



Official Assembly badge
The Main and the Cathedral
The Römer

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

41st Session

FRANKFURT
19th-26th September
1972





Goethe's house - the poet's desk

Official opening ceremony





Mr. Genscher, Federal Minister of the Interior

Official opening ceremony

On Tuesday, 19th September 1972, Mr. Genscher, Federal Minister of the Interior, welcomed the delegates and made the following speech:

On the occasion of your 41st General Assembly session, I should like to welcome you on behalf of the Federal German Government. It is a special joy for us to be able to welcome you to the Federal Republic for this meeting. You have come to Europe at a time when public opinion is taking a great interest in your work. The fight against international crime is a subject of concern among all peoples and in all countries.

In examining the agenda for this year's meeting, I noted the applications for membership of three new countries. Their admission will bring the number of Interpol-affiliated states to 114. This figure, compared with the total of 132 members of the world's largest international organization, the United Nations, underlines the importance of your work.

The Federal Government expresses the hope that other states will also join your Organization. It will encourage at all times efforts aimed at achieving the goals of your Constitution, i.e. the fullest mutual

assistance between the law-enforcement authorities of all countries.

"International co-operation among law-enforcement authorities has become one of the needs of our time, a need which, as a result of the growth of international relations, is taking on ever-increasing importance." These words of Marcel Sicot, who was the Organization's Secretary General for 12 years, until 1962, have lost none of their relevance in recent years. Indeed, when I consider the problem of illicit traffic in drugs and arms, and their particularly damaging consequences for society, it hardly seems necessary to justify to you, who are experts, the view that these new forms of crime can only be effectively countered by close international co-operation.

This year's draft agenda includes the question of "the setting-up of an international computerised search file". I can ensure you that the Federal Government will fully support such a measure. We have taken the first steps in this direction by setting

up a data processing centre at the Bundeskriminalamt. This installation, which will begin operating in the autumn of this year, will be linked with all police services throughout the country by an automatic system.

Of all the problems which the I.C.P.O.-Interpol has dealt with in recent years, I consider that of the fight against drug offences as especially important. You were certainly right to join in the combat against the illicit traffic, and to include this question once again in your agenda.

During your 40th General Assembly session in Ottawa, you passed a resolution calling for:

— severe prison sentences for traffickers, as well as supplementary penalties,

— large-scale public information campaigns,

— the progressive limitation of licit crops and the replacement of opium and its derivatives by synthetic substances,

— improved co-operation between law-enforcement agencies and better training in the field of the fight against illicit drug trafficking.

These recommendations provided an incentive to the Federal Government to speed up its measures designed to give effect to the policy which you called for.

In December 1971, a new law on drugs came into force, providing a comprehensive set of penalties against drug traffickers. In addition, supplementary penalties are laid down in the foreign trade law and in the customs and fiscal regulations. The Federal Government had prepared the draft of another law empowering the Bundeskriminalamt, as the state law-enforcement body, to carry out police duties in the prosecution of cases involving the illicit traffic in drugs and arms at international level. At the same time, the Bundeskriminalamt is to provide special training for police officers in these fields.

In October 1971, a campaign entitled "Spotlight

on Illicit Drug Traffic" took place within the framework of the state's crime prevention programmes.

A vast information campaign is also planned for this autumn.

Within the more limited framework of Europe, experts have drawn up a draft statement of principles for achieving better police co-operation, which will be submitted to the conference of the competent ministers, probably this year. These principles could — and we certainly hope they will — serve as a basis for police co-operation on a worldwide scale.

We shall not reduce our efforts to ensure internal security, nor our contribution toward the improvement of international co-operation in the fight against crime. I shall never forget what your President Paul Dickopf — who, until last year, was President of the Bundeskriminalamt — said to me when he left his post as the head of the highest state department directed by a police officer in the Federal Republic of Germany. He told me that rising crime haunted him like a nightmare, and that he was convinced that, in the final analysis, the citizen judged the state on its ability to protect him effectively against crime. It would be difficult to find a more relevant expression of the moral and political obligations for combating crime. I should like once again to thank your President for the high sense of professional responsibility revealed in these words and which was characteristic of the whole of his administration.

I should also like to thank you for placing your confidence for 4 years in a German as President of your Organization and, as his term of office draws to a close, for choosing the city of Frankfurt, in his country, as the meeting-place for your 41st General Assembly.

I wish you every success in carrying out your Programme of Activities and in the accomplishment of your mission.

This first meeting of the International Criminal Police Organization-Interpol General Assembly in the Federal Republic of Germany will act as a stimulus to the Federal Government in its own activities.

Next, Mr. Arndt, Oberbürgermeister of the City of Frankfurt, addressed the delegates:

As Mayor of Frankfurt, I should like to welcome all delegates at the 41st session of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly. I am delighted that this Assembly is being held in Frankfurt, as it means that the city will, as it were, be a point of contact for people from all over the world. When, in my capacity as mayor, I have to welcome visitors I usually try to describe the city's attractions. However, in the case of the members of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, I run the risk of having to emphasise the crime committed in the city. I shall therefore say a few words about the development of this aspect of public life in our city.

Frankfurt's geographical situation — which means that transport presents no problem — has particularly favoured the development of crime, as the city is easily reached from all parts of the world. It is therefore a meeting place for international criminals. In addition, 100,000 foreign workers are registered in Frankfurt, i.e. nearly 15% of the total population.

The special situation of Frankfurt is also due to the fact that the area around the railway station is particularly densely populated and there have been incidents in this area which make it impossible to present Frankfurt as a model city as far as the absence of crime is concerned.

To give you a general picture of crime in Frankfurt, 61,744 offences were committed during 1970, two-thirds of which were offences against property. Sanctions were applied in 25,000 cases. In 1971, the number of crimes committed rose to 64,000, of which 26,000 were solved. In absolute terms, the number of offences has increased but the percentage of prosecutions has decreased, falling from 39.5% to 38.7%.

The situation is particularly serious in the area around the central station where the offences com-

mitted are especially serious: prostitution, illicit drug and arms traffic. Through the action of a special police squad in the station area, we have managed to increase the percentage of cases solved; a percentage which is higher in this area than in the rest of the city. Our fundamental aim is to lower the number of offences committed in this part of the city and we must continue our efforts in this respect, taking concerted action against prostitution in particular.

We have also set up a special department to deal with drug traffic and other offences connected with this traffic.

I should like to end by saying once again how pleased I am to be able to welcome here today delegates from over a hundred countries. I should like to wish you every success in your work and express the hope that the results of this General Assembly will also be felt in Frankfurt itself and will help to improve the situation here.

May I take up one point mentioned by the Federal Minister. There is no doubt that the public are insisting, more and more, that the greatest importance be attached to the fight against crime. On the other hand, we are living in an age when people are demanding greater liberalism and freedom. As a result, the fight against crime is all the harder. At one and the same time, it is difficult to find a balance between protecting the rights of the citizen and still taking action against those who refuse to form part of society. The responsibility of the police is therefore considerable, both at national and international level. I believe that, after the events of the last few months, we must express our wishes for the success of your work and I express these wishes not only on my behalf, but also on behalf of the city of Frankfurt and of our whole country.

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Mr. Dickopf, President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, thanked the Federal Government and addressed the Assembly in the following terms:

We should first of all like to thank the Federal Government for its invitation which has allowed the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, in the fiftieth year of its existence, to hold its General Assembly for the first time on German soil.

The presence of delegates from nearly 90 countries in Frankfurt — the ancient free city of the Empire — is evidence of the strong attraction of this country and of this city, which remains one of the main cross-roads of the world; it also bears witness to the importance of our annual Assembly, the highest organ of our world-wide Organization.

Interpol — that is, the General Secretariat and the many National Central Bureaus from all continents — makes every effort, in close collaboration with the police forces of member countries, to combat crime or, whenever possible, to prevent it. We all know how difficult this is and therefore our work cannot be completely successful.

To affirm that life in society would be possible without established order would not only be to ignore the realities of this world, inhabited by more than three and a half thousand million people, but also to deny the existence of the free will of each of these people. Those who affirm the contrary would receive a unanimous flat denial from the present Assembly.

Fifty years ago, the founders of our Organization recognised that, even in the field of the fight against crime, co-operation must be carried on in accordance with some form of order accepted by all. This meant that we must fix clear limits to those fields where the motives behind offences fall outside the framework of ordinary criminal law. This is why, in the Interpol Constitutions of 1923, 1946 and 1956, there are provisions limiting the Organization's activities and which — it must be added — have allowed it to survive.

Different answers can be given to the question of whether Interpol achieves its aims: those who look at the disastrous situation prevailing in the world and compare it with the success achieved by the police, would say "no"; those who compare the means available to criminals and those available to the police would have the opposite opinion.

This time, the truth does not lie half-way between



Mr. Paul Dickopf, President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol

the two, even though we are aware of certain of our shortcomings which could be remedied. The obstacles which stand in the way of the reduction of crime in general are those which weigh most heavily and they are increasing from day to day. We all know the details of these, but this is not the time or place to spell them out. They are fields which, unfortunately, we must admit fall completely outside the scope of police action. This statement — the fruit of long and bitter experience — is no less true when we add that we have to pay a price for freedom.

A price can be too high — even the price of almost complete individual freedom. This price is particularly high when the freedom of men of good faith is more and more limited by the behaviour of a minority, when honour, life and property can be attacked with impunity, and when each fundamental right can be abolished.

Surrender in the face of crime must not be the reaction of the developed countries, any more than we should accept without flinching the slaughter of victims in road traffic accidents.

We should turn our eyes more often towards those horizons where so-called "progress" has not yet reached the stage of absolute power, but where the rights of man — which means the rights of all men — are defended. We should then discover that the victim is not considered guilty in all parts of the world, but that in most cases he can be assured of help from society.

In view of the present world situation, it is hardly surprising to note the appearance of new forms of crime alongside the more traditional forms. These pose extremely difficult problems to the police.

To solve these problems, considerable efforts are required; these will not achieve success thanks to machines, but through the action of man.

At international level, our main concern is to ensure the communication of information. We shall be relieved of this once the Radio Station has been built: it is nearly finished. Thanks to the continued expansion of our General Secretariat in Saint Cloud and to the aid permanently provided by the country in which our Headquarters are situated (France), we are making an essential contribution to the fight against crime, and this despite our limited financial resources.

In making these preliminary remarks, I do not wish to anticipate the Progress Report, details of which will now be given you by the Secretary General, Mr. Jean Népote.

It only remains for me to thank you once more, Mr. Minister, on behalf of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, for having invited us to meet in Federal Germany, and

to assure you, Mr. Mayor, that your many guests from abroad will not fail to discover all the old and new attractions of Frankfurt.

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assemblies are meetings where experts from all over the world discuss the crime situation and its development, compare the different law enforcement methods and attempt to unify their experience and progress. This is a thankless task which leaves no room for sentiment.

This does not mean that the men and women who often wear themselves out in a never-ending fight against injustice are not moved by crimes committed throughout the world.

On the contrary, we see with horror how illegal activities — if they go unpunished — lead directly to assassination and murder, to the kidnapping of hostages and to extortion.

To close, I should like to quote a French writer who said about a similar situation:

“The crimes committed in the most advanced civilisations are certainly more atrocious than those committed in the most barbarian societies.”

The conference hall



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

The following is a summary of the reports presented to the Assembly and of the main topics discussed.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol had received applications for membership from Bahrain, Malta and Oman.

After being informed of the reasons which had prompted the respective governments of these three countries to apply for membership, the Assembly approved their admission:

- **Bahrain:** 81 votes in favour, no votes against and 1 abstention.
- **Malta:** 80 votes in favour, 1 vote against and 1 abstention.
- **Sultanate of Oman:** 80 votes in favour, 1 vote against and 1 abstention.

The representative of the Sultanate of Oman



PROGRESS REPORT

The Secretary General then commented on the Progress Report which gave an account of the work

done by the Organization and its General Secretariat between September 1971 and September 1972.

RELATIONS WITH COUNTRIES

The Secretary General noted that the decision which had just been taken brought the number of Interpol-affiliated countries to 114.

Two regional conferences had been held as provided

for in the Programme of Activities, one in Caracas and the other in Saint-Cloud; the conferences had been held in an excellent atmosphere and had undoubtedly strengthened police co-operation.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL CASES

All Interpol-affiliated countries co-operated in the fight against international crime. For example, in 1971, the German N.C.B. had been in contact with 98 coun-

tries, the Japanese N.C.B. with 55 countries and the Swedish N.C.B. with 67 countries.

By 1st July 1972, 20 National Central Bureaus had sent in statistics on their activities in 1971.

They gave the following totals:

— arrests at the request of other countries	998
— arrests obtained through foreign N.C.B.'s	1,216
— items of information sent to other N.C.B.'s	88,072
— items of information received from other N.C.B.'s	66,832

The following figures summarised the activities of the General Secretariat between 1st June 1971 and 1st June 1972.

Cases handled	15,971
comprising:	
— violence against persons	143
— theft	949
— cases involving motor vehicles	373
— fraud	2,024
— counterfeits and forgeries	3,501
— narcotic drugs	8,182
— sex and morals offences	116
— identifications	321
— miscellaneous	362
International notices issued about persons	371
International notices issued about stolen property	96
Individuals arrested as a result of wanted notices published by the General Secretariat or other Secretariat intervention	846

Individuals identified by the General Secretariat 120

Items of information supplied to N.C.B.'s 9,180

Thanks to the assistance given by the Swiss N.C.B., the General Secretariat now had an international file of the hall-marks found on precious metals. The type-writer identification file had been extended to include 577 new cards.

A special file on stolen property was being prepared; the first list of the "most wanted articles" was issued in June 1972.

The Organization also took part in a UNESCO conference on stolen art objects.

A new section describing genuine travellers cheques had been introduced to the Review "Counterfeits & Forgeries".

This Review was becoming more and more popular: on 1st January 1972 it had 6,495 subscribers and this figure did not include the 3,485 subscribers to the German regional edition.

Between 1st June 1971 and 1st June 1972, 160 new counterfeit types, 148 new genuine notes and coins and 39 travellers cheques had been described in the Review. The staff of specialists had analysed 478 suspect notes and drawn up cards containing the specifications of 84 genuine notes.

Each month, the N.C.B.'s had been informed of the new counterfeits discovered and details of clandestine printing workshops discovered were sent out yearly.

A report on currency counterfeiting in 1971 had been drawn up, as had a report on illicit traffic in diamonds.

