

XXIST

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
of THE INTERNATIONAL
CRIMINAL POLICE
COMMISSION

stockholm

JUNE 9TH 12TH



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THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

President

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

Vice-Presidents

MM. AITIZAZUDDIN AHMAD KHAN (Pakistan), Inspector General of Police, Karachi.
CLIFT G. (Burma), Inspector General of Police, Rangoon.
DUNCAN Alex (Australia), Chief Commissioner of Police, Melbourne.
GERLINI Carlo (Italy), Vice-Prefect, Rome.
HIERRO MARTINEZ R. (Spain), Director General of the Security Department, Madrid.
KRECHLER W. (Austria), Director General of the Criminal Police, Vienna.
LÜTHI Werner (Switzerland), Attorney General of the Confederation, Berne.
MALDONADO Raphaelo (Venezuela), Head of the Criminal Police, Caracas.
NICHOLSON L. H. (Canada), Commissioner of Police, R.C.M.P., Ottawa.
SRIYANONDA PHAO (Thailand), Lieutenant General of Police, Bangkok.
WELHAVEN K. (Norway), Prefect of Police, Oslo.

Secretary General

M. SICOT Marcel (France), Inspector General of the "Sûreté Nationale", Paris.

General Reporters

MM. HOWE R.M. (Great Britain), Assistant Commissioner, C.I.D., New Scotland Yard, London.
SÖDERMAN H. (Sweden), Director of the National Technical Police Institute, Stockholm.
YÜMAK Azmi (Turkey), Director, Ministry of the Interior, Ankara.

Reporters

MM. AMSTEIN André (Switzerland), Head of the Federal Office for the suppression of Currency forging and drugs traffic.
AMOROSO NETO J. (Brazil), Barrister, Commissioner of Police, São Paulo.
ARAI HIROSHI (Japan), Senior Superintendent of the National Rural Police, Tokio.
ASSOUAD Fuad (Syria), Colonel, Director General of the Police and Criminal Investigation Department, Damascus.
CHRISTIDES A.A. (United States), Treasury Representative, The United States Embassy in France, Paris.
DESVAUX René (France), Director of the Judicial Police, The Prefecture of Police, Paris.
DICKOPF Paul (Western Germany), Criminal Counsellor, Bonn.
DOSI Guiseppe (Italy), Quaestor, Head of the Italian Central Bureau, Rome.
ELLIS Jean (Netherlands West Indies), Attorney General, Curaçao.
GILSON Joseph (Luxemburg), Major, Commandant of the Gendarmerie and "Sécurité Publique", Luxemburg.
GOOSSEN J.P.G. (The Netherlands), Assistant Director General of the Netherlands Police, The Hague.
KELLY W.H. (Canada), Inspector of the R.C.M.P., London.
HOMAYOUNFAR F. (Iran), General of Police, Teheran.
JESS Hans (Western Germany), President of the Federal Criminal Police, Hamburg.
LECHAT René (Belgium), Chief "Commissaire" of the Judicial Police, Mons.
DE MAGIUS F.C.V. (Denmark), Chief of the Criminal Police, Copenhagen.
MARABUTO Paul (I.C.P.C.), General Secretariat of the I.C.P.C., Paris.
OJEDA D. (Philippines), Colonel, Chief of the Manila Police.
SANNIE Charles (France), Director of the Criminal Identity Branch at the Prefecture of Police, Paris.
SAHAR Y. (Israel), Inspector General of Police, Tel Aviv.

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YUGOSLAVIA

M. KOLENC Riko, Director of the Home Office of the P.F.R. of Yugoslavia, Beograd.

THE I.C.P.C.

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SICOT M., Secretary General.
DUCLOUX L., Honorary Secretary General.
MARABUTO P., Reporter.
NEPOTE Jean, Assistant to the Secretary General.
AUBE L., Attaché to the General Secretariat.

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M. KINBERG Olof, Professor, Saltsjöbaden, Sweden.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SOCIAL DEFENCE

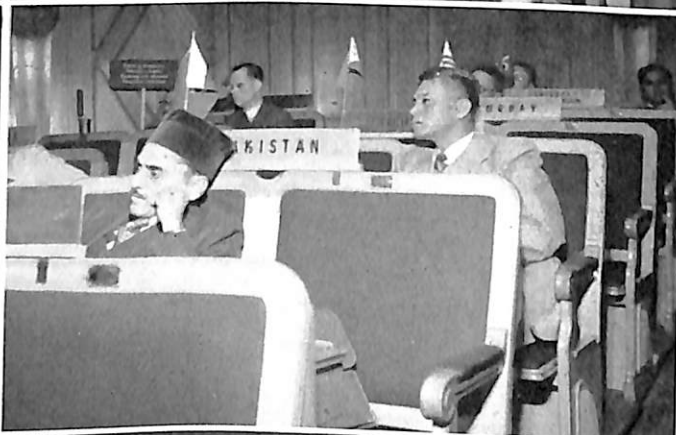
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Some delegations.

THE XXIst GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE I. C. P. C.

IT was on June, 1952, in the magnificent wood-panelled Senate Room in Stockholm, that the one hundred-and seven delegates of forty-six nations met for the twenty-first General Assembly of the I.C.P.C.

At 9.30 a.m. Dr. Gunnar Hedlund, the Swedish Minister of the Interior, together with M. Louwage went up to the speaker's platform.

In the hall, in addition to the delegates, the following important Swedish officials were present:

Mr. Allan Nordenstam, Minister of State; Mr. Johan Hagander, Governor of Stockholm; Mr. Olof Alsen, Advocate General for the Crown; Mr. Maths Heuman, Attorney General for the Crown; Mr. Gunnar Dahlman, Judge of the Supreme Court; Mr. Sven Lawski, Judge at the Supreme Court; Mr. Karl Levinson, Governor of the Province of Stockholm; Mr. Folke Thunborg, Secretary General of the Ministry of the Interior; Mr. S.A. Edling, Secretary General of the Ministry of Justice.

Dr. Gunnar Hedlung welcomed the delegates and said that his government and country were very pleased to have them in Stockholm.

He continued by praising the cooperation of the members of the I.C.P.C., which he stated increased from day to day.

"It has often been truly said" he went on, "that the best way to cope with crime is to have an effective police. There is no better

means of preventing crime than to make certain that the criminal knows he will be arrested immediately.

Personally, I am equally convinced that the police should not only act as a means of suppressing crime, but should prevent it. No one sees more of hardship than the police and very often they have the means to prevent crime and, with the assistance of other social organizations, are able to prevent the growth of the criminal mentality.

I see great possibilities of development for the police in this direction in the future. I



Mr. Gunnar HEDLUND (centre)
with the members of the
Executive Committee.

know that there are already a number of eminent police officials who are trying to put these ideas of prevention into practice, especially in connection with juvenile delinquency, which is one of the most important problems of modern society.

Delegates of the International Criminal Police Commission, I would like once more to welcome you to this town of Stockholm and I sincerely hope that you will be able to find suitable solutions to the problems you have to discuss."

The President of the I.C.P.C., M. Louwage, then replied to the speech by the Minister of the Interior, first of all thanking him for the welcome of the Swedish Government, and then praising the spirit of co-operation which the Swedish authorities had always shown.

"I know from personal experience, he stated, that since the establishment of our organization, in 1923, the successive Swedish governments and especially you, Sir, have always done your utmost to help our work and to encourage our international activities.

Incidentally, may I remind you that it was one of your compatriots, our General Reporter, Professeur Söderman, who took the initiative in 1945 and asked me to resuscitate the I.C.P.C., whose files and connections had been destroyed by the war."

M. Louwage referred to the size and the number of delegations present in Stockholm.

Speaking more particularly to the delegates, he continued:

"The programme which has been submitted to you shows that the points you will first discuss and then decide upon are important in the development of the work that we have

undertaken and to which you show such devotion.

In your name, I would like to welcome those delegates who are attending for the first time. May they be convinced of the efficacy of the means that we have accumulated and of the open-hearted help that they will receive from the other members, within the limits of our statutes.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I once more note that many delegates have not hesitated to prove their interest in the aims in which we are all interested—the safeguarding of life and property throughout the world—by undertaking the long journeys from their country to this European port.

I express the wish that other countries soon will join us and that, later on, when political circumstances have created mutual understanding and agreement between peoples, all States will be able to take part in our International Commission, for we endeavour to put into practice the principle of Stapford Bruce:



The President, Mr. F. E. LOUWAGE.

"It would give a clear idea of what we mean by mankind and its progress, for the good of Nations and their relations to each other, not only because we have a particular fancy for this or for that nation, but because we long for the whole advance of men."

★

The Swedish Minister and officials then left the hall.

The plenary session then began under the chairmanship of Mr. F.E. Louwage.

PROGRESS REPORT

This is the first time since his election in June 1951, at Lisbon, that Mr. Marcel Sicot has had the opportunity of giving a report on the work of the General Secretariat.

He first of all reviewed the position of the membership of the different countries:

"During the last year, events whose importance you will be able to judge, have occurred in connection with the position of the countries belonging to the I.C.P.C.

In the first place, I would like to mention the recent joining of the U.S. Treasury Department, which gives us the great satisfaction of seeing the star-spangled banner on our tables.

In October last, Mr. Graham, Assistant Secretary of the American Treasury Department honoured the General Secretariat with a visit and, after an interesting talk, informed us that he would like the Treasury Department to join our organization.

Indeed, the I.C.P.C. has for some considerable time cooperated with the departments directed by Mr. Anslinger and Mr. Baughmann, but since April 15th, 1952, this collaboration has become official. While offering Messrs. Christides and Siragusa, the delegates of the Treasury Department, a hearty welcome to the Assembly, I would ask them to be so kind as to transmit to Mr. Graham our feelings of gratitude and our kindest regards.

Of course the Treasury Department can only cooperate in the work of the I.C.P.C. in matters within its jurisdiction, but we appreciate the extent of this when we realize that through the Narcotics Bureau, the Secret Service and the Bureau of Customs, this Federal department combats drug trafficking, the counterfeiting of currency and other illicit forms of traffic—in other words, the majority of serious offences which have an essentially international character.

The great satisfaction which this gives us will help us to forget other matters which have resulted in disappointment.

I have also great pleasure in informing you that Thailand, Indonesia and Pakistan became members of the I.C.P.C. in August 1951 and in April and May 1952, respectively. In addition to this, we have the pleasure of welcoming Professor Castroverde of Cuba among us. This country also, it is hoped, will soon join us.

We are very pleased to see countries, some of which are situated on the other side of the world, join us, and we cordially welcome their delegates who are, like ourselves, filled with the firm determination to fight the forces of evil which are only too ready to profit from the discoveries of human genius.

We are also very satisfied to see that Western Germany and the Saar Police have officially joined us, and we hope with all our heart that nothing will ever again deprive us of their valuable assistance.

On the other hand, at the beginning of the year, Czechoslovakia and Poland withdrew from the Commission.

In addition, Hungary, who, for many months, had ceased to have any relations with the I.C.P.C., declined the offer of being represented at Stockholm.

No doubt, owing to difficulties in communication between the countries of Eastern Europe and the other nations of the world, the I.C.P.C. would not be able to render much assistance to the police of these states; but we do not know the exact motives for these withdrawals, as the official letters of resignation did not indicate them.

However that may be, the fact remains that the Countries of Eastern Europe no longer have any connection with our Commission.

At present, we have 42 member states. In six years, our membership has more than

doubled and in the field of the international suppression of crime, I believe that we may soon say that there is no collaboration possible outside our Commission."

With regard to relations with other organizations of an international nature and the general influence of the I.C.P.C. throughout the world, M. Sicot said:

"We have recently seen it stated in an official document of the United Nations that our organization was one of those which, on the practical plane, most actively assisted the Economic and Social Council of the U.N.O.

We have ever closer relations with the great international organizations of law and criminology (some of the most famous of which are represented here) as well as with certain organizations such as the "International Civil Aviation Organization" and the "International Air Transport Association".

Each year, the I.C.P.C. is invited to some of the great international congresses. Thus in December last, we took part in the European Seminar, held in Brussels and organized by the United Nations. Its purpose was to deal with questions related to the prevention of crime and the treatment of delinquents. In a few days time, Messrs. Echalecu and Ripoll will be representing us at the Hispano-Luso-American penal and penitentiary congress in Madrid.

