

39th GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

5th to 10th October 1970

The official Assembly badge.

The Atomium, a landmark against the Brussels sky.

The Grand Place at night.
Each evening the square is illuminated and,
bathed in light, reveals its true beauty.



The Brussels General Assembly session in 1946.



Here, Mr. A. VRANCKX, Minister of Justice, is seen making the official opening speech.

The photographs in this issue were provided by the following agencies and photographers:

- Boucher (Brussels), p. 301
- Bucher (Berne), p. 314
- C.G.T. (Brussels), p. 339
- Kayaert (Brussels), p. 338

- Noir et Blanc (Brussels), pp. 300, 302, 304, 309, 313, 314, 316, 317, 323, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 331, 332, 333, 334, 336, 337, 339
- Reporters associés (Paris), pp. 319 and 330
- R. d'Ursel (Brussels), pp. 298 and 339
- Tibert (Brussels), p. 340

Official opening ceremony



The Palais des Congrès
where the General Assembly
was held



On 15th October 1970 the Minister of Justice, Mr. A. VRANCKX, opened the 39th General Assembly session of the International Criminal Police Organization. He welcomed the delegates and made the following speech:

It is my great honour and privilege to be able to welcome you to Brussels on behalf of the Government of Belgium at the opening of the 39th General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization.

This is the second time in the history of the Organization that Belgium has had to honour to act as host to your General Assembly.

At a time when the world is progressing with great difficulty, and when the need for international co-operation in all fields is making itself felt with increasing urgency, it is encouraging to note that a large number of countries, quick to realise the

advantages to be gained from co-ordinating police investigations, have for many years now co-operated at international level in the fight against crime.

At the present time 105 states and territories all over the world are affiliated to the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, and work together to combat the activities of offenders against ordinary criminal law.

Belgium may justifiably feel proud of her contribution to the world-wide social defence movement which your Organization has now become.

Indeed, as early as 1914, Belgium was among the participants in the Congress of Monaco, which pre-



The Executive Committee welcoming Mr. Vranckx,
Belgian Minister of Justice

aircraft hijacking — are extremely dangerous; and the gradual liberalisation of international travel poses problems which not even the best police force in the world can solve. I am convinced that very close co-operation between the legislators, the judicial authorities and the police within a country will not be adequate to stem the wave of crime which is becoming increasingly international.

We need, therefore, international institutions which, like Interpol in the field of crime prevention and control, lay the foundations of a true society of human beings. We hope that the day is approaching when men of good will can live in peace and when it will be they, and not those who refuse society's rules, who will be able to profit fully from the progress made in the world.

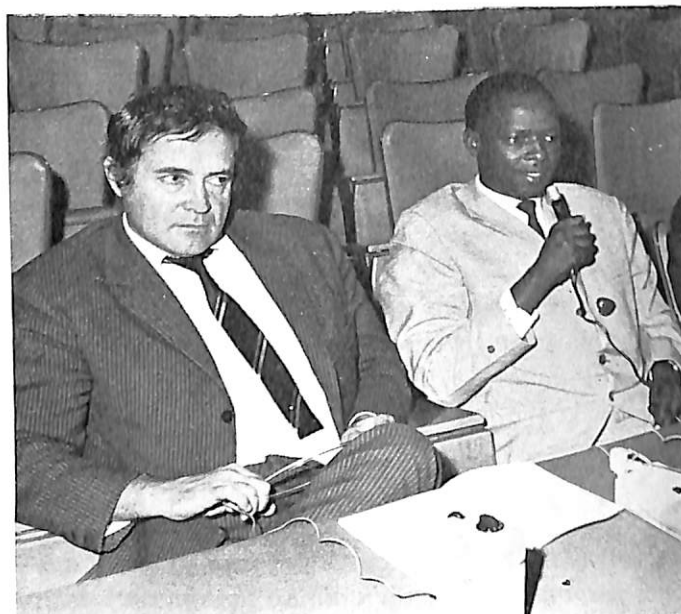


Representatives of the newly affiliated countries

The Delegation of Vietnam



The Delegation of Burundi



I. ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS

Admission of New Members

Two countries — BURUNDI and the REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM — had applied for membership in Interpol.

The delegate of Burundi informed the Assembly that his country had become independent in 1962. It wished to become a member of Interpol so that it could take advantage of the co-operation of Interpol-affiliated countries in the fight against crime.

The delegate of the Republic of Vietnam read out an official letter sent on 9th July 1970 by his country's Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Interpol General Secretariat. He added that his Government undertook to abide by Interpol's Constitution and Regulations.

The considerable expansion of urban centres and the unusual influx of foreign nationals which had occurred in his country over the past few years had brought in

their wake a sharp increase in the number of ordinary law crimes of an international character which were committed there. It was therefore to efficiently combat illicit drug traffic, currency counterfeiting, etc. that his country was asking to become a member of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL.

The application of BURUNDI was approved by 79 votes in favour and 3 abstentions.

The application of the REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM was approved by 76 votes in favour, 1 against and 5 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT congratulated the representatives of Burundi and the Republic of Vietnam and asked them to take their places among the delegations.

Progress report

The report was submitted by the SECRETARY GENERAL; it gave an account of the main activities of the

Organization and its General Secretariat during the period October 1969 to October 1970.

RELATIONS WITH COUNTRIES

The membership of Burundi and the Republic of Vietnam brought the number of affiliated countries to 107. Afghanistan, Gambia and the Republic of Nauru had asked for information with a view to applying for membership.

The 2nd European Regional Conference had been held at the General Secretariat from 20th to 24th April 1970.

Twenty European countries had attended and a further five had sent observers. The Council of Europe had also been represented.

Many subjects had been studied: law enforcement with regard to certain international offences, use of the radio network and day-to-day methods of co-operation. Proceedings of the Conference had been summarised in a report sent to all National Central Bureaus.

POLICE CO-OPERATION

The daily activities of the N.C.B.'s and the Secretariat in the fight against international crime were the core of the Organization's work. These activities involved contacts with all affiliated countries. For example, Belgium had been in touch with 47 countries in 1969, Peru with 53 countries, India with 34 and Japan with 58.

By 1st September 1970, 17 National Central Bureaus had sent in statistics on their activities in 1969.

When totalled, these statistics gave the following results, which could be directly ascribed to co-operation within Interpol:

— arrests at the request of other countries	980
— arrests obtained through foreign N.C.B.'s	1,065
— items of information sent to other N.C.B.'s	96,149
— items of information received from other N.C.B.'s	120,427

Activity could be seen to have increased in almost all cases: the rate of increase varied from country to

country, but was sometimes of enormous proportions (more than 50%).

Unfortunately very few countries supplied the annual activity statistics.

This increase in activity was naturally reflected in the work of the General Secretariat whose activities for the period 1st June 1969 to 1st June 1970 could be summarised as follows:

1. Cases handled	9,169
comprising:	
— violence against persons	83
— theft	548
— cases involving motor vehicles	107
— fraud	1,616
— counterfeits and forgeries	2,617
— narcotic drugs	3,272
— sex and morals offences	140
— identifications	285
— miscellaneous	501
2. International notices issued about persons	414
3. International notices issued about stolen property	95
4. Individuals arrested as a result of wanted notices published by the General Secretariat or other Secretariat intervention	452
5. Individuals identified by the General Secretariat	62
6. Items of information supplied to N.C.B.'s ...	8,312

At 1st June 1970, the General Secretariat's files contained:

- 1,451,750 cards bearing the names of individuals (filed alphabetically and phonetically);
- 83,781 fingerprint cards;
- 6,618 photographs of specialised criminals.

In order to improve the efficiency of the records on highly-specialised criminals, classification methods had been re-organised. On 1st June 1970, new specialised

files had been set up. Instead of being maintained and centralised in the Records Section, these were now kept by the various specialised Groups at the Secretariat dealing with specific types of offences. A selection could be made from these files using criteria such as the age of the offender or certain physical characteristics.

Other projects of general interest had included:

— Detailed reports on counterfeiting and drug trafficking in 1969.

— Distribution to N.C.B.'s of a questionnaire concerning stolen property notices. Replies to this questionnaire had been analysed and a number of suggestions resulting from this analysis would be put to Heads of N.C.B.'s.

— Preparation of a bibliography of works to assist in firearms identification. This bibliography took the form of a 25-page brochure.

— A completely revised version of the motor vehicle registration brochure had been prepared.

— 12 monthly recapitulative drug tables had been published, together with a list of seamen traffickers.

— The guide for the use of law enforcement officers (narcotics) had been revised: a chapter on psychotropic substances, which did not appear in the first edition, had been added and a Spanish edition prepared. The French edition — which was out of print — had been reprinted.

— 54 circular letters about various criminal cases.

The typewriter identification system (drawn up the previous year on the basis of French documentation) could be extended, using 181 cards provided by an Australian expert. Such co-operation was precisely the result we had hoped to achieve.

The Review "Counterfeits and Forgeries" was becoming more and more popular: on 1st June 1970 it had 5,713 subscribers. This figure did not include the 2,122 subscribers to the German regional edition. Between 1st June 1969 and 1st June 1970, 105 new counterfeit types and 173 new genuine notes and coins had been described in the Review. The staff of specialists had analysed 456 counterfeits and had drawn up cards containing the specifications of 83 genuine notes.

STUDIES AND REPORTS

Several reports listed on the Programme of Activities had been drawn up by the General Secretariat:

- The use of computers in police work
- Developments in juvenile delinquency (1968-1969)
- The use of drugs among young people
- The detection of anonymous telephone calls
- Project to set up an African Higher Police Academy

— Circulation of and traffic in obscene publications. Reports on all these subjects were to be submitted to the present General Assembly session.

The disaster victim identification form had been printed in its final version and sent to a number of countries who had placed orders for it. Copies of this form were available to other countries or organisations who might wish to use it. They should contact the General Secretariat.

The collection of "EXTRA/600" circulars (describing possibilities for provisional arrest with a view to extradition) had been expanded to include information on five more countries: **Iraq, Burma, Republic of the Congo, Jamaica, Uganda.**

The text of the French national extradition law had been distributed, bringing to 45 the total number of countries whose national extradition laws had been distributed.

Two Semi-Annual Lists of Selected Articles had been published. The total number of articles selected in the two lists was 3,254.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Our traditional links with the United Nations were well-known. We had taken part in the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs which had met in Geneva in January 1970 to draw up a draft convention on psychotropic substances.

A member of the Secretariat staff had taken part in a United Nations Mission in East Africa (April 1970).

Recently, we had been represented at an extraordinary session of the Drugs Commission (Geneva — September 1970).

In Kyoto in August 1970 our Organization had taken part in the work of the United Nations 5th World Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. A report entitled "Do the police — or can the police — obtain the public's participation in the prevention of crime?" had been submitted.

Two experts from the United Nations had visited the General Secretariat in May 1970 to study ways of intensifying efforts to combat traffic in human beings. In view of the stand taken by the Organization two years previously the U.N. experts had been assured that the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL would give its full co-operation in this field.

The Economic and Social Council had asked the U.N. Secretariat to submit, in consultation with Interpol, a draft special arrangement between Interpol and ECOSOC. This special arrangement would replace the "Consultative status" granted to non-governmental organisations, and modify the legal basis of our relations with the United Nations.

Within the framework of its relations with the I.C.A.O., the Organization had taken part in the following meetings:

— a conference on the possible creation of a "passport-card" (Paris, March 1970);

Between 1st July 1969 and 30th June 1970, the General Secretariat had supplied 69 research or bibliographical studies at the request of various services or research workers in 25 countries; 33 services or research workers in 15 countries had asked for microfilms of 494 articles or reports. In August 1970, the Secretariat's international library contained 2,363 books and monographs; 131 books and 117 pamphlets had been received since 1st July 1969.

Between August 1969 and August 1970, 44 book reviews had been prepared for the International Criminal Police Review.

— a meeting of the Legal Committee with a view to finalising a draft international convention on the unlawful seizure of aircraft (Montreal, March 1970);

— an extraordinary session of the Assembly to examine security measures in civil aviation (Montreal, June 1970).

Our excellent relations with I.A.T.A. were maintained through the intermediary of the Association's Security and Fraud Prevention Division.

We also had important links with the Council of Europe. We had followed with interest the work of the European Committee on Crime Problems, especially on the following questions:

— crime among immigrant workers;

— standardisation of legislation on road traffic offences;

— application of the European Convention on mutual assistance in criminal matters;

— standardisation of legislation on locating missing persons;

— narcotic drugs.

We had taken part in a conference on narcotic drugs organised by the Panarab Social Defense Organization (Cairo — December 1969), and our Organization had been represented at the 6th International Criminology Congress, held in Madrid.

Over the previous 12 months a large number of visitors of 40 different nationalities had visited the General Secretariat. Journalists from the press, radio and television continued to be among daily visitors.

SYMPOSIA

Our Programme of Activities had included the holding of a symposium on crime prevention. This had taken place from 17th to 20th November 1969, and had been attended by 62 participants from 34 countries.

The following questions had been discussed:

- the theory and practice of crime prevention in various countries;
- crime prevention activities in respect of certain offences;

- crime prevention with regard to juvenile delinquency;
- crime prevention by educating the public;
- organisation of crime prevention activities within police forces.

An account of this seminar had been given in a final report.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW

The French edition of the I.C.P.R. appeared with great regularity. The other editions appeared somewhat less regularly and we would like to apologise for this.

Material received for publication in the Review did perhaps vary in quality but was usually suitable. However, it was essential that the requests we made

periodically for articles, etc. be answered: it was to be regretted that more police officers did not show a desire to write an account of the lessons to be learned from the criminal cases they had handled.

The number of subscribers to the Review was still approximately one thousand.

RESOURCES

BUDGET-FINANCE:

Several reports were devoted to these subjects.

It should be noted that the decisions with regard to the increased financial contribution had been implemented by most countries. However, a report on the exact position could not be made until next year.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT STAFF:

At 1st September 1970, this consisted of 60 police officers and civil servants and 49 detached officers and employees under private contract.

Among the detached police officers, we continued to benefit from the presence of one British officer, one German, one Swedish and one Canadian.

It was interesting to note that not only had the proportion of officers and civil servants seconded by the French government decreased in relation to total strength, but also that the absolute number of these officers was decreasing.

Following a report by the General Secretariat, the Executive Committee had continued to study ways of implementing the resolution concerning internationalisation of the Secretariat staff. This had led to the announcement of a competition for the post of assistant to the Head of the Research and Study Division, which was to become vacant in 1971. The costs involved naturally weighed heavily on the Organization's budget.

RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS:

In 1969, a total of 140,145 messages — 708 of them general broadcasts and 2,000 zone broadcasts — had been carried on the Interpol radio network. Traffic had increased by 4% over the previous year.

In the Far East, the Tokyo Station had been officially inaugurated as regional station on 1st April 1970. The Asian network now comprised three stations — Tokyo, Manila and Seoul.

In Africa, the Nairobi Station was still in need of some slight improvements in equipment before it could take up the role of regional station assigned to it the previous year.

With regard to the Central Station, the new aerials had been installed early in 1970 as planned, to improve links with Japan. Results had fully lived up to expectations.

Negotiations had been carried out for the purchase of land for the subsequent transfer of the Central Radio Station.

With regard to the standard norms for phototelegraphic equipment, we had met with a number of difficulties in the choice of what the experts called "the carrier frequency". It would be necessary to carry out studies with manufacturers, in collaboration with the C.C.I.T.T.

Radio-teleprinter links were still being envisaged between the Central Station and those stations nearby

which had a large volume of traffic (for example, Wiesbaden or The Hague). Trials would have to be carried out.

DOCUMENT-REPRODUCTION WORKSHOP:

The document-reproduction workshop had come to play an important part in the work of the Secretariat, and its staff had been increased. We hoped soon to be completely independent in this field.

Between 1st June 1969 and 1st June 1970, the printing workshop and photographic laboratory had produced:

- 43,815 photographs or photocopies
- 2,247 microfilms
- 1,486,210 other documents

LANGUAGES:

The French-English translation section had translated 4,386 standard pages into English and 419 into French.

The Secretariat was continuing its efforts to use Spanish as a working language as much as possible.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Since the General Assembly session in Mexico City (October 1969), technical assistance had been granted in various forms:

— A member of the Secretariat staff had taken part in a U.N. study tour for the training of staff to combat drug-trafficking in Africa.

— Three maintenance grants had been awarded to members of the N.C.B.'s of Dahomey, Peru and Togo to enable them to spend training periods at the General Secretariat in Paris.

— A grant had been awarded to a Nigerian officer to enable him to study working methods of the Central Radio Station.

— Seven travel grants had been awarded to Dahomey, Ceylon, Kenya, Malaysia, Gabun, Cameroon and Nigeria to enable them to send representatives to the crime prevention symposium.

— Seven holders of United Nations grants had come to the General Secretariat to study drug problems.

— Eleven police officers from various countries had come to the Secretariat for varying periods of technical or linguistic study.

Interpol had a new activity which would probably take on greater proportions in the years to come. The Human Rights Commission had published an expert's report on slave trade practices still current in certain parts of the world and the United Nations were counting greatly on police co-operation of the kind already established with regard to drugs.

The president asked the Assembly to vote on the Progress Report. **It was adopted unanimously.**



The Belgian Delegation. On the left, Mr. Van Cakenberghe, Commissaire général de la police judiciaire, who has elected to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Boudewijn (Netherlands) presenting the Secretary General with records kept by Colonel Van Houten, one of the forerunners of the I.C.P.C.



Programme of activities for 1970-1971

The General Secretariat had drawn up a Programme of Activities for 1970-1971 which was submitted to the General Assembly.

The Programme included regular work on crime cases and all the usual activities connected with the administration of the Organization, the formulation of its policy and pursuance of its research work.

The most important projects were listed in order of priority:

— First phase of operations to prepare the new site to receive the Central Radio Station.

— Collection of audio-visual material concerning narcotic drugs (continued).

— Revision of Phrase Code.

— Study of methods of typewriter identification (meeting of a committee of experts).

— List of technical assistance facilities provided by different countries in police matters.

— Study of the powers of the police with regard to the searching of persons and premises and the seizure of property.

— Document on legislations governing the import and export of firearms.

— Training course for police officers in currency counterfeiting.

— List of police training films.

— 2nd Symposium on organised crime.

— 3rd Forensic Science Symposium.

— Study of the drop in the police success rate in combating crime and, where appropriate, the causes of this drop and possible remedies.

— List of "reference collections" possessed by forensic laboratories.

— List of police research and planning subjects being studied in the different countries.

— Study of the difficulties encountered by the owners of stolen cars in recuperating their vehicles when these have been acquired in good faith by persons in foreign countries.

— Compilation of documentation on the makes of ammunition for small firearms.

— Report on relations between the police and crime prevention agencies (child welfare, social services, etc.) in the field of juvenile delinquency.

— Report on criteria for recruiting and training men and women police officers for juvenile delinquency work.

In plenary session several delegates suggested that the forensic science symposium should be replaced by a symposium on the use of computers in police work. This suggestion was adopted by **37 votes in favour, 6 against and 24 abstentions.**

The French delegate thought it would be more useful if the study on the evolution of the police success rate were done in two phases: the first to situate the problem so that the police success rate could be established accurately, the second to study the evolution of this success rate and the causes of this evolution.

Asked to take a vote, the Assembly decided to limit the study of the subject to the first phase suggested by the French delegate.

The Venezuelan delegate had submitted a report to the General Secretariat on the possibility of allowing certain documents prepared by the different organs of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL to be admitted in evidence by the courts in the various affiliated countries, without it being necessary to submit them to "legislative" formalities.

Venezuela had asked delegations to consult their respective governments on this matter. Consequently, the question could not be studied before the next General Assembly session.

It was decided that the General Secretariat would study the report and would then contact the Venezuelan authorities to consider what steps could be taken to implement the suggestions contained therein.

The Austrian delegate suggested that a study, which could be organised in the following manner, be included in the Programme of Activities:

— the Secretariat would constitute a collection of samples of standard handwriting;

— it would submit it to one or several experts;

— after implementing the experts' recommendations, the collection would be finalised and published in the form of a loose-leaf binder.

This procedure was approved.

The Programme of Activities, thus amended, was adopted.

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Financial matters

ORDINARY BUDGET — REPORT ON 1969 FINANCIAL YEAR:

In 1969, the financial administration had been carried out on the basis of the credits adopted in 1967. Working expenses had been comparable to those in previous years, bearing in mind the increase in the cost of living in the country where the Headquarters were situated and the growth of the Organization's activities.

The balance in hand at the end of 1969 was approximately 1,300,000 Swiss francs, compared with 1,270,000 Swiss francs at 1st January 1969.

The Organization's accounts had been checked — in accordance with the procedure adopted by the Assembly — by a group composed of an accountant and two auditors.

The report on the 1969 budget and the balance sheet at 31st December 1969 were adopted unanimously.

DRAFT BUDGET FOR 1971:

Expenditure to be met by the Organization's budget continued to increase, mainly because of the growth of our activities and also as a result of general economic trends. The expenses provided for in the budget would allow the General Secretariat to continue with the internationalization of its personnel.

The draft budget for 1971 was adopted unanimously.

CONSTRUCTION OF HEADQUARTERS BUILDING — CLOSURE OF EXTRAORDINARY BUILDING BUDGET:

The construction of the Headquarters building had been completed 4 years previously. Accounts relating to the project had just been audited and were submitted to the Assembly for approval. Two figures were particularly significant: the cost of the building — all expenses included — worked out at 936.01 Swiss francs per square metre. (Apartments currently being built in the same district were being sold at an average cost of 1,800 Swiss francs per square metre.) The final balance sheet at 25th August 1970 showed a credit balance of 141,369,29 Swiss francs.

The total cost of the building was 7,969,194.98 French francs (6,177,670.52 Swiss francs). 6,600 m² of land had been built on (including walls).

The President said that this operation had been made possible thanks to the 20-year loan granted to the Organization by the French Government. This con-

firmed the wisdom of the decision taken in Vienna to set up the Organization's Headquarters in Paris.

The Assembly unanimously declared closed the Extraordinary Budget opened for the construction of the Headquarters building.

TRANSFER OF THE CENTRAL RADIO STATION (OPENING OF AN EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET):

The Secretary General recalled the disadvantages of the present situation: the building which housed the transmitters stood on land belonging to the French government, and the aerials had been erected on an adjoining piece of ground belonging to a private individual; there was no possibility of enlarging the present installations of the station and its continued presence was incompatible with future urban development in the region. Therefore the station had to be transferred to another site. A site had been chosen and purchased at a cost of 329,500 Swiss francs. A plan had to be adopted for financing all the work involved in the transfer of the station.

The funds necessary for the transfer could be taken over three years from the Organization's ordinary budget, notably by using the credit left over from the Extraordinary Building Budget, the sums normally allocated in the ordinary budget for the development of the Central Station and funds from the Safety and Reserve Fund, without using any of the essential funds needed for the functioning of the Organization.

It had been planned to carry out the work in stages, so as to avoid any increases in price as far as possible.

If the Organization had a telecommunications centre of which it was the sole owner, it would have taken a giant step towards autonomy and efficiency. The plan called for no extra financial contributions from affiliated countries. The development of electronics and the constant evolution of this science had been borne in mind when planning the investment involved.

Since the land had been let for farming purposes, the General Secretariat had taken the precaution of entering into a contract stipulating that the necessary work for building the radio station could be carried out at any time; there were no conditions attached to ownership of the property as a whole, allowing neighbours certain legal rights.

The following draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

RESOLUTION

CONSIDERING Resolution No. 2, adopted during the 38th General Assembly session, concerning the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL Central Radio Station;

CONSIDERING the Report submitted by the Secretary General,

CONSIDERING Articles 15 to 18 of the Financial Regulations,

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting at its 39th session,

APPROVES the general plan set out in Report No. 12,

DECIDES that an Extraordinary Budget shall be

opened in order to carry out the work made necessary by the transfer of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL Radio Station to the site owned by the Organization at Saint Martin d'Abbat (France),

DECIDES that the income for this Extraordinary Budget shall be made up of:

— the balance of the Extraordinary Building Budget for construction of the Headquarters;

— the sums available from the chapter "Telecommunications" of the Ordinary Budget;

— contributions from the Safety and Reserve Fund, after approval by the Executive Committee;

RECOMMENDS that the work proceed in stages according to the possibilities of the Extraordinary Budget.

Telecommunications

In turn, both the Secretary General and Mr. Treves, Head of the Central Radio Station, recalled that in Asia the transfer of the regional station to Tokyo had taken place to the satisfaction of all, thanks to the good will of the Philippines authorities; they urged all countries in South-East Asia to join the radio network by setting up a radio link with the Tokyo station which was perfectly equipped for this purpose.

The international police network was organised as follows: the network's Central Station was in Saint Cloud; the stations relatively near (European and Mediterranean countries) were linked directly to the station in Saint Cloud; the other stations were grouped into regional networks functioning around a regional station.

This meant that national stations which were only linked to their regional station could have less powerful and therefore less expensive equipment.

The regional stations were selected by common agreement with the countries concerned. Two regional stations were at present operational: Buenos Aires for South America and Tokyo for South-East Asia.

In Africa the regional station in Nairobi would, after some improvements, be able to serve Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia and no doubt Ethiopia. Tests were continuing and the station would become officially open when it disposed of the necessary frequencies to enable it to provide a continuous service throughout the day. The Lagos station would be officially opened when it fulfilled these same conditions. Thanks to a grant awarded by the General

Secretariat to a Nigerian radio operator, who had spent a ten-week training period at the Central Station, the staff difficulties had been solved. Tests were continuing in Kinshasa.

— In America there were no new developments to report.

— In Europe there were no new developments to report apart from the resumption of the radio teleprinter tests.

The site chosen at St. Martin d'Abbat for the new transmitting station was perfectly satisfactory from the technical point of view and would enable the station to develop for many years.

The radio teleprinter tests which had been made a few years previously between the General Secretariat, Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland were to be resumed shortly. However, teleprinter communications were expensive and were only justified between countries exchanging a large volume of traffic.

Each country on the network had to register the frequencies it used with the International Telecommunications Union itself. A committee of experts on phototelegraphy had met at the Organization's Headquarters in February 1969 and had drawn up a set of proposed norms for standardising high-definition phototelegraphic equipment. However, the C.C.I.T.T. had not been able to accept one of these norms, namely the carrier frequency, but had decided to re-examine the matter from 19th to 23rd October 1970.

II. TECHNICAL QUESTIONS

Illicit drug traffic

ANNUAL REPORT

ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES:

There had been an increase in the number of cases of illicit drug traffic, and in the number of seizures of cannabis, amphetamines and hallucinogens (L.S.D.²⁵).

The abuse of cannabis, which especially affected the young, had progressed rapidly, particularly in the industrialised countries of Europe and North America.

In comparison with 1968, the number of drug seizures had increased by 72% and the number of arrests by 88.9% (this included many small-time pedlars who were not international traffickers).

— **Africa:** It would appear that drug traffic was not an alarming problem in Africa. Cannabis remained the main drug in which there was traffic within communities and between neighbouring countries. It should be noted that a certain amount of trafficking was being carried on between Morocco and Algeria.



The United States Delegation

— **America:** International drug traffickers continued to sell their goods on the black market of North America (cannabis from Central America and diacetylmorphine from Europe). The number of seizures and the amount of drugs seized had risen sharply with respect to natural drugs and their derivatives, possibly thanks to more efficient law enforcement. The car remained the most popular means of transport, but private planes were beginning to find favour with some traffickers, notably between Mexico and the United States.

Most of the heroin smuggled into North America still came from Europe; however, it was possible that there were clandestine laboratories in Mexico. It seemed that French traffickers, who had met with many failures in the past few years, had had to use criminals as couriers and preferred to organise many trips to lessen the risks involved.

Cocaine traffic did not seem to have increased in 1969; a laboratory for manufacturing cocaine had been discovered in Santa Clara (Peru). The use of cannabis was very widespread in the United States.

Parcels containing cannabis resin (usually concealed in art objects) were being sent through the post from India, Pakistan and Nepal.

The abuse of psychotropic substances seemed to be spreading steadily in Brazil.

— **Europe:** Illicit traffic in opiates remained the major drug problem in this part of the world which served as a place of transit and conversion. In France, the rather spectacular success of law enforcement agencies had disrupted the traffic. (In three years, over 545 kilograms of heroin had been seized in France and in the U.S.A.).

The close collaboration already existing between the law enforcement agencies of the main countries concerned — Canada, U.S.A., France, Italy, Lebanon and Turkey had spread to other European countries: Federal Germany, Belgium, Spain, Sweden, Austria, etc., but the traffic continued to be heavy: 57 kilogram of heroin had been seized in Malaga (Spain) and 21 kilogram of heroin had been seized in Montrouge (France).

Traffic in raw opium in Europe had also increased slightly, except in Federal Germany and the Netherlands.