DRUGS

The General Secretariat had prepared a report on the general situation with regard to illicit drug traffic in 1971, published twelve monthly recapitulative tables and intensified its efforts in the field of information. These activities had brought positive results.

Co-operation between the N.C.B.'s and the customs authorities had also given good results.

The Organization had been represented at many international conferences:

— U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Geneva, October 1971);

— Seminar for European countries organised by the United States B.N.D.D. (Washington, September 1971);

— Conference on drug abuse and traffic for South-East Asian countries (Canberra, November 1971);

— Council of Europe: committee for drafting recommendations on the penal aspects of drug abuse. The six European Common Market countries and the United Kingdom had also considered adopting a common policy with regard to the fight against drug abuse.

— Meeting of the Customs Co-operation Council (Brussels, June 1972) and conference of heads of customs authorities (May 1972);

— U.N. Inter-Agency Meeting on the programmes to be financed by the Special Fund for fighting drug abuse (Geneva, July 1972);



The German delegation with, from left to right, Mr. Heintz and Mr. Jeschke who played an important part in organising the Assembly

— Two Interpol Regional Conferences (American and European) had discussed the drugs question at great length.

SEMINARS

Two symposia had been held:

The symposium on organised crime (November 1971) had been attended by 89 participants from 40 countries. It had enabled participants to define the various forms of organised or professional crime in different regions of the world.

The second symposium (December 1971) — on the

The liaison officers for Europe had carried out their first mission during February/March 1972; the information collected gave reason to believe that this was an extremely valuable system for strengthening international co-operation.

The audio-visual teaching material on drugs had been made available in French, English and Spanish; 250 sets had been acquired by the United Nations through the Special Fund. Further sets had been acquired by countries which did not benefit from technical assistance.

On the basis of a film made by the Mexican authorities on campaigns to destroy illicit plantations, the Secretariat had produced a short documentary soon to be made available to N.C.B.'s.

The United Nations had set up a training centre — financed by the Special Fund — for those responsible for fighting illicit drug traffic. In May and June 1972, the award-holders on two courses visited the General Secretariat for three days.

The Secretariat had answered a large number of requests for bibliographies on the drug problem.

use of electronic data processing — had been attended by 82 participants from 30 countries; the exchange of opinions on the experience of different police forces with respect to the use of electronic data processing had been valuable.

Summaries of the proceedings of both symposia had been published in the form of a "final report".

STUDIES AND REPORTS

Several reports had been compiled: Powers and duties of the police with regard to search and seizure; security in international civil aviation; crime among aliens; missing persons; evolution of the problem of combating slavery and similar practices; the human rights problems involved in the use of modern techniques for obtaining information and evidence.

The General Secretariat had taken part in several international meetings:

— Meeting of U.N. experts on crime prevention (New York, May 1972);

— I.C.A.O. committee on a draft passport-card (Montreal, January 1972);

— I.A.T.A. seminar on security in international civil aviation (Tokyo, May 1972);

— Council of Europe European Committee on Crime Problems;

— World Health Organization conference on delinquency in adolescents and young adults (Helsinki, June 1972);

— International symposium on "The Police and Society" (Montreal, April 1972).

Two lists had been drawn up:

— List of police training films;

— List of reference collections held by forensic science laboratories.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW

The Review has been published continuously since September 1946, and the August/September 1972 number was the 260th issue. The English and Spanish editions of the Review always appear a little later than the French edition; this was difficult to avoid.

Compared with the past, there was slightly less

difficulty in obtaining articles to keep the Review at a high standard. We should like to thank all those who sent us articles.

The number of paying subscribers to the Review totalled 1,098.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

On 12th May 1972, a Headquarters Agreement had been signed with the French authorities; its terms were identical with the draft approved by the General

Assembly at its 1971 session; the Agreement had yet to be ratified by the French Parliament.

The Special Arrangement concluded with the United Nations had finally come into force.

In addition to co-operation with the international organizations mentioned above, we must also mention our relations with the International Telecommunications Union, the Organization for African Unity, the Panarab Social Defense Organization and various non-governmental organizations.

Between 1st June 1971 and 1st June 1972, more than 266 officials from 60 countries and 20 groups from 8 countries (a further 450 visitors) had visited the General Secretariat; 116 journalists from the press, radio and television of 22 countries had reported on Interpol and its activities.

As a reminder of the Organization's past activities, a list of the work carried out between 1946 and 1970 had been compiled.



The Niger delegation

RESOURCES

Finances - Premises

The budget questions were discussed in special reports.

Urgent representations had been made to the various countries still owing money to the Organization. These had often achieved results.

Personnel

At 1st August 1972, the Secretariat staff had totalled 125.

Telecommunications

In 1971, a total of 160,719 messages — 676 of them general broadcasts and 2,277 zone broadcasts — had been carried on the Interpol radio network (an increase of 6% over 1970).



The Indian delegation



The United Kingdom delegation

One important extension should be mentioned: the participation of the Washington N.C.B. in our communications system since 1st December 1971.

The 5th Telecommunications Conference had been held in St. Cloud from 13th to 15th June 1972; it had been attended by representatives from 31 countries and one official from the I.T.U. It had been agreed that the radioteleprinter network should not replace the present radio network but exist alongside it, so that

stations with a high volume of traffic could transmit this more easily.

Certain techniques would be tested in the coming months and a further conference would be convened.

The European Heads of National Police Telecommunications Departments had met in St. Cloud on 3rd February 1972.

Work on the future central station at St. Martin d'Abbat had continued according to plan.

With regard to facsimile transmission, equipment which met the international compatibility norms adopted last year was now being marketed by several firms. It was important that countries wishing to acquire such equipment should ensure that it met the norms set out in the 1971 resolution.

Document-reproducing workshop

Between 1st June 1971 and 1st June 1972, the printing workshop and photographic laboratory had produced 67,172 photographs or photocopies, 5,807 microfilms and 1,779,990 other documents.

Translations

During the period 1st June 1971 to 1st June 1972, the translation section had translated 4,201 standard pages into English, 715 into French and 1,003 into Spanish.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Two groups sent by the United Nations had been received at the Secretariat: 29 U.N. award-holders and 12 officials from various countries had come to the Secretariat for periods of study; 14 travel grants had been awarded.

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

FINANCIAL MATTERS

REPORT ON 1971 FINANCIAL YEAR

Financial report

Income in 1971 had slightly exceeded expectations (3,693,083.29 Swiss francs instead of the 3,402,000 Swiss francs forecast) and expenditure had remained slightly below the credits allocated.

The Organization had been able to purchase property to allow for the extension of the General Secretariat, and to award 14 grants for the symposium on organised crime.

1971 had therefore been a good year from a financial point of view.

DRAFT BUDGET FOR 1973

It was, however, essential to adjust the I.C.P.O.-Interpol budget to take account of the present situa-

tion and the expected development of the Organization.

It would also be desirable to increase the Safety and Reserve Fund which had fallen below the level recommended by the Financial Regulations.

The Executive Committee had approved a proposal to increase the budget unit.

EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET

Telecommunications centre

The extraordinary budget had been opened for the construction of the telecommunications centre at Saint-Martin d'Abbat. It was submitted to the General Assembly for its approval.

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After commenting on the reports summarised above, the Secretary General read out a draft resolution which was adopted by 66 votes in favour, 1 vote against and 8 abstentions.

RESOLUTION

CONSIDERING Article 7 of the Financial Regulations;

CONSIDERING the Report, "Model Budget 1973-1975, Draft Budget for 1973", submitted by the Secretary General;

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly meeting in Frankfurt at its 41st session:

DECIDES that as from 1st January 1973, the rate of the budget unit shall be fixed at 4,850 Swiss francs (four thousand, eight hundred and fifty Swiss francs).

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The General Secretariat had made efforts to extend the telecommunications network throughout the world, and especially in Asia.

Mr. Trèves, Head of the Central Station, read out a report on the situation.

The 5th Conference of persons responsible for Interpol telecommunications had been held in St. Cloud in June 1972; it had been attended by 34 delegations and 48 delegates.

The situation in the different continents was as follows:

Africa: Until now, only the stations in Algiers, Rabat and Tunis, which belonged to the Europe-Mediterranean network, had been officially operational. The Nairobi station had been re-equipped; it would become operational and should be able to relay traffic for Malawi, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia and no doubt for Ethiopia, too. Tests were continuing with Addis Ababa, Lagos, Abidjan and Bamako.

America: In addition to Canada, which was already on the network, the United States had now joined the network. The expansion of the network in South and Central America had been one of the subjects discussed during the American Regional Conference held in Caracas (Venezuela) in April. The regional station

in Buenos Aires had been completely restructured. Further developments could be expected in this part of the world.

Asia: The Middle East stations — Iran, Israel and Lebanon — were part of the Europe-Mediterranean network. Kuwait was expected to join the network soon. The powerful regional station in Tokyo served Korea, the Philippines and no doubt soon Vietnam. Here again, further developments could be expected.

Europe: It was planned to introduce a radioteleprinter network; this required complicated equipment and only stations with very large volumes of traffic needed it. Radioteleprinters could only be considered for links carrying a very large volume of traffic and the Morse network would continue to be used.

Many countries had improved their equipment, in particular: Argentina, Japan, Morocco, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom and Turkey.

Each N.C.B. must register the frequencies it wished to use with the International Telecommunication Union, through its own national telecommunication authorities.

Those N.C.B.'s which had not yet had the frequencies they were using on the Interpol network registered in Geneva should do so.



The Laotian delegation
 The Japanese delegation
 The delegate of the Egyptian Arab Republic
 The Danish delegation
 The Mali delegation
 The Israeli delegation



On the whole, the network was operating satisfactorily and the volume of traffic was increasing. Certain countries had improved their timetables (Austria, Italy, United Kingdom and Tunisia). India had an almost unlimited reserve of staff trained to use Morse.

The technical conference had also examined the problem of contacts between the Interpol radio stations and the N.C.B.'s responsible for them. It was important for all countries to send their quarterly traffic statistics to the General Secretariat regularly.

Several manufacturers had developed equipment to meet the norms to be used for police phototelegraphic traffic; 8 to 10 countries had already decided to acquire such equipment. France and Federal Germany already had machines in service.

The European Conference of Heads of National Police Telecommunications Departments had been held in St. Cloud in February 1972; it had been attended by delegates from 15 European countries.

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 on the African black market.

Traffic in this drug was still local except in some areas of North Africa; it was transported by migrant workers or young tourists.

AMERICA:

Whereas couriers previously only carried average quantities of heroin, this trend changed in 1971 and the seizures made (50,000 g. in Canada, 90,000 g. in the U.S.A.) indicate the large quantities being transported.

Traffic in cannabis resin between the Near East and North America, mentioned in a previous report, was again evident in 1971.

According to information received from South America, there still appeared to be a considerable amount of traffic in cocaine. The traffic, starting in Peru and Bolivia, mainly affected the other South American countries.

With regard to psychotropic substances, it appeared that the United States might be a starting-point for L.S.D. traffic towards Europe and Oceania.

EUROPE:

With regard to the traffic in opiates, Europe was an

important transit area on the route beginning in the Near East and very often ending in North America.

In 1971, some spectacular seizures of morphine base were made, notably in France where a fisherman hauling in his nets discovered jute sacks which had been lying on the sea-bed at a depth of 15 metres and which contained a total of 358,000 g. of this substance.

In Federal Germany, 75,000 g. of morphine base were found in two vehicles.

France was still a centre for converting morphine base into heroin on the traffic route starting in the Near East.

However, it appeared that traffickers were attempting to modify the traditional routes (Middle East-France-North America) or at least to add new routes.

Cannabis traffic was clearly on the increase in Europe. The supply sources were numerous and varied: Africa, Near and Middle East, Far East.

Switzerland was still a transit country for cannabis coming from the Near East and intended in most cases for Scandinavia.

Traffic in psychotropic substances also increased in most European countries; in France, however, the use of L.S.D. was on the decrease.

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

The region of the Near and Middle East was still an important drug production and distribution centre.

In Iran, opium from Afghanistan and Turkey was still used to supply to a considerable extent the traffic through Iran. To deal with the often violent reactions of armed gangs, very severe measures have been taken against traffickers; several were sentenced to death in 1971.

The Turkish Government recently took a decision to prohibit the cultivation of opium.



The Italian delegation (on the far right: Mr. Viola, Chairman of the Drugs Committee).

In Lebanon, the main problem facing the authorities was that posed by cannabis. More and more checks were being made, resulting in many seizures.

In Pakistan, the traffic towards Europe, already noted in the past, again increased in 1971.

In 1971, some new labels appeared on cannabis wrappings in this region; these will be the subject of a circular letter which will be sent out to the National Central Bureaus.

FAR EAST:

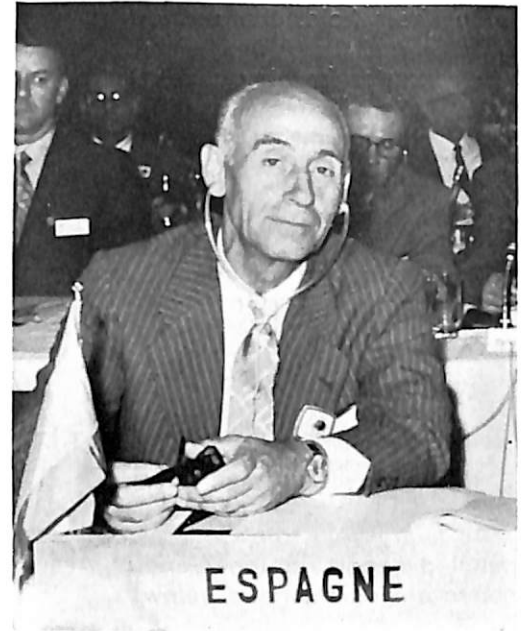
There was an important illicit opium-growing centre located in the Burma-Thailand-Laos border region. The opium not consumed locally was converted into morphine base, or even heroin, and then sent to Hong Kong, which was both a consumer centre and an important transit and conversion centre.

As in previous years, surveillance in India to prevent misappropriation of opium from licit plantations proved very effective. However, the quantities of cannabis seized in this country were much larger than in the past.

Nepal produced opium and cannabis, but it was above all the latter drug which was the subject of international traffic.

In Japan, the extremely strict measures taken against traffickers in recent years have made it possible to limit smuggling.

In Laos, a law was recently passed prohibiting the growing of the opium-poppy and also the trade in and use of opium and its derivatives; effective law enforcement measures have been taken against traffickers.



Mr. Nieto who retired after many years as Head of the Madrid N.C.B.