The General Secretariat is now receiving more and more visitors from overseas. Not a single week goes by during which our modest premises are not seen by important officials whom we are only too glad to help during their visit to Paris.

The work of the Commission, moreover, has been made known to the general public through the press, radio and cinema. The number of hours which the President, my collaborators and myself have devoted to interviews with their representatives is impressive, and such conversations are always extremely interesting.

Is it not of great significance that a famous journalist is at the present time in Stockholm in order to finish an article which will be published in a magazine which has a world-wide circulation and is read by some twenty million persons?

Last winter we also had important discussions on the making of a series of television films in the U.S.A. on the activities of the Commission. Although the Executive Committee was unable to give the producers the exclusive support they asked for, we have every reason to believe they will shortly be able to execute their interesting projects.

But it should not be forgotten that the influence of the International Commission should above all be developed among police personnel. The struggle against international crime requires the cooperation of investigators of all ranks and it is essential that the aims and activities of the Commission should become better known by all the police forces of the world or, at least, of the member countries.

In this spirit we have drawn up a new monograph of the I.C.P.C. and sent it to the Chiefs of the National Central Bureaux. We should now point out to the delegations pres-



From left to right: Mr. F.E. LOUWAGE, Mr. Gunnar HEDLUND and SODERMAN.

ent that, on the basis of this document, the programme of police schools should include information about our Commission and international police cooperation.

Corporate organizations should inform their personnel of the work done by the I.C.P.C. Thus an organization such as the new "Federation Internationale des Fonctionnaires Supérieurs de Police" (International Federation of higher police officials) which we have invited to follow our discussions, and whose Secretary General I am pleased to greet here, can unofficially give us considerable support by spreading, among its members, the idea of police cooperation officially organized by the I.C.P.C."

The Secretary General then recalled the attitude taken up by the I.C.P.C. towards several important questions of principle concerning the criminal police and explained the work they had done in order to put into effect the resolutions voted at previous General Assemblies:

"In air police matters, we have obtained the assurance that several countries which are members of both the I.C.A.O. and the I.C.P.C., will take up again on their own account our draft international convention for the identification of the victims of air accidents, and will ask the I.C.A.O. to put this question on their agenda.

We have requested several member countries to urge the Universal Postal Union to modify article 148 of the international convention relative to the identification of post bags containing valuables by means of a special label. Our request however, has not been taken into consideration for valid technical reasons, and it appears that the I.C.P.C. will have to give up this project.

The draft International Convention with regard to the repatriation of minors has been submitted to the United Nations Organization, but it will be some time before it is examined by the Economic and Social Council whose agenda is very full.

Indeed, this project has been considered by the U.N.O. but the appropriate services of this institution consider incorporating it in the draft of the unique convention on extradition, which the I.C.P.C. also prepared.

Member countries have been invited to support this draft international convention on extradition in the U.N.O.

Moreover, discussions have taken place recently between certain chiefs of services and our representative at the Commission on Narcotic Drugs so that this draft will be studied shortly with the greatest possible chances of success. A special procedure has been decided on so that this draft may be submitted for examination by a special commission.

Our organization continues to be actively interested in the suppression of drug trafficking. The Executive Committee insisted on the I.C.P.C. being represented at the discussions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations and, a few weeks ago, Mr. Marabuto, reporter and specialist in these matters, which he follows with praiseworthy zeal, was present at the working sessions of this Commission in New York. He was thus able to describe to advantage our activities, the results we have obtained, to submit our suggestions and to make very useful contacts. He was also able to see the esteem in which our Commission is held, as several delegates expressed appreciation of the work which it has done.

At the beginning of the year, Mr. Marabuto paid a visit to the Drugs Branch in London, and, to our great satisfaction, this resulted in an exchange of information.

With regard to a different subject, I would like to remind you of the work done in December 1951, in connection with the International Union of Telecommunications regarding the allocation of radio frequencies to the police services and the devising of forms concerning the delicate question of international statistics for crime.

I should add, that on the occasion of the present assembly and with the assistance of eminent experts, a specialised sub-committee will study the drawing up of a working programme which will, I trust, stimulate cooperation between the scientific and technical police departments of member countries."

Mr. Sicot then gave the situation of the International Criminal Police Review and the International Library.

After having mentioned the various modifications effected in the appearance and the form of the Review (different paper, inclusion of a report on the activities of the International Bureau and the omission of the recapitulative lists of individual notices), he stated:

"Some 70% of the articles of the Review are written by police officials; 30% deal with criminal investigations and contain information which is of considerable value to the profession; the amount of this we hope to increase in the future. The Review now has collaborators from thirty different countries and we sincerely hope that this brilliant team will be increased so that the international character of our publication will be accentuated."

After having reminded the delegates of the small number of subscribers, he made the following appeal:

"We notice that subscribers almost automatically renew their subscriptions, which tends to show that our review is appreciated by those who know it."

We may see another indication of this in the fact that since 1948, other reviews have reproduced 76 articles out of the 230 which we have now published."

At the present time, the number of copies

of the Review printed is 850 in English and 1,450 in French. This is far from being satisfactory and I urgently direct your attention to this regrettable fact."

We believe that the efforts made by the members at the Commission to help the Review should be of two kinds: firstly, they should invite some suitably qualified police officials and specialists regularly to send articles for publication; and secondly, they should encourage police officials in their country and all persons who are interested in criminalistics to subscribe to the International Criminal Police Review."

Speaking of the International Library, Mr. Sicot mentioned that there was an agreement with 151 reviews published all over the world whereby the International Review was sent in exchange for these others and that the average number of articles given in the quarterly list was 600 or so, while 63 of these were reproduced on microfilm and sent out to people who had requested them.

He stated that the library was being added to every day and that at the moment it contained some 372 volumes.

The Secretary General then considered the problem of the fight against international crime.

"Taking inspiration from the advice of Mr. Louis Ducloux, we have," he stated, "during the last few months, improved the organization of our headquarters. A record of each police case dealt with by the International Bureau is now filed away and completed as and when new details are supplied. We endeavour to obtain photographs and fingerprints of all professional criminals. We study the information received ever more carefully and try to have more details on individual cases."

We thought that it would be of interest to



The Secretary General M. SICOT

make out a monthly report which would show the importance and volume of our police work. Such reports have been regularly made out since 1st January of this year and sent to the President and to the General Reporters. Only at the end of the year will it be possible to interpret them with profit (1).

But it is even now possible to conclude that, on an average, according to information in the possession of the International Bureau, the latter examines each month, either on request or on its own initiative, some 300 police cases, resulting in the cooperation of thirty different countries or territories.

During last February, March and April, for instance, the International Bureau provided 517 reports of this nature to the C.N.B. of 48 countries or territories.

This work, during the first quarter of the year, resulted in 28 arrests or definite identifications.

(1) The Secretary General attached to his progress report a note relative to work done by the International Bureau in its fight against international crime. In this connection, we refer our readers to the section concerned with this which is a regular feature of the International Review.

With regard to international circulations, which reflect the preventive and repressive action of the service, these numbered 155 for the period January 1st. to April 30th 1952.

Since June 1951, 424 have been sent out and the total is to-day 1,274.

This activity has increased our special criminal documentation. Up to May 1st. 1952, the latter included:

7,180 ten-fingerprint cards,

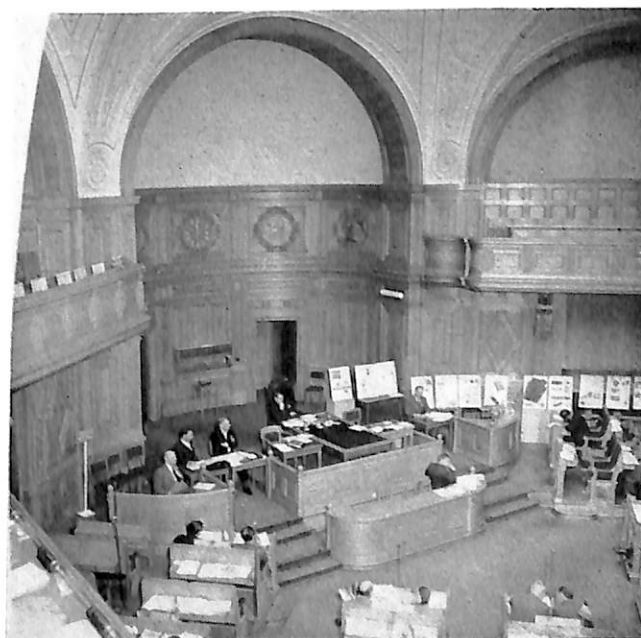
1,080 single-fingerprint cards,

356 cards of identification according to general descriptions and "portrait parlé",

2,577 identification cards from profile photographs.

The sub-delegated office in The Hague has listed a total of 748 counterfeits from 45 different countries and it is assured of the cooperation of the monetary institutes of 111 countries or territories.

I take this opportunity to inform the Assembly of the decision taken recently with a view to improving the efficacy and the circulation of the "Counterfeits and Forgeries" Review.



The Assembly Hall. On the right may be seen the drug's exhibition, prepared by the Netherlands' delegation.

The heading "Genuine currencies" will in future be in four languages: French, English, Spanish, and German; and "regional" subscriptions can be taken by banks at a cheaper rate than for the complete edition. On the initiative of Austria, the "regional" edition for German speaking countries will be published soon, in conformity with the decision of the Executive Committee.

In brief, and to conclude the subject of statistics, I should like to indicate that the General Secretariat in Paris, as a whole, received, between January 1st. and April 30th 1952, 3,045 letters and 1,345 telegrams, and sent 2,972 letters and 485 telegrams. The copies of the correspondence exchanged between the National Central Bureaux are naturally not included in these figures."

The Secretary General then rapidly reviewed the means at his disposal and stated his satisfaction with the personnel put at the disposal of the I.C.P.C.

He went on to explain several plans he wished to put into effect before the next General Assembly.

"Presuming that the business to be dealt with and that the tasks assigned to the Ge-

neral Secretariat do not increase, I would like to point out that the new police officials allocated are still insufficient to allow all departments to work reasonably well and to execute certain of the decisions adopted by the General Assembly, such as, for instance, the international file for the identification of fire-arms. It is very desirable that police departments other than the French police services should put qualified personnel at the disposal of the I.C.P.C. The presence of several or only one non-French police official would be a striking illustration of our international character. The Executive Committee which examined this matter in February, was unanimously in favour of this principle. I would therefore request that the members of the I.C.P.C. and the Chiefs of the Central National Bureaux should consider the possibility of allocating some suitably qualified officials to the General Secretariat in Paris.

The Executive Committee has, in fact made provision for officials attached for a long period to the General Secretariat in Paris and stated that they might receive a foreign service allowance, payable by the I.C.P.C. and which I value at about 1,000 French francs per day.

The old town

The Royal Palace

OCKHOLM.



Unfortunately our resources do not permit us to meet this extra expense. This being so, I suggest that such officials should stay for short periods of from three to six months at least, so that the countries could more easily cover the whole of the expense of sending these civil servants to the General Secretariat.

We should also like to install at the General Secretariat a small photographic laboratory. This was considered by the last Executive Committee. Thus microfilms, urgent reproductions necessary for the functioning of the service, and circulations could be made.

But above all, I should like to stress the necessity of improving the installations of the central radio station which is becoming one of our most important aids. This question will be dealt with during the present General Assembly by some technicians. I stress the fact that countries cannot content themselves with modest installations except in the case where a central station directly connected with the General Secretariat, can link them up with one another. A common pecuniary effort of the I.C.P.C. and the French Authorities which I shall solicit, should permit us to take the first step.

In matters of police cooperation properly speaking, I simply suggest the increasingly strict application of the principles adopted during the previous Assemblies, and which will, no doubt, be evoked during the discussion."

Mr. Sicot then concluded:

"If I truly feel the necessity of prudently but constantly reinforcing the means of action of our Commission, it is because I am urged by scientific progress and the prodigious extension of the means of communication, as also by the powerful cooperation of all the member states. The spirit of daily collaboration which you show, Gentlemen, is the real motive force of the I.C.P.C.

Of course, our plans will mean some expense and the slenderness of our budget limits our pretensions.

Nevertheless, I hope that with the financial means of which we dispose to-day, the good will of the French Government and soon, perhaps, a further effort of the member states, we may be able to undertake by stages the work envisaged.

