

Hofburg and the Heldenplatz
Official Assembly badge
The Burgtheater



Vienna



General Assembly

42nd Session

2nd to 9th
OCTOBER
1973





The Prater wheel

The official platform:

from left to right:

Mr. Messaid, Vice-President;
Mr. Népote, Secretary General;
Mr. Higgitt, President;
Mr. Napombejra, Vice-President;
Mr. Benoit, Vice-President.



OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONY

The Organization's fiftieth anniversary was celebrated with impressive dignity at the official opening ceremony of the 42nd General Assembly session of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL.

Dr. Franz JONAS, President of the Federal Republic of Austria, attended the ceremony in the company of the highest-ranking Austrian authorities. The ceremony was held on 2nd October 1973 in the international conference centre in the huge and imposing Hofburg Palace, the former Imperial Palace. The Vienna police orchestra played the Fourth Movement of Haydn's London Symphony and the Austrian national anthem.

Dr. Oswald PETERLUNGER, Generaldirektor für die öffentliche Sicherheit, welcomed the distinguished guests and delegates to Vienna.

He declared that the principles laid down in 1923, when the International Criminal Police Commission was founded, were still valid: establishment of basic contacts between States, having due regard to the principles of safeguarding national sovereignty; co-operation with a view to taking proceedings against ordinary law offences; structured organization without undue formalism; protection of human rights as stated in Article 2 of the Interpol Constitution, for man was still the centre of all police activities.

Mr. Leopold GRATZ, Mayor of the City of Vienna, spoke next and said he was delighted to be able to welcome delegates from more than one hundred countries to the Austrian Capital where, fifty years ago, the International Criminal Police Organization had been founded. It gave him much pleasure to see the extensive activities undertaken by

Interpol for the benefit of mankind, through international police co-operation and in accordance with the spirit of the Declaration of Human Rights.

As Mayor of a capital city which had special security problems, the speaker thanked the police officers for all they had done for the benefit of the population and wished the General Assembly every success in its work.

Mr. William HIGGITT, Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol paid tribute to two former Interpol Presidents attending the Assembly — Sir Richard JACKSON (United Kingdom) and Mr. Fjalar JARVA (Finland). He expressed regret at the absence of Mr. Firmin FRANSSSEN (Belgium) and voiced the sorrow felt by the delegates at the news of the recent death of Mr. Paul DICKOPF, former President of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL.

Mr. HIGGITT continued:

Mr. President, we of Interpol have many reasons for being grateful to Austria, to the City of Vienna and to the Austrian authorities.

It was in Austria, in 1923, that the International Criminal Police Commission was created — to be precise, on 7th September. We must pay homage to the man who conceived this great plan and put it into operation — above all, Mr. Johann SCHÖBER, then President of the Vienna Police, who took the initiative in convening the Founder's Congress in 1923 and presided over the workings of the International Criminal Police Commission until his death in 1932.

During the years between the two



Dr. Franz JONAS,
President of the Federal Republic of Austria

World Wars he was assisted by three men — three Austrians — Mr. Oskar DRESSLER, the first Secretary General, Dr. SCHULTZ and Mr. Johann ADLER, a counterfeit currency expert.

Under Mr. DRESSLER's direction a doctrine was established which continues to guide us even today. It is also noteworthy to recall that the present constitution which forms the bedrock of our great Organization — INTERPOL — was adopted by the General Assembly at its 25th session in this great city of Vienna in 1956. That constitution was built upon the foundations that were so well laid down in this city 50 years ago. Today we express our gratitude for the vision and the wisdom of those who gathered here in 1923.

It is clear then that we owe much to Austria and to Vienna. It was here in 1923 that what is now Interpol was conceived and created. Thirty-three years later it was here that the complete restructuring of our constitutional regulations was accomplished so as to enable us to better meet the Organization's world-wide mission. And now, 50 years later, we are thrilled that Vienna has been chosen as our 50th Anniversary General Assembly city. Our journey here in 1973 has been a kind of symbolic pilgrimage. Between 1923 and 1973, much has happened in the world of crime and in the world of police co-operation. Everything predicted by the founders of this Organization has come to pass, but perhaps in greater detail and with more rapidity than they may have imagined. While only a few individuals were associated with President SCHOBER's organization of 50 years ago, today a total of 114 countries throughout the world co-operate in a collective effort directed against international crime.

While international co-operation was considered an exceptional event in police work for many years, today it has become a daily requirement and Interpol provides the perfectly clogged machinery for making this co-operation quick and easy, thus enabling us to deal with hundreds of cases each day.

To obtain this result many individuals throughout the world have expended much energy and shown much understanding, whether work-

ing each in his own country or at the international level. Besides the founders already mentioned — but without it being possible for me to name all concerned — I should like to mention Mr. F. E. LOUWAGE of Belgium, who in 1946 undertook to rebuild the organization that had in its own way felt the ravages of the war. The men who assisted in this work of reconstruction deserve mention also: Sir Ronald HOWE of the United Kingdom, Harry SODERMAN of Sweden, and Werner MÜLLER of Switzerland, all three General Rapporteurs; and Louis DUCLOUX and Marcel SICOT, both of France, who successively assumed the duties of Secretary General between 1946 and 1963.

Today is our best moment for reflection upon the past so that we may draw upon the lessons we have learned as we attempt to chart our course of action for the future.

The struggle originating 50 years ago will continue to be unrelenting, for international crime is the counterpart of the freedom man has earned by creating an international dimension for himself.

Toward what major goals should we orient our efforts?

We must certainly continue to hold fast to the very philosophy that guides our activities. This means that we must combat ordinary law crime while avoiding involvement in cases of a political, military, religious or racial nature. At present when certain irresponsible individuals make use of political labels to justify senseless acts, the distinction between political crime and ordinary law crime becomes increasingly subtle. The mere mouthing of some slogan is not sufficient to categorize as a "political crime" the killing of innocent people. I am sure we all have enough common sense to make the necessary distinction.

The complexity of international co-operation requires us to depend more and more on the system of National Central Bureaus. In many countries, they have provided the nucleus for a certain centralization at national level, which has always led to progress. We must continue in this same direction and ensure that the National Central Bureaus become progressively better equipped

to handle their responsibilities.

We must also continue to emphasize the importance of centralizing information at the international level. Now, when criminals can cross oceans in a few hours, it is certainly not the time to scatter information sources and lose the extraordinary benefits that have cost us 50 years of hard work, based on solid principles. This centralization of information is even easier to achieve when we realize that it is no obstacle to existing bilateral contacts — which may be as close as necessary — between countries having an exceptional level of co-operation with each other.

Centralization is therefore a necessity. But it leaves room for regional interaction in the form of meetings similar to those organized on many occasions by Interpol and which we should like to see undertaken more frequently.



Mr. Otto ROESCH,
Minister of the Interior
of the Federal Republic of Austria

We should just as strongly hope that the present machinery of co-operation will be enhanced within the next few years by improved technical resources, so that our efficiency will not be affected by heavier case loads and by the speed at which criminals can travel.

Thus we should expect to further develop our telecommunications system by gradually bringing each member country into the Interpol network and by gradually incorporating more advanced techniques for those countries which have the financial and technical means for using them. We should hope also that the daily work of our Organization will be furthered by an electronic data processing system under the responsibility of the Organization itself.

To meet these and other needs it is imperative for our Organization to have much greater financial resources than those currently available, which are far too small for accomplishing the task before us.

An improvement in our financial standing would allow the General

Secretariat to resolve the manpower shortage problem with which it has always been confronted, and would provide for representation of more and more member countries within the General Secretariat.

Additional funding should also permit the General Secretariat to have personal contacts in certain complex cases, which would add a dynamic quality to international co-operation while respecting the principle of national sovereignty.

Interpol is a great Organization. By the wholehearted and spirited support of each of our members we will be able to meet our goals and fulfil our obligations as we move forward into our 51st year. We must always remember that lack of co-operation or dispersion of effort gives comfort to the criminal and defeats the effectiveness of good law enforcement.

In closing, Mr. President, I should like to thank you on behalf of all the delegates for honouring us with your presence here today: this will certainly inspire us all to give our best in the forthcoming discussions.



Mr. Leopold GRATZ,
Mayor of Vienna

President HIGGITT was followed by Mr. Otto ROESCH, Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Austria. He addressed the Assembly in these terms:

As Federal Minister of the Interior, I have the honour to welcome all the delegates to the 42nd General Assembly session of the International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol and those accompanying them.

The present General Assembly session has a special air of celebration about it, since half a century has passed since the Organization was founded here in Vienna.

During this period there has been considerable scientific and technical progress, which has certainly improved living conditions for mankind

but unfortunately has also brought in its wake an increase in crime and in the various forms it takes.

In the first place, modern transport has given birth to crime which ignores regional limitations; combating such crime would be impossible if only those traditional methods in force within national frontiers were used. Only international co-operation between police services can effectively fight these new forms of crime. Already aware of this situation, Prince Albert I convened a meeting of criminologists from all over the world in Monaco in 1914, to organise international co-

operation with regard to criminal police work. The fundamental ideas expressed in Monaco have been confirmed by the progress made since 1914. After ceasing to function during the Second World War, just afterwards, the Organization — from then on known as Interpol — became a powerful instrument to help the police throughout the world in their fight against crime.

Today, 311 delegates representing 100 member countries are meeting in Vienna to hold the Organization's 42nd General Assembly session, and also to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary.

This development is mainly due to the efforts of those who have striven to attain the objective fixed by the Organization when it was founded: international police co-operation. Articles 2 and 3 of the present Interpol Constitution (which was in fact drawn up and adopted here in Vienna by the 1956 General Assembly) stipulate that this co-operation shall take place within the framework of the legislations in force in the various member countries, and also in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Organization is strictly forbidden to intervene in cases of a political, military, religious or racial nature. These principles have allowed countries throughout the world to participate unreservedly in the activities of Interpol. This mention of the Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations shows the

Organization's firm intention to respect, in its difficult fight against crime, the limits imposed on it by the respect for human beings in all circumstances.

A half-century's experience of international co-operation in the fight against crime has proved to countries and governments that they can have confidence in Interpol. This experience acquired by Interpol, this confidence it enjoys from governments, should make it possible to elaborate effective methods of combating at international level those new forms of crime which have appeared in recent years: attacks against civil aviation and the taking of hostages.

I should like to emphasize that it is small countries like Austria which are the most concerned by international assistance in the fight

against crime. We want to unite all our efforts to co-operate in the success of this undertaking.

Austria has always followed the activities of Interpol with the greatest possible interest and we are delighted at all success achieved for the good of our fellow citizens. I am happy to be able to tell you that — to symbolise the esteem he has for Interpol and its work — our Head of State, the President of the Federal Republic of Austria, is to decorate Mr. Jean NEPOTE, Secretary General of the Organization for many years.

I should like to congratulate Mr. Népote most sincerely on this great honour and I now ask the Federal President to be kind enough to open the 42nd Interpol General Assembly.

The President of the Federal Republic of Austria, Mr. Franz JONAS,
delivered the following speech:

Half a century ago, the young Austrian Republic took a brave initiative.

Invited by Dr. Johannes SCHÖBER — who was at the time President of the Federal Police in Vienna — 135 delegates from 20 countries met at a congress in our city.

The aim of the discussions was to set up an international defence organization to combat as effectively as possible the crime which had been increasing steadily as a result of the War.

The outcome of the congress was the founding of the International Criminal Police Commission — later to become the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL.

The necessity and importance of the organization created in Vienna soon became apparent. The obvious success of co-operation carried on within the framework of Interpol led

to universal recognition of the Organization.

More and more countries became convinced that international crime could only be effectively combated with the aid of supranational co-operation.

It was for this reason that, after the Second World War, the decision was taken to resume the work of Interpol, to develop its activities and widen its scope.

Today, Interpol already has 114 member countries and three more countries have submitted their applications for membership.

This world-wide development confirms the soundness of the idea expressed in Vienna 50 years ago.

Even today, the question of ensuring and developing the widest possible mutual assistance between

all the criminal police authorities is still a current one.

Unfortunately, despite the efforts made by the authorities concerned, crime has increased considerably in many countries. At the same time, there has been a frightening increase in crimes of violence and constant changes in the methods used. Without mutual assistance, without close co-operation, isolated police services would find it impossible to check this flow of crime with any degree of efficiency.

Reading your lengthy Agenda, I note that you have decided to discuss all the current problems of criminal police work and, as far as possible, to draw up new methods of preventing and combating crime. The efforts you are making to fight the international illicit drug traffic by further strengthening co-operation seem to me to be particularly significant. For the first time you are

going to study the use of computers in crime detection at international level.