In Thailand, a U.N. mission was studying the measures which would be most appropriate to curb the traffic in this country.

OCEANIA:

Cannabis was the most common drug in this region; the sources of supply for resin were: Afghanistan, Nepal, India and Pakistan, and for cannabis leaves: Indonesia.

In the last few years, an increase in L.S.D. traffic has been noted in Australia and New Zealand. The drug is thought to come from the United States.

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ANNUAL STATISTICS

The General Secretariat had prepared a draft annual statistics form intended to collect national drugs statistics for each country.

This draft was submitted to the European Regional Conference (January 1972) and then to the American Regional Conference (April 1972).

It should make it possible to obtain improved exchanges of information and, as a result, a better knowledge of the drug problem throughout the world.

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DETECTION OF TRAFFICKERS BY KEEPING A CHECK ON THE ROUTE TAKEN BY PARCELS SENT FROM ONE COUNTRY TO ANOTHER

In order to identify the members of a gang of international traffickers, it is sometimes preferable not to intervene straightaway but to keep a check on the routes used by traffickers to transport drugs from one country to another.

Thus it is possible to arrest not only the senders but also the middlemen and addressees.

This method involves a number of risks and the Indian delegation therefore asked, in a report submitted to the Assembly, that there be an exchange of views on this point.

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After acknowledging these reports, the Assembly decided to set up a Committee (1) which was attended by observers. Mr. Viola (Italy) was elected Chairman.

The following topics were discussed by the Committee:

— The disturbing situation of illicit drug traffic (a matter which Interpol has been dealing with for fifty years).

— The possibility, for the police, of letting drugs continue on their route to their final destination in order to identify the traffickers at the end of the "chain".

— Simplification of "bureaucracy", in particular by improving the form used by the General Secretariat.

— Police statistics, the only means of providing valid figures.

— The question of young drug users.

— The SEPAT Plan and the possibility of its implementation in other parts of the world.

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The representative of the Customs Co-operation

(1) Comprising delegates from the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Cyprus, Congo Brazzaville, Dahomey, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Federal Germany, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Irish Republic, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zaire.



The Burmese delegation

Council stated that relations between the Council and Interpol were very satisfactory and that initial results were very encouraging; customs officials had been urged to collaborate more closely with N.C.B.'s.

These remarks were followed by a most interesting report by the United Nations observer on the results of international co-operation, growth in which, he said, was paralleled by an increase in traffickers' activities.

The U.N. plan for action covered several fields and was being carried out with the aid of a Special Fund specially set up for this purpose.

The action taken so far had been of several types:

Information

Several letters and brochures had been sent out by the Division of Narcotic Drugs; others were being prepared in collaboration with UNESCO. They were intended for use by the teaching profession and hence aimed at reaching young people. The information should stress the dangers of drug abuse. The Division of Narcotic Drugs had made extensive use of Interpol's audio-visual material; to date more than 80 sets had been distributed.

Training

More than 60 fellowships had been awarded, in particular to experts who had come to the Division of Narcotic Drugs; a training centre had been set up in Geneva. Several courses had been organised: Interpol's co-operation was particularly appreciated; those attending the course had been received at the General Secretariat in St. Cloud.

Co-operation

A system of regional advisers would be developed next year to harmonise the policy of governments in various fields (police, customs, legislation).

Several projects to eradicate the cultivation of drug-giving plants by providing replacement crops were under way (Afghanistan, Lebanon, Thailand).

Research was being carried out in several areas:

- Biological destruction (by insects) of cannabis plants and the opium poppy.
- Use of another type of poppy (*papaver bracteatum*) which did not produce morphine.
- Chronic effects of taking cannabis.

The United Nations observer then went on to describe the mental and physiological effects of cannabis abuse. As more and more research was being carried out into cannabis, it was being discovered that there

The representatives of the many countries attending the Committee meeting then reported on the situation in their respective countries. It is impossible to give a full account of their remarks here: however, we can summarise very briefly the main points emerging from the discussions.

Firstly, an almost world-wide increase in illicit drug traffic was noted. But the increase in statistics also reflected more effective co-operation in general. It was important for information sent to the General Secretariat to be as detailed as possible so that the Secretariat could deal with the question in a valid way which would be profitable to all. This was notably the opinion of the **Moroccan** delegation and of other delegations present.

In many countries, the police had been made more aware of the problem of drugs and energetic measures had been taken to strengthen the police services and their resources; police officers had been trained in drug detection techniques.

For the **Algerian** delegate, the preventive and edu-



The Lebanese delegate



The Mauritanian delegate

were more and greater dangers to man: in no case should it be legalised.

In March 1972, 97 countries had attended the Conference of Plenipotentiaries in Geneva; an additional protocol to the 1961 Convention had been signed. An amendment to Article 36 of the Convention differentiated between traffickers and addicts and a recent provision henceforth made extradition "unconditional".

cative phases should take precedence over the therapeutic phase. Interpol had always called for social action to be taken, but the police should not have to struggle unaided.

In **France**, the year 1969 had marked a turning point in the field of drug abuse and the fight against drug traffic and abuse. A protocol had been signed between the Minister of the Interior and the United States



The Venezuelan delegation

Attorney-General. Thanks to the efficiency of law-enforcement action carried out by the police, Gendarmerie and Customs, entire networks of traffickers had been dismantled.

The destruction campaigns undertaken in **Mexico** had given excellent results. The **United States, Canada** and **Peru** had co-operated very effectively with Mexico. Plantations had also been destroyed in **Mali, Venezuela, Philippines** and **Ivory Coast**.

A publicity campaign had been launched in **Argentina** to alert parents so that they would exercise stricter control over their children's activities. In **Portugal**, brochures for widely circulating information about ways of detecting drugs and the effects of drugs on the body had been published; they would be sent to all N.C.B.'s.

A special agency (Bureau of Narcotics) had been set up in **Malaysia**, a drug department in **Nigeria**, and a special law enforcement squad in **Ivory Coast**.

In the **United Kingdom**, traffickers showed considerable imagination in cannabis traffic (carried on using postal parcels which looked like books), but the traffic was not organised. It was still too early to draw any conclusions from the action carried out under the SEPAT Plan, but the Plan should be constantly revalued in the light of experience.

The **Spanish** Government had decided to adhere to the 1971 Vienna Convention.

In **Australia**, where seizures were on the increase, it had been noted that drugs came from Asia and South-East Asia.

International traffickers had tried to use **Cyprus** as a transit centre for smuggling hashish into Europe and America. **Belgium** was also a transit country for drug traffic; energetic and effective measures had been taken to counter this.

According to the **Canadian** delegate, if the United Nations could publish scientific studies on the dangers of cannabis, this would be an excellent form of propaganda which would have much more weight than if it came from the police.

The **Peruvian** delegate felt that the growing of coca should be done away with. The General Assembly should also adopt a resolution asking all member countries to introduce legislative measures designed to avoid any cases of faulty procedure when minors were arrested, since these might well traumatise them.

Interpol should approach the United Nations Secretariat and ask that provisions relating to the special treatment which should be given to minors be included in the 1971 Convention.

In **Italy**, the use of cocaine coming from South America was increasing dangerously. Specialised forces now made it possible to coordinate the work of the Carabinieri, the Pubblica Sicurezza and the Guardia di Finanza, and to reinforce transit control.

In the **United States**, the President had declared that the fight against drug addiction should be one of the highest priorities of national policy; a committee of enquiry had been set up to coordinate the efforts of the various federal institutions on the one hand, and diplomatic action on the other. Increased resources had been made available to this committee, notably in the form of personnel. A re-education and rehabilitation programme was in progress. More than 500 million dollars had been allocated for these programmes. Co-operation with Canada, Mexico and all the other countries in the Western hemisphere had been excellent; interesting results had been obtained in South-East Asia, notably in the "golden triangle". An American Senate committee had given approval for ratification of the 1971 Convention.

The U.S. delegate suggested that contacts should be



The Turkish delegation

established with the press through the N.C.B.'s to ensure that it was clearly stated that Interpol was most actively concerned with illicit traffic in hard drugs and especially in the opium poppy.

It would also be desirable for the General Secretariat to prepare a report on the causes of drug addiction among young people.

In **Venezuela**, a presidential committee had been set up to coordinate the fight against drugs.

In **India**, the Government had taken measures to control production of opium and prevent the illicit manufacture of opium alkaloids. India counted on the co-operation of the other countries, through Interpol, and would like regional conferences to be held more frequently in Asia.

The **Turkish** Government had decided in 1972 to forbid the cultivation of the opium poppy throughout the country; replacement crops had been introduced. The United States had given considerable assistance to Turkey.

The situation in **Sweden** was alarming; it was very important that national legislations should be standardised as far as possible. Co-operation with the Nether-



The Yugoslav delegation

lands, Germany and Italy had been particularly effective in this field.

Legislation had been strengthened (or was about to be strengthened) in the following countries: Argentina, Burma, Cyprus, France, Italy, Mali, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Thailand, Vietnam and Zaire. **Indonesia** would like producer countries to exercise stricter control. In **Gabun**, the authorities' main concern was to prevent international traffickers from developing a particular liking for Gabun; exchanges of information between African countries should be increased.

Zaire was worried about the abuse of cannabis for smoking and requested the support of the United Nations; **Niger** appealed to developed countries to provide stricter controls of commercial firms manufacturing amphetamines; **Dahomey** asked that the United Nations request countries to severely punish persons importing drugs in order to discourage the producers.

Three international conventions had been ratified by the 17 member countries of the **Council of Europe**; they were of great interest, particularly in the field of drugs; countries wishing to obtain information about



The Indonesian delegation

these conventions should write to the General Secretariat of the Council of Europe.

The **I.C.P.O.-Interpol Secretary General** stressed the need to centralise information at national level; the Secretariat should be informed of arrests and seizures; the statistics tables had to be complete and detailed.

The General Secretariat would work out a model training programme for police staff at three levels: junior, middle-ranking and senior staff.

An exchange of view then ensued, notably between the General Secretariat, the Swedish delegate and the United Nations observer, about the draft annual statistics form on drug traffic.

It emerged from the discussions that it was important to compile precise statistics; the draft form would be of value to the United Nations.

The delegates agreed on the principle of international statistics being compiled by the General Secretariat in collaboration with the United Nations.

It was also decided to improve the lay-out of the



The Panamanian delegation

St form used by the General Secretariat; delegates were asked to send their comments and suggestions on the subject to the General Secretariat.

In plenary session, the following resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION (No. 1)

Consumption of cannabis and derivative substances

BEARING IN MIND Resolution No. 2 adopted by the I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly in Ottawa;

HAVING NOTED that consumption of cannabis and derivative substances is reaching epidemic proportions throughout the world;

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 derivative substances very often leads to the use of even more dangerous substances;

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Frankfurt from 19th to 26th September 1972 at its 41st session:

RECOMMENDS:

1) That concrete measures be taken to identify all or any illicit cannabis crops wherever they may be located in order to destroy them;

2) That education campaigns adapted to local conditions 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 derivative substances.

RESOLUTION (No. 2)

National drugs statistics

HAVING TAKEN NOTE of Report No. 9 submitted by the General Secretariat concerning the annual statistics form on drug use and drug traffic;

TAKING ACCOUNT of the advantages involved in obtaining more accurate information about trends in illicit drug production, traffic and use;

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Frankfurt from 19th to 26th September 1972 at its 41st session:

CONSIDERS IT WOULD BE USEFUL if, at the police level, uniform national statistics on illicit drug production, traffic and use could be drawn up and centralised;

LEAVES IT TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL to prepare a statistics form, in agreement with the United Nations Organization, and taking into account the suggestions made during the present discussions. This form should be brought into use as soon as possible.

RESOLUTION (No. 3)

Measures against the illicit drug traffic

NOTING that the seizures of drugs are taking place over a wider area and are increasing in volume;

CONCERNED by the increase in drug abuse by young persons;

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Frankfurt from 19th to 26th September 1972 at its 41st session;

URGES all countries:

1) To take all possible steps to detect and destroy illicit crops and clandestine laboratories manufacturing drugs;

2) To make arrangements for sound training for the enforcement officials of their countries in detection and investigation of drug crimes;

3) In respect of illicit drug traffic, to promote better exchange of information between the countries concerned through the I.C.P.O.-Interpol machinery;

4) To apply strict controls on production, manufacture, trade and sale of drugs so as to limit their use to medical and scientific needs and to avoid their being diverted to illicit channels for drug abuse;

WOULD APPRECIATE that United Nations publish the facts it has collected about dangers of misuse of drugs, so as to dispel ignorance and remove prejudices in regard to drug abuse.

INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY COUNTERFEITING

This report analysed only the information received by the General Secretariat from N.C.B.'s during 1971.

The main points are summarised below.

PAPER CURRENCY

There were few forgeries; most of them were American notes on which the counters had been altered.

Publicity-type notes were seized in Europe, Canada and Thailand.

Since many countries have adopted legislation punishing the reproduction of banknotes for commercial purposes without fraudulent intent, the number of seizures of publicity-type notes has fallen considerably.

The number of countries whose currency is counterfeited is growing slowly but surely: 25 in 1969, 27 in 1970 and 28 in 1971. U.S. dollars are still the most counterfeited currency.

The figure for the total face value of counterfeit U.S. notes (\$34,677,748), which had dropped considerably in 1970 compared with 1969, rose again sharply: it more than doubled. Counterfeit currency seized inside the United States rose by 84.7% and that seized outside the U.S.A. was nearly five times as much. Seizures made outside the U.S.A. still represent only a small proportion (less than 20%) of total seizures.

According to the Secret Service, counterfeit notes with a total face value of \$23,388,959 were discovered

before they could be put into circulation (this means that the total number of counterfeits in circulation in the U.S.A. only represents approximately 15% of the counterfeits printed).

The number of seizures of pounds sterling and Indian rupees rose considerably, and other counterfeits, which had not been reported in 1970, began to appear.

The report described in detail a few cases solved through international co-operation.

AFRICA:

In July 1971, two men were arrested in Lusaka (Zambia) for uttering 30 counterfeit U.S. \$100 notes.

One of them, who was in possession of a Nigerian passport and a Liberian passport, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The other, who was in possession of a Gambian passport, was released on bail and absconded from Zambia.

These counterfeit types have been the subject of many seizures since they first appeared, particularly in Western Europe.