The Houses of Parliament

The Town Hall

The Opera House



I have done my best to assure the continuity of the work accomplished since 1946. It rests with you to say in which conditions the I.C.P.C. should continue, in this way, its vigilant action and its progress."

★

The President then thanked the Secretary General for his excellent report and congratulated him upon his year of office.

In the name of the Assembly, he thanked the French Government and Police authorities

for the considerable sacrifices which they had made for the Commission.

He also included in his thanks the Netherlands Government for the very considerable help they had given to the Delegated Office at The Hague.

On the request of Messrs. Ellis and Deniet, the President stated that the delegations of the Netherlands West Indies and Netherlands Guiana were present at the 21st General Assembly as the representatives of independent C.N.B.

FINANCIAL REPORT

THE Assembly then turned to the examination of the financial report.

As pointed out by the Secretary General, the financial situation is apparently favourable, since on 31st December 1951, the balance on the credit side was greater than at the same time the previous year.

Mr. Sicot stated, however, that the situation would certainly not be so good the following year, for, with the increasing number of tasks entrusted to the I.C.P.C. and the General Secretariat, expenses would increase.

Moreover the general rise in prices had not spared the I.C.P.C. and Mr. Sicot thought that

at the end of 1952, the reserve carefully saved by his predecessor, Mr. L. Ducloux, was in danger.

He asked the General Assembly not to delay finding a solution to the problem for too long and thought that next year it would probably be necessary to consider an increase in the subscription to be made by each country belonging to the Commission in a proportion to be determined.

Messrs. Amstein (Switzerland) and Kelly (Canada) were entrusted with the checking of the accounts. After this had been done, they stated that they had no remarks to make and the financial report was adopted unanimously by the Assembly.

VARIOUS STATEMENTS

Mr. Aitizazuddin is the representative of Pakistan, which has very recently joined the I.C.P.C.

His country would have joined sooner, if, soon after the establishment of its identity as a state, it had not had to solve problems of an absolutely vital nature, which required the concentration of all its energies.

When the Government of Pakistan, said

Mr. Aitizazuddin, *received a new invitation to send a representative to the General Assembly of the Commission this year, it gratefully accepted and formally made the request to become a member of the I.C.P.C. Thus I have the privilege and sole honour of representing my country at this Conference.*

I wish you, in the name of Pakistan, every success, and assure you that my country is extremely interested in the discussions of the



Mr. KELLY (Canada) and Mr. AITIZAZUDDIN (Pakistan).

Commission and views its progress with interest.

This Commission has been established for the service of different nations in maintaining a healthy check over the activities of criminals who can find field for their nefarious activities in countries beyond their homeland. Some of them may have actually found a happy hunting ground in countries abroad where their identity is not known.

If that is so, it is an up-hill task and it cannot be accomplished without the joint efforts of all countries and in particular, the member states. Their labour, I am sure, will be of great value in overcoming the difficulties and checking the disreputable activities which may cause incalculable harm.

The Pakistan delegate then gave some information on the general organization of the police in this country, which was, he said, still governed according to the provisions laid down in an act of the British Parliament, passed in 1935 and adopted by the Constituent Assembly, a sovereign body in that state.

Pakistan was a country of federal structure, each unit having its own police force, with freedom of action and full jurisdiction within their respective territorial charges. The police was therefore decentralized.

The federal capital of Pakistan, Karachi, had its own police, which functioned within its jurisdiction in the same manner. Some of the police units, however, owing to their small size, could not function adequately because they could not maintain extensive technical services. Pakistan was not unaware of the latest scientific methods, but the question was of their admission in court.

Mr. Aitizazuddin went on to say that the police was strictly controlled and procedure governing their functions was clear cut and precise. All police action had to be approved by the judicial authorities and it was only the magistrate who could decide as to whether an arrested person should be retained in prison or not.

By speaking at length regarding these fundamentals, of which no doubt, you are fully aware, what I am trying to impress is that we have a complete and efficient police force functioning, which is capable of making a useful contribution to the realization of the I.C.P.C. The Muslims have been the pioneers in the world in the introduction of a police system as a part of the administrative system of a country. Pakistan is basically an Islamic State.

Mr. Aitizazuddin gave the name of the force to which he belonged, which was the "Pak. S.P.E." or the Pakistan Special Police Establishment. This was run on similar lines to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the U.S.A., and placed under the direct control of the Ministry of the Interior.

It investigated cases in which the central and provincial governments were directly concerned or those in which there were complaints against Government servants, misconduct or corruption.

We have also, said Mr. Aitizazuddin, a Central Intelligence Bureau, which deals with various matters as a central organization having complete liaison with all police organizations in order to coordinate their activities and also to keep them posted with information

which may be found to be of interest, on such cognate matters considered actionable by the police.

He then went on to mention several aspects of crime in Pakistan, which was now under control, the figures for it being smaller than previously.

However, new problems had arisen.

We have noticed with concern that the activities of several international criminals have increased in our territorial jurisdiction for smuggling gold and various other restricted commodities through unlawful means. Tendencies have also been found, chiefly among business men and travellers for their unlawful activities in connection with foreign exchange currency. It has transpired lately that international crooks are at work and in collaboration with local practitioners have joined hands in acquiring foreign exchange unlawfully as well as in its disposal by fraudulent and deceitful means...

Another serious crime which is becoming more prevalent now is the passing of forged currency. Cases have come to light where forged currency notes—also foreign ones—are smuggled in and disposed of on the market by unlawful methods. This menace not only threatens the importing country, but also undermines the economy of the state whose currency is forged.

The speaker was confident that ways and means would be found to keep a check on the movements of criminals indulging in such practices, and, with information supplied by the I.C.P.C., the countries might receive warning of their imminent arrival.

Mr. Aitizazuddin's speech was warmly applauded and the President assured him that he would receive the complete support of the International Bureau.

★

Mr. Sosrodanukusumo (Indonesia) then spoke.

After having thanked the I.C.P.C. in the

name of his government for having welcomed Indonesia as a member, he stated:

The Republic of Indonesia is a young nation which has much to learn, and it is with the greatest of pleasure that we have come to this international meeting and met the representatives of other nations.

I would like to express our gratitude and to assure you of our willing cooperation. Many factors, in particular the second world war, have prevented us from participating in your work as we would have liked. We have now embarked on the course of cooperation.

He then gave valuable information regarding the fight against the counterfeiting of currency.

When the sovereignty of Indonesia was recognised, the Government withdrew all the currency at short notice.

The result was, that in the beginning of 1950, there were no counterfeit notes in circulation. However, at the end of the year, counterfeits of the new notes began to be noticed.

When the police is informed of a case of this nature, he stated, the customs and also the directors of Indonesian banks and commercial services are informed. The public is only warned about several of the most noteworthy issues, through the press and the radio.

In order to combat the forgers more effectively, the investigators have had their work systematised by large-scale distribution of forms.

The speaker mentioned the main forgeries made in Indonesia since 1950 and said that the origin of a 1,000 rupee counterfeit note made in Singapore was discovered with the help of the police of this territory.

The President thanked Mr. Sosrodanukusumo and assured him that the Commission would always be ready and willing to help.

★

Mr. Ojeda (Philippines) was the next delegate to speak.

I come from a distant country, he said, the Philippines, and if I have undertaken this

long journey, it is to represent the young Republic of the Philippines, which acquired its independence in 1946. It is perhaps a young republic, but it has to deal with the same old problems as all the other countries of the world, particularly as regards the suppression and prevention of crimes.

Manila is a town with a population of about one million inhabitants and it possesses a police force which is rather small. I am in charge of this force. I hope that at the next assembly I shall represent the whole police force of my country.

It is the first time that the Philippines has had the honour of being represented at this assembly and I proffer my most sincere thanks to the members of the I.C.P.C. for having invited my country to attend the 21st General Assembly of this international organization. We shall make a request to become a member of the I.C.P.C. (1). The little work we have done and what we shall do will contribute, I hope, to the development of collaboration with your organization. The problems discussed at this assembly, such as the drug traffic, are also problems which confront our young nation. The solutions of the various problems which you have discussed will help to solve ours.

(1) Editor's note: The Philippines is now a member.

I should like to say again how much I appreciate the courtesy of the Swedish Government and of my colleagues, who have done my country the great honour of receiving me.

This speech was followed by hearty applause.

★

Mr. Ellis (Netherlands West Indies) then gave an account to the Assembly of the mission with which he had been entrusted the previous year to develop cooperation with the Association of Chiefs of Police in the United States.

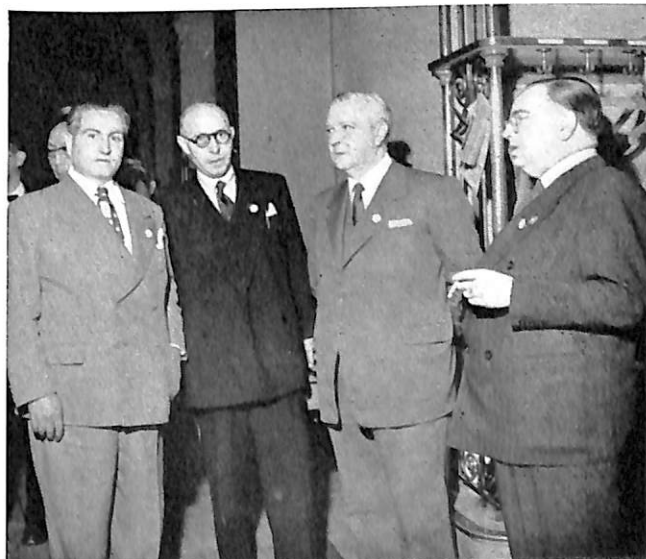
He stated that a high police official of the Netherlands West Indies, Mr. Botterweg, had been to the Miami Conference in October 1951 and had explained the aims and activities of the I.C.P.C.

Mr. Botterweg's visit had certainly contributed to a better understanding of the true aims of the I.C.P.C. However, very few Latin American countries were interested in the International Association of Chiefs of Police and that, this being so, the Netherlands West Indies would certainly not be represented at the next conference of this organization.

Mr. Ellis stated that the Netherlands West Indies had tried to forward the interests of the I.C.P.C. in the Caribbean Islands and were continuing to do so.

THE ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAM IN CRIMINOLOGY

Professor F. Javier Echalecu y Canino (Spain) gave his report on the use of the electroencephalograph in criminology. This gave an account of the most important works recently published on the matter and described the general characteristics of the different types of human encephalograms, both normal and pathological. However, in spite of recent developments and improved technique, investigation into this means of research has given nothing definite that could be of real use in criminology. Professor Canino considered that, although it might be of use in experimental investigation, it could not be used as yet in criminal investigations.



The Spanish Delegation, on the left, Señor ONETO PUENTES (Uruguay).

The electroencephalograph was very sensitive and the results obtained could not be relied upon unless the correct technique were used.

The speaker showed the delegates an interesting encephalogram that he had taken.

The President thanked Professor Echalecu y Canino for his excellent work; he was of the same opinion and considered that this method of investigation, which was useful in neurology and psychiatry, had not yet proved to be of evidential use in criminal examination.

POLICE AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

M. Marabuto (I.C.P.C.) then gave his report. He began by saying that if one should judge by what was taking place in many countries, the police should no longer limit itself to work of an exclusively suppressive nature, but should attempt rather to prevent crime. Naturally, the main reason for the existence of the criminal police was suppression, but, taking into account the present trend of penal thought and the new ideas concerning the prevention of crime and the treatment of criminals, we were bound to attempt to find the measures of prevention suited to showing up the causes of crime and to see that criminals were better rehabilitated.

The present tendency was to develop a system of prevention for the police just as the medical world had developed preventive hygiene.

M. Marabuto's report brought out two main problems: the prevention of crime and the understanding of the criminal personality. By investigating the social field proper to it, the police would increase its value as a helper of justice.

In short, the goal that the police should attempt to attain was to prevent evil and to suppress it only when it could not be prevented.

If the speaker's suggestion were followed, then the police would enjoy a greater measure of popularity with the public, which should not be sparing in its confidence in the police.

The matter was then largely discussed.

Signor Dosi (Italy) stressed the importance of this social rôle and proffered a draft resolution which enumerated a series of cases

where the intervention of the police was a daily occurrence.