Cannabis abuse had suddenly increased in Europe: 661,800 grams of cannabis had been seized in Frankfurt (Federal Germany), and 360 kilograms had been seized in London (United Kingdom). Cannabis traffic was also the work of a multitude of small-time couriers; the European cannabis market was organised using pseudo-tourists and some Pakistanis (especially in the United Kingdom).

The use of L.S.D.²⁵ was spreading (Federal Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden).

Finland had reported its first seizures of amphetamines; the majority of persons implicated in drug cases there were women.

— **Near and Middle East:** This part of the world continued to be one of the most important regions for producing opium, morphine and cannabis. Strict repressive measures had not prevented the traffic increasing.

Iran, which had voluntarily abandoned licit opium-production in 1955, reintroduced it in 1969 for medical and scientific purposes. Heavy penalties had been introduced for traffickers: any person found in possession of more than two kilograms of opium or ten grams of morphine, heroin or cocaine, was liable to be sentenced to death. Many executions had already been carried out.

The Turkish authorities had decided to gradually reduce the area devoted to cultivation of the opium-popy and to concentrate opium-growing areas in one and the same region. The United States had recently decided to supply Turkey with arms and equipment for



The Turkish Delegation

their narcotics agents; traffickers did not hesitate to use their firearms against law enforcement agents.

Large cannabis seizures had been made in the Lebanon in 1969, and several gangs had been dismantled. New labels had made their appearance on cannabis wrappings seized in this part of the world.

— **Far East:** Traffic in opiates was still the major problem in this part of the world; it was a problem which was much more than one of straightforward law enforcement.

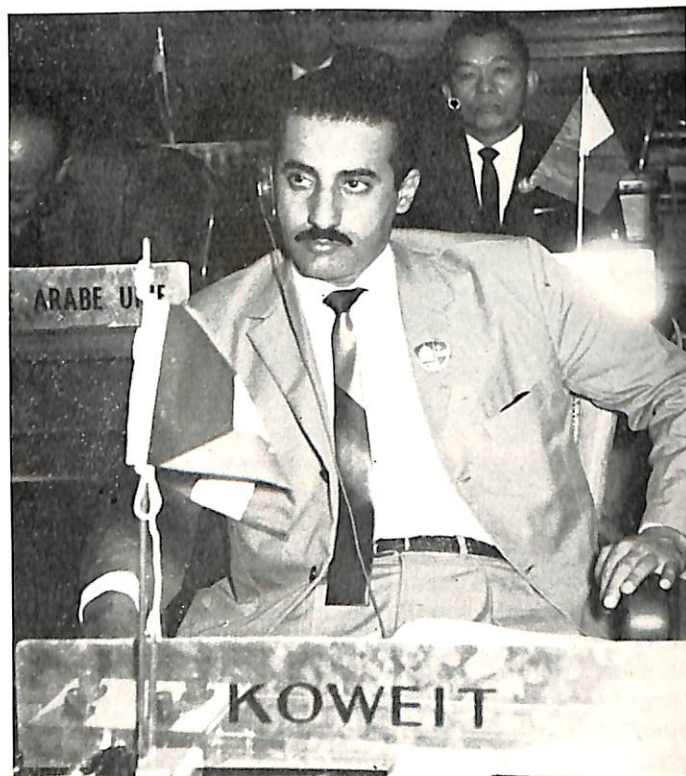
Hong Kong was an important centre for the conversion and for the transit of drugs: 640 kilograms of raw opium had been seized there. The opium was thought to come from Thailand and Laos. In Thailand, 1,565 kilograms of opium had been seized. The Burmese authorities were considering replacing the cultivation of the opium-popy by that of wheat.

India had reported cannabis seizures and many arrests of young pseudo-tourists, vagrants, hippies, etc., of various nationalities for possessing and using small quantities of drugs. Large quantities of cannabis resin coming from Pakistan had been seized in Europe. Some new trademarks had made their appearance on the black market in this part of the world.



The Thai Delegation. On the right, Colonel Napombejra, who was elected Vice President

— **Oceania:** There had been no great change in the drug situation in this area; some seizures had been made in Australia and New Zealand.



Mr. Al Ali, the Delegate of Kuwait, who was elected to the Executive Committee

INTERNATIONAL POLICE CO-OPERATION

The following were just two examples of international police co-operation in combating drug traffic.

The French police alerted the United States Bureau of Narcotics about cars being shipped from Le Havre to New York: 112 kilogram of heroin were discovered in the petrol tank and boot of one car. When the traffickers were arrested in France, they admitted having

used 9 cars, each containing 60 to 90 kilograms of heroin.

In Denmark, 6,5 kilograms of cannabis were discovered in hollow statues and in the soles of boots. Enquiries spread to Sweden and Nepal.

ACTIVITIES OF THE I.C.P.O. AND THE INTERPOL GENERAL SECRETARIAT

At the 38th General Assembly session in Mexico City (October 1969), a special committee had discussed the problem of drugs and psychotropic substances. Five resolutions were adopted.

The General Secretariat had been represented at several conferences on narcotic drugs, organised by the **United Nations**: a study and information tour in French-speaking Africa (June-July 1969), an American seminar in Mexico City (October 1969), the Narcotic Drugs Commission in Geneva (January 1970); by the **Council of Europe**: in Strasbourg (France) in June 1969, conference on the penal aspects of drugs and drug addiction; by the **League of Arab States**: in Cairo (U.A.R.) in December 1969, regional conference on drugs.

— Thirty-seven international drug traffickers (including 33 seamen couriers) were the subject of international notices.

— Twelve monthly recapitulative tables were published, describing 2,075 drug seizures reported to the General Secretariat in 1969; the tables gave identity particulars and nationalities of 3,564 traffickers.

— The guide for the use of law enforcement officers (narcotics) had been revised: a chapter on psychotropic substances which did not appear in the first edition, had been added and a Spanish edition prepared. The French edition — which was out of print — had been reprinted.

— The General Secretariat's collection of audio-visual material on drugs and the control of illicit drug traffic was almost complete.

— 20 police and customs officers from 15 different countries had spent periods of varying length learning about narcotic drugs at the General Secretariat.

THE USE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES BY YOUNG PEOPLE

This report showed that the use of drugs among young people had resulted in a rise in the rate of juvenile delinquency. In order to study this question more closely, a questionnaire would have to be distributed and the answers used to compile precise statistics.

Editor's note: The text to this report will shortly be published in the I.C.P.R.

**

DISCUSSIONS

Drug traffic — which particularly affected young people — had increased threefold between 1967 and 1969 and would probably increase by approximately 25% in 1970 over 1969.

The United Nations had decided to make a special effort and to set up a "special fund" to implement a programme of international technical assistance.

The United Nations effort would take three forms:

— The setting up of regional centres for training police and customs officers. Although it was not yet known what form Interpol's collaboration would take, it was obvious that its help would be sought.

— The setting up of regional centres to provide treatment for addicts.

— Technical assistance with regard to specific programmes for developing replacement crops.

The police could not be counted on alone to put an end to the drug problem. Training police and customs officers was surely a task for national or regional police colleges and not for anyone else, for they were the best equipped to train and instruct their officers. A limited programme of action could be studied by a commission. For instance, the I.C.P.O. could first draw up a list of what was taught in police colleges with regard to drugs, then try to draw up a minimum pilot

syllabus. Those responsible for teaching these subjects should be helped to collect the relevant documentation: a list of basic works of reference could be drawn up by the Secretariat.

The I.C.P.O. was trying to collect audio-visual material which consisted of a collection of 150 to 200 slides accompanied by a short commentary on magnetic tape. This material would be sold at cost price. In this way, the I.C.P.O. would make a positive contribution to the United Nation's action.

A committee was then set up (1); observers were also invited to participate.

The committee **decided** to study the two reports which had been submitted to it jointly.

The Lebanon was continuing to implement its project to replace cannabis by other more worthwhile crops (the sunflower plant).

The number of foreign traffickers who came to the Lebanon to buy cannabis had increased; certain educational campaigns tended to minimise the dangers of cannabis and encourage public opinion to consider this drug as less harmful than tobacco or alcohol.

A plane carrying 670 kilograms of smuggled cannabis had been seized in Crete, together with the five smugglers, thanks to the vigilance of the Greek police and to the co-operation of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics.

In the **United States** the problem was very serious (150 people had died in Virginia in 1969 from drug-related causes).

In the last two years the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs had increased its Special Agent staff by 44% and the end of 1970 would see a further 17% increase.

The co-operation between the United States and Mexico in combating the drug problem could serve as an example for international co-operation, since the combined efforts of the two countries had given extremely satisfactory results.

Many Panamanian citizens went to the Canal Zone, which was administered by the United States, to take drugs, but they could not be arrested when they re-entered the country. An agreement had been concluded with the United States to put an end to this situation and the measures taken jointly by both countries had given excellent results.

(1) The committee was made up of delegates from the following countries: Algeria, Federal Germany, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cyprus, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Denmark, Spain, United States, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Mexico, Niger, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Chad, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.



Mr. Narvaes (Mexico), who was elected to the Executive Committee

At the beginning of 1970 the Panamanian authorities had set up a special narcotics bureau.

The Thai delegate said that illicit traffic in opium and morphine had decreased slightly in his country in 1969. The Thai government, in collaboration with a team from the United Nations, had adopted a plan for replacing opium-poppy plantations by useful crops.

The traffic in psychotropic substances in the Middle East had not increased to a great extent. Countries in this region were nevertheless aware of the problem and were glad to note the measures taken by the Turkish authorities to gradually bring about a reduction in opium-poppy crops. A bilateral convention between Turkey and Syria had recently come into force.

It was deeply regretted that certain statements had been made which might give the impression that cannabis was not dangerous. Such statements should be banned in future and disproved with the help of scientific evidence.

In the **U.A.R.**, two Egyptian officers had been killed during raids against drug traffickers.

At the 23rd session of the Narcotic Drugs Commission in Geneva a resolution had been adopted which envisaged the setting up of a mutual assistance fund to help with financial difficulties. It was to be hoped that Lebanon would sign the 1961 drugs convention.

In **France** there had been a marked decrease in drug traffic thanks to the efficiency of the law enforcement agencies and to the energetic legislative measures taken by the French Government; however, there had been an upsurge of consumption of cannabis.

A proportion of the traffic in opium derivatives appeared to avoid transit through French territory.

Drug abuse among young people was still an important problem. Efforts had been made to familiarise police and customs officers with traffickers' methods, and law enforcement had been made more effective.

The French agencies were working in close co-operation with those of the United States and Canada. The legislation which was about to be promulgated in France would result in ever closer co-operation. A protocol would shortly be signed to establish absolute reciprocity between U.S. agents in France and French agents in the United States.

Although drug abuse among young people did not constitute a particularly serious problem in **Greece**, the police were taking note of all the cases which occurred in 1970, in order to analyse them so as to compile the information requested by the General Secretariat.

Air-fields in Cyprus were being used by international traffickers, but the police had succeeded in limiting this danger.

The Laotian Government was currently examining a draft bill making it illegal to cultivate the opium-poppy and to manufacture opium; there were plans to find replacement crops for the mountain regions.

In the United Kingdom drugs posed problems solely from the consumption point of view.

Iran had taken very severe measures against traffickers: in one year 43 persons had been sentenced to death.

Turkey was continuing to reduce the areas of opium cultivation. These had been limited to territories where surveillance and the application of a new licensing system would be easier; extra staff would be recruited for the Turkish Narcotics Bureau, which would have improved technical equipment at its disposal.

A new customs bureau specialising in drugs surveillance had been set up in Istanbul and good results were being obtained.

Remarkable results had been achieved in **Italy** in 1969, thanks to Interpol's co-operation.

The United Nations was drafting a protocol aimed at controlling **soft drugs** (considered as not causing physical dependence).

The Report on International Illicit Drug Traffic in 1969 was adopted unanimously.

The Report on the use of drugs and psychotropic substances among young people was adopted unanimously.

In view of the fact that the United States Delegation had submitted four resolutions, the chairman suggested that a drafting committee be set up to study them and the two draft resolutions outlined by the General Secretariat. This drafting committee was composed of the delegates of the **United States, France, Mexico** and the **United Kingdom**.

The first four draft resolutions were adopted by the Committee.

With regard to the fifth draft resolution, the **Secretary General** did not feel that the setting up of a pilot teaching course would entail very great expense. This would consist of a brochure of 10 to 20 pages, listing the subjects which should be taught in police colleges. For each subject, the Secretariat would give a number of reference works or the name of persons competent to supply information. The main problem facing police colleges was the lack of staff sufficiently well-versed in the drug problem. It was therefore necessary to give teachers in such colleges a guide which would enable them to prepare their lectures. It seemed preferable that police departments should undertake to train their staff themselves.

This draft resolution was adopted unanimously by the Committee.

In plenary session, the U.N. observer drew attention to the recent extraordinary session of the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The Commission had felt it necessary to launch an internationally-co-ordinated



The Indian Delegation. On the right, Mr. Arul, Head of the N.C.B., who was elected to the Executive Committee

plan which would attack the problem simultaneously on three main fronts: supply, demand and illicit traffic of drugs.

The word "drugs" meant not only narcotics placed under international control but also certain psychotropic substances such as barbiturates, amphetamines and hallucinogens, which were to be placed under control by a special protocol to be adopted in 1971 at the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Commission had set out a programme to be followed and had placed particular emphasis on the need for co-operation with the other competent organisations and first of all with Interpol, which could greatly assist in the implementation of such a programme: Interpol's efficiency and its spirit of co-operation were well-known.

The four draft resolutions submitted by the United States Delegation and that submitted by the French Delegation (all adopted unanimously by the Committee) were submitted to the General Assembly and adopted as follows:

RESOLUTION (1)

RECOGNIZING the alarming rate of growth of drug abuse throughout the world,

BEING AWARE that drug abuse has cut across all social and economic strata and is increasingly corrupting young people,

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Brussels from 5th to 10th October 1970, at its 39th session,

1. PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDS that all representatives urge their Governments to eliminate illegal cultivation of the opium-poppy, cannabis and the coca leaf in their countries,

2. FURTHER URGES, in conjunction with institution of the above recommendation, that an intensive effort be made to locate and destroy all illegal cultivation of the opium-poppy, cannabis and the coca-leaf.

RESOLUTION (2)

IN VIEW of the recent seizures of large quantities of narcotics and dangerous drugs from aircraft crossing international borders, and

RECOGNIZING that significant quantities of nar-

cotics and dangerous drugs are transported between countries, particularly on private and cargo aircraft,

IN AN EFFORT to curtail this practice and to aid law enforcement officials in tracking and apprehending violators and removing from the violator the instruments of such trafficking.

