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I.C.P.O. / Interpol



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The photo of the first page (the Stock Exchange of Copenhagen) and some other photos in this issue have been kindly put at our disposal either by the Embassy or by the "Maison du Danemark".

INTRODUCTION

Although fewer reports may have been submitted during the General Assembly session held in COPENHAGEN from 4th to 9th September 1961 than in previous years, these reports were more detailed than usual and gave rise to longer discussions.

This is why we cannot publish an account of the *IVth International Conference on Currency Counterfeiting* (Copenhagen, 29th August to 1st September) in this number of the *International Criminal Police Review* even though the Conference took place immediately before the Assembly session. The account will appear in the January 1962 number of the *Review*.

Formal opening session

At 9.30 a.m. the 30th session of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly was opened by Mr. HAEKKERUP, Minister of Justice of the Kingdom of Denmark. He was assisted by Mr. R. L. JACKSON, President of the I.C.P.O., Mr. MARCEL SICOT, Secretary General, Mr. V. BOAS, Director General of the Ministry of Justice, Mr. BORG HANSEN of the Ministry of Justice and Mr. HEIDE JØRGENSEN, Director General of the Danish Police.

Mr. Haekkerup recalled that the I.C.P.O. had first met in Denmark in 1935. At that time the Organization had been very young and mainly European in membership although already an object of interest to countries in other parts of the world. Its present state was very different from what it had been in 1935 since it now represented nearly all the countries of the world.

The Danish government was always prepared to take part in international activities and the Danish police had benefited from Interpol's assistance in maintaining order and respect of the law for a number of years.

The Minister of Justice was convinced that the atmosphere of the Assembly's meetings would be as friendly as ever. He welcomed all the members to Denmark and hoped that their stay would be extremely pleasant.

The PRESIDENT, Mr. R. L. JACKSON (United Kingdom) took the opportunity of thanking the Danish government and, in particular, the Minister of Justice once again not only for having invited the I.C.P.O. to



Mr. Haekkerup, Minister of Justice of the Kingdom of Denmark, and Mr. R. L. Jackson, of New Scotland Yard, President of the I.C.P.O., entering the Assembly hall.

hold its Assembly session in Copenhagen but also for having welcomed the people taking part in the International Conference on Currency Counterfeiting which had just ended.

He added that nineteen countries had sent representatives to the I.C.P.O. General Assembly session held in Brussels in 1946. In the fifteen years that had elapsed since then the number of members of the Organization had increased to seventy-six. This showed the value of Interpol the success of which was mainly due to the fact that it respected the individual laws of each of its affiliated countries and never concerned itself with political, religious, racial or military matters. The I.C.P.O. should continue to observe these two rules scrupulously.

The first plenary session began.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. HWANG YOU (Republic of China) said that his country wished to apply for membership of the I.C.P.O. in order to reinforce its co-operation with the criminal investigation departments of other countries.

Mr. GOMA (Republic of the Congo — capital Brazzaville) said that he too was pleased to be submitting an application for membership on the part of his government. His country had become independent on 15th August 1960, had been admitted to the U.N.O. on 23rd September 1960 and had been admitted to the I.L.O. shortly afterwards. Following its first application (dated 19th September 1960) which had not been considered in Washington for purely procedural reasons, the Directorate of the Sûreté Nationale of the Congo Republic had begun to act as a National Central Bureau.

Mr. OUATTARA (Republic of the Ivory Coast) then said that the newly-acquired independence of various African countries led to the problem of co-operation between the police forces of these countries and others. It would be disastrous for criminals to be able to escape from justice in these new countries and that was why he wished to submit his government's application for membership to the Assembly.

Mr. RAJ (Federation of Malaya) recalled that his country had been represented by the United Kingdom delegation for a number of years and said that having now become independent it wished to join the Organization officially.



Mr. H. Jörgensen, Director General of the Danish Police.

The SECRETARY GENERAL pointed out that the application submitted by the Republic of Gabun on 1st October 1960 could not be considered in Washington for the same reason as applied to the Congo's request.

He added that applications had also been received from the Republics of Cameroon, Guinea, the Upper Volta, Senegal and Madagascar (2nd March 1961).

The PRESIDENT asked the Assembly to vote by secret ballot on the applications for membership which had been submitted.

Forty-nine delegations took part in the ballot.

The Republics of Cameroon, Gabun, the Upper Volta, Senegal, Madagascar, and the Federation of Malaya obtained 48 votes (1 abstention), the Republics of the Congo, the Ivory Coast and Guinea obtained 47 votes (2 abstentions) and the Republic of China obtained 32 votes (5 against and 12 abstentions).

A two-thirds majority of members present having been obtained by all applicants, all the applications were considered to have been accepted.

The PRESIDENT declared that Cameroon, China, the Congo, the Ivory Coast, Gabun, Guinea, the Upper Volta, Madagascar, Malaya and Senegal had been admitted as members of the I.C.P.O.

(Applause).

He invited those of their representatives who were present to take part in the session, welcomed them and expressed the hope that this would be the start of valuable co-operation.

Mr. GOMA (Congo, Brazzaville) thanked all the delegations present on behalf of the government and police of his country. He spoke briefly of the history and duties of the recently-formed Congolese Sûreté Nationale which had been created immediately after independence had been achieved in 1960. From the very beginning the Sûreté Nationale had concentrated on crimes and offences which were as prevalent in the Congo as in older and wealthier countries. His country was resolved to co-operate with Interpol to the fullest possible extent. As proof of this desire he mentioned the first report that the Congolese "police judiciaire" had sent to the Secretariat on 28th August 1961 about the arrest of a dangerous trafficker in counterfeit dollars and diamonds.

(Applause).

Mr. RAJ (Malaya) expressed his gratitude on behalf of his government and his country's police. He said that circumstances had obliged the Malayan police to take part in a military struggle against hostile forces but that an important part of their work also consisted of combating crime. He assured the Assembly that his country would collaborate with Interpol in its aims and ideals.

Mr. HWANG YOU (Republic of China) thanked the Assembly in the name of the Chinese government and police who, he said, were determined to take their responsibilities as far as international co-operation was concerned and to respect the I.C.P.O.'s Constitution.

Mr. MISSOMBA (Cameroon) also thanked the General Assembly and said that his country would not merely take advantage of all that was offered to members of the Organization but would fulfil its obligations to the best of its ability. It had, in fact, already had an opportunity of co-operating with the I.C.P.O.

Mr. NIANJ LAITY (Senegal) also expressed his gratitude for his country's unanimous election. The

Senegal considered that international police co-operation was of the greatest importance. It was fully aware of the I.C.P.O.'s aims and activities and would be more than prepared to take part in them. There was a danger of the young African countries becoming centres for drug traffickers and counterfeiters and this danger should be averted at all costs.

After having briefly described the organization of the Senegalese police force, Mr. Nianj Laity quoted the President of the Republic of Senegal who had said that his country was prepared both to give and to receive. He would be grateful for advice and co-operation from the other countries affiliated to the I.C.P.O. and would be happy to give them his modest contribution.

(Applause).

Mr. R. L. Jackson, President of the I.C.P.O., replying to the inaugural speech by the Minister of Justice.



Part 1. The organization's activities

Section I. Reports

The following is a summary of the report read by Mr. SICOT (Secretary General).

During one of the later meetings the financial consequences of the General Secretariat's main projects were discussed at length. In order to make these discussions easier to follow, they will be included below in Sections 1 and 2 of Part. I.

A. PROGRESS REPORT

The progress report covers a period of only ten months — since the last meeting of the General Assembly was in October 1960 — and it offers me the opportunity of taking stock of what has been done over the last five years, since the beginning of my second term of office as Secretary General.

Relations with Countries.

It will be remembered that, for reasons of procedure, at its 29th session, the General Assembly could not make any decision concerning the acceptance of two countries — the Chinese Republic and the Congo Republic (Capital Brazzaville) — as members. Since then, eight other countries have applied for membership. I refer to seven African countries which have recently become independent and one in the Far East.

This movement towards independence still continues, and other countries which have gained or are soon to gain their independence are thinking of joining us. This is the consequence of a great movement throughout the world to grant self-government to colonies and the resultant new countries are turning to the great international organizations to make the peaceful contacts so necessary for their development (1). These new countries not only need us to help them in international criminal cases, but also require advice and tangible aid in establishing public services and to train their personnel. I feel that our organization has the bounden duty to help them with all forms of technical co-operation and a proposal will be made for the carrying out of such a programme.

(1) cf. p. 305, paras 6 and 7 for an amendment to this sentence.

These countries will be able to achieve this essential collaboration through an organization such as ours. Regional conferences could provide them with the finest chance of doing so and we would like, as soon as possible, to hold a conference in Central Africa attended by all the new members of the I.C.P.O. in this region. I hope that, with the help of one of the governments concerned, this plan will soon be carried out.

The I.C.P.O. now has seventy-six affiliate countries, counting the new members. If you remember that in 1956 the Organization had 55 countries on its rolls, you will realise to what extent our influence has spread.

But INTERPOL cannot be satisfied with "sleeping" partners, or members which are merely names written down on paper. True international co-operation does not merely mean making real, tangible and daily contributions towards the common task. I should mention that considerable progress has been achieved in this direction over the last few years, particularly in regard to the countries of Latin America, the Middle East and Asia.

Police Cases.

The search for criminals and the daily drive against crime are the raison d'être of our organization, which derives its vitality and dynamism from this struggle.

Without statistics it is very difficult to give figures to show the evolution of international crime. Some facts, however, are obvious: the considerable increase in international transport, the removal of customs and frontier barriers between a number of countries, the increase in international trade, the achievement of independence by many countries. All these are factors which tend to internationalise all problems, including those resulting from the existence of crime.

In order to get an idea of the police activities of Interpol we must be able to consider all the cases dealt with, not only by the General Secretariat, but also — and especially — by the National Central Bureaux. Their establishment, their organization and their tenacity are evidence of the will to collaborate.

Requests sent to any National Central Bureau should be sent, according to regulations but without too many formalities, to the appropriate departments to be dealt with, to the other National Bureaux and the General Secretariat.

The N.C.B.'s have the task of maintaining constant co-ordination with other services and departments for all Interpol cases which are not anyone's "monopoly". All law enforcement departments in a given country should participate in the activities of the Organization through the N.C.B.

This fundamental role requires initiative and dynamism on the part of those in charge of them.

It is by no means necessary for a National Bureau to make investigations on its own. Very often it is not at all desirable, especially if it has not the necessary means. The important thing is that it should inform the appropriate department and see that the work is thoroughly and rapidly dealt with.

We have figures to show the efficiency of the N.C.B.'s. At the General Secretariat we receive copies of the letters they send each other. Two years ago, the average was 500 per month. Last year, it was 975 and it is now 1,065. Furthermore, statistics on only four countries (Germany, Austria, India and the U.A.R.) show that they made 215 arrests, 1,483 identifications and sent 16,513 letters of information, all for countries other than their own.

In regard to the General Secretariat, between 1st June 1960 and 1st June 1961, it dealt with 3,117 police cases comprising 13 cases of homicide or attempted homicide, 212 thefts, 883 cases of fraud, 1,049 cases of counterfeiters or forgeries, 498 cases of drug trafficking, 71 sexual crimes, 153 identifications and 238 other cases.

There was a general increase of 17% over the period June 1959-June 1960, the increase being greatest in theft, fraud and counterfeiting.

Five years ago during a similar period, the General Secretariat dealt with 2,138 cases. This means that we are now dealing with 45% more police cases.

During the same period from 1st June 1960 till 1st June 1961 the General Secretariat distributed the description of 375 persons throughout the world.

Co-ordinative action by the General Secretariat resulted in the arrest of 231 persons and the identification of 53 persons in countries other than the ones in which they were wanted. In addition, 4,037 letters of information on police cases were supplied to the N.C.B.'s, an increase of 14.5% over the previous year. A considerable proportion of these results is due to our crime records, which are being added to each day. On 1st June 1961, the General Secretariat had 494,000 general information cards on about 175,000 persons, 37,000 fingerprint cards and 4,800 photographs of specialist criminals.

"Counterfeits and Forgeries", distributed in 80 countries or territories, is now being received by 5,041 subscribers.

In conformity with a decision of the General Assembly, we have this year distributed the first regional circulations on the principal drug traffickers in the Middle East. At present 46 traffickers have been described in these loose-leaf booklets. In the next few months we shall probably reach the figure of one hundred. This is an interesting compilation for the use of specialist investigators.

While on this subject, I should mention that we have published the monthly tables on drug traffic regularly. In 1960, they gave information on 261 cases, as compared with 183 in 1956. We also sent out a voluminous report on clandestine laboratories producing drugs.

Surveys.

Between 1/9/60 and 1/7/61 our international library received 152 books, bringing the total up to 1708 volumes and 1060 monographs. We have regularly published the quarterly list of articles selected from 261 reviews from 46 different countries. The last four lists contained references to 1,418 penal, criminological or police articles.

These lists resulted in 204 requests for microfilmed articles.

Since last October, several countries have asked us for surveys or reports on particular questions: The use of gestures and attitudes for personal descriptions (Israel); the protection of safes (Yugoslavia); the value of scientific evidence in the examination of typewritten documents (India); the distinction between "missing" and "lost" persons (Canada); the use of special vehicles for the maintenance of order (Pakistan).

In addition:

- The United Nations requested a report on discriminatory measures in the field of the individual's right to travel, a memoire on the protection of human rights in the administration of criminal justice and a report on the smuggling of drugs by air.
- For the International Association of Penal Law we prepared a memorandum on the question of the publicity given to criminal acts and trials.

I should also mention the sixteen voluminous reports prepared by the General Secretariat for the Conference on Counterfeiting and for this session of the General Assembly.

In this field, however, the most spectacular effort was without doubt the international seminar on road offences held at the Organization's headquarters from 29/5 to 10/6/61.

For two weeks, 54 people from 25 countries attended 24 lectures of one hour's duration and spent a total of 28 hours visiting various departments, sections of highways, factories, etc. The lecturers came from nine different countries or international organizations and gave some very erudite lectures. Once again this proved that Interpol has sufficient prestige and moral authority to employ the services of the most eminent specialists.

This international seminar on road offences was considered a worthwhile contribution to the training of officials of different departments. Everything leads us to believe that this initiative should be repeated.

So that this seminar may be of use to many others besides the officials present, we have decided to publish large extracts from the lectures in the form of a special booklet which we hope will appear early in 1962.

Still in the field of surveys, we distributed international crime statistics for 1957 and 1958. We have also begun work on a survey of police organization in Great Britain and hope to let you have it in a relatively short time. On the other hand, the series of circulars on police powers in connection with extradition could not be completed as information on other countries is lacking.

The National Central Bureaux are participating more and more in work of a theoretical nature and they reply enthusiastically

to questionnaires we send them, so making it possible for us to draw up substantial and factual analyses.

The administrative structure we have built up throughout the world should function not only for the arrest of wanted persons, but also to express what the police are thinking on some particular matter.

Relations with other organizations.

Our relations with other international organizations are good. Our contacts with the United Nations are in three principal fields: social defence, human rights and narcotic drugs. In March we attended the conference on the Single Convention on Drugs (cf. report by Mr. Népote p. 324). In April we attended the Convention on Narcotic Drugs. We were represented at two seminars on human rights organized by the U.N.O. in Wellington, New Zealand, in February and in Mexico a few days ago.

Our organization keeps in close touch with the work of the European Committee on criminal problems of the Council of Europe.

The I.C.P.O. was also represented at the congress of the International Association of Social Defence held in Belgrade and in a few days' time a representative will be present at the conference of the International Association of Penal Law in Lisbon.

Finally, we also sent an observer to the annual International Air Transport Association conference.

Our relations with the various international organizations are essential for safeguarding society, for defending the interests of the police in general, of the criminal police in particular and for the essential interests of the Organization itself. Without forgetting principles, we bring a realism to the discussion of problems which is generally greatly appreciated. It is through our active participation in these international meetings that we have made the I.C.P.O. known in influential circles and consolidated the moral and material position of our organization.

Keeping to ourselves would leave the field free to those consistently hostile to the police, which they present in a false light. It would also give the impression that we have complexes about the rest of the world which we must not have when defending a cause such as ours.

The international criminal police review.

We have regularly published the four editions of the *International Criminal Police Review* which has now reached its 150th number. Between 1-6-60 and 1-6-61, the *Review* printed 46 leading articles, 23 news items, 76 reviews and a report on the Washington General Assembly meetings.

Of course, from time to time we have to make appeals for suitable articles but generally we meet with a good response. The reason for this is mainly our prestige, since no payment is made to the writers for their contributions.

I greatly regret that the *Review* does not always appear with the strict punctuality which I would like; the completion of the four editions, printed in three different places, is not always easy.

The number of subscribers to the French and English editions had risen to 1,004 on 30/6/61. This figure is slightly better than that of last year and a third higher than that of five years ago. However, this increase is nothing to boast about. I know that we distribute about 1800 free copies. I also know that the question of language is an obstacle. I think, however, that the *International Criminal Police Review*, which is kept in existence with the help of Interpol funds, containing no commercial publicity whatsoever (a rare occurrence and worth stressing), merits a greater number of readers.

Public relations.

Our public relations are becoming more widespread and are taking up more and more of the time and energies of the General Secretariat. This is the price of fame.

More and more police officers, magistrates, jurists and sociologists come to look over our headquarters and learn something of the problems of international police collaboration. We encourage these visits, which contribute greatly to the development and functioning of Interpol.

Newspaper reporters often come to see us to find out what we are doing and so write articles which are more true-to-life than those written by persons depending only on a fertile imagination.

Radio and television command a far greater audience than was the case five years ago. As



The Secretary General speaking.

many of you will know, "The Man of Interpol" is being shown in a number of countries and we all know of the fantastic exploits of its Interpol super-detective. However, we must admit that this programme — from which we withdrew all official support — has helped in its own way to make us known to the public. A more serious programme, lasting 30 minutes, was produced in the United States with the help of the Treasury Department and ourselves. Some good programmes have also been shown by the French television recently.

Our resources.

In regard to premises and in comparison with the situation which existed five years ago, we have brought about a considerable improvement by coming to occupy our own building, which is relatively comfortable and suitable. However, our premises are now only just large enough for us and there is no further room for much development. New arrangements would consequently appear to be indispensable and this question of accommodation of the permanent departments will be dealt with at length in a special report. (cf. Chapter "C" of Sections 1 and 2).

I shall not deal with financial matters here, as they are also dealt with in another report. All I will say is that they should allow the

Organization to develop in a natural way. I would however like to add that all the progress we have made was based mainly on fundamental reform of our finances which came into force on 1/1/58.

As usual, we have devoted much time and effort to the radio network. We are at the moment doubling our number of aerials and putting into service all our twelve transmitters at the central station. Up till now we have only used nine.

We have managed to obtain an emergency power generator for the central transmitting station. These technical improvements have made it possible to ensure a dependable link with Lebanon. It is hoped that the Canadian station will soon be working and we expect to have a link with Liberia early in 1962.

On the other hand, the scheme conceived last year to establish a station in South-East Asia has been meeting with difficulties which we cannot be certain of surmounting in the near future.

The obtaining of suitable frequencies is constantly occupying our attention, especially for work in connection with short distance links.

In 1960, the Interpol network sent 69,921 messages, 1,243 of which were general ones.

It is instructive to make a comparison between 1955 and 1960:

- In 1955, six old and weak transmitters (four of them lent to us) were being used at the central station; in 1960, nine powerful, modern transmitters were being used. We owned twelve in all.
- In 1955, there were seventeen stations on the network; in 1960, twenty-three in four continents.
- In 1955, 30,812 messages were sent, as compared with 69,921 in 1960.

While still dealing with the matter of telecommunications, we should mention that the new code is now in force. After a "running-in" period, it is now being widely used with, as was to be expected, a great deal of work for the General Secretariat.

Lastly, we have become subscribers to the Telex network, as had been decided.

We have improved our resources in two other directions. The laboratory to deal with

counterfeit currency, the plans for which were announced last year, has started work and has already analysed twenty-nine different types of counterfeit.

Another improvement is that the photographic department has been equipped with a high output photographic printing machine which enables us to print the regional circulations and do away with the microfilming of fingerprints.

Between 1/6/60 and 1/6/61 our photographic laboratory made 13,771 photographic reproductions, took 4,915 microfilm exposures, printed 287,330 documents.

Lastly, the matter of the personnel of the Secretariat should be commented on. In the progress report for 1956, I reported that we had decided upon a staff of forty-eight for the General Secretariat, 43 in Paris and five at the Hague.

On 1/9/61, the number of permanent staff at the General Secretariat was 54 in Paris and four at the Hague, 58 in all, not including the persons working at the central radio station.

This increase as compared with 1956 is fully justified by the increase in tasks, whether the usual ones or whether they result from the autonomy to which we are acceding. It is noteworthy that this increase in personnel has been achieved without asking for the help of the French Police, simply by engaging persons whose salaries are paid by the Organization. All the personnel are of proved ability, conscientious in their work and thoroughly devoted to the international cause. We should stress this, especially in face of the fact that they receive salaries which cannot be compared with those provided by other international organizations.

However, once again, I regret that police officers from different countries have not been sent to increase our numbers. Only financial reasons can explain this situation, which I hope is temporary.

B. PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

To draw up the programme of future activities we must consider both the tasks decided on some time ago and which we have been unable to carry out, and the work decided upon by the General Assembly or the Executive Committee at their recent sessions.

The list of work to be done is imposing:

- a) We have to continue with the publishing of circulars on the possibilities of extradition, also the publishing of monographs on the organization of the police in member countries (this latter having scarcely begun).
- b) We must submit to the Assembly reports on the problems decided upon by the General Assembly itself including colour photography in criminal investigation; the search for missing persons and the value to the police of the help which may be provided by the press, the radio and television; the prevention of the theft of motor vehicles; the prosecution of persons making false alarms; the method of fingerprint classification developed in India; crime prevention offices; collective juvenile delinquency; the possibilities of amending the 1949 convention on the traffic in women.
- c) We have to make an international inventory of the possibilities of technical co-operation.
- d) The Executive Committee wishes us to organize an international seminar on organized crime, to be held in 1962.
- e) We must consider how to develop the radio network and make preparations for attending international conferences.

To the above should be added the work resulting from future decisions of the Assembly as well as that imposed on us by events.

Of course, I have not included in this list those tasks of a purely police nature which in reality result from the activities of the criminals themselves or anything in the nature of routine work, which nevertheless takes up most of our time. In fact the General Secretariat does not lack work. In view of its resources, there may be a certain amount of doubt as to whether it will be able to carry out this programme before the next meeting of the General Assembly.

Having come to the end of my term of office, I felt that I should somewhat enlarge my annual report and recall that over the last five years, the I.C.P.O. has increased its membership from 55 to 76. It has consolidated its financial position, ensured its autonomy in various fields and considerably extended its radio network. It has increased its authority in international circles, inaugurated the

system of seminars and regional conferences and increased the number of cases it deals with by about 45%. Lastly, Interpol is known the world over as a result of its policy of prudent and moderate propaganda.

Such is the report which I have the honour to submit to you.

However, we should be foolish to consider ourselves satisfied. Whatever the progress we have made, we should soon be outstripped by events if we did not all of us constantly try to improve ourselves. What has been done is little beside what remains to be done.

Animated by these sentiments, with confidence in the future and convinced of the value of our mission, we have drawn up for the coming years a general plan of action which has been approved by the Executive Committee and upon which you will be asked to express your opinion. At the end of my term of office, may I express the hope that the Assembly will approve this programme, which I really believe meets the material and moral requirements of the mission of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL.

C. PROJECTS FOR THE COMING YEARS:

Financial consequences of increasing the value of the budget unit

At its meeting held in Paris in April 1961, the Executive Committee discussed the future of the I.C.P.O. in relation to its financial situation at great length. In conclusion, the Committee gave its unanimous approval to the report summarized below:

I. BASIS OF THE FINANCIAL POLICY.

In 1957, the General Assembly reformed the Organization's financial set-up and based its new policy on a certain number of basic principles: that the most complete financial independence should be achieved. The financial contributions of countries or territories should be calculated equitably. The smallest subscriptions should represent more than a symbolic share; that as the I.C.P.O. is a real public service, it should, in the drawing up of its budget, be influenced by the rules of drawing up the budgets of public bodies; there must be only one subscription per country or territory represented in the Organization; an attempt should be made to maintain the expenditure of the Organization at a more or less constant level over a period of three years.

II. FLUCTUATIONS IN INCOME BETWEEN 1957 AND 1961.

The budget unit system was inaugurated, with the value of the budget unit fixed at 1350 Swiss francs, on 1st January 1958. The reform was entirely successful. *During the first year in which it was applied, 95 per cent of the Organization's members paid their contributions in accordance with the new rules.*

The growth of the Organization was in no way adversely affected since several countries have applied for membership every year.

III. FLUCTUATIONS IN EXPENDITURE BETWEEN 1957 AND 1961.

The aim of the 1957 financial reform was to provide the Organization with increased funds which could be used for further activities while making it more independent in relation to certain countries, particularly France.

At the same time, however, the General Secretariat promised to keep expenditure at a level which would make it unnecessary to increase the value of the budget unit (1,350 Swiss Frs.) for a three year period. This policy has been strictly adhered to. Nevertheless the Organization has been able to complete the installation of a powerful radio station, to pay the salaries of 17 of its staff from the international budget, to finance seminars, regional conferences and General Assembly sessions in distant countries, to pay the rent of the premises occupied by the General Secretariat.

IV. FUTURE PROSPECTS.

It seems clear that the Organization will begin to stagnate from 1962 onwards if no new measures are taken.

In the 1961 budget, income is almost entirely absorbed by working expenditure. This trend will be still more marked in 1962.

If we bear in mind firstly the number of countries that have recently joined and, secondly, the general trends in the Organization's policy, the following objectives will have to be attained:

a) *Increased working expenses will have to be provided for, as explained in the draft budget for 1962.*

b) *Technical assistance activities will have to be developed. Certain countries use the I.C.P.O. machinery mainly for the pursuit of*

criminals. An increasing number of others, however, hope that the Organization will provide them with practical assistance in training their staff or equipping their various departments. An adequate sum will have to be provided if a programme of mutual assistance covering the distribution of grants for studies, the Organization of series of seminars, the sending of experts to other countries, etc. is to be put into application.

c) *The building of premises should be considered.* In 1955, the I.C.P.O. entered into a nine-year agreement to rent premises for its General Secretariat. We have to pay for the upkeep of the building; the rent of the building is based on the salaries paid to staff and will increase as the latter increase; the building is almost "saturated" and not only provides no possibilities for expansion but will not even hold some departments; rented premises provide no sort of safeguards for the future.

The sums paid out in rent over twenty or thirty years would cover the cost of building premises perfectly adapted to our requirements.

Because of these factors, during its 1960 meeting the Executive Committee unanimously considered that it would be both reasonable and desirable to make plans to build premises.

The funds needed for this purpose could be obtained by making an effort to constitute a "building fund", added to the "safety and reserve fund" already in hand.

Administrative independence.

In the long run, once the I.C.P.O. headquarters is installed in the Organization's own building, expenditure under certain headings will decrease considerably. The money saved could be used to cover some of the expenses now paid by the French government. A great effort has already been made to ease this burden but the French police are still providing us with valuable assistance, mainly by putting officials, permanently at the Organization's disposal.

V. VALUE OF THE BUDGET UNIT AS FROM 1st JANUARY 1962.

In view of the objectives mentioned above, an increase in the budget unit has to be considered. On the basis of annual working expenditure, technical assistance requirements,

the safety and reserve fund and the number of budget units actually paid in each year, the latter should be increased to 2,500 Swiss francs each.

VI. COMMENTS.

The Secretary General's report drew attention to the following facts:

1) When the Organization was reconstituted in 1946 practically no charge was made to members who should realise that the services they expect cost a great deal.

2) The general devaluation of currency means that sums paid in 1962 are worth less than the same sums paid in 1958.

3) The I.C.P.O., which has been reconstituted from scratch since 1945, is a "young" organization and its collection of documents and records will increase in volume for a number of years to come. More room, more staff and more technical equipment will therefore be required for several years.

4) Most of the countries classified in groups 6, 7 and 8 and paying a total of 107 units will be almost repaid for their contributions by the technical assistance they receive. They would pay 267,500 Sw Frs. in all while 250,000 Sw Frs. would be allocated for technical assistance.

Contributions to the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL would remain relatively low and in spite of the increase in value of the budget unit the

budget would, in fact, still be half that of other international organizations of a comparable size.

The constantly developing part the I.C.P.O. has to play, the help an increasing number of members ask it to provide, the hopes placed in it by the major international organizations, the assistance it must give to newly-independent countries and the independence it needs all justify a financial effort on the part of members.

The demands made on the Organization require this effort which would gain by being substantial enough to avoid the need for further appeals resulting in financial complications for each country's authorities.

On the other hand, if members find it impossible to make the financial effort requested, the following consequences are inevitable:

- It will be impossible to increase our activities above their present level;
- It will be impossible for the I.C.P.O. to undertake a programme of technical assistance;
- Our inability to move into suitable premises may considerably endanger the working of the Organization;
- It will be impossible for us to achieve any further independence in relation to the government of the country in which our headquarters are situated.

Section II. The discussions

Mr. SEBAI (United Arab Republic) thanked the Secretary General for his fine report.

Regarding the paragraph on "sleeping partners", he emphasised that it was the task of the General Secretariat to encourage countries to take active part in the common work.

Mr. SICOT thought that there were extenuating circumstances for some of the N.C.B.'s as certain countries had difficulty in finding sufficiently well-qualified officials. It was up to the General Secretariat to show understanding and to be diplomatic in some cases.

Mr. SAGALYN (United States of America)

congratulated the Secretary General, whose report showed the considerable progress made by the I.C.P.O. He wished to include in his thanks the Deputy Secretary General as well as all members of the Secretariat and also the President and members of the bureau.

He also expressed his thanks for the collaboration of the members of the I.C.P.O. and gave his assurance that the United States would continue to co-operate closely.

Mr. GONZALES (Argentine) declared that the Secretary General's report fully justified the confidence placed by the members of the

Organization in the General Secretariat. He had visited it and was now able to appreciate the very high technical standard of all the Secretariat's work.

Mr. HARVISON (Canada) congratulated the Secretary General and thanked the General Secretariat for their constant aid to Canada over the last year. In regard to the assistance to new countries and the programme intended to furnish it, Mr. Harvison hoped that the matter would be fully discussed so that the programme did not duplicate work done by training schools which already existed in various countries. It would be as well to find out how existing schools could be integrated into the proposed programme.

Mr. ROSALES (Guatemala) wished to associate himself with the congratulations expressed to the General Secretariat, whose tireless activity contributed greatly to the fight carried on throughout the world to give to humanity the dignity it deserved.

Mr. QUIROZ CUARON (Mexico) thought that the remarkable development of the Organization was due to the Secretary General and his technical and administrative collaborators. Recent international conferences in Mexico had shown the indisputable prestige enjoyed by the I.C.P.O. due to the work of the Secretariat.

In regard to international collaboration, Mr. Quiroz Cuarón was happy to say that he had always been able to count on the collaboration of Spain and the United States whenever his country had applied to them. Similarly, he approved the proposal on regional conferences, which should allow close collaboration between neighbouring countries. He hoped that initiatives of the General Secretariat in this connection would be totally supported by the Assembly.

Mr. PLAZA-MARQUEZ (Venezuela) seconded the statements made by the previous speakers on the Secretary General's report, and stressed the interest to his country of regional conferences and exchanges of officials to solve the many problems connected with the prevention of crime. He hoped that there could be a conference of Latin American countries.

Mr. CHESSON (Liberia) realised that the I.C.P.O. had an efficient Secretary General in Mr. SICOT and wished to congratulate him. He pointed out that it was essential that

all members of the I.C.P.O. possess the necessary equipment to pass on information of use to other members rapidly. Countries in process of development, had great need of the help of the more experienced nations. Mr. CHESSON hoped that all the members would fully support the suggestions made by the Secretary General.

Mr. CHESSON also said he would be pleased if an African regional conference were held in Liberia as soon as possible, and he issued this invitation in the name of his government. Not only should all African countries be invited to attend, but also, as observers, all those countries of Asia, America or Europe concerned with police questions.

Mr. JORDAN JIMENEZ (Columbia) expressed his satisfaction at having taken part in the conference on currency counterfeiting, held by Interpol. He had approached it somewhat sceptically but was now fully aware of the importance and efficiency of the organization.

Mr. ZENTUTI (Libya) expressed his gratitude to the Secretary General and all his helpers. He stressed the importance of the role played by the N.C.B.'s and hoped that they would do their best to collaborate both

Mr. Rosales (Guatemala).



with the General Secretariat and with the members of the Organization.

The SECRETARY GENERAL thanked all the delegates who had expressed opinions on the report and wished to say that, although he had been very flattered by all the praise, it was really due to the Organization itself, to the National Central Bureaus and to the fine team of people at the General Secretariat.

Finally he thanked Mr. CHESSON now for the invitation to the I.C.P.O. to hold its African regional conference in MONROVIA.

The PRESIDENT called on Mr. Treves (France) to speak about the *radio network*.

Mr. TREVES (France) gave a report on the improvement and extension of the network. Three new national stations (Teheran, Ottawa, Beirut) were about to be opened officially. The station at Monrovia (Liberia) would also soon start operating. Several other countries planned to join. It would be better if, instead of planning direct connections with Paris, the regional stations were to group together.

The work of equipping the central station was continuing with, in particular, the purchase of new transmitters and the entry into service of the General Secretariat Telex. The vital question of frequencies raised certain difficulties because of strong international competition. In this field, the General Secretariat's action had to be supported by the telecommunication of the various countries. This was also true of interference.

The messages passed over the network in 1960 had increased by 12% over 1959 and had more than doubled since 1955. It would be necessary to improve the operating hours of some stations as well as the form of the addresses. The use of the new code had greatly improved the transmissions of telegrams although there were still too many mistakes. However, these difficulties did not affect the ever-increasing use of the radio network which had become a real international public service.

The PRESIDENT put the progress report to the vote after announcing that it would be amended at the suggestion of the Tunisian delegation as follows: The sentence "This is the consequence of a great movement throughout the world to grant self-government to colonies and the resultant new countries are turning to the great international

organizations to make the peaceful contacts so necessary for their development" would be deleted and the paragraph would read:

"This progressive movement was still continuing and other countries having recently or who would soon become independent were considering becoming members of Interpol."

The amended progress report was unanimously adopted.

B. The Programme of Activities for 1962.

The SECRETARY GENERAL pointed out that research on the working hours of the N.C.B.'s should be added to the list of work still to be completed by the General Secretariat.

Mr. HACQ (France) hoped that in 1962 the General Secretariat would prepare a report on *international illicit traffic in cars*. The seminar the Secretariat had organized on road traffic offences has demonstrated the importance of this subject which Interpol had not dealt with since its 1956 session held in Vienna.

Mr. Hacq added that the Central Identification Department of the Sûreté Nationale had just published two important booklets on the trade-marks and stamps on fire-arms and ammunition. They had been prepared by Mr. Baverel who was ready to reply to any questions delegates wished to put.

Mr. Hacq then asked the General Secretariat to send these documents to all N.C.B.'s, asking them for their comments. The subject could be studied during the 1962 Assembly session. The SECRETARY GENERAL agreed to do this.

C. On the plan of action for the future and its financial consequences.

The delegates were naturally very interested in the report and expressed their points of view, some coming straight to the point, others with some degree of circumlocution, but all with an enthusiasm which was no discredit to the Organization. The principle of the increasing of the contributions was only discussed in relation to its purposes.

1. The question of technical assistance was fully discussed. Some of the delegates wished to ratify the proposals of the Secretary General, like Mr. BALBIR SINGH, of India. His government considered that, in view of

the importance of the work of the I.C.P.O. and the number of members who required technical assistance, a programme should be adopted. This programme should above all apply to the international activities of the police. Mr. SAGALYN (U.S.A.) also agreed with the principle, but asked for a more detailed survey of how it was to be carried out. He mentioned his country's considerable experience in such matters.

Some delegates wished for details and others to make suggestions:

a) Mr. MacDOUGALL (United Kingdom) wished to know what form of assistance it was intended to give. In the United Kingdom, for example, they trained officials from a number of different countries in special police schools.

Mr. RAJ (Malaya) asked what facilities the Secretariat had for providing technical training and how they could provide the equipment which some countries needed.

Mr. HARVISON (Canada) stated that his country was willing to help, but would also first like to have further details of the programme intended.

Mr. CHESSON (Liberia) thought that the question of technical assistance should be considered by both the Assembly and member countries. Interpol should be sent the requests and draw up a table of practical possibilities.

b) Mr. FRANSSEN (Belgium) was surprised at the difference between the allocations for technical assistance for 1961 and for 1962. Belgium was in no way opposed to this policy in connection with new countries, but it should be limited to advice on matters such as the formation of a central bureau or the organization of a police force. This would supplement the activities already carried out by the United Nations.

Baron VAN DER FELTZ (Netherlands) mentioned that in Washington, in 1960, the Secretary General was asked to consult the United Nations about the conditions under which the U.N.O. might be willing to finance a programme of technical assistance drawn up by the I.C.P.O.

This resolution was due to the fact that the responsibility should be left to the U.N.O. Baron VAN DER FELTZ hoped that the Assembly would retain this point of view and asked what had happened to the decisions of

1960. It was most likely that technical assistance would mean an ever increasing budget. Moreover, he considered that unlike the other activities of Interpol, technical assistance might assume a political aspect for one thing owing to the fact that it would be necessary to choose the countries to which the technical assistance would be given. For all these reasons, Mr. VAN DER FELTZ considered that Interpol should limit itself to the organizing of police training courses and drawing up surveys for those countries which asked for them.

Mr. ESSID (Tunisia) recalled that the Washington resolution simply offered various facilities such as the organization of courses or seminars. This type of assistance would not require large sums.

Mr. HACQ (France) said that his country was often visited by the chiefs of police of new countries and that help was given to these countries by training and advising of their officers. He was therefore not opposed to the programme of assistance submitted, but he wondered whether the cost of equipment should be included. Unlike Mr. VAN DER FELTZ, he thought that the cost of technical assistance should decline fairly rapidly, so that no large grants would be necessary.

Mr. JACKSON, the President, said that Interpol was a police organization and the most important thing for a police officer was what he had in his head. Any technical assistance should therefore above all be concerned with the training of personnel.

Mr. LUCAS (U.N.O.) gave the attitude of the United Nations towards technical assistance. First of all, the U.N. gave assistance solely to governments. It was therefore impossible for them to finance a programme suggested by Interpol. In regard to administration and the training of administrative personnel, the United Nations had three ways of assisting: by sending experts, organizing seminars and courses of professional training and the making of study grants. However, such programmes essentially concerned the general training of administrators and did not provide technical training suitable for police officers. It was of course possible that police officers might receive study grants from the United Nations, but these would be for training in general administration and not in technical police matters.

c) Mr. ZENTUTI (Libya) and Mr. ROSALES (Guatemala) suggested that the matter

should in any case be entrusted to a working group.

Mr. SAGALYN (United States) did not agree with this and thought that the I.C.P.O., with its General Assembly and Executive Committee, had sufficient facilities to consider and decide the matter, without forming another working group.

The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL then replied. He told Mr. VAN DER FELTZ (Netherlands) that the General Secretariat had in fact, as Mr. LUCAS had said, been informed by the United Nations that they could not finance a programme of assistance proposed by Interpol. Practically nothing could be expected of the United Nations in the way of purely police technical assistance, under the present circumstances.

In any case, Interpol's technical assistance programme must not overlap any of the others, but there was no difficulty about this. As for equipment, it went without saying that the I.C.P.O. could only provide countries with material to allow them to co-operate better with Interpol. There was, for example, radio equipment, for building regional stations. The sending of experts and the allocation of study grants to N.C.B. officials would certainly be very helpful.

The sum of 250,000 frs mentioned by the Secretariat had been both opposed and supported. Some thought that it was not enough, while others considered it too little. However, 250,000 Swiss Frs a year for several years should allow the implementation of a relatively moderate programme which would be an effective help to a number of countries.

In connection with Mr. SAGALYN's statement, to conclude the discussions, the President put to the vote a proposal that the matter of technical assistance be referred to the Executive Committee for consideration, asking it to submit a report on the question at the coming session of the General Assembly. This was adopted without opposition, by 48 votes, with two abstentions.

2. The General Secretariat's building scheme was further discussed, in regard to the principle, the methods and the urgency.

Baron VAN DER FELTZ (Netherlands) wondered whether the organization had the legal status to become the owner of a building.

Mr. BUCHT (Sweden) agreed that it was necessary to build a headquarters for the Organization, but he was not so sure that the building should be in Paris. The Assembly should therefore ask the Executive Committee to go into the pros and cons of keeping the headquarters of the Organization in Paris or in France, so that the General Assembly could, at its next session, examine a complete report on the matter which took account of the economic and financial aspects in particular.

Mr. BOUYA BACHIR (Morocco) and Mr. ESSID (Tunisia) also asked that a report on this be submitted the following year.

Messrs FADL (Sudan), ZENTUTI (Libya) and ROSALES (Guatemala) hoped that the matter would be entrusted to a working group.

Mr. HARVISON (Canada) agreed with the idea of building premises, providing members were able to discuss the matter thoroughly. Mr. NAHMIAS (Israel) agreed.

Mr. RICHARDS (Australia) said that he was in agreement with the proposal to build a permanent headquarters in France in accordance with the needs of the Organization. He would like, he said, the matter to be settled at the next session of the General Assembly. There could be a separate fund to finance the building and he asked what the cost would be.

Baron VAN DER FELTZ (Netherlands) believed that it could be done with the help of the reserve fund and a mortgage, or have a building society construct the building and rent it from them.

Mr. FONTANA (Italy) said that it was not essential to build a headquarters in Paris. It might be cheaper to build in Luxemburg or some other town in France, for example. However, he was aware of all INTERPOL owed France and did not ask that it be transferred to another country.

Other delegates stressed the urgency of the matter, especially M. HACQ (France), who said that there was speculation in land in every country and the cost of living was increasing everywhere.

This was also the opinion of Mr. GERMANOS (Lebanon), who suggested that the security and reserve fund be used immediately to buy land. The Executive Committee could decide. Mr. CHESSON (Liberia) and Mr. FONTANA seconded this proposal.

Mr. CONTE (Argentina) also thought that Interpol could buy land with its reserves, even though not in the centre of Paris. The constant increase in land values was a very good reason in favour of coming to an immediate decision.

In short, said Mr. CHESSON (Liberia) it is time to come to a decision on the principle of building and on the site to be chosen. Liberia hoped that the building would do credit to the international nature of the Organization. With this in view, he agreed to the increase in contributions. To remove INTERPOL headquarters out of France would, he felt, be to show ingratitude to the French government and police who had helped Interpol considerably for a number of years and still was helping her. If Paris was retained as the site of the headquarters, this might encourage the French government to help the Organization to find a site at a reasonable cost.

He recalled that last April the Executive Committee had gone into this matter of building and decided, because of its importance, that the General Assembly should be informed. Consequently, it was difficult to see what good a special working group could do, apart from causing further expenditure. It was here and now that the problem should be decided, without loss of time. The I.C.P.O., because of its activities, was now recognised as an international organization. It would be deplorable if it were to be expelled from its premises. Mr. EDET (Nigeria) agreed with Mr. CHESSON.

In this connection, the PRESIDENT said that it was unfortunate that the Organization depended on the personal situation of the owner of the present building.

Mr. QUIROZ CUARON (Mexico) considered that the Organization had now reached maturity and that it should be suitably accommodated. He hoped that the increase in the contributions and the generosity of France would help to produce this result.

Mr. ROSALES (Guatemala) also felt that there should be no discussion about keeping Interpol headquarters in France, in view of the considerable amount of help this country had afforded the Organization. Mr. CONTE (Argentina) voiced an identical opinion.

Lastly, Mr. FUERST (Switzerland) energetically supported this opinion. He also stressed the considerable advantages afforded to the I.C.P.O. by France and, on the basis of

experiments made in Switzerland in connection with international organization, maintained that none asked so little for their services as INTERPOL. What the Secretary General had said was quite correct, and it should be remembered, even should constructing premises in Paris cost more than in any other European town. Moreover, moving the Secretariat to another country might raise the problem of official languages. In addition, a removal would be very expensive.

Mr. FUERST hoped that the question of the legal status of the Organization would be studied at the same time as the construction of a building, also the extraterritoriality of the land it was built on. Now, he concluded, the Assembly should decide: 1) to keep the headquarters of the I.C.P.O. in PARIS and 2) to buy a site. Any postponement of these decisions would be detrimental to Interpol's interests.

The SECRETARY GENERAL was astonished that some delegates had raised the matter of moving the General Secretariat to another country. Such a thing would affect every member of the staff of the General Secretariat, raise considerable problems in connection with finding new staff, both in regard to number and quality. He wondered what country would do as much for Interpol as France had done. The Organization now had a staff which had been trained during fifteen years of work. All these matters should be borne in mind when coming to a decision on such a serious matter as transferring the headquarters.

The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL, referring to the suggestion made by the Swedish delegate, recalled that the headquarters of the Organization was fixed in Paris by the Organization's constitution. If they were to move the headquarters away from Paris, they would first of all have to modify the constitution, which would require two-thirds of the members of the Organization to vote in favour of it.

With regard to the mortgage referred to by the Netherlands delegate, this solution would be a most costly one, said Mr. NEPOTE, in view of the very high rate of interest asked. Concerning Interpol's ability to own a building, it was clear that it must be a legal entity, since it had a banking account, employed a number of people and had already signed a lease. From the point of view of the French legation, if any doubt arose, it was quite possible to put this right.

To a question put by Mr. HARVISON (Canada), the DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL replied that the lease of the building at present occupied by the General Secretariat would be renewable in two years. If the cost of maintenance was added to the rent, the outlay was very considerable.

With regard to the cost of land, whether in Paris or elsewhere, there was no denying that it was high. A definite price could not be given, since everything depended on where it was and what could be built on it. The building itself would have to have a floor space of about 2,800 square yards, the price of which could be fixed fairly definitely. The reserve fund would probably be sufficient to allow the purchase of land, which would be the first step.

It was certain, said Mr. NEPOTE, that the Secretariat would go thoroughly into the matter and was well aware of the problems which would have to be solved.

Mr. ZENTUTI (Libya) then said that he had no objection to the Executive Committee buying land. If the Executive Committee were authorised to make decisions, there was no need for it to report to the General Assembly, so long as it considered the matter before deciding on a solution.

In conclusion, Mr. SICOT (Secretary General) hoped that serious difficulties would

not arise in the near future, but he personally would have preferred the Assembly to have come to a definite decision. However, he admitted the right of delegations to consider the matter, but hoped that the proposal would be agreed to at the coming session, but proposing that the present reserve fund be used to buy land immediately.

The President suggested that the various points arising out of the discussions be put to the vote, and this was done:

- 1) Did the Assembly consider that the Interpol headquarters should be built in Paris?

The Assembly decided, by 39 votes to none, with five abstentions, that a headquarters building should be constructed in Paris.

- 2) The President put to the vote the proposal that the Executive Committee be left to choose and buy land for building an Interpol headquarters on; the other problems concerning the actual building to be submitted later to the General Assembly.

This proposal was adopted by 44 votes to one, with three abstentions.

As a result of the time taken to discuss these two questions, the discussion on the increase of the budget unit was postponed, so that the contribution rate will remain as it was in 1961.

Part 2. Technical Subjects

Section 1. Photographing and fingerprinting juvenile delinquents

An unusual feature of this 30th session was that there was no full-scale report on the subject of juvenile delinquency (). The General Assembly did, however, devote a good deal of time and attention to the technical question of photographing and fingerprinting juvenile offenders.*

I. THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT'S REPORT

Appendix C of the report on "Special police departments for the prevention of juvenile delinquency" submitted by the I.C.P.O. to the Second United Nations Congress for the

prevention of crime and the treatment of delinquents (London, August 1960), contained advice to police officers dealing with juveniles including the sentence "Do not hesitate to take the fingerprints and record the lasting details of the appearance of young offenders".

The United Nations Congress, although it considered that this report represented "a sound basis for the organization and setting up of special police departments... for the prevention of juvenile delinquency" nevertheless made "certain reservations with regard to the fingerprinting of young offenders".

On 12th December 1960, the General Secretariat sent out a detailed circular to all N.C.B.'s and to certain police forces in the

(*) cf. however Miscellaneous subjects.

United States in order to obtain information on the following two points: the legal, customary or administrative provisions forbidding or limiting the taking of fingerprints and photographs of juveniles by the police in the countries consulted and the usual practice adopted by the police of these countries and their views on the value of this practice.

The General Secretariat received replies from forty countries. Finally, two I.C.P.O. Advisers, Mr. P. CORNIL of Belgium and Professor R. GRASSBERGER of Austria, were consulted.

The information we received is analysed below.

1) PERIODS DURING WHICH JUVENILE OFFENDERS ARE TREATED DIFFERENTLY FROM ADULTS — AGE GROUPS.

A person who commits an offence, however serious, during childhood or adolescence is not dealt with in the same way as an adult.

Minors are divided into two or three age-groups in most countries, each age-group being subject to certain provisions generally varying in severity with the age of the group.

Some countries, however, classify all juveniles in a single age-group (1). The age of 18 has been chosen as the end of one age-group by 29 countries and as the age at which criminal majority is attained by 22 countries.

The age-groups serve different purposes in different legal systems. In some countries juvenile offenders are dealt with by whatever court normally deals with the particular offence committed and the age-group to which the juvenile belongs provides extenuating circumstances which vary according to the age concerned. Elsewhere various specialised bodies, some of which may not be courts at all, deal with the minors falling into each age-group by applying measures suited to the particular group.

2) LEGAL, CUSTOMARY OR ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS FORBIDDING OR LIMITING THE FINGERPRINTING OF JUVENILES.

A. Laws or customs forbidding or limiting the fingerprinting of juveniles.

Three countries (Chile, Ireland and the

(1) Michigan (U.S.A.), Ghana, Haiti, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, Norway, Philippines.

United Kingdom) have laws or customs which forbid or limit the fingerprinting of juveniles and it is proposed that legal restrictions be introduced in Ceylon.

Unfortunately we cannot go into the details of these restrictions in this issue of the Review.

B. Administrative restrictions.

Only thirteen of the replies received quoted administrative provisions limiting, but not forbidding, the fingerprinting of juvenile offenders. They referred to four States of the Commonwealth of Australia, seven cities of the United States of America, Israel and the Netherlands.

3) POLICE PRACTICE IN RELATION TO THE FINGERPRINTING OF MINORS.

In countries where the fingerprinting of juveniles is not limited by legal, customary or administrative provisions, the police forces themselves have often defined their usual practice in writing.

A. Cases in which juveniles are fingerprinted.

In a minority of cases (ten countries and three of the fourteen Swiss cantons about which we received information) juveniles are fingerprinted whenever they are arrested, held and questioned by the police in connection with an offence they are presumed to have committed.

In most countries, however, fingerprinting is not undertaken on as large a scale and only takes place under certain conditions or when a minor is suspected of having committed one of a specified number of offences.

The cases in which fingerprinting generally takes place are, in order of frequency: when the juvenile has committed a specific, serious offence (mentioned 25 times); for identification or investigation purposes (16 times); when the juvenile is brought before a judge or court after arrest (14 times); when the juvenile is a habitual offender or obviously likely to commit further offences (13 times); by order of a judge or court (twice).

In most of the countries where such rules have been made it is only necessary for the specified conditions to be fulfilled for fingerprinting to take place except that a minimum age-limit may be imposed.



The entrance to the main courtyard of Christiansborg castle.

Some countries e.g. Ireland and the United Kingdom, also insist on the consent of the juvenile and/or that of his parents or guardian or that of a police department specialising in identification or in juvenile delinquency.

B. Minimum age at which fingerprints may be taken.

When there are no legal or administrative rules, the practice followed by the police as far as age is concerned usually conforms to the spirit of the legal provisions applying to juvenile offenders in general. For this reason, the minimum age at which fingerprints may be taken is usually the age at which children are first considered criminally responsible or else the age at which the second age-group begins.

The average is twelve years in countries that have specified a minimum age-limit for fingerprinting (1).

In the European countries under consideration, the average age is fourteen (2).

Finally, in some countries, the question of age does not arise. These are generally countries or states in which there is a single age-group for juveniles such as Haiti, Mexico, Michigan (Detroit) and Monaco, or else countries which have established two age-groups but set fairly strict limits to the fingerprinting of minors (e.g. Ireland).

4) POLICE PRACTICE IN RELATION TO PHOTOGRAPHING MINORS.

There are a few countries or states in which the police do not take photographs of juvenile

(1) Average based on the replies from 40 countries and 13 Swiss cantons.

(2) Federal Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Switzerland (13 cantons) and Yugoslavia.

offenders. This may be due either to a legal, customary or administrative restriction (Ireland) or to established practise (Ceylon and New Zealand).

Very often photographs are not mentioned in the rules dealing with the taking of particulars of minors. In such cases the police usually apply the same rules as for fingerprinting.

In 23 of the 53 countries, states or territories we are considering, the police photograph juveniles whenever they take their fingerprints. In some countries certain supplementary conditions are imposed in addition to those governing the taking of fingerprints. These may relate to age (e.g. Massachusetts, U.S.A., the Netherlands), the seriousness of the offence (Denmark and the United Kingdom), recidivism (Denmark), arrest on a warrant issued by the judicial authorities (Morocco).

On the whole, countries that do not photograph minors appear to refrain for practical reasons. If they possess a juvenile's fingerprints, his photograph is only of temporary value for identification purposes as his features alter rapidly.

5) FILING AND USING THE PHOTOGRAPHS AND FINGERPRINTS.

Juveniles' fingerprints and photographs are usually prepared for filing in the same way as those of adults and filed with the latter. In some countries, however, restrictions are imposed in practice and may be connected with the labelling of the documents, filing, consultation of the files and use of the information they contain or preservation of the documents.

A. *Labelling of photographs and fingerprints.*

In Israel, all photographs and fingerprints of minors must be marked "Juvenile". In Louisiana (New Orleans), minors' photographs and fingerprints must bear no marking except for the letter "J" and an identification number which refers to an offence report card containing full details about the identity of the minor, the offence committed, etc. The offence report cards are naturally filed separately from the photographs and fingerprints.

B. *Use of a special file.*

Of the 54 countries, territories or states that

replied, only seven have set up special files for these photographs and fingerprints (1).

C. *Consultation of the files and use of the information they contain.*

Some countries have restrictions applying to the consultation of files containing juveniles' photographs and fingerprints and to any use that may be made of the information they contain, e.g. Austria, Mexico (2), and the city of New Orleans.

D. *Cases where juveniles' photographs and fingerprints must be destroyed.*

Certain rules or customs ensure that these documents are destroyed either if police investigations show that the suspect juvenile was innocent (3) or if the latter's innocence is recognized by the court or other institution responsible for dealing with juvenile delinquents (4).

6) REACTION OF JUVENILES WHO ARE PHOTOGRAPHED AND FINGERPRINTED.

The reactions most often noted are, in order of frequency: indifference, anxiety, shame and fright. They vary, however, a great deal in different countries. Some of the most interesting points of views are listed below.

Australia: When being photographed or fingerprinted some juveniles realize the gravity of their behaviour for the first time.

Ivory Coast: Young Europeans are generally worried and young Africans indifferent.

United States: New York: The majority of young offenders usually act with great bravado when being photographed for the first time.

(1) The Australian Capital Territory, Denmark (for juveniles under 15), the Chicago, Detroit and New Orleans police forces in the United States, Mexico and the Philippines where, however, a set of photographs and fingerprints is also kept in the general files.

(2) The Mexican police department dealing with cases involving minors concentrates exclusively on preventing delinquency and does not either photograph or fingerprint juveniles. These operations are carried out, in certain specific cases, by the "Departamento de Prevención Social".

(3) Austria, Detroit (Michigan) and Houston (Texas).

(4) Hong Kong, Ireland and New Zealand.

Ireland: Young delinquents who have had a reasonably good upbringing are usually the most affected.

Mexico: A certain amount of resistance is found among young habitual offenders.

Philippines: Juveniles who are indifferent to photographing and fingerprinting usually become habitual offenders.

Only the reply from the Netherlands, although it states that most juveniles have no noticeable reactions, reports that the process is deeply repugnant to some subjects who may even suffer a shock with "severe psychological consequences".

7) DOES THE PHOTOGRAPHING AND FINGER-PRINTING OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS HAVE A DETERRENT EFFECT?

The countries, territories and police forces who expressed an opinion felt that the photographing and fingerprinting of juvenile offenders did prevent a certain number of them from repeating their offence.

Denmark pointed out that a large number of juvenile offenders has not committed further offences during the three, four or more years following the taking of their fingerprints. The systematic photographing and fingerprinting of young offenders in Paris (France) in 1959 seemed to have helped a great deal to decrease gang delinquency (cf. 29th General Assembly session, P.V./2). In Hong Kong, about 20 per cent of the juvenile offenders who had been photographed and fingerprinted committed an offence of the same type between 1st April 1959 and 31st March 1960.

8) OPINIONS HELD BY THOSE CONSULTED ABOUT THEIR USUAL PRACTICE.

It is a remarkable fact that all the countries, territories and police forces that replied are satisfied with the rules or practices they keep to. The few changes suggested would all tend to make the rules somewhat less rigid.

The New York Police said that in 1960 gambling and prostitution were added to the list of offences for which the fingerprints of juveniles over 16 were taken and the same police force as well as that of New Orleans (Louisiana) wonders whether the minimum age could not be lowered.

Certain police forces in the United Kingdom feel that the consent of parents should not al-

ways be required for fingerprinting a juvenile aged under 14 if such fingerprinting is necessary for purposes of elimination in a serious crime or in the interests of justice.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The opposition or reservations expressed on the subject of photographing and fingerprinting juvenile offenders seem to be based on three main ideas.

A. *Fingerprinting is unfavourably associated in some people's minds with the arrest and imprisonment of criminals.*

Efforts should be made to combat this prejudice. The value of fingerprinting is such that it would be preferable to extend this measure to the whole population of a country rather than to limit it to criminals.

The need for definite identification, which can only be provided by fingerprints, often arises especially in connection with the victims of accidents, war or other disasters, people who have committed suicide, people who disappear (children and those suffering from amnesia), etc.

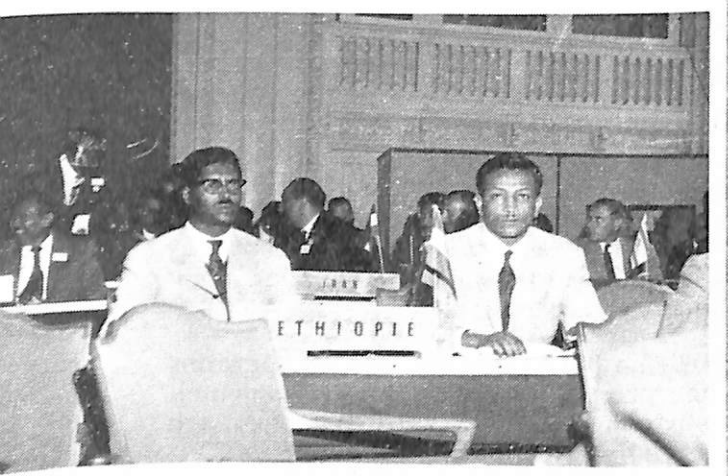
In several Latin American countries, fingerprints are taken by different government departments. In Mexico fingerprints are required on the application forms issued by various employers and by government departments and on health insurance forms.

B. *It is feared that juveniles' photographs and fingerprints may do them harm on some future occasion.*

People who hold this view see photographs and fingerprints solely as documents which can destroy a juvenile's future if they are carelessly or wrongly used.

It has even been said that the existence of these documents makes juveniles feel that there is a permanent threat or risk of shame hanging over them and prevents them from mending their ways.

We should, however, recall that juveniles are fingerprinted and photographed purely for identification purposes and that identification should be the only object for which juvenile records are filled and used.



*Some of the delegations in Copenhagen.
Reading from left to right and from top to bottom: the
Argentine, Columbian, Yugoslav, Thai and Ethiopian
delegations, members of the Spanish, Mexican and
Venezuelan delegations and the delegations from Senegal,
Cameroon and Togo.*

There are two aspects to this problem:

- a) In countries where juveniles' photographic and fingerprint records are kept and used by the police for identification and investigation purposes alone, there is no reason to forbid or restrict the setting-up of such records. No minor's future will be endangered by their existence if an effort is made to guard against any indiscretion about their contents and to ensure that they are only used by the police for criminal investigation purposes.
- b) The problem is rather more difficult in countries where juveniles' fingerprints and photographs are kept with ordinary criminal records. In such cases there is a danger of the juvenile's criminal record surviving once his probation period is over or he has been legally rehabilitated.

The only solution would seem to be to remove juveniles' photographs and fingerprints from their files once the probation period is over but even then it would be valuable for the police to keep these photographs and fingerprints for identification purposes.

C. *Photographing and fingerprinting is thought liable to have a traumatic effect on certain juveniles.*

This opinion has been expressed by psychiatrists some of whom claim that the shock produced may have a psychologically disturbing effect on certain juveniles or may adversely affect their development.

It has no doubt been found that certain juvenile offenders, habitual offenders in particular, are psychologically disturbed to a greater or lesser degree. But when did these disturbances first manifest themselves? Has it ever been established that they were actually caused by fingerprinting or photographing?

Does it not seem more likely that on being fingerprinted some juveniles realise the gravity of their actions for the first time? It may also seem surprising that they should be so affected by this process when they were indifferent to the damage or harm they caused to others.

On the other hand, if fingerprinting does have a traumatic effect, could this shock not have a salutary effect and, in fact, be the

juvenile's first healthy reaction towards his offence?

To return to the realm of facts, our enquiries have shown that:

- 1) Although a number of safeguards are enforced, it is current practice to photograph and fingerprint young offenders,
- 2) No-one denies the value of such photographing and fingerprinting or suggests that present practices should be further restricted.

In conclusion, it seems that there is no basis for wholesale, general opposition to the idea of taking the photographs and fingerprints of young offenders. If any restrictions are specified, they should be expressed in terms which are general and wide enough to allow the persons responsible for fingerprinting to deal with any new types of delinquency that might appear and to exercise their judgment about the value of taking photographs or fingerprints in each particular case.

II. DISCUSSIONS.

A committee was formed to study the report in greater detail with Mr. J. Chesson (Liberia) as Chairman, Mr. Gonzales (Argentine) and Mr. Fadl (Sudan) as Vice-Chairman and the following members: Mr. E. Richards (Australia), Mr. Harvison and Mr. Higgitt (Canada), Mr. Hwang You (Republic of China), Mr. Jimenez Fandino (Columbia), Mr. De Magius (Denmark), Mr. Dawit (Ethiopia), Mr. Ceccaldi (France), Mr. Rosales (Guatemala), Mr. Seyrafi (Iran), Mr. Miyachi, Mr. Nakahara and Mr. Yamamoto (Japan), Mr. M. Abdel Salam (Libya), Mr. Bachir Bouya (Morocco), Mr. Quiroz Cuaron (Mexico), Mr. Edet (Nigeria), Mr. Ryssdal (Norway), Mr. Xavier and Mr. Laforteza (Philippines) and Mr. Essid (Tunisia).

As the basis of its discussions the committee took Report no. 6 summarized above and a memoire drawn up by the Social Defence Section of the United Nations Organization, dealing with the position adopted on this question by the Second United Nations Congress for the prevention of crime and the treatment of delinquents (London, August 1960).

The London Congress considered that the fingerprinting of juvenile delinquents was in contradiction with the present social tenden-

cies and only justified in very exceptional cases.

Most members of the Committee felt that the police could not accept the reservations made by the United Nations, the taking of fingerprints being essential

Mr. CECCALDI (France) explained that the French specialised services did not systematically take fingerprints and photographs but took into consideration the age of the juvenile, recidivism, the seriousness of the crime committed, the criminal capacity of the minor and the danger he presented to society. This system had shown very good results against organised bands of youths who had been committing antisocial acts or crimes. This deterrent effect was only achieved, however, if these fingerprints and photographs formed criminal records and not civil ones.

Mr. GONZALES stated that in Argentina the fingerprints of all children of school age were taken, this being necessary to obtain an identity card. Thus a very useful civil file was established and there was no stigma attached. No law made it compulsory to have one's fingerprints taken, but the public had come to realise the usefulness of this process.

Mr. BOUYA BACHIR (Morocco) had noticed that the number of offences committed by juveniles had decreased since their fingerprints had been taken. There was, however, no law about this in Morocco.

Mr. ESSID (Tunisia) said that the taking of fingerprints was both effective and indispensable. Although it was not laid down in Tunisian law, it was compulsory for juvenile delinquents. Tunisia was preparing a law making the identity card bearing fingerprints obligatory for all between 15 and 60.

Mr. EDET (Nigeria) stressed the difficulties of the Nigerian police in taking the prints of young delinquents, who came within the province of the Ministry of Social Affairs. However, juvenile delinquency had reached a stage where important measures ought to be taken.

Mr. RICHARDS explained that in some Australian states there was special legislation authorising the taking of the fingerprints of juvenile delinquents, but only if the juvenile committed another offence. A generalisation of such a practice would certainly arouse the feelings of the public.

Mr. ABDEL SALAM (Libya) said that in his country the police had been authorised to take fingerprints and photographs of juvenile delinquents for police records and these were considered indispensable.

Mr. HIGGIT (Canada) stressed the fact that in Canada it would be difficult to make the public accept the compulsory taking of juvenile delinquents fingerprints. The courts for juveniles would only very rarely order this.

After lengthy discussions and several amendments, the Committee unanimously adopted a *draft resolution* to submit to the Assembly.

The delegates at the plenary session were as interested in this subject as the members of the Committee and made a number of interesting observations.

For instance, Mr. FRANSSSEN (Belgium) suggested that the text should include a definition of the word "juveniles" but Mr. HACQ (France) said that the penal code differed with the country and that it was consequently impossible to mention an age limit in the resolution and Mr. GONZALES (Argentine) agreed.

The PRESIDENT said that the problem was to find a term expressing "mineur" in its widest sense. If they could not find it, the resolution should have a note appended giving the various definitions of "mineur" in each national criminal code.

Mr. CHESSON (Chairman of the committee on juveniles) drew attention to the report submitted by the General Secretariat (doc. no. 6), which contained the definitions of the word "juveniles" in different countries and proposed that the term used throughout should be "juvenile delinquents".

This proposal was accepted.

Mr. HACQ (France) said that in law a "mineur" was someone who had not reached the criminal majority. A "mineur délinquant" was something definite, while a "jeune mineur" was somebody of indefinite age.

The PRESIDENT said that the question raised was important. In British law this idea of minor varied sometimes in regard to age, since an ordinary minor was someone under 21, but a minor could not for example suffer capital punishment if he was under the age of 18.

Mr. JORDAN JIMENEZ (Columbia) said that the word "délinquant mineur" (under-age delinquents) was the technical term used in penal codes. To speak of juvenile delinquents was to be imprecise for until what age could "juvenile" be used?

The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL drew the attention of the Assembly to the fact that the draft resolution was in two distinct parts, one referring to the past and giving the context of the problem, and another considering various measures with reference to under-age offenders.

The PRESIDENT summarised this discussion on terminology. In the French version "mineurs délinquants" would be used in the "considering" and in the purview. In the English version this would be rendered by "juvenile delinquents", which would be used in the same places and the words "is of the opinion" would replace the term "resolves".

Mr. SAGALYN (United States) said that his delegation would not vote as the question of juvenile delinquency was the province of the local authorities in his country.

RESOLUTION

The following resolution was submitted to the General Assembly and adopted unanimously with one abstention.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

In view of the reservations made by the second

United Nations Congress for the prevention of crime and the treatment of delinquents (London, August 1960) regarding the fingerprinting of juvenile delinquents;

After having studied and discussed the report submitted by the General Secretariat on photographing and fingerprinting juvenile delinquents;

CONSIDERING:

- 1) that the fingerprinting and photographing of juvenile delinquents is invaluable and in no way infringes human dignity.
- 2) that investigators should when dealing with juvenile delinquents continue to use this established and useful method, providing that they respect the relevant legal provisions and that all precautions be taken to guard the content of such records against an indiscriminate use.
- 3) that the legal provisions now in force in the various member countries provide juvenile delinquents with sufficient protection.
- 4) that those member countries which have carefully studied the behaviour of juvenile delinquents have noted the preventive effect of fingerprinting and photography.

Is of the opinion that the practice of fingerprinting and photographing juvenile delinquents should be continued in those countries where it is already used and be adopted by those Member countries, where it is not yet in force.

Section 2. Drugs

As at the 27th session (London, 1958), two subjects were discussed, that of *drug traffic* and that of the *Single Convention* which came into force in January 1961.

FIRST SUBJECT: TRAFFIC.

I. THE REPORT.

The information sent from affiliated countries to the General Secretariat on cases of drug traffic has made it possible to draw up a kind of balance-sheet for 1960.

The value of the conclusions depends entirely on the amount of information received from affiliated countries and the promptness with which it is sent.

The number of seizures and arrests depends

just as much on the efficiency of the police as on the amount of trafficking. Great care should therefore be taken not to take the conclusions too literally.

Finally, the details given in this report are given in relation to the *geographical* situation of countries or territories.

In some cases, we mention "*geographical regions*" the limits of which are purely conventional such as the Persian Gulf region, the Indian peninsula area, the Yunnan region, the area beyond the Northern border of Thailand, etc.

In order to determine where a drug came from, reference was made to all the data provided by investigations, such as the physical appearance of the drug, its analysis,

trade marks, characters or designs on the drug, packing, place from where it was dispatched, route and means of transport, statements made by the accused or witnesses, etc.

— Opium :

In 1960, traffic in opium was mainly concentrated on the unprepared variety: 5,996,388 grs. out of 6,569,497 or 91.2 per cent.

The largest number of seizures were reported by Thailand (20% of the total number), Singapore (16.4%), Australia (13.1%), Burma (9.8%), Hong Kong and India (8.1%). The largest quantities seized were in Thailand (52.1% of the total weight), Singapore (17%), Turkey (12%), Hong Kong (7.6%) and Burma (7%). The largest number of arrests were made in Burma (17.4% of the total number), Thailand (15.4%), Singapore (14.9%) and Turkey (14.4%).

The main sources of supply were the Yunnan region, the Shan States (Burma) and Turkey. Bangkok (Thailand) and Rangoon (Burma) were the main ports from which opium from the two first regions was embarked. Singapore and Hong Kong are still important transit centres. The main method of transport was still by sea (38.5% of cases). Other means used were cars (21.3%) and planes (5.7%) which are becoming more important.

— Morphine :

The largest number of seizures were reported by Macao (35.4% of the total number), Hong Kong (22.5%) and the Lebanon (9.6%). The largest quantities were seized in Hong Kong (44% of the total weight), Japan (19%), the Lebanon (18.8%) and Macao (10.1%). The largest number of arrests were made in Macao (35.8%), in the Lebanon (16.9%) and Iran (9.4%).

— Diacetylmorphine :

The largest number of seizures were reported by Macao (28.9% of the total number), Hong Kong (21%) and the U.S.A. (13.1%). The largest quantities were seized in the U.S.A. (73.4% of the total weight) and Hong Kong (13.6%). The presumed place of production of 73 per cent of the diacetylmorphine seized is France.

— Cocaine :

Little information was received on international traffic in cocaine; it is mainly confined to Latin America. Two seizures each were reported by Peru and Italy (33% of the total number each), one by Argentina and one by Mexico. The largest quantities were seized in Peru (83.4% of the total weight). The largest number of arrests were made in Peru (38.8%) and in Mexico (27.7%).

Three clandestine laboratories were discovered: two in Mexico and the other in Peru.

-- Cannabis :

The largest number of seizures were reported by Spain (32.2% of the total number), the Lebanon (15.5%), France (10%) and the United Kingdom (6.6%). The largest quantities were seized in the Lebanon (77.3% of the total weight), Burma (13%), Yugoslavia (2.6%) and Singapore (1.9%).

The countries where cannabis is mainly grown are still the Lebanon and Burma (the Pegu Yoma area).

Sea transport was used in 19 cases = 381,451 grs (7.3%), road transport in 12 cases = 3,762,646 grs (72.6%) and air transport in 7 cases = 37,349 grs (0.7%).

Synthetic drugs

No seizures were reported.

Ethylmorphine and methylmorphine (Codeine).

There was one seizure of ethylmorphine in 1959 = (410 grs. — 1 arrest).

1,400 grs. of codeine, part of an official consignment of 2,800 grs. sent with official export authorization from France to Cambodia, were stolen between Paris and Phnom-Penh at the end of 1959 or beginning of 1960.

II. DISCUSSIONS.

THE COMMITTEE ON DRUGS met under the chairmanship of Mr. *Cusack* (U.S.A.) and was composed of the following members:

Mr. *Grajnera* (Argentine), Mr. *Harvison* (Canada), Mr. *Leembruggen* (Ceylon), Mr. *Jersild* (Denmark), Mr. *Cusack* (United States), Mr. *Amare* (Ethiopia), Mr. *Camatte* (France), Mr. *Owusu-Sechere* (Ghana), Mr.

Sela (Israel), Mr. Tanca (Italy), Mr. Kham-seng (Laos), Mr. Germanos (Lebanon), Mr. Mansouri (Libya), Mr. Raj (Malaya), Mr. Seddiki (Morocco), Mr. Rosales Miranda (Mexico), Mr. Edet (Nigeria), Mr. Kleveland (Norway), Mr. Stourton (United Kingdom), Mr. Rakaetby (United Arab Republic), Mr. Vogel (Switzerland), Mr. Sarutananda (Thailand), Mr. Elver and Mr. Kirman (Turkey), Mr. Kolenc (Yugoslavia) and Mr. Lucas (U.N.O. Observer).

The CHAIRMAN announced that the United States delegation wished to include certain questions in this point on the agenda, such as the carrying out of resolutions No. 2, 3 and 5 of the last General Assembly, clandestine laboratories, and everything concerning the traffic and consequences of the consumption of drugs.

1. The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL then examined the three resolutions adopted at the 29th session of the General Assembly. In regard to resolution No. 2 (regional conferences) he was planning to take part in the conference to be held in Rio de Janeiro in October 1961. It would be desirable, however, that these conferences be planned not to come too soon one after the other. Furthermore, it would seem advisable that the regional conferences organized by the Secretariat should deal with general questions of co-operation, narcotic drugs only forming a part of this question.

With regard to the *regional lists of traffickers*, the first list on the Middle East had just been distributed.

The publication of further lists was planned. Thanks to the large amount of information contributed by member countries of South East Asia, it would be easy to establish lists for this region. The same could not be said of South America, where the co-operation between countries and with Interpol left much to be desired. The N.B.C.'s of Interpol should distribute these lists as widely as possible.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the General Secretariat on the way in which it had carried out the resolutions of the last General Assembly. He proposed that a committee be formed to draw up a resolution repeating the importance of these texts. *This committee was immediately appointed, and included the delegates of Malaya, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.*

2. The CHAIRMAN asked the DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL to deal with the question of *clandestine laboratories*. The latter replied that the circular, sent out by the Secretariat in February 1961 was a world summary of this problem. In it an account was given of the methods used in these laboratories, a list of all laboratories discovered and details on the people involved in this type of affair. This circular had been sent to all Interpol bureaus. The value of such documents depended on use on an international scale.

Mr. CUSACK (United States) considered this circular on clandestine laboratories of great importance and felt that it should be used in the training of police officers specialising in this type of investigation. He went on to mention cases of discovery and seizure effected by Lebanon and Turkey in collaboration with the United States.

Mr. SARUTANANDA (Thailand) mentioned the case of the discovery of a laboratory making heroin in Bangkok. The death sentence had been passed on those involved in the affair.

3. The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL then explained the way in which the information system about seizures worked. The two authorities interested in reports on seizures, the U.N.O. and Interpol, had decided to adopt the same system. The United Nations used the information received for statistics and to establish the main trends of the traffic. Interpol used it for police purposes and as a basis for detailed criminal documentation.

Mr. LUCAS (U.N.O.) thanked the General Secretariat for its collaboration with the United Nations. In their report on drugs they included information given to them by Interpol.

The Deputy Secretary General's desire for planning of the regional conferences was not always easy to realise. These conferences were proposed by the governments and so could not be coordinated, as desired, by the international organizations.

Mr. KIRMAN (Turkey) expressed the wish that all countries should supply Interpol with as much information as possible concerning narcotic drugs.

Mr. RAJ (Malaya) explained his country's position. The use of opium had been forbidden since the war, in conformity with the recom-

mendations of the United Nations but the demand for this drug had not completely disappeared. However, this was a problem which was likely to solve itself, as the opium addicts were elderly people and the younger generations did not go in for it. At any rate, Malaya was applying the law strictly.

Mr. SARUTANANDA stated that a central bureau on drugs existed in Thailand and carried on a vigorous fight against drugs.

The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL recalled that the problem of drugs in Asia was of a special character, as drugs had for a long time been a source of revenue for the governments. Drugs therefore came either under indirect taxation or the Customs. It was essential that the Interpol bureaus should secure the co-operation of all government departments. This point, which was mentioned in the single Convention, could form the subject of a resolution.

Mr. CUSACK (United States) stated the position in his country regarding the illicit traffic in drugs, which were not made in the country, but smuggled in. He emphasised the need for co-operation between countries, for surveillance and the establishment of severe penalties. The only answer to the complex methods of the traffickers was for the police to establish a system of detailed reports exchanged on a national and international scale.

Mr. AMARE (Ethiopia) stated that, although there was no drug problem in his country, illicit trafficking was severely punished. Mr. MANSOURI declared that Libya was prepared to support all measures which would serve to suppress the making and selling of narcotic drugs. Mr. CAMATTE (France) stated that his country played an active part in suppressing drug traffic although the number of drug addicts in France was very small. He felt that the root of the problem lay in controlling the production of the raw materials and the consumption. He regretted that the severity of the laws had not been increased.

Mr. KIRMAN said that the drug habit was not widespread in his country, although Turkey produced and exported drugs and therefore, concentrated on the problem of traffic.

Mr. SEDDIKI (Morocco) stated that in the northern part of the country which had recently been returned to the Kingdom of Morocco the government was now faced with the problem of replacing the cultivation of

cannabis by a crop which would be more useful. International trafficking did not, however, seem to exist here.

Mr. LEEMBRUGGEN (Ceylon) recalled the important contribution made by his country to the conference of Lahore. The existence of cannabis, grown in the jungles of the island, and the smuggling in of opium were the problems with which his country was faced.

Mr. GRAJINERA stated that the drug problem was not acute in Argentina, in spite of a slight increase in the consumption of cocaine. A police campaign against this was supported by the population.

Mr. GERMANOS (Lebanon) emphasised that severe penalties were imposed on drug traffickers and consumers. All people condemned for this crime were deprived of their civil rights and registered in files kept by a special police department. Furthermore, each year, just before the hemp crop ripened, those crops grown for the purpose of producing drugs were destroyed. Lebanon transmitted to the Interpol Secretariat all the information it possessed, thus constructively furthering international collaboration.

Mr. KHAMSENG (Laos) recalled that the cultivation of the poppy, by the ethnic minorities in the north of Laos presented a problem of an historical character. The government was striving to replace the cultivation of poppies by another type of crop. But it would take a long time to stamp out the drug habits of the northern minorities. The customs and excise services charged with suppression lacked the necessary means to carry out this task, and the government planned to establish better equipped services in collaboration with Interpol.

The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL recalled that the purpose of the different committees was not to study the protocols and conventions on the drug traffic, but to draw up a number of draft resolutions which would be submitted to the General Assembly.

During a second meeting the drafting Committee submitted *three draft resolutions*.

The first two were adopted by the whole Committee after a few stylistic amendments (cf. p. 322-23 for the final text. The third, submitted by the U.S. delegation, emphasized the importance of the resolutions adopted during the 29th session (cf. I.C.P.R. No. 143, pp. 315 and 316) and recommended that members do

all in their power to implement them, especially No. 3.

After studying the drafts, the Committee considered the report on traffic submitted by the Secretary General.

a) **Opium:** Mr. CUSACK (U.S.A.) reported that there had been a very large increase in the quantities of raw opium seized in the U.S.A. in 1960 and that several traffickers had been arrested and sentenced to prison.

b) **Morphine:** Mr. CUSACK (U.S.A.) congratulated Syria and Turkey on their seizures of morphine base in 1960. This morphine was to have been introduced into Europe for conversion to heroin and then taken to the U.S.A. The discovery of a clandestine laboratory for morphine proved that Mexico was making a considerable effort in this field.

c) **Diacetylmorphine:** Mr. CUSACK (U.S.A.) reported on the progress made in U.S.A. this year in finding and seizing large quantities of this drug from Hong Kong, Mexico, France and Italy.

d) **Cocaine:** Mr. CUSACK (U.S.A.) said that this drug, mainly produced in Bolivia and Guatemala, did not raise an important problem for America.

e) **Cannabis:** Mr. CUSACK (U.S.A.) recalled that the traffic in marihuana in the U.S.A. depended on a base in Mexico.

Drug smuggling by aircraft.

Mr. CUSACK said that there was a growing tendency for gangs of drug traffickers to use airline company personnel.

The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL recalled that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the U.N.O. had studied this problem at its last session and had asked Interpol to draw up a report which was reproduced in document no. 407, addendum no. 1 of the U.N.O. He hoped that this interesting report would be widely circulated among the Interpol bureaux.

Mr. LUCAS (U.N. observer) said that he would collect as many of these documents as he could and mentioned that in any case they had already been distributed to all U.N.O. member countries.

Penalties for trafficking.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that this question had already been studied and put into a resolution which the committee had just reaffirmed. Punishment was one of the most effective ways of combating drug trafficking.

Mr. RAJ (Malaya) explained that in his country the law of supervised residence applied to special and serious cases, such as those of drug trafficking. The measure was intended to be both preventive and suppressive.

Mr. KIRMAN (Turkey) gave the numbers of arrests and convictions in Turkey in 1960 and reported a diminution in 1961.

Hospitalisation and treatment of drug addicts.

Mr. CUSACK (U.S.A.) proposed a draft resolution in the name of the U.S. delegation: *"Recognising that one of the most effective methods of treating drug addiction was drug-free treatment in hospital, Interpol members interested in the problem of the treatment of addicts were recommended to provide such establishments in so far as their means allowed"*.

Mr. RAKAITBY (U.A.R.) mentioned the efforts made by his country to restore drug addicts to normal life. Hospitalization in this case was not a luxury but a necessity. Egypt had two hospitals for this purpose, one for convicted addicts and the other for non-convicted addicts.

Mr. LUCAS (U.N. Observer) gave a list of countries in which drug addicts could be or had to be hospitalized. These were Australia (2 states), Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei, Burma, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Poland, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand and Turkey.

Mr. HARVISON said that Canada should be added to this list since a new law decreed that drug addicts should be hospitalized in establishments designated as "adequate centres".

Mr. RAJ (Malaya) said that he would abstain because, although he agreed with the draft, he could not prejudice his government's opinion on this subject.

Mr. STOURTON (U.K.) in view of the fact that drug addiction was not a problem in his country would not support the draft resolution.

The draft resolution was adopted by the Committee.

During the plenary session, Mr. CUSACK, presented the four draft resolutions the committee had drawn up and adopted. He recalled that, in compliance with the instructions of the 29th General Assembly, the Deputy Secretary General had been present at the conference on drugs organised by the U.N. in New York.

1. **The preliminary discussions.** — Mr. BALBIR SINGH (India) regretted that he had not been able to take part in the discussions of the committee but he had had to attend other meetings. He wished, however, to make some reservations concerning the references which had been made to his country and, more generally, to the Asian countries. India attached particular importance to the problem of drugs. Its Constitution forbade the consumption of opium, except for medical purpose. There was a very strict control and punishment was severe. Seizures of large quantities had been made, usually before the drugs had crossed the frontiers of the country. In cases where drugs could not be seized in time, India had always warned the countries concerned. Ships in transit had been searched. The exporting, importing and transit of opium were forbidden. On this subject India had sent numerous, detailed reports to the I.C.P.O.

In regard to the revenues supposedly drawn from drugs by certain countries, the speaker declared that India had strictly adhered to the sales quota attributed by the United Nations. Opium continued to be grown in India, not for profit-making purposes, but for use in medicines destined to alleviate human suffering.

He also wished to draw attention to Mr. Cusack's statement that the main source of raw opium seized in the U.S.A. in 1960 was India.

However, none of the seizures mentioned by the United States representative had been reported to the Indian government or to the U.N.O. In spite of the fact that India was one of the main producers of opium, the percentage of seizures of opium coming from this country, throughout the world, did not exceed 0,5% of the total. This showed that India had solved the problem of controlling the growth, production and distribution of opium, a fact officially recognised by the United Nations

and other International conferences including the I.C.P.O. General Assembly.

Mr. CUSACK (U.S.A.) stated that the reports on seizures had been sent to the United Nations, the Indian government and Interpol. He added that in 1960 30 Kilos of opium from India, had been seized in the United States. If one compared these seizures with India's total production, very small quantities were involved and it must be admitted that the Indian government had remarkable control of the traffic.

Mr. BALBIR SINGH (India) thanked the United States delegate.

2. The draft resolutions:

Following various amendments in the wording, draft RESOLUTION n° 1 was unanimously adopted as follows:

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, meeting at its 30th session, in Copenhagen on 8th September 1961,

WHEREAS, in a certain number of countries, responsibility for the suppression of the illicit traffic in drugs is assumed jointly by different government departments;

RECOMMENDS strongly that each Interpol National Central Bureau ensure a close contact, where such does not already exist, with all other government departments of the country concerned with the suppression of illicit drug traffic and asks them to place all possible means of co-operation at the disposal of these departments;

TRUSTS that these departments will, in turn, closely co-operate with the Interpol National Central Bureau of their country.

— Draft resolution n° 2: Mr. BALBIR SINGH (India) did not oppose the resolution and was in agreement with the idea. However, in view of the fact that persons engaging in drug traffic were prosecuted and sentenced in accordance with the laws of their country, he did not understand how such offences could be considered international; this implied that special laws should be made to combat them.

The PRESIDENT stated in reply that the meaning of the draft resolution was to draw attention of governments to the importance of adapting laws to the suppression of drug traffic. This was a difficult task and involved the approval of parliament.

The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL explained that illicit traffic was not legally speaking an international act, but that it was a crime which was constantly increasing on an international scale.

Mr. BALBIR SINGH (India) said that the problem was not one of adapting the laws of countries but of the methods used in combating the illicit traffic and arresting those who engaged in it. He would therefore like the resolution to be modified accordingly.

It was decided, after a discussion, that Mr. BALBIR SINGH's suggestion should be accepted.

The following text of RESOLUTION n° 2 was then unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS one of the fundamental objectives and missions of the International Criminal Police Organization is the speedy apprehension and prosecution of all persons engaged in international criminal activities and whereas the illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs is one of the most serious of such crimes;

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting at its 30th session in Copenhagen on 8th September 1961:

REQUESTS the Secretary General of the Organization to contact Members and determine their points of view on this question

and to find the ways in which the aims put forward in this resolution may be achieved.

— Draft RESOLUTION n° 3: — Mr. BALBIR SINGH (India) believed that resolution No. 3 overlapped No. 2, as it had been adopted. Mr. ZENTUTI (Libya) agreed.

Mr. CUSACK (U.S.A.) felt that Resolution No. 3 (referring to the resolutions adopted at the 29th session) was more specific than No. 2, whose scope was very wide. The resolutions adopted in 1960 had lost nothing of their value and one could not expect that they would all be applied in a year. It was therefore not unwise to recall them, especially as some new members had joined the I.C.P.O.

After discussion and opposition by several delegations, draft resolution n° 3 was withdrawn.

— Draft RESOLUTION n° 4: — Mr. CUSACK (Chairman of the Committee) submitted this draft (now draft No. 3 as the former No. 3 had been withdrawn) to the Assembly.

After a stylistic amendment to the English text, RESOLUTION n° 3 was unanimously adopted with two abstentions as follows:

The I.C.P.O. General Assembly, meeting in Copenhagen on 8th September 1961 at its 30th session,



RECOGNIZING that one of the most effective methods of treatment for narcotic addiction is civil commitment in suitable centers,

RECOMMENDS Member countries having a drug addiction problem and the economic means to do so provide such facilities.

SECOND SUBJECT: THE SINGLE CONVENTION.

I. THE REPORT

Having decided to combine all the agreements in one single convention which might be signed by a large number of countries, the U.N. Narcotics Commission, after working for years on the project, drew up a draft which could serve as a basis of discussions at a specially convened conference (1).

This report is intended to give an account of the action taken by the I.C.P.O. during the Conference of Plenipotentiaries which adopted the Single Convention.

Point of view of the organization.

For many years the international convention in force and the most suited to the purpose was that of 26th June 1936 on the suppression of illicit international drug traffic.

Unfortunately, this convention had been ratified by few countries and it was practically impossible to include its provisions in detail in the Single Convention.

The I.C.P.O. General Assembly, meeting in Washington in 1960, very well understood this, since it adopted a simple "recommendation" (appendix 2) which was more of a guide than a mandate for the future action of the Organizations representatives at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries.

Action undertaken by the I.C.P.O.

a) First of all, in 1960, the General Secretariat sent out written observations on the draft to National Central Bureaus. Consequently, several delegations at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries had been informed of our point of view.

(1) An account of the preliminary conference at which an I.C.P.O. Observer was present was given to the General Assembly in 1955.

b) During the Conference, all the efforts of the Organization's representative were concentrated on two purposes:

— *Primarily, to see that at least all the general principles contained in the 1936 Convention were included in the Single Convention.*

— *Accessorily, to establish an atmosphere favourable to a possible retention in force of the 1936 Convention for those countries which had signed it.*

To get an idea of the results obtained, all that is necessary is to compare the texts of the conventions adopted: An analysis of the text of article 35 of the Single Convention will show that all the basic principles contained in articles 11, 12 and 13 of the 1936 Convention are included in it. With regard to the penal provisions in articles 2-10 of the 1936 Convention, these are to be found in articles 36 and 37 of the Single Convention.

Article 36 moreover states that preparatory acts and financial operations in connection with the offences (the sale of drugs) shall be punishable offences... This was a recommendation of the General Assembly on a point which was not included in the 1936 Convention.

It should be added that, with the exception of article 9, the Convention of 26th June 1936 has not been abrogated by the Single Convention and that the Conference of Plenipotentiaries adopted two resolutions which directly concern our Organization. The texts are as follows:

— U.N.O. RESOLUTION ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ON NARCOTIC DRUGS.

The Conference,

WELCOMING the establishment by General Assembly resolution 1395 (XIV) of special arrangements for technical assistance in the field of narcotics control,

NOTING that the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned have already provided a limited amount of assistance under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and in their regular programmes,

WELCOMING also the co-operation of the International Criminal Police Organization in the execution of technical assistance projects,

EXPRESSES THE HOPE that adequate resources will be made available to provide assistance in the fight against the illicit traffic, to those countries which desire and request it, particularly in the form of expert advisers and of training, including training courses for national officials.

— U.N.O. RESOLUTION ON ILLICIT TRAFFICKERS.

The Conference,

1. *CALLS ATTENTION to the importance of the technical records on international traffickers kept at present by the International Criminal Police Organization.*

2. *RECOMMENDS that these records be completed as far as possible by all parties and be widely used for the circulation of description of the traffickers by that Organization.*

II. DISCUSSIONS

A Committee was formed to study this subject with Mr. CUSACK (United States) as chairman.

The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL stated that the single Convention represented the work of 10 years and merged in one all the international texts on narcotic drugs. The General Secretariat had ensured that all the general principles put forward in the 1936 convention were maintained in the single convention.

The 1936 Convention had been criticised as being too detailed and so preventing wide-scale ratification. It would be of value if an enquiry were conducted in each country on the difficulties of ratifying the Convention and a list of the major obstacles established with a view to improving the terms.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that two smaller committees be entrusted with the drawing up of a resolution dealing on the one hand with the single convention and on the other with the difficulties of ratifying the 1936 convention.

These two committees were immediately appointed, the first composed of the French, Turkish and Italian delegates and the second of the representatives of the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and Switzerland.

Replying to the United Nations observer, the DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL recalled that a distinction should be made between the 1936 convention and the 1953

protocol, which had never been put into force as a signature was missing, and which was cancelled out by the single Convention.

Mr. LUCAS (Observer-U.N.O.) stated that the 1953 convention was aimed at controlling the production of narcotic drugs, the essential provision of the 1953 text. The 1936 convention raised difficult problems in that it affected the whole legal system of those countries which had agreed to enforce it. Finally, he reminded delegates that since the Single Convention was not yet in force, countries would remain bound by the previous conventions they had ratified.

Replying to a question put by the representative of the *United Arab Republic*, he stated that there had been almost thirty ratifications of the 1936 convention. In reply to the *Lebanon delegate*, who asked why the 1936 convention had not been included in the single Convention, he emphasised the spirit of compromise behind the single Convention which, as a suppressive measure, did not go so far as the 1936 provisions.

The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL recalled that it was the policy of the Organization to ensure the continuation in the single Convention of certain principles contained in the 1936 text. He thanked the delegations of countries which had approved Interpol's suggestions.

Mr. SAGALYN (United States) recalled that the 1953 protocol, which was aimed at controlling the cultivating of poppies as well as the production and use of opium, might disappear if the single Convention were ratified. The control measures it fore-saw for narcotic drugs were, however, excellent. It might be of value if a small study group were formed to consider this question.

Mr. SEDDIKI (Morocco) was surprised that a committee should be formed to study the question of the 1953 convention, as its main principles were included in the single Convention. Mr. CAMATTE (France) agreed.

The CHAIRMAN stated that, in his opinion, it would be useful to obtain the view of the representatives of various countries on the rulings contained in this protocol.

The committee on narcotic drugs appointed the United States, Lebanese and Turkish delegates to form a committee for the purpose of studying the 1953 protocol.

Section 3. Smuggling of gold and diamonds into India

I. THE REPORT

GOLD SMUGGLING.

The problem of smuggling of gold into India continues to persist despite the measures taken within her borders, and cooperation extended by the countries from where the international gangs of smugglers had been operating. India has been raising this issue at General Assemblies since 1953 and has been consistently stressing the implications of this international crime on the country's economy. International smugglers of gold have been responsible for upsetting the country's foreign exchange position and her development plans. The syndicates are highly organised bodies with extensive ramifications extending to several countries. They have their own financiers, organisers, carriers and carriers' agents. The carriers only know that some person of a particular description is to approach them and collect the contraband gold. Information is conveyed in code, which is not easily breakable. It was also found that these international smugglers of gold indulged in smuggling of watches, diamonds, drug trafficking etc. and that carriers employed by them were quite often cheats, swindlers, passport forgers and counterfeiters, and had been responsible for a number of national and international criminal offences.

The XXIXth Session of the General Assembly (Washington, 1960) felt that it would be helpful if the I.C.P.O. and the member countries ensured prompt and expeditious exchange of information regarding the activities of international smugglers operating from or residing in their countries (1).

Intensive investigations made in India in the cases of smuggling and the assistance given by the I.C.P.O. and member countries made it possible to unearth some of the gangs operating from Europe. As a result of this, the smugglers from the West Asian and South East Asian countries became active and most of the gold smuggled into India after 1959 found its way from these countries. The

(1) Gold seizures made in India from the year 1956:

1956: 49,946.0 ozs.; 1957: 90,688.5 ozs.; 1958: 39,009.7 ozs.; 1959: 21,322.8 ozs.; 1960: 41,943.7 ozs. The actual quantities of gold smuggled into India during these years must have been much more.

amounts increased from 19,567 ozs. in 1956 to 41,943.7 ozs. in 1960.

The factors which were largely responsible for smuggling of gold were the difference in the prices of gold prevalent in India and in those countries and the demand for Indian currency.

In 1957, India accounted for Rs 30 crores (L. St. 2.25 millions) by way of conversion of rupee balances held by the Banks in Persian Gulf countries into sterling, though the Indian currency legally taken out of the country for that year amounted to Rs 3 crores (L. St. 225,000) only. Similarly in 1958 India had to stand such a conversion to the tune of Rs 40 crores (L. St. 3 million) as against the legal export of Rs 6 crores (L. St. 450,000) only. These figures show the extent of out-flow of Indian currency, obviously the sale-proceeds of gold smuggled into and illegally disposed of in India.

The Reserve Bank of India Amendment Act 1959 introduced special types of Bank notes for circulation in the West Asian countries. Indian currency in circulation in India was no longer legal tender in the West Asian countries. This Act went a long way in discouraging smuggling of gold into India and smuggling of Indian currency to those countries. Smugglers apprehended in India were severely dealt with.

Nevertheless, because of the continued wide disparity between its price prevailing in the Indian markets and that in the international free markets, gold continued to be the principal commodity that found favour with the international syndicates of smugglers. This illegal import of gold was being financed by under-invoicing of exports and imports and also by obtaining Foreign Exchange through Traffickers.

Since 1958, there has been a good deal of exchange of information with Interpol. Though in some of the cases good results were achieved, in others the information was rather sketchy and belated. The laws of certain countries, for instance those of Switzerland, did not permit the exchange of information regarding international gold smuggling and smugglers. This was why syndicates of international smugglers continued to carry on their operations un-interrupted from that country.

Investigations made in the case of gold and

currency smuggling show that this crime has direct or indirect links with various other types of crime. International criminals like cheats, passport forgers, swindlers, drug traffickers have been employed as carriers by some big syndicates operating from abroad. It is therefore in the interest of all the countries concerned to keep a watch on the movements of all such international criminals who may be lured to commit any type of crime including smuggling of gold for the sake of gain.

DIAMOND SMUGGLING.

Diamonds are another commodity finding its way into India through subterranean channels. In order to conserve foreign exchange which is essential to maintain economic stability and for the development plans, the Government of India has imposed restrictions on the import of diamonds from abroad, but as diamonds and gold are both necessary for making jewellery, the demand for diamonds like gold is insatiable. These factors provide an incentive to smugglers.

Diamonds, both cut and uncut, which are generally smuggled into India, are small in size and are paid for either by the smuggling out of foreign exchange and bigger diamonds and precious stones or by under-invoicing of legal exports of bigger diamonds, precious stones and other antiquities for which there is a demand in foreign countries.

The value of diamonds seized during the year 1960 is Rs 19,16,984 (L. St. 143,773) approximately. As compared to this, the value of diamonds seized during the first half of 1961 amounted to Rs 18,04,434 (L. St. 135,332). In one of the cases detected in 1960, diamonds valued at Rs 16,00,000 (L. St. 120,000) were seized from one person.

The working of international syndicates of diamond smugglers seems to be different from those engaged in the smuggling of gold. The size, type and value of diamonds which would be fit to be marketed in India are to be determined before the consignment is despatched from the place of origin. The connivance of various jewellers of India, who have set up their offices in Geneva and Antwerp, is being sought.

II. DISCUSSIONS

A committee was formed to discuss international traffic in gold, diamonds, watches

and watchmovements. Mr. *Benhamou* (France) was elected chairman by the other members, Mr. *Di Lucia* and Mr. *Long* (U.S.A.), Mr. *Balbir Singh* and Mr. *Seth* (India), Mr. *Hafizuddin* (Pakistan), Mr. *Russbach* (Switzerland) and Mr. *Fiedler* (Observer from the Association of Airline Security Officers).

The delegates present agreed that international smuggling was a serious menace to society.

With regard to the traffic in watches, Mr. *RUSSBACH* (Switzerland), said that this problem did not come within the sphere of Interpol's activities. It was a fiscal problem in connection with which no legal co-operation or extradition was possible.

The representatives of the U.S.A., India and Pakistan considered that smuggling was a matter which did concern the police, especially in regard to prevention. They stressed all the difficulties they had, mostly concerning information, needed in order to be able to get to those chiefly responsible. Very close co-operation with all countries was essential.

Mr. *BALBIR SINGH* (India) stressed the fact that to put an end to such activities countries should deal thoroughly with international cases. The work would necessarily be done with the national legislations in mind.

On this point, Mr. *BENHAMOU* (France) stated that in matters of trafficking, each country had its own financial and economic concepts. In this connections, countries did not follow the same procedure as in ordinary law (*droit commun*). The problem was essentially one which concerned the customs. Taking into account the differences in legislations, each national police force should do its best to help any other police forces requiring its help. France was quite willing to supply all the information it could. Gold had been circulating freely in France since 1948 but imports and exports were controlled.

Mr. *Di LUCIA* (U.S.A.) pointed out the importance to his country of the drive against smuggling with which many other offences were closely linked. It was sometimes difficult to obtain information; for instance when watches reached his country, after long detours, in a way which appeared to be legal.

Mr. *RUSSBACH* (Switzerland) admitted that the fiscal offence of smuggling generally followed an offence such as theft committed

in another country. The Swiss authorities were ready and wished to help other countries if they legally could.

In reply to a question by Mr. FIEDLER (Observer), Mr. RUSSBACH confirmed that if, for example, an offence had been noted by a foreign police force in its own country, information could be asked on the origin of the watches, the persons identified, etc.

It would in all cases be essential, as Mr. AUBE (Secretariat) pointed out, for this co-operation to be effected as usual through the N.C.B., for the sake of centralising information.

The extent of trafficking in watches greatly concerned India. Mr. SETH confirmed the increase in this traffic and asked for the co-operation of foreign police forces.

Mr. SELA (Israel) asked the General Secretariat to distribute a list of member countries whose legislation had no restrictions on the exchange of information on the international gold or diamond traffic.

The major problem was to get at the international gangs and their organizers from the information received. The delegates of the U.S.A., India and Pakistan were unanimous in requesting that there should be as great an exchange of information as possible. Mr. LONG (U.S.A.) explained that Americans were no longer allowed to possess gold from abroad.

Pakistan (Mr. HAFIZUDDIN) was interested in the same way as India and had stepped up its drive against the traffic by instituting special regulations demanding per-

mits for the movement of gold or golden articles.

Finally, Mr. Di LUCIA (U.S.A.) explained the way in which the diamond traffic and smuggling was carried out. The American authorities paid high rewards — up to 25% of the value of any diamonds discovered — for information, because this country lost the benefit of the high duties, luxury taxes, etc.

After Mr. AUBE (General Secretariat) had recalled the work of the General Secretariat in this field the Committee proposed, at the suggestion of Mr. BENHAMOU, that a recommendation be submitted to the General Assembly (cf. text below).

At the plenary session Mr. BENHAMOU submitted a report on the committee's work. He said that the discussions had always been animated by an excellent spirit of collaboration. In regard to the traffic in watches the Swiss delegate had helped to dispel the anxieties of India, Pakistan and the United States by assuring them that the police of his country were willing to co-operate. The draft recommendation drawn up by the committee read as follows:

“It should be recommended to I.C.P.O.-Interpol member countries whose legislation contains nothing against it, that they exchange information both on individuals and group of individuals engaging in the smuggling of gold or diamonds and on the technical means used to carry out such traffic and also any other related information”.

The recommendation was unanimously adopted.

Section 4. The restitution of property to the victim of an offence

I. THE REPORT

The victim of an offence sometimes has considerable difficulty in obtaining his property when the person responsible for the offence and the stolen or misappropriated property are in a country other than the one in which the offence was committed.

During its 28th session (Paris, December 1959) the General Assembly decided to ask the General Secretariat to go into the matter of the restitution of property to victims.

When extradition is possible and is granted, the problem is simple, as the criminal together with the property found in his possession and taken into safe-keeping by the authorities are sent back to the victim's country. However, when extradition is impossible or has not been requested or when it has been refused because of procedural difficulties, is the victim never to see his property again? Even if he attaches more importance to its recovery than to the punishment of the person who took it?

What difficulties arise when there is no extradition or criminal proceedings and the legitimate owner tries to get his property back from a country other than the one in which the offence was committed?

In most cases the laws of the country in which the person responsible for the offence is living would not allow the restitution of the victim's property unless a *criminal court* had ruled that this should be done.

Thus the first question arises as to whether the country in question would allow criminal proceedings to be taken *against the person responsible for the offence, based on acts committed outside that country.*

Now the person who committed the crime may either be a national of the country in which he is living or an alien.

We must therefore first of all establish whether a national can be prosecuted and tried in a criminal court in his own country for a crime according to the law of his own country committed outside it (Question no I) and also whether a foreigner can be prosecuted and tried in a criminal court in the country in which he is residing for the same thing (Question no. 2).

Bearing in mind the replies to these questions, it was then necessary to discover and to indicate the possibilities offered by the law of the country in which the criminal was living of returning the victim's property to him (Question no. 3).

In regard to each of these three questions, it was necessary to remember that the solutions might differ *according to the victim's nationality.*

Such was the purpose of the questionnaire sent out by the General Secretariat on 23rd January 1959 to affiliated countries; forty of which replied (1).

TERMINOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS.

A) *An act performed outside national territory.* Generally speaking, this refers to an act

1) Federal Germany, Netherlands Antilles, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Luxemburg, Morocco, Monaco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Netherlands, the Philippines, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey.

performed in a "foreign country". However, "an act performed outside national territory" may have a wider meaning. The criminal law of various countries lays down penalties for offences committed on board their ships or aircraft as if they had been committed in their own country.

B) *Place of residence of the criminal.* We are presuming that the criminal is now living in a country other than the one in which he committed the offence. His "presence", permanently or merely for the time being, is essential if proceedings are to be instituted when allowed by the laws of the country of residence.

C) *Act considered a crime by the criminal law of the country in which the person responsible resides.* Some criminal legislations use a single term to indicate an illegal act, while others use two or more. In both cases the term used will be either "crime" or "offence".

D) *Type of property lost by the victim.* The *corpus delicti* or property stolen here must obviously be moveable. However, some acts or documents relative to the right of possession of real estate might be taken from someone.

E) *Whereabouts of the property.* We are supposing that the property is held by the person responsible for the offence in the country to which he has taken it and where he resides.

F) *The victim.* By "victim" we mean the owner or legal possessor of the property at the time when it was taken from him. It is the wrong done to him which will constitute the basis of any action undertaken by the victim.

G) *Restitution of the property.* In question no. 3 we consider solely the possibilities offered the victim in different countries to obtain possession of his property, to the exclusion of any idea of making good any damage.

QUESTION n° I.

Under what conditions can a national, who has performed outside his country an act deemed an offence by the laws of his own country, be prosecuted and tried in this country, a) when the victim is a national? b) when the victim is an alien?

THE REPLIES: (1)

I) Countries may be placed in two main groups:

a) 31 countries whose criminal legislation allows the prosecution of their own nationals in their country for an offence according to their law committed elsewhere.

b) 8 countries whose criminal law is opposed to this. In three of these countries such prosecution does sometimes occur (U.S.A., Israel and New Zealand). In the other five it is out of the question (Argentina, Australia, Canada, Ceylon and Ghana).

II) Basis of the legislation making prosecution possible.

Of these 31 countries, 27 base their legislation on certain characteristics of the offence: type, nature (political, ordinary, international) or severity of the sentence according to their law. The remaining four have a system mainly based on the *nationality of the victim*.

III) General conditions of prosecution.

Of the 27 countries whose criminal legislation is chiefly based on the offence, *twelve require* — and this suffices for the purpose of prosecution — that the offence should have been committed by their national and is punishable according to their law while *fifteen* require other conditions, especially when it is an offence in ordinary law (*droit commun*).

IV) The conditions most frequently required for prosecution of ordinary law offences are as follows:

a) *Determination of the offences which may result in prosecution*: In some countries all "ordinary law" offences of a certain gravity may result in prosecution, providing some other conditions are fulfilled. However, most countries will only prosecute certain offences.

b) *That the offender has not been tried or sentenced for this offence in the country where it was committed*. Generally, the criminal law of the national's own country will not allow him to be prosecuted if he has been tried, acquitted or sentenced in the country where the offence was committed.

(1) The legal provisions in force in the various countries were given in the appendix to the report.

c) *The act should also be punishable by law in the country where it was performed*. This is true for seven countries.

d) Many legal systems also insist that the national should be in their country.

V) Effect of the nationality of the victim on the prosecution of the national.

a) 25 countries take no account of the victim's nationality.

b) Six countries take into account the nationality of the victim, four of them actually basing their relevant laws on this factor (Belgium, Finland, Italy and Sweden).

Spain and Switzerland take account of the nationality of the victim in certain offences only.

QUESTION n° 2.

When there is no question of extradition, under what conditions may an alien now living in your country, who has performed an act in another country, defined in your law as an offence, be prosecuted and tried in your courts a) When the victim is a citizen of your country? b) When the victim is an alien?

Thirty-eight countries gave relevant answers.

I) There are two main groups:

12 countries do not allow prosecution of an alien in their country for acts committed outside it (2). 26 countries allow such prosecution.

II) The treatment of aliens and nationals:

Of the 26 countries which allow prosecution of an alien for an act committed outside their country, 25 treat him differently from one of their nationals who has committed the same offence under the same conditions.

In most systems, there are far fewer prosecutions of aliens than of nationals under the same conditions.

(2) 8 of these 12 countries will also not prosecute a "national" in their country for acts committed outside it.

III) Offences liable to result in the prosecution of the alien:

12 of these 26 countries will not prosecute an alien unless the act performed outside their country constitutes, according to their law, an offence against the security or credit of the state or a counterfeiting offence which generally concerns their own currency. In such countries, prosecution of an alien is therefore impossible when the offence is one against persons or personal property. 14 countries allow prosecution of an alien both for the offences enumerated above and for some offences laid down in their own criminal laws.

IV) Ordinary law offences most often admitted as grounds for prosecution of an alien.

Of these 14 countries, ten will only prosecute if, according to their criminal law, the act is an offence of a certain gravity. Six of these countries insist that the offence shall be classified as a "crime" or indictable offence.

V) Conditions most frequently required for the prosecution of offences against persons or personal property.

The essential conditions for criminal prosecution are that the act performed by the alien in some country other than the one in which he now resides, shall constitute an infraction of the law of the latter country and that he should be present in this country.

The other conditions most frequently required by the laws of the fourteen countries concerned are the following: a) The act should be an offence in both countries (six countries); b) The alien should not have been found guilty in the country where he performed the act, he should not have served a sentence for it nor should it be subject to the statute of limitations. Some countries also refuse to prosecute if the offence has been pardoned.

VI) Effect of the nationality of the victim.

In 5 of these 14 countries the nationality of the victim has no effect while in 9 of them the nationality of the victim is taken into consideration and, broadly speaking, the prosecution of the alien is only possible where the victim is a national of their country. In a very few countries an alien may also be prosecuted when the victim is an alien if the offences are serious ones (Italy, for example).

QUESTION n° 3.

When a person (either a national or an alien resident in your country) has performed an act deemed an offence by your laws, in a country other than your own and is neither extradited nor prosecuted by you, by what procedure can the property (corpora delicti) be seized and restored to the victim (owner or legitimate possessor) a) when the latter is a subject of your country?, b) when the latter is an alien?

Some countries did not reply to this question at all, while others dealt with it in connection with another subject (1).

The following may be learnt from the replies to question no 3.

The victim of an offence committed by someone in a country other than the one in which he resides may recover his property by a court order in connection with this offence, as a result of an unofficial procedure, by taking civil action for restitution or by a criminal court decision in connection with the offence of possessing dishonestly obtained property.

Very rarely do all four methods exist in the same country. The only way common to all is by civil action for restitution.

SECTION I. Restitution by court order passing sentence in connection with an offence.

This cannot be done, of course, in the fourteen countries which will not prosecute under the circumstances considered, though it can be in the twenty-nine others.

But prosecution has not the same scope in all these twenty-nine countries. It may affect both nationals and aliens or only nationals, so that the possibilities of restitution will vary in consequence. Furthermore, the nationality of the victim may be taken into account in some countries when deciding whether to prosecute and so affect the chances of restitution in this way.

(1) The different systems were in two tables in the appendix to the report.

Table I gives the various procedures which can be used to restore property in the 43 countries considered.

Table II shows, for the 29 countries in which prosecution is possible, the effect of the nationality of the victim on the prosecution of nationals and foreign offenders and consequently on the possibility of recovering property in this way.

A. *In 13 countries (out of 43) restitution may be ordered by the criminal court passing sentence in connection with the offence committed abroad, whatever the nationality of the offender.*

This does not mean that in a given country the offence liable to result in prosecution of the national or alien will be the same nor that the conditions of prosecution will be identical. Furthermore, the nationality of the victim may also affect the conditions of prosecution in some of these 13 countries.

B. *In 16 countries (out of 43) the person committing an offence abroad must be a national before the victim can recover his property by court order.*

In 5 of these countries aliens cannot be prosecuted for any offence committed outside the country.

In 11 others aliens can only be prosecuted for offences against the security of the state, forgery of official documents or state securities, counterfeiting, etc. Persons losing property cannot therefore prosecute and so cannot recover any property through a criminal trial.

C. *Effect of the nationality of the victim on prosecution and upon possible restitution.*

See questions 1 and 2 for the effect of the nationality of the victim on *the actual conditions of the prosecution.*

Trying mainly to establish to what extent the victim of an offence (committed in a country other than the one in which the offender resides) is *protected* by the criminal law of the country where the offender resides, we note that:

a) when the offender is a national of the country, the victim, whatever his nationality, may recover his property in any of these 29 countries by order of the criminal court.

b) When the offender is an alien:

1) *In fifteen countries, the property cannot be recovered by order of a criminal court because 5 of them will not prosecute an alien for any offence committed outside their territory, and 10 will not prosecute an alien for an offence against persons or personal property.*

2) *In 5 countries, the alien will only be prosecuted if the victim is a national. Consequently, in these five countries, the alien victim is in no way protected when the offender is an alien.*

3) *In nine countries, the property can be recovered whatever the nationality of the victim by order of the criminal court passing sentence in connection with the offence committed abroad by an alien. In most of these nine countries, the conditions for prosecution, when the victim is an alien, are generally very complex and the offences liable to involve prosecution are very serious and few in number.*

D. *Difficulties encountered by restitution through order of a criminal court passing sentence in connection with an offence committed abroad.*

If the victim is to recover his property in this way, a certain number of conditions must be fulfilled.

a) *Prosecution must be possible in the country where the offender lives because of this offence and the conditions required for prosecution must be fulfilled. We have seen that the nationality of the offender and that of the victim may have an influence in certain countries.*

b) *Prosecution is not automatic. Even if all the conditions required for prosecution are there the authorities and sometimes even the Ministry of Justice reserve the right to prosecute or not. The official lodging of an information by the victim may bring it about, but obviously, the legal authorities of the country will decide.*

c) *Even if the case is brought up, the victim may not obtain satisfaction, either because of insufficient grounds, an order of *nolle prosequi*, acquittal, judgement by default, etc. If the trial is to result in restitution of the victim's property, this property must have been found in the possession of the offender, the latter must have appeared before the court, have been sentenced, the bench ordered the return of the property and the sentence have been confirmed. (However, in some countries, restitution may be effected during the preliminary examinations). With these reservations, a criminal court may, in certain countries, order the restitution of a victim's property.*

SECTION II. Restitution by an unofficial procedure.

A. *Definition:* In certain countries an authority — usually the Ministry of Justice or the Public Prosecutor's Department will consider the victim's request and, if he considers it justified, initiate unofficial procedure to find the property and ensure its return to the victim.

To institute these proceedings, the victim must send a request to the competent authorities giving full details of the origin and nature of his right to the property, the circumstances in which it disappeared, the nature of the object itself and the person who took it from him.

The existence of this means in some countries and its possible use do not imply that the offender will be prosecuted if he is found in possession of the property.

B. *Four countries out of forty-three allow restitution by unofficial procedure.*

In Federal Germany, there is a type of procedure which appears to be quite unique, distinct from both the civil and the unofficial procedures. This special action may be brought by the victim before the criminal court which would have been competent if there had been a criminal action.

C. *Risks of this procedure:* The authorities of the foreign country should, using purely unofficial means (evidence, information, verifications) look for the presumed offender, make certain that he has the property and, under the right circumstances, see that he returns them to the owner, especially if he cannot properly explain how he came by them. But it cannot use any means proper to criminal procedure — search, seizure, provisional arrest, etc.

Difficulties may arise if the possessor refuses to return the property or if it has been given to a third person in good faith.

SECTION III. Restitution by civil action.

A. *Definition — Purpose — Conditions:* Here we are considering an actual civil action brought by the victim before a civil court in the country in which the offender resides. This action is completely independent of the criminal proceedings.

Based on an injury to personal interests, its purpose is to demonstrate the right of the

victim to the disputed property and to have the property returned by order of a civil court. It is the victim who must take the initiative and complete responsibility for this procedure.

B. *Cases in which the victim may use this method:* The victim may bring a civil action for restitution in any case when he considers he is able to prove his right to the property and the wrong done to his personal interests. None of the forty-three countries considered object to a civil action being brought by a plaintiff who does not reside in their country.

The victim may have direct recourse to civil action without bothering to discover whether the offender will be tried before a criminal court in the country where he happens to be; the victim may also bring a civil action either because he feels that his chances of recovering his property by criminal action are not great or owing to the failure of the criminal action against the offender responsible.

C. *In some countries, the only way open to the victim to recover his property is by civil action.*

a) *In fourteen countries, civil action is the only way, whatever the nationality of the offender: (Countries in which prosecution is not possible for either national or alien for any offence committed outside the country, and countries in which the only offences liable to result in prosecution of either national or alien are ones against the security or moral or financial interests of the state).*

b) *In sixteen other countries civil action is the only way when the offender is an alien. (countries in which prosecution of an alien is not possible for any offence committed abroad and countries in which the alien cannot be prosecuted for any offence against persons or personal property committed abroad).*

D. *Difficulties in the way of restitution through civil action:* The choice of civil action as a means to recovery of his property is a hazardous one for the victim. It places him in the position of a plaintiff pleading in a foreign land up against all the difficulties inherent in this kind of suit. He will either have to go to the country where the offender resides to bring the action himself or nominate someone to act for him in this country. He must also

conform with the regulations laid down in the country in regard to plaintiffs resident abroad — i.e. deposit security for costs and damages — before starting proceedings, unless an international treaty exempts him from this.

Such actions are usually costly, so the victim will not undertake them unless the value of the disputed property is considerably greater than the costs of the suit and, if he has the necessary means, only after having carefully weighed up the possibilities of failure and appeal.

Even should the court order restitution and this be confirmed, the victim will have to see that it is carried out in the foreign country and in doing so meet with other difficulties.

SECTION IV. Restitution by order of a criminal court based on the offence of being in possession of dishonestly obtained property.

A. *Definition of the offence:* The criminal law of some countries defines an offence which is quite distinct from both theft and receiving and consists simply of having brought into the country and/or possessing property which may reasonably be considered to have been stolen or otherwise dishonestly obtained and being unable to give a satisfactory account of it.

As this offence is one committed in the country where the possessor resides the territorial jurisdiction of the criminal courts of this country is indisputable. The sentence passed in such a case may include an order to return the property. (1)

B. In 3 Australian states (South Australia, New South Wales and Victoria) and the Australian Capital Territory of Canberra and in Canada, the United States and Israel this is an offence.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

There are countries in which prosecution for acts committed abroad is not possible; in such cases the victim cannot hope to recover his property through a criminal court.

(1) It will be noted that 6 of these are countries which will not allow prosecution for any offence committed outside their territories (the Australian states, Canada, the U.S.A.) while one of them will not allow prosecution for any offence against the person or personal property committed outside its frontiers.

In countries where it is possible prosecution does not always occur and when it does, it may not result in the restitution of property.

We have also shown the unreliability of unofficial procedures and the difficulties which may be encountered in civil action for restitution.

Lastly, in a small number of countries the law forbids possession of dishonestly obtained property, allowing the prosecution of the possessor.

When the victim wishes to recover his property taken to another country, his situation appears to be somewhat difficult. The various ways considered are not easy to use and are generally not very effective.

Can this situation be improved?

In view of the great variety in criminal legislation one is naturally inclined to think that the victim would have more chance of regaining his property as the result of criminal action if all countries agreed that their nationals and any aliens in their country could be prosecuted for acts committed abroad. Once this had been agreed upon, all the countries would have to agree upon a single list of offences liable to result in prosecution. It would be better to designate such offences by the penalty, not by their nature or legal definition. Different systems could be used for national and alien offenders, but it would be better if the victim were treated in the same way whatever his nationality.

Even if this were achieved, restitution would still be subject to the hazards inherent in the judgement of any offence committed in another country.

We therefore feel that it would be better to suggest simpler methods of alleviating the situation.

1) THE GENERAL ADOPTION OF A STANDARD UNOFFICIAL PROCEDURE.

It would be of help if all countries agreed to authorise the use of unofficial procedure which would allow a search to be made for the victim's property. The scheme could be as follows:

A. The victim of the offence would lodge an information with the police or judicial authorities of the country in which he resides.

B. The judicial authorities of the country in which the victim resides would then acknowledge the victim's information and, after verifying the facts, attest: the victim's right of ownership or possession, the circumstances in which the property was lost, the reasons for suspecting the person named as responsible, the probable whereabouts of this person. This attestation would then be given to the victim.

C. The victim would then send the following to the appropriate judicial authority of the foreign country in which the offender resides: A description of the property and a photograph if possible, asking them to find out whether his property is in the possession of "X" (the person considered responsible), so that it may be returned, the acknowledgement of his "information", the attestation provided by the judicial authorities who verified the "information".

D. The judicial authorities who received the request should undertake to have the presumed offender looked for, to have the property searched for and to have any person found with it in his possession questioned. Should it be so decided, the judicial authorities would restore the property to the victim.

In short, it would be a kind of civil procedure put in motion by the criminal judge dealing with the information, with the help of the police. *There is a similar system in Denmark.*

2) THE INTRODUCTION INTO ALL SYSTEMS OF PROVISIONS WHICH WOULD DESIGNATE THE POSSESSION OF DISHONESTLY OBTAINED PROPERTY AS AN OFFENCE.

In many cases the person responsible for an offence committed abroad cannot be prosecuted even for receiving stolen property which can only be committed by a person other than the one who committed the original offence. Consequently, very often the person who dishonestly obtained the property may continue to keep it. So, if he is to be prosecuted in the country where he now resides, this country must make it a criminal offence to have dishonestly acquired property in one's possession. This offence exists only in 7 countries out of 43. On the basis of the provisions adopted in these countries, we propose to define this offence in the following way:

Article 1.

Any person of any nationality who is found in possession of or brings into the country any property which may reasonably be considered to have been stolen or otherwise dishonestly obtained no matter where, and who cannot give a satisfactory account of how he came by it, shall be guilty of an offence.

Any person committing such an offence shall be liable to... (penalty). The dishonestly obtained property shall be seized and returned to the person who may reasonably be considered to be its rightful owner or possessor.

Article 2.

Criminal proceedings may be taken for being in possession of dishonestly obtained property upon receipt of an information lodged directly by the victim by the competent judicial authority, accompanied by evidence showing the nature of the right of the plaintiff to such property and the circumstances in which it was taken from him.

The information laid by the victim and the other documents required must have been certified correct by the competent judicial authority of the country in which he resides.

The victim may be of any nationality.

The advantages of this solution are the following:

- a) A great deal is left to the discretion of the criminal judge who receives the information. It is up to him to decide whether it is justified and he will not have to prove the accused guilty of the offence which brought the property into his possession. All the judge has to do is to establish whether the accused was found to be in possession of or had brought property which might reasonably be considered to have been stolen or dishonestly obtained into the country.
- b) As he is dealing with an offence, the criminal judge has at his disposal all the means proper to criminal procedure.
- c) The competence of the criminal courts of the country in which the person responsible for the offence and possessor of the

allegedly acquired property resides cannot be questioned because the offence was committed (introduction) or is being committed (possession) in the country.

- d) The victim is protected whatever his or the accused person's nationality.
- e) The restitution of the property to the victim has become one of the major objectives of the criminal proceedings. Being ordered by the criminal court and effected by the authorities, it has consequently most chances of being carried out.

II. DISCUSSIONS

The preparation of this report had entailed a great deal of hard work on the part of the General Secretariat. The delegates were invited to make observations on it.

Mr. ROSALES MIRANDA (Mexico) gave the details of the system in force in Mexico which could be developed to allow restitution of property to a victim of a crime.

Mr. BALBIR SINGH (India) said that India had thoroughly studied the Secretary General's report and the proposals it contained.

Two sections of the criminal code (410 and 411) dealt with this matter and they conformed with the definition proposed in art. 1 of the General Secretariat's report. Furthermore, chapter XLII of the 1898 code of criminal procedure contained detailed provisions concerning the matter of disposal of property involved in a crime or misdemeanour. During the trial, the articles were the property of the court and, after sentence had been passed, the court could give them to the person claiming to be the owner, without needing to convict the accused or anyone else. The court could take into consideration the complaint of a foreigner if it was supported by an attestation of the legal authority referred to in the General Secretariat's report. The police could also report to the judge any seizure of goods supposed to have been stolen or which had been found in suspicious circumstances. The judge could then make any decision he thought suitable. A victim from another country could therefore easily recover his property by informing the police of the offence. The procedure was simple and effective and there seemed no need to make any alterations.

Mr. JORDAN JIMENEZ (Columbia) expressed doubt as to the General Secretariat's proposals. Offences concerning property, whether aggravated theft, armed theft or breach of trust, were spontaneous crimes and, from a legal point of view, the place where the crime had been committed could not be ascertained. The stolen articles having been transferred, it was not possible to prosecute the offender in the place where the property was. It would be necessary to have a court to try the criminal which could be used in cases where the stolen property had been taken to another country. The problem was complicated and provisions which might not be operative should not be adopted.

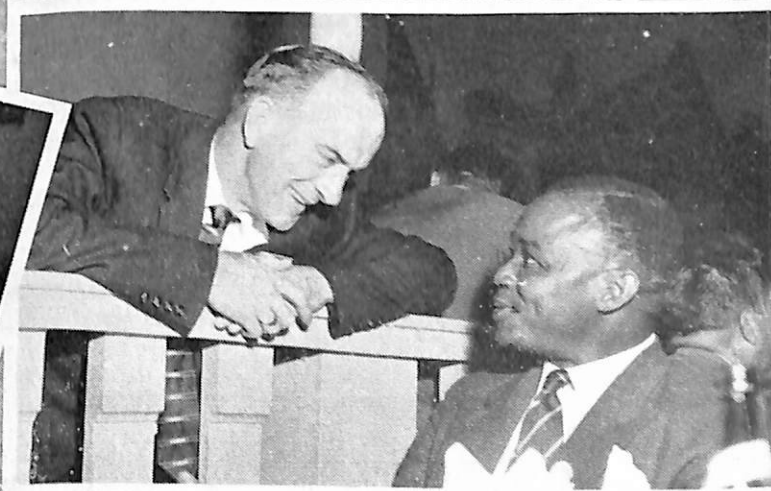
Mr. RUSSBACH (Switzerland) drew attention to the fact that the summary of the situation in Switzerland in the report contained some inaccuracies giving the impression that Switzerland might create difficulties for foreign victims in crime in the way of the recovery of their property. Such was not the case and restitution could be made, either to a Swiss citizen or foreigner, any time criminal proceedings had been opened and after the articles had served their purpose as evidence. Restitution could also be made by a friendly arrangement, if criminal proceedings had not been started in Switzerland. Finally, there was the possibility of legal co-operation and the Swiss Department of legal co-operation (*entr'aide judiciaire*) would send the General Secretariat a report on Swiss law in this respect.

Mr. SELA stated that Israel's 1936 criminal code had been based on the Indian criminal code regarding the possession of goods stolen or acquired in a dishonest way.

Mr. GONZALES (Argentine) considered that it would be difficult to insert article 1 in certain national criminal codes. On the other hand, however, article 2 could come under the heading of measures concerning criminal procedure which countries should follow in restoring stolen goods.

Mr. HACQ (France) wished to draw attention to the fact that it would be difficult to apply the provisions of the first paragraph of article 1. In France, in fact, people who kept a stolen object in good faith, had the right to a refund.

Mr. PLAZA-MARQUEZ (Venezuela) stated that in his country there had recently been an increase in offences against property. A large number of stolen objects had been recovered



Some of the delegates in Copenhagen:

Mr. Chesson (Liberia) with Mr. Fadl (Sudan), Mr. Owuwu-Sechere (Ghana) with Mr. de Magius (Denmark).

Mr. Essid (Tunisia), Messrs. Camatte, Hacq and Gerthoffert (France), Mr. Clemmesen (Denmark) and Mr. Sicot (on the right).

Messrs. Harvison and Higgitt (Canada) and Mr. Balbir Singh (India) on the left; below them Messrs. Elber and Kirman (Turkey).

by the police, but it had not been possible to restore them to their owners who were not known. A draft law on this subject was being studied.

Mr. SEDDIKI stated that in Morocco a national could be legally pursued for offences committed abroad, when denounced by the authorities of the country concerned. The Moroccan judicial system also permitted civil action before the criminal courts for loss resulting from a criminal offences and victims therefore had the possibility of recovering property. A foreigner could not be prosecuted in Morocco except for offence against state security, counterfeiting of banknotes or coins.

The restitution to the victim of objects stolen by a foreigner in the Kingdom could only be done through the civil courts. The proposal that theft and the possession of objects acquired fraudulently be considered as criminal offences was therefore against the laws of the country.

The PRESIDENT proposed that the Assembly take note of the report and to ask the General Secretariat to send a copy, together with the amendments and suggestions proposed during the debates, to the international organizations interested in this matter.

This proposal was unanimously adopted.

Section 5. Air police

There was no report on air police problems this year but in view of their permanent international importance, they were studied by a committee which submitted three draft resolutions at the end of its meetings.

I. THE COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

Eighteen delegates took part in the meetings.

Mr. Fürst (Switzerland) was elected chairman and the other members were Messrs. Gerthoffert (France), Hodge (Nigeria), Calaforra (Cuba), King (U.S.A.), Di Lucia (U.S.A.), Zentuti (Libya), McDougall (United Kingdom), Missori (Italy), Coutinho (Observer, International Association of Airline Security Officers), L'Abée-Lund (Norway), Thulin (Sweden), Leclerc (I.C.A.O., Observer), Gorman (Observer, International Association of Airline Security Officers), Kjeretum (Observer, I.A.T.A.), Philcox (Observer, U.S.A.), Detiere (I.C.A.O.), Fiedler (T.W.A., Observer).

Four main subjects were discussed.

1. In reply to the SECRETARY GENERAL who recalled that last year the committee had touched on the question of the *legal rights of aircraft Commanders*, the CHAIRMAN stated that on 22nd January 1960 the Swiss Federal Council had issued a ruling which had been sent to all the N.C.B.'s. He read this ruling.

Mr. DETIERE (Observer-I.C.A.O.) said that in 1959 the I.C.A.O. had drawn up a draft convention on this subject.

Mr. GORMAN (Observer-I.A.A.S.O.) emphasised the importance of establishing the rights of aircraft commanders when crossing foreign countries, especially in cases where a plane was forced off its course because of an armed attack by the passengers.

2. Mr. SICOT (Secretary General) wondered if the question of identifying the victims of air accidents should not also be studied and whether the formalities should be entrusted to the identification branches of the criminal police.

Mr. PHILCOX (U.S.A.) mentioned a plane crash at Bruxelles about six months ago. At the request of the Belgian government, the F.B.I. had sent experts to identify the bodies of the 49 American citizens on board. In some cases, the experts had to go to the homes of the victims to obtain latent fingerprints and were then able to identify them. This service was designed principally for use inside the United States and would be used outside the U.S.A. only under very unusual circumstances and upon specific request.

3. *Preventive measures against thefts of gold, money, or valuables.*

The CHAIRMAN stated that although banks took great precautions to protect gold, money and valuables when these were in deposit, they worried much less about them when they were being transported. Since insurance was not a means of fighting crime, what measures could be taken to protect valuables during their transport?

Mr. COUTINHO (Observer-I.A.A.S.O.)

thought that the air companies should ask the police to escort the transport of valuables from the Bank to the airport and vice versa. There was also danger of theft during flight.

The SECRETARY GENERAL remarked that thefts were often committed at airline terminals or during the journey from the terminal to the airport. In general, however, airports were considered private ground. Furthermore, the police services at the airports were mainly occupied with the control of passports and could not devote all their time to the prevention of crime. In certain countries, the guarding of airports was not done by the police but by soldiers who had no police training. In other countries the police had no right to enter the airport grounds except at the request of the director. Also, the lighting of the airfields was often inadequate, which also helped criminals. The police services, he was sure, were ready to provide the air companies with information before they engaged their personnel. Certain companies, and not the smallest by any means, did not employ security officers.

In conclusion, Mr. SICOT recalled the action taken by Switzerland last year. A permanent committee made up of representatives from the Post Office, railway, air and insurance companies, and banks had been formed to study the question of transporting valuables etc. This had helped to diminish the number of thefts.

Mr. ZENTUTI (Libya) suggested a resolution to insist on the importance of close cooperation between air companies and police departments for the prevention of theft, and recommend the governments to entrust police officers with the guarding of airports.

Mr. GERTHOFFERT (France) said that thieves were often members of staff of the air companies. The security services on the French airports always made enquiries about the staff engaged by the companies. He stressed the need to avoid putting temptation in the way of people earning a modest salary and recalled that the I.C.P.O. had already adopted some resolutions aimed at increasing security measures, but it would seem that these had been forgotten. It would perhaps be good to mention them again in the draft resolution to be prepared by the Secretariat.

In reply to a question asked by Mr. HODGE (Nigeria) the PRESIDENT explained that in Switzerland the police asked directors of

firms what valuables were to be transferred and how. Several firms now had bullet-proof vehicles, like the postal services. The route to be taken was carefully studied and dangerous spots were guarded. This was not expensive and gave good results. Unfortunately airline companies were not sufficiently well organized to ensure adequate surveillance of gold and valuables. Each international airport should have its own strong-room where all valuables could be deposited. An employee could check the valuables on their arrival and before they left. Transport to the airport should be done under a police guard.

Mr. di LUCIA (U.S.A.) said that the airline companies were responsible for all the articles on their manifestos. They had to pay the duty even if the articles on the manifesto had disappeared unless they submitted a document attesting that the article had been stolen in the country from which it was to have been sent or that it had been listed on the manifesto by mistake. In his opinion, the same control system should be adopted in all countries. Small, valuable articles should be carried in sealed boxes and handed directly to the customs on arrival. Any draft resolution should therefore recommend to airline companies to take all the measures necessary for their own protection and which might facilitate the arrest of offenders. Mr. PHILCOX (Observer, U.S.A.) and Mr. ZENTUTI (Libya) agreed.

Mr. GORMAN (I.A.A.S.O.) suggested that two resolutions should stress the need to entrust the surveillance of international airports to the police and recommend that police forces should take an active interest in thefts reported to them even though there was no evidence that they had been committed in their country. A third resolution could ask airline companies in their own interest to use security services.

The SECRETARY GENERAL advised the representatives of the International Association of Airline Security Officers to report thefts to Interpol N.C.B.'s. Important thefts should even be reported to the I.C.P.O. General Secretariat.

The CHAIRMAN wondered whether it might not be possible to find in each international airport a security officer who could ensure contact with the various departments, the local police, airline companies and other airports.

Mr. GORMAN (I.A.A.S.O.) found this suggestion interesting but it might be difficult to establish the limits of the rights and duties of such officers. The airline companies were commercial in nature and were not very keen on anyone interfering in their business activities.

Mr. ZENTUTI (Libya) and Mr. COUTINHO (Observer-I.A.A.S.O.) considered that airport security should be in the hands of the local police. Mr. McDOUGALL (United Kingdom) stated that London Airport had its own police service, the officers of which were trained at schools similar to those of the metropolitan police. Mr. ZENTUTI (Libya) stated that the same situation existed in his country.

Mr. GERTHOFFERT (France) remarked that in France this service also existed and was controlled by the "Direction des Renseignements généraux". He pointed out, however, that prevention should not be confused with the suppression of crime.

4. Armed attacks on board aircraft.

The CHAIRMAN asked what measures had been taken by the American government to prevent further armed attacks during flight.

Mr. PHILCOX (United States) said that in order to prevent "Hijacking" from increasing, the following steps had been taken:

- The door of the pilots' compartment was kept locked, so as to prevent passengers entering without warning.
- In some cases, guards were placed in the aircraft.
- A reward of \$ 10,000 was offered to any person who helped in the arrest of persons responsible for hijacking. Posters had been displayed to this effect.
- The Senate was now studying a bill laying down extremely heavy penalties for "hijacking".

The idea of searching passengers had been dropped as impossible to carry out. In conclusion he thought that too much publicity for such acts would only encourage psychopaths to engage in this form of aggression.

Mr. CALAFORRA said that there had been several cases of hijacking in Cuba. Special surveillance in aircraft had perhaps reduced

the number of cases but not altogether. Guards placed inside aircraft had even been killed by hijackers.

Finally the Committee adopted three draft resolutions. The final text of N° 1 is given below while the two others were as follows:

DRAFT RESOLUTION N° 2 (AMENDED)

Prevention of theft during air transport:

The I.C.P.O. General Assembly at its 30th session held in Copenhagen on 7th September 1961,

CONSIDERING the need to intensify protective and surveillance measures because of the fact that merchandise and valuables of all kinds are being increasingly transported by air,

CONSIDERING that thefts are most often committed either at air terminals or at airports when goods are being loaded, transferred or unloaded,

CONSIDERING that insuring valuables does not protect them from theft,

CONSIDERING that special measures or installations (suitably adapted premises, good lighting, strong-rooms for depositing and handling valuables, proper packing) are required for the protection of articles being stored or transferred,

CONSIDERING the need to engage suitable staff with the active assistance of the police and to use this staff rationally for handling and checking the various operations,

CONSIDERING that very close co-operation between government departments, airport authorities and airline companies is essential,

STRESSES that it is important that airline companies and airport authorities should take all the precautions necessary to reduce the possibilities of theft and that there should be the widest possible collaboration in this respect between the authorities and the police and other law-enforcement bodies.

DRAFT RESOLUTION N° 3 (AMENDED)

The suppression of thefts during air transport.

The I.C.P.O. General Assembly at its 30th session, held in Copenhagen on 7th September 1961,

WHEREAS preventive arrangements do not suffice to prevent theft in airports and during flight,

WHEREAS it is often difficult to localise offences committed during long air journeys with several stops,

WHEREAS new methods of investigation and enquiry are necessary to deal with this situation which arises from the continual development of techniques and the great mobility of human beings and objects.

INVITES police forces, especially those at airports, to take action spontaneously and immediately as soon as they hear of a theft or suspicious disappearance during international transport connected with their area of jurisdiction in any way.

DRAWS their attention to the importance of immediate action which they must not hesitate to take — while avoiding measures outside their competency as far as possible — and on which efficacy may depend.

II. DISCUSSIONS

1. *After one or two amendments requested by Mr. Balbir Singh (India) and Mr. Sela (Israel) had been incorporated, Resolution N° 1 on the legal powers of aircraft commanders was unanimously adopted. It reads as follows:*

RESOLUTION

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.O., meeting at Copenhagen on the 7th September 1961 at its 30th session.

WHEREAS air transport is continuously developing throughout the world, and

WHEREAS difficulties arise during the course of air travel,

Urgently DRAWS the attention of international bodies and national authorities to the urgent need for defining the legal powers of aircraft commanders

SUGGESTS that the preliminary draft drawn up to this effect by the legal committee of the International Civil Aviation Organization be studied and that all appropriate measures should be quickly taken by countries in order to ensure the safety of individuals and their property.

2. *The draft resolution on the prevention of theft was then discussed.*

Mr. SELA (Israel) suggested that the third "considering" was pointless. However, Mr. FUERST (Switzerland) explained that the members of the committee had thought it advisable as insurance was often used as a pretext by banks and companies for not taking measures to prevent theft of valuables during transport.

The PRESIDENT said that it was very desirable to affirm the need for closer collaboration and certain precautions.

Mr. JORDAN JIMENEZ (Colombia) suggested that the first "considering" should be simplified by merely mentioning the necessary measures of protection and surveillance.

The SECRETARY GENERAL said that the commission had thoroughly discussed the problems arising out of theft committed during air transport. It was a fact that most thefts were committed on the ground, at the air terminal, or between the air terminal and the airport, and in the airport itself. Such thefts were made easier by conditions of storing and despatching goods in general, especially valuables. The police had often noted regrettable negligence in this matter but all it could do was note, hence the need to affirm in a resolution that measures of surveillance ought to be taken during manipulation and transport. Mr. FUERST (Switzerland) agreed.

Mr. BALBIR SINGH (India) had never doubted the existence of serious deficiencies in the methods used in airports but he suggested stressing the importance of "taking all the necessary precautions to solve the problems".

Mr. GORMAN (Observer, A.A.S.O.) said that the spectacular growth of air transport throughout the world required new preventive measures. The airline companies tended to prefer suppression rather than prevention. That was why this resolution appeared justified.

Mr. CHESSON (Liberia) pointed out that this resolution dealt with matters as different as the handling of merchandise, wrapping of parcels, lighting of store-rooms, engaging staff, etc. It seemed to him that these were administrative problems, with which Interpol should not have to deal.

Taking into account the various speeches made by the delegates, the PRESIDENT suggested the postponement of the draft resolution, which would be submitted, after further study by the Secretariat, to the next General Assembly.

Draft resolution n° 2 was postponed for study.

3. *Suppression of thefts committed during air transport.*

Mr. RAJ (Malaya) requested the withdrawal of this draft as the wording did not seem acceptable. Mr. BALBIR SINGH (India) suggested further study by a group of experts.

Mr. FUERST (Switzerland) was astonished at these requests for postponement. A new type of crime existed, and an adequate means of suppressing it did not exist. Was it not the task of an organization such as Interpol to find the solution, just as it dealt with the problems of drugs or counterfeit currency? In the name of the air police committee, the speaker opposed this postponement. Mr. FRANSSSEN (Belgium) and Mr. SAGALYN (U.S.A.) supported this view.

The PRESIDENT remarked that Interpol was not an international police force but an international police organization and pointed out that the objections made about the resolution were aimed rather at the way in which it was drawn up than at the subject-matter.

Draft resolution n° 3 was postponed for study.

Mr. HACQ (France) said he had voted against postponement. From personal experience he knew that in these cases of theft, collaboration between police forces of different countries was not always perfect. That

was why he considered that a few modifications might have sufficed, Mr. GONZALES (Argentina) agreed.

The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL said that the vote should not hinder such an important project. He suggested that the Secretariat should take up the matter again in the light of the experiences of the NCB's and specialised bodies.

The SECRETARY GENERAL wanted everybody to be convinced of the importance of the matter. Some remarks had astonished him. The matter concerned the very foundations of the Organization. Interpol was an international organization whose duty it was to combat crime, not only by suppression but also by prevention, and to give technical advice of public interest in the fields it was competent to deal with. The Assembly was not exceeding its rights when it drew attention to certain defective working conditions on airports. Similarly, it was desirable that there should be better and permanent collaboration between public departments such as the police, the airline companies and airport services.

Mr. BALBIR SINGH (India) had opposed some of the clauses of the resolution but was fully aware of the importance of the problem. The police services had to co-operate, even if there was no draft resolution. All he wished was that a study be made of this subject by experts.

Section 6. The use of television by police departments

At its 27th session, in London (15th—20th September 1958), the General Assembly suggested that the Secretariat should "study the technical possibilities of television broadcasts by the police".

The help which may be obtained from public television may be compared with that provided by the press. However, television is more "live" than the press, leaving an impression of reality on the memory.

The General Secretariat wished to find out the ways in which television is already used by the police. By 1st February 1961, 41 countries (1) had replied to its circular containing 3 questions.

QUESTION A : THE USE OF PUBLIC TELEVISION BY THE POLICE. — (Broadcasts by nationally and privately owned T.V.).

Of the 41 countries which sent replies, 8 had no public television network, while 33 had one or more networks. In six of the latter public television had not yet been used by the police, generally because the network had only recently been installed.

(1) Federal Germany, Netherlands Antilles, Argentina, Australia (all seven states), Austria, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, United States, Finland, France, Greece, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, United Kingdom, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey and Venezuela.

I. THE USE OF PUBLIC TV FOR WARNING PURPOSES.

A) DESCRIPTIONS OF PERSONS.

1. Wanted persons.

All the replies received agree that televising photographs or portraits of wanted persons may greatly help in bringing about an arrest by getting the public to collaborate but telecasts raise various practical and legal problems.

Descriptions and photographs of wanted persons should only be broadcast provided that the public TV networks cover the whole territory, the length of the broadcasts and quality of the programmes make them attractive enough and a sufficiently large proportion of the population watches television.

Legality of broadcasting descriptions and photographs of wanted persons. The broadcasting of photographs of wanted persons over public television is accompanied by a commentary giving the identity of the person, the nature of the offence and, sometimes, biographical details.

The questions which arise in regard to the legality of these telecasts also apply to the press:

Do the rules of criminal procedure and the provisions which guarantee human rights allow an individual to be brought to the attention of the public when this person, his picture and name are associated with the commission of an offence? (1)

Have we the right to connect any person with an offence — generally a serious one — simply on the basis of the police investigation? Would this not be tantamount to assuming the guilt of a person when only the court is entitled to decide?

Whether the person in question is guilty or not of the offence, does one not lay oneself open to prosecution for defamation of character or performing an act liable to affect the decision of the court? (2)

(1) The same question would arise even though the identity were not revealed, as the person might be recognised.

(2) In Great Britain, for example, associating someone by means of any kind of publicity with a case which is *sub judice* is considered to be opposed to the idea that the court should judge with an unprejudiced mind and may constitute the offence known as "contempt of court".

It is only after having taken these factors into consideration that the police may consider using public television for making such broadcasts. The 27th session of the General Assembly in London (1958) recommended that *photographs of persons should not be televised (on the public TV) until after the necessary precautions had been taken to ensure that the broadcast did not adversely affect the trial or any persons still to be tried.*

In some countries, where the police make considerable use of public television, it is not used for finding wanted persons even where the offence is a serious one. It may be supposed that this is for legal reasons. Even in countries where the police use public television to help them find wanted persons, broadcasts are only used to find persons wanted in connection with serious crimes where thorough investigation has failed or else escaped prisoners.

The need for an agreement with the public television authorities. The police and television authorities must come to an agreement before any broadcasts can be made for the former.

Agreement should mainly be reached in connection with questions of principle (legality of the broadcasts, police authority having the right to ask for them, etc.), financial matters, practical organization of the transmissions, technical questions.

It is necessary to go into the question of legality very thoroughly together and to ensure that the broadcasts are made promptly. From the experience of various countries, it appears that there is no difficulty in coming to such agreements because of the services which the two parties can render each other.

When should photographs of wanted persons be televised over the public system?

If photographs are televised, there is always the chance that some new information may be obtained (3) and that the wanted person is less able to pass unrecognised and may be induced to give himself up. For instance, after a hold-up in a bank in Cleveland, Ohio, a film taken by a cine-camera during the attack

(3) Experience has shown that the degree of collaboration by the public varies with the offence. The broadcasts should only be on serious cases as spectators would lose interest if they took place too often.

was televised. The two principal criminals gave themselves up and the police were able to arrest an accomplice within 36 hours of the robbery (1).

The disadvantages, more difficult to estimate, depend on chance, the character of the wanted person and the means at his disposal (resources, hiding places, friends and accomplices). Some wanted persons, learning of the telecast, still continue to try to evade arrest. Some, under these conditions, even commit further crimes either through fear, anger or order to show their defiance of the authorities. The need for quick action or lack of information on the offender may make it difficult to come to a reasoned conclusion.

It seems, however, that a broadcast should be made if the crime is a serious one or likely to arouse adverse public opinion. However, cases of kidnapping, for instance, could be very embarrassing, where those responsible have made threats.

It is for this reason that in some countries a high authority or specialised body decides whether there should be a broadcast over public TV (Netherlands: the Ministry of Justice, United Kingdom: Scotland Yard, Sweden: the National Institute of Technical Police).

The results obtained. Below we give three opinions:

The Metropolitan Police of London (Scotland Yard) has established that the broadcasting of pictures of wanted persons over public networks has made it possible to find the person responsible in one case in five. Scotland Yard considers that broadcasts help to bring about arrests indirectly by the effect produced on the wanted person.

The Netherlands also concluded that television was helpful and stated this in a report submitted at the meeting of the I.C.P.O. General Assembly in London in 1958, entitled "Police and Television" an experiment made by the Netherlands Police (2).

(1) Cf. "The Unfortunate Gangsters, or the Revelations of a Ciné Camera" by Professor O. Schröder (I.C.P. Review, February 1959).

(2) See the article by J. M. Mertens: "Police and Television" in the I.C.P.R., April 1959.

Lastly, Venezuela claimed "good results" from such broadcasts.

Planning transmissions: Photographs or pictures and the information provided by the police are the elements upon which a broadcast for a wanted person is based.

The broadcast should be short. Each picture should appear on the screen for 15 to 20 seconds, so that with the introduction and commentary, the whole programme does not last more than two to three minutes and may be shown several times during the day. It should be made as soon as possible after the documentation has been received by the TV authorities and at a time when there is a maximum number of people viewing.

Commentaries should be clear, accurate and brief and should be limited to what cannot be or is not expressed in the picture (colour of hair, the eyes, tics, bearing, etc.). They should be interrupted for several seconds to allow the viewers' attention to be concentrated on the picture.

Federal Germany considers that the television announcer should be replaced by a police officer better able to put the case.

2. Missing persons.

The police is more ready to use television for finding missing persons than for criminals because such telecasts are made in the former's interest, generally at the request of relations.

Legality of the transmission: In most countries, the publicity given to the disappearance of an individual by television will encounter no legal obstacles provided a relation has asked for the broadcast.

If the person requesting the broadcast objects to the showing of a photograph, nothing can be done, unless there is reason to suspect a crime has been committed.

Advisability: In some countries (Federal Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom) telecasts for missing persons are made only exceptionally. Generally speaking, the missing person must have disappeared in circumstances which suggest foul play, which is more readily suspected in the case of children.

In the United Kingdom, when a child disappears, a broadcast is only made if there is

a chance that the child may be harmed otherwise, if the police, in their enquiries into crimes of violence involving children need information from the public, or if there are any other special reasons for anxiety.

Preparation of the broadcast: The necessary information must be provided by the police.

3. Appeals for witnesses.

Sometimes the police are unable to find anyone to give information or evidence concerning a crime or fatal accident. In such cases, public television may be of assistance. However, in countries where it is an offence to abstain from helping anyone in mortal danger, one can hardly hope to persuade actual witnesses to come forward as they would be liable to prosecution.

In criminal investigations one or more photographs of the victim, the place where the body was found and the clothing and articles found on the body may well be televised while in cases of serious accidents, pictures of the scene of the accident and of any vehicle or vehicles involved, etc. could be shown. The commentary should be limited to indicating the circumstances which may safely be revealed.

B) PHOTOGRAPHS OF OBJECTS.

The police sometimes have to draw the attention of the public to certain articles in order to find them, to identify someone who wore or had them in his possession, to obtain information or evidence or to warn the public that they are dangerous.

In regard to missing vehicles, Federal Germany recommends that the registration number be televised and, if possible, a similar number plate to the one on the missing vehicle.

C) DANGER WARNINGS: (accidents, floods, fire, epidemics, criminals, etc.)

Such warnings, say several countries, are automatically made on the radio, television and in the press, though the police are sometimes asked for a report on such situations or for information after an event of this kind.

However, the police may have to warn the public quickly of a dangerous situation or area.

D) POLICE INFORMATION OF OTHER KINDS BROADCAST OVER THE PUBLIC TELEVISION NETWORKS.

In Federal Germany, the Netherlands Antilles, Australia and the United Kingdom, the police inform the public over the television of any important modifications to the road system, due to road works, new roads being ready for traffic, etc. Such information is often illustrated by pictures or maps.

II. THE USE OF PUBLIC TV BY THE POLICE FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

1. The public will be all the more willing to help police if it is well informed of the variety and purposes of police work and has confidence in the force. Public television can have considerable influence on relations between the police and the public.

a) BROADCASTS ON POLICE ACTIVITIES.

These broadcasts can deal with three subjects:

The police forces and their activities.

Broadcasts have been made on the policing of roads, crime investigation, with actual investigations portrayed and police-work in connection with serious road accidents.

We suggest that there should be broadcasts on: frontier police forces, port and river police, the police in the streets, police archives and criminal identification, the night work of the police, women police, crime investigation departments and the social role of the police.

Technical and special equipment.

The recruiting and training of the police.

2. Such broadcasts should be carefully prepared without this being obvious. As far as possible, activities with visual interest should be televised.

The public television service is and should remain a means of entertainment, so films about a crime could last from thirty to forty-five minutes and films on the activities of the police should not last longer than fifteen to twenty minutes. Very often, a flash of five to eight minutes will suffice.

b) **BROADCASTS ON TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.**

In view of the increase in the number of road accidents these broadcasts are the most common form of educational telecasts prepared by or with the help of the police.

These programmes have two purposes:

To teach road regulations and to expound traffic problems, often with the aid of models and films.

To show the usual mistakes and to give advice to the road user (road safety by pictures).

Broadcasts with simple commentaries should be provided for children. The United Kingdom uses cartoons and Federal Germany and Australia, use puppets. In New South Wales "Sergeant Careful" is a great success.

c) **CRIME PREVENTION BROADCASTS.**

1. Their purpose is to draw the attention of the public to the appearance of new forms of crime or the recrudescence of old ones and to enable people to take the necessary precautions.

These broadcasts should stress the importance of family influence, since they reach parents directly. It is advisable to consult a criminologist.

The police use public television for *giving advice* to the public as to what they should do when they come up against crime (Federal Germany, Japan) and for *warning the public* about certain types of offence. Mistakes made by the victims are also stressed.

2. Broadcasts may be shorts of from 10—20 minutes, prepared by the television authorities with the help of the police or flashes of 2 to 5 minutes with a commentary by the police.

The function of the police will be to suggest a broadcast, to explain its usefulness, provide information, etc. In some countries, the Ministry of the Interior or the Ministry of Justice collaborate.

Sometimes a great deal of tact is required in making a commentary. For instance, in a broadcast for the purpose of preventing indecent assault the various ways in which victims are attracted should be shown (offering sweets, money, a ride in a car, promises,

etc.) as well as how a child should behave towards an unknown person who tries to get him or her to go away with him.

It would be dangerous to divulge "novel or unusual methods". It is for the police to say.

It is also considered unwise to film people who could be recognised without their knowing it (such as prostitutes accosting people). It would be even more unwise to film youngsters — even with their consent — as they might appear as delinquents or potential delinquents to the viewers. If persons have to be shown in any particular case, then they should be portrayed by actors.

III. **THE EXCEPTIONAL USE OF PUBLIC TV IN SERIOUS OR URGENT CASES TO TRANSMIT INSTRUCTIONS TO POLICE DEPARTMENTS.**

No replies mention any use of public television for any such purposes.

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QUESTIONS B & C: THE USE OF INDUSTRIAL TELEVISION BY THE POLICE.

It was in industry that television was first of all used to observe certain operations which were difficult, unpleasant or dangerous for a human being to watch from close range. The expression "industrial television" came into use because of this.

The police can hardly afford to ignore a technical means of keeping a permanent and, if necessary, invisible watch, receiving pictures of things as they happen, of persons, articles or important documents at a distance and saving labour and personnel. There is every possibility that they will be using this device more and more.

I. **GENERAL REMARKS: EQUIPMENT AND WORKING.**

Basically, an industrial television chain comprises: *the camera head* which is fixed, transportable or portable. A *camera control unit* which transmits the pictures taken by the camera and a *receiving set* in which the essential element in a system transmitting pictures is a screen. The seventeen-inch screen seems to be increasing in popularity.

II. USES AND EXPERIMENTS.

Industrial TV is mainly used by the police for traffic control and keeping an eye on crowds.

A. TRAFFIC CONTROL.

This can be ensured in two ways:

1. With a fixed chain.

Industrial television makes it possible to watch traffic and note its volume at any moment in given places. In towns it is particularly suited for keeping an eye on main road traffic, at cross-roads, squares, at roundabouts, subways and in one-way streets. It is useful in keeping an eye on main roads converging on towns and the busiest cross-roads.

On a busy main road in a town, cameras are placed so that the volume of traffic entering the main road from side-streets can be observed. In addition, there are cameras at each end of the main roads placed to give information on the situation at these two points. One man, watching the screens and operating the traffic lights by remote control, can ensure an even flow of traffic in the main road, by clearing the road in front of a stream of cars which have an uninterrupted run along the main road and then opening the side streets after them. This system cuts to a minimum the time the lights are at red.

In a one-way street, a camera placed at the end opposite to the controller will allow him to reverse the flow at suitable intervals.

We cannot give details of how these systems are used by various countries here (1).

2. By TV from a Helicopter.

One of the most difficult problems for the police is probably how to control the extra heavy traffic which converges onto a town at certain times. An accurate idea of the volume of traffic on the various roads must be available. It was thought that this could be observed by installing a TV camera with telephoto lens in a helicopter and transmitting the pictures by radio to a receiver on the ground.

The ground control station can broadcast messages to drivers on a special frequency

(1) For further information, cf. the Secretariat report and also the "Interpol 1961 seminars" which will be published shortly.

or, the information can be sent on to a public transmitting station.

Of course, the ground station should be in radio contact with the helicopters.

The replies we received make no mention of the use of TV cameras on helicopters for traffic control purposes.

B. OBSERVING CROWDS.

When some particular spot in a town is frequently used as a public gathering place it is advisable to set up TV cameras so that what is going on may be watched at police headquarters. In most towns such gathering places will also be important road junctions.

Open-circuit chains with transportable cameras could also be used in addition to fixed installations. Crowds could also be televised by portable cameras, carried either by hand, in a vehicle or in a helicopter as is done in France.

C. THE USE OF "INDUSTRIAL" TELEVISION FOR CRIME DETECTION AND PREVENTION.

We know that privately owned establishments (department stores, factories, car-parks, etc.) use "industrial" television to prevent and detect theft. Might this not be possible in banks or even in prisons? The cameras could be used in the dark if they were equipped with infra-red sensitive tubes.

Manufacturing costs will drop and open-circuit television chains will be lighter and less bulky, so that it will be possible to place battery-operated cameras in the cars which accompany vehicles carrying valuables. Being equipped with two-way radio, these vehicles could be kept constantly under watch from police stations and the preventive value of such methods will be very great.

D. DOCUMENT TRANSMISSION OVER SHORT DISTANCES.

Pictures of documents and photographs can be transmitted from building to building in the same town by means of a closed-circuit television chain. If an open-circuit system with its own frequency band is used, then the pictures may be transmitted almost any distance (2).

(2) For technical details, cf. the report and also an article by T. Guillemat: "Un nouvel auxiliaire de la police: la télévision". (A new Police Aid: Television). Rev. intern. crim. et pol. tech., n° 1, 1958.

In some banks, closed-circuit TV chains are used to enable clients to check their accounts and employees to check signatures on cheques. Information is also transmitted in this way from the London Stock Exchange.

A system such as this is being tested at Marignane airport Marseilles, France, to transmit pictures of travel documents shown by travellers to the records room some 150 yards away.

A document transmission console has been developed to handle a number of extensions. Two-way telephone communication is provided.

E. TRANSMISSIONS FOR THE POLICE ONLY.

This would involve a special television system for transmitting instructions, pictures of documents, photographs of wanted persons, etc. from a central national police department to all forces in the country, for instance.

The installation and equipment of such a system would be extremely costly and this could only be justified by results far superior to those given by the means of communication used at present. However, good results are already achieved by teleprinter and by facsimile processes, such as the "Speedphoto" method. In addition, in urgent cases, photographs can be printed in the papers or televised over public networks.

In regard to the reception of police telecasts by police patrol cars, this would probably be poor in built-up areas because of the screening effect of buildings and there is also the risk that such transmissions would interfere with public broadcasts. Furthermore, if a TV screen had to be watched, police cars would have to have another occupant in addition to the driver. Also, viewers would have to have exceptionally good visual memories to remember a possibly imperfect picture of a wanted person appearing on the TV screen for several seconds. Lastly, television operates only one way (from the transmitter to the viewer) so that there would have to be R/T equipment as well.

III. NEW TECHNIQUES AND INVENTIONS.

Three interesting possibilities for police work are described below.

1) Recording televised pictures by photography. It has been objected that pictures televised over police

TV frequencies would appear on the screen for too short a time for them to be memorised. Moreover, the very persons who should have seen them might not be viewing at the time.

This drawback could be overcome by increasing the length of time of showing and making several repeat telecasts in the day at prearranged times, and by recording the pictures by photography as they appeared on the screen and then distributing copies to the investigation and records departments.

2^o) Observation work with portable cameras. It is now possible for someone on foot or in a car to take pictures with a portable TV camera and to transmit them to a fixed receiving point. A relay car can be used to relay the pictures televised by the portable camera or to record them on tape.

Daylight equipment excluding the camera usually weighs 20 to 30 lbs. It is possible that the weight will be reduced to about 16 lbs as a result of the constant progress made in the manufacture of transistor sets. It will work for four hours on one battery.

The electronic telescope makes it possible to see objects in the dark which could not be seen with the naked eye. Infra-red lighting is used. A TV camera fitted with a special scanner picks up the image (reflected infra-red light) and transmits it.

Some police forces have already used portable TV cameras (cf. B. para 3).

3^o) The transmission over telephone line of televised stills. This new process makes possible the long-distance transmission over ordinary telephone line, or using a carrier frequency, of still pictures of a scene, an object or a document which have been televised.

This process differs from the usual facsimile ones in that the apparatus comprises an electronic camera which will directly film an object and transmit pictures of any size. Using a special scanning tube, it can broadcast stills of moving objects, using a fast shutter.

The operator can be contacted by phone by turning a switch from the "vision" position to "speech".

An attempt is being made to obtain better

reproduction of fingerprints, which, at present, have to be enlarged by the camera. The process is not yet on the market.

CONCLUSIONS

1) The use of public television networks.

When a country has one or more public television networks and when the number of viewers is high enough, the police should decide what use they can make of this means of communication because of the possibilities it offers and the powerful effect it has on the memory.

Although the televising of pictures of wanted persons may come up against strict legal obstacles the police would find it helpful to use the public TV to help them find criminals, wanted and missing persons and valuable stolen goods.

The police should also concentrate on preparing or bringing about broadcasts which would inform the public as far as possible of police activities, traffic regulations and crime prevention.

It is highly desirable even for the success of crime investigation that the public television authorities should make instructive and interesting broadcasts at regular intervals on the value of police work and its social effects.

With this in view, police forces should do all they can to ensure good relations with public television authorities by placing personnel, equipment and even their premises at their disposal, or by giving advice and information. It would be advisable to detail a police officer to deal with such tasks.

Public television authorities will collaborate and even help financially with some schemes involving considerable outlay, such as films on police activities or crime prevention when they are of enough interest to the public since television is first and foremost a medium of entertainment.

2) The use of "industrial" television.

"Industrial" television is a system of considerable versatility. It may be used to facilitate various police duties but, because of some technical difficulties, its use is restricted in some ways.



Mr. Sagalyn (United States).

At present it is mainly used by the police for purposes of traffic control and for the transmission of pictures.

The possibility of shooting scenes in the dark with the help of infra-red rays is extremely interesting.

There is a growing tendency to use both fixed and portable cameras but this is to a certain extent discouraged by high prices. The cost of the apparatus should be justified not only by a considerable saving of time or by sparing officers unpleasant or boring work, but also by a worthwhile saving in man power.

The weight and size of equipment is another drawback to the use of television for "travelling" photography with hand- or vehicle-carried portable cameras, where transmission must be by radio and may be hampered by natural or artificial obstructions, such as hills and buildings around the transmitter. The need for a relay station in the neighbourhood of the camera, suitably situated, constitutes another drawback.

However the progress made, especially in the manufacture of scanning tubes and

transistors, make it very likely that portable TV equipment will one day become standard equipment for both day and night observations and for reporting on certain stages of investigations.

There is also every possibility that "industrial" TV will be used more and more commonly in the transmission of pictures and documents in crime investigation over telephone lines.

II. DISCUSSIONS

Mr. van der FELTZ (Netherlands) congratulated the General Secretariat on its report. In the Netherlands two out of four transmissions had helped the police to conclude a case. With regard to missing persons, the police was often asked to broadcast photographs of these people. This could be done if the missing person was an adult, but the enquiries for missing children were so numerous that an entire television programme would have to be devoted to the transmission of their photographs. Furthermore, in most cases the children were found a few days later or had been the victims of accidents. In his opinion, the use of television by the police should be limited to looking for criminals.

Mr. GEBRU (Ethiopia) proposed the use of television for showing photographs of missing persons, means of protecting property and characteristics of counterfeit.

He considered that the police must avoid glorifying criminals and broadcasting the methods employed by thieves.

Mr. SAGALYN (United States) considered that this question concerned the local police

services rather than those of Interpol. He therefore suggested that the Assembly should limit itself to taking note of this interesting report.

Mr. GONZALES (Argentina) said that the use of industrial television by police departments was now under study in Argentina. During a campaign against trafficking in women and drugs, a television programme of a round table discussion between statesmen, journalists and representatives of the Church had been arranged, in order to explain to the public the aims of this campaign. Television was an excellent means of popularization and could help to increase the prestige of police services.

Mr. JORDAN JIMENEZ (Columbia) asked if the I.C.P.O. had agreed to the transmission on television of the programme 'Interpol'. This film was very interesting and had been enjoyed by the public, but one must admit that it was rather exaggerated.

The PRESIDENT pointed out that this question was connected with the item "Protecting the name 'Interpol'" on the agenda. Nevertheless, the Secretary General replied that the I.C.P.O. had never participated in the production of this film nor authorised its showing on television.

The PRESIDENT proposed that the Assembly should approve the General Secretariat's report, adopt its conclusions and ask the N.C.B. to ensure that it was widely circulated and to keep the General Secretariat informed of all new use made of television by police services.

This proposal was unanimously adopted.

Section 7. Meeting of Heads of N.C.B.'s

The Heads of the National Central Bureaus met under the chairmanship of Mr. de MAGIUS (Denmark).

There was no discussion of the technical subjects on which reports had been submitted but a great many aspects of the working and powers of the N.C.B.'s were mentioned and a number of suggestions were put to the Secretariat.

A. WORKING OF THE N.C.B.'s.

Four main subjects were discussed: working

hours, requests for information, "wanted" and other notices and the phrase code.

1) Working hours.

Mr. DICKOPF (Federal Germany) wished to know the hours and conditions of work of the various N.C.B.'s throughout the world and suggested that a table of the time of day in all affiliated countries in relation to G.M.T. be published. He pointed out that only a quarter of the hours of a week were working hours but that Interpol's "customers" worked

day and night and he thought that all N.C.B.'s should have people permanently on duty.

Mr. FRANSSEN (Belgium), Mr. HACQ (France) and Mr. FONTANA (Italy) agreed.

Mr. REHORST (Netherlands) also supported this view and added that the difficulty of language would also have to be solved.

The SECRETARY GENERAL thought that the question of working hours should be studied. As a good many N.C.B.'s could not keep staff permanently on duty it would be useful to know what offices to apply to at any time of day. It would, of course, be ideal if all the N.C.B.'s could have someone permanently on duty.

2) Requests for information.

a) Mr. FRANSSEN (Belgium) wished to emphasize to the heads of N.C.B.'s *the importance of replying as quickly as possible to all requests for information*. If this was not possible, they should report this rapidly so that those making the enquiry could take the necessary steps. Mr. ZENTUTI (Libya) supported this opinion.

Regarding correspondence between N.C.B.'s, Mr. HACQ (France) recalled that original documents should be sent directly from Bureau to Bureau and copies should be sent to the General Secretariat.

He also asked the Heads of N.C.B.'s always

Mr. Xavier, delegate from the Philippines.



to send requests for police investigations through the proper authorities and suggested that the nature of the offence be given in all requests for investigations. Mr. REHORST also stressed this latter point.

b) Mr. REHORST (Netherlands) also mentioned the difficulties which his N.C.B. sometimes encountered with the aliens branch of the police. The Dutch aliens branch sometimes refused to allow a person about whom a green I.C.P.O. notice had been issued to enter the country. The N.C.B. did not approve of this procedure since suspects could be watched more easily if their suspicions were not aroused.

The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL agreed that these notices should not be followed by control or expulsion measures. They simply described people with a criminal past whom national police forces would find it in their interests to watch discreetly.

3) "Wanted" and other notices.

Mr. FRANSSEN (Belgium) complained of delays in circulating wanted notices to the N.C.B.'s.

The SECRETARY GENERAL agreed that this was to be deplored and pointed out that it arose from material difficulties which the Secretariat would try to remedy.

Mr. WALTERSKIRCHEN (Austria) wondered whether there was any point in reporting all thefts and lost travellers' cheques instead of only the important ones. He also asked whether the banks were informed.

In addition, he suggested that in reply to requests for identification, the N.C.B.'s should state how and by whom the person concerned had been identified.

Finally, he regretted the fact that the Assembly had not discussed when to stop looking for wanted persons. He felt that wanted notices should be cancelled as soon as the subject was arrested.

The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL thought it would be more logical not to cancel such notices except at the request of the country that asked for the arrest. This had been the Secretariat's practice.

4) The phrase code.

Mr. FRANSSEN (Belgium) pointed out that



Mr. Pozo Gonzales, head of the Spanish N.C.B. on the left.

many standard expressions were not included in the code and suggested that Heads of N.C.B.'s send the Secretariat a list of expressions they wished to have included.

Mr. HACQ (France) asked that telegrams containing the texts of warrants of arrest should not be coded as the translation of legal terms sometimes gave rise to confusion.

Finally, Mr. ZENTUTI (Libya) asked whether the Secretariat could prepare an international code of surnames so as to ensure that messages remained confidential.

Mr. NEPOTE reminded the meeting that the code should not be used for single words but for entire sentences. He realized that it was not exhaustive and thought that the Belgian delegate's suggestion on this point was excellent. He emphasized the fact that addresses should never be coded. He also found the Libyan delegate's suggestion a good one.

5) Miscellaneous.

Mr. AMARE (Ethiopia) asked whether the Secretariat could publish a description of a model N.C.B. so as to assist countries wishing to organize their Interpol departments.

The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL explained that National Bureaus should correspond to the needs of each country and it was therefore difficult to give models. The best idea would be to visit a Bureau to see how it worked.

Mr. POZO GONZALES (Spain) wondered whether the N.C.B.'s could inform the Secretariat of the systems they used to classify names so that a standard method could be adopted for international use. In Spain each card bore the subject's father's and mother's names, then his own first names, then his date and place of birth and marital status, followed by his occupation and residence. The parent's names were most useful as they often led to the discovery of offenders using aliases.

This was a most interesting subject, replied Mr. NEPOTE. The Lahore regional conference had discussed the problem of filing Asian names, in particular Chinese ones which were based on everyday speech. Some far Eastern countries such as Singapore used a "Chinese Commercial Code" originally drawn up for telegrams. The subject was being studied.

In this connection, Mr. Népote asked countries that did not normally use Roman characters to write any proper names they gave in correspondence with the General Secretariat twice: once in Roman script and once in their own language. This would prevent the serious mistakes which sometimes occurred.

B. POWERS OF THE N.C.B.'s.

Mr. ZATTI (Sudan) asked whether the detention period for wanted persons could be extended and the SECRETARY GENERAL replied that Interpol could not make suggestions on this subject.

Mr. AMARE (Ethiopia) asked if it would be possible to publish descriptions of lost property regularly for the owners' sake and the SECRETARY GENERAL replied that while Interpol's aim was to combat all forms of crime it should beware of trying to be too universal. Lost property was more a matter for municipal than for international police. Mr. HACQ (France) agreed.

C. MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. SEDDIKI (Morocco) brought up the difficulties the police would have to contend with because of the decreasing surveillance and checking at frontiers in Europe. Could the Secretariat study this matter?

The SECRETARY GENERAL agreed that this was a difficult problem. There was a world-wide trend towards "facilitation" and to the reduction of frontier formalities. If this was progress, the police would have to adapt

themselves to it. All progress entailed a certain amount of danger and the police would have to accept the risks arising from greater freedom of movement. The subject deserved to be studied in detail but the moment was perhaps premature.

Mr. FONTANA (Italy) proposed that the Secretariat prepare a booklet giving the registration systems used for vehicles in different countries. This booklet could be sent to police forces of all countries, even if they were not Interpol members.

Mr. NEPOTE replied that the Secretariat would satisfy this request and the information would be given on loose-leaf sheets so that it could be kept up-to-date.

Finally, Mr. HODZIC (Yugoslavia) suggested that the Secretariat study the question of the protection of safes for the next Assembly session.

Mr. NEPOTE replied that this could be undertaken if the Assembly agreed and that the subject could be discussed during the seminar on organized crime.

Section 8. Miscellaneous subjects

PROTECTION OF THE NAME "INTERPOL"

I. THE REPORT

In 1958, the General Assembly's attention was drawn to the harm which might be done to our organization's reputation by the wrongful use of the term "Interpol" by persons engaged in business, for it is an integral part of the Organization's title. A committee was therefore formed to consider the matter and it drew up a resolution later adopted by the Assembly. This asked each member to take such action as may be deemed suitable to protect the word "Interpol" and to report to the Secretary General any information received and any action taken.

Since then, as far as we know, no legal action has been taken, though several firms or departments using or about to use the term "Interpol" for commercial purposes were tactfully approached, generally with satisfactory results.

In accordance with the 1958 resolution and in reply to a circular of 14th June 1960, several countries told us whether they had legal means of preventing improper use of our organization's name. These may be divided into three groups:

1) COUNTRIES WITH SPECIAL LEGAL MEANS OF PROTECTING THE NAME.

As far as we know, India is the only country where the name "Interpol" is explicitly protected by the law. There, it is included in the schedule to the "Emblems and Names" Act of 1950, which forbids its use without the permission of the Government. The strength of this law lies in the vagueness of the wording defining the use of the names and em-

blems protected, so making its application fairly easy.

It is commercial, professional or industrial use which is forbidden, or inclusion in a title, emblem patent or trade-mark. It would therefore apparently be possible to prevent a producer, for example, from using "Interpol" in the title of a film considered harmful to the Organization, or a businessman from using it in advertising any product.

2) COUNTRIES HAVING A GENERAL LAW ON INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL PROPERTY.

Denmark, Norway, the United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Singapore and Turkey have laws on business competition, trade-marks and firm names which allow *automatic* prosecution, without any complaint by an individual against anyone using a title not belonging to him. The public authorities may therefore take action. However, where the name was simply added to the name of some production, such as a film or novel, it is not certain that the user could be brought before a court. It appears that no case of this kind has as yet arisen.

In Japan, steps have recently been taken to have our Organization's title protected by the law on trade-marks.

3) COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE NO LEGAL MEANS OF PROTECTING THE NAME.

These are by far the most numerous of those who replied to the enquiry: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and Switzerland.

Of course, in most of these countries there are laws protecting commercial property and trade-marks. However, they could not be applied as far as we are concerned, as the I.C.P.O. would probably not be considered a "business", nor would "Interpol" be considered to be a trade-mark. Moreover and what is more important, the I.C.P.O. could not take civil action in these countries. The laws in question are civil ones and no legal action may be taken without a complaint by the person or firm directly wronged. In any case, most international organizations are not protected, or if they are, not very well.

Some countries apply the international convention of the States of the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, of 20th March 1883. But this only applies to inter-governmental organizations in the strict sense of the term. Would the 1883 convention be applicable to the I.C.P.O.? This is certainly open to debate.

Furthermore, this convention (1883), by its art. no. 6, forbids the use of coats-of-arms, flags or initials signifying countries or organizations as trade-marks, but not as the name of a product. Consequently, this would not prevent anyone including „Interpol" in the title of a book or film.

In several countries, ways of providing protection are being considered.

In Luxemburg, a bill modifying articles of the criminal code whose purpose is to protect distinctive emblems of national authorities and international organizations, has been submitted to the Council of State. It would certainly be very effective and easily used, since it would be a criminal law and concern "inter-state organizations" in particulier.

Could the I.C.P.O. be considered "an inter-state organization"? The Luxemburg Advocate-General thinks so. But whether it would be applicable to literary or artistic productions is quite another matter.

There is a bill being drawn up in Switzerland, but the peculiar nature of the I.C.P.O. is a difficulty in the way of legislators. It is not so easy to protect its name as those of intergovernmental organizations.

"Interpol" would be very well protected in Italy if the present bill is passed. This expressly mentions "international organizations, their seals, emblems and names" among the things which it is intended to protect.

The absence of legal protection, however, does not mean that anyone so desirous may use the name or emblem of the I.C.P.O. for his own ends. Many heads of N.C.B. have assured us that, should the occasion arise, they would do all they could to persuade such persons not to do so. For instance, in England, unofficial action managed to prevent a firm using the expression "Interpol Calling" as a trade name for games and toys.

Whether there is a law or not on the matter and putting aside any question of legal action, effective protection of the name "Interpol" will require vigilance and possibly unofficial but firm action on the part of the authorities. As the Organization becomes more and more widely known, it is only to be expected that its name will be used more frequently in different ways. In the words of the President of the Organization "We will have to carefully examine each case on its own merits, to consider whether the use of the word "INTERPOL" is tending to bring the Organization into disrepute."

The fact remains, nevertheless, that legal protection is desirable and that a bill based on the Indian act of 1950 or the Luxemburg

The Mayor of Copenhagen giving his speech of welcome.



or Italian bills is to be recommended. The Organization's member countries could be asked to pass suitable laws.

II. THE DISCUSSIONS

The SECRETARY GENERAL recalled that the name "Interpol", officially incorporated into the title of the I.C.P.O., had been popular with the public, the press, the radio and television, though it had to some degree been misused. It will be remembered that the General Secretariat had refused to sponsor the "Man from Interpol", a television film which depicted the I.C.P.O. in a rather fanciful light. He felt that legal protection was definitely desirable.

The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL considered that it would be a good thing if the General Assembly were to adopt a resolution to this effect.

Mr. GONZALES (Argentina) said that his country had just arranged for the legal defence of the name "Interpol". A decree had only recently been signed by the President of the Republic, forbidding the use of the name of "Interpol" and its emblem, except for educational purposes. In such cases, the permission of the N.C.B. and the General Secretariat were necessary.

The SECRETARY GENERAL congratulated Argentina on their initiative.

Mr. BALBIR SINGH (India) recalled that the same protection existed in his country.

At a later session, the President read out a recently drafted resolution on the subject.

Mr. CHESSON (Liberia) asked for some alterations to be made in the English version. He also asked that no mention should be made of the Argentine and Indian laws, as the I.C.P.O. had no authority to direct the legislative authorities of member countries.

Mr. ESSID (Tunisia) agreed; on the other hand, Mr. SELA (Israel) thought that if they were mentioned, legislators would be able to see that precedents did exist.

Mr. SAGALYN (U.S.A.) seconded this suggestion and suggested that the Secretariat send to all members copies of the laws which protected titles, initials or emblems.



Christiansborg Castle.

Mr. HACQ (France) approved the draft resolution, as it was merely a recommendation, which he would pass on to his government. In France, there was no law for the protection of the name "Interpol". To do this, they would have to bring the name within the province of the International Convention of the States of the Union, which mentioned the international organizations of inter-governmental status. They were consequently at a legal impasse.

Replying to the French delegate, the DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL regretted, in view of the complexity of the subject, that he could not give him all the details he would like on the legal situation of Interpol. Briefly, Interpol, from a legal point of view, was half way between a governmental and a non-governmental organization. However, there was no dispute over its official nature.

The following resolution, as amended during the discussions, was unanimously adopted with two abstentions (the United Kingdom and Malaya):

**PROTECTION OF THE NAME
"I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL"**

The I.C.P.O. (INTERPOL) General Assembly, meeting in Copenhagen on 8th September 1961, at its 30th session,

ESTEEMS that the complete or partial name of the Organization, or any official designation of the Organization should be protected against unauthorized use, in particular by private individuals or bodies;

CONSIDERS that the protection offered by the laws and regulations relative to trade marks or commercial competition is insufficient, in view of the official nature of the Organization;

RECOMMENDS that in each country affiliated to the Organization, in which there is legislation protecting official names, the names, initials and emblems of the Organization be

included in the list of names, initials and emblems protected by such legislation;

RECOMMENDS that in affiliate countries where no such legislation exists, suitable legislation be passed.

2) I.C.P.O. ADVISERS.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL recalled that in accordance with art. 36 of the Constitution, the Executive Committee had nominated ten persons qualified in various subjects to assume the functions of technical advisers for the period of three years. Their nomination had been confirmed at the last meeting of the Assembly. However, the College as laid down in the Constitution had not as yet been constituted. As the advisers had been chosen from various countries and continents, the question of their meeting raised a number of problems. On the suggestion of the General

Frederiksborg Castle.



Secretariat, the Executive Committee considered it would be better that the advisers be sent by their governments as members of delegations, to sessions of the General Assembly and several countries had followed this suggestion. Professors Ceccaldi and Bischoff, also M. Cogniard, all of them advisers, had been present at the fourth international conference on Currency Counterfeiting, held just before the Assembly meetings and Professor Ceccaldi, said M. Sicot, would most likely wish to mention this meeting.

Mr. CECCALDI (Adviser) said that he was not speaking as a delegate of France, but in the name of his fellow Interpol advisers who had been at this meeting.

They had regretted the absence of eminent colleagues, whose help at particularly technical discussions would have been very valuable. This showed how difficult it was to get advisers to meet. What made it even more unfortunate was that the dean of the College had still to be elected. Professor Ceccaldi consequently thought that it would be advisable to modify the Constitution so as to make the rôle of the advisers more effective. He suggested that the Assembly should state how their abilities should be used. Should they take part in the work of the ordinary sessions or be convened periodically, or meet as requested?

Mr. SAGALYN (U.S.A.) recognised the value and utility of the investigations and work done by the advisers. However, he felt that the Assembly should simply examine the reports prepared by them and not attempt, with the advisers, to study scientific problems.

The PRESIDENT thought that before they came to any decision, the question ought to be carefully studied. He proposed that it be dealt with by the Executive Committee, which might submit a report at the next session of the Assembly.

This was agreed to.

3) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

At the meeting of the committee on juvenile delinquency, Mr. JIMENEZ FANDINO (Columbia) said that his delegation would be sending to the General Secretariat a survey made by his country on the factors involved in juvenile delinquency, especially in connection with the mentally backward child. The work had been done by the Columbian police and was based on an examination of many cases, reviewing all the aspects of juvenile delinquency in Columbia. The speaker hoped that this report would be studied and a report made on it at the next session of the General Assembly.

The PRESIDENT thanked the Columbian delegate and assured him that the report would be carefully studied.

On the request of Mr. EDET (Nigeria), Mr. CECCALDI (France) gave some information on the way mentally abnormal children, whether schizophrenics, paranoiacs or epileptics, were detected in France among juvenile delinquents. Every juvenile delinquent brought before a juveniles' court was carefully examined and investigated, for character, mental ability and personality. In this way, children with abnormal impulses were distinguished from other delinquents.

Part 3. Administrative matters

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Secretary General gave an account of income and expenditure for 1960. The latter, he said, had remained within the limits set by the General Assembly, but the income had exceeded expectations as a number of countries in arrears with their contributions had brought themselves up-to-date. The security and reserve fund had consequently increased considerably.

Mr. Benhamou and Mr. Sarasin, the auditors, after long and careful examination, stated that they were satisfied with the way in which the books had been kept, and the Assembly consequently approved the administration of the Secretary General.

In 1961, income would remain the same, while the (authorized) expenditure, was in-

creasing, so that they were approaching a point of balance and tending towards insolvency. It was becoming more and more difficult to keep expenditure within the limits set as a result of the increased activities of the General Secretariat.

The draft budget for 1962 submitted by the Executive Committee took this tendency into account as far as possible, but did not make matters very easy for the General Secretariat. In spite of the contributions of the new members, the security fund would have little added to it.

ELECTIONS, PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION, THANKS TO THE DANISH AUTHORITIES

1. ELECTIONS.

Two events, one the expiry of the second term of office of M. Sicot, Interpol's Secretary General and the other the naming of Mr. Chesson, Vice President as Attorney General of Liberia (cf. sidelights on the conference, p. 361), rendered the 1961 elections particularly important.

On the proposal of Mr. JACKSON, the President, Mr. ZENTUTI (Libya) was chosen unanimously as chairman of the Elections Committee. Mr. FLORITA (Italy) and Mr. GONZALES (Argentina) were asked to assist him.

A. Mr. HAFIZUDDIN (Pakistan) was elected vice-president by secret ballot and he will be present at Executive Committee meetings until the expiration of Mr. CHESSON's term of office. He has been elected for two years.

Mr. HAFIZUDDIN thanked the Assembly for the honour done to his country and himself.

(Applause)

B. In regard to the election of the secretary general, the PRESIDENT recalled that Mr. Sicot had worked for many years with the French police and that he had rendered great service to the I.C.P.O. His great wisdom and perfect integrity were known to all. He also pointed out that the person most qualified to take his place appeared to be Mr. Népote. It was very important for the Organization

to have two people at its head working in perfect harmony and in an atmosphere of complete confidence and cordiality.

The Executive Committee proposed that, in conformity with art. 28 of the Constitution, Mr. Sicot should be re-elected Secretary General of the Organization.

The President asked Mr. Sicot whether he would accept nomination as Secretary General once again.

The SECRETARY GENERAL, touched by the words of the President and by his offer, replied: "As early as last April, the Executive Committee, paying homage to the common work accomplished by the Secretary General and the Deputy Secretary General and expressing the hope that their collaboration would continue, it being so necessary in the circumstances, had decided to suggest to the General Assembly that I be re-elected for a further term. In my own name and that of Mr. Népote, I would like to express my gratitude.

However, article 28 of the Constitution laid down an age limit of 65 for a Secretary General. Being a guardian of the Constitution (according to which the Secretary General may, it is true, remain in office if he reaches this age during his term of office) I have no intention of violating either the letter or the spirit of it, nor, in view of my age, do I wish to carry on for my full term of office as the Executive Committee proposes. I therefore suggested something in between to the Committee, such as a return to office for two or three years, according to the interpretation given to article 28 of the Constitution. I am willing to accept any decision of the Assembly in this matter, the only thing I care about being the future and the development of the I.C.P.O."

The SECRETARY GENERAL asked the President if he might leave the hall during the discussions.

(The Secretary General and the members of the General Secretariat left the hall.)

The PRESIDENT proposed Mr. Sicot, whom the Executive Committee had decided was most suitable for the post.

Mr. RAJ (Malaya) asked whether other candidates could be presented by members of the General Assembly and Mr. STOURTON (United Kingdom) wanted to know whether the Assembly should also decide on the Secretary General's term of office.

The PRESIDENT explained that the Assembly was asked to vote only on the matter of the nomination of Mr. Sicot as Secretary General, proposed by the Executive Committee. It was only when the Secretary General attained the age of 65 that the Executive Committee and the Assembly would go into the question of the length of his term of office. He then asked the members of the Assembly to proceed with their secret vote.

Mr. Sicot was re-elected Secretary General of the I.C.P.O. by 45 votes to five, with three abstentions and, to applause, resumed his place on the speakers' platform. In replying, he said that he was greatly moved by the warm welcome afforded by the Assembly to his re-election. He considered it pointless to make another expression of his good will and would simply say that he was entirely at the disposal of the members of the Organization and that he would continue to work in close liaison with the President of the Organization and the Executive Committee in constant collaboration with his friend, Mr. Népote.

C. There still remained one of the places on the Executive Committee to fill, owing to the nomination of Mr. HAFIZUDDIN as a vice-president of the Organization.

Mr. Xavier (Philippines), was elected to this position. He expressed his thanks to the Assembly.

(Applause)

2. PLACE OF MEETING OF THE 31st SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Mr. IZQUIERDO SANTONJA (Spain), repeating his government's invitation, proposed that the 31st session of the General Assembly should be in Madrid in September 1962.

(Loud applause)

This invitation was accepted unanimously, though with one abstention.

The General Assembly will consequently meet in Madrid in 1962.

3. THANKS TO THE DANISH AUTHORITIES.

Mr. IZQUIERDO SANTONJA (Spain) thanked the Assembly. He hoped that Madrid would be able to equal the welcome which had been provided by Denmark to the delegates of the 30th session.

He also expressed his gratitude to the Danish Government for their constant kindness during the session.

(Applause)

Mr. QUIROZ CUARON (Mexico) also expressed his heartfelt thanks to the Danish authorities. He also thanked Spain for its generous invitation and was greatly looking forward to the meeting in Madrid, which would be both agreeable and fruitful.

(Applause)

Mr. SAGALYN (U.S.A.) voiced the opinion of all when he expressed his sincere thanks to the whole of Denmark, its government, police and all its representatives for their wonderful hospitality and the perfect organization of the conference. He also included the whole of the Secretariat in his thanks.

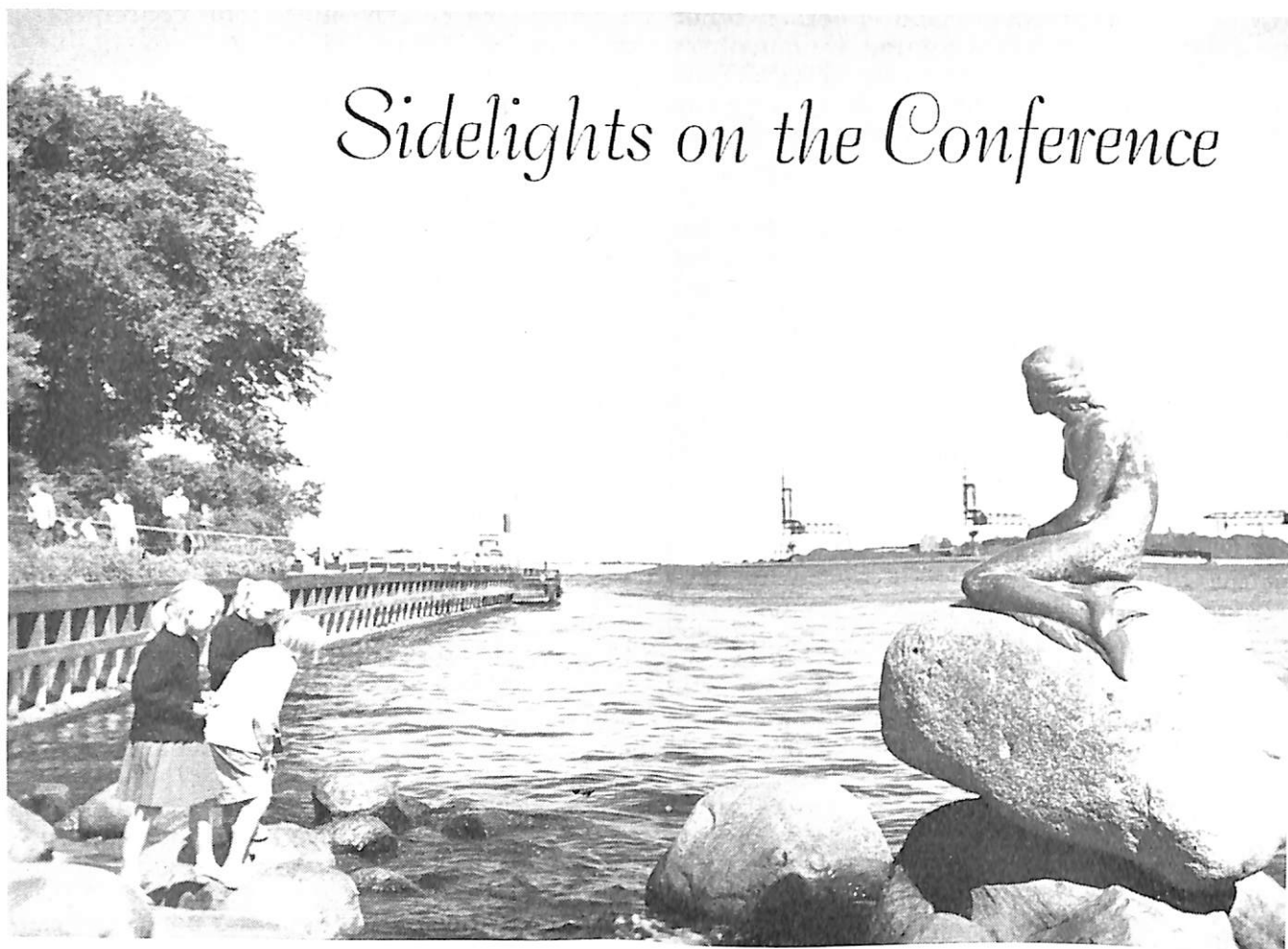
(Applause)

The Danish police, said Mr. HEIDE JØRGENSEN (Denmark) had been greatly honoured that Interpol had agreed to hold its General Assembly meeting in Copenhagen. He thanked the General Secretariat for their help, the President and the delegates for their kindness and patience and hoped that the next session of the Assembly would meet in a peaceful world.

(Applause)

The PRESIDENT also expressed his thanks to both the Danish police and Government for their wonderful welcome and the Secretary General, the Deputy Secretary General and the whole of the Secretariat. Thanks to the good will of all, the work of the Assembly had been very satisfactory.

Sidelights on the Conference



Photograph: Danish Embassy, Paris.

As soon as they arrived at the airport or station, the delegates were able to appreciate the cordiality and wonderful organization of the reception. They were immediately taken care of by their Danish colleagues, who managed to spare them all the inconveniences of foreign travel and to make the best use of all the advantages. There were no transport difficulties: the hotels were almost all in the immediate vicinity of Christiansborg, the Danish Houses of Parliament where the Assembly was to meet.

It was in one of the wings of this beautiful building, after opening the first meeting of the session in a few simple and direct words, that the Minister of Justice held a reception for the delegates. During this most cordial and pleasant reception, the Minister outlined the Secretary General's career and Mr. Boas, having been empowered to do so by His

Majesty King Frederik IXth of Denmark, conferred upon Mr. Sicot the order of Dannebrog. With real and very understandable emotion, the Secretary General thanked the authorities for this mark of esteem towards himself and the whole of the I.C.P.O.



The town hall belfry with its bright green tower dominates all other belfries and towers of the town, like itself, all covered with copper. The municipal corporation had invited the General Assembly to the Town Hall and all were able, at their leisure, to admire its renaissance halls, its vast galleries decorated with coats of arms and appreciate the kindly nature of the city counsellors. As was quite inevitable, conversations turned to the stories of Hans Andersen, whose statue in bronze,

discreetly decorated with flowers, graced the court of the building. They spoke too of one of the most charming of his heroines, the Little Mermaid, who herself had a statue in her honour, suitably placed on a rock at the entrance to Copenhagen harbour — surely a most unusual event in the annals of literature. But what is even more rare is that this recent work of art — the model who posed for it is still alive — is itself an uncontested masterpiece of grace, youth and sweet melancholy.

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When the day's work and receptions were over, many delegates met at the Tivoli, where in a picturesque park, visitors have the choice of the greatest variety of entertainments which can be imagined: fifty restaurants, from the most luxurious to the most modest, a fair-ground, classical concerts by famous orchestras and soloists, brass bands, an open-air music hall, firework displays and even pantomimes in the now almost forgotten style of the masters of the seventeenth century.

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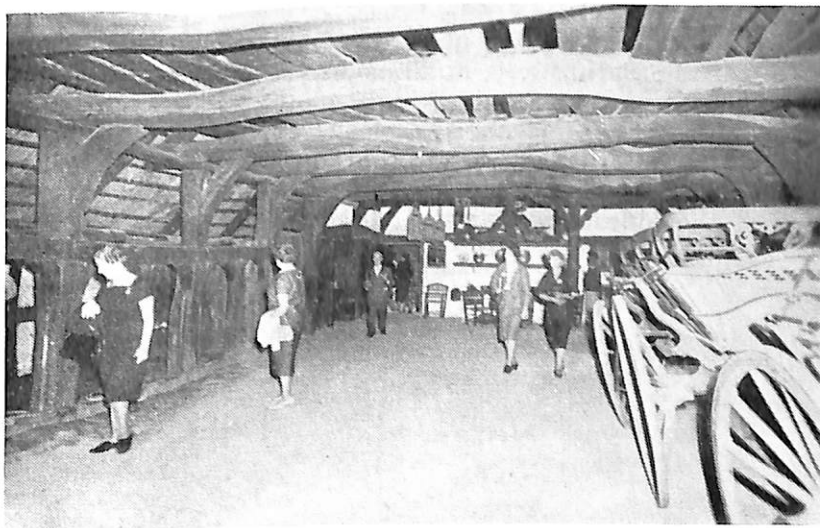
Each session of the Assembly brings its quota of newcomers, always welcomed with enthusiasm, and inevitably regretfully marks the departure of others who have left their imprint on these meetings. This year, it was one of the two vice-presidents, Mr. Chesson, who, having been nominated attorney general of Liberia, had to take his leave. The President, Mr. R. L. Jackson, from the speakers'

platform, expressed the regrets felt by all that he would not be returning to the Assembly. Many delegates personally voiced their regret, though a regret tempered with pleasure at his elevation to the post of first ministerial law-officer of the government.

After the final closing of the last meeting, which was late on the afternoon of 8th September, the delegates had a number of opportunities to meet each other. One of these was an anticipatory celebration by the Spanish delegation in honour of the holding of the next session of the Assembly in their own country. This was in one of the rooms of the Christiansborg palace and was a most friendly affair, where practically everyone, including most delegations, from the highest to the most humble participant in the session which had just ended, met and clinked glasses of good, strong Spanish wines of different colours and vintages. The cordiality of the hosts gave a foretaste of the atmosphere which might be expected in Madrid. More than one wondered whether fortune would be so good as to allow him to take part in the XXXIst session.

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But there was little time for meditation, for at the elegant and luxurious Hotel d'Angleterre, the Danish Minister of Justice awaited the delegates. At this farewell dinner, the Danish hosts excelled themselves in kindness and hospitality. After several days' hard work and discussions which were sometimes somewhat conducive to the production of a rather tense atmosphere, the atmosphere



Copenhagen countryside Museum.



The police band welcoming delegates in the courtyard of Christiansborg castle.

was both friendly and gay. Needless to say, in spite of the late hour, everyone seemed to have forgotten that he had been tired.

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But only too soon came the moment when the Kongensnytorv — the largest square in the town — had to be negotiated in order to get home. This was now quiet and almost deserted at this hour of the morning, but it always was agreeable, with its gardens, fountains and the classical silhouette of the Theatre Royal, where most of the delegates had appreciated the art of the royal ballet who had portrayed for them the *Cyrano de Bergerac* ballet, with choreography by Roland Petit.

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The night was a short one. Shortly after 9 a.m., on the Saturday, a number of coaches took delegates towards the “high spots” of Sjaelland: the Frederiksborg castle, with its harmonious mixture of gothic, baroque and even neo-classical and three centuries of history of the oldest dynasty still in power in

Europe. The castle organist demonstrated the delicate but rather high-pitched charm of the organ which had been in the chapel since the seventeenth century.

The visitors, now in groups, back in their coaches, rode through the woods beside lakes to the King's summer residence, just in time to see His Majesty good-naturedly watching the changing of the guard.

Towards mid-day the guests sat down at tables groaning with a wealth of Scandinavian delicacies, with a view over the sea of the nearby Swedish coast and landwards, to the south, of the famous Castle of Elsinor.

In spite of the liberality of the hosts, no guns were fired between the toasts and it was with a serenity accentuated by sun and sea-breeze that the visitors ended their pilgrimage on the ramparts of Elsinore in the presence of the shades of Hamlet and his father. And as they returned to Copenhagen along the “Danish Riviera” road, everyone agreed, in spite of Shakespeare, that there was *nothing* “rotten in the State of Denmark”.

DELEGATIONS PRESENT

ARGENTINA

Mr. A. J. GONZALES, Federal Police, Buenos Aires.
A. A. GRAJIRENA, Buenos Aires.

AUSTRALIA

Mr. B. KING, Police officer, Canberra.
E. RICHARDS, Commissioner, A.C.T. police, Canberra.

AUSTRIA

Mr. F. WALTERSKIRCHEN, Ministerialrat, Vienna.

BELGIUM

Mr. F. FRANSSSEN, Belgian Police, Brussels.

CAMBODIA

Mr. NGANG GUAIKIN, Bank of Cambodia.
NHEK VATH, General Treasury.

CANADA

Mr. C. W. HARVISON, Commissioner, R.C.M.P., Ottawa.
W. L. HIGGITT, Inspector, R.C.M.P., Ottawa.

CEYLON

Mr. W. A. R. LEEMBRUGGEN, Colombo.

CHILE

Mr. P. SMART, Minister of Chile in Copenhagen.

CHINA (Republic of)

Mr. CHUANG SHI FAN, Police Administration, Taipei.
HWANG YOU, Police Administration, Taipei.

COLUMBIA

Mr. R. JORDAN JIMENEZ, Seguridad, Bogotá.
J. V. AZCUENAGA-CHAGON, Seguridad, Bogotá.
P. J. JIMENEZ FANDINO, Seguridad, Bogotá.

CONGO (Brazzaville)

Mr. E. GOMA, Sûreté Nationale, Brazzaville.

CUBA

Mr. G. CALAFORRA, Minister of Cuba in Copenhagen.

DENMARK

Mr. A. HASLUND, Director, Criminal Police, Copenhagen.
E. HEIDE-JØRGENSEN, Director General, Danish Police, Copenhagen.
J. JERSILD, Director, Hygiene and Morals Department, Copenhagen.
E. LARSEN, Prefect of Police of Copenhagen.
F. C. V. DE MAGIUS, Chief, Danish Criminal Police, Denmark.
J. SANDHOLT, Superintendent, Copenhagen.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Mr. H. VICIOSO, Minister of the Dominican Republic, Copenhagen.

EGYPT

See United Arab Republic.

ETHIOPIA

Mr. S. AMARE, Chief of Technical Police, Addis Abbaba.
D. GEBRU, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Addis Abbaba.

FINLAND

Mr. F. V. JARVA, Commissioner of Police, Helsinki.
K. VASA, Councillor of Police, Helsinki.

FRANCE

Mr. E. BENHAMOU, Sûreté Nationale, Paris.
R. CAMATTE, Sûreté Nationale, Paris.
P. CECCALDI, Préfecture de Police, Paris.
A. GERTHOFFERT, Sûreté Nationale, Paris.
M. HACQ, Sûreté Nationale, Paris.
J. TRÈVES, Transmission department, Paris.

GERMANY (Federal)

Mr. P. DICKOPF, Federal Police, Wiesbaden.
R. DULLIEN, Federal Police, Wiesbaden.
K. REUTER, Ministerialrat, Bonn.
G. SCHULZ, Landeskriminalamt, Hannover.

GHANA

Mr. J. H. OWUSU-SECHERE, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Accra.

GUATEMALA

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INDIA

Mr. BALBIR SINGH, Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi.
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INDONESIA

Mr. HERTATIANTO, Bank of Indonesia, Djakarta.
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IRAN

Mr. N. NASSIRI, Chief of police, Tehran.
M. SEYRAFI, Imperial Police, Tehran.

ISRAEL

Mr. Y. NAHMIA, Israeli Police, Tehran.
M. SELA, Head of C.I.D., Tel Aviv.

ITALY

Mr. G. FLORITA, Inspector General of Police, Rome.
C. FONTANA, Public Security H.Q., Rome.
I. MISSORI, of the Carabinieri, Rome.
V. TANCA, Guardia di Finanza.

IVORY COAST

Mr. T. OUATTARA, Minister of the Interior, Abidjan.

JAPAN

Mr. K. MIYACHI, Police Headquarters, Tokyo.
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LAOS

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LEBANON

Mr. P. GERMANOS, Criminal Police, Beirut.

LIBERIA

Mr. J. CHESSON, General Prosecutor, Monrovia.

LIBYA

Mr. M. BADUSSALAM, Head of Fezzan C.I.D.
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LIECHTENSTEIN

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LUXEMBURG

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MALAYA (Federation of)

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MEXICO

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MONACO

Mr. T. THEM, Consul General of Monaco, Copenhagen.

MOROCCO

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W. M. REHORST, Ministry of Justice, The Hague.

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PAKISTAN

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SPAIN

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SURINAM

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SWEDEN

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SWITZERLAND

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THAILAND

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TUNISIA

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UNITED STATES

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VENEZUELA

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