The French delegation (on the left: Mr. Benhamou, Chairman of the Committee on Counterfeit Currency)

AMERICA:

In January 1971, three Chilean nationals were arrested in Santiago (Chile) for manufacturing and uttering counterfeit U.S. notes. A fourth man, living in Lima (Peru), was also implicated in the case: apparently, he was responsible for passing some of the notes in Peru. The clandestine printing workshop was discovered in Santiago and 150 \$5 notes, 160 \$10 notes and 100 \$20 notes were seized.

ASIA:

In March 1971, a clandestine printing workshop was discovered in Hong Kong and equipment seized, together with a number of counterfeit notes. Two Chinese nationals were arrested and subsequently sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and 3 years' restricted residence.

In March 1971, 680 counterfeit U.S. \$50 notes and the equipment used to print them were seized in Beirut (Lebanon). Five Lebanese, four of whom were

already known for various offences (uttering worthless cheques, complicity in murder and uttering counterfeit currency) were arrested. Another Lebanese absconded.

EUROPE:

On 22nd June 1971, a suitcase containing 586 counterfeit Italian 10,000 lire notes was found in a hotel room in Gabik (Yugoslavia).

The former occupant of the room had attempted to change two of these notes at the hotel office and a man answering to the same description had changed 7 notes in Dubrovnic on 11th June 1971.

The suitcase also contained material for erasing typewritten letters.

Enquiries revealed that this man was in possession of a stolen and doctored passport. He was identified as a French national who had already been arrested in Milan for aggravated theft.

In 1971, two Swiss nationals were arrested in Geneva for manufacturing counterfeit U.S. \$100 notes. Complete printing equipment was seized, together with 40,000 notes (including 2,425 finished notes), representing 40 million dollars.

The "Counterfeits and Forgeries" Review published descriptions of 144 counterfeit notes and 73 genuine new issues.

The General Secretariat laboratory examined 278 counterfeit notes, 1 note suspected of being counterfeit (which proved to be genuine), 7 unfinished notes and 42 genuine notes; expert opinions on 81 notes were given to 24 National Central Bureaus.

From the technical point of view there was little change in the printing methods used by counterfeiters.

The offset process was still the most widely used (135 notes out of 144); 4 counterfeits were printed by the typographic process and 4 in intaglio.

METAL CURRENCY (including gold coins)

Counterfeit coins of 10 countries were discovered in 12 countries.

Although gold coins (particularly American, British and French) are the most common, several types of coins in current use were seized: African coins of

100 CFA francs, German 5 DM coins, Canadian coins of 1, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

There was also a seizure — in Sweden — of Danish 5 øre coins, forged for use in automatic vending machines instead of Swedish 1-kronor coins.

OTHER COUNTERFEITS

COUNTERFEIT CHEQUES

In 1971, the number of cases of counterfeit cheques reported to the General Secretariat was approximately 30% higher than in 1970. 105 cases were reported: the majority involved counterfeits of cheques of the large international banks.

EUROPE

— Two Italian criminals were arrested in Milan (Italy). They were in possession of counterfeit travellers cheques of a large British bank. The counterfeit cheques represented a total value of \$200,000. A third swindler was also arrested in Rome.

— Counterfeit \$50 travellers cheques of a large U.S. bank were cashed in Austria, Belgium, France, Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden. One Italian swindler was arrested in Munich (Federal Germany).

— A French counterfeiter was arrested in Orléans (France) for counterfeiting 1,000 and 5,000-peseta travellers cheques of a Spanish-U.S. bank. His arrest led to the discovery of counterfeiting equipment and a stock of 403 counterfeits. This counterfeit type had been negotiated previously in Barcelona (Spain).

— Counterfeit Eurocheques of a Belgian Bank were uttered in Europe (France, Federal Germany, United Kingdom, Spain, Sweden and Denmark). Four French criminals were arrested in Paris (France). Two Spanish swindlers were also arrested in Federal Germany. The amount involved in these fraudulent operations was approximately \$25,000.

MIDDLE EAST

— Two persons were arrested in Beirut (Lebanon) for counterfeiting cheques of a British bank. The offenders — both Lebanese nationals — were in possession of 24 counterfeits.

AFRICA

— Two offenders claiming to be of Italian nationality were arrested in Nairobi (Kenya) for being in possession of counterfeit travellers cheques of a British bank.

— A Kenyan national was arrested in Dakar (Senegal) for being in possession of 43 counterfeit travellers cheques of a British bank.



The United States delegation

FAR EAST

— Counterfeit \$100 travellers cheques of a U.S. bank were cashed in Hong Kong. The person responsible for this — an Irish national — was arrested in Malaysia.

— Counterfeit \$100 travellers cheques of a Japanese bank were cashed in Hong Kong, the Philippines and the United States.

— Counterfeit \$20 and \$100 travellers cheques of a U.S. bank were cashed in Japan and the Philippines. One arrest was made in Japan and two others in Manila, leading to the discovery of considerable counterfeiting equipment and a batch of counterfeit cheques.

COUNTERFEIT PASSPORTS

The number of cases of counterfeit passports reported to the General Secretariat remained low: apparently, international criminals prefer to use genuine passports which are stolen and forged.

However, a few counterfeiters were arrested in Spain and Belgium.

COUNTERFEIT TREASURY BONDS

In March 1971, the Buenos Aires Police (Argentina) alerted the French authorities that they had discovered a clandestine workshop which made counterfeit

French Treasury bonds. Examination of these counterfeits made it possible to establish that they were a counterfeit type of which several specimens had previously been discovered in France. An offender, originally from Ecuador and apparently one of the main people responsible for this operation, was living in France, but it has not been possible to arrest him to date.

COUNTERFEIT INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS

In several European countries (Belgium, France, Italy, Sweden), counterfeit international postal money orders have been cashed. A Czechoslovakian swindler was arrested in Stockholm (Sweden) while attempting to cash a counterfeit money order for 997 Swedish kronor. He was in possession of 60 other money orders. A second offender fled, leaving behind a Czechoslovakian passport.

COUNTERFEIT BONDS

An offender of unknown nationality uttered in Belgium counterfeit Swiss bonds with a face value of 1,000 Swiss francs. He is wanted by the Belgian authorities and is the subject of an international wanted notice.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Counterfeit bills of exchange worth a total of a billion lire were uttered in Rome (Italy). The person responsible — an Italian national — allegedly committed suicide in South America.

COUNTERFEIT DRIVING LICENCES AND COUNTERFEIT VEHICLE REGISTRATION BOOKS

There were many seizures of counterfeit driving licences in Europe in 1971.

Two German nationals were arrested in Amsterdam (Netherlands) and found to be in possession of a large quantity of counterfeit vehicle registration books and counterfeit car insurance certificates.

COUNTERFEIT PLANE TICKETS

The Indian authorities reported traffic in counterfeit Air India plane tickets.



The Burundi delegation

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After the Secretary General had commented on this report, the **United States** delegate pointed out that the present system of reports on seizures did not make a distinction between seizures made before or after the notes had been put into circulation; this distinction should be carefully made.

The **French** delegate had a report on currency counterfeiting activities from September 1971 to August 1972 distributed to the delegations. He drew attention to the volume of traffic in counterfeit gold coins which were no longer legal tender and said that a law had recently been passed in France making it possible to prosecute such offences. More and more counterfeit travellers cheques were being produced.

The **General Secretariat** planned to re-examine the structure of the annual counterfeit currency report with a view to making it shorter and more instructive. It was regrettable that some countries still only considered the counterfeiting of gold coins which were no longer legal tender as merely counterfeiting of goods.

The General Assembly decided to set up a committee on counterfeit currency (1). **Mr. Benhamou** (France) was elected Chairman.

In Committee, delegates described cases of currency counterfeiting which had been dealt with in their respective countries and stressed the excellent results achieved by international co-operation.

(1) Comprising delegates from the following countries: Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Khmer Republic, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. Observer: P.A.S.D.O.

It appeared that the CFA franc was widely counterfeited in the **Ivory Coast; Zaire, Burundi and France** had co-operated in a case of counterfeit banknotes.

The **General Secretariat** had a collection of genuine currencies which covered 188 countries and territories. For comparison purposes in the General Secretariat laboratory, N.C.B.'s were requested to send a specimen of each counterfeit note to the Secretariat.

The uttering of counterfeit U.S. notes which had been flooding Europe seemed to have been stopped thanks to close police co-operation which had enabled a number of arrests to be made in Italy, France, Spain and the Netherlands. The representative of the **U.S. Secret Service** asked his foreign colleagues to send him a copy of the reports sent to the General Secretariat in all cases involving U.S. dollars.

In **France**, about one hundred cases had been the subject of enquiries carried out in collaboration with the N.C.B.'s of Federal Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Canada and the United States. A clandestine printing workshop had been discovered and 1,500 million counterfeit lire and material (films) had been seized.

In liaison with the Canadian and Italian police, counterfeit U.S. \$800,000 had also been seized.

In **Canada**, the counterfeiting of Canadian notes had decreased but that of United States dollars was continuing.

According to the **Italian** delegate, the use of the offset process enabled all kinds of offenders to engage in this traffic; drug traffickers were increasingly using their routes to convey counterfeit notes. This view was supported by the **United States** delegate who stressed the need for handling informers with the greatest caution so as to extract the maximum of information from them.

This was also the opinion of the **Chairman of the Committee** who reported that an amendment to the French Penal Code, designed to tighten up the prohibition of even partial reproduction of notes (in particular, publicity-type notes), was being prepared.

With regard to gold coins which were no longer legal tender, France had modified Article 132 of the Penal Code; it provided penalties of from 1 to 5 years' imprisonment.

The **Italian** delegate stressed the fact that Italian law punished counterfeiting and deception about origin, including gold coins which were no longer legal tender, but no national legislation provided penalties for the counterfeiting of coins which had been legal tender in other countries.

The Committee then went on to study the question

of counterfeit cheques and the Chairman described how banking information was circulated in Paris.

In **Guatemala and Costa Rica**, there were research departments responsible for sending out information to all banks. A system for circulating information had also been set up in **Switzerland**.

The **Pan-Arab Social Defense Organization**, said its representative (Observer), grouped 16 countries and benefited from Interpol's experience to combat crime in the Arab world. It consisted of three bureaux (criminal police, crime in general and drugs) and had studied various questions: counterfeiting of paper money, drug abuse, the role of the public in combating crime, prostitution, alcoholism, civil defence and fingerprints.

In **plenary session**, the Chairman of the Committee reported on the work of the Committee and summed up its conclusions:

- there was permanent traffic in counterfeit dollars at international level;
- the increase in counterfeit means of payment;
- the need for co-operation between the police in Interpol member countries and for permanent contacts between the banks and the police in each country;
- the need for rapid communication of information to the financial establishments concerned.

The General Assembly then adopted the following resolution:



The Cameroon delegate

RESOLUTION

HAVING TAKEN NOTE of Reports No. 10 and 11 submitted by the General Secretariat;

NOTING that the counterfeit currency problem is a permanent cause for concern;

NOTING that certain modern techniques are making it much easier to produce counterfeit currency and that counterfeit currency cases are more and more often linked with forms of organised crime such as illicit drug traffic;

NOTING, furthermore, that for several years now, offences of fraud have been committed at international level involving the negotiation of stolen or counterfeit cheques;

CONSIDERING that the rapid circulation of information — not only to police services but also to the financial establishments concerned — is a basic requirement for law-enforcement action;

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting

in Frankfurt from 19th to 26th September 1972 at its 41st session:

RECOMMENDS that National Central Bureaus should:

1) a) DRAW UP a list of those banking establishments most frequently used for international operations;

b) DEVELOP a system for informing these establishments — by the most rapid appropriate means — of any banking offence about to be committed;

2) When a case involves both drugs and counterfeit currency:

ENCOURAGE the exchange of information between the law-enforcement services specialising in these two forms of crime within the same country;

3) ASKS the Secretary General to take the necessary steps to convene another Conference within a reasonable period, as provided for by the 1929 Convention on counterfeit currency.

SECURITY IN INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION

This was a supplementary report to the report submitted to the General Assembly in Ottawa; it was compiled from information provided by 9 countries (1).

(1) Finland, Ghana, Iran, Mexico, Netherlands, Philippines, Sudan, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

PRACTICAL SECURITY MEASURES

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

Four countries reported the use of a physical barrier between the movement area and the areas open to the public; this barrier always takes the form of a fence. In the other countries, the areas are kept under surveillance. Measures have been taken to protect and supervise the vital areas of airports. In countries where there are underground passages, the access points are controlled. Access to areas where luggage, cargo and mail are handled is also controlled. Aircraft parked on the traffic area are usually protected by guards or patrols.

The identity of persons found in an area of the airport to which they do not have authorised access is checked. Aircraft are searched before loading during high-risk periods in most countries.

In all the countries concerned, aircraft likely to be attacked are isolated and/or guarded during high-risk periods.



The Swedish delegation (on the far left: Mr. Esbjornsson, Chairman of the Civil Aviation Committee)

CHECKING OF PASSENGERS, CREW AND LUGGAGE

In most of the countries, passengers are warned by means of notices or other methods that it is forbidden to take firearms on board aircraft and that they might be searched; sometimes, only recommendations are made.

All the countries have taken measures to check that passengers do not take firearms on board aircraft and controls have been introduced to ensure that only properly checked luggage is loaded on board.

The movements of passengers and luggage between the check-points and the aircraft are supervised and additional measures are implemented during high-risk periods.

General or specific measures are taken to protect passengers liable to attack.

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

In all the countries except one, unaccompanied luggage, cargo, airmail and air parcel post are inspected. Furthermore, unaccompanied luggage, cargo, airmail and air parcel post are kept under supervision after the air carrier has taken possession of them.

In the majority of the countries, special measures are taken during high-risk periods.

SECURITY MEASURES IN THE PERIMETER OF INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS AND SURROUNDING AREAS

In all the countries concerned, except two, airport perimeters are fenced, and in all the countries except one, the perimeter and surrounding areas of airports are kept under surveillance. This is usually carried out by patrols and/or observation posts.

In 8 of the countries concerned, certain services and authorities competent to deal with such matters co-operate with each other.

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

In 7 of the 9 countries, international airports have an

organisational plan setting out the responsibility and role of each airport authority or service and the measures which each is responsible for taking in case of bomb threats or alerts.

In most cases, provisions are made for:

- isolated parking areas for threatened aircraft;
- a zone for inspecting luggage and cargo;
- an area for handling and, if necessary, defusing explosive devices.

Procedure for the rapid disembarkation of passengers is provided for.