The President thought that a draft resolution should be limited to the statement of general principles, without giving a list of concrete cases.

On the suggestion of M. Takieddine Khal (Lebanon), a committee was nominated for the purpose of composing a resolution. This comprised M. Marabuto (I.C.P.C.), M. Desvaux (France) and the Syrian representative.

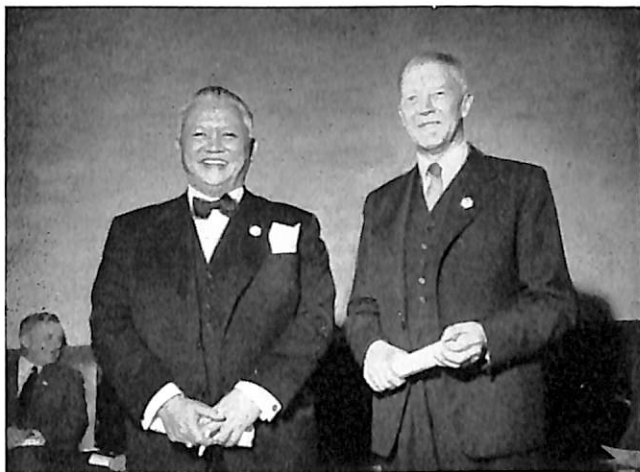
The resultant draft was based on the following ideas: the police had a function of social protection to fulfil and it should extend the scope of its activities with the aim of preventing crime, and the I.C.P.C. should encourage this.

It ran as follows:

"Considering that the latter (the criminal police) whose essential functions are of a suppressive nature, has also a social function to fulfil and that the scope of its action should be extended with a view to the prevention of crime;

"Expresses the desire that the police authorities should consider the establishment of institutions or organizations which might prevent general criminality, in particular juvenile delinquency, and gather all useful information relative to the study of the personality of the criminal and of a nature to make an effective contribution to the administration of justice within the framework of the trend of new ideas on criminal responsibility."

Señor de Castroverde (Cuba) considered this draft resolution to be excellent and stated that



it was in agreement with the ideas put forward at the police Criminology Congress of 1944 and at the Congress of Criminology and Forensic Odontology held in Cuba in 1946, following which the countries had been asked to form an institute for the prevention of crime. In Cuba, courses in the prevention of crime were given at the University and the Cuban radio several years ago, gave courses on the social rôle of the police.

M. Villetorte, the Secretary General of the International Federation of Higher Police Officials, reminded the Assembly of the aims of the organization which he represented, which were: to bring about an interchange of ideas between specialist police officials, to compare the methods, the means and above all the spirit of the police forces in different countries.

The Federation would strictly confine its activities to the cultural exchange of ideas and it was official organizations such as the I.C.P.C. which would be informed of ideas of the Federation so that certain aspirations of police officials could be put into practice.

On the other hand, the Federation could help the official organizations by making known to their staffs the decisions which they might make.

With particular reference to the problem under discussion, M. Villetorte was greatly in favour of all projects which might increase the social rôle of the police.

However, it seemed preferable, he said, to avoid establishing new institutions or organizations and to concentrate on the modification of the state of mind in which the police carried out its duties.

The police should not keep apart from the social progress which has taken place over the last few years, and M. Villetorte suggested that prevention of crime should be effected either by means of surveillance of potential criminals, by watching persons on probation or by improving the moral education of children.

His Federation was equally influenced by the need for protecting society and for respecting the rights of man.

The President thanked M. Villetorte and was glad to see that the Federation of Higher Police Officials unofficially helped the official action of the I.C.P.C.

Mr. Clift (Burma) was in agreement with the spirit of the resolution. However, he wished the word "suppression"—which only too often meant "oppression"—to be omitted from the text. He also thought that one should not minimize too much the preventive part that the police had already for some time been playing.

The President did not agree with the interpretation which the Burmese delegate had given to the word "suppression", which, in his opinion, rather meant the arrest of criminals.

Mr. Gallacher (Eire) did not dispute the good intention of the resolution but made a distinction between physical and moral prevention.

The draft resolution only took into account the latter aspect and it should be stressed in the text. Furthermore, it did not appear desirable to the speaker that new organizations should be formed within the police. He considered that it was preferable to educate officials so that they should act preventively and always adopt a humane attitude towards criminals.



Mr. Aitizazuddin (Pakistan), because of the importance of the matter, proposed a standing committee.

Sir Harold Scott (Great Britain), because of the difference in meaning of the word "répression" (suppression) in French and English, proposed that this word should be omitted from the wording of the resolution, and was of the same opinion as Mr. Gallacher (Eire); he agreed that there should be education of personnel in preference to the formation of new organizations.

He submitted the following draft resolution to the Assembly:

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting in Stockholm on 12th June 1952,

Having taken cognizance of report No. II, made by M. Marabuto (I.C.P.C.) on the police and social problems,

CONSIDERING that an essential function of the police is the prevention of crime, and that it is necessary, to that end, that it should also interest itself in a greater measure as part of that function, in the field of social work,

EXPRESSES the wish that all police authorities should take steps to further and extend the activity of the police in this field.

The importance of such work should be emphasized in all police training schools and, when necessary, special organs or departments should be charged with such duties with a view to the prevention of crime and in particular juvenile delinquency.

The police should also obtain full information on the history and character of offenders to assist the Courts to deal with persons brought before them, in accordance with modern ideas on the treatment of offenders.

Finally the General Assembly DECIDES to establish a special sub-committee to study this subject, to report to the next General Assembly on the measures taken by various police forces, and to recommend in what ways the police can contribute to the solution of social problems.

This resolution was adopted unanimously, and the sub-committee for the determination of the social functions of the police was formed with the following members:

Chairman: Sir Harold Scott (Great Britain)

Members: Messrs Aitizazuddin (Pakistan)

Amoroso Neto (Brazil)

de Castroverde (Cuba)

Clift (Burma)

Desvaux (France)

Dickopf (Germany)

Dosi (Italy)

Goossen (The Netherlands)

Grassberger (Austria)

Kaltenborn (Norway)

Marabuto (I.C.P.C.)

Walterskirchen (Austria)

Webster (Australia)

SEXUAL OFFENCES

The report made by M. Yümak, General Reporter, dealt with the recrudescence of sexual offences. The work had been made difficult by the vagueness of the term "sexual offence". Its definition varied according to

the country and the investigation of statistics was a very delicate matter.

After giving a historical survey which showed the way in which the term "sexual offence" varied in meaning, the General Rep-



order gave an analysis of the replies he had received to a questionnaire which he had sent to the C.N.B.

—It was noted that there had been a definite recrudescence in the following countries: Great Britain, Trieste, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Italy, the Saar, the Union of South Africa, the Netherlands West Indies, Austria, Lebanon, Turkey and Western Germany;

—The increase in sexual offences began in 1944 and attained its zenith about 1948;

—It had been practically impossible to determine the amount of increase as compared with previous years, in particular because of the differences in definition;

—Indecent assault and rape seemed to have become more frequent. The main causes of increase had been given by some countries and the most important were the following: the housing shortage, invasion by foreign armies, imprisonment of combatants, unemployment, the movement of populations towards the towns, pornographic literature, the cinema, the abuse of alcohol and drugs, the closing of brothels, immigration, the post-war lowering of morale, the misinterpretation of certain philosophical teachings and richer food.

These factors were very heterogenous and could be put down to the social and economic variations resulting from the second world war.

M. A. Yümak had not been able to come to a definite conclusion and left this to the individual delegates.

Professor Grassberger (Austria) admitted the difficulty of making an international study of this question and first of all wanted to mark the possible limits of the discussion.

In his opinion, sexual offences might be divided into two main groups: those offences committed with violence (rape) and those which endangered public order and morals (bestiality, homosexuality and exhibitionism).

The former were punished in all civilized countries; the differences arose in connection with offences in the second category. That was why Professor Grassberger suggested that the I.C.P.C. should only deal with those of the first group.

According to information which he himself had received, the greatest number of offences related to rape, indecent assaults on children and homosexuality, and this figure was seven times as great as it was seventy years ago.

Between 1923 and 1937, the annual increase had been 4.7%, but the percentage of increase was greater for persons aged between 54 and 80 (11.6% increase).

If one considered the type of offence, it could be seen that the increase in crime was mainly due to an increase in rape, followed by homosexuality and after that, indecent assaults on children, while before the war, the order was reversed.

Why should there be this change? It was certainly due to the war, which, by weakening the will-power, brought about all kinds of violence.

The increase in homosexuality was due to the lack of a normal sexual life in the large number of men serving as soldiers in the army or in P.O.W. camps. The increase in the

M. DUCLOUX with the Bur-
mese Delegate, Mr. CLIFT.



number of indecent assaults on children may be explained by the prolongation of middle age, and by the fact that both elderly persons and children were living more and more away from home.

What conclusions, from the point of view of the police, might be drawn from this? Rape was now becoming less common, and this apparently coincided with a general establishment of public order.

With regard to perversion or homosexuality, the solution lay in taking preventive action in connection with youth.

With regard to indecent assault on children, firstly, the police should keep a stricter watch over the places where such offences could be committed, such as the suburbs, woods and parks and secondly, keep an eye on possible offenders, who, for the most part, were habitual offenders.

Professor Lüthi (Switzerland), considered that the problem of sexual offences should be connected with obscene literature. In this connection, there was an international convention. The I.C.P.C. should take a greater interest in this.

The President agreed with Professor Lüthi, and with the consent of the Assembly, he entrusted Mr. Amstein (Switzerland) with the task of presenting a report on this problem the following year.

Signor Dosi (Italy), stated that indecent assault on girls was becoming more and more frequent and was worrying the public.

M. Takieddine Khalil (Lebanon) did not agree with M. Yümak when he maintained that such philosophies as existentialism and especially fatalism were one of the causes of the increase in sexual offences.

Mr. Christides (U.S.A.) gave the Assembly some details of the preventive action taken by the United States police. In Los Angeles, for example, frequent patrolling in the neigh-



bourhood of schools and on the children's playing fields reduced the possibility of sexual offences being committed. Since 1949, sexual perverts had had to keep the police informed of their whereabouts and, since 1950, sexual offences had fallen by 13.3%.

Mr. Christides gave the Secretary General some documents containing information on

the subject, and also the annual report of the New York Commissioner of Police, for 1950.

Mr. Clift (Burma), pointed out that in his country, where they obeyed their natural impulses, offences of an unnatural kind were practically unknown. He thought that this type of offence was one of the prices paid for civilisation.

DRUG TRAFFIC

The Assembly examined M. Marabuto's report on drug traffic. The reporter gave an outline of his report.

The first part dealt with statistics. For some years, it had been noted that there had been a greater number of seizures and arrests of persons in connection with international traffic. That proved the vigilance of the authorities of the member countries who had taken notice of previous recommendations.

M. Marabuto urged that the Central National Bureaux should send information which should be as precise as possible on each case of trafficking. The orientation of investig-

ation and above all their efficacy often depended on data which had been given, especially on the origins and ramifications of this traffic.

He stressed one important point in connection with the increase of penalties for traffickers which had already been recommended by the Lisbon General Assembly in 1951. As a result of this recommendation, the French Minister of Justice had sent a circular letter recently to all the principal magistrates of the country, asking them to be more vigorous in performing their functions in connection with the prosecution of infractions of the law



concerning the use and sale of drugs. The circular made a rational discrimination between addicts and international traffickers, who, organized into gangs, constituted a very real danger. This circular was well worth consideration.

M. Marabuto added that any weakness in dealing with such offenders would result in attracting dangerous individuals into those countries where the law was too lenient.

In order to increase the efficacy of counter-measures, M. Marabuto recommended that the Heads of the C.N.B. should each year furnish a condensed report on the drug traffic in their country, whose general lines would give the state of the traffic, any special measures taken, the kinds of drug commonly used and the routes used.

M. Marabuto also gave an account of his mission in New York (1).

Mr. Aitizazuddin (Pakistan) suggested that charas should be included in the official list of drugs. "Charas" is a variety of indian hemp which is both smoked and drunk throughout the orient.

M. Marabuto reminded the speaker that the list of substances called "narcotics" was made out by the World Health Organization, but the I.C.P.C. would draw the attention of this organization to the matter.

Señor Castroverde (Cuba) stated that the drug traffic in Cuba dealt in practically nothing else but marihuana.