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Brussels from 5th to 10th October 1970, at its 39th session,

RECOMMENDS that INTERPOL affiliated countries work for the adoption of international agreements and domestic legislation which will:

a) PROVIDE adequate controls and methods of monitoring aircraft entering and leaving these countries, and further,

b) MAKE PROVISION for the imposition of sanctions in such laws or regulations which would include under appropriate circumstances forfeiture of aircraft used deliberately for transportation of drugs and loss of licence for pilots so engaged.

RESOLUTION (3)

RECOGNIZING that the I.C.P.O. 38th General Assembly passed draft resolutions 3 and 5 on mind-altering and psychotropic drugs,

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Brussels from 5th to 10th October 1970, at its 39th session,

RECOMMENDS that reaffirmation be given to these resolutions,

FURTHER URGES that I.C.P.O. member nations give full support to the forthcoming U.N. Plenipotentiary Conference to be held at Vienna in February 1971 for the preparation of a convention to bring these substances under international control.

RESOLUTION (4)

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Brussels from 5th to 10th October 1970, at its 39th session,

RESOLVES that in view of the epidemic proportion of the abuse of cannabis it is urged that all member

nations engage in protracted responsible educational campaigns to alert youth on the dangers of cannabis,

FURTHER that it should be specifically delineated in such educational campaigns that the active ingredients in cannabis are dangerous and deliterious to the health and well-being of youth.

RESOLUTION (5)

CONSIDERING that the effectiveness of the police in combating illicit drug traffic depends on the training which police officers receive, and

AGREEING with the United Nations that it is important to improve the training of police officers,

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Brussels from 5th to 10th October 1970, at its 39th session:

ASKS THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT:

1) To draw up a list of the teaching courses on the prevention and control of illicit drug traffic at present

used in the various police colleges of different countries;

2) To establish a minimum pilot teaching course on the drug problem which police colleges could use for reference purposes;

3) To draw up as quickly as possible a bibliography of the basic works and texts to be used as a reference by the persons responsible for dispensing the tuition mentioned above and to circulate this bibliography to affiliated countries;

4) To complete the audio-visual material at present being compiled at the General Secretariat and to place it at the disposal of affiliated countries as soon as possible;

5) To assist the United Nations, if so requested, as far as possible in the implementation of the programme projected by that Organization for the training of police officers.

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Some of the delegates. In the centre, Mr. P. Dickopf, President of Interpol; on his right, Mrs. E. Kannö, Head of the Finnish N.C.B.



International currency counterfeiting

THE REPORT

PAPER CURRENCY

Forgeries — in the sense of genuine notes (mainly American) on which the counters have been altered — were rare and easy to detect.

Several publicity-type notes had been found in Western Europe. The printing of such notes was punishable by law in many countries, in most cases by a fine.

The figure for the total face value of counterfeit U.S. notes (\$21,169,230) included those seized in the United States (\$18,122,539). This total had fallen slightly (3.23%). Counterfeit U.S. currency found in the United States had increased by 9.3%; that seized outside the U.S.A. had fallen by 42%. According to the U.S. Secret Service, 13.4% of counterfeits printed were actually uttered: counterfeits had been found in 41 countries.

The number of countries whose currency was counterfeited was 25; this figure had remained remarkably constant, as had the number of seizures of counterfeit American and Canadian currency.

274 new types of counterfeit U.S. notes were identified, compared with 189 in 1968.

There were 33 new types of counterfeit banknotes from 19 countries (a slight increase over 1968).

Case reports:

AFRICA:

Between September and November 1969, several counterfeit German 50-DM notes were put into circulation in Morocco by unknown persons apparently of German origin. In November 1969, a Spanish national was stopped by the customs between Ceuta and Tetuan and found to be in possession of 11 counterfeit 50-DM notes which he claimed to have received from two Moroccans. One of the latter was arrested in Tetuan and stated that he had received the notes from two Germans in exchange for 50 kilograms of hashish.

AMERICA:

In December 1969, a Canadian national of Italian origin was arrested in Montreal in possession of 3,200 counterfeit Canadian 10-dollar notes. Enquiries carried out in co-operation with the Italian police established that this man, who had already been convicted of counterfeiting in Canada, had probably sent a large quantity of counterfeit notes of the same type by air

to Italy. Several specimens of this type were seized in Germany and Switzerland in August and September 1969; they had been smuggled into these countries by Italian traffickers from Milan.

EUROPE:

— In March 1969 in Antwerp, a Belgian national was sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment for clandestine distilling and smuggling. In 1966, this man had been the subject of an international wanted notice, published at the request of the Italian authorities, for passing counterfeit currency in Italy and in other countries, stealing cars and drug-trafficking. He had already been sentenced in Belgium to terms of imprisonment for trafficking in cars, receiving and fraud. He was arrested in Germany and extradited to Italy where he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

— In July 1969, in Brixton (U.K.), a counterfeiting gang was put out of action and a complete set of equipment used to manufacture counterfeit Swiss 100-franc notes discovered in two printing workshops. Twelve British nationals were arrested in the United Kingdom. 30,000 counterfeit notes were taken to Switzerland via Belgium. This operation was made possible by the arrest in Munich in May 1969 of two British nationals who were in possession of 1,200 counterfeit Swiss 100-franc notes. In all, 6 European countries were affected by the circulation of this counterfeit type.

NEAR EAST

In Beirut, the seizure of 37 counterfeit U.S. \$50 notes in March 1969 led to the arrest of 5 Lebanese nationals, one of whom admitted having received the counterfeit currency in Vienna (Austria) from a compatriot, who had in the meantime been arrested by the Austrian police for drug-trafficking. This man had been prosecuted in 1962 in Germany and Austria for passing counterfeit \$50 notes of the same type.

Illicit printing workshops were discovered in the following countries:

South Africa, Germany, United States, Belgium, Brazil, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, United Kingdom, Switzerland.

The offset process was still the most widely-used by counterfeiters.

THE REVIEW "COUNTERFEITS AND FORGERIES"

Counterfeit notes described: 85

Genuine new issues described: 107

ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT LABORATORY:

616 counterfeit notes, 13 notes suspected of being

counterfeit (which on examination proved to be genuine) and 91 genuine notes were examined and their particulars recorded. Expert opinions on 68 notes were given to 15 N.C.B.'s.

A circular intended to improve co-operation with regard to the sending of information about cases of counterfeiting and to facilitate the use of "Counterfeits and Forgeries", was sent to N.C.B.'s.

METAL CURRENCY

Two cases involving the circulation of counterfeit coins: in Switzerland (where an Austrian living in Spain sold 160 British gold coins obtained in Khartoum to a bank in Basle) and Federal Germany.

An illicit workshop was found in Spain: American, British, Spanish, French, Israeli and Mexican gold coins of varying value; method of manufacture: striking.

OTHER COUNTERFEITS

Counterfeit cheques:

Approximately 40 cases of counterfeit cheques were reported to the General Secretariat in 1969. Most involved counterfeits of cheques of large international banks, for example:

AFRICA:

Counterfeit cheques of a Federal German bank were cashed in South Africa, India and Europe.

AMERICA:

a) Several counterfeit cheques of a Federal German bank were presented for encashment in Uruguay, Peru and Chile.

b) Counterfeit cheques of a large U.S. bank were cashed in Canada, the Bahamas and Europe. A few days after the last of these transactions, an unclaimed suitcase in the left luggage office of a Danish airport was opened and checked. It contained counterfeit \$ 20 and \$ 50 cheques of the same type as those cashed previously. The total value of the counterfeits was 38,850 dollars.

EUROPE:

Two swindlers cashed four counterfeit cheques of an Italian bank in Federal Germany. Each cheque was for 100,000 Swiss francs. In Yugoslavia, an unknown person uttered a cheque for 1,000 DM of a fictitious bank. An important case of transactions involving counterfeit travellers cheques occurred in 1969. Counterfeit cheques of a British and of a Canadian bank were passed simultaneously. Seven European countries were affected by this case (Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Federal Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands), and three countries in the Far East (Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand). The total sum involved in the cashing of the counterfeit cheques was

£ 100,000, and 100,000 dollars. Thirteen arrests were made.

NEAR EAST:

In the Lebanon 2,753 counterfeit \$ 50 travellers cheques and 49 £ 5 travellers cheques were seized. The printing workshop was found and two Lebanese nationals were arrested.

FAR EAST:

An offender of Lebanese nationality was arrested in Japan for negotiating 11 counterfeit \$ 50 travellers cheques. He was in possession of a further 2,864 counterfeit \$ 50 cheques. Examination of the cheques by experts and enquiries made by the General Secretariat led to the identification of the offender.

Counterfeit passports:

Few cases of counterfeit passports were reported as international traffickers tend more and more to use forged passports, i.e. genuine passports which have been fraudulently altered. However, the Indonesian authorities reported a case of traffic in counterfeit Indonesian passports by Hong Kong nationals.

MISCELLANEOUS COUNTERFEITS:

Counterfeit Money Orders:

Several attempts to negotiate counterfeit money orders of a U.S. bank were made in Uruguay, Panama, Federal Germany, Luxembourg, Sweden, Spain and Belgium.

Counterfeit Bankers' Orders:

In France three counterfeit bankers' orders in the name of a large Swiss bank were presented for encashment. The total sum involved was 20,000 dollars.

Counterfeit Revenue Stamps:

Four printing workshops manufacturing counterfeit Italian and Lebanese revenue stamps were discovered (in Lucerne and Beirut).

Counterfeit Gambling Chips:

13,800 dollars' worth of counterfeit \$ 25 gambling chips of a large U.S. hotel were seized in Curaçao.

DISCUSSIONS

Counterfeiters concentrated their efforts on the American dollar.

Costa Rica had revised its legislation to bring it in line with the recommendations made in Mexico City. In Canada there were still many complaints of U.S. counterfeit gold coins. There was an increase in the number of counterfeit plane tickets in certain parts of the world.

The Mauritanian delegate said he had heard of the existence of counterfeit 500 and 1,000 C.F.A.-franc

notes manufactured in Ghana and Togo; a printing press used to manufacture both Ghanaian and West African notes had been discovered in Ghana.

The United States would continue to co-operate with Interpol, notably by placing their experts at Interpol's disposal.

Since the situation seemed fairly stable, the General Assembly decided to simply take note of the report and postpone detailed discussions to a future Assembly session.

The use of computers in police work

THE REPORT

During the 38th General Assembly session in Mexico City in 1969, it had been decided that the General Secretariat should draw up a list of the various uses of computers for dealing with police organisation and administration problems.

Participants at the Second International Symposium on Electronic Data Processing in Police Work (June 1969) had emphasised the instructive value of such a list.

Two questionnaires had been sent out to the National Central Bureaus with a view to collecting information on the question, and 23 countries had sent in replies:

— 15 of them were already using computers: Federal Germany, Argentina, Austria, Canada (1), Denmark, United States, France, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (1), Israel, Japan, Lebanon, United Kingdom (1), and Sweden.

— 8 other countries were planning to introduce computers: Algeria, Australia, Chile, Korea, India, Luxembourg, Portugal and Yugoslavia.

With respect to Italy, a summary had been drawn up from various texts and documents.

The main points of the General Secretariat's report were as follows:

I. — COUNTRIES ALREADY USING COMPUTERS

1. Fields in which computers were used

— Keeping statistics (Federal Germany, Argentina, Austria, France, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, Sweden).

— Recording various kinds of data (Federal Germany, Austria, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Sweden).

— Administration of police departments (Federal Germany, Canada, France, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, United Kingdom, Sweden).

— Road traffic problems (Austria, France, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, United Kingdom, Sweden).

— Crime investigation (France, Indonesia, Italy, Sweden).

— Firearms (Italy, Japan).

— Stolen property (Japan).

— Modus operandi (Japan).

2. Future uses of computers

— Data on wanted persons (Federal Germany).

— Data on road traffic (Federal Germany, Austria, Denmark, Argentina, Indonesia).

— Personnel administration (Argentina, Denmark, Israel).

— Criminal operational areas of law enforcement (Canada).

(1) Countries which sent in replies to both questionnaires.

- Statistics (Argentina).
- Declared firearms (Argentina).
- Miscellaneous data (Argentina, Austria, Denmark, France, Greece, United Kingdom).
- Modus operandi (Argentina, Austria, Denmark, Israel, United Kingdom, Sweden).

3. Computer equipment used

Electronic equipment was usually made up as follows: one or several central units, completed by peripheral equipment: card-readers, card punchers, printers, control units, etc.)

The ideal solution would be a computer capable of multiprogramming, which could be consulted by remote control, working 24 hours a day and serving the police exclusively; those countries which did not already have all these possibilities were planning to obtain them gradually in the future.

4. Assessment

The problems involved in the installation of computers had been solved satisfactorily in those cases where the setting up of the system and the definition of working methods had been carefully studied in advance.

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UNITED STATES

In view of the great variety of electronic data processing systems used in the United States, it was felt that a few examples should be given of the use of computers.

It was not until 1962-1963 that the computer was adopted by a large number of police departments. The first computer systems operated by punched cards. Later, data were transferred or recorded (after coding) directly onto media with greater capacities (magnetic tapes, disks, etc.).

Variety of systems

Computer systems were used by local police departments which varied greatly in competence and structure: City Police Departments, County Police, State Police, Highway Patrol — although not all such departments actually had computers. Police departments or agencies possessing their own computer were still a minority.

Important systems: examples

The report gave a few examples of electronic data processing systems.



From left to right, Mr. Hassan, the Delegate of Uganda, who was elected to the Executive Committee, chatting with the Delegates of Nepal and Kenya

A) Systems of City Police Departments

There were approximately 36 City Police Departments using a computer system; of these, 7 could be consulted directly on a real-time basis. The report described the following systems:

- System of St. Louis Police Department (Missouri), which had a Resource Allocation Programme, allowing better use of manpower resources, and a Field Interview Reporting System, for the rapid identification of persons already on record.

- System of San Diego Police Department (California), directly connected to the NCIC.

- System of Chicago Police Department (Illinois), which used an on-line computer.

- System of New York City Police Department; this Department was preparing a project known as SPRINT (Special Police Radio Inquiry Network), the purpose of which was to keep headquarters informed of the exact position of patrol vehicles.

B) Systems used in Counties

The **Clear** system (County Law Enforcement Applied Regionally) operated within the boundaries of a county in Ohio State, and served 38 police departments.