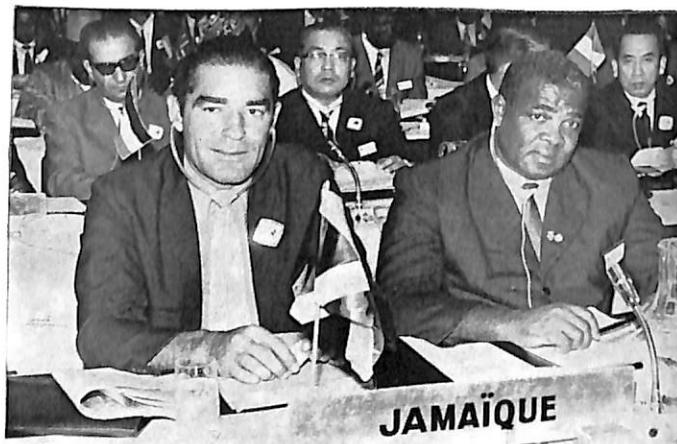
All the countries which supplied information indicated that specially-trained staff were responsible for making a thorough search of aircraft which have been threatened or in respect of which there has been a bomb alert.

There is also specialist staff for handling explosives.

SECURITY COMMITTEES

At the international airports of all the countries concerned, there are airport security committees backed up, except in two countries, by a body for co-ordinating security measures.

Security measures and equipment on board aircraft have been introduced or are under consideration in several countries.



The Jamaican delegation

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LEGAL PROVISIONS AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Certain countries have adopted specific provisions making the unlawful seizure of aircraft an offence; others have provisions specially designed to punish unlawful acts other than the seizure of aircraft.

In most of the countries, the carrying of arms on board aircraft is prohibited.

The report then goes on to give the following details about the different conventions:

TOKYO CONVENTION (1963)

As of 18th May 1972:

- 43 states had signed the convention
- 35 states had ratified it
- 20 states had acceded to it.

THE HAGUE CONVENTION (1970)

As of 18th May 1972:

- 81 states had signed the convention
- 27 states had deposited their instrument of ratification or accession.

MONTREAL CONVENTION (1971)

This was opened for signature on 23rd September 1971.

It will be recalled that Article 11 of the Tokyo Convention concerning the unlawful seizure of aircraft is aimed essentially at limiting the immediate consequences of such acts; it does not seek to make them specific offences. The latter objective was achieved by The Hague Convention which defined the seizure of aircraft and made this act an offence which the contracting parties bind themselves "to make punishable by severe penalties". But while The Hague Convention concentrated on the suppression of the unlawful seizure of aircraft, where the offence is committed by a person or persons on board an aircraft in flight, it failed to take into account many acts other than seizure which are equally likely to jeopardise international civil aviation.

It is the Montreal Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation which undertakes to punish such acts by defining the offences which the Contracting Parties consider themselves bound "to make punishable by severe penalties".

Extradition problems arising in cases where criminal proceedings are to be instituted for the offences men-

tioned in the Convention are subject to Article 8 of the Convention; 37 countries have signed it and four others have ratified or acceded to it.



The Australian delegation

After acknowledging this report, the Assembly decided to set up a committee (1).

Mr. Esbjornsson (Sweden) was elected Chairman of the Committee; he expressed the wish that this Committee would do all in its power to ensure that international co-operation and work in this field would proceed without becoming involved in a political discussion, in accordance with Articles 2 and 3 of the Interpol Constitution.

The **United States** delegate recalled that the 1970 General Assembly in Brussels had adopted a resolution on acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, and proposed a draft resolution which was supported by **India, Belgium and Canada**.

The **Brazilian** delegate reported that a law had been passed in Brazil in June 1972 providing penalties of from 12 to 30 years' imprisonment for aircraft hijacking.

In **Belgium**, a national committee on air security had been set up; it was composed of a very small number of members empowered by various ministries to advise the services concerned on the measures to be taken

(1) Comprising delegates from the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Federal Germany, Finland, France, Greece, India, Irish Republic, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Malawi, Mauritius, Netherlands, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Surinam, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. Observers: I.C.A.O., I.A.T.A.

and which could in fact be taken in a quarter of an hour.

The **United States** delegate submitted another draft resolution restating more forcefully the ideas expressed in the resolution adopted by the General Assembly in Brussels in 1970 and urging notably those countries which had not already done so to adopt the measures proposed by the I.C.A.O.

The **Swiss** delegate suggested that the General Secretariat should complete its report by indicating for each of the measures recommended those countries which had applied them, and pointing out which of these countries were prepared to share their experience with any other countries which might be interested.

The **Canadian** delegate stressed that the police could not act alone without the assistance of the air carriers. The Committee agreed that carriers were indeed concerned with the effective application of security measures. However, it emerged from the discussions that governments could not leave the action to be taken entirely in the hands of carriers.

In **plenary session**, the Chairman of the Committee reported on the discussions which, he said, had taken place in a calm and objective atmosphere; the General Assembly then adopted the following two resolutions:

RESOLUTION (No. 1)

Acts of unlawful interference with international civil aviation

BEARING IN MIND the resolution on unlawful acts against international civil aviation adopted unanimously by the General Assembly in Brussels in 1970;

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Frankfurt from 19th to 26th September 1972 at its 41st session:

ASKS the General Secretariat, in collaboration with the international civil aviation organisations concerned and the Chairman of the present committee, to examine the possibility of improving the methods of processing and circulating information concerning civil aviation security, and to report on this subject to the next General Assembly;

DRAWS THE ATTENTION of affiliated countries, as was done in the above-mentioned 1970 resolution, to the international conventions and resolutions adopted under the auspices of the I.C.A.O.

(International Civil Aviation Organization) with a view to strengthening international co-operation aimed at preventing and reducing unlawful interference with international civil aviation;

RECOMMENDS that affiliated countries which have not already done so, should accept the multi-lateral conventions concerning unlawful interference with international civil aviation signed under the auspices of the I.C.A.O., and adopt the principles and measures recommended therein.

RESOLUTION (No. 2)

Hostages and blackmail

CONSIDERING that certain aspects of modern international criminality, such as the holding of hostages, with the intention of perpetrating blackmail or other forms of extortion, have developed to the extent of constituting a severe menace to the life and safety of persons as well as the security of property;

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Frankfurt from 19th to 26th September 1972, at its 41st session:

RECOMMENDS that member countries take appropriate measures in order to prevent or suppress these forms of criminality, and co-operate among themselves utilising existing machinery and services of Interpol, within the limits of Articles 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the Organization (1).

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(1) **Article 2:** The aims of the International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol are:

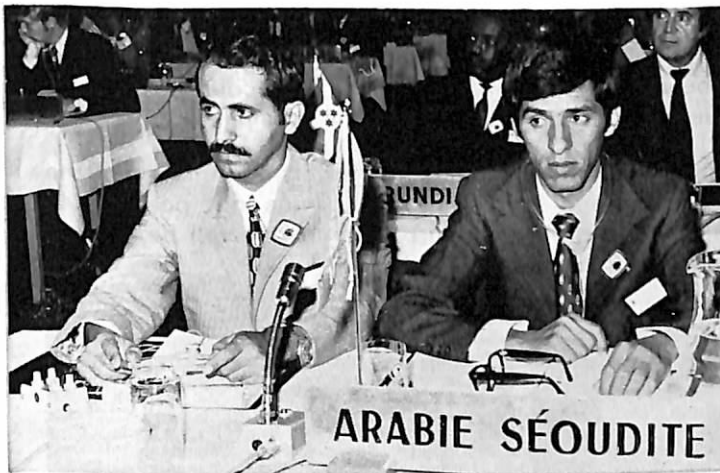
a) To ensure and promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities within the limits of the laws existing in the different countries and in the spirit of the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights";

b) To establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute effectively to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes.

Article 3: It is strictly forbidden for the Organization to undertake any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character.



The Nepalese delegation
 A delegate of the Republic of China
 The Saudi Arabian delegation
 The Austrian delegation
 The delegation of Congo-Brazzaville
 The delegation of the Central African Republic



POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE POLICE: SEARCH OF PERSONS AND PREMISES AND THE SEIZURE OF PROPERTY

The Programme of Activities included an important survey in several stages of the powers and duties of the police with regard to the investigation of offences against criminal law.

In Mexico City, the General Secretariat submitted a report on the legal conditions under which the police may temporarily detain a person for the purposes of criminal investigations. This was the first part of the survey.

The second part deals with the "Powers and duties of the police: search of persons and premises and the seizure of property".

The General Secretariat sent out a questionnaire to N.C.B.'s divided into the following sections:

- Legal terms
- Authorities empowered to decide or order that premises be searched
- Officials authorised to make searches
- Police powers
- Form taken by search warrant
- Regulations on search procedure
- Special cases
- Searching and frisking persons
- Checking on searches and seizures and their results
- Admissibility of material evidence seized during irregular operations

- Sanctions for irregularities
- Disposal of articles seized
- Possibilities with regard to international co-operation.

Forty-seven countries answered the questionnaire (1).

A separate analysis has been made for each of these countries, but to reduce the bulk of the document, the sections "Special cases" and "Possibilities with regard to international co-operation" have been eliminated.

A new section "Outlines of the system in force" has been included for several countries.

For a number of reasons, it was thought preferable not to try to draw comparisons between the systems and judicial authorities in the different countries and, due to the lack of satisfactory criteria, no attempt has been made to group together the countries whose legislations show certain points of similarity.

Owing to the length of the report and in view of the time needed for translation, it was not possible to submit it to the Frankfurt Assembly; it will be studied at the 1973 session.

(1) Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Egyptian Arab Republic, Ethiopia, Federal Germany, Finland, France, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

COMBATING SLAVERY

The Assembly acknowledged the report submitted by the General Secretariat describing the situation and explaining the Organization's position on this matter.

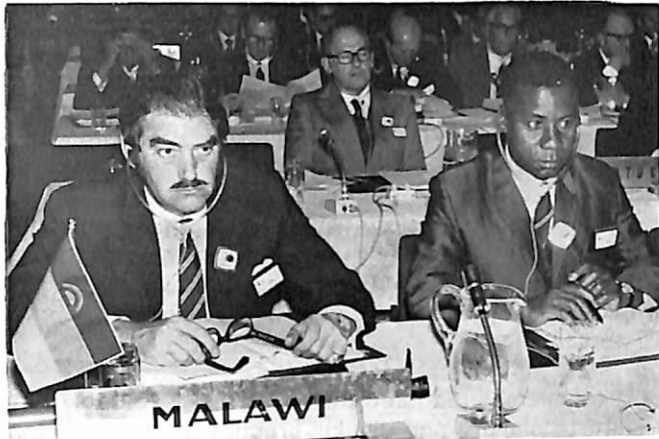
Two texts are relevant to the fight against slavery and similar practices:

- The 1926 Geneva Convention, amended in 1953 and brought into force on 7th July 1955;
- The Supplementary Convention signed in Ge-

neva in 1956 and brought into force on 30th April 1957.

A report drawn up in 1966 by the United Nations and information supplied by the United Nations Specialised Agencies (I.L.O., F.A.O., W.H.O., UNESCO) could find no positive information about the existence of such practices.

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimina-



The Malawi delegation

tion and Protection of Minorities considered that other agencies should be consulted, in particular Interpol.

The Organization's point of view is as follows:

In so far as such acts are punishable under the criminal laws of each country, international police co-operation has a role to play in the suppression of acts creating or maintaining slavery, the slave trade, etc.

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol is forbidden to take any action in cases of a political nature (Article 3 of the Constitution).

The structures and mechanisms of the I.C.P.O.-

Interpol can function as effectively in this field as for other ordinary law crimes. The setting up of a special international police force must be ruled out.

At national level, it is essential that such practices be considered by public opinion and the responsible authorities as anti-social and reprehensible.

Three conditions have to be met:

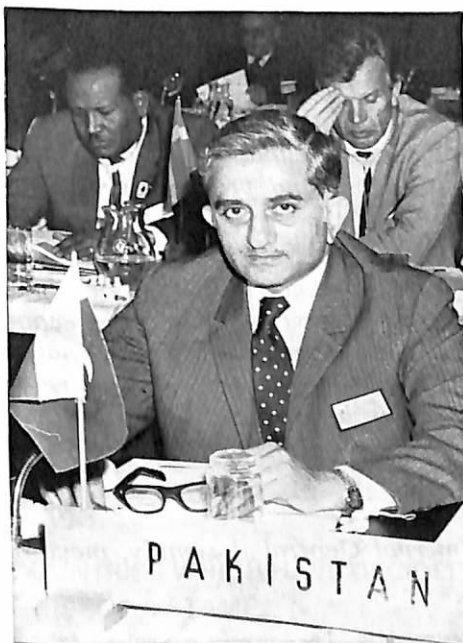
- each country must have adequate criminal laws;
- law-enforcement personnel must be sufficient in number and adequately trained;
- society at large must be ready to accept law enforcement action.

On 21st May 1971, the United Nations Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution appealing to other international organizations, and in particular Interpol, for information.

The United Nations Secretariat therefore asked our Organization to send it any information at its disposal before 1st June 1972, and to state what assistance it could give.

A summary of the information (on the whole negative) obtained from the N.C.B.'s was forwarded to the United Nations.

If the Organization is to pursue its efforts in this field, the General Assembly must first define its position.



The Pakistani delegate



The Irish delegate



The Tunisian delegate

In plenary session, the **Secretary General** commented on this report and repeated the four suggestions formulated in it:

1. — That the General Assembly should take an official stand on this issue, and express in a resolution its determination to encourage international co-operation in cases of this kind.

2. — That it should be possible to compile at the General Secretariat information which could be made available to the United Nations, as was the case for drugs.

3. — That the police services of the various countries should be encouraged to take into greater consideration acts similar to slavery, so as to ensure the protection of the victims and the prosecution of the offenders.

4. — That police staff should receive adequate training with regard to legislations and acts constituting offences similar to slavery.

The report deliberately omitted the question of prostitution and the problems relating to migrant workers and their exploitation.

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The Jordanian delegate

The Assembly decided to set up a Committee (1).

Mr. Fariello (Italy) was elected Chairman and asked delegates to give their views on the four suggestions contained in the report, which could constitute the basis of a draft resolution.

During the discussions, some delegates mentioned different acts committed against migrant workers but the Committee decided that this problem was not within its competence; it could be studied at the next General Assembly.