Each concrete result of the work of your General Assembly is an important step forward in the efforts accomplished to ensure a life free from fear, terror and violence for all citizens of the world.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I wish the participants at this 50th Anniversary General Assembly — whether from Austria or elsewhere — a successful outcome to their discussions which will mean that property can be protected and that men can live in peace. Lastly, I hope that the Viennese atmosphere and the hospitality of the Austrian

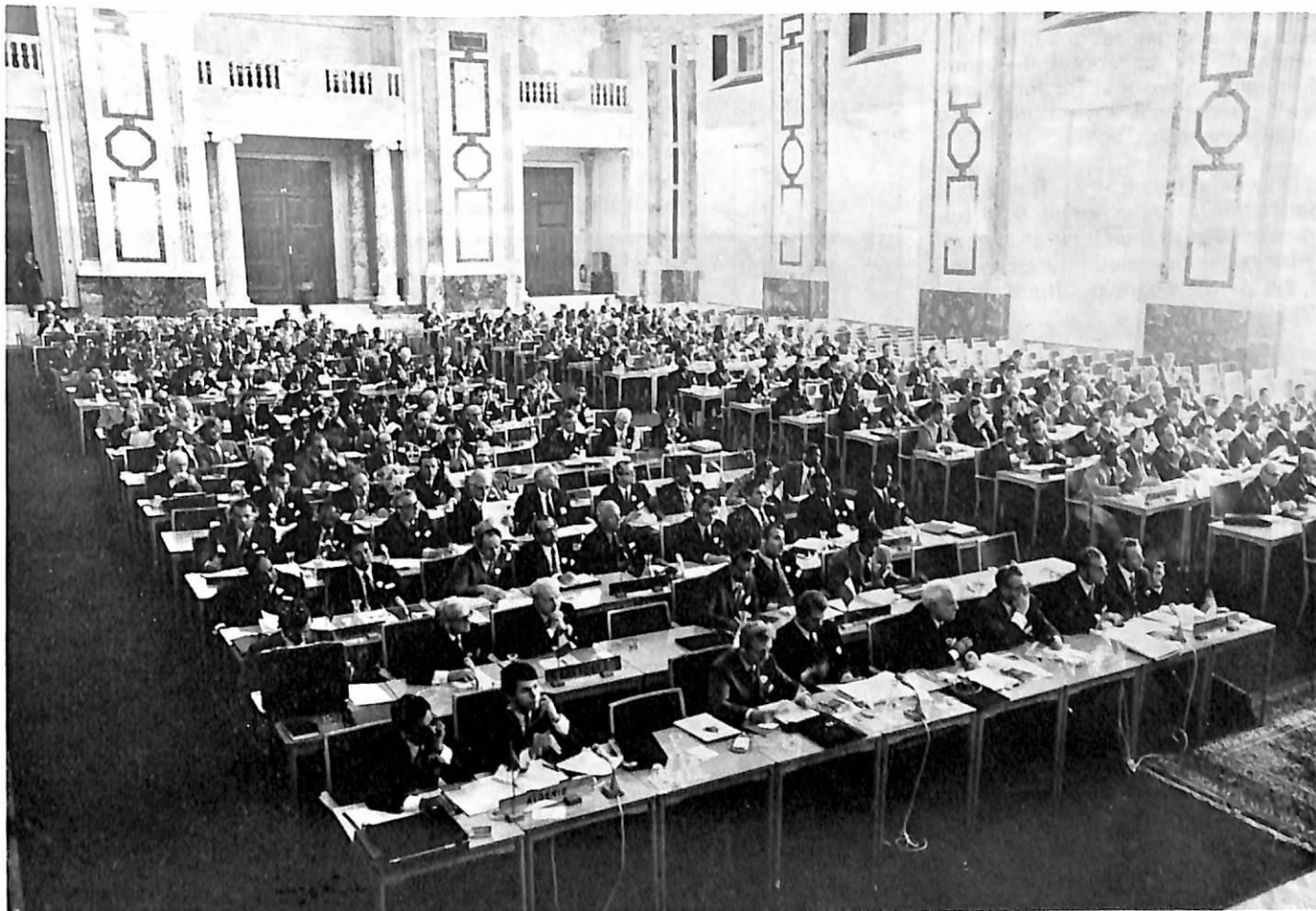
people will impress you favourably and that you will take home with you excellent memories from your stay in Austria.

It is in this spirit that I declare the 42nd session of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly open.



Mr. Peterlunger,
Director General of the Austrian Police

The conference hall



At the opening of the first session, President HIGGITT paid tribute to Mr. Paul DICKOPF, former President of Interpol, and Mr. Olle JORNANDER, Head of the Swedish NCB and Interpol liaison officer, both of whom had died recently. The Assembly observed a minute's silence.

Then the Secretary General read out a letter from Mr. SICOT, Honorary Secretary General of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL, sending his greetings to the Assembly and recalling memories of his former colleagues.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Applications for membership were submitted by the following countries: Bahamas, Rumania and the United Arab Emirates.

The Secretary General read out the Bahamas letter applying for membership which had been received in August 1973.

The head of the Rumanian delegation, General Jean MOLDOVEANU, announced that his country wished to play its part in the intensification of international co-operation in all fields. Rumania was very much interested in developing relations with international organizations offering a framework for collaboration based on equality, a respect for independence and national sovereignty, and mutual assistance.

He was pleased that Rumania's application for membership was being submitted to the General Assembly for consideration on the occasion of the Organization's fiftieth anniversary.

The United Arab Emirates representative submitted his country's application, his country's authorities were ready to co-operate effectively with the Organization.

The President asked the Assembly to vote on the applications.

All three applications were approved and the voting was as follows:

- BAHAMAS:
92 votes in favour, 2 against,
1 abstention.
- RUMANIA:
92 votes in favour, 1 against,
2 abstentions.
- UNITED ARAB EMIRATES:
93 votes in favour, none against,
2 abstentions.



General Jean Moldoveanu, head of the Rumanian delegation

Mr. Jhama Bin Ali Al-Rahma, representative of the United Arab Emirates



The President declared those three countries duly elected and invited the two delegations present to take their seats in the Assembly.

Editor's note: An account of the proceedings was recorded in the form of minutes which were distributed to all delegates as the conference proceeded.

The main points made in the reports that were submitted and in the ensuing discussions are summarized in the following pages.

PROGRESS REPORT

- Relations with countries
- International Criminal Cases
- Dangerous Drugs
- Studies and Seminars
- International Criminal Police Review
- External Relations
- Resources
- Technical Assistance

The Secretary General read out the Progress Report giving an account of the Organization's main activities between September 1972 and October 1973.

● Relations with countries

The Secretary General pointed out that the Assembly's decision brought the number of member countries to 117. The Fourth African Regional Conference had been held in June 1973; 26 African countries had been represented. An excellent atmosphere had prevailed throughout the Conference and its work had undoubtedly contributed to strengthening police co-operation.

● International Criminal Cases

All Interpol member countries were concerned with the fight against crime. By 1st July 1973, 17 National Central Bureaus had sent in statistics on their activities in 1972. The totals were:

— Arrests at the request of other countries	772
— Arrests obtained through foreign NCBs	825
— Items of information sent to other NCBs	74,970
— Items of information received from other NCBs	51,149

The General Secretariat's activities could be summarised in the following statistics:

Cases handled	22,733
Comprising:	
— Violence against persons	201
— Theft	1,103
— Cases involving motor vehicles	358
— Fraud	2,195
— Counterfeits and forgeries	3,630
— Drugs	14,194
— Sex and morals offences	50
— Identifications	317
— Unlawful interference with civil aviation	114
— Miscellaneous	571
International notices issued about persons	571
International notices issued about stolen property	136
Individuals arrested as a result of wanted notices published by the General Secretariat or other Secretariat intervention	1,177
Individuals identified by the General Secretariat	141
Items of information supplied to NCBs	10,695



The Austrian delegation: right Dr. Röck, head of the Interpol NCB who was largely responsible for the organization of the General Assembly

A special form had been introduced so that information on stolen cars could be exchanged systematically; a special file and two forms concerning stolen art objects had been set up; lists of the "most wanted art objects" had aroused the desired interest.

Circulation of the Review "Counterfeits and Forgeries" continued to increase: at 1st January 1973, the number of subscribers stood at 7,063, excluding the 3,579 subscribers to the German regional edition.

Every month the NCBs were informed of the new counterfeits discovered and details of clandestine printing workshops discovered were sent out once a year. The staff of specialists had analysed 547 suspect notes and drawn up cards containing the specifications of 86 genuine notes.

A two-week training course on currency counterfeiting had been held in November 1972 and had been attended by 15 officers from 15 countries.

• Dangerous Drugs

The number of individual cases of trafficking examined by the General Secretariat had been 73% higher than during the previous year and 304% higher than two years before.

Twelve monthly recapitulative tables had been issued and a report on the general situation with regard to illicit drug traffic in 1972 had been compiled. A fully illustrated booklet on the chemicals, equipment, etc. used in clandestine drug laboratories had been prepared and would be sent out to NCBs shortly.

The activities of the liaison officers for Europe (SEPAT Plan) continued to prove satisfactory and there was now a liaison officer for six South American countries (SAM-PAT Plan).

The Organization had been represented at many international conferences on drugs:

- U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Geneva, January 1973).
- Conference of South American countries to draw up a regional



The Tunisian delegation

co-operation agreement (Buenos Aires, April 1973); the Interpol machinery was held to be the normal channel for police co-operation.

- U.N. Committee for the Middle East.
- In Europe, Interpol followed the work carried on within the framework of the E.E.C. with regard to harmonization of legislation and the suppression of illicit drug traffic.
- The Organization also took part in several other conferences (Finland, June 1973; United Kingdom, April 1973; France, January and June 1973; Rome, April 1973; New York, August 1973).

A document summarizing Interpol doctrine with regard to co-operation in cases of illicit drug traffic had been sent out to NCBs.

Thirty-three sets of audio-visual teaching material on drugs had been sold; a German version of the material was now available. The documentary on the destruction of illicit plantations, based on a film produced by the Mexican authorities, had been made available to NCBs, and the basic teaching programme on drugs (intended for national police colleges) was almost ready. Lastly, the General Secretariat had answered a very large number of requests for information (bibliographies) on the drug problem.

• Studies and Seminars

Two seminars had been organised by the General Secretariat: firstly, a forensic science symposium (October 1972) attended by 85 participants from 29 countries. A research programme, divided between several laboratories, was adopted; it was decided that an inventory of the scientific research currently being carried out in various laboratories should be drawn up by the General Secretariat.

The symposium on road crime, held in November 1972, had been attended by 68 participants from 31 countries.

In May 1973, a Committee had met to study the prevention of road accidents caused by migrant workers: 10 countries had been represented on the Committee.

The Organization had been represented at three conferences on the prevention of unlawful intervention with civil aviation: in Canada (January 1973), Mexico (May 1973) and Rome (September 1973).

A Committee composed of delegations from 19 countries had met in March 1973 to discuss the possibility of setting up an international computerised search file (F.I.R. system).

Two other projects had been completed: the list of reference collections in forensic science labora-

tories and the list of police training films.

Information on slavery and slave-type practices had been collected and centralized for the United Nations.

The following subjects had also been studied: import and export of small firearms, traffic in persons, recovery of stolen vehicles sold to *bona fide* third parties, possibilities of co-operation in cases where firearms were bought by aliens.

The General Secretariat had also been represented at several international conferences:

- European Committee on Crime Problems (Council of Europe)
- Arab League Conference on juvenile delinquency and the treatment of juvenile delinquents (Tunis, July 1973)
- International Criminology Congress (Belgrade, September 1973).

• International Criminal Police Review

The Review had been published continuously since September 1946 and the September 1973 number was the 270th issue. The English and Spanish editions of the Review always appeared a little later than the French edition on account of the time needed to translate and print them; that was unavoidable.

The presentation of the issues had been slightly modified in order to include the text of the Fiftieth Anniversary Brochure in the Review. More articles on crime cases would be welcome.

There were 1,140 subscribers to the Review despite the fact that subscription rates had been raised in January 1973.

• External Relations

The Headquarters Agreement concluded with the French Government had been ratified by the French Parliament in December 1972.

To mark the Organization's fif-

tieth anniversary, a brochure describing the work accomplished by the I.C.P.O.-Interpol between 1923 and 1973 had been published in French, English, Spanish and German; 51 countries had issued commemorative stamps.

Between 1st June 1972 and 1st June 1973, 321 visitors from 45 countries, and 14 groups from 4 countries comprising a total of 455 people, had visited the General Secretariat; 86 journalists from the press, radio and television from 13 countries had reported on Interpol and its activities.

• Resources

Personnel

At 1st August 1973, the General Secretariat staff totalled 129 persons of 14 nationalities.

