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International World Police

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illumination, which is attached to the stage, and follows the object which it lights in its upward or downward movement. The advantages of such an installation are easy to understand: The problem of lighting is thus easily solved, and the focusing and orientation are not difficult with the movable stage and special mounts.

The shells to be examined being carefully placed upon the mounts and the focusing regulated, one sees in the comparison eye-piece an image of each of the shells side by side, or rather, portions of both. By turning one shell in such a manner that the corresponding markings of each may be seen together, identification may easily be determined.

In the case of identity the small microscopic striations of both shells tend to coincide, giving the impression of a single shell, half of which is constituted by the one on the right and the other half by that on the left. In the case of non-identity an image the two halves of which are quite unlike, is obtained.

The long work involved in making microphotographs of each shell, which causes a considerable loss of time, is omitted here. It is not necessary to be engaged in firearm identification in order to understand immediately the advantage of such a method.

INTERNATIONAL WORLD POLICE

BARRON COLLIER¹

Slowly, but certainly, police executives of the world are drawing together the meshes of the giant net drawn about the struggling forms of international as well as national crooks, confidence men and those who traffic in white slavery and narcotics.

It has been my good fortune to be instrumental in some slight degree, in laying the foundation for the cooperative effort, and I want to say here and now that no appreciable accomplishment would have been possible without the unlimited cooperation and courtesy of such outstanding police executives as Police Commissioner Edward P. Mulrooney of New York; His Excellency Johann Schober, President of the International Criminal Police Commission; former President Hugh D. Harper of the International Association of Chiefs of Police; the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Bureau of In-

¹Special Deputy Police Commissioner in Charge of Foreign Relations, New York; Commissioner of Foreign Relations of International Association of Chiefs of Police; Commissioner of Foreign Relations of International Police Conference.

vestigation of the Department of Justice; and a number of other alert representatives of police departments both here and in foreign countries.

Fully to understand the object of the International World Police, it is necessary to go back several years in police history.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police is the oldest of the three major police organizations concerned. Its accomplishments in progressive police work stand as a model. Its membership extends to practically every city in the United States and Canada, and its careful study and analysis of police matters has resulted again and again in better police procedure; in bringing about a more whole-souled spirit of cooperation on the part of the public with the police and their problems; and in securing a more closely interwoven alliance between the police departments of our many cities.

The International Police Conference, the second oldest organization of the three interested in creating International World Police, was established in New York some ten years ago, and went just a step further. Its world-wide membership brought international matters into discussion, and its many conferences showed conclusively the necessity of as close international cooperation as had already been attained nationally. The International Police Conference is now devoting and always has devoted, as a matter of policy, the major part of its effort toward international police progress. The fact that the membership of both organizations is in large part duplicated, has added materially to the accomplishment of each.

The International Criminal Police Commission, with headquarters in Vienna, Austria, was formed by a member of the International Police Conference. His Excellency Johann Schober, largely for the purpose of securing in Europe and the East a somewhat similar cooperation to that secured by the other two organizations in the West, North and South. Under President Schober's able direction, the work of the International Criminal Police Commission has blossomed, and today it represents in Europe a perfected international clearing house for police matters in so far as the various countries of Europe are concerned.

It is interesting to note here the difference in status of the European organization and those of the United States. In Europe, police operations are national, or federal, in scope. Police officials there are accountable directly to certain Ministers of their national governments. Therefore, there is a combination of what we might term federal as well as state and municipal practices.

In the United States, in so far as it applies to the International Police Conference and the International Association of Chiefs of Police, there is an entirely different set-up. Here we have municipal and state police administration free of federal supervision, accountable to the head of the city or the governor of the state. Those problems which approach federal jurisdiction, naturally find their way into the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Investigation which is directed by the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover.

It is obvious to a student of police affairs, that there is a vital break in the chain of police administration.

Ease of escape from one country to another on the part of the criminal; the rapidity of transportation and communication; the use of the automobile and the wireless have served to handicap all established police organizations in their dealings with each other as necessitated by certain types of crime.

The field of diplomacy, the various departments of state, the laws of extradition, etc., disastrously slow up both the apprehension of criminals and their convictions on the charges placed against them.

The close cooperation of the police authorities of the International Police Conference and the International Association of Chiefs of Police with the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice at Washington has, to some extent, ameliorated this situation. Rapidity of communication and the ease of identification through Director Hoover's organization in Washington, has proven of incalculable value in police work, but even so the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice is a federal arm and does not meet, in its entirety, the needs which will be met through the proper administration of the proposed International World Police, through cooperation with this department.

The new organization—the International World Police—is not proposed as a successor to any of the above established institutions. It is to be simply a clearing house—a central bureau—a “main office” for the handling of any and all international police matters, other than those which pertain directly to established federal bodies, for the benefit of all existing and recognized police institutions.

At the joint meeting of the International Police Conference and the International Criminal Police Commission held at the Sorbonne, Paris, in September, 1931, resolutions approving the creation of such a body were passed by both organizations. At the more recent meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police at

Portland, Oregon, in June, 1932, similar resolutions were passed by that body. At a joint meeting proposed for Chicago in 1933, representatives of these three bodies, together with representatives of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, Washington, plan to sit and further perfect this organization. Its sole purpose will be to expedite matters which, under present procedure, create costly delay.

As a matter of fact, and for all practical purposes, the work of this body is already under way. It is to enable that work to be done more rapidly and more successfully that the organizations concerned seek to establish a system whereby these problems of international moment only can be more conveniently and more rapidly solved.

**PAGES 549-552 ARE
INTENTIONALLY OMITTED**