The Assembly adopted the following resolution with regard to slavery and similar practices:

RESOLUTION

IN VIEW OF the Slavery Convention signed in Geneva in 1926; the Protocol of 1953; the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery, signed in Geneva in 1956; the Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour adopted on 25th June 1957 in Geneva;

IN VIEW OF the Special Arrangement between the I.C.P.O.-Interpol and the United Nations, approved on 20th May 1971 by the United Nations Economic and Social Council;

IN VIEW OF the United Nations Economic and Social Council Resolution No. 1695 (LII) of 16th June 1972 which, in paragraph 6, calls on the International Criminal Police Organization to provide information and extend its assistance to the United Nations for the purpose of eliminating slavery, the slave trade and institutions and practices similar to slavery;

BEARING IN MIND that acts which put or maintain persons in a state of slavery, those which constitute the slave trade and those which are designated as institutions and practices similar to slavery, to which reference is made hereinafter, are defined by the above-mentioned Conventions of 1926, 1956 and 1957;

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting

(1) Comprising delegates from the following countries: Federal Germany, France, India, Italy, Mauritania, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

in Frankfurt from 19th to 26th September 1972 at its 41st session:

DECIDES that, to the extent that its Constitution — notably Article 3 thereof — allows it to do so, the I.C.P.O.-Interpol shall extend its assistance to the United Nations in the fight against acts which create or maintain slavery or similar conditions, and in the compilation of information relating to such acts;

REQUESTS the responsible police authorities in affiliated countries:

1) To ask the competent police services under their command:

a) To take into consideration acts which give rise to or maintain slavery, acts which constitute the slave trade or similar practices as defined by the above-mentioned Conventions;

b) To take all necessary measures to ensure the collection and centralisation of information relating to such acts;

c) To remain at the disposal of the victims of such acts, in order to record their evidence and complaints, and to ensure their protection.

2) To remind them that they should make all necessary enquiries into the activities of those responsible for such acts when it is established that they have violated the penal law, and bring them before the competent courts for prosecution.

3) To make it possible, in countries where such problems arise, for part of the training programmes for police personnel to be devoted to a survey of questions relating to slavery, the relevant international conventions and the provisions of national laws punishing acts which give rise to or maintain slavery, the slave trade or similar practices, and to provide their assistance to any countries which request their help in this field.

ASKS:

1) The Heads of the Interpol National Central Bureaus:

a) To exchange with the other N.C.B.'s all available information concerning such acts, in order to identify those responsible and make possible their prosecution;

b) To send to the General Secretariat each year the concrete information which they collect concerning such acts.

2) The General Secretariat to draw up for the United Nations an annual report on the evolution of this type of crime mentioning, in particular, the cases reported by the N.C.B.'s, the routes of the international slave trade which may have been discovered, and the action undertaken by the I.C.P.O.-Interpol with regard to the search for information and law enforcement.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

As a result of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly in Ottawa, very many Heads of N.C.B.'s have approached the competent authorities in their countries with a view to having a special stamp issued in 1973 to commemorate the Organization's fiftieth anniversary.

These approaches have produced the following results:

COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE DECIDED IN PRINCIPLE TO ISSUE A STAMP

Austria, Brunei, Burundi, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chile,

Egyptian Arab Republic, Ethiopia, Federal Germany, Gabun, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Monaco, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Philippines, Senegal, Surinam, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zaire.

COUNTRIES WHICH ARE CONSIDERING ISSUING AN INTERPOL STAMP IN 1973

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cyprus, El Salvador, France, Ireland, Japan, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nauru, Peru, Portugal, Sudan, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

It is expected that France will take a decision to this effect. In Greece, a commemorative Interpol postmark will be stamped on letters and parcels.

It may already be considered that Interpol's 50th Anniversary will be an important philatelic event which, in its own way, will demonstrate how well known the Organization is.

On a more general level, the Secretariat is preparing a brochure for the 50th Anniversary.

In reply to a proposal by the Indonesian delegate, it was stated that the General Secretariat would study the possibility of adopting a new Interpol emblem as proposed by Indonesia.



The Ivory Coast delegation

THE USE OF ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING IN INTERNATIONAL POLICE CO-OPERATION

The increasing **mobility** of the population goes hand in hand with that of criminals. To combat international crime effectively without interfering with the liberty of law-abiding citizens, the General Secretariat feels that the time has now come to improve the police system for exchanging information by adapting the telecommunications network to **data processing techniques**.

The use of a computer would enable the police, for example, to check the situation of an Italian travelling in Belgium in a few minutes to find out whether he was known or wanted outside Italy and if so, by whom and why. The fact that an immediate answer could be obtained to these questions demonstrates the value of computers.

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The General Secretariat therefore proposes to set up within the I.C.P.O.-Interpol a "Computerised Search File" (F.I.R. for short from the French title "Fichier Informatisé des Recherches") operated by an international computer which, initially, would contain three categories of data:

- a) The names of persons wanted in each country for comparatively serious ordinary law crimes.
- b) The names of persons implicated in international cases.
- c) Details of cars stolen in each country and still missing at the end of a given period.

Remote terminals would be used to search the three files in the computer. The data stored in the computer would either be sent from national terminals or processed beforehand at national level and supplied in a form which could be used immediately by the computer.

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The F.I.R. would be open to all countries affiliated to the I.C.P.O.-Interpol; the expense involved means that initially participation would be worthwhile only for those countries which would use the system frequently and possessing considerable resources enabling them to finance the operation; it could become useful to other countries later.

The computer would be linked to terminals in the participating countries and would operate at the General Secretariat **24 hours a day**. Each country would meet the cost of its terminals.

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The implementation of such a project can only be considered after long and careful study and **meetings** will have to be held at the General Secretariat to discuss the immediate problems.



The Ethiopian delegation

These meetings would simply **explore** the possibilities and would not bind participants in any way.

It is the I.C.P.O.-Interpol's duty to propose solutions to the problems encountered in the international fight against ordinary law crime; the use of computer techniques is certainly a possible solution; it is time to examine all the possibilities which it offers.

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Commenting on the report, the **Secretary General** emphasised the fact that the Secretariat had followed a cautious policy in this respect so as not to take any hasty decisions. A preliminary study had shown that to purchase a computer for the work done at the General Secretariat at present would involve considerable expense but would not increase efficiency in similar proportions.

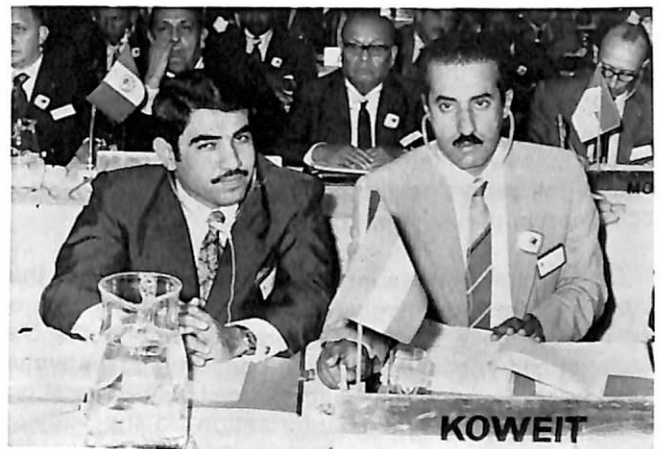
At the present time, it was possible to reply within a few minutes to urgent requests from N.C.B.'s requiring a search to be made in the Records Department. The installation of a computer at considerable expense would allow this time to be reduced to 45 seconds. This was a high price to pay to save a few minutes.

No decision of principle could be taken at the present Assembly session in view of the complex problems involved and which could only be solved by a study committee composed of experts.

The project would cost several tens of millions of Swiss francs; only those countries participating actively in the computer system should be expected to finance it.

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After discussing the matter, the General Assembly decided to authorise the Secretary General to convene at Interpol Headquarters a conference to explore the possibility of setting up a computerised search file.



The delegation of Kuwait



The delegation of Gabon

MEETING OF HEADS OF NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUS

Mr. De Gryse (Belgium) was elected Chairman

THEFT OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

The **Austrian** delegate said that this problem had become a cause for alarm during the last 15 years in a large number of countries. Police action in this field was very complicated; it raised legal problems which did not come within the jurisdiction of the police authorities. Between 1966 and 1970, a brochure on "Measures to prevent thefts of cultural property" had been produced in Austria, based on the report "Protection of museum collections against theft" compiled by the General Secretariat in 1959. The Austrian delegate suggested that the General Secretariat should update the report, taking into account the information contained in the Austrian brochure.

The **General Secretariat representative** reported that there had been an increase in the number of thefts of art objects since the last General Assembly; the Secretariat had published a notice concerning the twelve most wanted works of art and had sent out a questionnaire to obtain up-to-date information on the subject.

The General Secretariat had been represented at a meeting held under the auspices of UNESCO, which had urged it to take up the 1959 study again.

In **France**, the criminal police had set up a special squad which operated as a central office. It was responsible for gathering and centralising information, for infiltrating the criminal "underworld" and, if necessary, for conducting investigations in collaboration with foreign police services. The "Ministère des Affaires Culturelles" had recommended strengthening the measures taken to protect museums; in each "département" a file containing photographs of works of art would be kept.

The **Indian** delegate insisted on the need for obtaining the assistance of the different countries concerned to recover stolen property. In India, a law had recently been passed making it compulsory for art dealers to take out a licence and empowering only a limited number of organisations to export works of art.

The **Peruvian** delegate would like the customs authorities to co-operate in attempts to detect traffic in art objects and art gallery managers to indicate the origin of these items; measures to this effect had been taken in **Ethiopia**.



The Belgian delegation

To combat traffic in works of art, the **General Secretariat** was prepared to carry out the same type of work as it had in connection with the drug problem, working on the basis of information received about thefts and requests for searches to be dropped.

The following resolution was adopted in **plenary session**:

RESOLUTION

CONSIDERING the great importance and value which each country attaches to the protection of its cultural heritage;

CONSIDERING the increase in the number and in gravity of thefts of cultural property and works of art;

HAVING NOTED the measures taken by the General Secretariat to implement the Resolution adopted during the 40th General Assembly session held in Ottawa in 1971;

BEARING IN MIND the importance of the legal

and technical problems involved in the protection of such property;

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Frankfurt from 19th to 26th September 1972 at its 41st session:

RECOMMENDS that affiliated countries give as much assistance as possible to countries which are victims of these offences in the investigation of cases relating to thefts of cultural property;

ALSO RECOMMENDS that affiliated countries

make prompt and effective use of the information documents published on the subject and make their own contribution to this by supplying even more accurate information;

ASKS the Secretary General to pursue the action undertaken in collaboration with the organisations concerned;

EXPRESSES THE WISH that the study carried out in 1959 on security in museums be resumed and brought up-to-date.

CIRCULATING INFORMATION TO BANKS IN CASES OF FRAUD COMMITTED BY ITINERANT CRIMINALS



The Canadian delegation

This was the subject of a report submitted by the General Secretariat, which the Chairman summarised.

Over the last few years, there has been a considerable increase in cases of bank fraud.

The main forms of fraud reported to the General Secretariat are as follows: negotiation of stolen travellers cheques, negotiation of forged travellers cheques, negotiation of counterfeit cheques.

International circulation of information is carried out: either by the Interpol N.C.B. or by the General Secretariat. This should be extended at national level by a system of rapid circulation of information to banks.

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The **Secretary General** explained that the problem consisted of introducing a system for automatically alerting banks to warn them of the activities of these specialised international criminals. Police services could be alerted rapidly thanks to Interpol's "D" and "XD" messages. He suggested that the Assembly should recommend that the various countries draw up a list of the banking agencies most commonly hit; the number given should be relatively small so that the police could alert them systematically.

A recommendation to this effect was included in the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on currency counterfeiting.

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CO-OPERATION WITH REGARD TO ECONOMIC OFFENCES

Certain countries, including India which submitted this report, have been forced to impose restrictions on imports and exports. This has led to the appearance of new forms of crime, some of which were discussed at the 1967 and 1968 General Assembly sessions: smuggling of gold, silver, diamonds and watches, customs offences, holding of unauthorised funds abroad, breaches of the foreign exchange regulations, under-invoicing or over-invoicing of imports.

Anti-social groups are spreading; their increasing activities frustrate the community's efforts to improve its economic and social standards.

Since, as a result of the decisions taken by the General Assembly in 1968, it has been possible to achieve a greater measure of co-operation from member countries in respect of certain criminal offences, it should be possible to obtain the same co-operation

for **economic offences**. The offences would not necessarily have to constitute a criminal offence in the country where enquiries were to be made but it should be possible to reply to requests for assistance and to take preventive measures without actually setting the legal machinery in motion.

The fight against this form of crime is very compartmentalised; N.C.B.'s could play a more important role in this fight. It would be useful if the General Assembly could consider the problem.

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The Indian Parliament had voted two laws: one dealing with imports and exports and the other with exchange regulations. Under the first law, any company wishing to import goods required an import licence giving a precise description of the articles concerned and an estimate of their value.

The second law laid down certain precautions designed to ensure that foreign exchange did not leave the country. A committee had been set up to examine the problem, as India was losing between 2 and 3 million rupees as a result of these offences.

The assistance requested by India might sometimes take the form of a simple request for **information** from other countries, which would not lead to any kind of legal proceedings being started. In this case, India would agree not to use this information in court.

It should be remembered that the proceeds from

economic offences were used to finance other illegal activities, in particular drug traffic.

The **Chairman** pointed out that the fact that there were so many varied legislations was a source of difficulty; he hoped that each country would reply favourably to any enquiries received from India.

A drafting committee prepared the following resolution which was adopted by the Assembly:

RESOLUTION

HAVING TAKEN NOTE of Report No. 18 submitted by the Indian Delegation;

BEARING IN MIND the fact that economic offences constitute a form of crime which seriously affects the economy of a large number of countries;

CONSIDERING that the profits made by those committing such offences may be used to finance illicit drug traffic or other forms of organised crime;

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Frankfurt from 19th to 26th September 1972 at its 41st session:

RECOMMENDS that N.C.B.'s in affiliated countries should assist, to the extent possible, those countries which are the victims of economic offences, with international ramifications, notably by supplying them with maximum information.

SMUGGLING OF FILMS

India is one of the most important film-producing countries (over 400 feature films per year). These films are exported to nearly a hundred countries: this is a profitable business and smugglers, taking advantage of the absence of copyright provisions for films, make considerable profits by smuggling films.

The Indian delegation, which submitted the report, felt that a discussion of this subject by the General Assembly would help them to combat this form of smuggling more effectively.

