaugurate a sort of revolution in the mental attitude of police officials. The International Federation of Senior Police Officers was still dealing with this matter. It did not wish, however, to do the work already done

or being done by other organizations. It wished above all to aid the I.C.P.C. with its modest but devoted help in the field of crime by extending its action to police personnel by seeing that the methods of criminal police which had been evolved were put into practice. The Federation intended to limit its action to encouraging the development of the police in the moral and cultural fields. It was in this spirit that he had recently sent a report to UNESCO concerning the action of the police with regard to the mental health of children. Children spent about one quarter of their time in public places, where they were not subject to the control of their parents or teachers, and at such times, their natural guardian was the policeman. It was therefore for the policeman to protect the child from all the harmful influences of the street and public, which were so dangerous in large towns.

M. Villetorte considered that his federation would not have fulfilled its duty if it had not answered the appeals for cooperation made to it by different organizations. It was careful, however, not to oppose the I.C.P.C. and it would always take care first of all to bring its points of view into line with the policy of the I.C.P.C.

M. Népote (I.C.P.C.) was greatly interested in the two propositions formulated by Senhor Amoroso Netto. In his opinion, it would no doubt be very difficult to devise a standard type of women police organization, as this would have to be incorporated into the general structure of the police, and this varied from country to country. On the other hand, it would certainly be very useful and easier to show, for the information of a number of countries, how youth clubs worked.

Mr. Smith (Australia) said that in his country there were a great number of such clubs, which came under the immediate care of the police. In Queensland, boys' and girls' clubs had been working for three years, and had some 2,400 members. The administrative councils comprised members of the church as well as laymen (doctors, businessmen). In

girls' clubs, officials of the women police played a leading part. Up to date, there had not been a single case of delinquency among the members of any of these clubs in Queensland. Australia had certainly found in this a partial solution of the problems of juvenile delinquency. The principles on which police preventive action was based were the following: The appointing of police personnel to the youth clubs, the encouragement of friendly relations and confidence as between the police and the children, material aid to the principals of the clubs, organization of lectures on road safety, civic instruction of first offenders, the designation of special officials who acted as liaison officers between the police and juvenile courts, and the establishment of a force of women police. Mr. Smith then enumerated all the tasks which devolved upon the women police, whose duties continued to increase.

Senhor de Oliveira (Brazil) asked if the special sub-committee could not deal with the very interesting problem of public relations.

M. Sannié (France), as observer from the International Criminological Society, recalled that this organization, at its last congress in 1950, had studied the question of the discovery of criminogenic factors. At its next congress it was to study recidivism. Consequently, he suggested that there should be a close liaison between the I.C.P.C. and the International Criminological Society.



On the left: Herr KALTENBORN (Norway).

The President asked the Secretary General to consider these suggestions, and he proposed that Sir Harold Scott, who would no longer be able in the future to act as chairman to the Sub-Committee on the Police and Social Problems, should be replaced by the Reporter General, M. Yümak. This proposal was accepted by the Assembly. The President then invited M. Yümak to note all the suggestions that had been made during the discussions, and to use the questionnaire that M. Marabuto had the previous year sent to the National Central Bureaux for further work on the matter. The Sub-Committee, it was decided by the Assembly, should be composed of the members indicated on page 253.

## INTERNATIONAL DESCRIPTIVE NOTICES

THE Secretary General prepared some notes for the General Assembly, intended to give a complete review of the question of descriptive notices emitted by the I.C.P.C. in connection with police cases. These notes dealt in turn with the subject, the make-up and the use of circulations.

They were drawn up with the intention of facilitating the daily work of the Central National Bureaux in actual police cases and was read to the Assembly by M. J. Népote, Assis-

tant to the Secretary General. In view of their confidential nature, we regret that we are not able here to give a summary of them. M. Népote asked all the member states of the I.C.P.C. to do their utmost to make these circulations as effective as possible. The Secretary General, M. Sicot, reminded all countries, both on the American continent and in the Far East, that the General Secretariat was as much at their disposal as in the case of the countries of Europe.

## THE TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

**H**ERR DICKOPF (Germany) had been asked to study the question of the education and training of members of the criminal police. His report was based not so much on existing literature as on his personal experience and observation.

He stated first of all that police officials should have both "character" and a good general education. Without the latter, it was difficult for officials to adapt themselves to the increasingly skilful ways of criminals. The criminal police had certainly need of specialists, but it especially needed highly cultured officials to direct its work.

The criminal police usually was divided into higher ranking officers—superintendents—and lower ranks, detective inspectors. The former required greater general culture than the latter, and less specialised knowledge. In terms of actual recruiting, this meant that university graduates or their equivalent should be chosen for the higher ranks, while for the lower ranks, a good general primary schooling was adequate.

Of course, Herr Dickopf went on, the lower ranks should be allowed promotion to the higher ranks on passing the appropriate examinations. Nevertheless, the higher ranking officers should mainly be recruited directly from among university men or persons of a good education. If this were not done, the criminal police would deprive itself of the best men. The highest ranks in the police should be reserved for those who had made the police their career.

The speaker considered that police officials should also have a certain amount of technical knowledge other than the purely professional, such as foreign languages.

Whatever the standard of the recruits, whe-

ther they came from the civilian population or from the uniformed police, as soon as they commenced, it was essential that they should receive theoretical and practical training, whatever their rank. One was useless without the other. Herr Dickopf considered that training should begin with practical exercises. For this reason the police school should be in the vicinity of a large criminal police department in which students could receive invaluable factual training. The length of theoretical courses should vary between 12 to 15 months for the lower ranks and two to two and one half years for the higher ranks. The ages of candidates for the former should be 22 to 23 and about 25 for the latter. The training should be such as to develop the intelligence.

Herr Dickopf then stressed the fact that the value of a school depended entirely on its teachers. These should be chosen with great care. The teaching of these persons would be made easier if they could base their theoretical instruction on practical instruction received



An interview with Herr DICKOPF (Germany).



In front of the University.

in an important police department. It was for this reason that there was to be a police school alongside the actual criminal police department within the precincts of the Bunderkriminalamt, the general criminal headquarters for the Federal Republic.

The speaker then mentioned the dangers of specialisation. The criminal police should never keep itself apart from the general police, for it would never achieve success without the close and permanent cooperation of the other departments, especially the uniformed police. That is why officials of the criminal police should be familiar with the different duties performed by officials of

other police branches. He refrained from suggesting a programme of education, as this should be according to the possibilities of each state. He proposed, nevertheless, that the curriculum of police schools should include the teaching of law and legislation, criminology, police technique, identification, methods of interrogation, methods of making searches and the organization of the police. In addition to this, sports and the use of arms would be taught. To this should be added information about the I.C.P.C. and the international police. For those of the upper ranks, training in management and instruction of a purely administrative nature should also be given. For the sake of moral training, Herr Dickopf considered that it was better that students should not be "confined to barracks". At any rate, they would not be in Germany. The speaker ended his report by suggesting that countries should accept the material sacrifices necessary to give their criminal police a really thorough training.

Herr Dickopf stated that Señor de Castroverde (Cuba) had recently sent to the General Secretariat an interesting report on the matter which he had been dealing with. Señor de Castroverde's report mainly stressed the need for police schools in every country which provided really good training. Thus, in the University of Havana there was given a special course which had been attended by 110 students, in 1950.

Señor de Castroverde had moreover been asked by the Dominican Republic to inaugurate and direct a police course in this neighbouring country and also to establish an official criminalistics laboratory.

Señor de Castroverde's report recalled the desire expressed by the First Panamerican

Congress of Forensic Medicine and Criminology in connection with the establishment in each country of police institutions and he proposed that the I.C.P.C. should adopt a resolution to the same effect. The I.C.P.C. could also consider recommending that the I.C.P.C. technical advisors should be employed as teachers in police schools.

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M. Sannié (France), as observer from the International Society for Criminology, recalled that a meeting of experts held in Geneva in 1952 under the aegis of the United Nations had, on the suggestion of the association which he represented, expressed the hope that all officials working in fields connected with justice—and this naturally included the police—should receive instruction in criminology. M. Sannié recalled that the international criminology course which had been inaugurated in Paris, was open to police officials of all countries.

Herr Dickopf, stated Signor Dosi (Italy), had suggested that information should be given about the I.C.P.C. in police schools. In 1948 he had made a similar suggestion. The I.C.P.C., went on Signor Dosi, was not a "super-police" and to increase their results, it was advisable to inform the greatest possible number of national and municipal police

officials of their work and objects. He himself had given many lectures on the I.C.P.C.

Mr. Mulik (India) noted that the situation in Germany was very similar to that in his own country. In India, the lower ranks and the higher officials were recruited in different ways. The latter must have had a university education. The periods of training were respectively six months and one year. Theoretical training was followed by practical work, which lasted two and one half years for the higher officials. The Indian delegate shared the views of Herr Dickopf in his recommendation that the higher posts of the police should be reserved for police personnel. This principle was applied in India.

M. Villetorte informed the Assembly that his federation had requested various international organizations to study in detail the important question of the training of higher police officials, just as had been done for prison officials. M. Villetorte would be gratified if the 22nd General Assembly expressed a similar suggestion. Doubtless this would lead the Social and Economic Council of the U.N.O. to take a more active interest in this problem.

The Assembly noted Herr Dickopf's report and the various observations made. It then went on to the next item on the agenda, without making any special recommendation.

## THE SITUATION IN CURRENCY COUNTERFEITING

**T**HE report on this question was given jointly by Messrs. J. W. Kallenborn (Netherlands) and J. Népote (I.C.P.C.) to the Assembly. First of all examining the international situation in counterfeiting, the report pointed out that this offence was still in the forefront of criminal activity. In 1951, twenty-five illicit counterfeiting shops were discovered. In 1952 and during the first quarter of 1953,

ten printing shops were discovered in Europe alone. Currency counterfeiting was a worldwide offence. In 1951-52, counterfeiting shops were discovered in Europe, the U.S.A., the Philippines, Hong Kong, Brazil, Indonesia, Iran and Transjordan. Counterfeit money affected and was circulated in every country, so it was necessary to carefully instruct police personnel in the crime of counterfeiting.

Recent facts had shown once more that this offence had a completely international character, either because of the nationalities of the counterfeiters or the nature of the counterfeit money. Close international collaboration was therefore absolutely essential and the rules drawn up by the I.C.P.C. should be observed.

The report then stressed that counterfeits were constantly improving in quality. It showed that a connection often existed between counterfeiting and other forms of crime such as fraud and drug trafficking. As for the modus operandi of the counterfeiters, if nothing new had been learned, it was noticed that they were taking ever greater precautions. The report, mentioning the work of the I.C.P.C. in connection with the fight against this crime, mentioned that in 1952 the General Secretariat of the I.C.P.C. had been able to provide its member police forces with 538 reports on counterfeits and counterfeiters. Eighty-nine new types of counterfeits had last year been published in the Counterfeits and Forgeries Review, whose number of subscribers was constantly increasing. The report expressed the hope that in the next few months it would be possible to print a police summary of the case along with each counterfeit for the benefit of the Central National Bureaux.

The results obtained by the regional edition of the Counterfeits and Forgeries Review for German-speaking countries were noteworthy. It had been possible to publish this edition owing to the help of the Association of Banks and Bankers of Vienna, the National Bank of Austria and the Austrian Minister of the Interior. The number of subscriptions taken out had exceeded all expectations.

Finally, the report recalled that the instructional film on counterfeiting, which it had last year been decided to make, was now ready. As soon as the Secretary General had enrolled a sufficient number of countries willing to share in the expenses, he would be able to go ahead with the project. In conclusion,

the report repeated that currency counterfeiting was still one of the most important of present day crimes. Herr Kallenborn particularly insisted that the National Bureaux should help in the matter of further subscriptions to the Counterfeits and Forgeries Review, and urged the delegates to visit the International Counterfeits Museum at the Hague. M. Népote stressed the need for the centralisation of information and that one day he hoped to see the instructional film which had just been mentioned in production.

