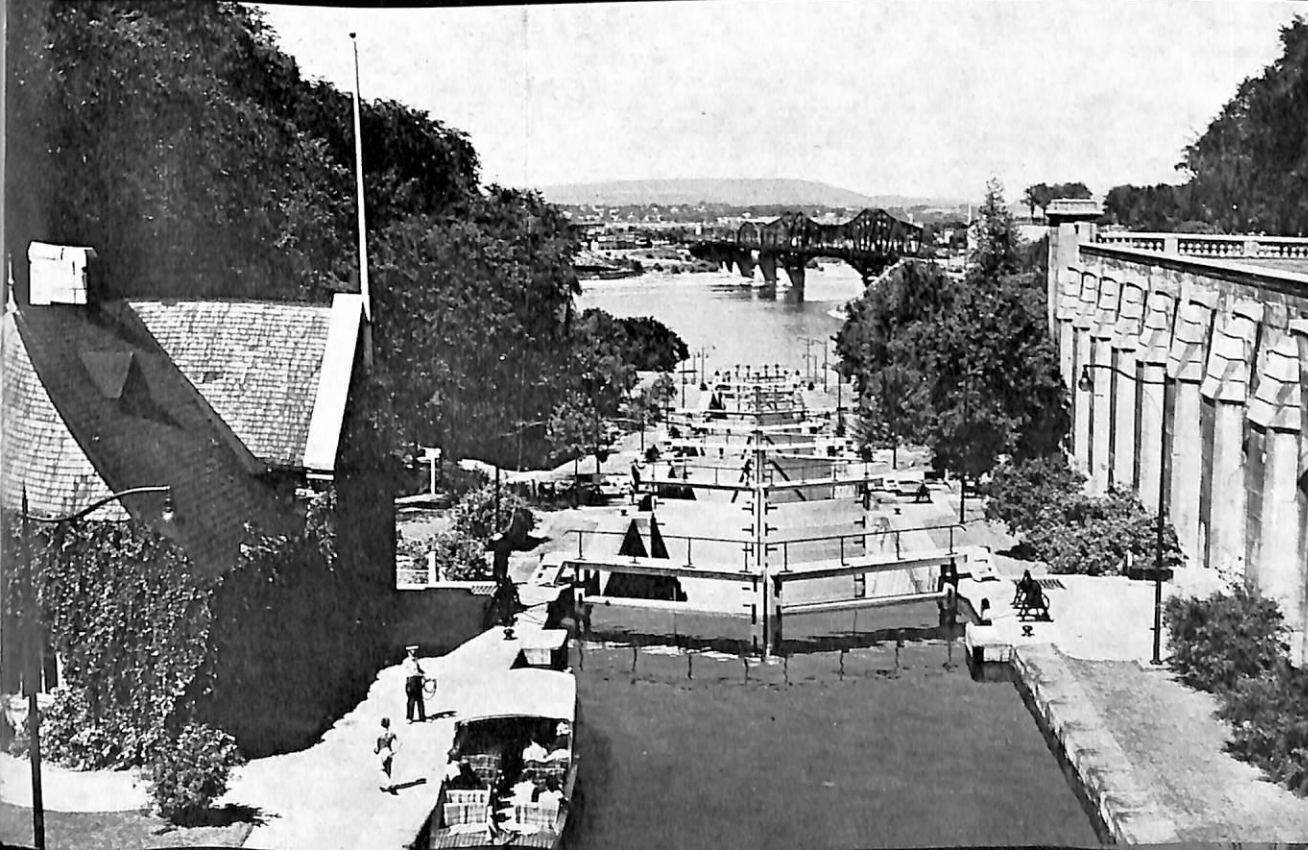




General Assembly

40th session - 6-11 September 1971

OTTAWA



Official Assembly badge
Ottawa: seen from the air
The Rideau Canal in Ottawa



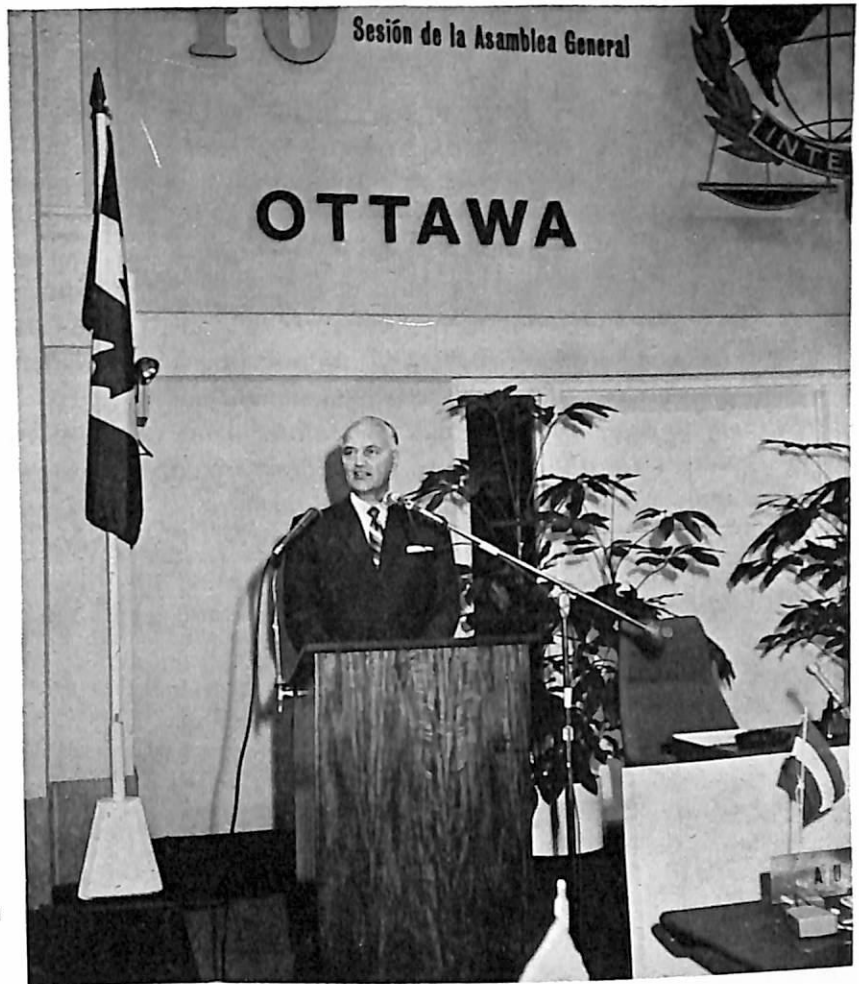
Ottawa: conference hall seen from outside



Official opening ceremony

Official opening ceremony

Mr. Higgitt, Vice-President of I.C.P.O.-Interpol



On Monday, 6th September 1971, Mr. HIGGITT, Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, welcomed the delegates and made the following speech:

A year ago, in the great city of Brussels, during the closing hours of the 39th General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization, it was my privilege to invite the delegates to choose Canada as the site for the 40th Assembly. We were honoured by your acceptance of that invitation.

The intervening months have passed quickly and I have today been given the very pleasant task of welcoming each of you to Canada and to Ottawa, our beautiful Capital City. I do this with all the sincerity and with all the warmth that is within me. I do it especially because we in Canada, in common with so many other countries of the world, stand solidly in

support of this great international Organization and of the principles of mutual help, co-operation and understanding upon which it is founded.

Together we have watched INTERPOL grow to greatness. This growth has not been accidental. It has been the natural and inevitable result of the collective work of wise and dedicated men and women. Men and women with vision and with determination. Vision to see the need for international assistance and co-operation in the prevention as well as in the suppression of crime, and determination to make this great international experiment in police co-operation really work.

It has not been easy — no achievement of value ever is — but your willingness to work for the common interest through a dedicated Secretariat and staff, always keeping in mind the high principles and aims of the Constitution, has crowned the experiment with success.

INTERPOL stands today as a shining example of what can be accomplished in the field of true international co-operation. That this is so, in a field so difficult and so complex as criminal law enforcement, speaks volumes for the faith and dedication of its founders and for those of you who are now furthering its principles.

Police and law enforcement agencies throughout

the world are facing increasingly difficult problems in preventing and detecting crime. New concepts, new methods and new programmes will be continually necessary if we are to keep abreast of ever-changing law enforcement demands. I believe these new and exacting demands can be best met by giving full support to this Organization and by the sharing of knowledge and experience. Efficiency cannot result from isolation.

We in Canada are pledged to continue our co-operation with INTERPOL and to maintain the highest possible standards in meeting our responsibilities as one of its members.

At this moment INTERPOL can boast a member-



View of part of conference hall

ship of 107 countries. Four others will be seeking admittance later today. Representatives of at least 95 of these countries are in this auditorium at this moment. While we are flattered that the largest representation that has thus far gathered for a General Assembly should do so in our country, this is not an indication of the anticipated level of hospitality of the host — it is rather a measure of the growing strength of the Organization itself. We wish it well.

We hope you will enjoy your short stay with us

and that you will return to your own countries filled with pleasant memories of the 40th General Assembly and of Canada. As your hosts, we offer you our friendship in abundance and we look forward to a week filled with opportunities for furthering our understanding of each other.

May your deliberations be successful and may the principles of international understanding, co-operation and justice, upon which INTERPOL is based, be further strengthened by the wisdom of your decisions.

Mr. Paul DICKOPF, President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, thanked Mr. Higgitt in the following terms:

The large Interpol family, from all four continents, comes together here in this beautiful city of Ottawa for the Organization's 40th General Assembly Session. We were of course delighted to accept the invitation to meet here, all the more so since this is the first time that we have held an Assembly Session in Canada.

We should like to express our sincere gratitude to our Canadian hosts, and particularly the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who for so many years now have represented the International Criminal Police Organization in this vast country so ably and successfully.

It was in fact the journey to Canada which made us all aware of the full extent of this country, of the world itself and finally of Interpol's field of activities.

I should like, if I may, to remind you that it was only 11 years ago that we were able for the first time to meet in a country outside Europe. Since then, the General Assembly has been held 4 times in America, and twice in Asia — proof, if proof were needed, of the worldwide nature of our Organization.

I wonder just what Interpol would be today without the support of police forces throughout the world, and what would have become of the safety of the citizen if it were not possible to pursue criminals at international level.

When reflecting on the present situation with

regard to our common fight against criminals, we realise that it is not merely the criminal activities of an aggressive minority that we have to combat, but above all the criminal mentality: this criminal mentality which is in general devoid of any social sense and completely against the fundamental rights of others.

It is the undeniable duty of society — in fact of each and every country — to safeguard these rights and to protect the innocent citizen against the criminal. This is an arduous and exhausting task — no one knows this better than those of us in the front line: unfortunately the fight involves defence rather than attack.

There is some hope for us, who are forever confronted with evil — and this is mutual assistance, close co-operation and solidarity. Wherever the principles mentioned by Commissioner Higgitt reign, the battle is not lost, even in a world whose highest ideals seem to be television, cars and all other kinds of technical achievement.

Those who know that human values play a decisive role in society also know that society can only cure its ills by calling on those same values. It is therefore of vital importance to make the younger generation familiar with the highest humanitarian ideals and to relegate so-called "progress" to second place.

With regard to crime and its effects, it is essential

that we find again a balance between judging the criminal and the damage and unhappiness which he causes his victim. The latter — and I speak now from experience after a lifetime in the police — seems to have been completely forgotten, at least in the highly developed countries.

We have in front of us a hard week's work; we shall be called upon to discuss measures of crime prevention and law enforcement. Also, we shall have to take decisions about the administration of the Organization and about certain arrangements made with various national and international authorities at the highest level.

I am sure that we shall manage to get through our Agenda, thanks to the help of our friends in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who have done so much to ensure that our stay in Ottawa will be enjoyable and rewarding.

For all this, our renewed thanks and gratitude.

Delegates observed a minute's silence in memory of two Executive Committee members who had recently died: Mr. VAN CAKENBERGHE (Belgium), after a long illness, and Mr. JASPARD DA FONSECA (Chile), in an accident.

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The Assembly first decided to add the following two items to the draft Agenda: the headquarters agreement between the French Government and the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, and the acquisition of a property in Saint-Cloud.

The Agenda, thus modified, was adopted unanimously.

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The discussions were reported in the form of minutes which were distributed to delegates during the course of the Assembly.

A summary of the main items discussed is given below under four headings: Administrative Questions, Technical Questions, Other Meetings, and Miscellaneous Questions.

THE DELEGATES OF THE

The delegate of Fiji



The delegate of Lesotho



I. ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

Four countries — Fiji, Iceland, Lesotho and Nauru — had applied for membership in Interpol.

After the representatives of these four countries had given their government's reasons for applying for membership, the Assembly approved their applications as follows:

— Fiji: 83 votes in favour, 1 against, no abstentions.

— Iceland: 83 votes in favour, 1 against, no abstentions.

— Lesotho: 80 votes in favour, 4 against, no abstentions.

— Nauru: 83 votes in favour, 1 against, no abstentions.

PROGRESS REPORT

The secretary general then read out the Progress Report, which gave an account of the work done by

the Organization and its General Secretariat during the period October 1970 to September 1971.

RELATIONS WITH COUNTRIES

The secretary general pointed out that the decision just taken by the Assembly brought the number of Interpol-affiliated countries to 111.

It had not been possible to hold the second Interpol

Asian Regional Conference in New Delhi in March 1971 as planned; for domestic reasons, the Indian authorities had had to cancel their invitation to act as host to the Conference at the last moment.