Wales (Washington Area Law Enforcement System) grouped the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D.C. and 5 counties in the States of Maryland and Virginia.

The **Alert** system of Kansas City Missouri Police Department served a total of 35 police agencies.

C) Systems covering a whole State or several States

The **Lein** system (Law Enforcement Information Network) covered Michigan State, and served 700 State law enforcement agencies.

The **Leads** system (Law Enforcement Automated Data System) was linked by teletype to the NCIC system to which it could both feed and request information, and comprised 319 terminals.

Nysiis (New York State Identification and Intelligence System) covered the whole of New York State, and was connected to the systems of the New York State Police, the New York City Police Department and the National Crime Information Centre (F.B.I.).

Nysiis was complementary to the NCIC (FBI); it did not supplant it.

Autostatis (Automatic Statewide Auto Theft Inquiry System) grouped police departments in several States. **Search** (System for Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories) was designed to group together the automated systems of 15 States.

D) Federal systems

There were three important systems in the United States with competence over the whole country:

- a) The FBI system for processing crime statistics data;
- b) The Bureau of Public Roads system for recording

suspended or revoked driving licences at the Federal Department of Transportation;

c) The system of the National Crime Information Centre (NCIC). This numbered almost a hundred terminals in 49 States, the District of Columbia and Canada.

The NCIC Telecommunications Network linked up all States to the NCIC.

Fields in which computers were used

1. Data categories directly related to crime investigation

Criminal history. Arrests. Traffic arrests, hit-and-run arrests. Fingerprints. Outstanding warrants. Juveniles. Modus operandi. Unrecovered stolen articles. Wants. Suspended or revoked driving licences. Stolen motor vehicles. Criminal statistics.

2. Data categories relating to non-criminal police work and the courts

Traffic accidents. Firearms. Traffic control. Motor vehicle registration. Driving licences. Summons control.

3. Data categories relating to police administration

Housekeeping (control of computer's work). Fleet accounting (accounts concerning police cars). Personnel. Message switching.

Future uses of computers

Many projects were being developed, both in Police Departments (New York City, Los Angeles), and at state level (California, New York). There were also inter-state systems, such as the **Nespac**, which would link 6 states, and the **Lets**, which would improve transmission services.

The report then described the equipment used and listed the makes of equipment installed in various police agencies in the United States.

II. — COUNTRIES WITH PLANS TO USE COMPUTERS

In some countries projects were only at the study stage; in others, however, concrete action had already been taken.

1. Planned fields of application

— Police administration (Algeria, Chile, Iran, Portugal).

— Miscellaneous data (Algeria, Australia, Chile, Korea, India, Iran, Portugal).

— Road traffic (Australia, Chile, Korea, Luxembourg).

— Statistics (Chile, India, Portugal).

— Modus operandi (Luxembourg, Portugal).

— Firearms (Luxembourg).

2. Computer equipment used

See paragraph 3. of Section I above.

3. Conclusion

Countries planning to acquire electronic equipment could benefit from the experience of more advanced police departments: conversion codes, in particular, would be useful.

DISCUSSIONS

It would be a good idea if all the codes elaborated by a country were sent to the General Secretariat. A symposium on electronic data processing could be held in 1972.

The Belgian police were particularly interested in the use of computers to process crime data: however, the use of automatic data processing did not apparently give all the results hoped for.

While awaiting the discovery of solutions to these problems, the Belgian Police felt it best to continue to use punched cards. Some improvement could be made by using simple standard forms, drafted in ordinary language by the investigators and coded by the data processing experts.

The Indian delegate said that his country was keenly interested in computer techniques regarding the compilation of crime statistics, the search for stolen property, etc., and that a study was being made of their application for payroll calculations, firearms and vehicle control.

Computers were beginning to be used in the Arab countries, notably the **U.A.R.**, where considerable progress had been made with regard to the identification of offenders from fingerprints.

The Greek delegate said that his country had been studying the use of computers in police work since 1966. The Ministry of Transport had also started using a computer to process data concerning road accidents, and was considering regulating traffic by computer.

In Peru, the uniform police had used computers for

Most of the countries which answered the questionnaire had already begun to carry out some of their projects.

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the past seven years for management problems. A long-term programme had recently commenced.

It emerged from discussions that a link-up between computers in the various countries was certainly possible, since such a link-up already existed in the United States, but it would meet with considerable difficulties: agreement would have to be reached between the various countries on the equipment used and on costs. The main difficulty, however, was a legal one: were countries prepared to allow their crime records to be freely and automatically consulted by other countries? Financial problems were also involved.

The President felt that a symposium, on strictly limited topics would meet the needs of member countries. **A decision was taken to this effect.**



The Japanese Delegation

Juvenile delinquency

THE REPORT

The report on juvenile delinquency had been prepared in accordance with a General Assembly resolution asking the Secretariat to draw up an up-to-date picture of the situation every two years. However,

experience had shown that the two-year period was too short to be able to detect new developments in the situation. (Editor's note: The report will be published in the I.C.P.R.)

DISCUSSIONS

It had been noted that for the last two or three years, juvenile delinquency had been levelling off.

In 1969, **Greece** had set up a women's police force to help the Criminal Investigation Department; in **India**

specially trained juvenile squads had been set up in the large cities.

In the developing countries other reasons apart from drug-abuse, such as unemployment or lack of education, could be the origin of these offences.

The President asked the Assembly to set up a committee to examine the problems relating to juvenile delinquency (1). Discussions revealed that upbringing and family background were vital factors in the fight against juvenile delinquency. The gap between the time when juveniles became physically and mentally mature, the break-up of the family structure, the audio-visual media which exercised an unhealthy influence on juveniles, and the effect of the concentration-camp atmosphere of highrise building complexes, were also important factors. Efforts should be concentrated on prevention rather than punishment.

Mexico had carried out studies on the causes of maladjustment in juveniles. The results of this research had revealed the very real revolution which had taken place in recent years in social structures and values.

In Congo-Kinshasa the national party had set up experimental farms worked by unemployed juveniles during three-year training periods. Congo-Kinshasa had thus trained agricultural experts and at the same time solved the problem of vagrancy and given back farm-work its image of a respectable and useful occupation.

The Panamanian delegate thought that it was very difficult to calculate the extent of juvenile delinquency very accurately. Adults were more interested in their work than in their family. Panama had set up a group of social workers specially charged with studying all the problems associated with the family cell, promiscuity and the lack of communication between adults and children.

The Council of Europe observer believed that there could be no hope of solving this problem if discussions stayed in the realm of generalities. The term "juvenile delinquency" was much too general, and the relevant statistics were not particularly reliable.

In India, the offences committed by young people were notably thefts and gambling offences. The police were trying to get these young people together and provide them with certain facilities for various activities, such as sports.

In Morocco, the causes of juvenile delinquency were changes in the economic situation and loss of religious

faith. The Government was trying to act in three fields: protection, prevention and education.

The French delegate felt that advertising was one of the causes of juvenile delinquency, which had risen with increases in the population. For more than 30 years, there had been a juvenile protection service in Paris, which had had considerable success. It was in close contact with all non-police bodies concerned with juveniles.

In 1967, a "welcome office" had been set up. This was in fact an information service placed at the disposal of young people and their families. The results achieved had been encouraging and it had been noted that young people seemed quite willing to consult the office. Measures had been taken to set up similar offices in the provinces.

In the United Kingdom, violence used by adolescents was a new problem. At the time of the pop festivals, police officers had been given specific instructions to make personal contact with young people and to mingle with them more or less freely; the results had been excellent. The young people had found the "cops" were not so bad after all and the police officers had been able to see that the young people were quite capable of efficient organisation and had a certain understanding of adults — undoubtedly a much better understanding than adults had of them. Adults' understanding of young people should be improved.

In the United States, the authorities were familiar with the problem of festivals but were much more concerned about the problem of offences committed in the streets.

The problem of young persons travelling abroad was



The Delegations of Dahomey and Ivory Coast

(1) The committee consisted of delegates from the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Burundi, Cambodia, Colombia, Congo-Brazzaville, Congo-Kinshasa, Dahomey, Spain, United States, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Upper Volta, India, Morocco, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, United Kingdom, Syria, Chad, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

a new one in Europe. A European convention had been concluded for the repatriation of minors between contracting States; each State would set up a central body to deal rapidly with such cases.

It was felt that in future it would be advisable to replace the term "juvenile delinquency" by the term "the youth problem".

The following resolution, drawn up by the committee, was adopted unanimously by the Assembly.

RESOLUTION

AFTER STUDYING AND DISCUSSING Reports No. 6 and 6a on "The evolution of juvenile delinquency during 1968 and 1969" submitted by the General Secretariat,

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Brussels from 5th-10th October 1970, at its 39th session:

REAFFIRMS the principles and RENEWS the recommendations contained in the resolutions on the subject adopted by the General Assembly, notably at its 36th and 37th sessions (Kyoto 1967 and Tehran 1968);

AMENDS the resolution adopted at the 36th session (Kyoto 1967) as follows:

"DECIDES to urge all countries to submit detailed reports on the behaviour of juveniles and adolescents (serious offences, sexual excesses, use of drugs and psychotropic substances, vagrancy, etc.) and on the methods used to prevent, detect and control juvenile

delinquency every four years and at least six months before the General Assembly session;

ASKS the Secretary General to examine all the various aspects of the youth problem and select those which need to be studied in depth by Interpol, notably the international phenomena of juvenile vagrancy and the individual and collective behaviour of young people."



The Indonesian Delegation

Circulation of and traffic in obscene publications

THE REPORT

Pornographic publications were flooding many countries. Some experts denied any cause-and-effect relationship between pornography and sexual delinquency, but others felt that this movement should be brought under control.

I — NO COMMON DEFINITION OF "OBSCENITY"

In international law, no effort had been made to define "obscene", and the criteria of "obscenity" had become more liberal in recent years.

II — INTERNATIONAL TEXTS

— On 4th May 1910, an "Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications" was concluded; this was amended on 4th May 1949. Its aim was to facilitate the centralisation and mutual

exchange of information with a view to tracing and putting an end to offences relating to obscene publications (writings, drawings, pictures or articles). Each of the Contracting Powers undertook to set up a specialised authority in their country.

— On 12th September 1923, the **International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications** was opened for signature. It was amended on 12th November 1947. The Contracting Parties agreed to punish any person found guilty of circulating or trafficking in obscene publications and to bring their national legislations in line with the principles laid down in the Convention.

— **Convention and "agreements" of the Universal Postal Union.**

Since the Convention of 28th August 1924, several

U.P.U. texts had been signed; all of them banned the sending of obscene or immoral objects by post. As a rule, it was up to each country to check on its incoming mail.

III — IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

a) At national level:

In several countries national legislation had been brought in line with the international conventions; the waiving of the regulations forbidding the opening of mail or divulging of its contents.

Few countries had set up the "Central Offices" mentioned, but it could be held that the Interpol National Central Bureaus had taken their place. Police and judicial authorities were able to co-operate without any problems, provided that the legislations were "compatible" and their case-law sufficiently similar.

b) At international level:

The Interpol General Secretariat acted as the co-ordinating and centralising body for all ordinary law crimes with international implications: but on a multi-lateral level co-operation had proved more difficult in practice.

In 1953 in Oslo, a resolution had been adopted: the General Secretariat was to publish a list of all obscene publications banned in the different countries. It became apparent however that a veritable book would have to be published every six months — and it was doubtful if the work would be of any great use. The 1953 resolution, therefore, was never implemented.

IV — "LIBERALISATION" IN DENMARK AND SWEDEN

The new Danish and Swedish legislations represented a new development.

DENMARK:

In 1969, Section 234 of the Penal Code had been amended, and as a result there was almost total liberalisation with regard to persons over 16 years of age. The only restrictions concerned the inflicting of pictures of an obscene nature upon persons, the distribution of pornographic pictures in public places, and the handing over of writings or pictures of an obscene nature to persons other than those who had expressly ordered them.

There were no restrictions on the export of pornographic material apart from those that might be enforced under the Danish Postal Act. **It was therefore up to the country of destination to take the necessary precautions at the import stage.**



The Danish Delegation

The Danish authorities intended to set up a trial case by bringing a charge in a suitable case, and if this led to a conviction the Danish police would be given the possibility of intervention when cases of the mailing of pornographic material were reported from abroad.

The Danish N.C.B.'s scope for co-operation was restricted:

— The Danish Police could take no measures to control the export of pornographic material from Denmark.

— On several occasions, they had supplied information to other N.C.B.'s about publishers, dealers and exporters and about foreign nationals purchasing pornographic material either while visiting Denmark, or by correspondence. Such information could only be disclosed, however, if the person concerned volunteered his name, address or post office box number.

— The Danish authorities could not make enquiries or institute proceedings, as Denmark had denounced the International Convention on Obscene Publications in August 1968.

SWEDEN:

1. Current legislation

No definition existed as to what should be held to be "offensive to morality and decency": the scope of police action was therefore limited.

The Swedish Freedom of the Press Act laid down the right of every subject to express his thoughts and his views in print, as well as his right to distribute freely any such publication.

(1) Cf. Report on the 2nd European Regional Conference, St. Cloud, 20th-24th April 1970 (p. 14-17).

Action could be taken against the distribution of a pornographic publication only if the Minister of Justice had ordered that the publication in question be seized or if a Court had ordered its confiscation, or if the distribution constituted a purposive distribution among children and young persons: legal action was indicated particularly when a representation was found to be of a grossly sadistic or otherwise abnormal or depraving character.

2. Changes in the law

In the Spring of 1970, a Bill had been laid before Parliament which would have broadened the right of free speech; further discussion of it could be expected in the Spring of 1971.

A. *The amendment of the penal code:*

a) The prohibition related to "pornographic pictures". A text alone, although with a pornographic content, did not come under the prohibition.

b) The prohibition applied to distribution "without previous order".

B. *The Amendment of the Freedom of the Press Act:*

This amendment would limit the right to distribute pornographic pictures.

C. *Prospects of international police co-operation:*

When the new provisions came into force, legal action could be taken in Sweden against any person



The New Zealand Delegate

who exported pornographic pictures to persons who had not ordered them. An investigation would be initiated in Sweden as soon as the offence became known to the Swedish Police.

DISCUSSIONS

For many years, pornography had not given rise to any very serious problems at international level. The relevant legislations were almost identical in nearly all countries. The situation had changed when Denmark and Sweden had decided to make their legislations more liberal. A sort of pornography "industry" had then rapidly come into being. At the Crime Prevention Symposium (November 1969) and at the European Regional Conference (April 1970) certain countries had deplored the fact the pornographic documents from abroad were flooding their countries.

The **Secretary General** thanked both the Danish and the Swedish N.C.B.'s for their most loyal collaboration.

What could be expected of a discussion of this question at international level? It would obviously be presumptuous and pointless to interfere in the internal affairs of the two countries concerned. However, perhaps their attention could be drawn to two major disadvantages of the current situation: these resulted from the fact that the pornographic documents distributed sometimes reached people who had no desire to receive them and also reached minors. There was

another aspect of the problem: how could the Danish and Swedish police provide international co-operation in a field where their ability to take action at national level was practically non-existent?

It was suggested that a small drafting committee should be set up, including representatives of Denmark and Sweden, which would draw up a resolution encouraging both countries to adopt preventive measures.

The delegates of Denmark and Sweden approved this procedure.

The French delegate said that his country was particularly interested in the protection of young people in this field. Many current pornographic documents were of a quasi-medical nature and were so unattractive that they did not seem to be particularly dangerous for adults. He wondered whether liberalisation had resulted in a drop in the sales of pornographic publications inside these countries? The Swedish and Danish delegates confirmed this.

Discussions had taken place on this question during

the European Conference of Ministers of Justice (May 1970), and very different points of view had been expressed. The Council of Europe had decided to set up a "decriminalisation committee" as of February 1971, which would attempt, notably, to bring together the points of view of the different European countries on this question.

A Public Morale Department had recently been set up in the Peruvian Ministry of the Interior.

The Danish delegate explained that a slight decrease in sexual offences had been noted in his country over the past few years but it was impossible to establish any firm link between this decrease and the liberalisation measures.

The Assembly decided to set up a drafting committee (1). This committee finalised the following resolution; it was put to the Assembly and adopted by 69 votes in favour, 1 against and 5 abstentions.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, although distribution of any material, whether obscene or not, within the limits of the territory of any nation is not a matter of international concern, the exportation abroad of such objects is a matter of international concern,

WHEREAS all, or nearly all, nations of the world have subscribed to the Universal Postal Convention of 1957 and the 1964 revision thereof, which includes in Article 28 a prohibition against the sending of obscene or immoral articles in the international mails,

WHEREAS the concept of obscenity varies from one country to another and there is no accepted international standard of obscenity, although it is generally agreed that certain materials may be regarded as obscene in some concepts,

WHEREAS many member countries of Interpol are confronted with a steady expansion in the volume of traffic in obscene materials through the international mails in violation of the laws of those nations, a large portion of which is in the form of lurid advertisements and materials sent unsolicited by mail,

WHEREAS the interception of such materials in the mails is difficult and made more so by the methods used by the forwarders,

NOW, THEREFORE, the General Assembly of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol in its 39th session held in Brussels from 5th to 10th of October 1970

(1) This committee was composed of delegates from the following countries: Denmark, United States, France, Italy, Monaco, Peru, United Kingdom and Sweden.

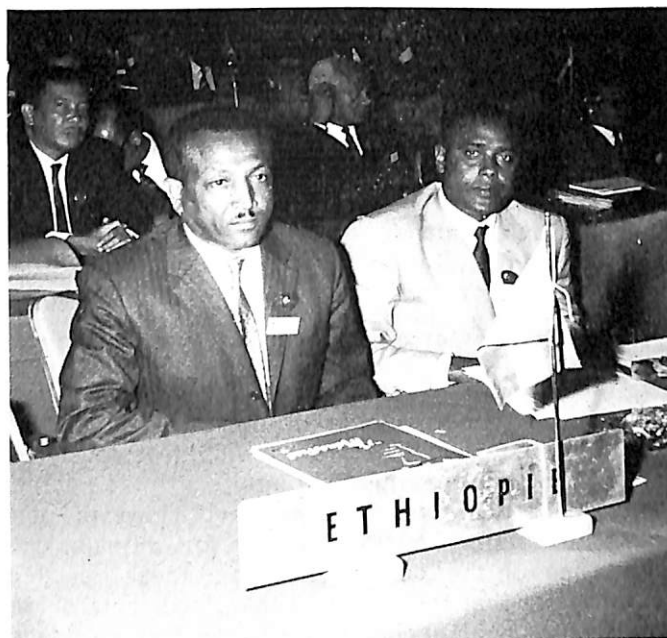
RECOMMENDS:

(1) That member countries take all measures available at present under their domestic laws to prevent the forwarding through the international mails of obscene or immoral materials, particularly in the form of photographs, whether or not included in films, magazines, or similar forms of visual depiction, in any case in which the dissemination of such materials to adults is prohibited under the laws of the addressee country;

(2) That the Secretary General invite those countries which do not now have authority to prohibit the exportation of such materials from their territories to addressees in countries in which their distribution may be prohibited to consider the desirability of securing appropriate legislative or other authorisation in furtherance of the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention, and to prohibit such exportations;

(3) That the Secretary General invite member countries to participate in a study in depth of the problems created by the continued use of the international mails to disseminate obscene and immoral materials and to develop practical systems and avenues of co-operation between member nations in an effort to stem the flow of such materials into nations in which their sale and distribution is prohibited.

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The Ethiopian Delegation

International co-operation for the protection of marine cargoes

THE REPORT

(Submitted by the Canadian Delegation)

Crimes committed in port areas were the same the world over: threats, assaults, the theft of cargo from ports (with the collusion of various port workers), on board ships, and at intervening ports of call.

Cargo moving through a port became susceptible to theft, and cargo on board a ship was vulnerable to pilferage by crew members. Experienced thieves frequently stole cargo destined for the ship's last port of call, knowing that detection would be extremely difficult.

The increased use of containers in waterborne freight had created new problems in the security of

cargo. These serious thefts were perpetrated by professional criminals who possessed information which could only be obtained from persons involved in the international movement of containers. The rapid exchange of information with the appropriate police agencies at the port of origin or other intermediate ports of call would assist the work of the police in identifying the ships and crews most often involved in cargo irregularities. Police forces having jurisdiction in ports would also benefit from the experience of their counterparts at other ports on new methods and techniques.

DISCUSSIONS

In plenary session, the Canadian delegate recalled that his country's Delegation had brought up the question because they had felt it worthwhile to encourage the port authorities to keep the N.C.B.'s informed.

He suggested that Interpol should draw up a list of the various services responsible for port security throughout the world; information concerning such thefts should be circulated through the normal Interpol channels.

The Netherlands delegate reported that the Rotterdam Harbour Police had not been able to prove the existence of organised criminal activities, perhaps because the insurance companies were quick to settle claims for compensation involving fairly modest sums, which explained why certain cases were not even reported to the police.

This question was also studied by another agency, the International Association of Port Police.

Perhaps the General Secretariat should send out a circular letter asking for information about the volume of such thefts in the large sea ports, and could then decide if this question justified the holding of an international or regional symposium.

The U.S. authorities were trying to establish security standards at national level in order to protect freight; they were trying to make sure that ships' manifests were accurate and a draft bill to this effect would soon be put before Congress. They had noted a certain amount of collusion between transport firms and warehouse companies and had therefore introduced a strict licensing system.

The Venezuelan delegate proposed the compilation

of statistics covering these offences and the setting up of a specialised police force.

I.A.T.A. had a specialised service which dealt with the protection of freight and this service was quite prepared to offer its co-operation.

The General Secretariat felt that no machinery should be set up which overlapped with the Interpol machinery. To ensure maximum efficiency, it was up to each National Central Bureau to centralise the relevant documentation.

The Assembly set up a drafting committee (1), which submitted the following resolution to the Assembly in plenary session. It was adopted unanimously.



The Venezuelan Delegation

RESOLUTION

NOTING that the theft of goods in seaports and in airports may have international origins, implications or ramifications, and

(1) This committee was composed of delegates from the following countries: Canada, United States, Venezuela, Netherlands, Peru.

CONSIDERING that rapid international exchange of information can facilitate investigations, the collection of evidence and the prosecution of offenders,

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Brussels from 5th-10th October 1970 at its 39th session:

SUGGESTS that the authorities responsible for

criminal investigation in seaports and airports contact the appropriate national authorities whenever the co-operation of a foreign police force is required, and

URGES the National Central Bureaus to give all possible assistance to any request for help they may receive in this field.

Unlawful seizure of aircraft and ships

For the discussion of this extremely delicate question, which it had not been possible to include on the previous year's agenda, the Assembly set up a committee (1); its work was considered confidential and cannot therefore be summarised here.

The Swedish delegate chaired the committee, which finished the following resolution; it was adopted unanimously by the Assembly.

RESOLUTION

UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION

IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT:

1. *Unlawful seizures of aircraft and other acts of violence directed against international civil aviation — against its installations and/or services — seriously compromise the safety vital for it to function efficiently, endanger the lives of passengers and crews and constitute a threat to aircraft;*

2. *Such unlawful acts are increasing on an alarming scale;*

3. *At its 17th session (Montreal, June 1970), the I.C.A.O. (International Civil Aviation Organisation) Assembly adopted Resolution No. A.17-14, inviting the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL to co-operate with it as far as possible in the search for a solution to the problem of unlawful interference in international civil aviation;*

BEARING IN MIND Report No. 6 on "Hijacking of Aircraft" submitted by the General Secretariat at



The Observers. From left to right: I.C.A.O., the Council of Europe, P.A.S.D.O.

its 38th General Assembly session in Mexico City in 1969;

HAVING TAKEN NOTE OF the proposals made by the General Secretariat in its report on "The protection of international civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference" submitted in 1970 to the 17th I.C.A.O. Assembly session and published by that Organisation under reference A.17.WP/12;

CONSIDERING that international police co-operation should as far as possible combine its efforts with those which have been and are being made in this field by the United Nations and by other international organisations, notably by the I.C.A.O. and I.A.T.A. (International Air Transport Association), to prevent and reduce these unlawful activities and to restore the safety of international air transport;

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL, meeting in Brussels from 5th-10th October 1970 at its 39th session,

DRAWS THE ATTENTION of affiliated countries to the conventions and resolutions adopted by the I.C.A.O. to strengthen international co-operation in the field concerned and to prevent and reduce such acts, and urges affiliated countries which have not

(1) The committee was composed of delegates from the following countries: Federal Germany, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Korea, Costa Rica, Spain, United States, Ethiopia, France, Greece, India, Japan, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, United Kingdom, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Chad, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, plus the observers from I.A.A.A. and the I.C.A.O.

yet done so to accept the relevant multilateral conventions of I.C.A.O. and to adopt the principles and measures recommended in such conventions and resolutions;

DECIDES that the machinery and services set in place by the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL should be used within the limits of the Constitution (namely Articles 2 and 3) of the Organization against persons suspected of acts of unlawful seizure of aircraft or other unlawful acts committed against international civil aviation.

ASKS the General Secretariat:

1. To continue to co-operate with the I.C.A.O. and I.A.T.A. on this subject;

2. To draw up an annual list of the legal provisions and security measures taken in affiliated countries:

a) To ensure or increase the safety of installations and services at airports and that of aircraft on the ground and in the air;

b) To provide penalties and ensure prosecution and, where appropriate, extradition of persons presumed to be guilty of unlawful seizure of aircraft or of other unlawful acts committed against international civil aviation.

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The United States delegate then made a statement in which he set out in detail how he felt this resolution should be implemented, primarily by means of a series of exchanges between the N.C.B.'s and the General Secretariat.

Organised smuggling

It was necessary to strengthen international co-operation to combat the organised smuggling of drugs, diamonds, gold, etc. Bi-lateral agreements between countries could also give very positive results: the concerted efforts of the Mexican and U.S. customs officers in the fight against illicit drug traffic had been effective.

The U.S. delegation submitted a draft resolution asking that the steps taken by member countries to implement the resolution adopted by the General Assembly in 1969 and the conclusions of the report submitted by the Peruvian Government in 1968 be examined, and urging that transit countries step up their efforts to fight the smuggling of drugs more effectively.

The United States had increased the measures of control over the whole country, with encouraging results.

The Executive Committee had invited the International Customs Co-operation Council to send a representative to attend the present General Assembly session. It was especially at national level that there needed to be close co-operation between the police and customs: but the danger of two parallel networks for international co-operation working independently had to be avoided.

The International Customs Co-operation Council had strived to strengthen customs co-operation in the fight against smuggling by exchanging information about

convicted smugglers and about methods used in smuggling and fraud.

International gangs used the most modern means of transport, in particular light planes which were especially difficult to keep track of since they could fly at low altitude and escape detection by radar.

The goods that were smuggled varied from country to country. With regard to drugs, customs authorities generally collaborated very closely with the N.C.B.'s.

In Venezuela, there was a special police service for combating smuggling and illicit drug traffic. Customs and police officers should be familiar not only with



The representatives of the International Customs Co-operation Council

narcotic drugs but also with the various methods used to smuggle them.

The suggestion that collaboration between the

customs and the police should be strengthened was noted; in this connection, negotiations would be instituted with the International Customs Co-operation Council in the near future.

III. AUXILIARY MEETINGS

Meeting of heads of national central bureaus

Mr. van Cakenberghe (Belgium) was unanimously elected Chairman.

In accordance with a proposal put forward by the

Venezuelan delegate, the Heads of N.C.B.'s observed one minute's silence in memory of the victims of the earthquake in Peru on 30th May 1970.

INTERNATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY NOTICES

The Secretariat had sent a circular letter to N.C.B.'s concerning international stolen property notices. 55 N.C.B.'s had replied.

There was no question of ceasing publication of stolen property notices, but in general the N.C.B.'s felt that there were too many of them when the objects involved were not identifiable.

The Secretariat had prepared a draft resolution which would give the Secretariat complete freedom to decide not to publish international notices about property which did not comply with certain criteria.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously by the Assembly:

RESOLUTION

HAVING TAKEN NOTE of the replies received from the National Central Bureaus to the enquiries made by the General Secretariat with regard to international stolen property notices;

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Brussels from 5th-10th October 1970 at its 39th session:

NOTES that international stolen property notices are considered useful by the majority of National Central Bureaus and should therefore be retained;

CONSIDERS, however, that such notices can only be effective if published about articles which either have sufficient identification data (numbers, photographs, trademarks, etc.) or are of a certain commer-



The Yugoslav Delegation

cial or cultural value, or else were stolen in particularly serious circumstances;

CONSEQUENTLY ALLOWS the Secretary General complete freedom to decide not to publish international notices about property which does not comply with these criteria;

ALSO ASKS that in future a distinction be made between "stolen property" and "property found" in the possession of suspects, the origin of which needs to be checked;

ASKS the National Central Bureaus to circulate international notices about stolen or found property to their national Customs authorities and all cultural or professional bodies which may be able to help in tracing the property.

INTERNATIONAL COLLECTION OF SAMPLES OF STANDARD HANDWRITING

The Austrian delegation had submitted a report to the Assembly entitled "Collection of samples of standard handwriting", in which it had been suggested that the General Secretariat could be responsible for making a collection of samples of standard handwriting in all affiliated countries and to publish this collection in the form of a loose-leaf binder which could then be updated.

Several delegations expressed agreement with this suggestion.

The Secretariat was prepared to establish a collection of samples of standard handwriting, which could perhaps be distributed free-of-charge. This project could be added to the Programme of Activities for 1970-1971.

FUNCTIONING OF THE INTERPOL RADIO NETWORK

The Secretariat hoped that drafters of telegrams would familiarise themselves with the radiocommunications regulations. It was prepared to adopt certain measures to remedy shortcomings in the regulations.

A draft resolution prepared by the Secretariat on this question was unanimously adopted by the Assembly. It read as follows:

RESOLUTION

CONSIDERING the importance of establishing rapid, accurate and reliable communications between the National Central Bureaus and the General Secretariat;

CONSIDERING the need to adopt standard practices for broadcasting messages over the international police radio network;

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly,

meeting in Brussels from 5th-10th October 1970 at its 39th session:

DECIDES to adopt the word "INFO" in telegram addresses to indicate those N.C.B.'s or zones to which telegrams are sent for information only;

DECIDES to adopt the following procedure for replies to zone telegrams or general broadcasts:

— When an N.C.B. receives a zone telegram or general broadcast, it shall only reply to the N.C.B. which sent that message, and to any N.C.B.'s especially concerned by the case in question;

STRESSES THE FACT THAT no word or group of letters from the Phrase Code should be included in telegram addresses;

URGES members of N.C.B. and General Secretariat staff to strictly enforce the provisions of the Regulations of International Police Radiocommunications, particularly those given in Chapter IV, Articles 14, 15 and 16.

MARKING OF MOTOR VEHICLE ENGINES AND CHASSIS FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES

The system of "confidential numbers" had not been adopted by all manufacturers. Malaysia would like Interpol to launch an appeal to all car manufacturers asking them to stamp identification numbers on the engine and on the chassis.

In Singapore, approximately 40% of the vehicles stolen were never recovered; some were exported to Western Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia. Close co-operation had been set up between Singapore and Malaysia.

In France, chassis were not marked in numerical order but carried a "series number", made compulsory by the French Highway Code. This number was stamp-

ed on the manufacturer's plate and also stamped on the chassis or on a part of the bodywork. Vehicles manufactured abroad for registration in France were subject to the same regulations.

In contrast, the marking of the engine with a number was not compulsory. French manufacturers, however, always marked the engine number either on special plates riveted to the engine or stamped it in the metal itself. Replacement engines also had a special number to assist in vehicle identification.

In India, engine and chassis numbers were stamped and in addition another number appeared on a fixed plate. They were placed in such a way that it was

difficult for criminals to change them. The recording of motor vehicle thefts should be centralised at international or regional level.

In the United States, manufacturers had been reluctant to change the position of the confidential numbers and to send out information on the location of these numbers. The American N.C.B. had been given permission to disclose information on their location to N.C.B.'s.

In Cyprus, importers were obliged to mark engines and chassis by affixing plates when the vehicles entered the country. This was a far from satisfactory solution. Cars should be marked at the manufacturing

stage; this process should be standardised and in such a way as to help the police identify vehicles easily.

The Secretariat had asked the International Federation of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers that methods of marking vehicles be standardised. The Federation's answer had been disappointing.

The problem of the restitution of motor vehicles applied to all countries. The General Secretariat could study the whole question and prepare a report, dealing especially with the problems of the restitution of vehicles, for the next General Assembly session.

This suggestion was accepted.

ORGANISATION OF CRIME PREVENTION IN BIG CITIES

The Italian delegate gave a detailed description of the present organisation of prevention activities in big cities in Italy: these were based on the use of all modern technical resources and on efforts to obtain the public's collaboration.

In view of the interest which this report aroused, the Assembly decided that it should be published in a forthcoming issue of the I.C.P.R.

The attention of Heads of N.C.B.'s was drawn to the

danger of setting up real para-police agencies. When official police organisations no longer had the necessary staff or the necessary resources to carry out their tasks, then private organisations sometimes took over their work. From the moment when citizens found themselves obliged to defend themselves, all kinds of risks could ensue. If governments did not make every effort to provide their police forces with adequate resources to deal with the tasks before them, the consequences would be serious.

Continental meetings

AFRICAN CONTINENTAL MEETING (Chairman: the delegate of Senegal).

Two important matters were discussed: the development of telecommunications in Africa and the project to set up an African Higher Police Academy.

With respect to the first question, the Secretary General had said that he had every confidence in the existing radio network since the work undertaken was satisfactory.

The project to set up a higher police academy (suggested by the Ethiopian delegation two years previously) should not be abandoned since it promoted collaboration between the police. However, in view of the difficulties involved, the meeting had recommended that the Secretary General should pursue his efforts to implement this project, that the project be included on the 1971 agenda of the meeting and that before then all the N.C.B.'s should submit a technical report on the usefulness of such an Academy.

AMERICAN CONTINENTAL MEETING (Chairman: the Jamaican delegate).

The U.S. delegate had described the most effective procedures which American countries could adopt to communicate with the Washington Bureau by telex. The extension and modernisation of the radio and telex networks in South America had been examined in detail.

The suggestion that this question should be studied by technicians at a regional conference to be held in South America had been accepted.

The South American stations which had sufficiently powerful equipment to contact Paris could assist the Buenos Aires Station.

ASIAN CONTINENTAL MEETING (Chairman: the Japanese delegate).

The Tokyo Station was now the official Regional

Station for South-East Asia. The Japanese delegate had urged the various countries in that part of the world to open stations on this regional network.

The General Secretariat would get in touch with the N.C.B.'s of the countries concerned to fix the meeting-place for the Asian Regional Conference.

EUROPEAN CONTINENTAL MEETING (Chairman: the Austrian delegate).

The Netherlands delegate had reported that new regulations on unlawful possession of firearms had been introduced in his country and that local and regional bureaux had been set up; he had asked N.C.B.'s to co-operate should any investigations connected with these regulations have international repercussions.

The meeting discussed the difficulty of preventing airport and seaport police in different countries from contacting each other directly, especially when cases

were urgent; the need to prepare a standard fingerprint form; and the need to simplify and rationalise certain other forms.



The Australian and Austrian Delegations. On the right, Mr. Roeck, who was Chairman of the European Continental Meeting

IV. MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

Elections and the choice of a meeting-place for the 1971 General Assembly

The Assembly was asked to elect a Vice-President to replace Mr. H. Abi-Chacra (Lebanon) whose term of office had expired. Mr. Napombejra was elected.

The Assembly also elected 5 Delegates to the Executive Committee: Mr. Hassan (Uganda), Mr. Narvaez (Mexico), Mr. Arul (India), Mr. Al Ali (Kuwait) and Mr. Van Cakenberghe (Belgium).

Mr. Benhamou (France) and Mr. Benoit were elected auditors, Mr. Boudewijn (Netherlands) deputy auditor.

The Executive Committee was therefore made up as follows:

President: Mr. Dickopf (Federal Germany).

Vice-Presidents: Mr. Ben Ammar (Tunisia), Mr. Napombejra (Thailand), Mr. Rossides (United States).

Delegates: Mr. Al Ali (Kuwait), Mr. Arul (India), Mr. Diallo (Senegal), Mr. Elver (Turkey), Mr. Hassan (Uganda), Mr. Jaspard (Chile), Mr. Narvaez (Mexico), Mr. Passo (Portugal), Mr. Van Cakenberghe (Belgium).

The Canadian delegate said that his Government was happy to invite the Interpol General Assembly to meet for the first time in Ottawa in 1971. A warm welcome would be extended to all the delegations of affiliated countries.

The Turkish delegate read out a letter from the

Minister of the Interior inviting the General Assembly to meet in Turkey.

The President asked the Assembly to take a vote by secret ballot.

The Assembly decided that the 40th General Assembly session would be held in Ottawa in 1971.

The Canadian delegate thanked his colleagues and expressed his gratitude to the Turkish delegate for the sporting attitude he had adopted throughout.

The President, addressing the Turkish Delegation, hoped that the Assembly could one day meet in Istanbul and said he very much appreciated the Turkish Government's invitation to Interpol.

He thanked the Belgian authorities for the admirable way in which they had organised the General Assembly session, also the members of the Belgian N.C.B. who had worked extremely hard. He was particularly grateful to Mr. Van Cakenberghe.

Finally, he thanked all the staff for the assistance they had given him and for the enormous amount of work they had done. He expressed his best wishes to the outgoing members of the Executive Committee and his congratulations to the newly-elected members.



The Delegations of Cambodia and Cameroon



The Delegation of Mali



The Ghanaian Delegation



The Philippine Delegation



The Korean Delegation



The Pakistani Delegation



*Conference
sidelights*

The Palais de Justice, Brussels

When they invited the 39th Assembly session to meet in Brussels, the Belgian authorities had warned that "austerity" would have to be the keynote — only a minimum of receptions, excursions, etc. could be arranged.

However, from the moment they arrived in Brussels, the delegates were able to appreciate for themselves the efficiency of the arrangements made for their reception and the courtesy of the officers waiting to welcome them.

At the invitation of the Belgian Minister of Justice and Mrs A. Vranckx, the delegates met on the first evening in the Palais des Congres. The atmosphere was relaxed and friendly, if slightly more formal than that of the savage gatherings depicted by the two Brueghels. Their works are on show in the nearby museum, and those interested could view them between sessions.

The Palais des Congrès stands on the **Mont des Arts** ("Mount of Arts"), probably so called because several museums and the national library are all to be found there, but also perhaps because from this spot there is an unforgettable view of the old town.

In the foreground there is an expanse of green parkland; and beyond this the gables of the Flemish houses and the steeples — dominated by the Town Hall's Gothic belfry — stand out against the horizon. All around stand modern buildings, concrete towers which the pessimists feel threaten to overrun the charming old city, but which are seen by the more optimistic as forming a kind of protective wall around it.

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LA GRAND' PLACE (the main square)

Most of the delegates stayed in hotels in the town centre, and had to cross the Grand' Place on their way to the conference. This square made up of municipal buildings, symbols of the prosperous 17th-century Brussels society, is surely the only one of its kind in the world. Only the town hall, which takes up two thirds of the eastern side of the square, is a public building. The others, including that known as the King's house (which was in fact built by the bakers' guild) were built by various guilds: tanners, coopers, confectioners, smiths, carpenters, cabinet-makers, drapers, haberdashers, boatmen, even archers — and of course the famous brewers. These houses were almost completely destroyed by cannon-fire in 1695, but were rapidly rebuilt by the "bourgeois" whose riches were the fruit of admirable intelligence and industry. Although they sometimes called in Italian architects, they nevertheless managed to give a local air to their facades: an early sign of their international spirit.

During the week of 5th to 10th October, the Grand' Place often served as a rendez-vous for delegates, who came to taste the riches of Belgian culinary tradition in the numerous cafés and restaurants around the square. Space is too limited for us to give a list of all their "finds", but their great variety shows that the inhabitants of Brussels have very wide tastes and are open to all the cultural trends of Europe and the rest of the world. Another striking feature was the many different kinds of beer available — all excellent.

One evening, a fire broke out in the building known as the house of the Dukes of Brabant; the prompt action taken by the police and fire services saved the main part of this architectural treasure and prevented the fire from spreading. The following morning, teams of roofers were at work; in the tradition of their 17th-century ancestors, the Brussels craftsmen soon repaired the damage, which was fortunately not too serious.

THE TOWN HALL

The dynamism and the sense of responsibility of the inhabitants of Brussels is also seen in their municipal organisation: the delegates gladly accepted the combined invitation from the Minister of Justice, the association of Burgomasters and Deputy Mayors, and the Brussels Municipal Council, to the Gothic chamber of the Town Hall. Beneath the stern or amused eye of the wooden statues of knights, magistrates and priests who seemed to be watching over the gathering, delegates enjoyed the buffet which was laid out for them. Hostesses then showed them around the chambers where decisions concerning the daily life of the inhabitants of Brussels have been taken for centuries past, and they admired the sculptures, paintings, tapestries, wooden panelling and fine furniture.



The visit to the Town Hall, Brussels



Chamber of the Association of Burgomasters and Deputy Mayors

Karreveld Castle, in Molenbeek Saint-Jean, was the scene of another gathering of all the delegates for an excellent dinner in the presence of the Minister of Justice and Mrs. Vranckx. Nearly 350 places were laid out in an enormous room known as the "barn", but which bore more resemblance to a palace than to a barn. While enjoying the delicious food the delegates listened to the Minister's brilliant address: speaking in four languages, he won the good will of all his audience, and President Dickopf thanked him warmly and sincerely on behalf of everyone present.

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On the Sunday after the closing of the session, the sun made its appearance; some took the opportunity to visit or re-visit Brussels and the surrounding region, and many went to various Flemish towns and Bruges, the "Venice of the North", which rivals the Doges' City in all respects.

But where, we wondered, was the "austerity" we had been promised?



President P. Dickopf and Secretary General J. Népote at the grave of Honorary President F. E. Louwage in Coxyde (Belgium).



The Church of Notre-dame du Sablon

List of delegates

ALGERIA

Mr. M. MESSAID, Commissaire de police.
Mr. H. MERZOUG, Commissaire de police.
Mr. A. FERAAD, Commissaire de police.

ARGENTINA

Mr. R. ESTEBAN FIDAL, Commissaire Dir. Investig.
Mr. A. ALDO CUVANI, Commissaire Dir. Investig.

AUSTRALIA

Mr. N. WILBY, Chief Commissioner, Victoria.
Mr. J. DAVIS, Commissioner, Kingston, Canberra.

AUSTRIA

Mr. E. ROECK, Dir. Min. Féd. Int., Vienna.

BELGIUM

Mr. G. VAN CAKENBERGHE, Commissaire gén. délégat. jud.,
Head N.C.B.
Mr. E. JANSSENS, Insp. gén. Min. Int.
Mr. F. BEAURIR, Col. B. E. M. état-major gend.
Mr. J. DE GRUYSE, Commissaire en chef délég. jud.
Mr. A. ABSIL, Major, état-major gend.
Mr. LOVENWEENT, Commissaire ppal délég. jud.
Mr. J. RUBENS, Capitaine gendarmerie.