He also recalled the distinction which should be made, particularly in the matter of passports, between a "counterfeit"—which meant that the entire document had been counterfeited—and a "forgery", which was a "falsification" or alteration of a genuine document.

The President, M. F. E. Louwage, after having thanked the reporters, asked that the police summaries of cases of counterfeiting which it was intended to publish should, because of their confidential nature, be circulated in some other way than in the Counterfeits and Forgeries Review.

Mr. Smith (Australia), said that he had just been informed of a very important case of counterfeit Australian £10 notes, and that these had been introduced into several countries. A large number of notes had been put into circulation on racecourses by bookmakers and a certain number of them had been given to honest businessmen. The reports and photographs were at the disposal of his colleagues. The General Secretariat would be informed in the usual manner.

Mainly for the benefit of new member states, the President gave a short account of the respective roles of the General Secretariat and the Delegated Office of the Hague.

Herr Amstein (Switzerland) remarked on the increase in the number of forged gold coins in circulation. For the most part, these coins had the legal gold content, but simply

had not been struck by the proper authorities. He noted with regret that in his country such gold coins, whether Swiss, French or English, were not considered as currency. The Swiss Federal Court had recently ruled that they were simply merchandise, and that consequently the laws for the suppression of currency counterfeiting were not applicable in this case. Herr Amstein proposed that the I.C.P.C. should study this question and consider the means which would make it possible to intensify suppression (for example, if nothing better could be done, to destroy the material used by counterfeiters.)

M. Marabuto (I.C.P.C.) reported a similar case in France, where the authorities did not reprimand the action of the counterfeiters who had struck French gold coins containing the legal quantity of gold. M. Marabuto was of the opinion that the matter should be dealt with by legislation and that the 1929 convention on counterfeiting should be modified. The main argument was that these gold coins had not been struck by the approved authorities, which gave them the character of counterfeits. In his opinion, the appropriate bodies of the United Nations should be informed of the matter.

Signor Dosi recalled that in Italy there had also been similar cases. He considered that the police should be empowered to intervene, as the buyers were the victims of a kind of



Messrs. FURUYA, TANIGUSCHI (Japan)  
and MULLIK (India).

swindle, for they generally considered that they were buying genuine coins. He also mentioned the importance of postage stamp counterfeiting.

The President requested the Secretary General to consider the various observations and asked the Assembly to consider another question.

## RECIDIVISM AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

SEÑOR Echalecu y Canino (Spain) read a report to the Assembly on the problem of social and criminal prognosis in connection with delinquents. The purpose of making such a prognosis was to obtain data on the "future conduct" of the young offender.

Juvenile delinquency was increasing in all countries in direct proportion to social disorganization, alcoholism and the economic crisis, which particularly affected those coun-

tries upset by the last war. In France, there were 200,000 abandoned and inadapted children. In 1950, two thousand children lived in Rome in organized gangs. In Austria, children and adolescents of central European origin lived like tramps in anarchic bands. In 1949, in Spain, 10,000 cases in which juveniles were concerned, were dealt with. These figures showed the importance of the problem. In order to solve it, specialists were trying to

make diagnoses, so as to discover recidivists among the young delinquents. American workers under the direction of Dr. Scheidt, had been trying to discover characteristics which would distinguish the "one-time" offender from the future recidivist. Their attempts had resulted in some practical conclusions. For example, it had been discovered that illegitimate children were not more prone to become recidivists than legitimate ones, and that persons who had done hard labour were not more likely to become recidivists than persons who had served normal prison sentences.

In spite of the work of Seelig on criminal aetiology, it could not be denied that an infraction was an individual act or series of acts resulting from a concrete situation which would stimulate different courses of action in different people, according to their natures. Criminal aetiology retained all its value, especially in juvenile recidivism. A certain number of individual factors had to be very closely studied in order to obtain a definite opinion.

a) Constitutional and somatic factors. These two ideas should not be confused, but should be studied together. They exerted an incontestable influence.

b) Mental disorders; These permanently abnormal constitutions had been chiefly studied in the adult. Children were not concerned with social exigencies such as the starting and maintenance of a family and the struggle for existence. In the case of minors, it was the failure to meet other requirements which might provide the explanation: educational failure, failure to get along with their family, with their playmates or schoolmasters.

In studying juvenile recidivism, mental disorders had to be taken into account.

c) *Oligophrenia*: Apart from complete idiots, there was a large group of oligophrenic children who were predisposed to recidivism. They were mentally weak and very suggestible. Today, so great an importance was not attached to the factor of intelligence as pre-

viously. However, it should not be underestimated in the prognosis of juvenile recidivism.

d) Organic weaknesses: Syphilis and alcoholism had lost much of their importance, but other illnesses, both acute and chronic, were known to bring about asocial, criminogenic reactions in persons suffering from them. It was so with certain types of encephalitis. Present day knowledge of the physiology and pathology of the central nervous system had made it possible to diagnose certain diseases and to explain them. On the other hand, cranial trauma seemed to be of far less importance in the young than in the adult.

e) Disturbances in the development of the personality: It had been shown that alterations and delays in the development of the personality were directly related to juvenile delinquency. Early relations between the mother and child immediately after birth, during the period of lactation were determining factors in the later development of the personality. Hence the special psychology of the orphan and the abandoned child.

f) The Endogenous psychoses: Particular importance should be attached to schizophrenia. Unlike European psychiatrists, American psychiatrists had been able to observe many cases where the behaviour of young delinquents were more or less suggestive of schizophrenia. The psychiatrist's help was essential if it was to be diagnosed.

g) Epilepsy: This disease played a great part in juvenile delinquency, as a result of the mental outlook of the epileptic, rather than as a direct consequence of the epileptic attack itself. Even when the fits had disappeared, the child had a typically epileptic type of mentality: frequent fugues, without justification and a peculiar character, stubborn and indifferent to punishment. Naturally, the young epileptic delinquent should be treated as a patient.

h) Heredity: It had become commonplace to admit the influence of heredity on crime,



and all work done by specialists pointed in the same direction.

i) Sociological factors: The part played by social factors had been showed by several specialists. The lack of harmony in the home had a peculiar effect which was far stronger than, for instance, the separation of the parents or the complete break-up of the family. Any exaggerated preference shown by the parents for one particular child was also a factor in the development of crime. On the other hand, the rarity of juvenile delinquency in rural districts and its prevalence in towns should be stressed. Señor Echalecu y Canino had noted the great proportion of physically and mentally defective children among juvenile delinquents. Among such children, the power of moral resistance was a little lower than among normal ones, so that as soon as such children were affected by slightly unfavourable circumstances, they became delin-

quents. In the speaker's opinion, juvenile recidivism was directly related to the aetiology. In order to make a prognosis concerning the future of the juvenile delinquent, an analytical study of the whole life of the subject and of the factors which brought about his first offence was needed. Every juvenile delinquent should be examined by a psychiatrist, and if properly informed by him, the police would be in a good position to act decisively in the prevention of crime.

After M. Louwage had thanked Señor Echalecu y Canino for his interesting report, Herr Walterskirchen (Austria), stressed that the position in his country was not as serious as the speaker had said at the beginning of his talk. Juvenile delinquency had been fairly high just at the end of the war, but now it was decreasing. The Austrian police had never heard of the existence of bands of children or adolescents who were opposed to reintegration into society.

## ILLICIT GOLD TRAFFIC



Mr. Smith (Australia), presented the report on illicit gold traffic made by his colleague Mr. Duncan to the Assembly. He pointed out that the I.C.P.C. should be interested in this matter because of the world-wide ramifications of the traffic and because of the influence of such traffic on the monetary stability of every state.

The international aspects of the theft and disposal of gold were closely related to the monetary policies of the nations of the Free World which subscribed to the Bretton Woods Agreement.

The officially controlled price of gold and other government controls gave rise to a black market which was harmful to the proper

operation of the system and had repercussions on all national economies.

The case was mentioned of a person who was arrested as he was leaving Australia with ten ingots of gold sewn up in a linen belt. This smuggler, before his arrest, had travelled overseas a number of times before.

In conclusion, Mr. Smith suggested that member states should be informed of the danger of illicit gold traffic and that the General Secretariat should publish the names of traffickers so that they should be watched as they travelled abroad.

Mr. Christides (U.S.A.) stated that in the greater part of gold-producing countries measures of control had had to be introduced. In the United States, the Gold Act of 1934 required a licence to be obtained for the export of gold. Transport and purchase were also subject to control. However, certain persons

(jewellers and dentists), were able to buy gold and to use it for their professional needs. As Mr. Smith had said, traffickers were a danger to national economies. Gold traffic engendered other kinds of traffic, such as that in diamonds and other illicit operations. Mr. Christides was aware that certain countries refused to cooperate in this field. He would like to know, however, how the I.C.P.C. might help. Although it was a delicate matter which affected different national interests, he doubted that the benefits compensated for the damage caused to national economies. The speaker distinguished, moreover, between banking or fiscal operations and the common traffic. He considered that the I.C.P.C. should ask the different governments to provide information on the movements of gold.

The President drew attention to the fact that the traffic in gold did not seem to enter into the normal activities of the I.C.P.C., as it was not a common law offence liable to result in extradition.

It also seemed to the President that the C.N.B. would find difficulty in getting to know of frauds in connection with gold, for this was generally discovered by the customs, who had nothing to do with the police.

He admitted that the traffic in gold had a connection with much more serious offences: the traffic in drugs and currency counterfeiting.

Mr. Kelly (Canada), supported the views expressed by Mr. Christides. In 1944-45, about one million dollars worth of gold had been smuggled out of Canada. The smugglers were people who had worked in the mines. Mr. Kelly also wanted to know what the I.C.P.C. could do in this field.

M. Népote (I.C.P.C.), had carefully studied the Bretton Woods agreement. Legally, they were not something on which the I.C.P.C. could base its action. M. Népote quoted, however, an example which showed that traffic in gold was connected with common law international crime. There was therefore good reason, he considered, to report professional

smugglers, who belonged rather to the world of real criminals rather than to that of the financiers.

The Japanese delegation reported that there was a considerable traffic in contraband gold between Hong Kong and Japan. The Tokio metropolitan police had had relatively little to do in such cases. Jewellers were often at the bottom of such traffic. Japanese law regulated private gold transactions in the following way: the quantities allocated to users were rationed. Maximum purchasing and selling prices were fixed. The melting down and use of gold bars were subject to permission.

Mr. Christides mentioned that in the U.S.A., illicit gold traffic was not a fiscal but an actual criminal offence. Gold trafficking was a violation of the laws and was qualified by the legal authorities as conspiracy.

Mr. Mullik (India), stated that in his country, gold was twice as dear as anywhere else, and this encouraged contraband. Forty-five percent of the gold smuggled in came from French and Portuguese settlements. The smuggling of gold into India was organized by an international gang which had ramifications throughout the entire world. During the last three years, 11,000 kg of gold had been seized, but it was calculated that actually three times this quantity was successfully smuggled into the country.

The Indian delegate was also of the opinion that the I.C.P.C. should take a hand.

Mr. U. Ba Maung (Burma), regretted that in his country the police had not sufficient powers to fight effectively against contraband of gold. In this field, only the customs regulations were applicable. He would like, along with the Indian delegate, the I.C.P.C. to study the question, and his government would certainly support all the measures proposed to put an end to the illicit gold traffic. In South-Eastern Asia, I.C.P.C. action should act as a deterrent to smuggling.

In Thailand, stated Mr. Luang Sanit Tulya-

raks, gold smuggling was very important, as gold was much sought after, particularly by the rice farmers. The smugglers were almost always Chinese, and the gold usually came from Singapore or Hong Kong. He would be glad to know what measures the I.C.P.C. could advise for putting an end to this traffic.

The President proposed that the Central

National Bureaux should contact their national banks and request them to provide them, if they could, with information concerning the movement of gold. The information so obtained should then be sent to the states concerned by the General Secretariat of the I.C.P.C.

This proposal was satisfactory and the Assembly ended the discussion.

## INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC POLICE



**L**AST year, in Stockholm, the General Assembly requested Signor Dosi (Italy) to make a report on the matter of international traffic police.

Signor Dosi first of all stated that the air police had been dealt with in a separate report. In connection particularly with the railway police, Signor Dosi mentioned the conferences of the Ministers of Transport of European countries which had been held in Paris in January 1953. This conference had adopted several decisions which showed that railways were becoming ever more international and that close cooperation was indispensable. The I.C.P.C. and its C.N.B. should be in a position to know at any moment just what international routes a fleeing criminal might take.

Sea communications were also very important for the International police. The radio link between Interpol and boats on the high seas was a matter for consideration, and the I.C.P.C. would be wise to conclude private agreements with the appropriate organizations. In any case, the I.C.P.C. may ask the commanders of any ship on the high seas to make arrests, as they had police powers which may be exerted over the passengers and members of the crew.

This procedure had been made use of several times by the Italian International Police Bureau. It would be better if passenger lists of large passenger liners were given in more detail. The control of the ships of smugglers and pirates was a very serious problem and it was essential to definitely identify the many yachts sailing under all kinds of flags.

Many international organizations were interested in international road traffic, the volume of which was continuously increasing, and recently the Social and Economic Council of the U.N.O. had decided to standardise road signs. The police had to take an ever more active part in the prevention of road accidents, and very often they had to identify vehicles. In order to facilitate investigation in case of accident, the police should be able to recognise the different makes of cars and other vehicles on the roads. Furthermore, the police should have on them information which would allow them to identify the tracks left by tyres. Identification was also possible of shattered glass and traces of paint, but for this complete and precise records had to be kept.

In order to obtain the best results, there must be specialization, just as there was in Italy. In Rome a psychotechnical centre had been established where police officers were given a thorough medical examination and apparatus such as the "tachistoscope" was used. The reflexes and powers of observation were

also tested. In conclusion, Signor Dosi proposed a resolution which asked the Secretary General to publish a manual describing car registration plates, and possibly the principal visible and technical details of the different types of cars on the road. The resolution also advocated the establishment of psychotechnical centres.

The Reporter General, R. M. Howe (Great Britain), had prepared a report concerning the air police. This report first of all pointed out the success of the I.C.P.C. in the question of the identification of the victims of air accidents. The International Civil Aviation Organization of Montreal had stated that the measures proposed by the I.C.P.C. in 1951 in connection with the identification of the remains of air accident victims were to be included in the I.C.A.O. Manual of Aircraft Accident Investigation. The I.C.P.C. plan had been retained almost in full. The I.A.C.O. decision, Mr. Howe considered, was the first step towards a more formal international convention. There would be a certain number of difficulties in the way of the application of the measures proposed. These could be examined by a special sub-committee called by the I.C.A.O. Mr. Howe was very gratified that the aviation authorities in Italy had laid down that in all investigations into air accidents, the person in charge of an airport should be assisted by a forensic medicine expert.

Mr. Howe thought that the position of the I.C.P.C. with regard to the simplification of embarkation and disembarkation cards was right. However, he did not consider that the I.C.P.C. should take serious action in the problems of the issuing of visas.

The Reporter General noted that cooperation with the airline companies in connection with thefts committed during air transport

had not given the results hoped for. He recalled that by the centralisation of information, the General Secretariat in Paris was in a position to effect all the essential cross checking and, in certain cases might be able to devise very useful preventive measures.

In conclusion, Mr. Howe requested that suspect pilots and planes should be checked in conformity with the resolutions adopted at the General Assemblies.

Mr. Goossen (Netherlands) informed the Assembly of a meeting held in May 1953 in Cannes for the purpose of improving international air traffic. Fourteen European states had been represented there. Recommendations have been adopted at this conference, in particular one concerning the simplification of embarkation and disembarkation cards. Even the complete elimination of these cards was considered. The results obtained at the Cannes conference showed that European countries were willing to facilitate international air transport and to simplify frontier control at the aerodromes. In this connection, said Mr. Goossen, it would be good if the same kind of mixed control as was in force at frontier railway stations could be inaugurated at airports. Finally, helicopter travel was becoming of increasingly great importance and the I.C.P.C. should calculate the possible consequences of this.

The President proposed that the Sub-Committee on the Air Police should examine the reports made by Messrs. Dosi, Howe and Goossen and try to summarise them.

The Sub-Committee met, with Mr. Howe as chairman. In connection with the identification of the victims of air accidents, Mr. Goossen recalled the point of view of the I.C.A.O., which was that an international convention should not distinguish between air and other



The Burmese delegates speaking with Messrs. Stourton (Great Britain) and Kelly (Canada).

forms of accidents and he proposed that the matter should be submitted to the Transport Commission of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. He also proposed that the General Secretariat of the I.C.P.C. should ask the Central National Bureaux if the Lisbon propositions had been put into practice in their countries. M. Franssen (Belgium) had contacted several of the large airline companies in Brussels. Generally speaking, they considered it impossible to ensure the repatriation of bodies.

Regarding the facilitations granted to air passengers, Mr. Bedin (I.C.A.O.) pointed out that the passport was the best identification document that a passenger could possess. It should always remain in his possession. Even today, the police of several European countries withdrew the passports from passengers in transit, which seemed rather an excessive measure and opposed to the spirit of appendix 9 of the International Civil Aviation Convention. Senhor de Oliveira (Brazil) stated that it was necessary to control passengers in transit when they were on land, but he thought that the withdrawal of passports was not essential. According to M. Castaing (France), air travellers should not be submitted to more formalities than sea or rail travellers. Events

would impose a reduction in formalities. M. Castaing also remarked that the most delicate problem was raised by the control of private or hired planes.

M. Roche (France), considered that the withdrawal of the passport was a temporary expedient; the control of travellers in transit should be effected by a proper arrangement of the material installations of an airport.

After a very short discussion, the Sub-Committee

was of the opinion that in urgent cases, police officials stationed on different airports might get into direct contact with each other, so long as they later gave an account of this to their respective C.N.B. On the other hand, it was not advisable to make a decision on the combined bi-national control of airports.

M. Bedin (I.C.A.O.), asked the I.C.P.C. to study the problems raised by the maintenance of order on board aircraft. The commanding officers were fairly often called upon to take measures for the safety of passengers, and the I.C.A.O. would be glad if the I.C.P.C. could advise them on the legality of the steps they took and also on the legal position on board an aircraft when an offence had been committed on foreign or national territory. The Secretary General was asked by the Sub-Committee to study the question in conjunction with the International Law Association.

Signor Dosi (Italy), in connection with the control of aircraft and suspect pilots, requested that the list drawn up at the General Secretariat should be revised and brought up to date.

M. Népote considered that Signor Dosi's report contained an interesting suggestion: the establishment of a car number-plate iden-

tification manual. M. Roche (France) stressed that this would be very useful, not only in the case of accidents, but also in actual criminal cases. Witnesses would be able to supply useful information on seeing descriptive cards, if possible in colours.

Messrs Franssen and Vilbers were in agreement with the suggestion.

Mr. Howe gave the assembly an account of the sub-committee's discussions and read out the following draft resolution which was unanimously agreed upon:

The XXII<sup>nd</sup> General Assembly of the I.C.P.C.,

After having examined the reports by Mr. R.M. Howe (No. 12), Signor Dosi (No. 8) and the one read by Mr. Goossen,

After being advised by the Sub-Committee on the Air Police,

1. AGREES WITH the conclusions adopted at the European Facilitations Conference held in Cannes in 1953, especially on the following points:

a) Simplification of the embarkation and disembarkation cards.

b) Acceptance of the crew member certificate.

2. RECOMMENDS member states, in connection with the control of travellers in transit or air passengers, to avoid any steps which might result in the temporary withholding of passports;

3. PROPOSES that, providing the National Bureaux agree in principle, in urgent cases of international crime, the police stationed on airports should directly contact each other by the most rapid means, so long as they each time informed their Central National Bureaux of it;

4. REQUESTS the Secretary General to publish information on the identification of automobile registration plates;

5. THANKS the I.C.A.O. for having taken into consideration the suggestions of the I.C.P.C. on the identification of the victims of air accidents.

On the suggestion of Signor Dosi, the Sub-Committee on Air Police was henceforth to be called "The Sub-Committee on the International Communication and Transport Police".

## CHARACTERISTIC POINTS IN FINGERPRINTING

SEÑOR Santamaria (Spain), is the originator of a new method for the evaluation of ridge patterns. Whatever the system used for the identification, it is based on proving identity from a description of characteristic ridge patterns. Señor Santamaria's work was original in its improvement in the existing methods and had the advantage of being easily put into practice. A summary of Señor Santamaria's work was published in the Madrid police reviews "Investigaciones" and "Policia" in 1942.

The basic concept was that greater importance should be accorded to some patterns than to others. A rare pattern in a fingerprint has

more identificational value than several common ones. In practice, the method means the use of a table of numerical values attributed to each characteristic pattern. The author proposed that his system should replace the systems at present in use (1).

The President, M. Louwage, admitted that Señor Santamaria's system was very original and interesting. He had himself studied the characteristic points of prints and their relative positions could serve as useful elements of

(1) Owing to lack of space, we are unable to give a full account of the system proposed by Señor SANTAMARIA. Those specialists interested in Señor SANTAMARIA'S system should apply to the I.C.P.C. General Secretariat, 60 Bvd. Gouvion St. Cyr, Paris, for a copy of the report.

identification. He considered, however, that it would be dangerous to recommend that the other systems, whose value had already been put to the test, should simply be abandoned, as confidence in fingerprinting might be undermined. The President recommended that Señor Santamaria's work should be examined by a sub-committee.

M. Sannié (France), while not repudiating the value of Señor Santamaria's ideas, considered that it would be dangerous to prematurely abandon something taught by experience. A fingerprint offered a certain number of possibilities of identification and the probabilities of error varied enormously according to the nature of the print. Those who were interested in calculating probabilities might refer to the publication of the Société des Statistiques françaises.

In M. Sannié's opinion, caution should be exercised until the sub-committee recommended by M. Louwage had considered the matter and it was possible to decide definitely on the value of the "Santamaria method". M. Sannié also intended to present to the sub-committee a paper on a new method of looking up classified fingerprints. This method consisted of making an auxiliary search-file composed of perforated cards. It gave amazing advantages from the point of view of rapidity and certainty in searching.

The special sub-committee was composed of the following members:

Chairman: Professor Söderman (Sweden).

Members: Messrs Bischoff (Technical Adviser, Switzerland), Bruff (Norway), Coimbra (Portugal), Del Picchia (Brazil), Grassberger (Austria), Hagelberg (Sweden), De Magius (Denmark), Santamaria (Spain), Sannié (France), Vargas (Venezuela).

The sub-committee started work immediately.

The Chairman, Professor Söderman, thought that a questionnaire should be sent to the National Bureaux to ask them what methods of identification they used at present. This point of view was shared by M. Sannié. Señor del Picchia (Brazil), stated that Señor Santamaria's method might be considered as an auxiliary technique in those cases where there were too few characteristic patterns in a print.

Herr Bischoff (Switzerland), reserved his opinion until he had been able to study Señor Santamaria's report in full. *A priori*, he said, one should not completely lose sight of the question of quality when considering quantity in the examination of patterns and the frequency of their occurrence had already been taken into account in deciding on the value of characteristic points.

Señor Coimbra (Portugal) also considered Señor Santamaria's method to be a complementary method of examination, especially if only two or three persons could be suspected of a crime.

Before the General Assembly, Herr Söderman reported that the sub-committee considered that Señor Santamaria's work was clearly of interest, but it was however impossible immediately to modify the systems in use and all identification departments should be asked to give their opinion on the system proposed by Señor Santamaria. They should also provide the



Some delegations.

General Secretariat with information concerning the number of characteristic points they considered two prints should have in common to prove identity in a court of law. The President thanked Señor Santamaria and also the

different persons who had made an examination of his work. The enquiry proposed by Herr Söderman would be made during the coming year.

## OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS



**A**LTHOUGH obscene publications were not one of the main problems of the police, Herr Amstein (reporter, Switzerland), considered that it was the duty of the I.C.P.C. to examine the

problem, as the existence of obscene publications affected the moral health of young people and might have an influence on sexual crimes. Any person who exploited human sexual instincts for personal gain was committing a crime, and all attempts to derive personal benefit in this way should be energetically resisted.

Speaking generally, Herr Amstein first of all recalled the main conventions and international conferences which regulated the matter. First of all, there was the Paris agreement of 4th May 1910 for the suppression of the circulation of obscene publications. In the application of this agreement, France had been entrusted with a certain amount of administrative co-ordination, which was transferred to the U.N.O. in 1948. An international convention for the suppression of the circulation of obscene publications had been signed in Geneva on 12th September 1923. It first of all enumerated the elements which constituted infraction by defining the term "obscene publication". It considered the suppression of printing, circulating and the selling—whether direct or indirect—of obscene publications. The World Postal Convention of 28th August 1924 laid down in article 41 that "obscene or immoral objects" should not be

sent through the post. Finally, the I.C.P.C. had tackled the problem during the General Assemblies of 1924, '27 and '47.

Herr Amstein had asked I.C.P.C. member states a certain number of questions and he was reporting the results of his enquiry.

There was a certain amount of illicit traffic in all countries, though the problem was not very acute. Obscene publications were of different kinds (illustrated de luxe editions, cheap editions—now disappearing—and pornographic films and photographs). In several countries, lists of obscene publications which should be seized and destroyed were published (England, Eire, Canada, Australia, Malaya, Trieste, Belgium, Finland, the Netherlands, Luxemburg and Switzerland). In Eire the list was distributed to book shops.

The sale of obscene publications seemed to be on the increase in England, Eire, Canada, Australia, Malaya, Israel, the Saar, the Netherlands and in Switzerland. On the other hand, it was decreasing in India, France, Egypt, Yugoslavia, Denmark and Trieste. Elsewhere, the situation was stationary.

Herr Amstein then provided some information on those countries which exported obscene publications (France, Germany, U.S.A., Italy, India and Great Britain). It is interesting to note that there are practically no pornographic publications in Egypt, printed in Arabic. The speaker then considered the definitions given in different countries of "obscene publication". There seemed to be a problem concerning nudist publications which, in most



countries, were not considered to be obscene. The question as to whether they were only immoral had not yet been considered.

Twenty countries out of the twenty-seven which replied to the questionnaire, had ratified the convention of 4th May 1910 and twenty-one that of 12th September 1923.

Herr Amstein then dealt with the question of penal suppression of the obscene publications traffic. In some countries, the penalty was heavier if the offence concerned minors. This was the case in India, the Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg, Belgium, the Saar, Switzerland and France. In France, there was a distinction between "licentious" and "obscene" publications. In Norway, the Netherlands West Indies, Indonesia and the Netherlands, administrative sanctions might be applied (business might not be transacted). All countries inflicted penalties up to three years imprisonment and more.

The speaker then related several actual cases where trafficking in obscene publications had led to other offences being committed (blackmail and offences against morality). He then gave an account of the remedies proposed by different countries: the Indonesian Police considered that sexual education of school children might be an excellent means of decreasing the interest and curiosity of young people in obscene publications. They also considered that penalties should be heavier. The Saar police considered that schoolchildren should be warned against this kind of literature and that parents should also be made aware of its dangers. The Tangiers police recommended that the display and sale of obscene publications should be strictly forbidden, especially to minors. Denmark considered that sexual education of the young might help to decrease the sale of such publications. According to the Canadian police, the problem of obscene publications was above all a social

one and the police should be able to count on the extensive help of the public. The Turkish police considered that a social approach should be made, by normalising the relations between the two sexes, and this would diminish the interest in sex publications. Belgium was of the opinion that the sales of obscene publications would fall if an attempt was made to discover both those who printed and those who sold such literature. In practice, the difficult point was to determine whether a publication was obscene or merely light and licentious. The Netherlands advised widening the meaning of "obscenity". Both Eire and Luxemburg stressed the need to make out lists of obscene books or publications and these should be widely circulated among all newsagents and booksellers. India suggested that the export of obscene publications should be prohibited. In Italy, those firms which publish and circulate doubtful literature were watched by the authorities. Business premises could be sequestrated in case of infraction.

Herr Amstein pointed out that the police had two main tasks to perform. The first was of a preventive nature: each police force should organize a central office within the meaning of the international convention of 1910. The Central offices could draw up lists of obscene publications and send them to each other. Moreover, an exchange of views on new legislation, jurisprudence and the means of prevention could be effected. The police should also from time to time make a check of bookstalls and shops liable to sell doubtful literature.

The second task of the police is one of suppression. The laws in force in different countries are quite adequate in the penalties inflicted on those who engage in the traffic of obscene publications. Administrative measures could be even more effective. The essential thing was to take effective action against the producers of obscene publications.



Messrs. THALUL and KAWASS (Syria).

Finally, all states should ratify the international convention of 12th September 1923.

In any case, the police should be vigilant so as to safeguard the morals of the young.

The President congratulated Herr Amstein and submitted to the Assembly a draft resolution which was later adopted.

Mr. Kollenc (Yugoslavia), stated that there was no particular difficulty about obscene publications in his country. A bill at present before the Yugoslav Skupshtina recommends that all information concerning obscene publications (and also counterfeit money and drugs) shall be filed with the Federal Ministry of the Interior. The legal authorities, it is suggested, should also send details of sentences passed to the central department which may thus very easily send the required details to the I.C.P.C.

M. Roche (France) pointed out that in France the law made it possible to forbid the public exhibition and sale to minors of certain dangerous publications. However, suppression was difficult, for any publication whose sale was prohibited under a certain title, would immediately reappear under another. The police was then obliged to start all over again. The French criminal police seemed only able to provide information on those obscene publications which had been banned.

Italy was in favour of the draft resolution proposed by the President. The social role which devolved upon the police led it to fight effectively against obscene publications. Mr. Christides (U.S.A.) would abstain simply because the Treasury Department, which he represented, was not empowered to act against obscene publications. Moreover, legislation varied with the state. Herr Grassberger, Austria, remarked that in the U.S.A., the control of obscene publications sent by post was the province of the postal department and the I.C.P.C. could easily contact this Federal department.

The following draft resolution was unanimously adopted, with the abstention of the representative of the United States Treasury Department.

The XXII<sup>nd</sup> General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting in Oslo in June 1953,

Having considered report No. 6 on obscene publications, by Dr. Amstein (Switzerland), Reporter of the I.C.P.C.,

CONSIDERING that several member countries had drawn attention to the fact that obscene publications exercised a pernicious influence on certain types of crime, particularly sexual offences, and above all the corruption of the young,

#### DECIDES:

1) that the Central National Bureaux should resume their work as central offices for documentation concerning all types of obscene publications which had been confiscated and judged as such by their national courts;

2) that the International Bureau of the I.C.P.C. should also resume its work as an international office for the same documentation which would be passed on to it by the Central National Bureaux and that it should regularly distribute the information it received from the Central National Bureaux.

## THE EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN AND THE AGED

**H**ERR Grassberger (Austria) then gave his report to the Assembly on the examination of children and the aged. Although the evidence depended to a great extent on the personality of the person questioned, it was nevertheless possible to establish for a given type of individual a number of rules for estimating his ability as a witness.

Interrogation consisted in an animated exchange of questions and replies. The result obtained in each individual case was just as much dependent on the skill exercised in interrogation as on the ability of the witness to make a statement.

The ability to make an accurate statement of the facts in general existed when the following conditions were fulfilled: the event must have made as clear an image as possible on the mind. The observer should possess sufficient experience to give a correct interpretation of the impressions he had received. The memory of the event should not have been upset—and this was the factor which caused the greatest difficulty. Finally, the ability to bear faithful witness depended to a great extent on the ability of the witness to express by word and gesture just what he had seen and heard. Thus the interrogation should above all take into consideration the following facts: the witness must be persuaded to tell the truth; he must be helped to reproduce the precise pictures of what he knew and what he has seen. The questioner should constantly verify the authenticity of what the witness has said.

Preparation should be made for the examination of children. The interrogation should take place only after all other sources of information had been exhausted, and to settle any doubts which may exist with regard to what had taken place. Before questioning the child, the questioner should have a general

idea of the event in question. A general idea of the facts of the case eliminated the tendency to ask useless questions, an important factor in the examination of children, who lose interest quickly. Before questioning, information must not only be obtained on his environment, but also on his way of life and habits. In so far as is possible, his parents and teachers should be seen. The questioning should be done with great patience. The questioner should not be in a hurry. Any interruption was very harmful, as it would then be very difficult to bring the attention of the child back to any particular fact or detail.

The questioner should also know how to interpret replies and understand the way in which the child regarded the event. In the young, sensory impressions were more vivid than in the adult. This peculiarity was counterbalanced by his weakness in interpretation, and the interrogator should always consider whether the child was really capable of understanding what he had seen or heard. Because of his lack of experience, a child's statements concerning time and speed especially, should be accepted with great reserve. Children often made mistakes in the sequence of events.

Wrong interpretations of sensory impressions may however be corrected during an ably conducted interrogation. It is possible, for example, to get a child to define the terms he uses.

A child's memory was generally better than an adult's. Moreover, its natural curiosity made it observe things that an adult would miss.

The questioner should however, beware of the imaginative statements made by children, which might sometimes have the appearance of solid fact. Finally, if the interrogator was to be understood by the child, he should restrict

himself to words and expressions he was capable of understanding. He should use the same expressions as the child, even if these were incorrect, but note should be made in the record of the statement as to its true meaning. The vocabulary used by the child was an indication of the state of its knowledge and experience (in sexual matters, for instance). Verbal statements should always be supplemented by gestures. It was recommended that the child should be taken to the site in question.

From these general facts, a certain number of consequences might be deduced:

During the first phase of a child's life (taken as from the second to the fourth year), fact and fancy were hardly differentiated, so that its value as a witness was practically nil. Its statements were only of value in so far as they could be used as a basis for investigations which would show whether those statements were correct or not.

In the second phase of its development (from about the fourth to the eighth year), the child's value as a witness was considerably greater. Its interest in reality was awakened and it tried to understand the connection between the various facts it observed. The great danger at this period was its extraordinary suggestibility, which affected its declarations. It should therefore be got to think in an independent manner.

In questioning a child, one should begin with facts which had apparently nothing to do with the event in question, but which were of general interest to the child. Little by little, after a chat on this and that, the child is led to give an account of what he knows of the facts connected with the event in question. Then, and only then, more definite and pointed questions about the matter may be asked.

The third phase of the child's development went from about the eighth to the eleventh year. This was the period characterised by a "thirst for knowledge", and the child's recept-

ivity was very great. When the child entered the age of puberty, it became introvert and entirely occupied with his own being. Normal children between the ages of seven and ten generally gave evidence that could be used. There was no important difference between the sexes. There were, however, some difficulties which arose from the difficulty which children of this age found in expressing themselves correctly. The natural fear of children was at the basis of much exaggeration in connection with dangerous situations. Care should also be taken, when dealing with children, not to overestimate their understanding. A child may appear to understand something completely, when in reality it only half understood. Moreover, children lacked the critical sense and were too ready to accept the concept of adult infallibility. It must constantly be ascertained whether their statements had been influenced by what they had heard an adult say. If so, the questioner should tackle the question from an unexpected angle.

Towards the end of the third phase, the differences due to differences in sex began to make themselves felt. It should be discovered whether the child had concentrated all his attention on the event or only a part of it. The questioner should also be on his guard against the obstinacy often shown by boys. On the other hand, girls were more preoccupied, by care for their own person and often paid less attention to what was going on around them than boys did, though they might be able to give in great detail the habits of persons they were closely connected with. Girls were more given to exchanging confidences which emotional or physical instability might later distort into "non-realities". Similar "non-realities" might come into being as the result of maladroit questioning.

Parents and teachers should never be present during an interrogation and the child should know that he could trust the questioner not to "tell". In this way, the atmosphere essential to the telling of truth would be created.

Herr Grassberger purposely dealt at length with the questioning of children. The questioning of old persons had also its peculiar aspects. Generally speaking, the powers of perception of old people was reduced by a diminution in the acuity of the senses. In addition, their memory was definitely inferior to that of the younger person. This loss of memory was frequently accompanied by increasing sensitivity to momentary moods—in other words, they were moody. Very often they regarded those around them with distrust. For this reason they tended to make unjustified accusations or to voice their suspicions too readily. Old people judged events from personal experience. Their statements were often quite subjective. Thus in hearing both the young and the old, the questioner should be particularly on his guard of inaccuracies. Particular prudence should also be exercised in estimating the value of such evidence.

The President voiced his appreciation of Herr Grassberger's excellent work. He hoped that next year Herr Grassberger would give a report on the interrogation of women.

Dr. de Araujo Lima (Brazil) distinguished between the interrogation of those who had grown old normally and those who were in the pathological state known as senile dementia. In the case of pathological old age, the most important question for the interrogator was the state of the witness' memory and his powers of perception. In the case of normal old age, it was the affective mechanism. Dr. de Araujo Lima considered that a person capable

of distinguishing between these two forms of old age should be present at the interrogation.

Senhor Coimbra (Portugal) drew the attention of the Assembly to the important part played by the police doctor in all cases of indecent assault or rape. The child may knowingly lie, either actively or passively. In the former case, the child lied because it considered it might be punished. In the latter, it simply repeated something it had been told. However, mischievousness, and the love of "pulling legs" were often reasons for this sort of untruth. Hallucinations and mistakes of interpretation may make a child give an account in quite good faith of a crime which never took place.

In a young woman, a false accusation of indecent assault may be conscious or not (justification of pregnancy or the satisfaction of perverse tendencies). In such cases, the story always lacked verisimilitude. In adults, unconscious lying often results from hallucination.

According to the statistics established at the Porto Medico-Legal Institute, the percentage of unsubstantiated cases of indecent assault is about 40%. Out of a total of 5,592 girls and young women examined by the Institute between 1919 and 1952, no fewer than 2,081 showed no signs of ruptured hymen or indecent assault. Senhor Coimbra considered that the rules for the interrogation of old people and children should, generally speaking, be adopted, and that in special cases of indecent assault, the child should always be examined by a medical expert.

## PRESS AND POLICE

SEÑOR Catalayud (Spain) reported on this question. He first of all noted that of all the means of expressing thought, the press had by far the greatest effect on the masses. It had been dubbed "the Fourth Estate". The press was composed of two parts: it was an

organ for the expression of public thought and at the same time, it created it. It was an excellent means of education, but could easily lead people astray, especially young people. Señor Catalayud considered that as the police should have a preventive as well as supp-

ressive role, it should use the enormous possibilities of the press for preventive purposes.

He first of all considered the influence of the press as an unconscious stimulator of crime. There was a type of literature in every country which might be termed "sensational". However, its effect was not so serious as might be supposed. In any case, the number of its readers was limited. What was more serious was the effect of the accounts of crime in the more reputable papers. This had consequently a considerable influence on the masses. Literature had always had a direct influence on personal behaviour, and as an example, Señor Catalayud considered the incidence of suicide in relation to the influence of literature. In the nineteenth century in particular, romantic literature had brought about a wave of suicides.

It was seen every day that a crime whose details had been mentioned in the press was repeated several times at short intervals shortly afterwards. Should the press then not report crime? Certainly not. The press should perform its task and inform the public briefly and clearly, but without a wealth of detail. Photographs of scenes of crimes in particular, could only stimulate unhealthy emulation. The speaker then recalled the notorious case of Landru, during which the press had managed to present Landru in a light which was sometimes attractive. The police and judicial authorities should be careful in what they gave out to the press: there should not be any censoring, but great care in what was released.

He then examined the harmful effect of the press on police inquiry. The logical desire to give news to their readers often made the press commit indiscretions and sometimes these upset the work of the police. It should



The Spanish delegation.

never be forgotten that the criminal was a slave to his crime. He was constantly on the watch for all the news published on his activities and he attempted by all the means in his power to follow the development of the investigation. When details were printed in the papers, they were given not only to the public, but also to the criminal himself. It was unfortunately true that sometimes the journalists were in advance of the police, questioned the witnesses and made quite an investigation of their own, sometimes even pestering the victim—if he was able to speak. It should also be admitted that the police themselves were sometimes guilty of making statements harmful to the successful outcome of the case, with a view to calming public opinion. Señor Catalayud considered that the success of criminal investigations depended essentially on the observance of secrecy.

The speaker did not however underestimate the value of the press as an effective auxiliary to the police. Everything had its good and its bad side. When a criminal was identified, the circulation of his description and his *modus operandi* may have excellent results both in connection with the case concerned and prevention in general. There was no suggestion that the press should be forced to print a series of official communiqués. It was possible, however, to get them to give proper publicity to certain cases in the general interest.

Señor Catalayud then dealt with police publications, which, he said, should not confine themselves to voicing professional complaints or to writing, in a more or less able fashion, articles on various subjects. They should constitute a link between all police officers, even though they may be in different countries. In this connection, the International Criminal Police Review, the official organ of the I.C.P.C., was a very interesting periodical. However, it did not reach the great majority of police officials and this gap should be filled by requesting the various national reviews to publish an international section.

In conclusion, the speaker recommended:

a) That the police authorities should avoid giving to the press details of crimes which might serve as a dangerous example.

b) That photographs of criminals or crime scenes should not be published, except when

this might help in the arrest of the wanted persons.

c) That the police journals of all I.C.P.C. member countries should reserve a place for international police matters.

M. Louwage considered that Señor Catalayud had given an excellent report on a very delicate matter. He himself had expressed his views on the same subject in the I.C.P. Review (1).

The relations of the police with the press depended on a great number of factors (legislation, custom and administrative regulations) which were generally of a national nature. Consequently the President considered that it would be better for the Assembly not to vote on any precise resolutions, but simply to take note of Señor Catalayud's excellent report.

The Assembly accepted the suggestion and went on with the next item on the agenda.

## THE ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC

**M.** Marabuto (I.C.P.C.) read his report on this matter.

He first of all indicated that the I.C.P.C. had received information on this subject from forty-seven different countries and had recorded 250 cases of trafficking in drugs. Thus, 446 reports had been sent to different countries on illicit traffic and traffickers. As a preventive measure, the International Bureau had sent out 37 circulations concerning traffickers, monthly recapitulative tables and also lists of seamen who were professional traffickers.

With regard especially to opium, M. Marabuto stated that the greatest quantities were always seized in the Middle East and Asia. The quantities sent by sea were always greater

than those sent by any other means. In Thailand, large quantities had been seized, mainly because this country had just made the use of opium illegal. In Singapore, opium was imported mainly from China, but sometimes from India. The opium seized in Egypt often came from Turkey, either over the desert or by sea.

In Turkey, the seizures of opium had resulted in many indictments. Israel remained a country through which drugs were taken and the I.C.P.C. acted as a channel through which this country cooperated with surrounding Arab countries.

The main seizures of heroin had been made

(1) See Nos. 48 and 49, May and June/July, 1951.

in Italy, France and Turkey. In 1952, the Italian police had put an end to a great deal of trafficking, when the technical manager of a firm of manufacturing druggists was arrested. It had been calculated that since 1948 he had diverted for illicit use more than 350 kg of heroin. The action taken by the Italian police would certainly result in a reduction of the trafficking between Europe and the U.S.A. In France, three illicit laboratories producing heroin had been discovered by the police and one of the investigations had been effected with the help of the latest scientific aids. In Turkey, the seizures of heroin related to 256 cases, resulting in 383 persons being charged.

The greatest seizures of morphine were effected in Thailand and Singapore. In Germany, the Wehrmacht stocks seemed to have been used up and the traffic was decreasing.

There had not been very much traffic in cocaine.

Indian hemp was being more frequently smuggled into Europe. Plantations of it had been found in France and Spain. In the Netherlands, seizures had been made in the Ports of Rotterdam and Amsterdam. In Europe, it was the influx of natives from North Africa which was responsible for the illegal circulation of indian hemp. In 1952 in Turkey, more than 364 kgs of indian hemp was seized, from which 1,048 charges resulted.

In conclusion, the speaker considered that the various police forces belonging to the I.C.P.C. had made a praiseworthy effort in the fight against the drug traffic. As several countries of the Far East had become members, I.C.P.C. cooperation would certainly be enhanced. The countries which treated the raw products from which drugs were obtained should make an attempt to keep a check on the produce which left laboratories dealing with alkaloids of opium. Turkey was one of the countries where suppression had been particularly active during the previous year. The authorities should be very careful

about synthetic drugs and the police should not fail to report their government any synthetic products which might be used by traffickers. Finally, the latter should be subjected to severe penalties. Several countries had recently increased their penalties for these offences. Other countries needed to adopt adequate legislative measures. It was only by a general effort made by the police forces of all countries in all fields that would increase the efficacy of suppression.

The Turkish delegation, said Mr. Yümak, had carefully studied M. Marabuto's report. In application of the decisions of the General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., the Turkish parliament had increased penalties for all crimes connected with drug trafficking. In addition, the Turkish Government had adopted a law on the transport, the sale and the growing of opium as well as on the export and import of acetic anhydride. Those officers intended to deal with the suppression of illicit traffic were to receive special training. The Turkish police was convinced that it would be possible to obtain satisfactory results, thanks especially to the co-operation of the surrounding countries.

M. Marabuto's report was then discussed by the Sub-Committee. Herr Söderman, the chairman, asked the delegates from the Far East to give a frank account of the situation in their country. He also asked the Sub-Committee to pay special attention to the traffic of synthetic drugs.

General Ramos (the Philippines) stated that the opium consumed in the Philippines was smuggled into the country. Contraband from China had decreased recently. The consumers were mainly Chinese, as very few Philipinos were addicts. It was illegal to have opium in one's possession in the Philippines, except with special permission. The penalties were severe but offences were few. Mr. Siragusa (U.S.A.) stated that, according to the information he had received, large quantities of opium were still exported from China, but





Messrs. YÜMAK and Kemal AYGUN (Turkey).

General Ramos confirmed his statement by pointing out that the Philippines had no diplomatic relations with China and consequently it was extremely difficult to go from one country to the other.

Mr. Mullik (India) drew the attention of the sub-committee to a passage in M. Marabuto's report which might give the impression that Far Eastern countries were not sufficiently vigilant. This was not the case. In India, for instance opium growing was not allowed without permission, and was subject to government control. The quantity diverted from official use was relatively small. Each year, the area devoted to opium poppy cultivation was decreased by 10%. The price of contraband opium was so high that the traffickers were not tempted to export. In 1952, five tons had been seized, and of this, 20% had been intended for export. The growing of indian hemp was illegal. No synthetic drugs were manufactured in India, but a little cocaine was smuggled into the country.

Mr. Mullik then stated that his government had established a central drugs department whose task was to exchange information with the different states in India and the police. The Madras, Bombay and Calcutta customs departments had special powers, and patrols were organized between Ceylon and Madras and Ceylon and Bombay.

Mr. Siragusa (U.S.A.) recalled that only one

month previously, the U.N.O. Narcotics Committee had estimated the legal world needs of opium at approximately 500 tons per annum, while production was twice as great as this. To this should be added the quantities seized as a result of illicit traffic. Mr. Siragusa was against the loans made by the Chinese Government to opium producers. The opium was transported to Canton and Shanghai, which were centres of export for opium and heroin. Mr. Mullik (India) said that China had attempted to monopolise opium and that consequently the efforts of the Chinese government appeared to him quite praiseworthy. Mr. Siragusa said in reply that in the terms of international conventions, China had undertaken to prohibit the cultivation of the opium poppy.

Mr. Tulyaraks (Thailand) stated that in his country the production of opium was henceforth to be controlled by the Government. It was mainly the Chinese who smoked opium from the Shan States, and if opium smoking were to be prohibited, the Government would not be able to prevent illicit consumption. Each year it tried to reduce the number of smoking dens. Previously exported to China, the opium produced in his country now remained there.

Mr. U Ba Maung (Burma), who had been present at the meeting of the U.N.O. Narcotics Committee, said that Burmese legislation concerning drugs, like that of India, was of British origin. Opium addicts were Chinese of Burmese nationality. Smokers were registered, and the policy was to reduce their number. Offenders were heavily punished. The Burmese delegate recognised the gravity of the opium problem. There were opium poppy plantations on the Sino-Burmese frontier. Political difficulties and Chinese "nationalist" guerillas made the situation very complex. Burma had deported several foreign traffickers.

Mr. Goossen (Netherlands) expressed the wish that the National Bureaux should be invited in a resolution to send to the I.C.P.C. General Secretariat all information concerning

drug trafficking, even if it did not appear to have an international aspect. The tables of the I.C.P.C. were not sufficiently complete and it was desirable that all countries should make an effort to supply information.

Mr. Siragusa recalled that the previous year, the Central National Bureaux had been asked to report sailors who were implicated in drug smuggling. Circulars had been sent, but the measures taken had not generally been sufficient. The papers should have been withdrawn from the persons reported. It was also important to deal with the matter of acetic anhydride, which was necessary for the conversion of morphine base into diacetyl morphine (heroin). Finally, air smuggling was on the increase and a more strict control should be established on the aerodromes. Movements of persons suspected of smuggling drugs should be restricted, and whenever possible, they should be refused a passport. Mr. Siragusa also hoped that the penalties would be increased.

M. Marabuto recalled that the lists of sailors engaged in smuggling had been sent out by the I.C.P.C. General Secretariat to both the C.N.B. and the United Nations. The question of acetic anhydride had been reported to the World Health Organization.

Herr Bruff (Norway), informed the sub-committee that certain new synthetic products were consumed by a few individuals in his country. They caused intoxication and it had been noted that some individuals took between 50 and 150 tablets per day.

Herr Söderman read the report of the discussions of the sub-committee and also the following resolution:

The XXII<sup>nd</sup> General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Commission, after having studied the report on drugs given by M. Marabuto, and after having heard the opinion of the sub-committee on drugs,

EXPRESSES the following recommendations:

1) That the governments of opium producing countries should continue their vigilant efforts with a view to reducing illicit produce by all possible legal means.

2) That all the countries represented at the Assembly whether members of the I.C.P.C. or not, should regularly send to the General Secretariat of the I.C.P.C. all the information relative to all seizures of drugs having an international connection.

3) That the College of Technical Advisers of the I.C.P.C. should be informed of the results of the work of the international or national technical services concerning the determination of the origin of opium, information which would be useful to the different national laboratories.

4) That the delegates present, in view of the serious consequences of the illicit drug traffic, should invite their respective governments to increase the penalties imposed on traffickers when such action was necessary.

5) That steps should be taken regarding sailors and members of aeroplane crews who have been convicted for illegal trafficking in drugs so that their professional work may be controlled as far as possible by the police.

6) That considering the increase of smuggling by aeroplane more severe measures of control should be enforced at airports.

Mr. Siragusa wished paragraph 6 of the draft resolution to be modified and that definite measures should be taken in connection with three types of persons: sailors and members of air-crews who had been sentenced for smuggling should have their occupational certificates and passports cancelled. Any person not belonging to either of the above classes and who had been sentenced for drug trafficking, should, when the legislation of their country allowed it, have their passport withdrawn.

M. Marabuto stated that those who had drawn up the draft resolution had not wished to propose measures that were too severe and might limit the employment of sailors or de-

prive them of a means of livelihood. Similarly, it had appeared difficult to retain the suggestion relative to the withdrawal of passports.

Mr. Ellis (Netherlands West Indies) stated that the legislation of his country did not allow the withdrawal of passports in similar circumstances, and that was why he had voted against it.

Herr Lüthi (Switzerland) stated that the Swiss Federation had a new law on drugs, but each subject had the right to have a passport and he could not agree with Mr. Siragusa.

M. Roche (France), explained that French law did not allow the withdrawal of passports. On the other hand, in certain cases, the administration might prevent the issuing of certain official documents and France would do all within its power to co-operate in every way in the fight against drug trafficking.

Put to the vote, Mr. Siragusa's suggestion was rejected by 15 votes to 6, with one abstention.



Messrs. SÖDERMANN and HOWE, General Reporters.

Signor Dosi (Italy), explained the Italian delegation's vote in favour of the motion: Italian law authorised the authorities to adopt this measure and it had already been applied in a good number of cases.

On the other hand, the resolution proposed by the Drugs committee was carried by 19 votes to nil.

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS

**M.** Hermann (France), drew the attention of the Assembly to the problem of the transmission of pictures, which was technically making great strides. Today it was possible to transmit over long distances reproductions of fingerprints, written documents and photographs. Trials had been made in a number of different countries, and only one month previously the International Telegraphic Consultative Committee, meeting in Arnhem, had discussed the question. The I.C.P.C. had been represented by the speaker and Mr. Gerharz, Head of the Netherlands Police Telecommunications Department. The speaker considered that the Telecommunications Sub-Committee should keep the I.C.P.C. informed of any definite results which might be obtained, as well as those which might be realised in the near future. The Sub-Committee might also make

out reports on the technical means of prevention of infractions (burglary, for example) and on the technical possibilities of voice identification. This problem had been studied by a Brazilian, Senhor Eduardo de Brito Alvarenga, and the works of present-day phoneticians could be profitably employed in police technique. Perhaps it would be possible in the future to record the main discussions of the I.C.P.C. General Assemblies, so that the Commission would be able to start a sound library.

The President informed the Assembly that the Turkish Government was now building a radio station which would probably become a part of the Interpol network on 1st January 1954. He suggested that other states might follow their example.

## CENTRAL NATIONAL BUREAUX

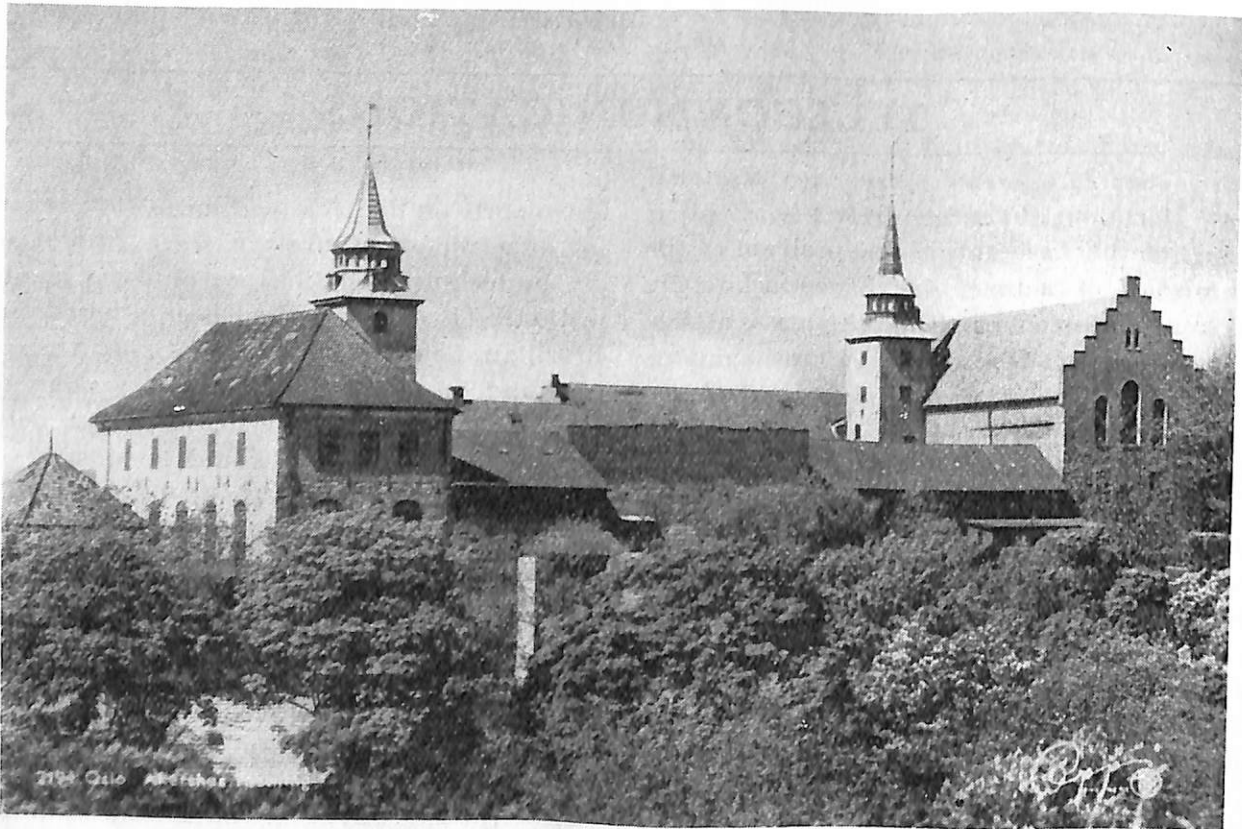
**T**HE Heads of the Central National Bureaux met with the Reporter General Mr. Yü-mak in the chair. The purpose of the meeting was to study practical questions resulting from daily co-operation in police matters.

They first of all examined the division of the work between the International Bureau and the Central National Bureaux. M. Né-pote (I.C.P.C.) pointed out that because of the lack of a definite agreement as to what work should be done by whom, sometimes the same work was done by two people and that there was a certain amount of overlapping of duties. When enquiries assumed vast proportions, Central National Bureaux would do well to contact the International Bureau, where often information was filed, so that it was not always necessary to consult other countries. Mr. Franssen (Belgium) con-

sidered that it should be left to the Heads of the National Bureaux to decide when they should contact the International Bureau, but generally speaking, he agreed with what M. Né-pote had said.

Mr. Ellis said that in certain cases, the C.N.B. had to contact countries which did not belong to the I.C.P.C. M. Né-pote said that this was no obstacle. Practically speaking, the Secretary General of the I.C.P.C. was in contact with all countries, except with those on the other side of the Iron Curtain.

It was consequently admitted that in those complex cases necessitating contacts with a number of different countries, the Central National Bureaux should only contact the International Bureau, which would make the necessary enquiries.



The Mediaeval Akershus castle.

M. Sicot recalled that the I.C.P.C. was undertaking more and more work of a social and preventive nature. The Central National Bureaux should therefore follow suit and not simply undertake the purely suppressive activities which had initially been their *raison d'être*.

M. Népote then pointed out to the members present the urgent need for the Central National Bureaux to send copies of letters they sent to each other to the General Secretariat. These would provide, by cross checking, a useful basis of information concerning international criminals. The General Secretariat, although at a considerable distance from some countries, might very well serve as world centre of information, as distance was immaterial. Messrs Louwage and Yümak supported this.

Mr. Mullik (India), said that it would be very difficult to send to the General Secretariat all the correspondence exchanged between his country and Pakistan, for example.

Signor Dosi (Italy) stressed the need for sending the mail by air.

Several delegates encouraged the General Secretariat to continue with its work of compilation of informative booklets as done recently.

Without wishing to reopen the discussion on a question which had several times been tackled at General Assemblies, M. Népote stressed the importance of the fundamental rules to be applied in connection with advising a foreign police by telegram of the existence of a warrant of arrest. Every precaution should be taken to see that the police authorities who have arrested an individual on the request of another country, should not be forced to release him owing to the fact that the necessary formalities had not been carried out in time.

The President summarised the obligations

of National Bureaux in this matter as follows:

The police making the request should first of all make certain that the appropriate authorities had decided to substitute an international warrant of arrest for the local one. M. Franssen (Belgium), and M. Couturier (France) stressed the importance of keeping to the form and wording to be given to the telegraphic advice of the existence of a warrant of arrest. General Legrand (Tangiers), pointed out that Tangiers had not concluded extradition treaties with any countries, but that the Tangiers legal authorities would accept warrants of arrest with a view to extradition.

Signor Dosi considered that it was vital that the police should keep in close contact with the judicial authorities when dealing with an international case. In connection with a point raised by Signor Ramos (Philippines), Mr. Kelly (Canada) suggested that while awaiting the conclusion of a common extradition treaty, the I.C.P.C. General Secretariat should publish the different possibilities and requirements of the various countries in connection with extradition.

The President asked the General Secretariat to note Mr. Kelly's proposal.

Signor Dosi suggested that the General Secretariat should prepare a booklet giving a summary of the rules necessary to the proper functioning of a Central National Bureau, and the President asked Signor Dosi if he would study the matter in detail. He also stressed the preventive role of the Central National Bureaux and the benefit to be derived from their keeping in close contact with those branches of the police concerned with prevention.

The President stressed to the Assembly the utility and importance of this meeting and proposed that similar ones should be held at each General Assembly.

## THE COLLEGE OF TECHNICAL ADVISERS



**H**ERR Söderman, Reporter General, informed the Assembly that the College of Technical Advisers (four of whose members, Messrs Bischoff, Bruff, Grassberger and Sannié were

present) had recently held a meeting. It was a relatively new institution and the College of Advisers would like to meet regularly every other year. Its members intended to do their best to give the younger people the opportunity of attending their meetings. They would be given personal invitations and attend as observers. M. Sannié (France) stated that the College of Technical Advisers wished to cooperate more closely with the I.C.P.C., especially in the matter of giving their opinion on the technical reports to be given at the General Assembly. He suggested to the assembly that two new technical advisers should be nominated: Professor Söderman (Sweden), Reporter General of the I.C.P.C., whose work and ability had no need of comment, and Professor Brüning of Germany, whose work in forensic and micro-chemistry was widely known.

The President noted that no member of the Assembly was opposed to these nominations, but pointed out that they would not become definite until they had received the approval of their respective governments.

M. Sicot (the Secretary General) welcomed the co-operation which was gradually developing between the different I.C.P.C. organizations and the College of Technical Advisers. He considered that it would assume two main aspects: the studying of questions which the Technical Advisers would choose for themselves, and the advising of the Executive Committee and the General Secretariat in the execution of the decisions taken at the General Assembly.

The Secretary General did not wish to interfere in the questions which the College of Technical Advisers might choose and on which they would submit reports. With regard to the second aspect, M. Sicot showed a little more reserve. In the greatest number of cases possible, the Secretary General would ask the advice of the experts, and would give great weight to their recommendations, but, in the execution of decisions taken by the Assembly, the College of Technical Advisers would inevitably take second place. For example, in connection with the compiling of an index of short fire-arms with which the General Secretariat had been entrusted two years previously, but which material considerations had prevented being put into effect, the Secretary General could not give up this task. M. Sicot explained that he had simply wanted to put forward his point of view so that there would be no misunderstanding in the future. M. Sannié said that he entirely agreed with the Secretary General.

## ELECTIONS

**T**o conclude the work of the Assembly, several nominations were made in order to fill the places left vacant. First of all, the President proposed to nominate Herr Welhaven for the post of honorary Vice-President. Herr Welhaven was soon to retire and the President wished in this manner to associate him with the activities of the I.C.P.C. The proposal was adopted with enthusiasm.

Herr Welhaven said that he was deeply touched at the honour done to him and he considered that his contribution to the activities of the I.C.P.C. had been only too small. He was convinced of the utility of the Commission, not only for the police, but for international cooperation in general. In his opinion it was through neutral organizations like the I.C.P.C. that real co-operation between

countries could be achieved. He was very pleased that so many of his colleagues had accepted the invitation to come to Oslo and at the atmosphere in which the work had been accomplished. (*Hearty applause*).

The President then proposed to nominate Mr. Goossen (Netherlands) and M. Marabuto (I.C.P.C.), who were both leaving the I.C.P.C., as honorary reporters. This suggestion was also greeted with applause.

Messrs. de Castroverde (Cuba) and Kolenc (Yugoslavia) were both elected Vice-Presidents, in the place of Messrs. Aitizazuddin (Pakistan) and Welhaven (Norway). On being proposed by several delegates, Messrs. Lourenço (Portugal), Roche (France), Costigan (Eire), Talat Abdul Kader (Syria) and Franssen (Belgium) were nominated as reporters in the place of Messrs Goossen (Netherlands), Le-



Messrs TANIGUSCHI (Japan) and DOSI (Italy).

chat (Belgium), Desvaux (France), Marabuto (I.C.P.C.) and Fuad (Syria). M. Lechat, said the President, would continue to remain on the editorial committee of the *International Review*.

## CLOSING SPEECHES

**S**IGNOR Gerlini (Italy) informed the Assembly that the Italian Minister of the Interior, in the name of his government, invited the I.C.P.C. to hold its next General Assembly in Rome.

The suggestion of the Italian Government was applauded by all. The President warmly thanked Messrs. Gerlini and Dosi and asked the Head of the Italian delegation to convey to his government the thanks and the acceptance of the Assembly.

In a short speech, the President summed up the work of the 22nd General Assembly. He first of all urged the Heads of the Central National Bureaux to continue, during the coming year, the excellent co-operation evinced during their stay in Oslo. The I.C.P.C. being a living organization, it was essential to see that replies were sent without delay to requests from either the General Secretariat or the other Central National Bureaux. After having expressed his pleasure at the excellent

welcome they had received in Oslo and at the devotion to duty of the officials, the President thanked the Secretary General and the Reporters General for their help and excellent advice. His recent retirement had been made more pleasant to him because he would be able to devote more time to the I.C.P.C., with which he had collaborated for thirty years. His greatest wish was to make the I.C.P.C. a world organization.

M. Louwage asked all the delegates to contact the Chiefs of Police of neighbouring states which were not as yet members of the I.C.P.C., and to convince them that they should join. He expressed the hope that the following year all the delegates present would return accompanied by the delegates of new member countries.

At 5.30 p.m. on 29th June 1953, the President declared the 22nd General Assembly of the I.C.P.C. at an end.

# Side-lights on the conference

At the opening session of the Assembly, the President addressed to H.M. King Haakon VIIth of Norway a telegram expressing thanks for the welcome given by his country to our international organization and the respectful greetings of the delegates.

The King replied by wishing the delegates a pleasant stay in Norway and expressing his best wishes for the prosperity of the I.C.P.C.

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The town of Oslo gave a dinner to the delegates in the magnificent *Raadhus* (town hall). Later, the delegates were invited to a most excellent dinner and reception in the mediaeval castle called the Akershus.

Finally, at the end of the Assembly, and thanks to the generous invitation of the Government, the delegates were able to visit Bergen, where they were the guests of the Municipality. All those who had been able to stay several more days in Norway will certainly never forget this magnificent journey through the country of Ibsen.

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The dynamic representative of the I.C.P.C. in Cuba, Señor de Castroverde, hoped to take with him to Oslo a delegation from his country.

Retained at the last moment in Havana, Señor de Castroverde approached the Mexican authorities and requested that the Mexican delegate observer should also represent Cuba. In this way, his country took part in the Conference.

★

Last winter, a disaster of a magnitude unknown for four centuries occurred in the Netherlands, resulting in the loss of nearly two thousand persons and causing damage estimated at one thousand million florins. On this occasion, the authorities of the country were greatly moved by the help offered to Netherlands police victims by the I.C.P.C. and many police forces. Mr. van der Minne, Director of the Netherlands State police and leader of the Netherlands Delegation to the 22nd General Assembly, expressed his gratitude to the I.C.P.C. by presenting to the General Secretariat a piece of embroidery representing a map of the flooded areas.

This expression of solidarity and sympathy on the part of the I.C.P.C. had given him great pleasure.

★

By a recent decree, the President of the French Republic conferred upon the President, M. Louwage, the dignity of Commander of the Order of the Legion of Honour. At the 22nd General Assembly, the Norwegian Government followed suit by making the President a Commander of the Order of St. Olaf.

★

The General Assembly was interrupted for a short while in order to allow the delegates to attend the projection of a film on the searching of premises produced by the Belgian Gendarmerie. An excellent and instructive film, entirely produced by gendarmes and supplemented by a commentary by the President, it greatly interested the delegates. It should be mentioned that the Belgian administration is holding this film at the disposal of any countries who would like to procure it for only the cost of the cinematograph film, which is very moderate, if not insignificant.

★

The delegates found the weather in Oslo excellent, some considering the temperature even tropical. A phenomenal heat wave led some to wonder whether the country might perhaps have slipped into southern latitudes. The delegates from Burma and Thailand did not feel that they were in a different climate and one delegate from the Middle East had a slight attack of sunstroke!

★

It is impossible to go to Norway without thinking of the Vikings and without going to see their ships. The Vikings of the twentieth century seem to be no less lacking in daring than their forebears. If proof of this is required, a visit to the ship in which Amundsen went to the South Pole or a chat with Thor Heyerdhal, who gave an account of his extraordinary voyage from Peru to the South Sea Islands on his raft the "Kon Tiki" to the delegates, will be quite enough.



# THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

## President

M. F.E. LOUWAGE (Belgium),

Inspector General, Ministry of Justice, Brussels.

## Vice-Presidents

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Professor, Head of the C.N.B., Havana.  
Inspector General of Police, Rangoon.  
Chief Commissioner of Police, Melbourne.  
Vice-Prefect, Ministry of Interior, Rome.  
Director General of the Security Department,  
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MALDONADO Raphaelo (Venezuela),  
NICHOLSON L.H. (Canada),  
SRIYANONDA Phao (Thailand),

Director of the Criminal Police, Belgrade.  
Director General of the Criminal Police, Vienna.  
Attorney General of the Confederation, Berne.  
Head of the Criminal Police, Caracas.  
Commissioner of Police, R.C.M.P., Ottawa.  
Lieutenant General of Police, Bangkok.

## Secretary General

M. SICOT M. (France),

Inspector General of the "Sûreté Nationale",  
Paris.

## General Reporters

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

Assistant Commissioner, C.I.D. New Scotland  
Yard, London.

SODERMAN H. (Sweden),  
YUMAK A. (Turkey),

Professor, Stockholm.  
Departmental Director at the Headquarters of  
the Public Security, Ankara.

## Reporters

Messrs. AMSTEIN A. (Switzerland),

Assistant Attorney General of the Confedera-  
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AMOROSO NETTO (Brazil),  
ARAI HIROSHI (Japan),

Barrister, Commissioner of Police, São Paulo.  
Senior Superintendent of the National Rural  
Police, Tokio.

CHRISTIDES A.A. (U.S.A.),

Treasury Representative, American Embassy in  
France, Paris.

COSTIGAN (Ireland),  
DICKOPF Paul (Germany),  
DOSI Guiseppe (Italy),

Commissioner of Police in Dublin.  
Oberregierungs und Kriminalrat, Bonn.  
Quaestor, Head of the Italian Central Bureau,  
Rome.

ELLIS Jean (Netherlands West Indies),  
FRANSSEN (Belgium),

Attorney General, Curaçao.  
Commissaire Général aux Délégations Judi-  
ciaires, Brussels.

GILSON Joseph (Luxemburg),

Lieutenant Colonel, Head of the "Sûreté Pu-  
blique", Luxemburg.

KELLY W.H. (Canada),  
HOMAYOUNFAR F. (Iran),  
JESS Hans (Germany),

Inspector of the R.C.M.P., London.  
General of Police, Teheran.  
President of the Federal Criminal Police, Wies-  
baden.

LOURENÇO A. (Portugal),

Director of the Services of International Police  
and Defence of State, Lisbon.

DE MAGIUS F.C.V. (Denmark),  
OJEDA D. (Philippines),  
ROCHES (France),

Assistant Director of the Police, Copenhagen.  
Colonel, Chief of the Manilla Police.  
Directeur de la Police Judiciaire, Préfecture de  
Police, Paris.

SANNIE Charles (France),

Directeur du Service de l'Identité Judiciaire à  
la Préfecture de Police, Paris.

SAHAR Y. (Israel),  
TALAT ABDUL KADER (Syria),

Inspector General of Police, Tel Aviv.  
Director General of Police (Damas).

## DELEGATIONS PRESENT

### AUSTRALIA

Messrs. SMITH J., Commissioner of Police for the State of Queensland.  
LOW H., Sergeant of Police, Queensland.

### AUSTRIA

Messrs. WALTERKIRCHEN Franz, Head of the Department of Criminal Police Ministry of the Interior, Vienna.  
GRASSBERGER Roland, Professor at Vienna University, Director of the Institute of Criminology.

### BELGIUM

Messrs. LOUWAGE Florent E., Honorary Inspector General, Brussels.  
FRANSSSEN F., Commissaire Général aux Délégations Judiciaires, Brussels.

### BRAZIL

Messrs. PASTOR DE OLIVEIRA Jorge Luis, Assistant to the Head of the Federal Police, Rio de Janeiro.  
DE AURAUJO LIMA Claudio, Forensic Doctor, Rio de Janeiro.  
DE AMOROSO NETTO Joao, Commissioner of Police, Sao Paulo.  
DEL PICCHIA Jose, Criminologist, Sao Paulo.

### BURMA

Messrs. U. Ba MAUNG, Inspector General of Police, Rangoon.  
U. Pe THAN, Deputy, Inspector General of Police, Rangoon.

### CANADA

Mr. KELLY W.H., Inspector of R.C.M. Police, London.

### DENMARK

Messrs. LARSEN Eivind, Prefect of Police, Copenhagen.  
VON MAGIUS F. C. V., Assistant Director of Police, Copenhagen.

### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Mr. OLSEN Hroar, Consul General, Oslo.

### EIRE

Mr. COSTIGAN D., Commissioner of Police (Garda Siochana), Dublin.

### FRANCE

Messrs. SICOT Marcel, Inspecteur Général de la Sûreté Nationale, Secretary General of the I.C.P.C., Paris.

CASTAING Henry, Préfet, Directeur des Services de Police Judiciaire, Sûreté Nationale, Paris.

ROCHES André, Directeur de la Police Judiciaire, Préfecture de Police, Paris.

SANNIE Charles, Directeur du Service de l'Identité Judiciaire à la Préfecture de Police, Paris.

HERMANN Raymond, Chef du Service des Transmissions, Ministry of the Interior, Paris.

COUTURIER Henry, Commissaire de Police, Bureau Central National de la Sûreté Nationale, Paris.

### FINLAND

Mr. KIUKAS Urno, Head of the Police Department, Ministry of the Interior, Helsinki.

### THE GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Messrs. JESS Hans, Doctor, President of the Federal Criminal Police, Wiesbaden.

DICKOPF Paul, Oberregierungs und Kriminalrat, Bonn.

BEHNISCH Rudolf, Police Secretary-Interpreter, Wiesbaden.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Sir Harold SCOTT, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, London.

Messrs. HOWE Ronald M., Assistant Commissioner, New Scotland Yard, London.

STOURTON I., Deputy Inspector General of Colonial Police, London.

### INDIA

Mr. MULLIK Shri B. N., Director of Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

### ISRAEL

Mr. SAHAR Y., Inspector General of Police, Tel-Aviv.

### ITALY

Messrs. GERLINI Carlo, Vice-Prefect, Ministry of the Interior, Rome.  
DOSI Giuseppe, Quaestor, Head of the Italian Central Bureau.

### JAPAN

Messrs. TANIGUCHI Yutaka, Assistant Director-General, National Rural Police.

FURUYA Toru, Chief of Criminal Investigation Division, Metropolitan Police Board, Tokio.

### LUXEMBURG

Messrs. KAUFMANN Jean, Avocat Général, Luxembourg.  
GILSON Joseph, Lieutenant-Colonel, Head of the Sûreté Publique, Luxembourg.

### MEXICO

Mr. ORELLANA Roberto, Chargé d'Affaires for Mexico, Oslo.

### MONACO

Mr. HEYERDAHL Eigil W., Consul, Oslo.

### THE NETHERLANDS

Messrs. VAN DER MINNE J. C., Director General of the State Police, The Hague.  
KALLENBORN J. W., Commissioner of the State Police, The Hague.  
VAN DOORN H. V., Director of the Criminal Investigation Bureau, The Hague.  
GOOSSEN J. P. G., The Hague.

### THE NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES

Mr. ELLIS J. A. A., Attorney General, Curaçao.

### NORWAY

Messrs. WELHAVEN Kristian, Prefect of Police, Oslo.  
BRINCHMANN Erling, Prefect of Police, Bergen.  
KALTENBORN Frantz F., Head of the Criminal Police, Oslo.  
MACKENZIE BRUFF Charles, Police Chemist, Oslo.

### PHILIPPINES

General RAMOS Alberto, Director of National Bureau of Investigation, Quezon.

### PORTUGAL

Messrs. LOURENÇO A., Director of the Services of International Police and Defence of State, Lisbon.  
COIMBRA Francisco, Professor, Director of the Medico-Legal Institute of Porto, Lisbon.  
ALCARVA Abilio G., Inspector, Head of the Services of the International Police and Defence of State, Lisbon.

### SAAR

Messrs. BECK Kriminalrat, Head in the interim of the Kriminalpolizei, Saarbrücken.  
WICHINSKY, Head of the International Criminal Police Commission Bureau in Saar.

### SPAIN

Messrs. HIERRO MARTINEZ Rafael, Director General of the Spanish Security, Madrid.  
ECHALECU Y CANINO Francisco J., Psychiatrist, General Direction of the Security, Madrid.  
SANTAMARIA BELTRAN Florentino, Chief Inspector, General Direction of the Security, Madrid.  
CALATAYUD Sanjuan Evelio, Inspector, Professor at the National School of Police, Madrid.

### SWEDEN

Messrs. ROS Erik, Prefect of Police, Stockholm.  
SODERMAN Harry, Director of the National Technical Police Institute, Stockholm.  
THULIN Georg, Assistant Director of Police, Stockholm.  
HAGELBERG Viktor, Assistant Director of the National Technical Police Institute, Stockholm.

### SWITZERLAND

Messrs. LUTHI Werner, Attorney General of the Confederation, Berne.  
KREBS Albert, Commandant of the Berne Canton Police.  
VON REDING H., Commandant of the Schwyz Canton Police.  
AMSTEIN André, Head of the Central Offices for the repression of counterfeiting and drug traffic, Berne.

### SYRIA

Messrs. KADER Talat Abdul, Director of the Security Police.  
EL KAWAS Tahsin, Director of the Security, Damas.

### TANGIERS

Messrs. LEGRAND Victor, Commandant of the Services of Police for Tangiers.  
WILBERS François, Chef de la Sûreté, Tangiers.

### THAILAND

Messrs. TULYARAKSA Luang Sanit, Major General of Police, Bangkok.  
TULALAMBA Mora, Brigadier of Police, Bangkok.  
PHATANAKAMCHON Serm, Major of Police, Bangkok.  
BOONLIKIT Smith, Police Lieutenant.

### **TRIESTE**

Messrs. FODEN John E. Colonel, Special Director for Security.  
RICHARDSON Gerald, Colonel, Inspector General and Director of Public Safety.  
VILLANTI Mario T., Colonel, Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Division.  
SALVATI Gaetano, Deputy Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Division.

### **TURKEY**

Messrs. AYGUN Kemal, Director General of the Public Security, Ankara.  
YUMAK Rizma A., Director of Section, Direction of Public Security, Ankara.  
SALISIK Salahaddin, Director of the Service of Radiocommunications of the Turkish Police, Ankara.

### **U.S.A.**

Messrs. CHRISTIDES A. A. Treasury Representative, American Embassy in France.

SIRAGUSA Charles, Narcotic Agent, American Embassy in Italy.

### **VENEZUELA**

Messrs. SCHLOETER Frederico, Secretary to the Minister of the Interior, Caracas.  
VARGAS Luis E., Director of the Identification Branch, Caracas.

### **YUGOSLAVIA**

Messrs. KOLENC Riko, Director of the Criminal Section in the Home Office of the P.F.R. of Yugoslavia, Beograd.  
MIHIC Aleksandar, Director in the Secretariat of the Home Office of the P.F.R. of Croatia, Zagreb.

### **I.C.P.C.**

Messrs. LOUWAGE F. E., President.  
SICOT M., Secretary General.  
MARABUTO P., Reporter.  
NEPOTE J., Assistant to the Secretary General.  
MARC J. J., Attache to the General Secretariat.

## **OBSERVERS AND TECHNICAL ADVISERS**

### **TECHNICAL ADVISERS TO THE I.C.P.C.**

Messrs. BISCHOFF Marc, Professor, Institut de Police Scientifique, Lausanne (Switzerland).  
SANNIE (France).  
GRASSBERGER (Austria).  
BRUFF (Norway).

### **THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SENIOR POLICE OFFICIALS**

Mr. VILLETORTE Paul (France).

### **THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION**

Mr. BEDIN L., Director of the Bureau of I.C.A.O., Paris.

### **THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY SOCIETY**

Mr. SANNIE (France).

### **THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SOCIAL DEFENCE**

Mr. DOSI (Italy).

# SUB-COMMITTEES

formed during the XXIIInd General Assembly

## SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE POLICE AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

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*Members:*

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CLIFT (Burma),  
DE CASTROVERDE (Cuba),  
DICKOPF (German Federal Republic),  
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KELLY (Canada),  
MARABUTO (I.C.P.C.),  
MULLIK (India),  
ROCHES (France),  
SMITH (Australia),  
TALAT ABDUL KADER (Syria),  
VAN DOOREN (The Netherlands),  
WALTERSKIRCHEN (Austria).

## SUB-COMMITTEE ENTRUSTED WITH THE STUDY OF MR. SANTAMARIA'S REPORT ON FINGERPRINTS

*President:*

Professeur SÖDERMAN (Sweden).

*Members:*

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BRUFF (Norway),  
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HAGELBERG (Sweden),  
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TULYARAKSA (Thailand),  
U BA MAUNG (Burma),  
VARGAS (Venezuela),  
WALTERSKIRCHEN (Austria),  
YÜMAK (Turkey).

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*Members:*

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COUTURIER (France),  
DOSI (Italy),  
ECHALECU Y CANINO (Spain),  
ELLIS (The Netherlands West Indies),  
FRANSSEN (Belgium),  
GERLINI (Italy),  
HAGELBERG (Switzerland),  
JESS (Germany),  
KALLENBORN (The Netherlands),  
KALTENBORN (Norway),  
KAUFFMANN (Luxemburg),  
KELLY (Canada),  
KOLENC (Yugoslavia),  
LEGRAND (Tangiers),  
LOURENÇO (Portugal),  
DE MAGIUS (Denmark),  
MULLIK (India),  
RAMOS (Philippines),  
RICHARDSON (Trieste),  
SAHAR (Israel),  
SANTAMARIA (Spain),  
VAN DOOREN (The Netherlands),  
WALTERSKIRCHEN (Austria),  
WILBERS (Tangiers).