Mr. Sahar (Israel) stated that many seizures of drugs were effected in Israel, which was not a consumer country but a country of transit. He was at the disposal of neighbouring countries who wished to consider the ways and means of intensifying police action in this field.

M. Marabuto's report was then discussed by the sub-committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Söderman (Sweden). The chief speakers were M. Bailleul (France), M. Zaki (Egypt) and Mr. Aitizazuddin (Pakistan).

Mr. Siragusa (U.S.A.) told the Assembly about his special office in Rome. He thought it a pity that in Europe there were too few police officials specializing in the fight against drug trafficking and that the sentences given to traffickers were too light.

M. Bailleul (France) mentioned the action taken by France in this connection, where for some time special officials had successfully fought against traffickers.

Signor Dosi (Italy), who had last May attended the Narcotics Commission of the U.N.O., following the misappropriation of heroin that certain Italian firms had been charged with, related the firm measures which Italy had taken to clear up the situation. His country was greatly interested in the drugs question and took a very active part in the suppression of illicit trafficking, acting together with the Washington Narcotics Bureau.

He also was of the opinion that the judicial authorities should be more severe with traffickers.

The following resolution, drawn up by the Sub-Committee was carried unanimously by the Assembly.

The 21st General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting in Stockholm in June 1952,

After having taken cognizance of M. Marabuto's report concerning the activity of the International Bureau and the C.N.B. in connection with the fight against drug trafficking,

URGES its members to continue their untiring efforts in a field of international criminal activity whose serious repercussions preoccupy many countries,

For this purpose, it asks its members to advise their governments to increase, if necessary, the number of persons specializing in the fight against drug trafficking,

REQUESTS its members also to advise their governments to draw the attention of the appropriate judicial authorities to the need for greater severity in dealing with infractions of the law relating to trafficking in drugs,

It asks them to provide at the beginning of each year a general report giving the state of affairs over the previous year.

(1) See progress report, p. 205. An article will be published in the next number of the *International Review*.

AIR POLICE

MP. R. M. HOWE, of Great Britain, as chairman of the Sub-Committee on Air Police, submitted a report on the subject.

He first of all stated that in March there had been a conference of the members of the security organizations of different international air-lines in Sidney, and that Mr. J. Smith, Police Commissioner for Queensland (Australia) had represented the I.C.P.C.

He then gave a résumé of the replies of a number of countries to a questionnaire which the I.C.P.C. had submitted on problems related to the Air Police.

The majority of countries had no special department for the investigation of thefts committed on aerodromes and the investigations were generally undertaken by the police

authorities in whose jurisdiction the aerodrome happened to be included.

However, in almost all countries, the police departments, whether of a special nature or not, were in communication with the Central National Bureau and it was therefore possible for any of them to inform the International Bureau of thefts which had occurred during flights.

In Mr. Howe's opinion, the Netherlands' police had become the most specialised in investigations into thefts of this nature.

As a general rule, the cooperation of the police with the air-lines was excellent and it seemed to Mr. Howe that it was quite unnecessary to give official status to this cooperation by formal agreement.



A demonstration of a radio apparatus.

With regard to illicit air traffic, Mr. Howe referred in his report to a resolution voted on at the Lisbon Assembly and asked the member countries to inform the International Bureau of the identity of all the pilots and air passengers that there was reason to suspect. He noticed that in almost all countries it was possible to cancel flying certificates in cases where there was no doubt that the law had been broken.

Concerning international air transport facilities, Mr. Howe stated that the possibility of police intervention was relatively limited; the police forces of most countries were not qualified for this.

The question of the standardisation of visas did, however, deserve further consideration.

Mr. Howe then recalled the action taken by the I.C.P.C. regarding the identification of the victims of air accidents.

In conclusion, he proposed that the different C.N.B. should inform the I.C.P.C. General Secretariat more regularly of (a) all the thefts committed during flights and (b) of the identity of pilots and crews that were suspected of repeated trafficking or infringement of regulations.

He asked the Secretary General of the I.C.P.C. to approach the U.N.O. and the I.C.A.O. with a view to the standardisation of visas and the consideration of the projected convention relative to the victims of air accidents.

M. Népote reminded the Assembly that with regard to theft during flights, the essential purpose of the I.C.P.C. was to determine the places where thefts were most likely to take place by reference to the itineraries and stops, and to see that the necessary preventive measures were taken.

Referring to the lists of pilots and crews suspected of illicit activities, published by the General Secretariat of the I.C.P.C., Signor Dosi, of Italy, insisted that they should be used as much as possible and be sent to all police

authorities, administrative officials and others whose duty it was to keep a check on frontier and aerodrome traffic. This should not in any way affect their confidential nature.

Dr. Goossen (the Netherlands) commented on a report he had drawn up mainly concerning the working of civil air traffic.

He recalled that in November 1951 there had been a conference in Buenos Aires organized by the Facilities Division of the I.C.A.O. at which he had represented both the I.C.P.C. and the Netherlands.

There, various administrative arrangements which might be of interest to the police, such as the standardisation of documents and visas, had been considered.

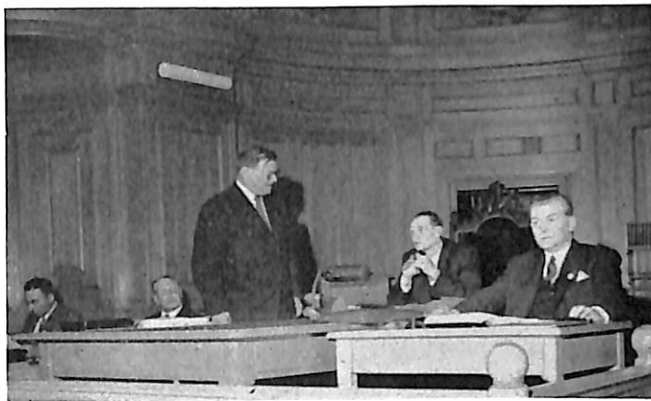
On the whole, the measures proposed by the I.C.P.C. at the Lisbon Conference were in conformity with the suggestions adopted at the Buenos Aires Conference.

In the second part of his report, Dr. Goossen dealt especially with the identification of the victims of air accidents.

He reminded the Assembly of the manual of investigations into accidents published by the I.C.A.O., the suggestions of which were recommended to the different national authorities. This book did not contain any recommendations for the actual identification of victims and he asked the I.C.P.C. to decide on a set of instructions for the use of police authorities. In this connection, he referred to an article which had been published in No. 54 of the International Criminal Police Review.

Signor Dosi (Italy) then read a report in which he pointed out that the I.C.P.C. had profitably studied the police problems which had resulted from air communications, but international road, rail and sea communications also existed.

Thus, the I.C.P.C. had examined the question of road blocks. Each country now had



its road police and there were international road transport associations. In order to fight against international crime, it was essential, for instance, to be able to identify cars from foreign countries. Criminals could easily cross frontiers at times when there were large gatherings, such as the Olympic Games or religious conventions, when group passports were used.

With regard to the railways, some large international companies had special regulations and the station and railway police had been a constant preoccupation of local authorities. Shipping was also a means of international transport. Was not piracy at one time a crime against human rights? There was such a thing as international shipping law and ships enjoyed the privilege of extraterritoriality. Many criminals fled to another country by boat.

In conclusion, Signor Dosi requested that the I.C.P.C. should study the police problems resulting from other means of communication and proposed that there should either be a special sub-committee formed or that it should be dealt with by the Air Police sub-committee.

This last-mentioned sub-committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. R.M. Howe, studied the three above-mentioned reports.

On the request of Mr. Amundsen (I.C.A.O.) it was stated that the surveillance of suspect crews and passengers was particularly connected with private aircraft.

In reply to a question by Senhor Oliveira (Brazil) it was admitted that the air transport

facilities recommended by Mr. Goossen only concerned air passengers; goods, of course, were the business of the customs.

With regard to the projected convention on air accidents, Mr. Amundsen stated that the I.C.A.O. had not as yet made any definite decision. This organization however considered that it would be better to extend the scope of the Convention to accidents of all kinds: the identification of bodies has also to be effected in rail and road accidents.

Senhor Oliveira (Brazil) remarked that it was true that some rail accidents caused a large number of deaths and the difficulty arose owing to the fact that the passengers did not have their names taken before departure, as was the case with air journeys.

Mr. Népote reminded the sub-committee that the General Secretariat had found it physically impossible to transmit directives concerning protective measures to be taken in case of accident, but believed that this might soon be rectified.

The General Secretariat had already compiled information on the identification of the cars of all countries, but had not yet been able to publish it.

With regard to Signor Dosi's report, the sub-committee considered that rail traffic and shipping presented certain problems and that these might be included in the matter to be discussed.

Mr. R.M. Howe (Great Britain) put before the Assembly the following resolution, which was a synthesis of several projects:

The 21st Assembly General of the I.C.P.C., meeting in Stockholm on 11th June 1952,

After having taken cognizance of reports No. 7 of the General Reporter, Mr. R.M. Howe (Great Britain), No. 8 of Mr. G.P.G. Goossen (Netherlands) and No. 12 of Dr. Dosi (Italy),

I. INVITES the C.N.B. to inform the General Secretariat of the I.C.P.C. with greater regularity of (a) all thefts committed during flights and (b) the identity of pilots and crews suspected of repeated trafficking and infringements of common law;

2. REQUESTS the Secretary General to take any course of action which he may consider suitable to persuade the appropriate organizations of the U.N.O. and the I.C.A.O. in addition to the C.N.B. and the I.C.P.C. to bring about the standardisation of visas and the simplification of formalities for air passengers in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 9 of the Chicago Convention for the facilitation of international air transport;

3. RECOMMENDS that the members should propose to the appropriate authorities in their countries that they should give to the suitable police departments the directives proposed by the I.C.P.C. concerning the identification of the bodies of victims of air accidents, especially those published in the International Criminal Police Review, No. 54, of January 1952;

4. REQUESTS the Secretary General to inform the President of the International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal of the arrangements made and to ask him to insert the measures recommended by the I.C.P.C. for the identification of bodies of the victims of air accidents in the "Manual of Investigations" of the above-mentioned international organization, and also requests the Secretary General to inform the Secretary General of the United Nations of the action taken by the I.C.P.C.;

5. DECIDES that the air police sub-committee will consider the problems of its competency, which, by analogy, may be extended to transport by road, rail or sea.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

STATISTICS

M. NÉPOTE (I.C.P.C.) commented to the Assembly on the report that he had drawn up on this question.

He first of all recalled that the international crime statistics forms had finally been evolved with the assistance of Professor Söderman of Sweden and keeping in mind the principles laid down at the Lisbon General Assembly.

Instructions relative to this matter have recently been sent by the Secretary General to the Heads of the C.N.B.

The I.C.P.C. has taken on a rather difficult task which had proved too much for some international organizations and authorities.

M. Népote considered however that statistics on international crime suggested by the I.C.P.C. would have great value.

He insisted on the statistics being provided by each country with great regularity.

According to M. Népote, it is also essential that the international cooperation between C.N.B. should be recorded in definite and ac-

curate form. He has consequently conceived a scheme whereby statistics may be compiled showing their relations either with the International Bureau or with other C.N.B.

Examination of these periodical reports, together with the report made out each month by the Secretary General will make it possible to judge the real extent of the Commission's activities and also to determine the main lines of international police cooperation throughout the world.

The President asked the sub-committee to give its opinion on these propositions. In his opinion, there was no need to record the amount of correspondence between the different C.N.B.

The sub-committee was held under the chairmanship of Professor Lüthi (Switzerland). Several of its members remarked that the making of such a record would, in fact, have been a most difficult task.

On the whole, the sub-committee was in favour of the plan to make a statistical record

of the activities of the C.N.B. as suggested in M. Népote's report, and made some minor alterations in the statistical tables.

Professor Lüthi informed the Assembly of the agreement in principle of the sub-committee which, however, did not underestimate the difficulties which would have to be overcome, especially in countries of a federal character.

He also stated that the sub-committee was of the same opinion as the President, and asked that no statistical record should be made of correspondence.

In conclusion, he submitted the following draft resolution to the Assembly, and it was unanimously adopted:

The I.C.P.C., meeting in Stockholm on the occasion of the 21st General Assembly,

After having taken cognizance of report No. 6 of M. J. Népote, Assistant to the Secretary General and taking into consideration the opinion of the Statistics Sub-Committee,

RECOMMENDS that the Heads of the Central National Bureaux should make all necessary arrangements to supply the figures appropriate to the headings given in the two "international statistics on crime" tables;

ADOPTS the proposed "Central National Bureaux activity statistics" scheme, with the exception of those statistics relating to foreign correspondence;

BIDS the Heads of the Central National Bureaux to send to the Secretary General before 1st April each year, the statistics for the previous year.

THE TECHNICAL FILM ON CURRENCY COUNTERFEITING

M. NÉPOTE (I.C.P.C.), who had been asked to make a report on this matter, recalled that the I.C.P.C. had considered this scheme in 1948 and that the cinema had then been recognized as an important means of education in police schools.

The I.C.P.C. also admitted during previous assemblies that it was desirable that the General Secretariat should produce instructional films whose financing would be assured by the countries which used the film.

M. Népote had now a detailed scenario of such a film concerning the counterfeiting of currency. The cost of the film, which would take thirty-five minutes to show, would be approximately 32,000 Swiss francs and, taking into account the cost of copies and sound track, it would cost a maximum of 3,000 Swiss francs for each country if twenty of them were willing to share the cost.

M. Népote therefore asked the delegations to let the Secretary General know if they would like to participate in this scheme and



On the left: Messrs ARAI and MATSUMOTO (Japan).

he proposed that the Executive Committee should be asked to decide on whether it should be carried out when the replies had been received.

The President proposed that the scenario should be submitted to the judgment of the Police Science and Technique sub-committee, which would be under the chairmanship of Sir Harold Scott (Great Britain).

In the sub-committee, Mr. Lechat (Belgium) thought that the scenario, as it was, was not simple enough for the official with no knowledge of counterfeiting. He would like a film which went into greater detail and thought that it should be accompanied by explanatory talks on the various methods of counterfeiting.

The Belgian delegate hoped that the film would even include laboratory experiments. He also thought that it should not be too spectacular, as, of course, it was not intended for the general public.

Mr. Lechat wondered whether it might not be better to have several "shorts" better adapted to instruction in police schools than one rather long film.

He considered that certain procedures should not be mentioned, for they could not have full justice done to them in a film and there was a risk of giving a false idea to the spectator. In his opinion, this was the case with the technique of questioning and the use of informers.

Herr Grassberger (Austria), who had himself produced many police technique films, thought that on the contrary, the scenario of the film proposed by M. Népote was, on the whole, excellent. One could not attempt to show or to teach everything by means of one film.

Herr Grassberger thought, nevertheless, that the whole of the introductory part of the film might with advantage be replaced by a simple talk by the person presenting it, which would considerably shorten the film's length.

He proposed that the third part should form part of the second.

In the opinion of Mr. Sannié (France) the question was whether the actual idea of the film as shown by the scenario suggested by M. Népote, should or should not be adopted. He personally was in favour of producing it, so long as several corrections of a technical and also of a theoretical nature were made, keeping in mind the observations put forward.

Mr. Christides (United States), stated that the American Secret Service was very much in favour of M. Népote's project and that it would be a good thing to go on with it, making, of course, several modifications.

The Treasury Department intended to show the film not only to police officials, but also to bank employees and to all persons interested in currency matters. For this, the film would have to have a certain consistency.

Mr. Christides thought that for people in the profession, the talk by the person presenting the film would be a good adjunct to the film instruction.

Señor Castroverde (Cuba) was in agreement with the scheme.

Sir Harold Scott (Great Britain) informed the Assembly of the criticisms of the sub-committee, in which two different opinions had been voiced, and on behalf of the sub-



The Police technique sub-committee.

committee he suggested that the Executive Committee should take into account the observations voiced before producing the film.

M. Népote then replied to the criticisms. It was obvious, he said, that a film on such an extensive subject as the counterfeiting of currency, and lasting only thirty minutes, could not deal with all sides of the question. He had, moreover, never imagined that the film was, in itself, a complete and self-sufficient means of instruction. This film could only be complementary to verbal instruction by a teacher.

It was for this reason that M. Népote saw no reason why they should not cut out the introductory parts considered to be too long.

He thought that if lectures illustrated with lantern-slides were to be given, they could only be given later. The first thing to be done was to finish the film.

He considered that the film should not be too lacking in human interest, for instruction was all the more effective if it was attractive. In such matters, one should rely on professional advice from people who knew what could and what could not be profitably included in a film.

What M. Népote considered to be the most important thing was that the General Assembly should agree on the main idea of the scenario he had put before them. Its detail could always be altered or improved on.

The essential was to act in accordance with the greatest benefit to all those who wanted to continue to organize themselves and to strive towards perfection.

The President stated that he was particularly interested in the criticisms of the subcommittee concerning interrogation and the use of informers.



The reception at the Stockholm Town Hall.

Mr. Lechat remarked that he greatly appreciated M. Népote's initiative and that his criticisms did not mean that the film should not be produced. He thought, however, that a sub-committee might be entrusted with the preparation both of the details of the scenario and the accompanying lecture. He urged that the part relating to the search of the forgers' works premises should be enlarged upon.

Mr. Christides (U.S.A.) spoke again in the defence of the whole scheme as presented by M. Népote and considered that the film might be produced without essentially modifying the scenario suggested.

The President, in conformity with the opinion of the sub-committee, proposed that a consultative committee should be formed to assist M. Népote in producing the final form of the scenario.

The Assembly accepted this suggestion and the Consultative Committee will be composed as follows:

Messrs. Christides (United States)
Ducloux (Honorary Secretary General)
Grassberger (Austria)
Lechat (Belgium)
Ojeda (Philippines)
Sannié (France).

The President then put the following draft resolution, the result of amendment by the sub-committee, to the vote, and it was carried unanimously:

The 21st General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting in Stockholm on 12th June 1952,

After having taken cognizance of report No. 9 of M. Népote, Assistant to the Secretary General, and of the opinion of the Police Science and Technique sub-committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Harold Scott (Great Britain);

APPROVES the scheme to produce an introductory film on the counterfeiting of currency on the basis of the detailed scenario attached to this report;

APPROVES the arrangements suggested for the financial participation of several countries;

INVITES the Secretary General to produce the film when he has been assured that fifteen countries will participate;

But SUGGESTS that the Executive Committee should bear in mind the observations of the Police Science and Technique sub-committee and of the Consultative Committee before producing the film.

CURRENCY COUNTERFEITING

Mr. Kallenborn (The Netherlands) and M. Marabuto (I.C.P.C.) had been asked to make a report to the Assembly on the action taken by the I.C.P.C. in matters relating to the fight against counterfeiting.

Mr. Kallenborn first of all recalled the foundation of the International Museum of Counterfeiting and explained the way it was divided up. Part of the museum was devoted to the manufacture of genuine money (samples of paper, types of watermark, the constituents of printing ink, methods of printing and means of protecting papers of value) and another part which gave information on the

manufacture of counterfeit notes and coins, with the different methods of making and detection, history of counterfeiting, etc.

Mr. Kallenborn urged members to send more material to the Museum.

He then gave several figures on the activities of the Delegated Office: 748 different types of counterfeits from 45 countries are filed there, of which the Review published 140 in 1951. The Delegated Office is aided by the collaboration of 111 countries or territories.

Mr. Kallenborn urged that the I.C.P.C. should regularly be informed of new issues

and also of issues withdrawn from circulation, so that the Counterfeits and Forgeries Review should be accurate and up-to-date.

M. Marabuto (I.C.P.C.) gave figures relating to the illicit traffic: during 1951, the International Bureau of the I.C.P.C. was informed

of 346 cases of counterfeiting which resulted in the circulation of notices concerning 37 counterfeiters. The number of illicit printing shops discovered was: Germany 2, Belgium 1, France 5, Italy 3 and the United States 14—twenty-five in all.

CHIROSCOPY

Señor Santamaria (Spain) addressed the General Assembly on the way the Spanish police were constantly attempting to improve police technique.

It is not, he said, a learned work, but simply a practical one, the result of the experience of our laboratory.

After having pointed out that fingerprinting had achieved a high point of perfection, he stated:

This is not so with chiroscopy, as a result of inadequate classification. The search for a palm print in the files was so slow and laborious that chiroscopy lost all its value as a result of the time taken over tracing it and

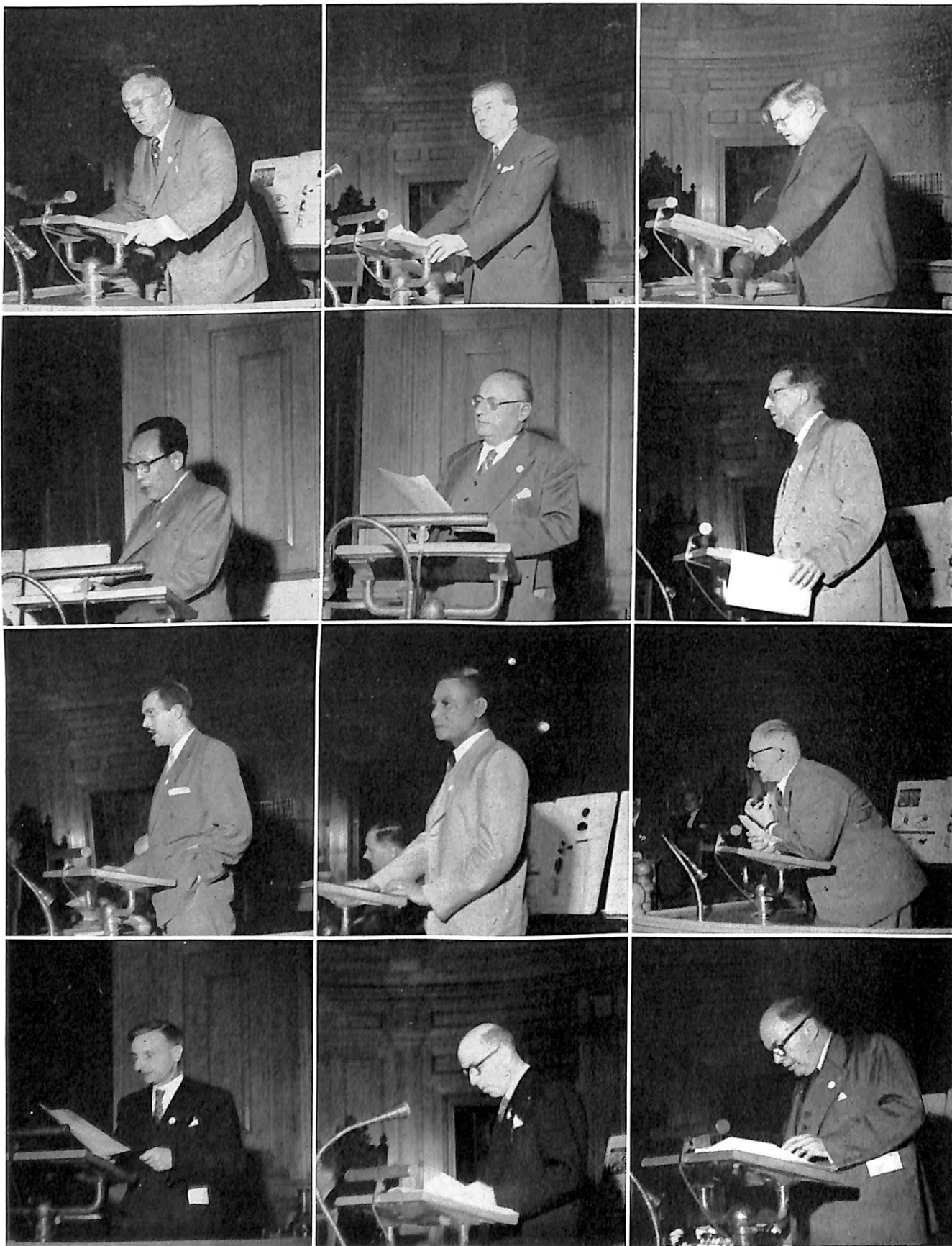
comparing it. There is no doubt that the less time spent on actual identification of traces left by criminals, the better for the investigation.

Consequently a form of classification must be devised which will allow of rapid comparison. For this, each portion of the palm must be considered separately, for the prints are very often very imperfect, and fragmentary. We have found something which is similar to the single-finger classification as compared with the ten-finger.

"Chirograms", until now have had no other purpose than the identification of prints found on the scene of the crime. That is why they are only taken from certain criminals.



A visit to the National Institute of Police Technique.



Some of the speakers:
 From left to right, and from above downwards: Messrs LUTHI, SICOT, SODERMAN, SOSRODANI KUSMO, DOSI,
 Sir Harold SCOTT, OLIVEIRA, OJEDA, LECHAT, MARABUTO, SANTAMARIA, DE CASTROVERDE.

The formulae which we propose are neither pretentious nor theoretical. To practical experts must be given practical things, not fanciful and deceptively attractive suggestions which collapse when they are tried out.

We therefore divide the palm up into anatomical regions, with this order of priority:

*Hypothenar eminence, interdigital region
and the thenar eminence.*

In order to localise the cores in the interdigital region, the line formed at the root of the fingers is taken as a base of reference and limiting line. The three interdigital regions are: the index-middle, the middle-ring and the ring-little.

We have followed the lines indicated by observation of the palm print and the direction and situation of the skin ridges.

We have tried to reduce to a bare minimum the number of types in order to reduce also the number of "limiting cases" which are so deplorable in lophoscopy.

For determination of the type, we use natural land-marks, the papillae and have rejected all artificial systems.

As I have said, it is rare that a complete palm-print is found on the scene of a crime. Generally, only portions may be discovered, certain regions being found more commonly than others.

From statistics, we have found they occur in the following order of frequency:

<i>The hypothenar.....</i>	<i>70%</i>
<i>The interdigital region.....</i>	<i>25%</i>
<i>The thenar</i>	<i>5%</i>

Thus, if the prints obtained are generally incomplete and if the different palmar regions appear in the proportion indicated, we must attempt to obtain for the palm print file, a classification which is rational and practical by dividing up the palm not as a whole, but into its different regions and in proportion to the above percentages.

Señor Santamaria then gave a résumé of his system of classification with the help of a table, which we regret we cannot insert here.

The President thanked Señor Santamaria and asked him to prepare a detailed article on the method which he had just outlined.

THE IDENTOSTOGRAM

The Assembly then discussed a report by Señor de Castroverde (Cuba) on the identification of bodies by the teeth.

After having given a short history of the development of forensic odontology, the speaker defined it as follows: "It is the science which connects odontology with law". For this reason, it is of major importance in the identification of human remains.

It is, of course, obvious, he stated, that the odontologist should have a knowledge of related sciences. Though not having to be a specialist in them all, he must know something of medicine, pharmacology, psychology, anthropology, physics, etc. In connection with anthropology, for example, he must know

enough of this science to be able to take into account factors regarding the sex and age of persons. Physics is also of importance in forensic odontology examinations.

Señor de Castroverde recalled the experiments done on the cremation of dentures by Professor Derobert (France) which stressed the fact that the identification of burnt human remains by the teeth can only be done by a specialist.

He then spoke of a system of classification by the "identostogram". He claimed to be the originator of this word and asked the delegates to refer to the January number of the International Criminal Police Review.

He continued:

With regard to the charring of bodies in air accidents which are unfortunately fairly frequent, it would be of great help if a complete dental examination could be given before the passengers left. Of course, this is quite impossible, for practical reasons.

He then proposed that in all countries where such a thing was possible, passengers should be asked to give the name of their dentist, so that information might be had in case of accident.

Señor de Castroverde reminded the Assembly that the law often required, in important cases, that bodies should be examined by experts, and as forensic odontology could be of great assistance in identification, he asked that police officials should be informed of the importance of this technique, particularly in police schools.

M. Louwage pointed out that identification by the teeth had been dealt with in many

books, but that the contribution made by Professor Castroverde was of particular interest.

He put to the Assembly a resolution suggested by Professor Castroverde, which he had himself slightly amended.

The 21st General Assembly of the International Criminal Police, meeting in Stockholm,

Having taken cognizance of report No. 13 of Professor A. de Castroverde (Cuba),

CONSIDERING the importance of the study and teaching of odontology in police science,

RECOMMENDS that members should inform the appropriate departments and criminal police schools of the value and need for the study and teaching of forensic odontology in connection with criminal investigation and identification.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

EXTRADITION

The President stressed the importance which should be given to the draft of the International Convention on extradition which the Commission submitted to the U.N.O. several months ago.

The President considered that the legal instruments by means of which wanted criminals could be arrested abroad should be brought up to date and made to be more in harmony with present day international transport.

As the U.N.O. could not put such a matter on its agenda unless it were offered by a member country, M. Louwage asked all the members of the I.C.P.C. to approach their governments with this idea. He also asked those countries which still had to conclude

bilateral or multilateral treaties to bear in mind the scheme put forward by the I.C.P.C.

These observations also applied to the draft international convention for the repatriation of wanted juveniles that the Commission had adopted the previous year during the General Assembly in Lisbon.

The President said that there ought not to be "free territories" in the fight against international crime.

M. Népote (I.C.P.C.) recalled the practical measures to be taken by the police in order to arrest wanted criminals abroad. First of all it was necessary to ascertain that the extradition of the wanted person would in fact be requested by the legal authorities. In addition, the police wanting the criminal must

immediately send to the foreign police a telegraphic warrant for arrest including all the information, such as the date and reason for the indictment.

In the opinion of M. Népote, nothing was more dangerous to international cooperation than requesting that a foreign police should arrest a suspect and to put this police in such a position that they were forced to release him after a short while.

M. Marabuto (I.C.P.C.) added that it should also be ascertained, before any request for the arrest of a person by a foreign police was made, that the reasons given are mentioned in the extradition treaty.

Mr. Sahar (Israel), said that his country was ready to sign extradition treaties with all the countries desirous of doing so. He had made a similar offer at the previous General Assembly.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Telecommunications Sub-Committee, mainly composed of technicians, held two meetings under the chairmanship of M. Sicot, the Secretary General. Both the latter and M. Hermann (France) first of all informed the Sub-Committee of the arrangements intended to improve the working of the central Paris station which had difficulty in contacting the more remote stations of the network.

Señor de Gopegui (Spain) suggested a scheme for transmission by arrhythmic teleprinter by telephone.

This scheme was considered to be worth while considering for European countries. However, the Sub-Committee did not consider that this did away with the need to improve the more universal system of radiocommunications.

The problem of the allocation of frequencies was then explained by M. Hermann: in 1951, the I.C.P.C. considered that it should defend the collective interests of the police by approaching the international telecommunications institutions in its capacity as an international organization. Messrs. Jurgensen (Denmark) and Berkovic (Trieste) showed the extent of the difficulties to be overcome.

Señor de Gopegui (Spain) remarked that several of the frequencies used by the I.C.P.C. were not included in the frequencies allocated in the Atlantic City regulations.

M. Hermann suggested that the I.C.P.C. should now study the standardisation of the

apparatuses which could later be used for the reproduction of transmitted pictures and, he hoped that the C.N.B. would provide the General Secretariat with more precise technical data which might be used in the list of selected articles made by the Sub-Commission.

Mr. Nievergelt (Switzerland) proposed that the general regulations relating to I.C.P.C. telecommunications should be more strictly applied. There should be repetition of collective telegrams and a greater abbreviation of texts. With regard to interference, Mr. Jurgensen (Denmark) suggested that telegrams that were not urgent might be sent during the night, and that secret telegrams might be exchanged.

M. Sicot had to make a report on the discussions of the Sub-Committee to the Assembly and, on this occasion, he stressed



The Telecommunications sub-committee

above all the need for improving the central international station.

The Secretary General, speaking of the financial side of the question, said that he had had discussions with the French authorities and that he proposed to equip the station by stages.

He then read out the following resolution put forward by the Sub-Committee:

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting in Stockholm on the occasion of its 21st session,

1. CONSIDERING that the radio network of the I.C.P.C. is essential to international police cooperation,

But that the central station is unable to keep up regular communication with those member countries which are not situated in Western Europe,

TAKES COGNIZANCE of the schemes explained by the Secretary General and expresses the wish that these shall be realized in the near future.

2. CONSIDERING the difficulties of allocation of frequencies on decametric waves in accordance with present procedure,

INVITES the Secretary General to inform the International organizations of the need to allocate to the I.C.P.C. the wavelengths necessary for the working of their network which transmits on decametric waves, on terms which would ensure effective protection.

3. CONSIDERING, in connection with the problems of allocation of wavelengths,

—that the police forces of member countries use frequencies spread out over a large number of different wavebands,

—and that this situation could not be suddenly changed without incurring great expense,

—but that in view of replacements or new undertakings, it is desirable to put police transmissions on a firmer basis, ensuring at one and the same time protection against interference, and the possibility of practical intercommunication,

—that the needs expressed involve a great number of channels and that, taking into consideration the requirements of intercommunication, a tuning range of 6 MH for frequencies below 100 MH

and a tuning range of 2 MH for frequencies above this, constitute a minimum for the rational establishment of police radiocommunications,

—taking into account the possibilities of obtaining frequency bands in the different parts of the frequency range,

RECOMMENDS that the Central National Bureaux should restrict the police equipment to that suitable for communicating on the 85-87.5 MH band, and to keep the appropriate administrative bodies of their countries informed of this and to approach these administrations as best they may in order to obtain the use or have reserved for them the 87.5-91 MH band.

INVITES the General Secretariat of the I.C.P.C. to inform the appropriate international organizations and to take suitable steps to have reserved for the police that part of the frequency range lying between 85 and 91 MH, in addition to a tuning range of 2 MH within the 156-174 MH band.

5. CONSIDERING on the one hand the value of the possibility of reproduction of transmitted pictures, especially in connection with problems of identification, and on the other the progress made in the techniques of facsimile and telephotography,

DRAWS the attention of the different countries to the advisability of making provision for the technical devices that are likely to be adopted for



Messrs. KALTENBORN and WELHAVEN
with Sir Harold and Lady SCOTT

the reproduction of transmitted pictures so that they might establish international relations,

REQUESTS the General Secretariat to draw up, after consultation with member countries, a scheme for international standardization.

5. CONSIDERING the utility of increasing the amount of material written on telecommunications,

a list of which is given in the quarterly lists of selected articles given in the I.C.P.C. Review,

REQUESTS the C.N.B. to send any literature concerning the equipment or organization of transmissions used by their police forces to the General Secretariat.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

TECHNICAL ADVISERS

Professor Sannié (France), with the approval of the Executive Committee, proposed that an extension should be made to the College of "technical advisers" of the I.C.P.C.

At a time when the I.C.P.C. was far from achieving the character and importance that it has today, there was a private body of experts which met periodically. As a result of the development of the I.C.P.C., which now is really representative of all aspects of the criminal police, it would seem necessary to replace the old organization by a body of technical advisers attached to the I.C.P.C., but the exact conditions under which this body should be formed ought first to be made clear. In the first place, there should only be a limited number of technical advisers. For a number of reasons this was essential, the main reason being that the number of technical advisers which the I.C.P.C. needs is, in any case, small. Secondly, the naming of these persons should be done quite independently of any governmental bodies, which is essential if politics is to be kept out of the matter. Finally, there should be a procedure adopted (a résumé of which is given in the draft resolution) which will allow such advisers to be co-opted in the first place, then confirmed by the Executive Committee and finally by the vote of the General Assembly.

M. Sannié's proposal, when put to the vote, was adopted unanimously.

The 21st General Assembly of the I.C.P.C., meeting in Stockholm in June 1952,

DECIDES:

- that henceforth the technical advisers of the I.C.P.C. will form a college which may be consulted on all questions within its competence. The number of members of this college is limited to twenty;
- that the names of those persons chosen as future technical advisers can only be proposed to the Executive Committee by the majority vote of the advisers already appointed. Such names will be put to the vote at the next annual General Assembly;
- that should one of the members of the General Assembly wish to propose a name for addition to the list of advisers belonging to this college, this name shall be submitted previously to the College and the Executive Committee for approval, and the final vote shall only be taken at the following General Assembly.



Professors SÖDERMAN,
SANNIÉ and BISCHOFF.

ELECTIONS - THE TOWN WHERE THE 22nd GENERAL ASSEMBLY WILL BE HELD

The Assembly first of all, on the proposal of the President, proceeded to elect the vice-presidents, of whom there are now eleven.

The following were unanimously elected:

Messrs: Aitizazuddin (Pakistan); Clift (Burma); Duncan (Australia); Gerlini (Italy); Krechler (Austria); Lüthi (Switzerland); Maldonado (Venezuela); Hierro Martinez (Spain); Nicholson (Canada); Phao (Thailand); Welhaven (Norway).

Twenty reporters were then elected:

Messrs. Amstein (Switzerland); Amoroso (Brazil); Arai Hiroshi (Japan); Assouad (Syria); Christides (United States); Desvaux (France); Dickopf (Germany); Dosi (Italy); Ellis (Netherlands West Indies); Gilson (Luxemburg); Goossen (Netherlands); Kelly (Canada); Homayounfar (Iran); Jess (Germany); Lechat (Belgium); de Magius (Denmark); Marabuto (France); Ojeda (Philippines); Sannié (France); Sahar (Israel).

The Assembly then went on to complete the Board of Editors of the International Review by electing Signor Dosi (Italy) and M. Lechat (Belgium).

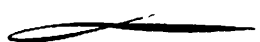
Mr. Welhaven (Norway), then addressed the Assembly:

In the name of the Norwegian Government, he stated, I have the honour to invite the Commission to meet in Oslo next year.

The President remarked that Mr. Welhaven was a founding member of the Commission and that he was the only one in the Assembly who had taken part in the first meeting in 1923. At the end of 1953 he was to retire with a quarter of a century of service as Prefect of Police of Oslo to his credit. The Assembly, therefore, should accept the invitation. Mr. Welhaven's offer was then accepted with unanimous applause.

Senhor Oliveira (Brazil), though being well aware that the Assembly could not make any decision regarding the 1954 Assembly, proposed that this should be held in São Paulo, which would that year be celebrating its fourth centenary. It would be fitting, he said, that the I.C.P.C., after having held a conference in the country of its oldest representative, should then meet in the country of its youngest.

The President was in favour of the idea of holding a convention outside Europe in order to stress the international character of the Commission. He said that Europeans should leave their continent. He took note of the Brazilian invitation, which would, next year, take priority.



CLOSING SPEECH

Work was now at an end. The President, M. Louwage, then made his closing speech. He first of all thanked the delegates for their attention and the interest they had taken in the debates.

He continued:

This annual meeting has provided the chance not only to complete the edifice whose plan we drew up some years ago, but above all to strengthen the bonds between the delegates of all the countries and to create an atmosphere of friendship and confidence, things which alone can give stability to our work. Cicero once said: "The basis of this stability, this constancy which we seek in friendship, is confidence."

Of course, during General Assemblies and

meetings of the Executive Committee, we can make regulations and take formal resolutions. But of what use are these regulations if they are not supported by the confidence and friendship which unite us and consolidate the faith in our task? The consolidation and perfecting of our organization, with which I hope all countries will one day cooperate, can only be acquired by stages, for, as Longfellow said:

*"Build today, then, strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base,
And ascending and secure,
Shall tomorrow find its place."*

It is therefore of importance that each member, each Central National Bureau Head shall give wholehearted and constant help to our commission.



The Swedish Government reception.

The President asked everyone to ask himself if he had really done all that the existence and good working of the Commission asked of him.

But, he said, it is also essential that all the members and all the heads of the Central National Bureaux and all the heads of the criminal police forces should completely respect the exceptions laid down in article 1 of our statutes: the exclusion of all matters of a political, religious or racial nature, otherwise, there is a risk of endangering the vitality and very existence of the Commission.

I must apologise for having mentioned this matter once more, but my experience, which is already long, perhaps makes me perceive more readily the dangers which would result from a violation of this principle. If requests for information or investigation relate to a matter which might be interpreted as being of a political nature, it would be better if the appropriate authority applied to some body outside the I.C.P.C., to the special services which you know exist everywhere for this type of case, but with which we cannot at any price deal with.

If the vitality, the prosperity and the activities of our commission have stimulated esteem and sometimes admiration, it is possible that they have also caused a feeling of envy.

Certain organizations whose admitted aims are not those which we have in mind, whose action is greatly limited in both space and time, might try, under pretexts which are many and vain, to extend the sphere of their activities by restricting ours. They would try, by these means, to enrol in their own organizations, certain of our members. "Divide and rule" would doubtless be their motto.

I find that I am forced to warn you seriously of these attempts at dispersion of the international efforts of the criminal police and the breaking up of our commission.

Only our organization, composed of delegates nominated by governments, has a strong and official structure. It alone is able to act in such a way in all countries for the suppression of common law crime. I therefore urge you not to allow yourselves to be enrolled in organizations of this kind which aim to perform activities which we have created together.

In my opening speech of this Assembly, I expressed the hope that those members who were here for the first time should be convinced that our organization is not one of those which arrange a meeting for talks which are useless and simply a matter of form. No, this is an organization whose main task is the active tracking down in all parts of the world of wanted criminals. I also expressed the hope that these new people would take away, as a result of the observations and contacts they have made here, a sure conviction that their collaboration with all the other members had been firmly established.

I am sure that my hopes have been fulfilled.

M. Louwage once more thanked the Swedish authorities and the Conference Organizing Committee for their magnificent hospitality. He thanked his colleagues on the Executive Committee for their constant and intelligent help which they had given to the Commission and congratulated himself on the fact of having found such a worthy successor to M. L. Ducloux as M. Sicot. Finally, he congratulated the Secretariat on the work they had done during the Assembly.

The President's speech was greeted with prolonged applause.

Signor Dosi (Italy), in the name of the Assembly, congratulated the President on the ability with which he had once more guided the Conference.

The 21st General Assembly ended on 12th June 1952 at 6 p.m.

AROUND THE CONFERENCE



The Minister of State, Mr. Allan NORDENSTAM (right) and the President, Mr. F. E. LOUWAGE.

The town of Stockholm gave the delegates a very cordial reception in the Town Hall.

The Swedish Government also organized a banquet in honour of the I.C.P.C., presided over by Mr. Allan Nordenstam, the Minister of State.

At the end of the banquet, the Minister of State handed to M. Louwage the collar of Commander of the North Star and to M. Sicot, the Secretary General the collar of Commander of the Order of Vasa.

There could be no greater token of the esteem in which the I.C.P.C. was held by Sweden.

★

During their stay, the delegates had the chance of visiting the police premises and they were particularly interested in the museum organized by Professor Södermann in the National Institute of Police Technique.

They were also received by the Crime Prevention Office. This semi-official association

gives advice to private individuals on methods of protection against crime, in particular against burglary. An article was written by M. L. Ducloux about this office and published in the International Criminal Police Review.

The technicians were greatly interested in the radio apparatus of the Swedish police.

★

During the discussions on drug trafficking, the Netherlands Delegation showed the Assembly a mobile exhibition, composed of a series of excellent drawings and diagrams which could easily be packed and carried about in three cases. It showed the different drugs and smokers' materials, and, by means of diagrams, explained the methods of manufacture. There were also clothes and various devices with which the procedures of drug trafficking were explained. The exhibition was very much appreciated.

The Netherlands Delegation placed it at the disposal of the C.N.B. of the I.C.P.C. This, together with a special film given to the General Secretariat by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, formed an excellent means of instruction.

★

The press, cinema and television, as is known, are all interested in "INTERPOL".

The President had to interrupt one of the meetings to allow Fox Films to televise the delegates for American television audiences.

Mr. Léontaritis (Greece) and M. Legrand (Tangiers) were prevented at the last moment from attending the Assembly, and their absence was regretted by all.

Señor Maldonado Parilli, now Consul-General of Venezuela in Los Angeles and at one



From left to right: Messrs. SICOT, KOLENC, SOURATI and NEPOTE.

time Venezuelan chief of police, sent the President a telegram expressing his wishes for the success of the Assembly.

★

As a token of the membership of their coun-

tries, Mr. Aitizazuddin (Pakistan) gave the General Secretariat a badge of the department of which he is head, and Señor de Castroverde (Cuba) gave a flag of his country.

The Brazilian delegation made a gift of a magnificent collection of books for the I.C.P.C. international library.

★

In the royal castle of Drottingholm there is an XVIIIth century theatre, unique in its state of preservation. The machinery is of the same period, while the seats still bear the names of the members of the court for whom they were reserved. The delegates of the I.C.P.C. had the privilege of being present at a play specially given by the "King's Own Comedians" for the "Officials of the Criminal Police of the Old and New Worlds".

The musicians were in costumes of the period, pages wearing flaxen perukes, the music was by Pergolesi and Campra—in fact everything was done to create an atmosphere of the XVIIIth century.



In the Castle of Drottingholm.

SUB - COMMITTEES

formed during the XXist Assembly General

AIR POLICE

Chairman:

Mr R.M. HOWE (Great Britain).

Secretary:

M. J. NÉPOTE (I.C.P.C.).

Members:

Messrs CHAUDRI (India),
DESVAUX (France),
DOSI (Italy),
GOOSSEN (The Netherlands),
GRIBBLE (Kenya),
KAUFMANN (Luxemburg),
LOURENÇO (Portugal),
OLIVEIRA (Brazil),
SANNIÉ (France),
WEBSTER (Australia).

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Chairman:

M. SICOT (Secretary General, I.C.P.C.).

Members:

Messrs BERKOVIC (Trieste),
DE GOPEGUI (Spain),
DICKOPF (Western Germany),
GERLINI (Italy),
HAMY (The Saar),
HERMANN (France),
JURGENSEN (Denmark),
NIEVERGELT (Switzerland).

STATISTICS

Chairman:

M. LÜTHI (Switzerland) *

Secretary:

M. GOLLUT (Switzerland).

Members:

Messrs BARBIER (France),
DANISMAN (Turkey),
ELLIS (Netherlands West Indies),
JESS (Western Germany),
KALLENBORN (The Netherlands),
KIUKAS (Finland),
PRAMOTE CHONGCHAREON (Thailand),
VARGAS (Venezuela),
WALTERSKIRCHEN (Austria).

*(In place of M. SÖDERMAN, unable to attend).

POLICE SCIENCE AND TECHNIQUE

Chairman:

Sir Harold SCOTT (Great Britain) *

Vice-Chairman:

M. SANNIÉ (France).

Members:

Messrs ALCARVA (Portugal),
AMOROSO NETO (Brazil),
BISCHOFF (Switzerland),

BRUFF (Norway),
CHRISTIDES (United States),
DE MAGIUS (Denmark),
DE CASTROVERDE (Cuba),
DICKOPF (Western Germany),
GILSON (Luxemburg),
GOUAZE (France),
GRASSBERGER (Austria),
LANDING (Sweden),
LECHAT (Belgium),
SANTAMARIA BELTRAN (Spain).

*(In place of Mr R.M. Howe, unable to attend).

DRUGS

Chairman:

Mr SÖDERMAN (Sweden).

Vice-Chairman:

Mr GOOSSEN (The Netherlands).

Secretary:

M. MARABUTO (I.C.P.C.).

Members:

Messrs AMSTEIN (Switzerland),
AITIZAZUDDIN AHMAD KHAN (Pakistan),
BAILLEUL (France),
CHRISTIDES (U.S.A.),
DESVAUX (France),
DOSI (Italy),
HOMAYOUNFAR (Iran),
KAWAS (Syria),
KOLENC (Yugoslavia),
MALDONADO (Venezuela),
MANDUKANANDA (Thailand),
OJEDA (Philippines),
PRAMOTE CHONGCHAREON (Thailand),
SANNIÉ (France),
SIRAGUSA (United States),
SOEDJONO PARTODIDJOJO (Indonesia),
SOURATI (Lebanon),
WALTERSKIRCHEN (Austria),
YÜMAK (Turkey),
ZAKI (Egypt).

THE POLICE AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Chairman:

Sir Harold SCOTT (Great Britain).

Members:

Messrs AITIZAZUDDIN AHMAD KHAN (Pakistan),
AMOROSO NETO (Brazil),
CLIFT (Burma),
DE CASTROVERDE (Cuba),
DESVAUX (France),
DICKOPF (Western Germany),
DOSI (Italy),
GRASSBERGER (Austria),
GOOSSEN (The Netherlands),
KALTENBORN (Norway),
MARABUTO (I.C.P.C.),
WALTERSKIRCHEN (Austria),
WEBSTER (Australia).