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The General Secretariat representative pointed out that the question was a complex one and that the police would find it difficult to intervene with regard to

illegal copies of films. The only possible procedure was the following: since the police did not know which films were going to be imported from, or exported to, a given country, they could only intervene in cases where it was the police who were responsible for issuing censors' visas or when the committees which granted such visas included police officers. In these two cases, the police could play an important role by ascertaining whether a given film had been imported or not.

The problem reported by India concerned certain countries in Africa and Asia: it was up to these countries to bring this machinery into force.

It was decided to record this suggestion in the minutes.

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THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The **German delegation** submitted a preliminary draft resolution to facilitate the exchange of rapid and comprehensive information between N.C.B.'s.

After a discussion between delegates, this preliminary draft resolution was adopted by the General Assembly in the following form:



Mr. Bugarin (Philippines)

RESOLUTION

TAKING ACCOUNT OF THE FACT that motor vehicles and their registration plates, when stolen abroad, are often brought back into the country of registration to be used there for criminal purposes;

CONSIDERING that the authorities in the country of registration should be informed about such thefts so that they may search for the stolen vehicles and registration plates;

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Frankfurt from 19th to 26th September 1972 at its 41st session:

URGES affiliated countries to adopt all necessary regulations and administrative measures on their own national territories with a view to collecting and exchanging information on this subject;

ASKS the Heads of N.C.B.'s to ensure that this information is transmitted rapidly and in full;

REQUESTS the Secretary General to draw up a form which would facilitate the systematic exchange of information of this kind.

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SALE OF FIREARMS

The **German delegate** submitted a preliminary draft resolution concerning the theft of firearms and gave some details on this subject.

This draft resolution was motivated by the fact that nationals and residents of a country where the sale of firearms is prohibited by law purchase firearms abroad; this presented a considerable danger.

This was the case for various criminals, but also for certain persons who purchased firearms abroad because they could not do so in Federal Germany. These firearms could be stolen and the victims would not dare to report it to the police.

This draft resolution was favourably received by the delegates but it appeared that in its original form it would be difficult to implement in certain countries.

The fact that border controls were becoming increasingly less strict must be compensated for by a stepping up of administrative controls in the country of purchase and by an exchange of information at international level. This was a considerable undertaking which would take a long time.

At the end of the discussions, the draft resolution, duly amended, was adopted by the General Assembly in the following form:

RESOLUTION

NOTING the continual increase in the number of offences committed by using firearms;

TAKING ACCOUNT OF THE FACT that these offences, as well as the illegal possession and smuggling of firearms, very often have their origin in purchases of weapons abroad;

CONSIDERING that the authorities in all countries should not only control and supervise the trade in firearms and ammunition on their own territories, but also be informed about weapons and ammunition legally acquired abroad by their nationals or residents;

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Frankfurt from 19th to 26th September 1972 at its 41st session:

URGES affiliated countries to adopt all necessary regulations and administrative measures on their own

national territories with a view to collecting such information and sending it to those countries whose nationals or residents are involved;

ASKS the Heads of N.C.B.'s to inform the Secretary General whether such information can be forwarded systematically to the countries concerned and, if so, to what extent.

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Two other topics were the subjects of interesting reports, although they did not end in the voting of resolutions: **illicit diamond traffic** and **counterfeit watches and clocks**.

The latter report was submitted by the Swiss delegation; it was an excellent paper supplemented by an extremely well-documented technical brochure.

CONTINENTAL MEETINGS

The African Continental Meeting, chaired by Mr. Bangala M'fa Mial, delegate of Zaire, had studied the problems of inter-African co-operation between the different N.C.B.'s. The delegates had made a broad survey of the question and expressed satisfaction at this co-operation.

A draft inter-African extradition convention would probably be adopted by the O.A.U. General Assembly next year.

The Gabun delegate had stated that Libreville would be honoured to serve as host country for the 4th African regional conference between 15th May and 15th September 1973, for example; the General Secretariat would be informed of Gabun's final decision.

With regard to telecommunications, the North African stations were functioning very satisfactorily; progress was being made in Africa toward the setting-up of regional stations; it was reasonable to be optimistic about the future of telecommunications in the region.

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The American Continental Meeting was chaired by Mr. Higgitt, delegate of Canada.

The Secretary General had explained how the European **SEPAT Plan** worked — this had produced promising results; he hoped to accept Venezuela's



The Brazilian delegation

offer to designate a police officer to serve as liaison officer in 1973. It had been recommended that N.C.B.'s should make every effort to give as much information as possible when sending requests to other N.C.B.'s. The Guatemalan delegate had asked for maximum co-operation to enable him to improve his brochure on bank robbers.

The delegates had then discussed the Regional Conference held in Caracas in April 1972 and the success it had obtained.

It was felt that another such conference should be held in 1974.

Efforts were continuing to improve the telecommunications network in central America. A catalogue of relatively simple and inexpensive radio equipment was being prepared; this could be very useful for countries wishing to join the network.

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The Asian Continental Meeting, chaired by **Mr. Arul**, delegate of India, had unanimously adopted the principle of a regional conference in 1973.

The Australian delegation had stressed the need to make co-operation on the problems of illicit drug traffic effective.

A conference on illicit gold traffic, as requested by India, could not be held by Interpol but only by the countries concerned since this was a question of limited interest.

Australia, India, Malaysia and Thailand had set up stations which would soon be operational after tests had been made in collaboration with General Secretariat technicians.

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During **the European Continental Meeting**, chaired by **Mr. Benhamou**, delegate of France, three liaison

officers of the SEPAT Plan had given accounts of their missions. They had obtained excellent information on the volume of illicit drug traffic, on the routes used by traffickers and on their modus operandi. The second mission would go into greater detail thanks to contacts in small localities, at frontiers, in the main traffic centres.

The delegates, who recognised the competence and dedication of the officers, had asked that the latter should have a less restricted timetable in future.

The radiotelegraphy network operated throughout Europe apart from Greece and Cyprus (Greece would shortly be joining the network). The present radio network used Morse telegraphy; to speed up traffic, the use of more rapid radio-teleprinters was being studied.

Satisfactory tests for the transmission of fingerprints by phototelegraphy had been carried out by France and Germany.



Mr. Paul Dickopf, outgoing President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, and the Secretary General, Mr. Jean Népote

1972-1973 PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

The General Secretariat had drawn up a Programme of Activities which was submitted to the General Assembly:

- 1) First phase of operations relating to the transfer of the Central Radio Station.
- 2) Revision of the Phrase Code.
- 3) Asian Regional Conference.
- 4) African Regional Conference.
- 5) Meeting of Heads of Police Colleges.
- 6) Training course for police officers in currency counterfeiting (in English).
- 7) 50th Anniversary brochure.
- 8) Study of international proxenetism.
- 9) Standard handwriting samples.
- 10) Survey of countries desiring training in drugs and those countries willing to give such training.
- 11) Report on a basic teaching programme on drugs and compilation of a bibliography.
- 12) Study of the drop in the police success rate in combating crime and, where appropriate, the cause of this drop.
- 13) List of the police research and planning subjects being studied in the different countries.
- 14) 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 (1970 European Regional Conference).
- 15) Crime prevention: new patrol methods in urban areas.
- 16) Compilation of documentation on the makes of ammunition for small firearms (1963 Assembly — Resolution ARF).
- 17) Report on relations between the police and crime prevention agencies (child welfare, social services, etc.) in the field of juvenile delinquency (1967 Assembly — Report No. 6).
- 18) Report on criteria for recruiting and training men and women police officers for juvenile delinquency work (1967 Assembly — Report No. 6).
- 19) Use of air transport in police operations (1971 Programme).
- 20) Methods and systems to combat offences of fraud involving fire (1971 Programme).
- 21) Report on an International Police Institute (India).
- 22) Review of international crime statistics.

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The Secretary General recalled that to this list should be added several items which the present Assembly had asked the General Secretariat to study. Some of these were particularly urgent.

The Secretariat would do everything in its power to ensure that as many of these studies as possible were carried out, bearing in mind its resources with regard to staff and equipment.

The Programme of Activities was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Echeverria (Venezuela)

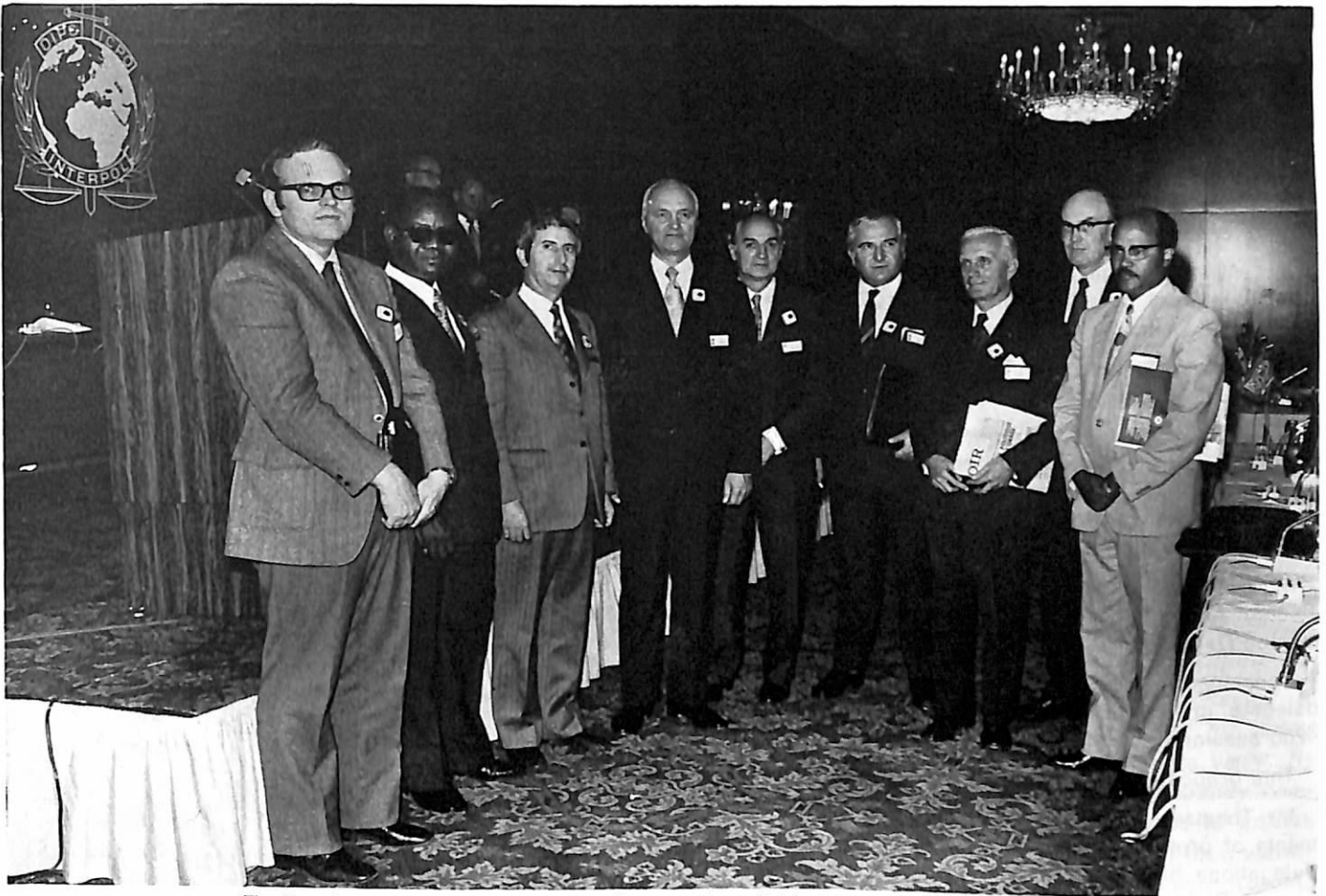


Mr. Woods (United Kingdom)



Mr. De Gryse (Belgium)



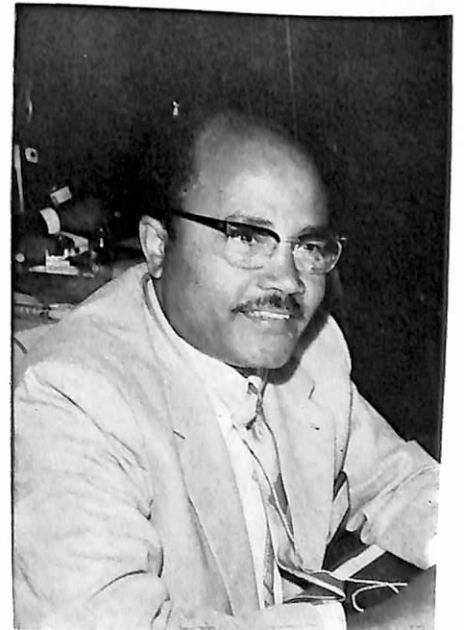


The President, Mr. W. L. Higgitt, and the Secretary General, Mr. J. Népote, surrounded by the delegates newly elected to the Executive Committee: from left to right, Mr. Echeverria, Mr. Bangala M'fa Mial, Mr. Messaid, Mr. Benoit, Mr. De Gryse, Mr. Woods and Mr. Kassaye Mandefroh



Mr. Benoit (Switzerland)

Mr. Kassaye Mandefroh (Ethiopia)



ELECTIONS AND CHOICE OF MEETING-PLACE FOR 1973 GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Assembly was asked to elect a new **President** to replace Mr. P. Dickopf (Federal Germany) whose term of office had expired.

Mr. William Higgitt was elected President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol by a two-thirds majority obtained at the second ballot.

The Assembly also elected two **Vice-Presidents**: Mr. Messaid (Algeria) and Mr. Benoit (Switzerland).

Finally, the following persons were elected to the five vacant posts of **delegates** on the Executive Committee: Mr. Kassaye Mandefroh (Ethiopia), Mr. Echeverria (Venezuela), Mr. Bangala M'fa Mial (Zaire), Mr. De Gryse (Belgium) and Mr. Woods (United Kingdom).

Mr. Benhamou (France) and Mr. Fariello (Italy) were elected **Auditors** and Mr. Thomsen (Denmark) was elected **Deputy Auditor**.

Speaking on behalf of his government, the **Austrian delegate** invited the General Assembly to hold its 42nd session in Vienna in October 1973.

This proposal was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Thomsen (Denmark) — setting aside the requirements of protocol — addressed, on behalf of all the delegations, his best wishes to the outgoing President, Mr. P. Dickopf, and paid tribute to the dynamics, loyalty and remarkable professional and human quali-

Mr. Bangala M'fa Mial (Zaire)



Mr. Messaid (Algeria)

ties which had marked his distinguished national and international career.