BRAZIL

Col. BOANO MUSSOI, police féd.
Mr. ACYR PITANGA SEIXAS, police féd.
Mr. GUIMARES-ALVES, Interpol, Brasilia.
Mr. P. NASI BRUM, Head N.C.B., Brasilia.

BURMA

Mr. THAN, Vive Dr. Gen., People's Pol. Force.
Mr. WIN LWIN, Dir. People's Police Force.

BURUNDI

Mr. E. MARANGO, Directeur P. J.
Mr. R. CARRIERE.

CAMBODIA

Mr. KADEN KADUL, Insp. gén., Min. Séc. Nat.
Mr. KIM SUON CU., Chief service central P. J.

CAMEROON

Mr. F. OKO PETIS, Dir P. J.

CANADA

Mr. W. L. HIGGIT, Commissaire Gend. Royale.
Mr. J. R. CARRIERE, Dep. Commissioner, R. C. M. P.
Mr. J. F. FRIEND, Inspector R. C. M. P.

REPUBLIC OF CHAD

Mr. G. MAMADOU, Head, N.C.B.
Mr. A. NAHOR, N.C.B.H.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HUANG Tui-Ch'ih, Director, Min. Int.
WANG Lu-Chiao, Dep. Commis. Mun. pol.
CHU King-pei, Chief For. Aff. Div. Pol. Adm.
SUN Hsien-fu, Chief Crim. Aff. Div.
WANG Chia-hsun, Chief For. Aff. Div. Mun. Pol.

COLOMBIA

General L. LEYVA.

CONGO BRAZZAVILLE

Mr. J. M. EBAKA, Dir. gén. serv. sécurité.

CONGO KINSHASA

Mr. R. OMBA, Adm. Pr. Centre Nat. Doc.
Mr. BAMOETA HERADY, Insp. Centre Nat. Doc.
Mr. A. MANGASSA, Insp. Adj. Centre Nat. Doc.
Mr. J. MASUNDA, Chef serv. Banque Nat.
Mr. M. LUSAYA, Insp. pol. Centre Nat. Doc.

COSTA-RICA

Dr. SANTI QUIROS, Jefe Sec. Invest. Banco Cent.
Mr. Guy ROGGEN, Consul in Brussels.

CYPRUS

Mr. H. C. HASSABIS, Commander Police Head.

DAHOMY

Mr. L. CHEREGUETTI, Commissaire de police.
Mr. L. OUABI, Commissaire de police.

DENMARK

Mr. HEIDE-JORGENSEN, Nat. Pol. Commissioner.
Mr. P. CHRISTENSEN, Pol. Commissioner.
Mr. O. STEVNS, Asst. Pol. Commissioner.
Mr. N. LARSEN, Chef section Min. Justice.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Mr. MENCIA LORA, Ministre conseiller C. E. E.

ETHIOPIA

Mr. SIFARW AMARE, Colonel Imp. Police.
Mr. GIRMA ABEBE, Chief Police Officer.

FINLAND

Mr. F. JARVA, Com. in Chief, Min. Int.
Mrs. KANNO, Head, N.C.B.

FRANCE

Mr. FERNET, Dir. centr. P. J., Head, N.C.B.
Mr. E. BENHAMOU, Sous-Dir. Aff. écon. et fin.
Mr. M. BOUVIER, Dir. P. J. Préf. Pol.
Mr. P. CECCALDI, Prof., Chef lab. Ident. jud., P. P.
Mr. A. GERTHOFFERT, Comm. pol. P. J.
Mr. J. TREVES, Chief transm. Min. Int.

FEDERAL GERMANY

Mr. P. DICKOPF, President I.C.P.O.-Interpol and Bundeskriminalamt.
Mr. H. HUELKE, Kriminaldir. Landeskriminalpolizeiamtes, Hanover.
Dr. H. LANDRE, Dir. des Landeskriminalamtes, Coblenz.
Dr. H. LENHARD, Ministerialrat, Min. Int., Bonn.
Mr. H. MIDDELDORF, Ob. Kr. Bundeskr., Wiesbaden.
Mr. G. MITSCHKE, Ob. Kr. Bundeskr. Wiesbaden.
Mr. H. PRANTE, Krim. Hauptkom. Bundeskr. Wiesbaden.
Dr. O. WENZKY, Ldt. Krim. Min. Int., Dusseldorf.

GABUN

Mr. T. KWAOU, Dir. gén. S. N.

GHANA

Mr. R. NARTEY, Dep. Commissioner, C. I. D.
Mr. M. BEMPONG, Superint. Pol., C. I. D.

GREECE

Mr. K. TSIOUNGOS, Dep. chief of police.
Mr. A. SKARMALIORAKIS, Pol. Major-Off.

GUATEMALA

Mr. L. A. ALVARADO, Head, N.C.B.
Mr. L. F. ECHEVERRIA, Banco de Guatemala.

GUYANA

Mr. P. A. BRITTON, Asst. Comm.

INDIA

Mr. F. V. ARUL, Dir. V. B. I., Head, N.C.B.
Mr. A. G. RAJADHYAKSHA, Insp. Gen. Pol.
Mr. K. N. PRASAD, Dep. Dir. Home Aff.
Mr. M. G. WAGH, Dir. gen. Enf., Min. Fin.

INDONESIA

Mr. HOEGENG IMAN SANTOSO, Pol. General.
Mr. KATIK SOEROSO MA, Pol. Insp. Gen. I. I. D.
Mr. A. M. LOEBIS, Bsc., Pol. Col., Dir. Crime Lab.

IRAN

General Y. EFTEKHARZADEH, N.C.B.
Capt. M. MAHNOUSH, N.C.B.
KHLIL DILMAGHNI, Chef lab. police.

IRAQ

Mr. A. FALEH AL-SUYED, Dir. Gen. Police.
Mr. D. H. AL-DURRA, Dir. Gen. Security.

ISRAEL

Mr. M. KAULAN, Commander.
Mr. R. JACOBY, Commander.
Mr. D. VARDI, Consul.

ITALY

Dr. L. CALABRESE, Dir. centre pol. crim.
Dr. R. RICCI, Vice-Préfet, Chef cab. Dir. pol.
Dr. A. FARIELLO, Vice-préfet, Dir. adj. B. C. N.
Mr. A. NERVEGNA, Colonel gend.
Mr. G. SCARFI, Colonel douanes.

IVORY COAST

Mr. Tiecoura OUATTARA, Com. Ppal. Dir. P. J.
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JAMAICA

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JAPAN

Mr. M. SEKIZAWA, Chief Supt., Met. Pol.
Mr. J. NAKAJIMA, Nat. Pol. agency.
Mr. T. AOYAGI, Nat. Pol. agency.
Mr. S. ARAI, Nat. Pol. agency.
Mr. S. OGISO, Nat. Pol. agency.
Mr. T. MIYAMAE, Nat. Pol. agency.
Mr. S. NAKASHIMA, Nat. Pol. agency.
Mr. K. TSUYUZUME, Nat. Pol. agency.
Mr. O. MIZUMACHI, Ses. , Embassy.

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Mr. P. OCHIENG, Dir. C. I. D.
Mr. I. NDERI, Sen. Supt. C. I. D.

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Mr. CHOE SUK Won, Supt. gen. C. I. D.
Mr. YOO Heung Soo, Supt., Chief Pers. Sect.

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Mr. A. ALTHUWAINY, Maj. gén. Min. Int.
Major E. AL ALI, Head, N.C.B.

LAOS

Mr. LUNAMMACHAK Lit, Don gle Pol. Nat.
Mr. PHONTIP CHINDAVONG, Commissaire, Head, N.C.B.

LEBANON

Mr. ABI CHACRA, Chef Etat-Major F. S. I.

LIBERIA

Mr. W. S. PITMAN, Justice Dpt.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Mr. H. HASSLER, Sicherheitskorps.

LUXEMBOURG

Mr. N. WAGNER, Parquet Général.
Mr. P. DONCKER, Commandant gend.

MADAGASCAR

Mr. J. RANDRESIARISON, Chef ser. cent. P. J. Head, N.C.B.

MALAWI

Mr. REX KYNASTON, Sen. Ass. Comm. Pol.
Mr. J. MWESO, Ass. Supt.

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Mr. O. COULIBALY, Don serv. séc.
Mr. G. KEITA, Chef adj. gend. nle.

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Mr. I. DIOP, Commissaire, S. N.

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Mr. I. DIEZ DE URDANIVIA, Chef Lab. Banco Mexico.

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Mr. P. BRES, Dir. sûreté pub.

MOROCCO

Mr. B. BOUYA, Chef Sous-Dir. P. J.
Mr. A. SEDDIKI, Chef Div. jud.

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Mr. ROM BAHADUR THAPA, Insp. Gen., chef B. C. N.

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NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Mr. W. DE HASETH, Secretary Justice Dpt
Mr. L. NAHR, Crown Prosecutor.

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Mr. BODAN SHIELD'S, Nicaraguan Embassy.

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Mr. I. BOUBE, Dir. adj. S. N.
Mr. S. ABDOULA, Commissaire de police.

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Mr. S. ADEBAYO, Supt. Pol.

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Mr. J. GJERDE, Pol. Commis.
Mr. GRINDHAUG, Head of Oslo Crim. Pol.
Mr. A. KLEVELAND, Dir., Head, N.C.B.

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Mr. A. M. S. AHMAD, Secretary Gov., Min. Home Aff.

PANAMA

Mr. DOMITILLO CARDOBA.

PERU

Mr. ROGELIO HERRERA ALARCON, Head, N.C.B.
Mr. CESAR ZAPATA.

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Mr. JOLLY R. BUGARIN, Director, N. B. I.
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Mr. J. M. PASSO, Insp. adj. D. G. S.
Mr. A. CORDEIRO, Dir. P. J.
Mr. M. BENTO, S.-dir. P. J.
Mr. J. COUTO, Insp. adj. P. J.

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Mr. M. DIALLO, Chef Div. D. S. N.

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Mr. J. SAINZ BROGERAS, Jefe Gabinete Tecnico.

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Mr. M. G. DE MIRANDA, Attorney-Gen.

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Mr. C. PERSSON, Nat. Pol. Commis.
Mr. A. GILLSTEDT, Head Sect. Min. Just.
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Mr. O. JORNANDER, Chief Sup. Nat. Pol. Board.

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Mr. O. HAENNI, Subst. Proc. gén.
Mr. J. BENOIT, Head N.C.B., Min. Pub. Féd.

SYRIA

Maj. H. ZENO, Dir. C. I. D.
Capt. A. IBRAHIM, Chief I. C. B.

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Mr. B. M. OMARI, Dep. Director C. I. D.

THAILAND

Mr. B. NAPOMBEJRA, Dep., Chief For. Aff. Div.
Mr. A. DEJRANGSI, Dep. Chief For. Aff. Div.

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Mr. F. BERNARD, Police Commis.
Mr. R. TOPPIN, Police Supt.

TUNISIA

Mr. S. TOUMI, Comm. sup. pol. S. N.
Mr. A. BEN AMMAR, Comm. Ppal pol. S. N.

TURKEY

Mr. HALIT ELVER, Dir. gén. adj., Head, N.C.B.
Mr. GALIP LABERNAZ, Dir. Bur. Narcotic.
Mr. CETIN OLGAC, Comm. N.C.B.

UGANDA

Mr. HASSAN, Insp. Gen. of Police.
Mr. M. HASSAN, Sen. Assist. Commis. of Pol.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Col. ALI MAHMOUD.

**UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND**

Mr. P. E. BRODIE, Ass. Comm., New Scot. Yard.
Mr. R. CHITTY, Dep. Ass. Comm., New Scot. Yard.
Mr. S. PITTAWAY, Det. Ch. Insp., New Scot. Yard.
Sir J. A. ROBERTSON, Chief Const., Glasgow.
Mr. D. OSMOND, Chief Const., Hampshire.
Mr. M. J. MACOUN, Pol. Adviser, For. and Commonw. Office.
Mr. PENGIRAN SETIA RAJA, Dep. Comis., Brunei.
Mr. G. DUCKETT, Pol. Comis., Bermuda.
Mr. B. SLEVIN, Sen. Ass. Commis., Hong Kong.
Mr. C. SUTCLIFFE, Pol. Commis., Hong Kong

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr. E. ROSSIDES, Assist. Sec. Treas. Dept.
Mr. F. BARTIMO, Assist. Gen. Counsel, Def. Dept.
Mr. M. AMBROSE, Commissioner, Customs.
Mr. C. BELCHER, Chief Gen., Just. Dept.
Mr. B. ENGLE, Dir. Publ. Safety, State Dept.
Mr. J. FINLATOR, Dep. Dir. B. N. D.D., Just. Dept.
Mr. G. GAFFNEY, Spec. Asst. Director B. N. D. D.
Mr. K. GIANNOULES, Chief N.C.B., Treas. Dept.
Mr. R. GOTTLIEB, U. S. Emby Bad Godesberg.
Mr. J. GREENE, Assoc. Comm. Immigr. Serv.
Mr. A. O'MALLEY, Spec. Agent.
Mr. M. POLLNER, Dir. Off. Law Enf.
Mr. S. PRYOR, Adviser Assist. Sec., Treas. Dept.
Mr. H. SMITH, Assist. Commissioner Customs.
Mr. N. PHILCOX, Legal Attaché.

UPPER VOLTA

Mr. P. OUEDRAOGO, Head, N.C.B.

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Mr. Hector SGARBI, Conseiller Amb.

VENEZUELA

Mr. A. GONZALES CARRERO, Chef Lab. Cuer., Tecn. Pol.
Mr. R. DIAZ MARQUEZ, Head, N.C.B.
Mr. J. SUAREZ BENITEZ, Asesor Jur. Suerpo Tecn. P. J.
Mr. ARANGUREN FIGUEROA, Chefg Sécurité V. I. A. S. A.
Mr. F. MARMOL LEON, Comisario Jefe.
Dr. TORRES AGUDO, Com. gen. Cuerpo Tecn. Pol.
Prof. MALDONADO PARILLI.

VIETNAM

Mr. BUI VAN NHU, Dir. gén. adj. P. N.
Mr. LE KHAC DUYET, Chef serv. Dir. gén. P. N.
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Mr. SKRK BOJAN, Sec. féd. adj. aff. int.
Mr. D. GAZAPI, Dir. dépt. serv. crim.



List of observers

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Mr. P. SCHRYER, Canadian Embassy.
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