NEWLY - AFFILIATED COUNTRIES

The delegate of Nauru (on the right, the President of the Republic)



The delegate of Iceland



POLICE CO-OPERATION

The fight against international crime was a daily task and the National Central Bureaus and the General Secretariat were continually being called on to take action. Co-operation was world-wide: for example, in 1970 the German NCB had been in contact with 98 countries, the Japanese NCB with 105 countries and the Swedish NCB with 74 countries.

By 1st July 1971, 18 National Central Bureaus had sent in statistics on their activities in 1970.

The results of co-operation within Interpol were:

| | |
|--|---------|
| — arrests at the request of other countries | 1,065 |
| — arrests obtained through foreign NCB's | 1,132 |
| — items of information sent to other NCB's | 108,499 |
| — items of information received from other NCB's | 83,341 |



The Canadian delegation

It was to be hoped that more countries would draw up these annual activity statistics, which were of great importance to the General Secretariat.

The action taken by the General Secretariat in criminal cases during the period 1st June 1970 to 1st June 1971 could be summarised as follows:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Cases handled | 10,875 |
| comprising: | |
| — violence against persons | 87 |
| — theft | 472 |
| — cases involving motor vehicles | 145 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| — fraud | 1,603 |
| — counterfeits and forgeries | 3,178 |
| — narcotic drugs | 4,660 |
| — sex and morals offences | 126 |
| — identifications | 377 |
| — miscellaneous | 227 |
| International notices issued about persons .. | 451 |
| International notices issued about stolen property | 77 |
| Individuals arrested as a result of wanted notices published by the General Secretariat or other Secretariat intervention ... | 554 |
| Individuals identified by the General Secretariat | 88 |
| Items of information supplied to NCB's | 8,964 |

At 1st June 1971, the General Secretariat's files contained:

- 1,562,722 cards bearing the names of individuals (filed alphabetically and phonetically);
- 90,901 fingerprint cards;
- 6,948 photographs of specialised criminals.

Other projects of general interest had included:

- a summary of the various legislations or case precedents on gold currency counterfeiting;
- a report on counterfeit currency in 1970;
- a report on illicit drug traffic in 1970;
- twelve monthly recapitulative drug tables and a list of seamen traffickers;
- two reports on cases of theft and fraudulent negotiation of travellers' cheques;
- a list of equipment for checking passengers at airports;
- a conference, attended by representatives of 13 European countries, on burglaries in jewellers' shops.

The Review "Counterfeits and Forgeries" was becoming more and more popular: on 1st June 1971, it had 6,056 subscribers and this figure did not include the 3,345 subscribers to the German regional edition. Between 1st June 1970 and 1st June 1971, 122 new counterfeit types and 149 new genuine notes and coins had been described in the Review. The staff of specialists had analysed 443 counterfeits and drawn up cards containing the specifications of 84 genuine notes for comparison purposes.

In addition, since January 1971, NCB's had been informed every month about the new counterfeits discovered; details of new clandestine printing workshops discovered would be sent out each year.

STUDIES AND REPORTS

Several studies had been made and reports on these were to be submitted to the present General Assembly session:

- Security in international civil aviation: measures taken by countries
- The use of dogs to detect drugs
- Technical assistance in police matters: list of possibilities
- Co-operation between police and Customs authorities.

A collection of crime statistics for the years 1967-1968 had been published.

The Secretariat had translated the commentary of an Austrian documentary film on murder enquiries, thus widening the scope for its distribution.

The French version of the audio-visual teaching material on drugs (total duration 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours — 295 colour slides) was now complete. It was to be translated into other languages and distributed to NCB's in due course.

A start had been made on several of the studies listed in the Programme of Activities:

- List of reference collections possessed by forensic laboratories
- Inventory of teaching films for police training
- Drugs: training of police personnel
- The possibilities of chemical analysis of drugs and needs in this field.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The secretary general had attended the meeting of the United Nations Committee on Non-governmental Organizations as an Observer. The committee had recommended that the I.C.P.O.-Interpol should henceforth be considered an intergovernmental organization and this change could not fail to have far-reaching effects. The Secretary General paid tribute to the U.N. national delegations and to the Secretariat of that Organization for the way in which they had supported and encouraged this development.

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol had attended part of the U.N. conference which had drawn up the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (Vienna, February 1971).

A member of the Secretariat staff had taken part in a U.N. Mission concerning drugs, in West Africa (April 1971). The Organization had been represented at the U.N. Inter-Agency Meeting on Narcotics Questions (Geneva, July 1971).

The Division of Human Rights had discussed the problem of combating traffic in human beings and the rapporteur had placed great emphasis on the role which INTERPOL could play in this field.

Within the framework of its relations with I.C.A.O., our Organization had attended two meetings: one (London 1970) on acts of unlawful interference against international civil aviation other than unlawful seizure, the other (The Hague, December 1970) on the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft.

The Organization had been represented at a seminar

on security questions organised by I.A.T.A. (London, April 1971) and at a conference on the security of international civil aviation (Washington, January 1971).

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol had also collaborated in the work of the Customs Co-operation Council and of the European Committee on Crime Problems (standard-

The delegate of the Dominican Republic presenting the Secretary General with an emblem



isation of legislation on road traffic offences and on locating missing persons; penal aspects of narcotics and drug dependence).

The General Secretariat had sent an observer to the meeting of the Committee of Experts (Brussels, March 1971) and to the meeting of the Council itself (Vienna, June 1971) which had dealt with co-operation in the fight against illicit drug traffic. The Organization had

also taken part in a conference on the same subject organised by the Panarab Social Defense Organization (Cairo, May 1971).

Between June 1970 and June 1971, more than 200 officials and other important visitors from 52 countries had visited the General Secretariat. In addition, 68 journalists from press, radio and television of 15 countries had reported on INTERPOL and its activities.

SEMINARS

The General Secretariat had organised two symposia; accounts of discussions at each of these two seminars were given in final reports.

The first — on drugs — held in October 1970, had been attended by 123 participants from 57 countries.

A wide variety of questions relating to illicit drug traffic and police co-operation had been dealt with.

The second — for heads of police colleges — held in November 1970, had been attended by 72 participants from 43 countries.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW

The French edition of the Review appeared regularly, but publication of the other editions was delayed by translation problems; we would like to apologise for this.

The August-September 1971 issue was the 250th

since the founding of the International Criminal Police Review, which was an extremely reliable technical publication.

It was sent out to all NCB's and to approximately one thousand paying subscribers.

RESOURCES

BUDGET - FINANCES

Special reports on financial questions had been prepared by the General Secretariat.

The "Finances" brochure, setting out Interpol's financial and budgetary system, had been revised.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT STAFF

At 1st August 1971, the total staff consisted of 56 seconded officers (including one Danish police officer, one German, one British, one Canadian and one Swedish) and 57 detached officers and employees under private contract.

Eight nationalities were represented among the General Secretariat staff. The number of French officers and civil servants was decreasing, but this meant that more expenses had to be met from the Organization's budget.

RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

In 1970, a total of 149,815 messages — 715 of them general broadcasts and 2,089 zone broadcasts — had been carried on the Interpol radio network. Traffic had increased by 9% over the previous year.

In the Far East, the Saigon Station was carrying out

tests with the Tokyo Regional Station and it was hoped that it would be able to join the Asian regional network shortly.

It was also hoped that more countries in this region would join the network, as the advantages were considerable.

In Africa, several stations were still carrying out tests.

In Europe, the Greek NCB had ordered equipment which would enable it to take its place on the Interpol network.

Liaison between the Central Station and Buenos Aires had been improved following the acquisition of new equipment by both stations.

A circular letter on rules to be observed when using the network had been sent out on 9th February 1971.

Equipment for radio-teleprinter links had been improved; the Secretariat was now in a position to set up experimental links with stations very near Paris. A meeting of experts held in Saint Cloud in February 1971 had studied compatibility norms for phototelegraphic equipment, and a solution would soon be reached. The building of the new Central Station was scheduled to begin in the Autumn of 1971.

DOCUMENT-REPRODUCTION WORKSHOP

Substantial progress had been made between 1st June 1970 and 1st June 1971. 52,436 photographs or photocopies, 7,147 microfilms and 1,808,115 other documents had been produced at the General Secretariat.

LANGUAGES

The French-English translation section had translated 4,850 standard pages into English and 507 into French.

The Secretariat was increasing its use of Spanish as a working language and many documents were now published in Spanish.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Since the General Assembly session in Brussels (October 1970), technical assistance had been granted in various forms:

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

— Nine holders of United Nations grants had come

to the Secretariat to study drug problems, and ten police officers from various countries had come to the Secretariat for varying periods of study; sixteen travel grants had been awarded.

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The Progress Report was submitted to the Assembly for approval, and was adopted unanimously.

1971-1972 PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

The General Secretariat had drawn up a Programme of Activities which was submitted to the General Assembly. The projects were listed in order of priority:

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

2. Revision of the Phrase Code.

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

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

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

6. Training course for police officers in currency counterfeiting.

7. Telecommunications Conference.

8. Asian Regional Conference.

9. Forensic Science Symposium.

10. Road Crime Symposium.

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

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

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

14. Crime prevention: new patrol methods in urban areas.

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

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

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

18. Identification of the chemical ingredients used in the clandestine manufacture of drugs and psychotropic substances.

19. Use of air transport in police operations.

20. Methods and systems to combat offences of fraud involving fire.

In plenary session it was decided, with 19 votes in favour, 0 votes against and 1 abstention, to hold a European Regional Conference at the Organization's Headquarters in 1972.

The General Secretariat would give priority to Item 18 on the Programme of Activities and, if possible, resume the study made ten years previously on proxenetism. The subject of diamond traffic would be included on the agenda for the next meeting of the Heads of National Central Bureaus.

The 1971-1972 Programme of Activities, thus completed, was unanimously adopted.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

REPORT ON 1970 FINANCIAL YEAR

Ordinary budget

1970 had been the first financial year following the decisions adopted by the General Assembly session in Mexico City to increase the budget unit to 3,500 Swiss francs and to introduce a new scale, ranging from 1 to 60 units (instead of 1 to 45).

The 1970 financial year had ended with a credit balance of approximately 1,200,000 Swiss francs. The Organization had been able to meet its working expenses, to acquire a large property 130 Kms from Paris for the radio station and to transfer to the Extraordinary Budget the necessary funds for carrying out the first phase of work on the site.

DRAFT BUDGET FOR 1972

When establishing this draft budget, account had been taken of the inflationary tendency in the economies of a number of countries.

In order to avoid drawing on the Safety and Reserve Fund, member countries would have to meet their obligations to the Organization and pay their annual contributions during the first weeks of the year.

EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET

Telecommunications Centre

In a resolution adopted at the 39th General Assembly session, it had been decided to open an Extraordinary Budget to finance the work made necessary by the transfer of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol Radio Station to the site owned by the Organization at St. Martin d'Abbat (France).

The Extraordinary Budget was submitted to the Assembly for its approval.

Finally, following a proposal by the Executive Committee, the Assembly decided to acquire a site to allow for future extensions to the Headquarters.

All the financial items were adopted unanimously.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The problem of telecommunications was a fundamental one for the life and effectiveness of the Organization. Mr. Treves, Head of the Central Station recalled that only those national stations situated not too far from the Central Station in St. Cloud were directly linked to it.

The other stations were grouped into regional networks connected to a regional station which was the only one linked to the St. Cloud Central Station.

In Africa, there were regular links only with Algiers, Rabat and Tunis. Tests were continuing with Kinshasa, Lagos, Addis Ababa and Nairobi. The latter station had to serve as regional station for the link with Malawi, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia.

Operators from Congo Kinshasa were to undergo further training at St. Cloud. The Tripoli and Abidjan stations had carried out tests.

In America, the network comprised only one station in North America (Ottawa), but there were seven in South America, with a regional station in Buenos Aires which was providing considerable technical assistance to other stations in the region.

From 1st October 1971, the National Central Bureau in Washington would be directly linked to St. Cloud and very shortly afterwards all NCB's on the radio

network would be able to send messages to Washington; they should be addressed as follows: "Interpol Washington via Interpol Paris".

In Asia, in addition to the Ankara, Beirut, Tehran and Tel Aviv stations, which were directly linked to Paris, there was a network in South-East Asia, with a powerful regional station in Tokyo serving Korea and the

The Israeli delegation



Philippines. Tests were being made to link Saigon to this network. The Japanese should be thanked for their co-operation and the quality of their work.

In Europe, a number of stations had improved their equipment, and the network — which now grouped sixteen stations — would soon have seventeen when the Athens Station began operating.

Radio-teleprinter tests had been resumed. This rather costly process was only justified between countries which exchanged a considerable volume of traffic and the Morse code continued to be the basic method used on the network.

With regard to frequencies, Interpol needed the co-operation of all NCB's concerned; each NCB was responsible for informing the International Telecommunications Union, through the National Telecommunications Agency, which frequencies it wished to use.

On the whole, the network operated well despite a 9% increase in traffic over the past year.

It had finally proved possible to find a solution to the problem of compatibility of phototelegraphy norms through the use of equipment which had sufficient image sharpness to transmit fingerprints without enlargement, and which had been on the market for only four or five years.

The C.C.I.T.T. of the I.T.U. had asked Interpol to prepare the necessary standardisation so that the police forces of the various countries could exchange identification documents over long-distance. It was suggested that the next meeting of technicians responsible for the international police radio network in their respective countries should be held sometime during the first six months of 1972.

The following draft resolution was adopted by 69 votes in favour, 0 against and 4 abstentions.

RESOLUTION

Norms for compatible phototelegraphic equipment

IN VIEW OF the need to facilitate the rapid exchange of photographs, fingerprints and other documents among police departments and in particular among the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL National Central Bureaus, and

CONSIDERING that it should be possible to effect such exchanges over the public telephone network (by change-over switches), and

IN THE LIGHT OF the recommendations made by the International Telegraph and Telephone Con-

sultative Committee on the standardisation and use of phototelegraphic apparatus, and

IN VIEW OF the work of the restricted Committee of the 4th Conference of telecommunications chiefs (Saint Cloud, 10th May 1968) and of the two meetings of the Committee of Experts (Saint Cloud, 5th February and 15th February 1971), and

CONSIDERING the satisfactory results of the practical tests carried out by various manufacturers in the first few months of 1971;

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Ottawa from 6th to 11th September 1971 at its 40th session:

RECOMMENDS that, in agreement with the national telecommunications administrations, police departments adopt the following compatibility norms for international transmissions on public network (by change-over switches):

- 1) *Index of co-operation: 528*
- 2) *Drum diameter: 70 mm*
- 3) *Drum rotation speed: 60 rev/min (1)*
- 4) *Length of drum: 300 mm (to scan a minimum length of 210 mm)*
- 5) *Carrier frequency: 1,650 Hz*
- 6) *Modulation: amplitude modulation with vestigial side band*
- 7) *Maximum power on white*
- 8) *Pure white signal level: —6 dBmO*

Pictures and fingerprints in particular could be transmitted, on specialised networks, by equipment designed to work on the following compatibility norms:

- 1) *Index of co-operation: 528*
- 2) *Drum diameter: 70 mm*
- 3) *Drum rotation speed: 120 rev/min*
- 4) *Length of drum: 300 mm (to scan a minimum length of 210 mm)*
- 5) *Carrier frequency: 2,400 Hz*
- 6) *Modulation: amplitude modulation with vestigial side band*

(1) It is possible that a speed of 90 rev/min could be adopted for transmissions on very high quality international circuits. It is therefore advisable that the apparatus should be equipped with a device for rapid switching from 60 rev/min to 90 rev/min.

II. TECHNICAL QUESTIONS

ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC

As every year, the General Secretariat submitted a detailed report to the General Assembly; the main points are summarised below.

After describing the characteristic features of drug traffic, the report went on to analyse the information received by the General Secretariat with regard to the situation in the different parts of the world.

Africa: Cannabis remained the most common drug in Africa, where it grows wild in a number of countries.

54,000,000 dexamphetamine tablets from Europe were discovered in Nigeria, and, for the first time, 5 L.S.D.25 tablets were seized in Tunisia.

America: In the United States, drug traffic (chiefly in heroin and cocaine) increased. Traffickers prefer to carry moderate quantities in order to lessen the risk of having large quantities of drugs seized (100,000 grams of heroin were nevertheless seized on one occasion). Traffic in cannabis between Mexico and the

parison with 1969; postal parcels sent from India and Pakistan supply a large proportion of the traffic to this country.

Europe: This part of the world continued to be an important area of production and transit of diacetylmorphine intended for the North American black market.

In 1970, large quantities of morphine base were seized in France and Italy, the favourite transit countries of traffickers.

The close co-operation between the French and U.S. law enforcement agencies, strengthened in February 1971 by a bilateral agreement on the fight against illicit drug traffic, resulted in the solving of several important cases, notably the seizure of 52,000 grams of heroin in Paris.

Despite the measures taken in many European countries, cannabis traffic continued to be very heavy, due mainly to the activities of hippies, pseudo-tourists, etc.

Switzerland appeared to have become a fairly active transit country; several seizures were made at Zurich airport.

Sweden continued to be an important centre in cannabis traffic: supplies travelled from Sweden to neighbouring countries. Severe measures resulted in the police dismantling fifteen highly-organised gangs.

According to information received by the General Secretariat, the use of psychotropic substances seemed to be spreading in most European countries.

Near and Middle East: This region continued to be an important supply centre for drugs intended for international illicit traffic.

It is still too early to say whether the new measures introduced in Turkey will be effective: stricter control of production is planned for the future.

In Iran, the severe measures taken against traffickers curbed their activities; drug supplies came from Afghanistan and Turkey.

In Lebanon, despite energetic measures taken by the Government, cannabis continued to be smuggled on a large scale; a large number of seizures were made in Beirut.

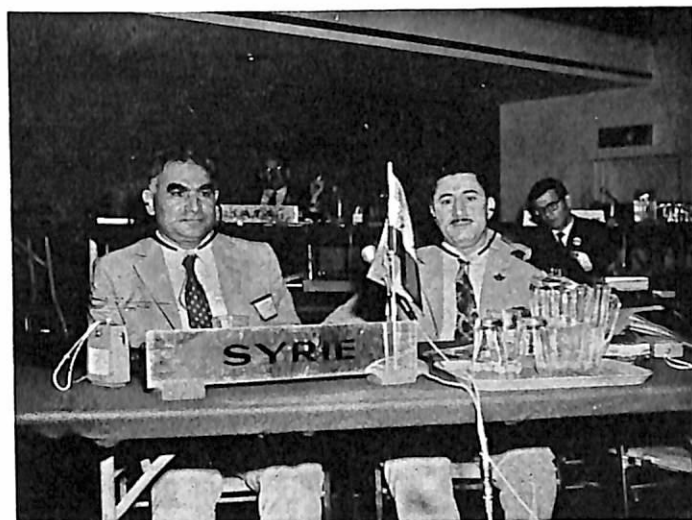


The United States delegation

United States continues to present the authorities with a serious problem.

The largest seizure of cannabis ever made in the United States took place on 11th February 1970 in Andover: 271,000 grams of cannabis resin were discovered inside musical instruments. The quantity of cannabis seized in Canada increased sharply by com-

In the U.A.R., considerable seizures were made, notably 1,720 kilograms of cannabis resin from Lebanon which were discovered in Damiette. New labels made their appearance on cannabis wrappings; they are described in the General Secretariat report.



The Syrian delegation

country from South-East Asia, was the drug most used in that country.

International traffic in cannabis from Indonesia appeared to be much heavier in 1970 than in the past.



The Iran delegation

Far East: Traffic in opiates continued to be a major problem but the quantities seized were smaller.

In Japan, drug traffic had not reached alarming proportions and even the activity on the heroin black market seemed to have decreased slightly.

Hong Kong was still one of the main destinations for illicit traffic in opium and its derivatives which came from the Burma/Laos/Thailand border region. To remedy this situation, the Thai Government was taking measures to modify the agricultural economy by replacing the cultivation of the opium-poppy by other more profitable crops.

Cannabis traffic seemed to have increased in this part of the world and the number of seizures more than tripled in comparison with 1969, chiefly in Pakistan, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. Less cannabis was seized in India in 1970 than in 1969, although the number of cases reported was five times higher.

To put an end to the cannabis traffic between India and Nepal, the Nepalese authorities have made cultivation of this drug subject to government licence.

Oceania: Traffic in opiates was not a major problem, but cannabis traffic was spreading.

The cultivation of cannabis plants was spreading, in particular in Indonesia and Australia. Cannabis, which grows wild in Australia or is smuggled into the

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This report was supplemented by a report on the use of dogs to detect drugs.

This report was drawn up on the basis of information sent in by the following countries: Federal Germany, Canada, United States, France, Israel, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, U.A.R., United Kingdom and Sweden.

In view of the effectiveness of dog brigades in various fields (in particular, in searching for offenders), it was decided to train dogs to detect drugs.

This technique is fairly recent in most countries, except Israel, Norway, the U.A.R. and the United Kingdom, who therefore have the greatest experience in this field.

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The dogs have to be very carefully selected; "German shepherds" and labradors are chiefly used because of their good sense of smell. In addition to this quality, a good dog must be able to retrieve objects, have a sound, non-aggressive temperament, be tenacious and lively, and adore his work.

The best age for beginning the training is between 8 and 18 months.

The length of training varies considerably from country to country and according to the individual qualities of each dog; it ranges from 1½ months in Federal Germany and the United Kingdom to 12 months in Norway, U.A.R. and Sweden.

The techniques used vary only in detail. The training period usually includes the following phases:

1) Period of adjustment for dog and handler

At the beginning of training, the dog and the handler go for long walks together in order to get to know one another. During these walks, the handler talks to the animal in order to get him used to his voice. Later, the dog is taken into town to accustom him to noise.

2) Period during which the dog learns obedience

It is essential to find the right tone for talking to the animal: not too strict and not too lax.

The handler must train the dog to stay close to him and to move away only when he is told to do so.

3) Period during which the dog is taught to retrieve objects

The dog is trained to retrieve objects and rewarded by a tit-bit or a pat on the back.

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The report describes the techniques used in the different countries to train the dogs to detect drugs.

The handler's role is vital; he must be able to interpret all the animal's reactions and make his work as easy as possible by showing him the places liable to conceal drugs.

Several countries felt that the dog should never be separated from his usual handler and that it was better to let the dog work alone rather than with another more experienced animal (this opinion was not shared by the United Kingdom).

In some countries, the dogs are kept on the leash, in others not.

Dogs can detect drugs easily anywhere, even when wrapped in various materials or on the persons of traffickers.

Dogs should preferably be allowed to work in quiet places free from smells, but well-trained dogs should not be unduly hampered by such difficulties.



The Japanese delegation

Dogs can be worked continuously for only a relatively short period: 15 to 30 minutes; this must always be followed by a rest period at least as long. Two hours' work per day is the maximum. Care should be taken to avoid working the animal while he is digesting his food, to avoid overtraining him and to bear in mind certain factors: weather conditions, dog's age, etc. On average, a dog can be used for 8 years.

In Federal Germany, Canada, Israel, Netherlands, United Kingdom and Sweden, dogs are not given any special food because of their work; in the U.A.R., the dogs are given food made up of especially nutritious ingredients. The dogs are given one or two meals a day, depending on the country; when only one meal is given, the most suitable time is in the evening after the day's work.

The estimated cost of keeping a dog varies considerably from country to country: the following items all have to be taken into account: purchase price, training costs, food and veterinary services, equipment, handler's salary.

The United States, U.A.R. and Sweden quoted the following figures for the annual cost of a dog: US \$250, 108 Egyptian pounds and 3,500 Swedish kronor, respectively.

These figures may seem high but they are largely compensated for by the services rendered by the dogs and the advantages they offer (saving of labour and time, etc.).

Traffickers' use of substances to throw the dogs off the scent are ineffective. The use of dogs in the search for drugs has given positive results, in particu-

lar in the detection of opium and cannabis. Satisfactory results have been obtained in Norway and Sweden for morphine and heroin.

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The use of dogs for detecting drugs is likely to present new aspects in the near future. This technique facilitates the work of investigators, especially at frontiers, airports, railway stations and in houses; it is to be hoped that their use will become more widespread.

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After acknowledging these two reports, the Assembly decided to set up a committee (1) which was attended by observers; the following subjects were discussed: international traffic, the use of police dogs and the possibilities offered by the United Nations special fund.

— **Drug traffic** was increasing in alarming proportions and close international co-operation was more and more necessary.

The chief incentive for traffickers in the **Middle East** to export cannabis to Europe and America was the high price it fetched in these parts of the world. Drug seizures were higher because the United States granted large bonuses to the agents responsible for detecting drugs. Experience had shown that if arrested, traffickers preferred to be imprisoned in American rather than Arab prisons.



The Burmese delegation

The **Lebanon** was pursuing its efforts within the framework of the "Green Plan" and encouraging results had been achieved. It was desirable to expand the attempts to replace crops, but it was a difficult problem, especially in the barren areas of Lebanon's hinterland.

The **Economic and Social Council** had asked the organizations concerned to supply the help Lebanon needed. The F.A.O. and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs had said they were prepared to give this assistance.

Close contacts were maintained between Interpol and the **Council of Europe**; a draft resolution would soon be submitted to the Council of Ministers: it recommended the adoption of a coherent set of measures.

In the **United States and Canada**, campaigns had been launched by the press to legalise the use of cannabis, but this was a dangerous substance which could result in psychoses of unknown duration and its abuse could cause irreversible brain damage.

In **Algeria**, a decree had been passed recently establishing a National Interministerial Committee on Drugs, responsible for co-ordination, education and co-operation with neighbouring countries.



The Algerian delegation

Changes had been introduced in the **Mexican** penal code. The considerable efforts made had resulted in a

(1) Comprising delegates from the following countries: Algeria, Federal Germany, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Republic of China, Cyprus, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dahomey, El Salvador, Spain, United States, France, Ghana, Greece, Iraq, Iran, Irish Republic, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Laos, Lesotho, Lebanon, Mali, Malawi, Mexico, Monaco, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Netherlands, Philippines, Portugal, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yugoslavia.

substantial reduction in the cannabis traffic between Mexico and Canada.

In **Chile**, registration of drug addicts was compulsory; harsh measures had been taken to combat the traffic in cocaine and coca leaves and the results obtained were encouraging.

In **France**, clandestine laboratories for manufacturing heroin were makeshift, so that it was often more effective to make a big drug seizure rather than destroy the laboratories. France had signed a protocol with the United States, whereby narcotics agents would be exchanged between the two countries. France had obtained remarkable results through centralisation of police activities and co-operation with the customs authorities. The President of the French Republic had asked the six Common Market countries and Great Britain to exchange views so as to unite their efforts in combating illicit drug traffic; such action would rely on the specialised bodies of the U.N. and the Council of Europe, under the auspices of Interpol.

A plan to establish intra-European liaison (SEPAT plan), financed by European countries, was to be implemented; if successful, it might be extended to other parts of the world.



The French delegation

Strict legislation had been adopted in **Greece, Iraq, Mali, Nigeria and Yugoslavia**; police action had been strengthened in **Venezuela**. In **Thailand**, clandestine laboratories for manufacturing heroin had been discovered thanks to the co-operation of the Vietnamese and U.S. authorities.

— The committee felt that the **use of dogs** could prove very useful in the search for drugs; the results obtained in this field were very encouraging.

— Thanks to the **special fund** created from exceptional contributions paid by certain countries, the U.N. hoped to be able to finance new projects. The I.C.P.O. would be called upon to undertake a certain number of projects, either directly, or in conjunction with the United Nations; preparation of technical brochures, regional notices, documentation for police colleges, etc. It would also participate in a personnel training programme by providing audio-visual teaching material; the collection of slides (with commentary) compiled by the General Secretariat would be sold at a maximum price of 850 French francs. Police experts who came into direct contact with crime would be asked to lecture in Saint Cloud three or four times a year.

The following resolutions submitted to the Assembly were adopted:

RESOLUTION (no. 1)

CONSIDERING that mobility is one of the important factors in the activity of drug traffickers;

BELIEVING that any measures limiting mobility are effective and therefore advisable;

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Ottawa from 6th to 11th September 1971 at its 40th session:

RECOMMENDS that affiliated countries not only inflict severe prison sentences on traffickers but also provide for supplementary penalties or, where these do not exist, administrative measures, to restrict their movements after the detention period;

RECOMMENDS that suspension, withdrawal or refusal to issue passports, travel permits and licences to operate any form of transport be included in the list of such supplementary penalties or administrative measures; this should be for a period depending on the trafficker's personal background.



The German delegation



The delegates of Mauritania and Mauritius

RESOLUTION (no. 2)

Consumption of cannabis and its derivatives

HAVING NOTED that consumption of cannabis and its derivatives is growing rapidly and is reaching epidemic proportions in some countries;

HAVING NOTED that certain propaganda seeks to persuade the general public that such consumption is not harmful;

CONSIDERING that the latest scientific research indicates that, on the contrary, such consumption is indeed dangerous;

NOTING that daily observation by police forces indicates that the use of cannabis and its derivatives very often leads to the use of even more dangerous substances;

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Ottawa from 6th to 11th September 1971 at its 40th session:

RECOMMENDS:

1. *That measures designed to eliminate the illegal cultivation of cannabis be strengthened as much as possible and as soon as possible;*

2. *That large-scale publicity campaigns be launched or relaunched, aimed not only at young people but also at parents and the general public, and designed to show the direct and indirect dangers of the consumption of cannabis and its derivatives.*

RESOLUTION (no. 3)

CONSIDERING that seizures of opium and its derivatives are taking place over a wider area and are increasing in volume and number;

CONSIDERING that cutting off the sources of production of opium would have a direct and decisive effect on the illicit traffic in particularly dangerous drugs (i.e. morphine and heroin);

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Ottawa from 6th to 11th September 1971 at its 40th session:

URGES those countries where the opium poppy is grown:

1) *to take all possible steps to detect illicit crops and to destroy them;*

2) *to institute extremely strict controls of licit crops at the production and sales stages so as to avoid their being diverted to illicit markets;*

CONSIDERING that synthetic substances are now available which can be used instead of opium and its derivatives;

EXPRESSES the wish that licit crops be progressively limited and subsequently eliminated to make way for crops of use to humanity.

RESOLUTION (no. 4)

HAVING NOTED the explanations given by the

United Nations Observer and the Secretary General of the Organization on the setting up of the United Nations Special Fund for drug abuse control, and on the proposed use to which this Fund is to be put;

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Ottawa from 6th to 11th September 1971 at its 40th session:

1) *IS PLEASED* that the I.C.P.O.-Interpol is associated with a number of projects envisaged by the United Nations and *APPROVES* the positions adopted by the Secretary General with regard to these various projects;

2) *CONSIDERS* that it is of the utmost importance to make full use of the services of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol and of its General Secretariat for setting up training programmes for officers of law enforcement agencies;

3) *REQUESTS* the Organization's General Secretariat to make every effort to collaborate closely with the U.N. and *ASKS* the National Central Bureaus to help the General Secretariat effect this collaboration;

4) *DECIDES* to set up a Committee of three (1) to assist the General Secretariat in the preparation of brochures which could be used by law enforcement agencies.

(1) The following countries were nominated: United States, Lebanon and the United Kingdom.

RESOLUTION (no. 5)

HAVING NOTED that effective training in the field of the fight against illicit drug trafficking is based on actual job experience;

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Ottawa from 6th to 11th September 1971 at its 40th session:

RECOMMENDS that:

1) *The Interpol General Secretariat* make a survey of countries desiring training in the field of the fight against illicit drug trafficking, those countries willing to give such training, and that such survey data be made available to those desiring it;

2) *Such survey data* specify whether countries de-

siring to give training would do so on a bilateral basis with cost arrangements.

RESOLUTION (no. 6)

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Ottawa from 6th to 11th September 1971 at its 40th session:

CONFIRMS the decision of the European countries to create three positions within the I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Secretariat for officers responsible for effecting liaison between European countries with regard to the fight against drug traffic;

LEAVES it to the Secretary General to fix the working conditions for these liaison officers;

TAKES NOTE that this plan will be financed by exceptional contributions paid by certain European countries on the basis of 7% of their normal contributions.



The Italian delegation

INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY COUNTERFEITING

As every year, the General Secretariat submitted a report on international currency counterfeiting. The report was compiled on the basis of information re-

ceived by the General Secretariat, and was set under the same headings which figure every year.

PAPER-CURRENCY

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

Publicity-type notes were seized in Western Europe; they were printed for various reasons: for use during television programmes, in parlour games, for launching a film, novel, or magazine, for propadanda, etc.

The printing of publicity-type notes is punishable by law in many countries; the usual penalty is a fine.

The number of countries whose currency was counterfeited remains remarkably stable: 27 in 1970, 25 in 1969, 26 in 1968, 25 in 1967 and 27 in 1966.

The total face value of counterfeit American notes (\$16,252,623, of which \$15,050,006 were seized in the United States) dropped by 23%. Counterfeit U.S. currency found in the United States fell by 17% and that seized outside the U.S.A. by 61%. According to the Secret Service, counterfeit notes with a total face value of \$12,505,129 were seized before they could be put into circulation; counterfeit U.S. dollars were discovered in 43 countries.

A trend seemed to be confirmed: "strong" currencies are no longer the only ones to be counterfeited.

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The report described several cases which were solved through international co-operation.

AFRICA

In June 1970, a Moroccan national and two French nationals were arrested in Rabat for passing counterfeit U.S. \$100 notes. One of them had bought 600 genuine U.S. \$1 notes in Switzerland; these had then been bleached and reprinted as \$100 notes by a French accomplice.

EUROPE

In July 1970, two British nationals were arrested in Copenhagen for attempting to pass 113 counterfeit U.S. \$100 notes; the notes were recent counterfeits.



The delegations of Mali and Morocco

The illicit printing workshop had already been discovered in London in October 1969. One of the men had a previous conviction in Sweden for usury and drug traffic.

In November 1969, the Swiss police arrested two Italian nationals in Lausanne; they had passed counterfeit Canadian \$10 and \$20 notes. They were in possession of 81 counterfeit Canadian \$10 notes and 290 counterfeit Canadian \$20 notes which had apparently been given them in Milan and were believed to have come from Montreal.

At the same time, identical notes were passed in Lugano by persons almost certainly belonging to the same gang.

Shortly before this, in August 1969, 37 notes of the one kind and 46 notes of the other had been passed in Federal Germany.

All these notes seem to have been passed by a large well-organised gang (37 names have been mentioned).

FAR EAST

In August 1970, an Indian national arriving from

London was arrested at New Dehli airport after being found in possession of 219 counterfeit U.S. \$100 notes and 235 counterfeit British £5 notes; these notes had been printed in London where the printing workshop had been discovered and the counterfeiters arrested in July 1969.

In May 1970, five French nationals were arrested in Saigon for smuggling 38,000 counterfeit 500-dong notes which had been printed in the Philippines into Vietnam.

Illicit printing workshops were found in the following countries: Germany, United States, Canada, Ghana, India, Italy, Lebanon, United Arab Republic and United Kingdom.

The **Counterfeits and Forgeries Review** published

METAL CURRENCY (including gold coins)

Of the 2,301 reports concerning counterfeit currency cases sent by 61 countries to the General Secretariat in 1970 (i.e. an increase of 37.45% compared with 1969), 2,220 came from 10 countries: Federal Germany, United Kingdom, France, Austria, Netherlands, Canada, Belgium, Denmark, Italy and Switzerland.

descriptions of 102 counterfeit notes and 92 genuine new issues.

The **General Secretariat Laboratory** examined 2,664 counterfeit notes, 35 notes suspected of being counterfeit (but which turned out to be genuine) and 120 genuine notes; expert opinions on 81 notes were given to 16 National Central Bureaus.

From the technical point of view, there was little change in the printing methods used by counterfeiters to produce counterfeit U.S. notes.

The off-set process is still the most widely-used: 87 notes, as compared with 11 notes printed by the typographic process and 3 executed by using both these processes simultaneously.

The number of new types increased from 14 in 1969 to 23 in 1970, but the number of countries whose metal currency was counterfeited showed little variation (5 as against 4 in 1969).

OTHER COUNTERFEITS

COUNTERFEIT CHEQUES

The number of cases of counterfeit cheques reported to the General Secretariat was higher than in the previous year; the majority involved counterfeiters of cheques of big international banks.

Summaries of some of the cases described in the report are given below.

EUROPE

Several hundred counterfeit 200 DM cheques of a Federal German bank were cashed in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. In the United Kingdom, the total sum involved was 50,000 DM. An Austrian — an international habitual criminal — was arrested in Denmark.

Following the cashing in France of counterfeit travellers cheques of a U.S. bank, two Italian nationals were arrested in Sete (France); the printing workshop was discovered in Spain. The counterfeiters seized totalled approximately 3 million dollars. The counterfeiters cashed in France totalled \$8,000.

An American arrested in Copenhagen for various offences was found to be in possession of a counterfeit cheque of a U.S. bank for \$4,610. He had already cashed another counterfeit cheque for \$890 in Stockholm.



The Danish delegation

MIDDLE EAST

Three offenders were arrested for cashing counterfeit travellers cheques of a large U.S. bank: an Indian was arrested in Mauritius; two other offenders were arrested in Kuwait. One of them was a Greek habitual offender and the other an Italian swindler who had been arrested in Thailand and had absconded when provisionally released. It should be noted that this case concerned the passing of counterfeiters already reported in 1969.

FAR EAST

Two couples claiming to be South American bought jewellery in Hong Kong. They paid with counterfeit cheques of a South American bank. Total involved in the fraud: \$20,000.

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COUNTERFEIT PASSPORTS

Few cases of counterfeit passports were reported; international traffickers apparently prefer to use forged passports, i.e. genuine passports which have been fraudulently altered.

However, on 14th December 1970 in Kowloon (Hong Kong), the police discovered an illicit printing workshop where Singapore passports had been printed. A considerable number of passport pages, together with several lithographic plates, were seized.

COUNTERFEIT LETTERS OF CREDIT

An Australian national, operating with accomplices and using counterfeit letters of credit, defrauded an Australian bank of 107,000 Australian dollars. He was arrested but when released on bail, he absconded.

COUNTERFEIT PROMISSORY NOTES

Counterfeit promissory notes of a Canadian company were presented for encashment in Switzerland. The sum involved — 2,275,000 dollars — was not paid. Two offenders were arrested in Lugano, one an Argentinian international recidivist.

COUNTERFEIT REVENUE STAMPS

In November 1970, on the outskirts of Paris, two French nationals were arrested for having 26,000 counterfeit Belgian revenue stamps (for 5,000 Belgian francs) printed. Most of these stamps were seized in France, but some had already been sent to Belgium. Enquiries made jointly by the French and Belgian police led to the instigator of this case being identified: he was an international criminal who was already in custody in Belgium for assault. His girlfriend (and accomplice) was also arrested.

COUNTERFEIT DRIVING LICENCES

Counterfeit driving licences seem to be the subject of large-scale traffic in certain European countries.

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The General Secretariat is planning to issue a third volume of the Review "Counterfeits and Forgeries" which will describe travellers cheques which can be

cashied all over the world. Considerable documentation giving the denominations, characteristics, etc. of these cheques, has already been received from the National Central Bureaus.

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After acknowledging this report, the Assembly decided to set up a committee on counterfeit currency (1) which was attended by observers.

Mr. BENHAMOU (France) was elected Chairman; he invited the members of the Committee to describe counterfeiting problems.

The Government of Congo Kinshasa was endeavouring to amend certain provisions in its legislation which did not comply with the 1929 international convention on counterfeiting.

The Chilean Government had set up a special squad to combat this type of crime.

According to the delegate of the Central African Republic, it seemed that currency counterfeiting was increasing in the developing countries.

An important case of counterfeit dollars was dealt with in Switzerland with the help of the U.S. Secret Service. The police had seized about fifty plates, some colour tests and counterfeit notes of a total face value of approximately \$4,100,000; 250,000 dollars-worth of counterfeit notes were ready to be put into circulation. This was the biggest counterfeiting case which had occurred in Switzerland in living memory.

Swiss law made a distinction between the counterfeiting of coins which were legal tender and those which were not. The delegate felt it would be desirable for the various legislative systems to be standardised.

The United States delegate added a few details about the case described by the Swiss delegate and reported that in the United States, the offset process was still the method preferred by counterfeiters. The face value of the counterfeit notes put into circulation in 1970 had increased by 4.6% compared with 1969, while the number of counterfeit notes had fallen by 4.8%.

The U.S. NCB had opened an office in Paris, to which European member countries could apply for any information they needed.

(1) Comprising delegates from the following countries: Algeria, Australia, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Cyprus, Congo Kinshasa, Korea, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Spain, United States, France, Greece, Guatemala, Upper Volta, Irish Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Uganda, Panama, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Syria, Togo, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Gold coin counterfeiters had stepped up their activities in **France**. A report distributed by the French delegation gave details of the manufacture and number of counterfeits in circulation. Some 200 cases had been dealt with in collaboration with the U.S. Secret Service, the Bundeskriminalamt in Wiesbaden and the Federal Department of Prosecutions in Berne. There was considerable traffic in travellers cheques.

The circulation of counterfeit notes was assuming alarming proportions in **Upper Volta**. Counterfeit 5,000 CFA franc notes had been seized in **Togo**. **Costa Rica** had incorporated all the recommendations adopted in a new penal code which would come into force at the end of 1971.

In reply to a proposal by the **Danish** delegate, the Chairman agreed to prepare an article outlining an investigation procedure for counterfeit cases.

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The Chairman, summarising the discussions concluded that exchanges of information among NCB's were essential and that it was important to supply the General Secretariat with information on the techniques used by counterfeiters and passers, so that these might be described in the annual report. All NCB's should have counterfeiting experts. It was also important to check the present tendency to print publicity-type notes.

It would be useful if NCB's were to submit articles describing the techniques used by counterfeiters and recounting the details of important cases to the International Criminal Police Review.

SECURITY IN INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION

This report was drawn up by the General Secretariat in accordance with a resolution passed by the General

Assembly in Brussels (1970) and on the basis of information sent in by 39 countries and territories (1).

PRACTICAL SECURITY MEASURES

PROTECTION OF AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND AND OF INSTALLATIONS AND SERVICES ON THE GROUND

In most international airports, there is some form of physical barrier (walls, chain-link fencing, wire fencing, or glass panels) to separate the movement area from areas open to the public. The vital areas of international airports are protected and supervised in 38 countries.

In cases where there are underground tunnels or channels connecting the movement area and ground installations with the exterior, measures have been taken to prevent ill-intentioned persons from using these passages to gain access to such areas (15 countries).

Access to areas where luggage, cargo and mail are handled is controlled in 36 countries.

In the great majority of countries which sent in replies to the questionnaire, aircraft parked in the movement area are guarded; this surveillance is particularly strict in the case of aircraft belonging to threatened airline companies. It was felt that the identity of persons found in the restricted areas should be checked and their reason for being there examined.

In the majority of the 34 countries which replied to the questionnaire, aircraft were searched before loading during high-risk periods.



The delegation of Togo

The isolation and special surveillance of aircraft liable to attack are measures which are implemented in the international airports of a large number of countries (35 out of 39).

(1) Federal Germany, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Republic of Korea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Denmark, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Mauritius, India, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Republic of Mali, Nigeria, Norway, New Zealand, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Republic of Vietnam and Zambia.

CHECKING OF PASSENGERS, CREW AND LUGGAGE

When it is forbidden to take or carry firearms on board the aircraft, passengers should be informed of this before embarkation.

The majority of countries reported that checks were made to ensure that passengers did not take arms on board and that only luggage checked in by passengers was loaded on board the aircraft. Passengers are sometimes asked to identify, or point out, their luggage before it is loaded. Unidentified luggage is not loaded but may be sent on by another flight after it has been checked.

35 of the 39 countries declared that in international airports the movements of passengers and luggage between the check-points and the aircraft were kept under surveillance.

Additional measures are applied during high-risk periods:

— further check on passengers' identity between the embarkation gate and the aircraft (24 countries)

— counting of passengers as they board the plane to ensure that the exact number who checked in have embarked (37 countries)

— disembarking of all passengers with their hand luggage at stop-overs to allow a complete search of the aircraft to be made (27 countries)

— inspection of all articles or supplies taken on board by staff (28 countries)

— measures to prevent any unauthorised handling of passengers' luggage between the check-in point and loading on board (30 countries).

CHECKING OF UNACCOMPANIED LUGGAGE, CARGO, AIRMAIL AND AIR PARCEL POST

Depending on the country concerned, inspection of unaccompanied luggage and cargo is carried out by the customs, the police or airline company officials.

Depending on the country, inspection of airmail and air parcel post may be the responsibility of the postal services, the postal services when so requested by the airline companies in respect of certain suspect cargos, the postal and customs services operating together, or the customs service alone.

In the majority of international airports in the countries which replied to the questionnaire, supervision of unaccompanied luggage, cargo, air mail and air parcel post, after the air carrier has taken possession of them, is carried out by the customs or an airline security service, under the responsibility of the carrier (26 countries).

The devices or installations used to detect the presence of explosives in the various articles entrusted to the air carrier vary from country to country: decompression chambers, magnetometers, X-ray equipment, etc.

SECURITY MEASURES IN THE PERIMETER OF INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS AND SURROUNDING AREAS

In 30 countries, airports are protected by a complete perimeter fence; this measure is more common than even partial illumination at night.

The perimeter and surrounding areas of international airports are kept under surveillance in 32 countries.

In 34 countries, there are agreements between the international airport authorities and the police (local or national) to provide surveillance of the airport vicinity and prompt action in emergencies.



The United Kingdom delegation

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN ON THE GROUND IN THE EVENT OF BOMB THREATS OR ALARMS

It is advisable for each international airport to devise an organisational plan (32 countries already have such a plan) defining the measures to be taken in the event of a bomb threat or alarm.

Most international airports provide:

— a remote parking space for aircraft which have been threatened (35 countries)

— a zone for inspecting luggage and/or cargo liable to contain explosives (32 countries)

— a zone for handling explosive devices and defusing them if necessary (27 countries).

Thirty countries have drawn up a procedure for rapid disembarkation of passengers and their hand-luggage.

Depending on the country, the handling of explosive devices is carried out by Army explosives experts, mine-disposal experts, police experts or Air Force experts.

SECURITY COMMITTEES

Aircraft security committees responsible for devising and implementing security measures have been set up at the international airports of many countries.

There is a national body responsible for co-ordination of security measures in 28 countries.

SECURITY MEASURES AND DEVICES ON BOARD AIRCRAFTS

— Doors, which can be locked by the flight crew, separating the passengers from the pilot's cabin (27 countries).

— Close-circuit television systems enabling the flight crew to keep a watch on passengers (2 countries).

— A special device enabling pilots to send out a signal indicating that their aircraft has been hijacked (15 countries).

In some countries, armed security guards travel on board aircraft during high-risk periods but certain countries are against this practice.

LEGAL PROVISIONS ADOPTED AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY AFFILIATED COUNTRIES TO PREVENT AND SUPPRESS ACTS OF UNLAWFUL INTERFERENCE WITH INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Certain countries have adopted legal provisions to deal specifically with the unlawful seizure of aircraft:

Australia: "Crimes (Aircraft) Act - 1963".

Chile: Article 58 of Decree DFL No. 221 of 15th May 1931.

Korea: Articles 118 and 119 of the Penal Code.

Spain: "La ley penal y procesal de la navegación aérea" of 24th December 1964.

United States: Public Law 87-197 of 5th September 1961 amending section 902 of the "Federal Aviation Act, 1958".

France: Law 70-634 of 15th July 1970 which inserts article 462 in the Penal Code to deal with aircraft hijacking.

Japan: Law 68-1970 "Act to punish aircraft seizure and other related crimes".

Kenya: "Aircraft (offenders) Act, 1970".

Portugal: Article 162 of the Penal Code.

Some other countries have adopted special provisions but they did not reply to the questionnaire, in particular:

Argentina: Article 198 para. 3 of the Penal Code.

Iran: Act No. 150-4 of 12th March 1971 against attacks on aviation safety. Article 1 para. 1.

Mexico: Article 170 para. 3 of the Penal Code (Decree of 24th December 1968).

Venezuela: Article 358 para. 4 of the Penal Code.

Yugoslavia: Article 91 para. 3 of the Penal Code.

Some countries will be adopting special provisions in the near future; others have legislation specially designed to curb unlawful acts other than the seizure of aircraft.

In 18 countries, it is forbidden to carry arms on board aircraft; in some countries, this constitutes a criminal offence. In certain of these countries, passengers are required to hand over their weapons, including those which are authorised, to the aircraft captain or a representative of the airline company.

THE TOKYO CONVENTION - 1963

In Article 11 of the Tokyo Convention, which came into force on 4th December 1969, unlawful seizure of aircraft appears for the first time in an international convention. This article lays down the obligations of the Contracting States after attempts to seize aircraft have been made.

On 15th April 1971:

- 42 States had signed the Convention
- 30 States had ratified it
- 11 States had acceded to it.

Three countries, while not being parties to the Tokyo Convention, have adopted regulations or taken measures to implement the principles of Article 11.

THE HAGUE CONVENTION - 1970

The "Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft" known as "The Hague Convention" was opened for signature on 16th December 1970 after the conference held by ICAO in The Hague.

It makes the unlawful seizure of aircraft a criminal offence and lays down the obligations of the Contracting States as far as the suppression of such acts is concerned.

The Hague Convention was signed on 16th December 1970, after the Hague Conference, by fifty States, and subsequently by other States. Twenty or so countries are planning to ratify the Convention. The question of extradition in connection with unlawful seizure of aircraft is governed by Article 8 of the Hague Convention.

The measures which countries may take to facilitate the extradition of alleged offenders in cases of unlawful seizure of aircraft are of three kinds:

— Signature and ratification of the Hague Convention;

— Adoption in their legislation of provisions to make the unlawful seizure of aircraft a specific offence;

— Inclusion of this offence in the list of extraditable offences in treaties which they conclude with other States and, if necessary, in their national extradition laws.



The Korean delegation

All the States in the world are concerned about the complex problems raised by the safety of international civil aviation.

The recommendations made by the specialised international agencies, in particular by ICAO, should be implemented as rapidly as possible.

It is encouraging to note that the concrete safety measures and legal provisions recommended are being implemented in a large number of countries.

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In accordance with the resolution adopted in Brussels, the General Secretariat has followed the activities of all international organisations concerned with civil aviation and has maintained close links with the I.C.A.O. and I.A.T.A. The General Secretariat has taken action in cases of acts of unlawful interference against civil aviation, within the limits of Article 3 of the I.C.P.O. Constitution. It has made every effort to act efficiently without interfering with the action of NCB's; it has drawn up a list of the measures adopted in various countries to prevent acts of unlawful interference against international civil aviation.

In plenary session, the **Algerian** delegate noted that the Tokyo Convention described the seizure of aircraft as an "unlawful act" and not "offence". The Hague Convention was equally cautious; a certain degree of liberty of interpretation had been left to countries. The delegate thought that the subject should be examined dispassionately and that this kind of discussion could be of value.

The **General Assembly** decided to set up a committee (1), open to observers, to examine the problems relating to security in international civil aviation.

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Mr. Esbjornson (Sweden) was elected Chairman of the Committee.

The **United States** delegate noted that only 39 countries had replied to the questionnaire sent out by the General Secretariat to the 107 members of Interpol in January 1971.

(1) Composed of delegates from the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Federal Germany, Greece, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

The General Secretariat representative said that he would endeavour to prepare an addendum to the report to take into account the replies which had arrived after the closing date.

The I.C.A.O. observer informed the Committee that his organisation was currently preparing another Convention on illicit acts against civil aviation other than the seizure of aircraft. The I.C.A.O. recognised that the unlawful seizure of aircraft was a new form of criminal activity that required preventive measures to be taken; the organisation was completing work on an Aviation Security Manual to be published in December 1971. The translation of certain terms in the manual posed problems.

Since there was no general definition of "dangerous weapons", the Secretariat representative thought it advisable to leave responsibility for defining this term to national legislations.

The I.A.T.A. representative felt that it was the carrying of weapons capable of causing a major disaster which had to be prevented.

The United Kingdom delegate thought that the term "dangerous weapons" should cover firearms, explosives and corrosive materials.

The United States delegate asked the Secretariat if it would be good enough to examine, along with the I.C.A.O. and I.A.T.A., the possibility of preparing a single form for collecting information on "incidents" relating to civil aviation; he would like to know member countries' views on how to induce the mass media to exercise greater discretion.

It emerged from the discussions that in all countries where freedom of the press existed, it was extremely difficult to intervene; it was a question of professional ethics.

In reply to a point raised by the United States delegate, the Chairman of the Committee said he thought that police protection in airports should be provided free of charge.

FRAUDULENT ACTS AGAINST INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION

The I.A.T.A. observer said that it was difficult to estimate the losses caused by fraud in connection with airline tickets; inside the United States, they were believed to total four and a half to five million dollars.

The forging of tickets and the theft of luggage and cargo constituted problems; I.A.T.A. had published a brochure on the subject for the use of airline companies.

MISCELLANEOUS

a) *Detection of devices placed on board aircraft*

The United States delegate said that the United States had set up a special group to deal with airline security, known as "Sky Marshalls"; they had been able to make arrests and seize weapons. His country was collaborating with other countries and with the I.C.A.O. on the preparation of a security manual.

The I.A.T.A. observer said that in many countries methods (which were confidential) had been introduced to detect explosive devices placed on board aircraft.



The Argentine delegation

b) *Circulation of warning messages concerning threats of unlawful interference*

The Swedish delegate, seconded by the United States delegate, said that these messages should be as detailed as possible.

The I.A.T.A. observer said that only Interpol and governments could find an answer to the question of what importance should be attached to such warning messages.

The Chairman felt that this question might be included on the agenda for the next Interpol General Assembly.

c) *Detection devices*

The I.A.T.A. representative reported that experiments in this field had been going on since the end of 1969, and that a detector for ferrous and non-ferrous metals had been developed.

Airline companies had to know that it was dangerous to accept baggage from people who were not travelling.

The Israeli delegate reported that a detector of

explosive devices had been developed in his country and would shortly be made available commercially.

The **United States** delegate told the Committee that a number of devices had been installed in U.S. airports, and notices had been posted listing the acts that were unlawful. This kind of publicity had brought results, since 10,000 weapons had been handed over to security officers on the ground or abandoned on airport premises before embarkation. Passengers were really afraid of electronic detectors; 300 persons had been arrested on the ground, and revolvers, rifles, knives and hand grenades seized.

In plenary session, the Chairman of the Committee congratulated the Committee members on their ob-

jectivity; he entirely agreed with the conclusions of the General Secretariat report:

"Problems of safety can be partly solved by measures taken by States at national level but by their very nature these problems have international aspects which call for constant, close co-operation between States.

It is of the utmost importance that the recommendations made by the specialised international agencies, in particular by I.C.A.O., should be applied as rapidly as possible so that a common front may be presented in the fight against the various unlawful acts which may endanger international civil aviation".

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Two reports on technical assistance were submitted to the Assembly, one by the General Secretariat, the other by the Indian delegation.

The **General Secretariat's** report was compiled in accordance with the decisions taken by the Interpol General Assembly in Tehran in 1968 and was based on information supplied by 24 countries (1).

The replies were classified according to country, and were organised around the following headings: organization of assistance provided by country; fields in which technical assistance is available and form it takes; basic principles for granting technical assistance; application procedure.

It emerged that the technical assistance possibilities were very varied; it is available mainly in two sectors.

GENERAL AND ADVANCED TRAINING FOR POLICE OFFICERS

A number of countries have arranged for their training centres to accept foreigners; there are general courses and initial or advanced courses. General and advanced training is available abroad for several hundred police officers every year.

Twenty or so countries and (in certain restricted fields) the United Nations and the I.C.P.O.-Interpol already award maintenance grants and/or travel grants.

If a police officer is to benefit from training abroad, three conditions must be met: the candidate must have a thorough knowledge of the language in which the training is given; he must have a high enough standard

of education to enable him to fully assimilate this training and he must be certain of finding a post corresponding to his increased technical knowledge on his return home.

SENDING OF EXPERTS ON MISSIONS ABROAD

to help with training, technical or organisational problems. This form of assistance is or can be provided by most of the countries and organisations mentioned in the report.

The supplying of police equipment to other countries may be the subject of bilateral agreements between governments.

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The **Indian delegation** wanted the General Secretariat to consider setting up an "International Institute of Criminalistics and Forensic Science" or, if this was too costly, that the leading scientific institutions in member countries provide advanced training and other technical assistance.

It also called for freer exchange of police officers, technicians and experts between Interpol-affiliated countries, in the form of conducted tours, lectures, seminars, etc.

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The Secretary General mentioned that a brief report on technical assistance in police matters had already been drawn up in 1960, but that since then great progress had been made. He thought that the General Secretariat report could be of special interest to developing countries.

Technical assistance in police matters was fairly

(1) Federal Germany, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Spain, United States, France, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Peru, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and Venezuela.

widespread (especially with regard to the training of personnel), but was chiefly granted within the framework of specific bilateral agreements.

The **United Nations observer** specified that the United Nations could provide technical assistance in police matters.

The **Indian** report was approved by the **Laotian** and **Panamanian** delegations; however, the **Dutch** and **Australian** delegates felt that the project would come up against practical difficulties.

The Secretary General summarised the discussions and said that opinions fell into three categories:

1) **India** had expressed the view that its suggestion

was perhaps a little premature, and that the implementation of its project could give rise to a number of problems, especially of a financial nature.

2) Some delegations felt that a solution to the problem could be found in greater bilateral aid and in better use of existing resources.

3) Other delegations felt that the setting up of an international institute of criminalistics and forensic science would be of great benefit to developing countries.

The **Assembly entrusted the General Secretariat with the task of preparing a preliminary study of the conditions for implementing the Indian proposal.**

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN POLICE AND CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES

The report submitted by the General Secretariat defines the general principles on which such co-operation is based.

The areas of customs and police intervention overlap in a number of cases; this "common ground" is tending to widen, although its scope still varies considerably from one country to another. Co-operation between the police and customs authorities is a technical necessity, into which various administrative considerations (organization and powers) and subjective considerations (human relations) come into play.

It is most important that the respective duties of the two administrations should be clearly defined; their relations with each other may be considered at three levels:

— **local:** good personal relations between the departmental heads responsible for the same territory are vital.

— **national:** the police and customs authorities should always co-operate at headquarters level: periodical meetings between the heads of the two administrations, permanent secondment of a police officer to the customs headquarters (or vice versa), formation of one or more mixed teams of police and customs officers, settlement of matters of principle, exchange of information of international value.

— **international:** the secretariats of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol and the Customs Co-operation Council should periodically get together in order to exchange information and co-ordinate their activities.

It is important to start now fostering an attitude conducive to co-operation between police and customs in the fight against international crime.



The delegates of Pakistan and Panama

The Secretary General recalled that this report had been prepared at the request of the General Assembly in Brussels, following a communication by the United States delegation. It had been prepared in conjunction with the Customs Co-operation Council. In the report, the General Secretariat had endeavoured to express a few general ideas valid for all countries.

Nothing prevented NCB's from co-operating with customs authorities but the exchange of information between the two administrations should always take place at headquarters level.

The **Customs Co-operation Council observer** said he shared the views expressed in the report and stressed the close co-operation which existed between his organization and Interpol; co-ordination of their activities was essential in the interests of society.

In Iraq and Laos, there were police and customs officers working together in the same department.

The Italian delegate said that the many seizures made bore witness to the effectiveness of co-operation between the "Guardia di Finanza" and the customs authorities.

In Pakistan, police-customs conferences had given excellent results.

The French delegate said that within the French Government, co-operation between the police and customs authorities posed no problems; he stressed that the objectives of the two administrations were different, though complementary.

After discussions, the General Assembly unanimously adopted the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

Police-Customs Co-operation

HAVING TAKEN NOTE OF, and discussed, Report No. 9 on Police-Customs Co-operation;

CONSIDERING the value of a close co-operation between the services of the two administrations in the detection, investigation and suppression of the various criminal activities with which they are both concerned, particularly the trafficking in narcotic drugs

and psychotropic substances and the disruption of smuggling groups;

BEARING IN MIND the fact that at international level it is difficult to make a clear distinction between various jurisdictions which would be valid for all countries;

CONSIDERING, however, that it is advisable to determine ways and means of exchanging information at national level between the customs and police authorities so as to facilitate the action of these authorities;

CONSIDERING that, since the fundamental objectives of the two administrations are complementary, although different, co-operation between the two should be facilitated;

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Ottawa from 6th to 11th September 1971 at its 40th session:

RECOMMENDS that police services should develop suitable ways of establishing at national level close co-operation with the customs administrations in exchanging information on criminal activities, methods and means which are of mutual interest to both administrations in order that each is kept informed of all matters of which it should be aware;

SUGGESTS that in establishing these contacts for exchanging information, the police services may use as a guide the ideas set out in Report No. 9.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL

The Secretary General said that for historical reasons, the Organization had up to the present time been classified by the U.N. as a non-governmental organization, a place which did not correspond to Interpol's aims or organizational structure.

Through the understanding and energetic efforts of the U.N. Secretariat and with the assistance of delegations from many countries, the Economic and Social Council had decided on 20th May 1971 to alter the legal basis of relations between Interpol and the United Nations: these would henceforth be conducted at intergovernmental level. U.N.-Interpol relations would henceforth be based on a special arrangement which would give both organizations wide opportunities to take part in discussions of common interest and would give Interpol the right to suggest items for inclusion in the agendas of United Nations bodies.

The General Assembly had to approve the terms of this "special arrangement" which had important consequences for the Organization from the legal point of view.

Mr. Clifford, the U.N. observer, recalled that relations between the I.C.P.O. and the various U.N. bodies had always been close and cordial and that the I.C.P.O. had been officially represented at most United Nations conferences dealing with crime or related matters (prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, Commission on Narcotic Drugs, discussions of social development and human rights, etc.). The United Nations hoped that the agreements concluded with Interpol would lead to a more effective fight against crime.

Replying to the fears expressed by the Panamanian

and Indian delegates, the Secretary General confirmed that the agreement would in no way alter the Organization's principles of non-interference in matters of a political nature.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION

HAVING TAKEN NOTE OF the United Nations Economic and Social Council's decision to approve draft Resolution 1 given in part. 20 of the Social Committee's report (document E/5021 of 17th May 1971);

DRAFT HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

In 1966, the Executive Committee expressed its wish to see the legal situation and status of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol defined and put the problem to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

After several years' study, the Ministry submitted a draft headquarters agreement to the General Secretariat on 31st August 1971 and this agreement was submitted to the General Assembly for its approval.

This agreement would enable Interpol to obtain official recognition of its Headquarters in France, the granting of the facilities necessary for carrying out its work, exemption from certain taxes and the granting of guarantees to the Secretariat's non-French personnel.

The Swiss delegate, an expert on the subject owing to the many international organizations who had their headquarters in Switzerland, pointed out that this agreement did not go as far as the one granted to the United Nations and the U.N. special agencies in Switzerland; however, he would vote in favour of this draft agreement because of the benefits it provided while continuing to hope that the agreement would constitute only one stage in the organization's development.

After listening to the detailed explanations given by the Secretary General, the General Assembly unanimously adopted the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

Approval of a Draft Headquarters Agreement with the French Government

HAVING STUDIED Report No. 19 presented

BEARING IN MIND the explanations given by the United Nations Observer;

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Ottawa from 6th to 11th September 1971 at its 40th session:

APPROVES the special co-operation arrangement between the United Nations Organization and the International Criminal Police Organization, as laid down in the United Nations Economic and Social Council document (reference E/RES/1579 (L) of 3rd June 1971).

by the Secretary General concerning a draft Headquarters Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the I.C.P.O.-Interpol;

HAVING NOTED that, at its meeting in Ottawa on 4th September 1971, the Executive Committee decided unanimously to recommend adoption of this Headquarters Agreement;

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Ottawa from 6th to 11th September 1971 at its 40th session:

APPROVES the draft Headquarters Agreement as set out in the appendix to Report No. 19;

AUTHORISES the President of the Organization to sign the Agreement with the French authorities;

THANKS the French Government for the working facilities which it plans to grant to I.C.P.O.-Interpol under this Agreement.

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The headquarters agreement would be submitted to the French Parliament; the General Assembly's approval of the agreement was the beginning of a long process which would continue throughout the coming months.

COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

The Executive Committee felt that it would be appropriate if each member country were to issue a series of commemorative postage stamps on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol.

The General Assembly approved this proposal and adopted the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

PAYING TRIBUTE to the pioneers who, meeting in Monaco in April 1914 for the First International Criminal Police Congress, on the initiative of H.S.H. Prince Albert, conceived the idea of creating an "International Criminal Police Commission";

WISHING to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Organization in Vienna in September 1923 by the Second International Criminal Police Congress presided over by Dr. Schöber (Austria);

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Ottawa from 6th to 11th September 1971 at its 40th session;

SUGGESTS that this event be commemorated in each member country, notably by the issuing of a special set of postage stamps;

REQUESTS the Heads of the National Central Bureaus to make the necessary arrangements at once with their national postal authorities and to inform the Secretary General of the results.

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The delegations of Sierra Leone and Senegal (on right, Mr. Diallo, a member of the Executive Committee)

III. OTHER MEETINGS

MEETING OF HEADS OF NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUS

Mr. HIGGITT (Canada) was unanimously elected Chairman

THEFTS OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

This question was the subject of a report submitted by the Indian delegation.

This new form of crime is assuming alarming proportions in India and a number of other countries. It is particularly alluring to the anti-social elements for the stolen property sometimes fetches vast sums of money on foreign markets. Investigations are often conducted abroad, thus calling international co-operation into play.

The export of antiquities out of India is subject to a special authorisation, as laid down by the 1947 Antiquities (Export Control) Act. A new bill is being introduced in the Indian Parliament; this text will empower the Government to take over the export of antiquities to the exclusion of any private bodies. Any person who exports or attempts to export an antiquity in contravention of the proposed Act will be liable to a term of imprisonment ranging from 6 months to 3 years and/or a fine of up to 500,000 rupees.

An international convention on the subject is under consideration by UNESCO. The UNESCO General Conference, which met in Paris in October/November 1964, recommended that each State should enter into bilateral or multilateral agreements to regulate these problems.

In Interpol, international co-operation is obtained through the National Central Bureaus which exchange information between themselves. In this context, the stolen property notices put out by the General Secretariat assume considerable importance. They contain detailed descriptions of the stolen works of art, together with photographs and information about the circumstances in which the thefts were committed.

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol can play an important role in the conservation and protection of the cultural heritage and could therefore consider what other effective measures it might take to help member countries in their efforts to combat the growing threat to their cultural property.

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The **Indian** delegate explained that the problem had reached unusual proportions in his country where 320 such thefts had been reported in 1970. Most of the stolen objects were sold abroad; the Indian police had discovered the destination of many stolen works of art and international co-operation could assist in the recovery of a large number of them.

The **Italian** delegate said that thefts of art objects had reached alarming proportions in his country. Ordinary law offenders were easier to trace than thieves acting on instructions from knowledgeable amateurs. The Italian delegation proposed that the General Secretariat should prepare a list of the most valuable works of art stolen in different countries over the past twenty years.

In **France**, said the French delegate, several million francs worth of works of art had been stolen in 1970; new measures to make the fight against this form of crime more effective were under consideration. Theft of art objects were the work of habitual thieves, dishonest amateurs, cranks, lunatics or thieves who "kept their eyes open" during ordinary burglaries. It was also important to strengthen preventive measures.

The **Chilean** delegate said that in his country, the export of all works of art was subject to the granting of prior authorisation.

In the **United Kingdom**, three internationally-distributed British art magazines reproduced photographs of stolen works of art free of charge.

The **United States** delegate recalled that the United

States had collaborated with UNESCO in the drafting of an international convention on illicit traffic in cultural property. Private institutions were examining the problem and reinforcing government efforts. International provisions should be realistic and efforts at international level should never be regarded as relieving countries of their own responsibilities.

Requests for assistance in recovering artistic property should be addressed to Interpol and not to diplomatic services.

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During this meeting, the **Argentine** delegate stressed the importance he attached to the problems raised by the clandestine "de facto" liquidation of firms which formed limited companies in neighbouring countries.

He then went on to describe the means of establishing quickly whether cheques on banks with no branches in the countries where they are presented for encashment are genuine.

The Secretary General said that the Secretariat might consider preparing a report on the subject.

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In **plenary session**, after an exchange of views by delegates from Canada, France, Luxembourg, United Kingdom and Switzerland, the General Assembly unanimously adopted the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

Theft of cultural property

HAVING TAKEN NOTE of Report No. 14, presented by the Indian Delegation on the subject of theft of cultural property;

BEARING IN MIND

— *firstly, the alarming increase, in a certain number of countries, in the theft of cultural property — i.e. particularly works of art or antiques of artistic, historical or archaeological importance — and in the resulting international traffic in such cultural property;*

— *secondly, the depletion of the national cultural heritage of the countries concerned caused by the increase in this form of crime;*

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Ottawa from 6th to 11th September 1971 at its 40th session:

URGES member countries to step up international police co-operation in this field, in order to identify and trace missing works of art with a view to returning them to their countries of origin. This co-operation will mainly take the form of exchanges of information which should be as complete and detailed as possible and take place as frequently as possible;

RECOMMENDS that I.C.P.O.-Interpol affiliated countries should:

1) as far as possible, facilitate the return to their country of origin of any works of art found in fraudulent circumstances in another country;

2) when requested, do everything in their power to make the property in question available to judicial authorities of the requesting country of origin, in order to facilitate its identification and the prosecution of the offenders responsible;

3) urge all national departments and institutions responsible for conserving cultural property (museums, etc.) not to buy such property without first making certain of its origin;

ASKS the General Secretariat:

1) To draw up — in addition to the stolen property notices published by the General Secretariat

and which remain valid — a limited list of the most important stolen works of art, to be sent to all Interpol NCB's for purposes of investigation and circulation;

2) To periodically group together descriptions of about a dozen stolen works of art of great value and/or importance in a special issue designed to underline Interpol's activities and to alert world public opinion;

3) To request each NCB:

a) to then give the widest possible publicity to these issues, mainly through mass media;

b) to get in touch with art reviews with international circulation, requesting them to reproduce this information;

4) To set up — as should also the NCB's — index files on art dealers and collectors suspected of trafficking in, receiving or smuggling works of art;

SUGGESTS that Heads of National Central Bureaus should:

1) collect and send to the General Secretariat any information which might help draw up an overall picture of this particular form of crime (including details of networks, routes, country of destination, etc.);

2) make every effort, where appropriate, to persuade their governments to adopt more suitable legislation on this matter.

FREIGHT CONTROL

In view of the extent of the thefts of international cargo in airports and ports in the United States, it is increasingly urgent that individual country action and international co-operation be initiated; this is the reason which prompted the U.S. delegation to submit a report to the General Assembly.

The U.S. Treasury has just initiated a positive programme to provide increased protection for freight, and to prevent the smuggling of narcotics into the United States and to eliminate organized crime elements.

The first regulation under this Treasury programme, which became effective on 1st April 1971, tightens the carrier's accountability for international cargo and establishes procedures for agreement between the carrier and the importer relating to quantities manifested but not delivered.

The second regulation establishes basic standards of physical security for high-value merchandise and damaged cargo at port and terminal areas, provides for secure transfer of merchandise from point of unloading to the terminal or warehouse, requires the use of an authenticated pick-up form, and permits District Directors of Customs to obtain lists of employees from cargo carriers, brokers and warehouse operators.

Finally, the Treasury has proposed legislation authorising it to set nation-wide standards at piers and airports for the storage and handling of international cargo.

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The United States delegate explained that freight theft was an American problem, which had ramifications

tions abroad; there was no evidence to suggest that these thefts were organised on an international basis but it was advisable that NCB's be informed of the subject so as to be able to take any preventive measures necessary.

The Italian delegate reported that this problem also arose in Italy: the Ministry of Finance had established regulations governing the entry, storage and export of cargo deposited in the customs zones of ports and

airports. The thefts were often committed by dockers who managed to cause considerable losses.

The Secretary General stated that very few cases of the kind had been reported to the Secretariat and reminded the meeting of the resolution on the misappropriation of cargo in ports, adopted in Brussels; the Interpol machinery for obtaining international co-operation in this respect was satisfactory.

CONTINENTAL MEETINGS

AFRICAN CONTINENTAL MEETING

(chaired by Mr. Messaïd, Algerian delegate)



The Dutch delegation

Co-operation between NCB's had been discussed. The delegations had stressed the need for rapid exchanges. The United Nations observer had given help-

ful information on the technical assistance programme offered by the U.N. (notably, the awarding of grants).

The Secretary General had given the broad outlines of the project for an **African Higher Police Academy**. Out of the 33 countries which had been asked to express their opinion, 10 had stated they were not interested, 10 had not replied and 13 had replied that they were interested — but with very varied degrees of enthusiasm; the delegates had therefore decided to defer study of the project for the time being. In the meantime, bilateral agreements seemed better suited to the present situation.

Mr. Trèves, Head of the Central Station, had described the present situation with regard to **telecommunications** and had said he was pleased with the smooth operation of the stations. The delegates had agreed that the setting up of new operational regional stations would improve co-operation between NCB's.

With regard to **extradition**, the O.A.U. was attempting to give African countries a convention regulating these problems. The delegations present had urged those African countries which had not yet answered the O.A.U.'s questionnaire to do so without delay. If necessary, they would draw up a list of countries failing to comply at the next continental meeting and cite them in a general recommendation.

AMERICAN CONTINENTAL MEETING

(chaired by Mr. Giannoules, U.S. delegate)

Mr. Giannoules said that **Venezuela** had promised to extend assistance to countries in the area; this should result in the establishment, on the Continent, of two reliable links with Saint Cloud.

A continental meeting was to be held in Caracas at

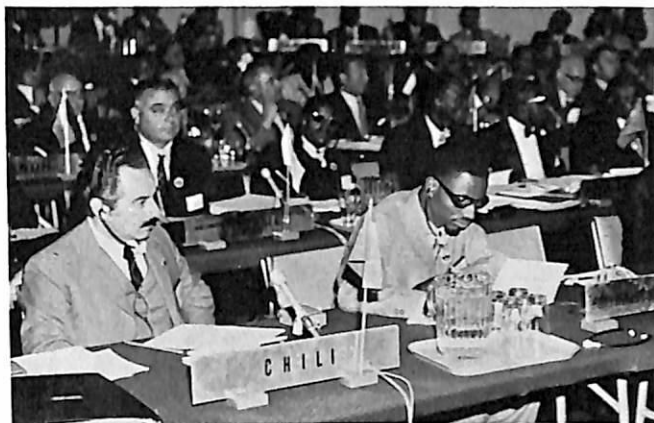
the beginning of 1972. In addition to telecommunications, the agenda would include drug traffic (particularly cocaine), extradition and co-operation between NCB's.

A very lively discussion had ensued regarding the

increase in the traffic in and abuse of cocaine in the two Americas. There seemed to be a fresh outbreak in drug abuse, particularly among young people (except in Chile where marijuana abuse had decreased). Drug traffickers could exercise influence on very different sectors of society.

Many American countries had implemented the recommendation adopted in Brussels regarding information campaigns directed at the young; police authorities were playing an active role in prevention and were making efforts to have appropriate legislation introduced.

It was felt that extradition was too complex a subject to be dealt with at the present time other than on the basis of contractual agreements.



The delegations of Chile and the Central African Republic

EUROPEAN CONTINENTAL MEETING

(chaired by Mr. Benoit, Swiss delegate)

The Chairman stated that the meeting had been concerned exclusively with co-operation in the fight against drugs owing to the constant increase in drug abuse in European countries. The Secretary General had sent out a letter to the latter informing them of the suggestions put forward by Mr. Persson, Head of the Swedish Police, who felt that despite the positive results obtained in some cases in the field of international police co-operation, intensive world-wide co-ordination over the long term, which Interpol was best qualified to promote, was still lacking. In this letter, the Secretary General had suggested that an official should travel throughout Europe to detect gaps in the information network.

At the continental meeting, the Secretary General had made the following proposals:

Europe should be divided into three zones; in each, a senior police officer would be appointed to carry out a liaison mission. He would have contact with official national or local authorities only; this liaison officer would be a personal delegate of the Secretary General to whom he would be directly responsible.

The zones would comprise:

1. Spain, Portugal, France, Switzerland, Italy, Ireland, United Kingdom;
2. Austria, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Finland;
3. Turkey, Cyprus, Greece, Yugoslavia.

The plan did not provide for the creation of permanent positions at the General Secretariat, at least not in the initial stages. The three liaison officers would be supplied by volunteer countries and given three or four assignments a year; their travel expenses

would be paid from a special Interpol budget provided by voluntary contributions from European countries equal to 7% of their normal contributions.

These proposals had aroused keen interest among the delegations present, which had either approved them or put forward constructive criticisms. All the countries represented were prepared to receive liaison officers; Germany, Italy and Sweden were each ready to make a liaison officer available to Interpol. Fourteen delegations had accepted the principle of the special contribution, 6 had abstained; Ireland had opposed it but this opposition should rather be considered an abstention.

The plan would come into effect on 1st January 1972 for all European countries. The action would continue as long as funds permitted; any decision to prolong or cancel it would depend on the results obtained.

The information collected during these missions would not be divulged without the Secretary General's permission. The liaison officers would exercise the greatest tact with regard to the countries concerned.

The Chairman of the European Continental Meeting thought that the Swedish delegation would doubtless concur that this successful outcome to its initiative was essentially the result of the Secretary General's conviction and tenacity, and that he had thus made considerable progress in furthering European police co-operation, without any increase in the normal Interpol budget.

In plenary session, the 6th draft resolution (1) was adopted by the General Assembly.

(1) This resolution is given under the heading "drugs" on page 272 of this issue.



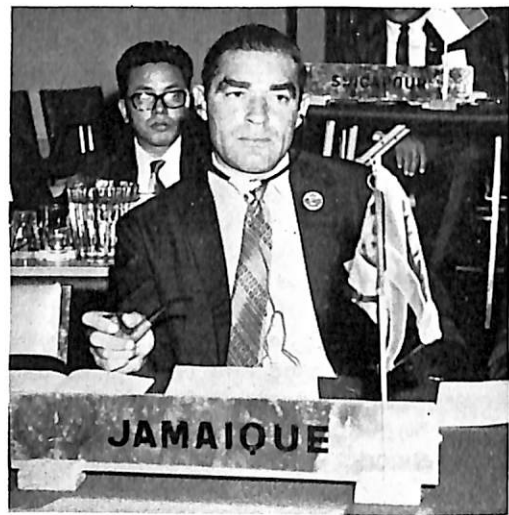
The Finnish delegation



The delegations of the Philippines and Portugal
(third from right, Mr. Passo, a member of the Executive Committee)



The Austrian and Australian delegations (on the right, Mr. Roeck,
who was elected to the Executive Committee)



Mr. Levy, the Jamaican delegate, who was elected to the Executive
Committee



The delegation of the Zaire Republic



The Swedish delegation

ASIAN CONTINENTAL MEETING

(chaired by Mr. Napombejra, Vice-President of Interpol and Thai delegate)

Mr. Trèves, Head of the Central Station, had said he was satisfied with the way in which the radio network was functioning in that part of the world. The Tokyo station was operating very well; it was connected to Manila and Seoul. Tests were being made between Tokyo and Saigon. The Secretary General had stressed the need to develop the Asian network.

Vice-president Napombejra thought that to avoid any unfortunate incidents, the discussions of the dif-

ferent Interpol bodies should be recorded on magnetic tape; this would provide proof in the event of disagreement over the wording of a document.

The Secretary General said he had no objections; he would implement whatever decision was taken by the Assembly.

The President put the proposal to the vote; it was rejected by 19 votes to 17, with 30 abstentions.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

ELECTIONS AND CHOICE OF MEETING-PLACE FOR 1972 ASSEMBLY

Advisers' mandates

The Assembly was asked to elect a Vice-President to succeed Mr. E. T. Rossides (United States) whose term of office had expired. Mr. Higgitt (Canada) was elected.

The Assembly also elected two delegates to the Executive Committee: Mr. Levy (Jamaica) and Mr. Roeck (Austria).

The Executive Committee is constituted therefore as follows:

President: Mr. Dickopf (Federal Germany)

Vice-Presidents: Mr. Ben Ammar (Tunisia), Mr. Higgitt (Canada) and Mr. Napombejra (Thailand)

Delegates: Mr. Al Ali (Kuwait), Mr. Arul (India), Mr. Diallo (Senegal), Mr. Elver (Turkey), Mr. Hassan (Uganda), Mr. Levy (Jamaica), Mr. Narvaez (Mexico), Mr. Passo (Portugal) and Mr. Roeck (Austria).

Mr. Benhamou (France) and Mr. Benoit (Switzerland) were elected **Auditors**; Mr. Messaid (Algeria) was elected **Deputy Auditor**.

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The General Assembly accepted the Executive Committee's proposal and decided to renew for a three-year period the appointment of the following advisers:

— Professor P. L. Ceccaldi (France), Director of the Police Laboratory at the Prefecture of Police, Paris.

— Professor P. Cornil (Belgium), Professor at Brussels Free University.

— Dr. W. Froentjes (Netherlands), Director of the Police Laboratory at the Dutch Ministry of Justice.

— Professor R. Grassberger (Austria), Director of the Institute of Criminology at the University of Vienna.

— Dr. Leszczynski (Federal Germany), Section Head at the Police Laboratory of the Bundeskriminalamt, Wiesbaden.

— Professor J. Mathyer (Switzerland), Director of the Institute of Forensic Science and Criminology at the University of Lausanne.

— Mr. Pierre Noujaim (Lebanon), President of the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court of Lebanon.

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The Federal German delegate announced that on behalf of his Government he had the honour of inviting the Interpol General Assembly to hold its 41st session in Wiesbaden in 1972.

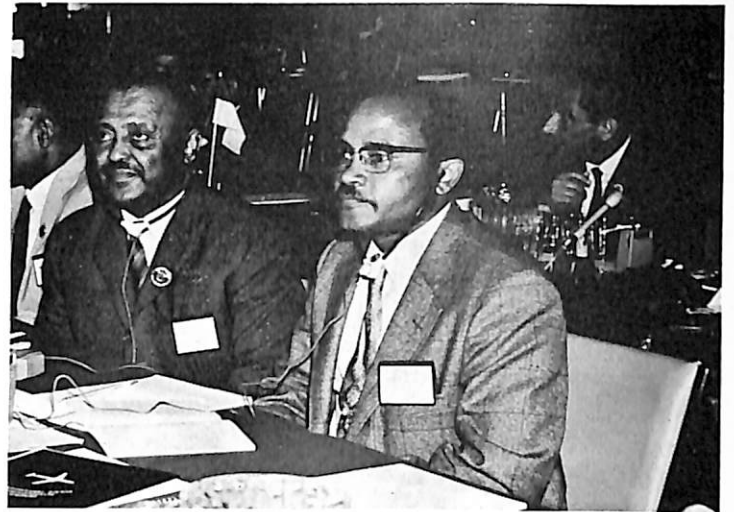
This proposal was adopted unanimously.

On behalf of all the delegates, the President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the host country, Canada, to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and to all those who had helped to make the conference a success.

He said he hoped to see all the delegates again next year in his own country and declared the 40th session of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly closed.

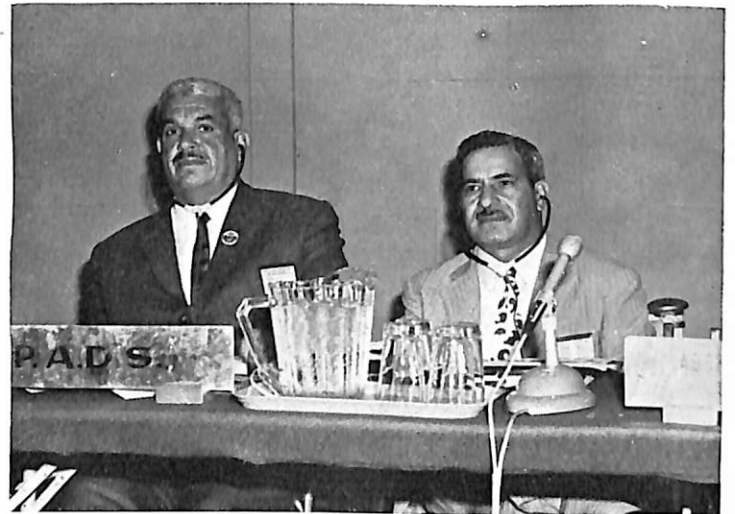


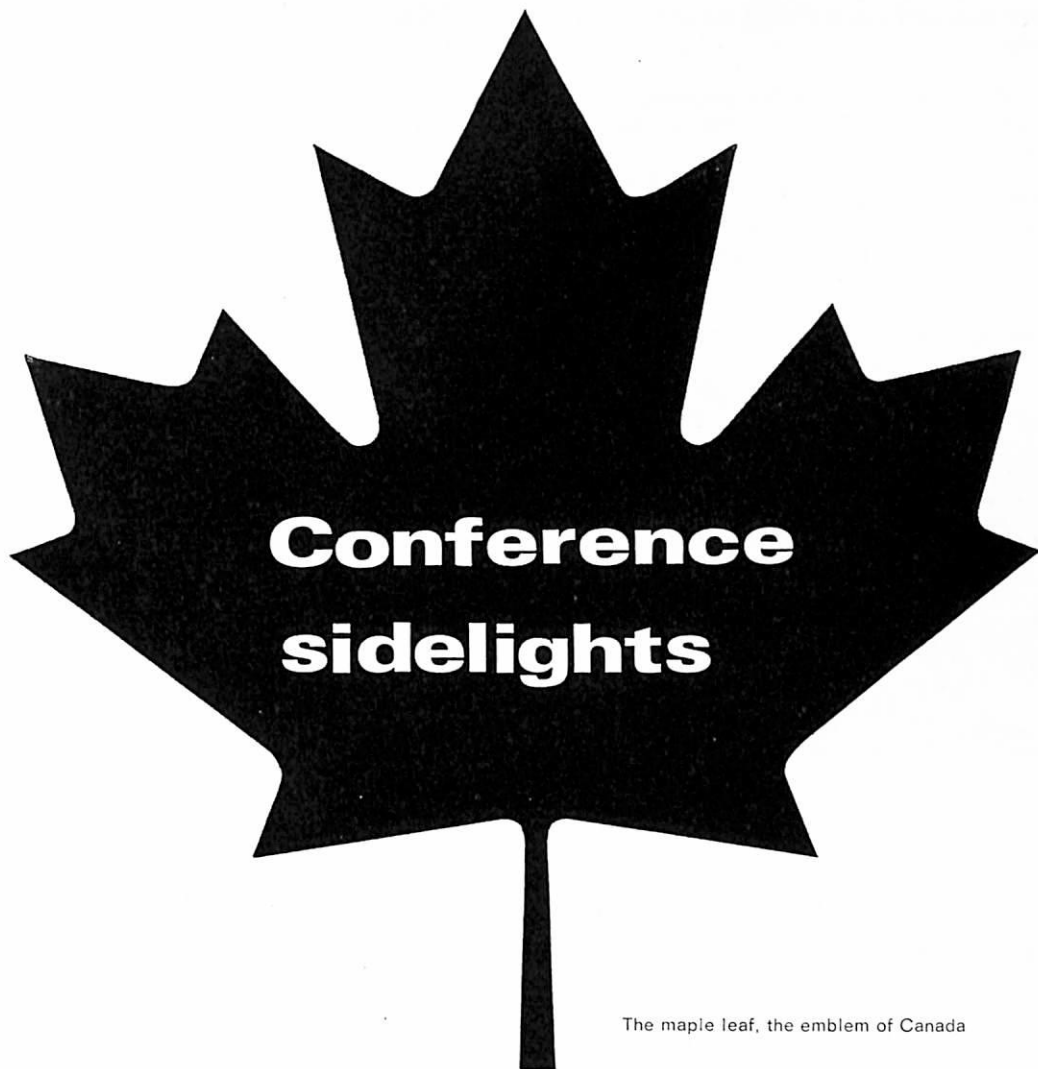
The Indian delegation



The Ethiopian delegation

THE OBSERVERS





The maple leaf, the emblem of Canada

On their arrival in Ottawa, delegates were immediately struck by the sense of organisation characteristic of our Canadian colleagues: the welcome at the airport by members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police resplendent in bright red uniforms was truly impressive.

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The same brilliance of colour was to be found in the reception given by the Canadian authorities; the Royal Canadian Mounted Police band, famous throughout the world, set one might say the key. It was introduced in several languages by clear-spoken interpreters.

This band often makes appearances at festivities related to Canadian public life. Its leader, supervisor Bramwell Smith, solo trumpeter, is a very talented musician. After some light gay music to create the atmosphere, delegates were able to watch a marvellous musical ride performed by mounted horsemen of the R.C.M.P.

In impeccable order and with great showmanship, the riders executed a number of figures which were warmly applauded by the enthusiastic audience.

The black horses, carefully selected by the R.C.M.P., bore maple leaves — the ever-present emblem of Canada — on their rumps; they had been produced by careful brushing around a stencil.

Before the finale, the horsemen made a very spectacular charge with spears pointing forwards. These 8 feet long



An R.C.M.P. police officer

spears are made of bamboo with a steel tip and decorated with a red and white pennon.

Through the kindness of the organisers, the horsemen then remained on the spot so that the many amateur photographers and film-makers could snap the men and horses.

This brilliant show and the reception which followed were held in the open air in fine weather which, as someone jokingly said, seemed to have obeyed the instructions of the R.C.M.P.



The Royal Canadian Mounted Police tattoo

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The delegates were much taken up by the General Assembly discussions and had little time to look around Ottawa. For

The large room of the Place des Arts in Montreal, built in 1963



Sparks Street Mall in Ottawa

most delegates, their first visit was to the magnificent Parliament building where members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police amiably answer the questions of the many tourists who come in large numbers — particularly on Sundays — to watch the changing of the guard.

It would have been nice to see and do everything: trips on the river and canal in Ottawa, visits to the many shops in Sparks Street Mall, a pedestrians' paradise where cars are forbidden, a visit to the very modern National Arts Centre, to the paintings and sculptures at the Gallery of Canada, and to Byward open-air market, etc.

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After the Assembly, an excursion was organised to the Niagara Falls; the delegates — now plain tourists — were able to admire the grandiose spectacle of the famous 150 feet high waterfall tumbling down in a deafening roar (in Indian Iroquois, Niagara means "make a noise", resound); they were able to approach the Falls by boat and go through a tunnel to contemplate it from behind; the spectacle of this veritable wall of water, the incessant roar of the falls and the mist in which it is always shrouded will remain imprinted for ever in the minds of all.

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After the rigours of travel and the General Assembly, some delegates were able to make all too short a visit to Montreal and Quebec before flying home — from Montreal in most cases.



For tourists, Montreal is the vast Mont Royal park, a veritable forest in the city; the "Man and His World" exhibition of which the fine pavillions of the different countries are still standing; the ultra-modern subway and the "underground town" consisting of innumerable shops, banks, restaurants, etc. on several levels; the "old Montreal"; the Chinese quarter, and above all, the city itself with its modern functional architecture. Montreal is also the botanical gardens and Caughnawaga, a suburb where the Iroquois Indians live.

Quebec, a city where monuments and historial places abound, is first of all the imposing building of the Château de Frontenac with its splendid view over the St. Lawrence river where the liner "France" comes in to dock; the parade-ground, La Citadelle and the Battle-fields Park which one can visit in a cab; the small Rue du Trésor where long-haired artists exhibit their works in the open air; the modern university buildings; the zoo; the aquarium, one of the finest in America; and, for those who look for local colour, the St. Roch market.

Not far from the centre of Quebec are the Montmorency Falls (274 feet) situated opposite the Island of Orleans, named the Island of Bacchus by Jacques Cartier because of the vines growing there; this place still retains an "olde worlde" charm and produces vast quantities of fruit and vegetables which are sold along the roadsides in season.

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A word about Canadian food: lovers of good meat and fish were able to indulge themselves to the full; our hosts also introduced us to Canadian wine during an official dinner kindly given by Mr. HIGGITT.

Everywhere they went, delegates met with the same friendliness, helpfulness and courtesy which they had encountered on their arrival.

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Canada, an immense and varied country, a land of tourists but also of important economic and technological achievements, a country of men and of the arts, will be remembered by all those who went there as a hospitable country. Many were planning to return later, this time as tourists, to savour maple syrup, spring fruit and vegetables and... the tulip festival.

We should here like to offer our thanks to our Canadian colleagues for their kind hospitality and first-class organisation, two long-standing traditions in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.



Niagara Falls;
the Canadian part in the background

LIST OF COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES AND OF OBSERVERS ATTENDING THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALGERIA, FEDERAL GERMANY, SAUDI ARABIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BURMA, BRAZIL, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHILE, CHINA (REPUBLIC OF), CYPRUS, CONGO KINSHASA (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF), KOREA, COSTA RICA, DAHOMEY, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, SPAIN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ETHIOPIA, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABUN, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, UPPER VOLTA, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAQ, IRAN, IRELAND, ICELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, LAOS, LESOTHO, LEBANON, LIBERIA, LUXEMBOURG, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MOROCCO, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONACO, NAURU, NEPAL, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, UGANDA, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, NETHERLANDS, PHI-

LIPPINES, PORTUGAL, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SINGAPORE, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SURINAM, SYRIA, TANZANIA, THAILAND, TOGO, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO, TUNISIA, VENEZUELA, VIETNAM, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAMBIA.

Observers

UNITED NATIONS, INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION, CUSTOMS CO-OPERATION COUNCIL, COUNCIL OF EUROPE, PAN-ARAB SOCIAL DEFENCE ORGANIZATION, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PENAL LAW, INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION.

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All photographs were supplied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Ottawa), except for those on the following pages

— pp 253, 254 (top) and 294 (bottom): Canadian Embassy (Paris)

— pp 293 and 294 (top): Laouénen (Paris).

— p. 295: Roger Viollet (Paris).