The **Secretary General** recalled memories of his long collaboration with President Dickopf since 1952 and retraced all that the Organization and the Federal Republic of Germany itself owed to President Dickopf, to whom he paid a moving tribute.

Mr. Dickopf, extremely touched by the tokens of affection which had come at the crowning point of his long career, thanked the host country for the reception given to the 41st General Assembly and all those who had contributed to its success. Certain to be leaving the Organization in the hands of an excellent President who would continue the work of his predecessors, Mr. Dickopf bade farewell to his friends in all countries.

Mr. Higgitt, the incoming President, thanked the Assembly for the great honour which it had just bestowed on him. He assured all the delegations that he would do his utmost to follow the path mapped out for him by Mr. Dickopf, keeping constantly in mind the best interests of the Organization and the populations which it had a mission to defend against criminal activities. We would be aided in this task by the Secretary General whose great dedication was well known to him.

The President declared the 41st Interpol General Assembly closed.



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

The new President: Mr. W. L. Higgitt

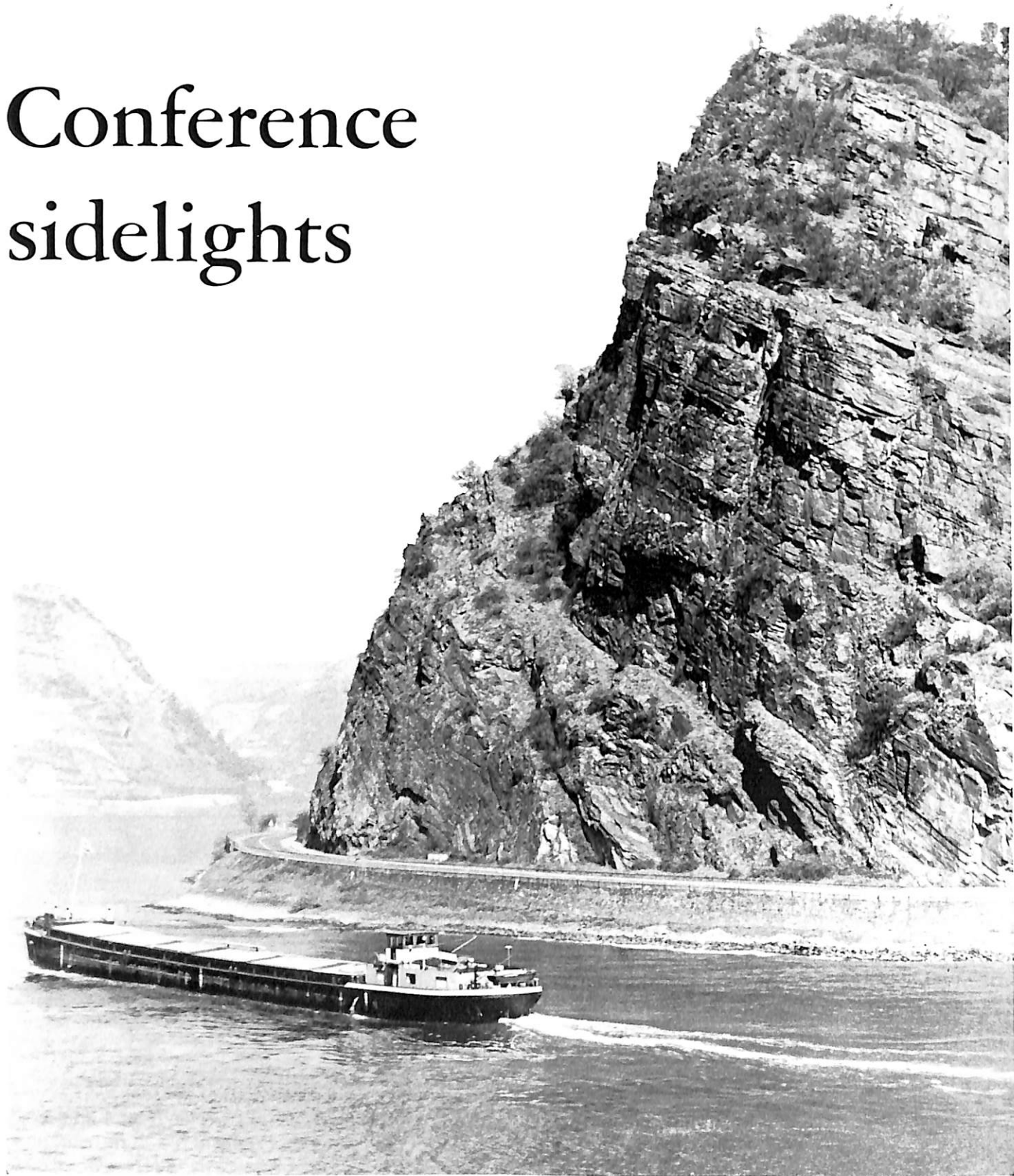
Commissioner Higgitt was born in Canada in the Province of Saskatchewan on 10th November 1917. He joined the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Regina in September 1937 and served in his native province for the following three years. By this time World War II had already commenced and he was transferred to eastern Canada where he was employed on a variety of special duties in connection with wartime emergencies. This work brought him a series of promotions until he was finally raised to Commissioned Officer rank in 1952.

As a Commissioned Officer he served in Canada on a variety of police duties until he was posted to London in 1960 in the capacity of Royal Canadian Mounted Police Liaison Officer for the United Kingdom with responsibilities extending into western Europe. Whilst based in London, his liaison duties required him to travel widely throughout western Europe and in particular afforded him the opportunity to attend the Interpol General Assemblies held in Copenhagen in 1961 and Madrid in 1962 as a member of the Canadian delegation. During this period, he came into close contact with a number of major law enforcement agencies in Europe and gained a good insight into the problems of international crime.

He returned to Canada in 1963, where he was again given a variety of major police responsibilities and where he continued to earn additional promotions. One of these responsibilities was that of Deputy Commissioner responsible for all Royal Canadian Mounted Police criminal operations in Canada. On 1st October 1969, he was appointed Commissioner of that Force and assumed responsibility for its total operations.

Commissioner Higgitt headed the Canadian delegations to the Interpol General Assemblies in Mexico City in 1969, in Brussels in 1970, and hosted the 40th General Assembly in Ottawa in 1971. He was elected President of the International Criminal Police Organization by the delegates to the 41st General Assembly which met in Frankfurt, Germany, in September 1972.

Conference sidelights



The Lorelei

If one word could describe the atmosphere of the General Assembly in Frankfurt, that word would be "harmony".

The gift of organisation which, as everyone knows, is a speciality of our German friends, was given free rein to create a pleasant atmosphere throughout all those activities which could be described as the conference "sidelights".

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Musical harmony, first, at the excellent concert given by the orchestras of the Hessen police and Berlin security police and the choirs of the Berlin police, the Bundeskriminalamt and the Hessen River Police. Music, now lively, now romantic, exciting rhythms, voices in harmony, everything contributed to make this concert a resounding success, which was warmly applauded by the audience.

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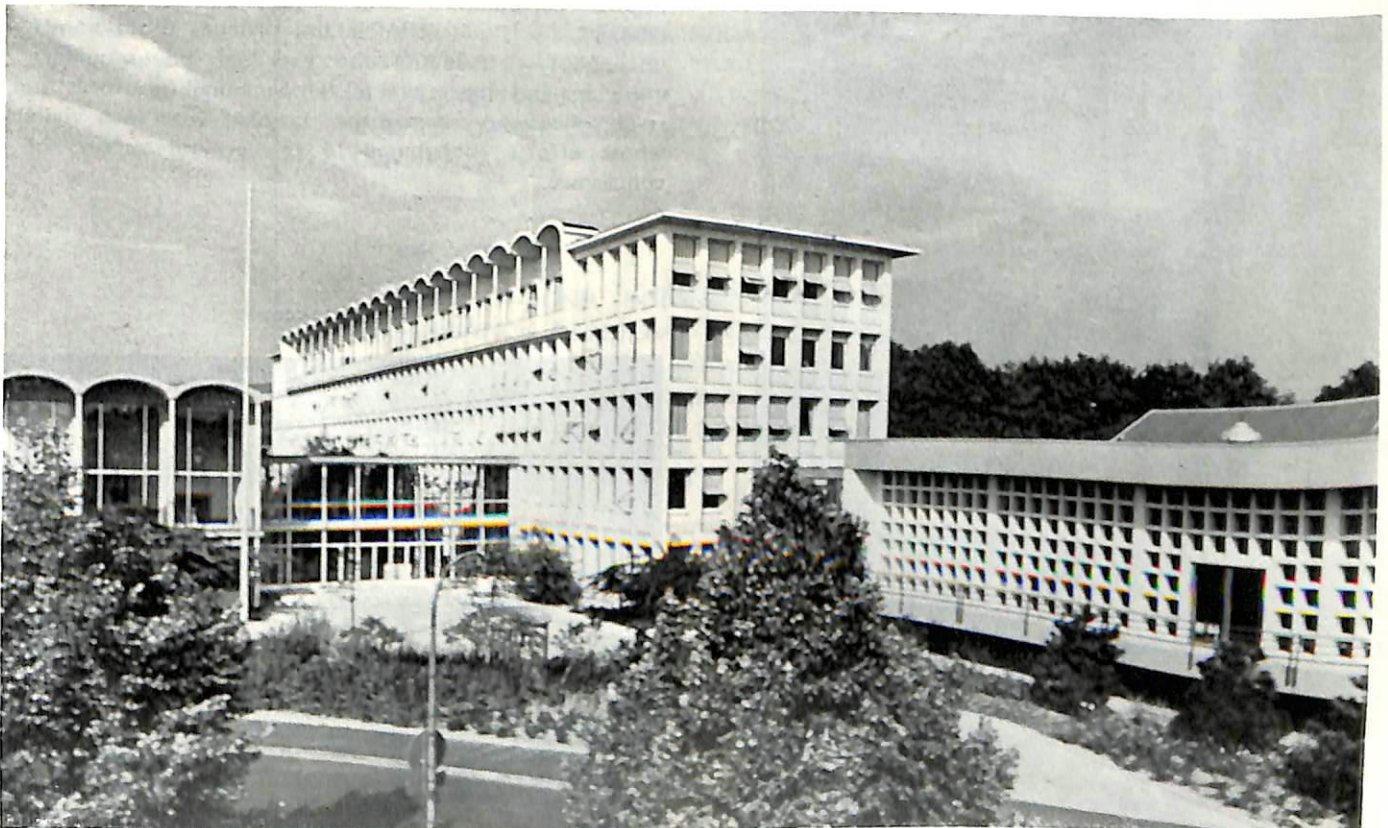
Harmony again in the landscape during the excursion on the Rhine between Biebrich and Boppard, on the comfortable

boat so aptly named "Lorelei" from the name of the blond enchantress who is the subject of Heine's poem and of the famous tune which all Germans know so well. This trip, described by Victor Hugo, the great French poet, is one of the most beautiful in the world: romantic old "burgs", vines clinging to the slopes, charming small towns perfects for spending holidays. And on board, an excellent meal, efficient and rapid service, a feeling of comfort and total security... altogether a real success.

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The tour of the Bundeskriminalamt was much appreciated by the experts; it was highly informative and greatly helped to strengthen international co-operation: modern, perfectly adapted technical equipment, impeccable premises, competent staff, all these were of the greatest interest to the visitors who asked innumerable questions, a sure sign of interest.

The last official reception was the dinner given by the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Hans Dietrich Genscher; unfortunately, Mr. Genscher was unable to attend and was replaced by Mr. Herold, President of the Bundeskriminalamt. German wine and cuisine did much to increase the general



The Bundeskriminalamt in Wiesbaden

air of festivity, and met with unanimous approval (with no abstentions!); the atmosphere was relaxed, as diners listened to the strains of an excellent orchestra at the Palmengarten (Frankfurt Botanical Gardens).

The evening was another success attributable to the sense of organisation and refinement which our hosts displayed throughout the conference.

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As for the city itself, it would have taken much more time than that available to the delegates, taken up with the General Assembly, to exhaust all its charms. Thanks to the comprehensive documentation distributed to delegates on their arrival, everyone was able to make some all too brief sight-seeing trips according to his own tastes and possibilities.

The first one — a “must” — was a visit to the Goethe Museum and to Goethe’s birthplace which has been restored in

the original style with great taste. The Römer, the Emperors’ hall, the cathedral, the old monuments, but also the audacious, functional, modern architecture were the main points of attraction.

The zoo, directed by the world-famous Prof. Dr. Bernhard Grzimek, was also much admired by delegates. In this spacious setting and agreeable surroundings the rarest animal species reproduce and are cared for with the utmost devotion.

The hot-houses at the Palmengarten, housing amongst other things the giant “Victoria Regina” and magnificent orchids, also merited lengthier visits.

This was also true of the many museums containing veritable treasures, such as the German medieval sculptures of the Liebighaus, the Senckenberg Natural History Museum, the Städtisches Kunstinstitut, and many others.

The Underground, which is rapid and comfortable, tempted a few adventure-seekers wishing to mingle with the population.

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The Interpol flag on the boat during the excursion on the Rhine



We should like to take this opportunity of thanking most sincerely, on behalf of all the delegates and the General Secretariat staff, all the organisers of the Assembly, the official personalities both local and federal, President Dickopf, the Bundeskriminalamt officials (both known and unknown — including the excellent photographer), the musicians and singers and all the personnel (not forgetting the river police who escorted the “Lorelei” with such vigilance), whose efforts contributed to the general success of the conference.

The police concert



LIST OF COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES AND OBSERVERS ATTENDING THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BURMA, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CYPRUS, DAHOMEY, DENMARK, EGYPTIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, EL SALVADOR, ETHIOPIA, FEDERAL GERMANY, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABUN, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, ICELAND, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, IVORY COAST, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, KHMER REPUBLIC, KOREA, KUWAIT, LAOS, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBYA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONACO, MOROCCO, NEPAL, NETHERLANDS, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, OMAN, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PERU, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SPAIN, SUDAN, SURINAM, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TANZANIA, THAILAND, TOGO, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES, UPPER VOLTA, VENEZUELA, VIETNAM, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAIRE.

Observers:

UNITED NATIONS, INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION, CUSTOMS CO-OPERATION COUNCIL, COUNCIL OF EUROPE, PANARAB SOCIAL DEFENSE ORGANIZATION, INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION, INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY.