

## **Abstract**

This thesis is focused on police techniques of identification of persons used in Czechoslovakia between 1918 and 1938. The goal of this thesis was to show, how the police identification of persons should look like, in other words which techniques were used by criminologists, how they described them, which accomplishments and negatives they saw in them, who had to be identified and for which purpose. To answer all these questions I deal with political and administrative context of Czechoslovakia, police structure in Czechoslovakia between 1918 and 1938 and development of criminology, „bertillonage“ and documents of identification (especially passports) in the first part of the text, where I mainly use secondary literature. Then I focus on analysis of three main techniques of identification used between 1918 and 1938, namely dactyloscopy, graphology and photography. In this part of the thesis, I use criminology manuals, published in the twenties and thirties. Finally, I work with the fourth technique of identification of persons, namely the description of persons, where I mainly use forms, which are in the criminology manuals. Thus, heart of this work is based on normative documents from the twenties and thirties wrote by criminalists or graphologists.

## **Keywords**

Police, criminology, identification, dactyloscopy, graphology, photography, description of persons, bertillonage, passports, Czechoslovakia, The First Czechoslovak Republic.