

SUMMARY OF THE WISHES

EXPRESSED AT THE SESSIONS OR ASSEMBLIES HELD ON 15, 16, AND 18 APRIL 1914

(a) General police matters

I. The First International Criminal Police Congress expresses the wish to see direct, official contacts between police forces of the different countries generalized and improved, so as to allow all investigations likely to facilitate the action of criminal justice.

II. The Congress expresses the wish for Governments to agree to allow judicial and police authorities to use international post, telegram and telephone services free of charge in order to facilitate the arrest of criminals.

III. The Congress, recognizing the need for an international language for contacts between police officials belonging to different countries, expresses the wish that, until Esperanto, or any other similar language, is sufficiently widespread to be used for such purposes, the French language be used.

IV. The Congress expresses the wish for training in forensic science to be given to students in all Law Faculties.

V. In order to propagate new search techniques among police officers and agents, the Congress expresses the wish for governments to increase the number of practical schools to give this training.

VI. The Congress, recognizing the need to know the biological features of professional criminals in order to combat them effectively, expresses the wish for this matter to be put on the agenda of a future Congress.

(b) Identification system

VII. With a view to creating an international identification bureau, the First International Criminal Police Congress expresses the wish for the governments concerned to establish an International Committee of experts, based in Paris, subject to the consent of the French Government, who would be entrusted with laying the foundations for establishing:

- (1) an international identification file;
- (2) a classification system for such files;
- (3) a list of categories for ordinary-law "international" or "cosmopolitan" offenders.

The Congress instructs its bureau to take the necessary steps to ensure that one of these governments initiates talks concerning the establishment of the said Committee.

(c) Creation of centralized international records

VIII. The First International Criminal Police Congress adopts the principle of creating centralized international records as likely to be examined by the authorities concerned, and requests that the matter be referred for closer examination to the Committee whose purpose, as decided in principle, is to create an international identification bureau.

(d) Extradition

IX. The First International Criminal Police Congress expresses the wish for international-law and criminal-law associations to include, on the agendas of their meetings, the study of a model extradition treaty, and asks them to report back on the outcome of their deliberations at the next International Criminal Police Congress.

X. As an indication, and in order to expedite the procedure, the Congress expresses the wish for international treaties and the model treaty to allow the direct transmission of extradition requests between the appropriate judicial authorities, subject to the requirement that these authorities immediately inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for reference purposes and to allow the Government to exercise its prerogatives.

XI. The Congress expresses the wish that provisional arrest will always be possible once the judicial authority in the country of refuge has approved the arrest warrant issued by the judge in the country where the crime was committed, and that, in urgent cases, the arrest may be made upon simple notification (transmitted by post, telegram or telephone) that an arrest warrant exists; the arrest may be accompanied by any operations that are a normal consequence to an arrest warrant, but may only take place for ordinary-law crimes and must immediately be followed by the questioning of the person charged.

XII. The Congress expresses the wish that, in the event of proceedings brought simultaneously in two different countries, the person to be extradited be surrendered to the requesting country as soon as the decision handed down in the proceedings in the requested country becomes final, unless the person is returned to prison in the requested country in order to serve remainder of his sentence, once the judicial authorities in the requesting country have, in turn, made a final ruling on the case.