Telecommunications

In 1972, a total of 178,431 messages — 720 of them general broadcasts and 2,290 zone broadcasts — had been carried over the Interpol radio network, an increase of 11% over the previous year.

Building work on the Central Station in St. Martin d'Abbat was well advanced and the maintenance staff were now installed there; the station had a 10 Kw multifrequency transmitter; transfer of the 16 transmitters

in service at Pomponne had begun.

Radio teleprinter links were being developed with stations near Paris which had a very heavy volume of traffic; various types of equipment were being tested.

With regard to the transmission of pictures, several countries (Chile, Federal Germany, France, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom) had equipped their NCBs with equipment which conformed to the international norms adopted by the Organization in 1971. The Morse radio network was expanding in certain parts of the world.

The situation in the different continents was as follows:

AFRICA: The stations in Algiers, Rabat and Tunis, which were part of the Europe-Mediterranean network, had been operating officially for some time. The station in Nairobi (Kenya) had just officially joined the network; the General Secretariat would assist the Nairobi station by helping to train radio operators and the station was to become the regional station for East Africa because it was already part of a network comprising the Zomba, Kampala, Dar-es-Salaam and Lusaka stations which could soon operate officially. It was hoped that the station in Tripoli (Libya) would soon be joining the network. The station in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) would also be joining that network in the near future.



The Gabon delegation



The Ivory Coast delegation

The stations in Abidjan (Ivory Coast) and Lagos (Nigeria) were to receive the equipment necessary for their official opening.

AMERICA: In North America, there were stations in Canada and the United States. In South America, there was a network of 7 stations grouped around the regional station in Buenos Aires (Argentina).

ASIA: It was hoped that a station in Kuwait would soon be added to the Europe-Mediterranean network, alongside the stations in Iran, Israel and Lebanon.

The South-East Asian network, grouped round the regional station in Tokyo (Japan), seemed to be due for expansion. The official opening of stations in Saigon and Bangkok was due to be announced shortly and tests were being carried out with Djakarta (Indonesia), Hong Kong and New Delhi.

EUROPE: The station in Nicosia (Cyprus) officially joined the network at the beginning of the summer and Rumania had set up a radio station and had some excellent operators.

Many countries had improved and continued to improve their radio stations. Each NCB should declare all the radio frequencies it wished to use to the International Frequency Registration Board of the International Telecommunications Union, through its country's national body responsible for telecommunications; the General Secretariat could help in the process.

Document-reproducing workshop

Between 1st June 1972 and 1st June 1973, the document-reproducing workshop had produced 62,403 photographs or photocopies, 6,210 microfilms and 3,877,825 other documents.

Translations

During the period 1st June 1972 to 1st June 1973, the translation section had translated 4,762 pages into English, 481 into French and 1,154 into Spanish.

• Technical Assistance

The General Secretariat had welcomed 5 groups sent by the United Nations; 4 U.N. award-holders had spent short periods at the Secretariat; 8 travel grants and 16 maintenance grants had been awarded.

After commenting on the report, the Secretary General went on to say that his five-year term of office, to which he had been elected by the General Assembly, expired during the present year; he thought it would be useful to review the main events which had marked the last five years so that the General Assembly would be able to form an objective opinion of the work accomplished.

In 1968, the Organization had 103 member countries; today there were 117. During the past five years, the Organization had considerably improved its legal position by obtaining a Special Arrangement with the United Nations on the one hand and

a Headquarters Agreement with the French Government on the other hand.

With regard to resources, the property assets of the Organization had been increased with the purchase of the site for the Transmitting Centre at St. Martin d'Abbat and a site alongside the Headquarters building in St. Cloud which would allow for expansion if the need arose.

The telecommunications system had been developed: the transmitting centre had been satisfactorily transferred. The Morse radio system, the radio-teleprinter system and the phototelegraphy system had been set up or expanded.

The number of radio messages had increased from 134,000 to 178,000.

Police co-operation had been improved, particularly by appointing liaison officers.

The number of cases handled had been 8,000 in 1968 and had risen to 22,733 in 1972.

The possibility of installing an international computerised search file at the General Secretariat was being studied.

The value of the Organization's property, which had amounted to 5,500,000 Swiss francs in 1968, had risen to 8,350,000 Swiss francs in 1973.

The Progress Report was put to the vote and unanimously adopted by the Assembly.

FINANCE

The report on the 1972 financial year was adopted after the auditors had submitted their report.

It was explained that a new accounting plan had been introduced on 1st January 1973, resulting in a new breakdown of expenditure. With regard to the 1974 draft budget, it had been estimated that income would remain substantially the same as in 1973; total expenditure had therefore to remain much the same as in 1973.

Furthermore the increase in the budget unit, approved by the General Assembly in Frankfurt in 1972, might well be absorbed by the effects of inflationary economic trends in 1974; as a result, resources available to the General Secretariat would be lower than planned.

The 1974 draft budget was unanimously adopted by the Assembly; it balanced out at around 5,000,000 Swiss francs.

After it had been stated that the extraordinary budget for the construction of the telecommunications centre at Saint Martin d'Abbat was subject to the same rules of procedure as the ordinary budget, the extraordinary budget, too, was approved by the General Assembly.

The Secretary General explained a problem had arisen recently con-

cerning the acquisition of property in the immediate vicinity of the Headquarters, which would increase the Organization's property assets and provide for future expansion of the General Secretariat. On the strong recommendation of the Executive Committee which was in favour of the project, the General Assembly, with one abstention, approved the plan to acquire the property.



The delegate of the Dominican Republic



The Khmer Republic delegation

DRUGS

- Illicit Drug Traffic
- Training of Police Officers
- Powers and Attitude of the Police with regard to young drug users

Three reports drawn up by the General Secretariat on the subject of drugs were submitted to the General Assembly; after noting the reports, the Assembly decided to set up a Committee (1), the elected Chairman of which was Mr. Cusack (United States).

● Illicit Drug Traffic

The General Secretariat submitted the first report on illicit drug traffic to the Assembly; it was divided into four sections summarised briefly below.

EVOLUTION OF THE TRAFFIC - GENERAL REMARKS

The general remarks made in the report for 1971 remained valid for 1972; however, more countries had become actively conscious of the problem of drug abuse and had reinforced their preventive and law enforcement services. In the case of some countries, that had led to startling results in terms of drugs seized and offences detected.

In several cases, it had been found that certain illicit drug transactions were financed by counterfeit currency; several arrested traffickers had counterfeiting records.

OPIUM

There was a reduction in the number of seizures of opium reported in

1972: most opium was consumed locally and because of the increasing risks involved, traffickers preferred to transport heroin and morphine which were less bulky and produced greater financial returns.

There was a tendency for some conversion to occur in producer countries but the "traditional" conversion areas (South of France, Hong Kong) remained the same.

MORPHINE AND HEROIN

Seizures of heroin and particularly morphine base had increased substantially; the quantities transported were very large.

In Europe, France continued to be an important centre for the conversion of morphine base into heroin despite the fact that in 1972 five large-scale clandestine laboratories were put out of action.

Gangs of traffickers of European origin were using countries of Central and South America as a base for their shipments to the United States. They worked in collaboration with the nationals of the countries where they found themselves, while retaining their contacts with the criminal elements in Europe. Heroin from the Far East continued to arrive in the United States.

COCAINE

There had been little change in the situation since 1971: illicit traffic in cocaine remained local and confined to the American continent.

The principal consumer country outside the countries of production

(1) The Committee was composed of the following countries:

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Federal Germany, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands Antilles, Niger, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Surinam, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Observers:

- United Nations.
- International Association of Penal Law.
- Customs Co-operation Council.



The Spanish delegation

continued to be the United States but there were indications of a slight extension of the traffic to other areas, Europe in particular.

CANNABIS

Cannabis in all its forms remained the most widely used drug. A liquid form of cannabis resin had made its appearance on the market; some ten cases had been reported to the General Secretariat in 1972. Morocco continued to be an important source of supplies for the European market as well as for the American market in some cases. There were also indications that Europeans were turning to Africa as a new source of supply. Federal Germany was becoming increasingly important as the arrival point for very large quantities of cannabis arriving from the Middle East by overland routes.

South American countries were the largest source of supply for North America; large quantities were transported by sea, but private aircraft accounted for a proportion of this traffic.

However, most of the cannabis which arrived in Canada came from Europe and was of Middle Eastern origin.

The situation in the Near and Middle East had remained unchanged and important seizures had been made in several countries.



The Portuguese delegation

HALLUCINOGENS

There had been a moderate increase in seizures of L.S.D. in Europe; the United States and the United Kingdom appeared to be the principal sources of supply, although Amsterdam continued to be an important centre of production and distribution.

SOME CASES OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

The General Secretariat report went on to describe some cases

investigated in 1972; extracts are given below:

Following information supplied by the German authorities to the Danish police in 1972, six important traffickers were arrested and 127 kg. of morphine base and 228 kg. of hashish were discovered in a house in Copenhagen. The drug had arrived by sea from Istanbul via Izmir and Hamburg.

At the beginning of September 1972, 16 kg. of liquid hashish and 24,500 U.S. dollars were seized in Montreal. Five traffickers were arrested; two of them had visited Beirut earlier in the year to set up a laboratory for the distillation of liquid hashish. As a result of information sent to the Lebanese police, a fully-equipped laboratory was discovered in a Beirut suburb.

ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

As usual, the General Secretariat was represented at several international conferences and published information about international traffickers and their modus operandi. U.N. award-holders, police officers and customs officers visited the General Secretariat for training.

STATISTICAL TABLES

The last section of the General Secretariat report gave statistical



The Malaysian delegation



The Nepalese delegation

tables on drug traffic, classified by drug and by geographical region.

It emerged from the delegates' discussion of the report that it was important for initiatives designed to combat illicit drug traffic to be co-ordinated at international level, preferably with the help of the organizations dealing with the drug problems, i.e. the United Nations, the World Health Organization and Interpol, which made a practice of working in close co-operation.

The United Nations had made a country-by-country study of drug traffic in order to obtain more accurate figures than those available at present. The Division of Narcotic Drugs had approached Interpol about the compilation of a catalogue on the technical equipment used by the police in drug law enforcement. One of its functions, also, was to publish the national legislations on drugs control, which were available to NCBS.

The Customs Co-operation Council maintained very cordial and fruitful relations with Interpol and had helped to improve relations between the police and customs in many countries.

Several delegations had called for more active international co-operation within the Interpol framework

and expressed the wish that all Interpol member countries take appropriate measures. New laws had been introduced in several countries (Chile, Philippines and Yugoslavia) to improve drug law enforcement. Penalties had been increased in Iraq, for example, where the death penalty existed and was used for producers of drugs; the effect of such penalties had been immediate and spectacular: the number of sellers had dropped by 95%. The Iraqi National Central Bureau would send the statistics concerning the number of drugs offences before and after the introduction of the new measures to all those interested in the question.

An interesting experiment had been carried out in Venezuela where the police had made a list of the most effective measures taken by other countries and submitted it to the legislative committee on the unlawful use of drugs.

In the United States, as of 1st July 1973 all the Federal drugs services had been grouped into a single department; the General Secretariat would shortly receive information about the reorganization. Switzerland would also supply its statistics to the General Secretariat at the appropriate time; it was planned to revise Swiss legislation on drugs and copies of the relevant laws of other countries would be welcome for comparison purposes.

A detailed report was distributed to delegates by the Panamanian delegation. A conference would be held by Interpol in Panama in May 1974; it was hoped that many observers from member countries in other parts of the world would attend as that would help to develop fruitful co-operation between the countries concerned.

Certain African countries (Gabon, Uganda, Kenya) reported the existence of harmful plants; little was known about their effects and more information was desired.

Turkey had made a remarkable effort and, with United States aid, had shown exemplary determination in the fight against drugs.

The Secretariat would study the possibility of grouping the speakers by geographical region at the 1974 meeting of the Drugs Committee. Its attention had been drawn to the need for more rapid and more detailed information and to the advisability of instituting supplementary or accessory sentences which could be passed on convicted traffickers but it would be difficult to intervene in a specifically judicial field. Lastly, the delegates' attention had been drawn to the fact that the regulations concerning international transport by T.I.R. lorries needed to be modified. Interpol would be sending an observer to the meeting of the United Nations' Committee responsible for studying that question.



The Cameroon delegate

● Training of Police Officers

On the basis of a questionnaire sent out to the NCBs (1), the General Secretariat compiled a report on the possibilities of assistance with regard to the training of police officers in drug law enforcement; it emerged that thirteen countries offered such assistance or would offer it in the near future.

In Part One, the report described the possibilities of aid offered by different countries at present or in the future. They may be summarized briefly as follows:

ARGENTINA - A special course on drugs was to be organized (in Spanish) in Buenos Aires with the assistance of the B.N.D.D., the course was to last a fortnight and was designed for junior police officers. For the moment, aid was available to Latin-American countries only.

ance within the framework of the Colombo Plan, if facilities were available.

BRAZIL - There were no courses specially designed for police officers but a course might be organized in the future for South American countries.

CANADA - A limited number of foreign police officers could be accepted for the two-week course provided by the Canadian Police College at Ottawa. The course was in English, lasted for 10 days and was open to investigators with 3 to 10 years' experience.

SPAIN - Courses (lasting 1 or 2 weeks) for senior-ranking personnel (police, customs, fiscal departments) were given annually in Spanish; foreign police officers could be admitted and the course could be supplemented by practical instruc-

The training given by the U.S. Customs for supervisors and mid-management personnel included observation of actual operations at U.S. ports.

The B.N.D.D. and the U.S. Customs also ran courses in countries outside the United States.

FRANCE - There were no courses for foreigners; however, lectures similar to those given to French personnel could be considered for foreign police officers.

HONG KONG - Hong Kong might consider training four or so foreign police officers if they had a knowledge of English, provided Government approval could be obtained. It might be possible to provide training in rehabilitation.

ITALY - Some foreigners could be accepted for the drug law enforcement courses given to superintendents and inspectors in the Italian police; the courses lasted two weeks and were in Italian.

JAPAN - A special 3-week seminar was held annually in Tokyo within the framework of the Colombo Plan; the seminar was attended by ten or so middle-ranking police officers. There was no other form of assistance available to foreign police officers. English was used in the seminar but a knowledge of Japanese was very useful.

MEXICO - Two-week training and advanced training courses were given in Spanish and were open to foreign police officers.

NEW ZEALAND - Two foreign police officers could be accepted for the one- or two-week courses organized for New Zealand personnel; they could also spend four to six weeks in field training with drug squads.

PERU - The training centre of the "Policia de Investigaciones del Peru" ran courses on drug law enforcement and organized advanced training courses for Peruvian police officers responsible for drugs investigations.

SWEDEN - There were no courses specially designed for foreign police officers; however, in the last few years Finnish and Norwegian police



The Argentinian delegation

AUSTRALIA - A two-week course was conducted annually but was not open to foreigners; however, overseas personnel could be temporarily attached to the drugs squads. Australia would be able to supply assist-

UNITED STATES - Training of foreign personnel was provided by the following agencies: B.N.D.D.; the Agency for International Development, Office of Public Safety (AID-OPS); U.S. Customs.

— The B.N.D.D. offered an intensive 10-week course to foreign officers in need of advanced training to enable them to become trainers and leaders in their own countries.

— AID-OPS was planning 16-week narcotics management training courses for foreign command-level police officials.

(1) Replies to the questionnaire were received from the following countries:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Brunei, Burundi, Canada, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federal Germany, France, Hong Kong, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Surinam, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela and Zambia.



The Chinese delegation

States could also supply all the financial information they had about drug traffickers.

Since the report had appeared, the General Secretariat had been informed of correspondence between NCBs to promote co-operation in training experts; the future outlook was bright, for several countries had said they were prepared to increase their efforts in that field.

● **Powers and Attitude of the Police with regard to young drug users**

The third report submitted by the General Secretariat to the Assembly consisted of a survey of the duties

officers had attended the course for Swedish personnel. The courses were run twice a year in Swedish and were attended by thirty or so officers. On account of the language problems, the course was open to Scandinavian officers only.

Part Two of the General Secretariat's report listed the countries unable to provide training in drug law enforcement for foreign police officers.

After acknowledging this report, several delegates described the situation in their country and the Jamaican delegate said the cannabis plantations in his country could usefully be visited by specialised police officers who could then observe on the spot how the plant was prepared for use.

The United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs had created a training centre and several courses had been organized. The Drugs Division had bought the audio-visual teaching material from Interpol and had published a number of brochures which were available to interested countries.

In the United States, the Drugs Enforcement Administration (D.E.A.) had organized three programmes; the courses were absolutely free and enquiries should be made to the U.S. missions abroad. The United



The Turkish delegation



The Mexican delegation

and powers of the police and the concrete attitudes they adopted with regard to young persons implicated in cases of drug use. The report was based on replies to a questionnaire, sent in by 66 countries (1).

The summary of the replies sent in by the countries revealed the following characteristics:

1) In the vast majority of countries illicit drug use was covered either directly by the legislation on drugs or indirectly by the offence of possessing drugs.

2) Few countries had included in their laws special texts concerning young drug users, but almost all of them had a general law on juveniles which allowed a distinction to be made between adults and juveniles in that particular field.

3) In most countries, the police had no freedom of action with regard to criminal proceedings — only the judicial authorities were competent to decide whether or not to institute proceedings.

However, in quite a large number of countries, the police did have some freedom of action. The countries were mainly those whose laws were based on Anglo-Saxon principles.

4) The laws on the age of criminal responsibility protected minors as far as keeping their personal data on file in the general police records was concerned. Where it was possible to keep a special index for minors, the index was governed by certain criteria, notably the age of the minor concerned. Where minors could be listed in the general records, they were often listed separately, under a special heading. Finally, in some countries it was forbidden by law to keep permanent records on minors.

5) In almost half the countries which replied to the questionnaire, police action was governed, if not

by a written code of procedure — although that was the case in certain countries — at least by a special attitude. When dealing with minors, their main concern was prevention rather than punishment, and they always tried to contact the parents or guardians of the minor who had committed an offence. Often, they also requested the assistance of the social services and health authorities.

After the delegates had listened to the General Secretariat's comments on the report, they described

the situation in their respective countries.

In many countries, drug users were considered to be sick and were treated as such. In Chile, the law of May 1973 provided for a system of "house arrest" for offenders of 16 to 18 years so that the young person would not be taken away from his studies, his work and family contacts. Another sanction was "collaboration with the authorities": the young people were forced to help in tasks of community interest on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Interested delegates could obtain the text of



The Saudi Arabian delegation



The Finnish delegation

(1) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Brunei, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Federal Germany, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Guyana, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Khmer (Rep.), Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Rumania, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

the relevant law from the Chilean NCB.

In Iraq, it was forbidden to publish any information concerning young drug users; the school attended by an offender was not informed of the outcome of judicial

proceedings. Emphasis was laid on the offender's rehabilitation.

The delegates concluded by stating that they realised that mere sanctions against young drug users were no longer suitable in present circumstances.

After the Chairman of the Drugs Committee had given a report on the work of that Committee, the Assembly adopted the following resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS

Consumption of cannabis and its derivatives

NOTING that the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly at its 40th and 41st sessions passed resolutions recommending the eradication of illicit cannabis cultivation and programmes to warn the general

public of the direct and indirect dangers of the consumption of cannabis and its derivatives;

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Vienna from

2nd to 9th October 1973 at its 42nd session:

RECOMMENDS that reaffirmation be given to these resolutions.

Control of trade in phenyl 2 propane, ergotamine and all its derivatives

NOTING that the illicit production and traffic of methamphetamine and L.S.D. (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide) continue to present a serious abuse problem in many countries;

RECOGNISING that ergotamine and all its derivatives are chemicals essential to the illicit manufacture of L.S.D.;

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Vienna from 2nd to 9th October 1973 at its 42nd session:

RECOMMENDS that drug control authorities develop the co-operation of the manufacturers and distributors of Phenyl 2 Propane and ergotamine and all its derivatives within

their territory to monitor the internal and export trade of these substances, and if necessary by introducing a system of export permits, for the purpose of detecting suspicious transactions that might lead to the discovery of illicit metamphetamine and L.S.D. laboratories.

Control of trade in acetic anhydride

NOTING that heroin is the most dangerous drug trafficked and abused internationally;

RECOGNISING that acetic anhydride is the one substance essential to the illicit transformation of morphine base to heroin;

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Vienna from 2nd to 9th October 1973 at its 42nd session:

RECOMMENDS that in countries

where the illicit manufacture of heroin exists and there is little or no industrial need for acetic anhydride, the importation and internal distribution of that chemical be placed under strict control;

RECOMMENDS further that in countries where illicit heroin manufacture exists but the heavy industrial utilisation of acetic anhydride renders its control impractical, the narcotic control authorities develop the co-operation of the legal distributors of this substance to trace

suspicious sales as a means to discover clandestine laboratories;

RECOMMENDS further that countries which manufacture and export acetic anhydride take every practical measure to prevent its export for illicit heroin manufacture and co-operate with the authorities of countries where heroin is illicitly produced in their efforts to monitor the trade in acetic anhydride for the purpose of detecting illicit heroin laboratories.

Co-ordination and centralisation with regard to the fight against illicit drug traffic

CONSIDERING the alarming nature of the problem of illicit drug traffic throughout the world;

CONSIDERING that, in each country, many services co-operate in the fight against this scourge;

BEARING IN MIND the importance of centralising information on this subject in accordance with the policy constantly followed by Interpol;

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Vienna from 2nd to 9th October 1973 at its 42nd session:

RECOMMENDS that countries where there is as yet no provision for such an institution should either set up a body to co-ordinate action and centralise information, or entrust this task to an existing department;

STRESSES the need for close and permanent contacts between this body or department and the service appointed as the country's Interpol NCB in order to ensure that international co-operation may be carried on under favourable conditions according to the document (No. 3940/STUPE/950) circulated by the General Secretariat on 3rd August 1973, on the principles of international co-operation in the fight against illicit drug traffic.

Treatment and rehabilitation of young drug users

CONSIDERING the considerable increase in the use and abuse of drugs by young people, and minors in particular;

CONSIDERING that, in addition to the often irreversible damage which drug abuse can cause in young people, there is a risk that drug use will imperil the whole future of those who engage in it;

BEARING IN MIND the necessity of treatment and rehabilitation needed for young drug users;

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Vienna from 2nd to 9th October 1973 at its 42nd session:

RECOMMENDS that, in cases where there is no provision for treatment and rehabilitation, such measures should be taken and distinction should be made as far as possible between the measures applicable to minors using drugs and those applicable to adult offenders.



The Peruvian delegation



The delegate of Netherlands Antilles

INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY COUNTER- FEITING

- Paper Currency
- Metal Currency
(including gold coins)
- Other Counterfeits
- Miscellaneous Counterfeits

The General Secretariat had drawn up a report on currency counterfeiting which analysed the information received during 1972. The main points emerging from the report are summarised below.

● Paper Currency

The few forgeries discovered were almost all genuine American notes on which the counters had been altered; they were easy to detect.

The number of countries whose currency was counterfeited had decreased slightly: 27 in 1970, 28 in 1971, and 26 in 1972.

The U.S. dollar was still the most counterfeited currency; the figure for the total face value of counterfeit U.S. notes (\$34,429,773) was practically the same as that for 1971; the face value of dollars seized in the United States decreased by 11.5%, whereas the face value of dollars seized outside the United States rose by 43%. 82% of the counterfeit notes seized in the United States and 90.4% of those seized outside the United States were discovered before they could be put into circulation.

Compared with 1971, the face value of seizures of the currency of certain countries (Canada, Indonesia) dropped; for other countries it increased (Deutsche mark, French franc, Italian lire, pound sterling,

Turkish pound). Furthermore, counterfeit banknotes of several countries were seized in large quantities in 1972 whereas no seizures of those countries' notes had been reported in 1971 (Burmese kyats, Spanish pesetas, Khmer Republic riels and Malian francs).

The report described some cases solved through international co-operation.

GERMANY - On 18th August 1972, a clandestine printing workshop which had printed 70,000 Turkish 500-lirasi notes was discovered; the three offenders, all German nationals, were arrested. One of them had already been sentenced in Spain in 1967 to 8 years' imprisonment for attempting to counterfeit Spanish 1000-peseta notes.

FRANCE - On 18th November 1971, three French nationals were arrested at Nice Airport (France) for traffic in counterfeit currency; \$41,500 in counterfeit \$50 and \$100 notes were found in a false-bottomed travel bag.

One of the traffickers had already been arrested on 8th November 1966 in Paris (France) for being in possession of 190 counterfeit U.S. \$20 and 18 counterfeit U.S. \$100 notes.

His accomplices also had convictions in France: one for traffic in counterfeit U.S. currency and the other for theft, complicity in theft and attempted aggravated theft.



The Guatemalan delegation

GUATEMALA - At the end of 1971, the police arrested a Guatemalan national who admitted putting counterfeit 50-quetzale, 100-quetzale and U.S. \$100 notes into circulation. Several Guatemalan, Colombian and Honduran nationals were subsequently arrested; 193 counterfeit U.S. \$100 notes were seized; it was presumed that the counterfeits had been produced in Colombia.

There was no significant change in the techniques used by the counterfeiters; the offset process was still the most widely-used, but the number of notes printed typographically doubled. A very rudimentary counterfeiting process known as the "tracing process" seemed to be spreading, mainly in South American countries, but the results were always very poor.

One counterfeit U.S. \$20 note printed in intaglio with the numbers and Seals printed typographically and several counterfeit U.S. notes made from pieced negatives were reported.

● **Metal Currency**
(including gold coins)

Counterfeit coins of 16 countries were discovered in 12 countries. Gold coins (American, Austrian, Canadian and French) were the most common, but several types of coins in current use were seized.

Investigations following the arrest of two men in Zurich in August 1972 revealed that there was wide-scale traffic in counterfeit gold coins between Italy (where the coins were allegedly struck), France, Algeria and possibly Switzerland.

81 genuine new issues were described in the review "Counterfeits & Forgeries".

● **Other Counterfeits**

Counterfeit cheques

The number of cases of counterfeit cheques reported to the General Secretariat was approximately 20% higher than the previous year.

EUROPE - Counterfeit £20 and £50 sterling travellers cheques were negotiated in the United Kingdom, Spain, France, Belgium, Switzerland

and Tangiers. Two offenders were arrested.

- Counterfeit cheques of a large Canadian bank were negotiated in Paris (France) by three people allegedly of South American and Italian origin. The offenders had previously opened accounts in several Paris banks and kept them normally supplied; they subsequently negotiated the counterfeits, worth more than U.S. \$600,000.

- More than 600,000 pesetas in counterfeit travellers cheques were negotiated in Austria, Germany, Belgium and Malta. One of the offenders was arrested in Malta.

MIDDLE EAST - A person allegedly of German nationality committed frauds in Tehran using counterfeit cheques of a Scottish bank; the total loss amounted to approximately \$23,000.

- A Jordanian national was arrested in Beirut for attempting to negotiate various counterfeit cheques; 19 cheques were seized.

AFRICA - Several cases of counterfeit cheques were reported in Lagos. The counterfeits were £100 sterling travellers cheques; a Nigerian national was arrested in Lagos.

FAR EAST - Counterfeit \$100 travellers cheques of a Japanese bank were negotiated in Hong Kong, Manilla, Hawaii, Guam and Las

Vegas. In all, 135 cases were recorded.

- A North American national was arrested in Tokyo (Japan) for negotiating counterfeit \$100 cheques of a large American bank; 15 counterfeits were seized.

AUSTRALIA - Counterfeit transfer cheques of an Australian bank were negotiated in Israel, Germany, Hong Kong and the United States by unidentified offenders. The total loss amounted to approximately \$25,000.

SOUTH AMERICA - A gang of swindlers using counterfeit cheques and money orders was arrested and a large amount of counterfeiting equipment was seized in Lima. Imitating a genuine \$35 cheque, the counterfeiters had produced \$1,800,000 worth of counterfeits (cheques, money orders, "circular" cheques). The majority of the offenders were Peruvian nationals.

● **Miscellaneous Counterfeits**

The Singapore authorities had investigated the sale of 15,000 counterfeit shares of an Australian oil company. Counterfeit money orders were passed by a gang of South Americans. Several cases of counterfeit identity papers were recorded; a fairly large number of cases of counterfeit driving licences was reported.

Other counterfeits were dis-



The delegate of Central African Republic



The Mauritanian delegate

covered: bills of exchange, deposit certificates, stamps, European rail passes, international car insurance cards.

The General Secretariat had also made a study of the main cases in which the correlation between currency counterfeiting and other forms of crime was clearly established.

The study covered the period 1960 to 1973 and the results were presented in the form of three tables:

- connections between currency counterfeiting and illicit drug traffic;
- connections between currency counterfeiting and other forms of crime (with the exception of drug traffic);
- connections between illicit drug traffic and other forms of crime (with the exception of currency counterfeiting).

The relationship between currency counterfeiting and other forms of crime was nothing new: it had been noted as far back as 1949. At that time, approximately half the counterfeit currency traffickers with criminal records were pickpockets already listed in Interpol's files.

The General Secretariat study revealed that currency counterfeiting and illicit drug traffic were sometimes closely linked; other forms of crime (notably theft and various forms of traffic) might also have some connection with those two types of crime.

It was consequently necessary to consider the criminal phenomenon in its entirety instead of merely trying to combat each of its manifestations separately. It was essential to step up exchanges of information and that implied good liaison at national level between the specialised services. The creation in certain countries of centralized law enforcement services to combat the criminal activities of international

gangs, operating in accordance with the same principles as central services for counterfeit currency offences and illicit drug traffic, would, it seemed, provide a useful weapon in this field.

The Assembly decided to set up a Committee (1) to study the problems relating to currency counterfeiting; Mr. Weingart (Austria) was elected Chairman.

During the discussions, the American representative suggested that the General Secretariat modify its presentation of the statistics, particularly by adding the origin of the seized counterfeits and details of whether or not the printing workshop had been dismantled.

Several delegates thought that countries should send reports to the General Secretariat, not only on cases of international traffic, but also on national cases.

The Italian delegate disagreed and recalled that, under the terms of the 1929 Geneva Convention, only international traffic was involved. He felt that the different types of counterfeit travellers cheques should be examined to discover whether they had characteristics in common and

he suggested that counterfeit travellers cheques should be centralized. The General Secretariat agreed but pointed out that it could not carry out comparisons since usually only photocopies of the cheques were received. It was decided that the Mauritanian delegate should send the General Secretariat a report on certain types of fraud involving mainly dollars.

The delegates then discussed the question of obtaining samples of offenders' handwriting and called for the setting up of an index system for such handwriting samples using samples supplied by countries in cases of bank frauds. There were experts working on that subject in Washington but setting up a system of that type was expensive and required a large number of specialised staff.

With regard to publicity-type notes, a draft law was currently being studied in Guatemala, which would penalise the reproduction of notes on any kind of material; such provisions already existed in Austria.

After listening to a report on the Committee's discussions, the General Assembly adopted the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

Currency Counterfeiting

HAVING TAKEN NOTE OF Report No. 10 submitted by the General Secretariat;

CONSIDERING the fact that the currency counterfeiting problem gives permanent cause for concern and that, in particular, there is a constant increase in the manufacture of and trade in counterfeit metal coins;

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Vienna from 2nd to 9th October 1973 at its 42nd session:

CONSIDERS it necessary, in accordance with the resolutions already adopted during previous General Assembly sessions, to step up the fight against international currency counterfeiting;

DRAWS ATTENTION TO Resolution No. 4 adopted by the 4th International Currency Counterfeiting Conference in Copenhagen in 1961 and Resolution No. 6 adopted

by the 5th International Currency Counterfeiting Conference held in Mexico City in 1969;

URGES Interpol member countries where such provisions do not exist already to adopt legislative texts:

a) In order that the counterfeiting and forgery of gold or silver coins which were once, but are no longer, legal tender as well as the negotiation of such coins, be punishable by law, irrespective of whether national or foreign currency is involved;

b) In order that a sufficiently severe scale of sanctions be provided to punish such acts effectively;

INVITES countries to continue to bear in mind the problems raised by the total or partial reproduction of banknotes for advertising, commercial or other purposes, since the distribution of such notes may undermine confidence in the national currency concerned.

(1) Countries represented:

Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Federal Germany, France, Gabon, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Khmer Republic, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Syria, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

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

Within the framework of the survey on the powers and duties of the police in crime investigation, the General Secretariat drew up a report based on replies to a questionnaire sent out to the NCBs; 48 countries or territories (1) answered the questionnaire which was divided into the following sections:

- Legal terms
- Authorities empowered to decide or order that premises be searched
- Officials authorized 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.

A separate chapter was devoted to each country. For a number of reasons, it was deemed inadvisable to attempt to draw comparisons between the systems and judicial authorities in the various countries and, in the absence of satisfactory criteria, it was not possible to divide the countries into groups on the basis of certain common features in their legislations.

(1) Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, 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, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

The report only gave a brief account of the legal position in the countries considered; for more detailed information on particular points, reference should be made to the relevant legal texts and case-law.

The report had to be considered as a document for police authorities to refer to when they were contemplating legislative changes or simply when they wished to know what was done in other countries.

The Assembly took note of the report and congratulated the Secretariat on its excellent work.



The delegate of Madagascar



A Senegalese delegate

CIVIL AVIATION SECURITY

The Secretary General submitted a report on certain problems concerning civil aviation security.

In application of a resolution adopted by the Assembly in Frankfurt (1972), a meeting had been held at the General Secretariat to study the processing and circulation of information concerning unlawful interference with international civil aviation. It had concluded that the origin and degree of reliability of such information should be specified. The participants had also considered the potential danger of the modifications which might arise during successive transmissions of an item of information and the amount of publicity such items should be accorded.

Another problem had been studied: in 1972, in Frankfurt, the Interpol General Secretariat had submitted a report on "Security in international civil aviation" which recommended the setting up of security areas at international airports. Since that suggestion had been rejected by I.C.A.O., it was felt that the present Assembly should discuss the subject. The report noted that I.A.T.A. had concluded that it was impossible to produce a profile of extortionists. Finally the report contained three lists, supplied by I.C.A.O., showing the countries which had signed, ratified or adhered to the Tokyo, Hague and Montreal Conventions (1963, 1970 and 1971 respectively).

After noting the General Secretariat's report, the Assembly decided to set up a Committee (1). Mr. Esbjornsson (Sweden) was elected Chairman.

The Committee's discussions centred on the setting up of security areas and the profile of extortionists.

The I.C.A.O. representative explained that the idea of security areas had been rejected because each international airport should be

(1) Countries represented:

Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Federal Germany, Finland, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lesotho, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritius, Nepal, Panama, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

equipped in such a way that preventive measures might be taken anywhere; provision of a separation between the air-side and land-side areas of the airport, with access to the air-side only possible through doors where checks would be carried out, should be sufficient for satisfactory passenger control.

The French delegate thought that in the absence of such areas, compulsory corridors could be recommended; that would not involve large-scale expenditure.

In Austria, special groups comprised of police chiefs, airport authority staff and airline representatives had been set up. The number of staff had been increased, spot checks were carried out and an effort was being made to improve airport buildings. The security measures applied in different countries ought to be co-ordinated.

It emerged from the discussions that in several countries the airline companies searched passengers. In some countries, airline companies could refuse to carry passengers who refused to be searched.

In the United States, a supplementary tax of 50 cents per person was imposed to cover the cost of the security measures; in I.A.T.A.'s opinion, that was an interesting idea. In Australia, a law passed in 1973 authorized airline staff to carry out searches. In Canada, the tacit authorization currently given to the



The delegate of Mauritius



The Australian delegation

airline companies was shortly to be the subject of a law. In the Scandinavian countries, preventive measures were decided on by the security services, who worked in close co-operation with the police; that was also the case in the United Kingdom.

The I.A.T.A. observer felt that airline companies had become aware of the need to provide for the security of passengers and crews. At the present time, 117 airline companies were members of I.A.T.A. and a security service operated on the basis of contributions from the air-

line companies, which varied in size, depending on their financial resources.

Various I.C.A.O. member countries had suggested that each country set up a high-level security committee responsible for adopting regulations and for sharing out responsibility.

No criminal had yet managed to board a plane on Federal German territory; but the question was, what action could be taken when the plane was outside territorial limits; that was a fundamental problem.

The Secretary General felt that in such cases the valid body to approach in each country should be the national security committee or that of the airport.

After the Chairman of the Committee had reported on the meeting, the General Assembly decided to adopt the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS

Unlawful acts of international concern

MINDFUL of the continued occurrence of unlawful acts such as taking hostages, interference with international civil aviation, and murders;

CONCERNED that the notorious nature of such acts has the effect of creating disregard for the law throughout the world to the great detriment of the objectives of Inter-

pol and the member states with the consequent burdens and dangers to police professionals throughout the world, and

REMEMBERING that Interpol itself may not become involved in activities of a political, military, religious or racial character, which is but a reflection of the principle of objective professionalism in the ef-

fective conduct of law enforcement activities;

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Vienna from 2nd to 9th October 1973 at its 42nd session:

URGES firm and resolute opposition to interference with due enforcement of the law and observance of international obligations.

Unlawful interference with civil aviation

MINDFUL of the utmost importance that the recommendations formulated by the specialized international organizations, notably I.C.A.O. (International Civil Aviation Organization), should be implemented as rapidly as possible if a common front is to be formed in the fight against the various unlawful acts which jeopardize international civil aviation;

RECOGNIZING the growing number of unlawful acts against international civil aviation and the gravity of their consequences;

RECOGNIZING the various geographic and design differences of airports;

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Vienna from

2nd to 9th October 1973 at its 42nd session:

STRONGLY RECOMMENDS that each country should establish a security group of appropriate representatives of government, airlines and other competent parties to ensure that all appropriate security measures are taken at airports both international and domestic and in particular that complete control exists over the movement of persons from landside to airside, and vice versa, and especially when there is a high degree of risk of any unlawful interference with aircraft that the necessary accommodations and equipment are provided to enable passengers and their baggage to be fully checked at the point of transition to the airside;

FURTHER RECOMMENDS that security areas should be created at each airport. These security areas should occupy part of the airport perimeter and constitute a kind of mini-embarkation and disembarkation area. It should have a minimum number of exits for both staff and aircraft. Each exit should be kept under strict surveillance;

FURTHER RECOMMENDS that all I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL member countries should ratify the Tokyo, The Hague and Montreal Conventions or accede to them, in order to ensure a certain uniformity of legal principles, and thereby contribute to the common fight against unlawful acts which are likely to jeopardize the safety of civil aviation.

NEW FOOT PATROL METHODS IN URBAN AREAS

Following the International Symposium on Crime Prevention, which was held at Interpol Headquarters in November 1969, the General Assembly had included the following study in its programme of activities: "Crime Prevention: New Foot Patrol Methods in Urban Areas".

A questionnaire was sent to the NCBs and the report was compiled on the basis of the replies (1). It is summarized below.

All the countries which answered the questionnaire felt that foot patrols were effective; they helped to improve crime prevention by maintaining direct contact with the population, but several countries deplored the fact that they could not assign enough officers to foot patrols.

In Buenos Aires, six surveillance corps ("cuerpos de vigilancia") were responsible for patrolling 358 districts grouped into three zones.

In Canada, the centre of Toronto was split into four areas patrolled by two platoons consisting of a total of forty-two constables.

In Cyprus, a police constable

(1) The following countries sent in replies:

Argentina, Austria, Bermuda, Brunei, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federal Germany, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Rumania, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Singapore, Spain, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

toured the streets and patrolled the area on foot for about half-an-hour from time to time. A similar system was used in Switzerland.

In Denmark, towns were divided into districts of 6,000 to 10,000 inhabitants with 1 to 2 officers (aged 50 plus) attached permanently to the district until retirement.

In the United States, patrols took various forms: one policeman on foot whilst his partner patrolled in the car; four-man teams patrolling two by two on either side of the street in constant view of one another; dog patrols, etc. In Finland, a sergeant would patrol an area by car while two officers covered the same beat on foot.

In France, traditional foot patrols existed alongside the "ilotage" system which consisted of assigning one officer permanently to a particular district (1).

In the United Kingdom, there were four types of patrol: Traditional Foot Beats, Home Beats, Foot Patrols and Motor Car Beats. Singapore and New Zealand used the Team Policing System which consisted of teams (one team-leader and three patrolmen) being conveyed by car to various locations where foot patrols were performed.

In Sweden, surveillance activities were planned on the basis of information stored in computers.

(1) cf. I.C.P.R. no. 271 (October 1973).



The Danish delegation

In Venezuela, teams of officers patrolled on foot under the control of motorized patrols.

Three categories of criteria influenced the introduction of foot patrols: the territory to be patrolled, the population, and the local crime rate.

Several countries believed that the presence of the same police officers in a given district enabled them to maintain personal contact with the population. However, in some countries there was a rota system for "easy" beats and "difficult" beats; sometimes, too, the itineraries were modified constantly.

The function of foot patrols was to act as a deterrent; they provided protection for the population by their constant comings and goings: they stopped suspects, kept a watch on premises, maintained contact with the population, gave on-the-spot assistance, advice and information, etc. In most countries, the method of working the beat was left largely to the discretion of the men on patrol.

The composition and utilization of the patrols varied from country to country depending on the availability of manpower: one man day and night; one man in the daytime and 2 men at night; two men day and night; 2 men at least; over 3 men or systems using patrols of varying strength according to district and circumstances.

In several countries, surveillance was continuous in certain particularly busy parts of the city and the teams worked on a shift system.

The duration of the daily tour of duty varied from six and a half to eight hours; generally, two patrols alternated, one patrolling the streets whilst the other returned to the police station.

The tour of duty was either relatively long but followed by a rest period also relatively long, or relatively short but repeated several times during the duty period.

Patrolmen reached their beat by their own means or were taken there in a police vehicle.

In most countries, officers on foot

patrol carried portable two-way radios. Police emergency call boxes and ordinary telephones were also used.

Patrolmen usually carried a firearm and a truncheon, in some cases tear gas guns, but in certain countries the men were not armed at all.

Foot patrols were sometimes accompanied by dogs at night or in deserted areas or in areas with a high crime rate.

The report concluded that the foot patrol system was usually appreciated by the population on account of its unquestionable advantages from both a preventive and a law

enforcement point of view, and that it helped to improve police relations with the public.

The report had been drawn up with a view to combating a trend that had been gaining ground and in order to establish the fact that over-motorization had often been a technical error, the negative results of which were becoming apparent at the present time.

The remarks and suggestions of several delegates proved that the question was an important one and that it should be dealt with in depth; it was therefore decided to include it on the Agenda for the next General Assembly session.



The Iranian delegation



The Philippine delegation

POLICE SUCCESS RATE

The General Secretariat presented a report on the problems involved in defining the police success rate, in evaluating it as a notion complete in itself, and in expressing it in mathematical terms.

It was the duty of the police not only to achieve certain objectives, but to achieve them in a particular way, which meant that three aspects had to be distinguished — legal, economic and social — at the three levels of prevention, detection and elucidation.

Since the notion of success could be considered from various stand-

points, it was possible to define it in various ways. It was necessary to consider not only the number but also the social seriousness of the offences elucidated and that called for a value judgment.

It would be futile to want to define a single police success rate for it was possible to imagine several types of rate.

The report concluded that there was at present no adequate basis for assessing the police success rate with scientific accuracy. In the case of some essential data there was no method which would allow



The Indonesian delegation



The Canadian delegation

a reasonably accurate approach. In respect of other data, the methods developed to determine them had only been used in restricted criminological research.

The question was extremely complex and anyone wishing to analyse it in depth came up against enormous theoretical and practical difficulties. Any progress would first require scientific research into the elements involved; there was little prospect at present of being able to make a synthesis which would give a valid solution. Such research would have to be undertaken by qualified research workers working

within the framework of specialized organizations; even if such research were successful, it would have to confine itself to examining police success on a limited scale, in respect of certain types of offences committed on a specified territory. Any limitation of that kind virtually led to abandoning the idea of a police success rate in favour of an index of success.

The General Secretariat's report, which was submitted to the Assembly, brought to light the very great difficulties encountered when trying to define the police success rate in scientific terms; however, even a

negative conclusion was also of some value.

The Assembly noted the report and thanked the General Secretariat.

Two recent studies on similar questions would be presented at the end of November 1973 at a symposium organised by the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on methods of evaluating and planning in the field of crime, particularly with regard to the police. Perhaps they would be able to contribute something new to this very difficult question.



The Ethiopian delegation



A delegate of Dahomey



The Lebanese delegation



The Jordanian delegate

THE F.I.R. PROJECT

• International Computerised Search File

A report had been submitted to the General Assembly in Frankfurt suggesting the setting up of an international computerised search file and the Assembly had decided to set up a study group. The group met at the General Secretariat in March 1973 at a "Conference to explore the possibilities of setting up a computerised search file (F.I.R.) (1).

Aware of the wide-ranging and complex legal, administrative, financial and technical problems to be solved, the study group examined the main orientations and stressed the advantages of the system which would be of direct or indirect benefit to all the member countries by providing: immediate access to information; a larger volume of more varied information; simultaneous consultation of the information supplied by the participating countries; the possibility of comparing and summarizing information.

The study group thought that the data to be stored should concern persons, objects, *modus operandi*, physical descriptions and unidentified bodies; but that list could be extended. The General Secretariat's present index could be used as a starting point and an international code could be used.

A single authority in each country should be responsible for the system which should be based on complete respect for individual freedom and human rights. Only that authority would have the right to delete or amend data. The system should be set up gradually, starting with the categories of data which were easiest to process.

First of all, it would be necessary to make preparatory studies financed by special credits. The financing of the system itself would come later: for the initial investment, a share could be paid by the countries entering into the system; the operating costs would consist of a forfeitary subscription and a contribution proportional to the service requested. Those member countries which did not have the possibility of direct participation in the system would be able to consult the system, with no cost to themselves, by conventional means.

Reporting on the work of the

Conference, the Secretary General emphasised that only those countries which wished to participate in the system would be asked to contribute to the financing; the other countries would still derive some benefit from it since the data stored in the computer would be more comprehensive.

To advance matters further, a working party should be set up as recommended in the General Secretariat's report; the party would have to decide whether to entrust the software work to private specialized companies or to set up a permanent bureau at the General Secretariat for the purpose. Draft administrative regulations would also have to be set up and, at a later stage, it would be necessary to give the specifications to manufacturers.

The following countries agreed to form part of the working party: Austria, Belgium, Federal Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

The working party would be able to request the collaboration of other countries and observers; it would take account of the requirements of each country; the NCBs would be kept informed of the work carried out and could make any comments they felt appropriate.

It was decided that the first meeting of the working party would be held at the beginning of 1974.

(1) Countries represented:
Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Federal Germany, France, Ghana, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam.

INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN HUMAN BEINGS

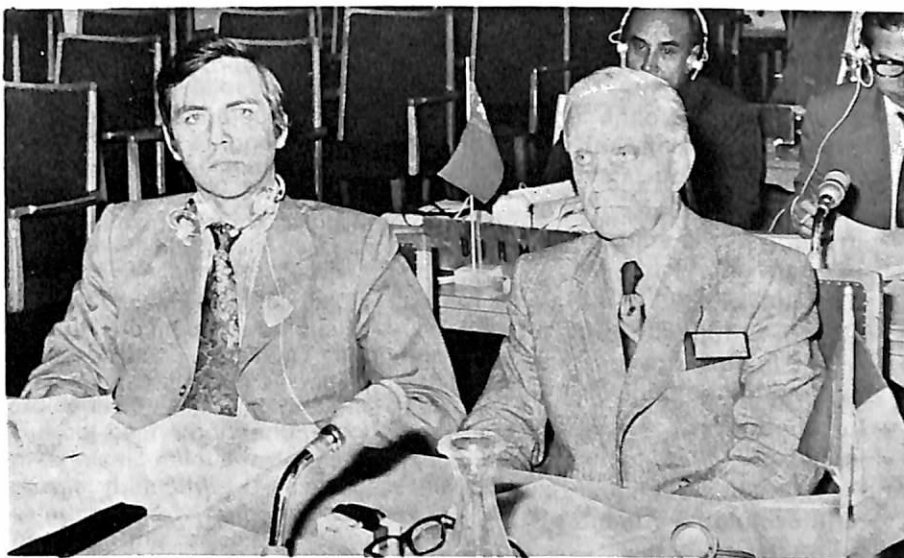
The Assembly decided to set up a Committee (1) to study the question. Mr. De Gryse was elected Chairman.

The French delegate described the links between proxenetism and other forms of serious crime; the mobility of prostitutes and procurers called for perfect international police co-ordination. The French Central Office for the Suppression of Traffic in Human Beings was able to answer any enquiries received from other countries within a very short space of time.

police obtained information about a prostitute, even from a non-European country, the country in question was informed immediately.

After drawing attention to the social aspect of the problem, and the migration of labourers, the Yugoslav delegate suggested that a standard form be drawn up, using the Belgian forms as a basis.

The French delegate considered that it was more difficult to identify the persons who surrounded prostitutes than to keep files on prosti-



The Belgian delegation

Three concrete suggestions made by the French delegation were then discussed by the Committee:

- creation of procedure making it possible for the arrival (and departure) in a country of a new prostitute to be reported;
- the identification of aliens who regularly frequented prostitution circles;
- drawing up of a common policy between the countries concerned.

Several countries supported those proposals. The United States delegate asked that a study be made regarding the possibilities of exchanging information within the framework of Interpol. In Belgium, the use of forms concerning prostitution and its exploitation had given excellent results. As soon as the

Information was obtained during police operations in certain establishments. The United Kingdom delegate stressed that a person's private life had to be respected; he would therefore prefer to speak of "regular frequentation of criminal circles".

The Committee then called for a speeding up of the transmission of rogatory commissions, for diplomatic channels were often too slow and speed was a prime factor of success. Article 15 of the 1949 Convention made provision for the transmission and exchange of information between police authorities.

It was decided that the next General Secretariat report on traffic in women would contain a section taking into account the French proposal concerning the possibility of links between proxenetism and other criminal activities.

(1) Countries represented:

Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Panama, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

MEETING OF HEADS OF NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUS

- **Thefts of cultural property and art objects**
- **Possibilities of rapid intervention by the NCBs**
- **International exchange of information on thefts committed at ports**
- **NCB intervention when an investigator is sent abroad in connection with a criminal investigation**
- **Co-operation with regard to traffic in currency and exchange control**
- **International illicit traffic in motor vehicles**
- **Systematic surveillance of international criminals**
- **Fraud involving fire**
- **Assistance in collection of evidence relating to fingerprints, handwriting and documents**
- **Fraudulent travel documents**

It has become a well-established tradition for the Heads of National Central Bureaus to meet to study questions of day-to-day co-operation.

Mr. Röck (Austria) was elected Chairman of the meeting. The following subjects were discussed.

● **Thefts of cultural property and arts objects**

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the General Assembly in Ottawa in 1971, the General Secretariat had sent out a questionnaire to the NCBs to assess the importance of the problem (1).

Countries could be divided into two main categories: those which possessed art objects displayed to the public and those which had archeological treasures and were the victims of illegal digs.

In most countries, such thefts were a source of concern to the authorities; several countries had set up special departments for investigating such cases.

Articles were stolen mainly in public places, particularly from churches but also from country houses, art galleries and antique shops. Countries possessing archeological treasures reported illegal digs and thefts from excavation sites.

In the vast majority of cases, thefts were committed in places where there were no technical security systems or where such systems were inadequate. However, thieves tended to use advanced techniques in some countries.

The countries were almost equally divided in their opinions about whether stolen objects were usually recovered or lost without trace. Generally speaking, it seemed that very valuable articles were usually recovered on account of the difficulty in disposing of them. The discovery of stolen objects depended mainly on the identification details provided by the victims.

The majority of countries reported that when property was discovered, it was found in professional hands (antique dealers, art dealers, etc.).

Some thefts were also committed in order to supply private collections.

Most countries believed that stolen works of art were exported illicitly. Replies revealed the existence of traffic in stolen art objects between neighbouring countries; however, there was little information about the networks and routes followed by the objects exported illicitly.

Thefts of cultural property continued to be a source of concern; it was necessary to promote a policy advocating the protection of public places, to obtain good photographs of stolen property, to keep a watch on certain professions and to co-operate closely with the customs authorities. The United Nations (UNSDRI) had made a survey on the subject and would welcome Interpol's assistance.

Co-operation between the NCBs and the publication by the General Secretariat of descriptions of stolen art objects had given good results, especially in Italy, the United States, Panama and France where a specialized group functioning as Central Office had recovered several paintings. Good photographs of the stolen art objects would facilitate investigations considerably.

The police had not only to find the criminals but to recover the stolen property and, for that purpose, the different legal systems ought to be harmonized, while at the same time the owners of stolen art objects had to be protected. That was a difficult point: the buyer should not be able to claim that he did not know that the object he bought was stolen.

It was also important to establish the financial sources of traffickers: the next Assembly could study a more comprehensive report on the subject. Thefts of art objects, which were difficult to solve, concerned many countries; most of the delegations called for wide circulation of information. In that respect, the

(1) Thirty-seven countries replied to the General Secretariat's questionnaire:

Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Burundi, Cyprus, Denmark, Federal Germany, Finland, France, Gabon, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Muscat and Oman, Netherlands, Peru, Senegal, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

list of the twelve most wanted works of art constituted an important step forward. The General Secretariat hoped to submit another report on the problem the following year.

- **Possibilities of rapid intervention by the NCBs**

As instructed, the General Secretariat had collected information on each NCB's possibilities of supplying data on a given subject rapidly.

The meeting had to decide on the form most suitable for presenting the information. After a discussion, it was decided to leave the matter to the General Secretariat which would produce a brochure based on the NCB address book in current use.

- **International exchange of information on thefts committed at ports**

In 1970, the General Assembly had passed a resolution recommending that the authorities responsible for policing ports use the Interpol machinery for exchanging information. It was essential that all cases which called for recourse to international co-operation be handled through the channels of the official body set up for that purpose. It was understandable that the heads of the port police authorities wanted to meet and discuss their particular problems, but as soon as these conversations led to official action, such action should not side-step Interpol. It was suggested that a symposium on the subject be held, as had been proposed by the Canadian delegation in Brussels in 1970.

The Secretary General said he was ready to organise such a symposium which would, of course, be open to the heads of security services at ports and airports.

- **NCB intervention when an investigator is sent abroad in connection with a criminal investigation**

In view of the fact that the number of investigators sent abroad in connection with criminal investigations

had increased substantially, the General Secretariat had prepared a report to stress the importance — both for the requesting country and for the requested country — of facilitating, sending advance warning of, or preparing, an investigator's mission abroad by means of messages sent through the NCBs.

Interpol wished for and encouraged personal contacts between investigators, but it was essential that they should be made in an orderly and disciplined fashion so as to avoid difficulties of a diplomatic nature. It was important — both for the requesting and the requested country — that when police officers were sent abroad in connection with a criminal investigation, their missions should be facilitated or prepared, or advance warning sent of the visit, through the channels provided by the NCBs. The NCBs should be kept informed in all cases of occasional frontier contacts between two countries, or of direct telephone contacts and correspondence.

Complications had sometimes arisen because the competent NCBs had not been informed in good time. If it were to be effective, the fight against crime required co-ordination of information, and that could only be achieved at the level of the I.C.P.O. and the NCBs. The document entitled "The National Central Bureaus: Policy" remained an essential document.

After an exchange of views between delegates, the following resolution was adopted by the General Assembly:

RESOLUTION

HAVING NOTED Report No. 5, entitled "The National Central Bureaus: Policy", adopted by the General Assembly during its 34th session (1965) as an Appendix to the General Regulations;

HAVING NOTED Report No. 17 submitted by the Secretary General to the 42nd General Assembly session (1973);

WHEREAS it is apparent that the principles adopted for co-operation within the framework of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL are sometimes overlooked or even flouted by ill-advised local initiatives;

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Vienna from 2nd to 9th October 1973 at its 42nd session:

REMINDS all affiliated countries that it is in their own interest to develop procedures for international co-operation in combating ordinary law crime around the machinery set up by the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL and in accordance with the general principles prevailing within the Organization;



The French delegation

DRAWS ATTENTION to the fact that missions by investigators abroad should be prepared and organised through the channels of the Interpol NCBs, since otherwise the most serious disadvantages may result;

INVITES the governments of all I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL affiliated countries to take the necessary steps as soon as possible — by arranging for the adoption of the appropriate legislative, statutory or administrative measures — to ensure that the body appointed in each country as INTERPOL NCB in accordance with Article 32 of the Organization's Constitution, be invested with all the authority needed to accomplish its mission.

- **Co-operation with regard to Traffic in currency and exchange control**

The delegate from Sri Lanka drew attention to the importance of that problem in the developing countries. Exchange control offences were all the more important in that the funds misappropriated were often used for illicit traffic (e.g. drug traffic). A country's foreign trade could be seriously damaged. The Sri Lankan delegate thanked the many NCBs which had loyally come to the assistance of his country, resulting in the successful solution of several very important cases which also proved to be of general interest. The Indian delegate considered that discussions would be much more profitable if the delegates who were in possession of written texts communicated them to the General Assembly in advance and gave only a few additional explanations orally.

The Chairman considered that it was opportune to recall the Tehran resolution in which the General Assembly urged member countries to do their utmost to assist countries which were victims of such offences, while respecting national legislations.

- **International illicit traffic in motor vehicles**

Crimes involving motor vehicles had reached intolerable proportions and were still increasing, said the Federal German delegate who sug-



The Federal German delegation

gested that a special conference be held in order to study the problem in depth. His proposal met with the approval of many European and Middle Eastern delegations. A conference on the subject would therefore be held at the General Secretariat and all the NCBs would be informed of its conclusions.

- **Systematic surveillance of international criminals**

The Federal German delegate said that the processing of documents sent out by the General Secretariat had given good results in his country. It would be useful to draw up a catalogue to facilitate the systematic surveillance of criminals.

The Headquarters of the French Criminal Police had recently taken important initiatives with regard to French nationals; they had proved extremely effective and, if applied with certain precautions, could also be effective in other countries. In the General Secretariat's opinion, systematic circulation of details on criminals was very useful, but the exchange of information about persons who were merely suspects raised legal difficulties.

The following resolution on the surveillance of international criminals was adopted by the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION

CONSIDERING that at the present time criminals move from one

country to another with increasing rapidity and ease;

CONSIDERING that the criminal activities of many of these criminals take the form of multiple offences committed at international level, the factors constituting these offences taking place in various countries, and consequently the most effective way of combating these criminals is to keep them under observation by recording their identities in all national circulation notices and files, coupled with the systematic surveillance of the movements of these international criminals and of those persons reported as being liable to engage in such forms of crime;

AWARE of the fact that in this field, the international warning notices published by the General Secretariat constitute an effective instrument;

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Vienna from 2nd to 9th October 1973 at its 42nd session:

ASKS member countries to step up and intensify the exchange of all information necessary for keeping these criminals and persons suspected of engaging in international crime under observation and surveillance;

ASKS member countries to circulate to all their police services the warning notices published by the General Secretariat, and on this basis to organise — (where this is not already done) — or develop, the keeping under observation at national level and the discreet sur-

veillance of international criminals;

HOPES that the General Secretariat will have a general survey made of the question, notably with regard to the way in which the keeping under observation and surveillance of criminals is or could be carried out in each country, and propose practical rules to facilitate and standardise the exchange of information in this field.

● Fraud involving fire

The Argentine delegate said that in 1970 the fire-fighting services in his country had set up an information bureau which used a card index giving information about persons implicated in fires and another index file on the personnel of insurance companies who had taken action in cases of fire. Some very interesting facts had thus come to light. Police investigations were carried out at the same time as the experts' enquiries to determine the compensation to be paid out by the insurance companies. The judicial authorities thus had at their disposal a large amount of data and the results were satisfactory.

After a discussion between delegates, it was decided that the Argentine delegate should write an article for publication in the I.C.P.R., which could then serve as a basis for an exchange of information between the NCBs and the General Secretariat.

● Assistance in collection of evidence relating to fingerprints, handwriting and documents through NCBs

Following a suggestion that when a person was convicted in his own country, his photograph and fingerprints should be sent to those countries where he might commit offences, the Secretary General pointed out two difficulties: firstly there was no liaison between the judicial authorities and the police and secondly, once released anyone could obtain a passport and go to the country of his choice.

To improve international co-operation, the Ethiopian and Chilean delegates mentioned that they could

supply other countries with information about convicted persons.

● Fraudulent travel documents

A report submitted by the United States stressed the importance of the problem and proposed measures to combat it: training programmes for officers who had occasion to examine passports and other documents; care in issuance of travel documents; use of high-security inks, designs and paper.

In view of the increase in fraudulent travel documents reported by several countries, the Secretary General welcomed the United States proposals; he thought it necessary to pay close attention to the design of documents, to study procedures designed to prevent all risk of fraud and to train officials to recognise forged documents. It might also be necessary to contemplate withdrawing the right to travel from habitual international criminals.

Aware of the importance of the problem, the General Assembly adopted the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

NOTING that the fantastic rate of increase in travel and tourism has placed a tremendous burden on the inspectors at ports of entry who have the responsibility of identifying and stopping international criminals;

INFORMED that such international criminals

- a) manufacture and use documents that are counterfeit,
- b) use authentic documents which have been improperly altered, and
- c) use documents which have been fraudulently procured.

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Vienna from 2nd to 9th October 1973 at its 42nd session:

ENCOURAGES each member country to consider and establish the following as methods and means of deterring such international criminals:

- 1) A training programme for those officers whose duty includes detection of such travel documents, and
- 2) Procedures for the exercise of extreme care so that the travel documents are issued only upon clear and convincing evidence of validity and,
- 3) In the manufacture of travel documents the use of special designs, fluorescent ink, safety paper and other techniques in order to reduce unauthorized duplication.

URGES each member country to maintain strict security control over such materials, including blank paper stock and also seals, stamps, visas and other items used to imprint upon such papers in the creation of authentic travel documents.



The Thai delegation

1973-1974 PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

The Secretary General submitted to the Assembly a Programme of Activities consisting of the following items:

Completion of transfer of the transmitting centre to its new site and continuation of the plan to modernise the Central Radio Station.

Revision of the Phrase Code.

Asian Regional Conference.

European Regional Conference.

Meeting to be held for the American continent in Panama in 1974.

Meeting of Heads of Police Colleges.

Symposium on international fraud.

Symposium on traffic in stolen vehicles.

Training course for police officers on currency counterfeiting.

Study of international proxenetism.

Symposium on crime in ports and airports.

Collection of samples of standard handwriting.

Updating of study on "Protecting Museums against Theft".

Legislation on the import and export of small firearms.

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

Exchange of information concerning the sale of hand-guns to aliens.

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.

List of police research programmes being studied in different countries.

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

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

Use of air transport in police operations.

Methods and systems to combat fraud involving fire.

Report on an International Police Institute.

Review of international crime statistics

* * *

There were also several major, semi-permanent projects: developing the telecommunications network and the liaison officer system, setting up a computerised search file, drawing up a list of ways of concealing drugs, etc.

The amount of work involved was considerable and the General Secretariat could only carry it out if its resources were increased.

The programme of activities was approved by the General Assembly.



The Italian delegation

CONTI- NENTAL MEETINGS

The **African Continental Meeting**, chaired by Mr. Ochieng (Kenya), had studied the general crime situation in Africa since the 4th African Conference (Libreville, June 1973) and had ratified the decision to hold African Regional Conferences every three years. They had discussed telecommunications problems in particular. New stations had opened or were due to open shortly and the radio equipment was being modernised; the future of telecommunications in Africa was assured.

Delegates had been informed about the course organised by the Division of Narcotic Drugs in Geneva, which was to be held in Nairobi in November 1973.

The **American Continental Meeting** was chaired by Mr. Giannoules (United States).

The Secretariat had been asked to supply a list of American manufacturers of radio equipment to those NCBs which did not yet have a radio station. The delegations present had urged that the Spanish version of the Phrase Code be finished as quickly as possible.

The 4th American Regional Conference would be held in Panama in April 1974; the agenda would mainly cover telecommunications, drug traffic and currency counterfeiting.

The **Asian Continental Meeting**, chaired by Mr. Napombejra (Thailand), had discussed in particular the problem of illicit traffic in wild animals, a matter which it was suggested should be included on the agenda of the next General Assembly session. In Thailand, a central office for dealing with drugs cases had been set up, thus producing a

marked improvement in law enforcement. The Khmer delegation had been most alarmed by the looting of art treasures in its country and the considerable traffic in stolen works of art; it appealed to the NCBs of neighbouring countries for help. UNESCO had already been informed of the problem, but it could only be solved by energetic law enforcement at international level.

Delegates were unanimous in calling for frequent Regional Conferences and the Secretary General, approving the proposal, offered the Organization's headquarters to the Asian delegations as a meeting-place for such a conference.

The development of the international radio network in Asia was satisfactory. The Japanese authorities had taken the excellent initiative of convening a meeting of heads of stations linked to the Asian regional network in April 1974.

It was noted with satisfaction that co-operation between NCBs had increased substantially and that the discussions between delegations were more and more fruitful.

The main subject of the **European Continental Meeting**, chaired by Mr. Benhamou (France), had been a report by the Secretary General on the evolution of the SEPAT Plan. An extension of the Plan was contemplated, with all the financial consequences that implied. Implementation of the new plan would be studied and discussed at the forthcoming European Regional Conference in 1974.

Telecommunications had also been discussed.



The Kenyan delegation

MISCELLANEOUS

● Mr. Meier (Switzerland), Assistant Director of the Union of Swiss Banks, gave an audio-visual lecture on "Forgers of identity papers... and their tricks". The British delegation gave an extremely-well documented talk on the problem of letter bombs. Both the lectures were much appreciated by the delegates.

● A copy of the brochure specially published by the General Secretariat to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL was distributed to each delegate.

● At the 41st General Assembly session (1972), the Indonesian delegation had suggested that, on the occasion of Interpol's Fiftieth Anniversary, a new design should be adopted for the globe shown in the Organization's emblem, which in its current form did not reflect the world-wide nature of the I.C.P.O. Two designs (A and B) were examined by the Executive Committee which unanimously recommended model B. The Assembly was consulted and unanimously approved Design B which, therefore would henceforth be the official emblem of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL.

● Professor Gardikas, the only person present who had attended the Second Criminal Police Congress in 1923, said he was greatly moved by the sympathy shown to him by the General Assembly delegates and, in turn, expressed the wish that the Organization would continue to achieve great success in the future.



The Luxembourg delegate



The Norwegian delegate



The new I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL emblem

ELECTIONS AND CHOICE OF MEETING- PLACE FOR NEXT ASSEMBLY

The Assembly was asked to elect a Vice-President and five members of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Arul (India) was elected Vice-President.

The following delegates were elected to the five vacant posts on the Executive Committee: Mr. Budidarmo (Indonesia), Mr. Dahrouge (Lebanon), Mr. Fariello (Italy), Mr. Morgan (USA) and Mr. Ochieng (Kenya).

Mr. Benhamou (France) and Mr. Passo (Portugal) were elected Auditors and Mr. Jeschke (Federal Germany) was elected Deputy Auditor.

The Secretary General, Mr. J. Népote, who had reached the end of his term of office, was re-elected (by 88 votes in favour out of a total

of 90) for a period of five years. He thanked the Assembly for that vote of confidence which, he said, had given him one of the most satisfying experiences in his career. He would continue to do his utmost to assist the international community as a whole, exercising the responsibilities conferred on him to the best of his ability.

On behalf of his government, the Australian delegate invited the General Assembly to hold its 43rd session in 1974 in Canberra.

The invitation was unanimously accepted.

The President thanked the Assembly for the excellent work it had accomplished and then declared the 42nd Interpol General Assembly session closed.



The Indian delegation



The United States delegation

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

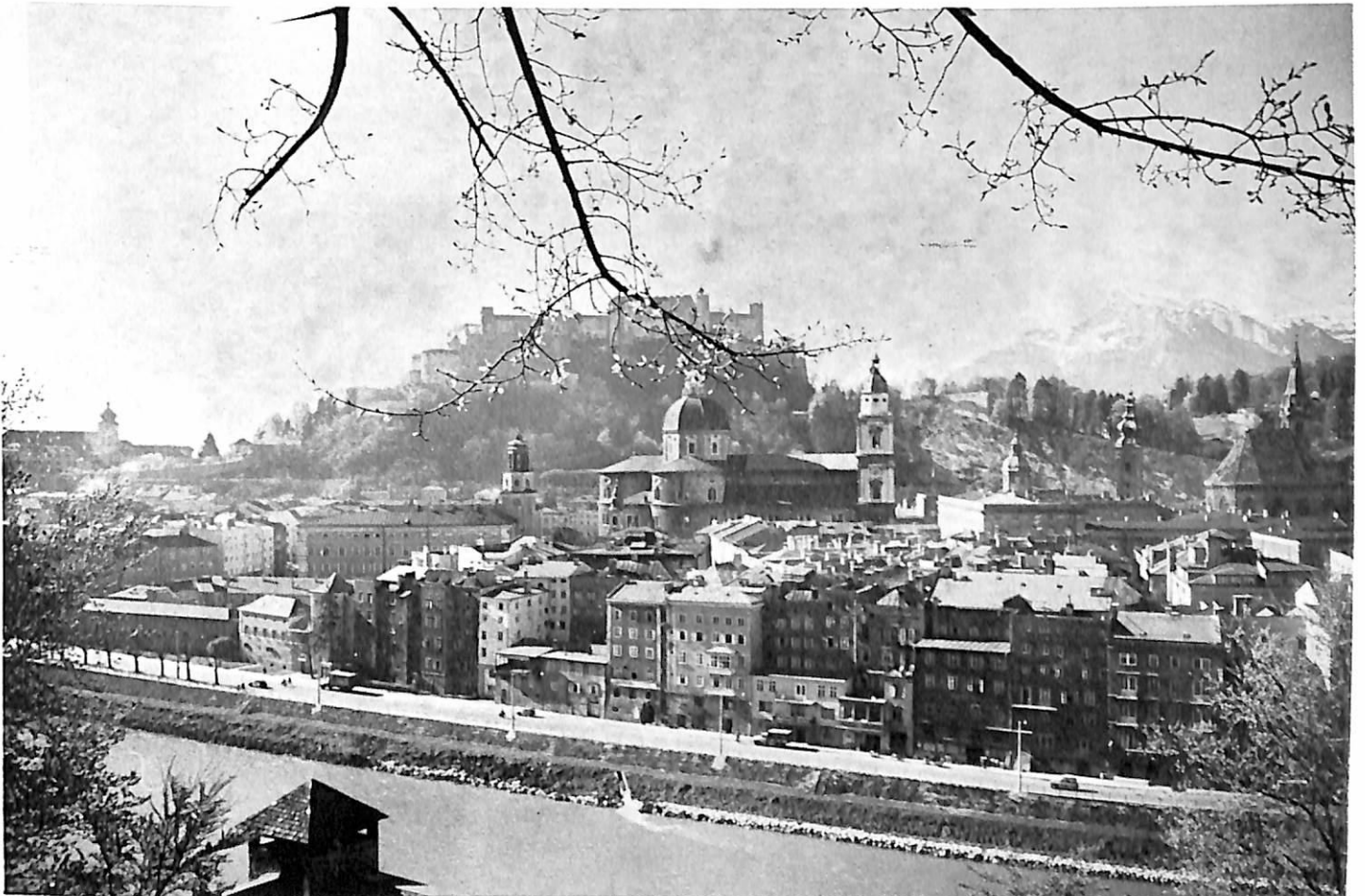
ALGERIA - ARGENTINA - AUSTRALIA - AUSTRIA -
BAHREIN - BELGIUM - BRAZIL - BURMA - BURUNDI
- CAMEROON - CANADA - CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
- CHAD - CHILE - CHINA - CYPRUS - COSTA RICA -
DAHOMY - DENMARK - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC - EGYPT
- ETHIOPIA - FEDERAL GERMANY - FINLAND - FRANCE -
GABON - GHANA - GREECE - GUATEMALA - INDIA -
INDONESIA - IRAN - IRAQ - IRELAND - ISRAEL - ITALY
- IVORY COAST - JAMAICA - JAPAN - JORDAN - KENYA -
KHMER REPUBLIC - KOREA - KUWAIT - LAOS - LEBANON
- LESOTHO - LIBERIA - LIBYA - LIECHTENSTEIN -
LUXEMBOURG - MADAGASCAR - MALAWI - MALAYSIA
- MALI - MALTA - MAURITANIA - MAURITIUS - MEXICO
- MONACO - MOROCCO - NEPAL - NETHERLANDS -
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES - NIGER - NIGERIA - NORWAY
- NEW ZEALAND - OMAN - PANAMA - PERU - PHILIPPINES
- PORTUGAL - RUMANIA - SAUDI ARABIA -
SENEGAL - SIERRA LEONE - SINGAPORE - SPAIN - SRI
LANKA - SUDAN - SURINAM - SWEDEN - SWITZERLAND
- SYRIA - TANZANIA - THAILAND - TOGO - TRINIDAD
AND TOBAGO - TUNESIA - TURKEY - UGANDA - UNITED
ARAB EMIRATES - UNITED KINGDOM - UNITED STATES -
UPPER VOLTA - VENEZUELA - VIETNAM - YUGOSLAVIA
- ZAIRE - ZAMBIA.

Observers:

UNITED NATIONS - INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION
ORGANIZATION - CUSTOMS CO-OPERATION COUNCIL -
COUNCIL OF EUROPE - PAN-ARAB SOCIAL DEFENSE
ORGANIZATION - INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT AS-
SOCIATION - INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PENAL
LAW - INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIMINOLOGY.



conference sidelights



Salzburg: general view

• During the reception given by Dr. Otto Rösch, Austrian Minister of the Interior, for the Interpol Executive Committee, an important Austrian decoration, the "Grosse Silberne Ehrenzeichen" was presented to the Organization's Secretary General Jean Népote, on behalf of the President of the Federal Republic of Austria. In bestowing this decoration on the Secretary General the Austrian Government wished to express its respect and esteem for the Organization as a whole.

• On 31st September 1973, a mov-

ing ceremony took place in Perg (Austria) to commemorate the death of Mr. Johannes Schober, founder and President of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL.

Perg is Mr. Schober's birthplace and it is there that a wreath of flowers was placed on his grave in the presence of Mr. Peterlunger, Director-General of the Austrian Police and Dr. Röck, head of the Interpol NCB (both of whom had come specially from Vienna), Mr. Népote, Secretary General of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL, the Mayor of Perg and several senior officials in the Austrian police.



President SCHOBER's grave

On the same day, wreaths were also placed on the graves of former Presidents Florent Louwage (Belgium) and Agostinho Lourenco (Portugal).

● During the plenary session of 8th October 1973, delegates applauded the travelling Interpol exhibition on show in the Hofburg Palace. To honour Austria, all the texts were in German.

What, in fact, was this exhibition? At the end of a conference in October 1972, Mr. Carlo Moretti, President of the Criminological Action Committee and Director of the International Criminology and Forensic Science Review in Geneva, stressed the need for a world-wide campaign against crime, under the auspices of the United Nations; he thus repeated the terms of an article which he had published in his own review in 1970, in which he suggested an "anti-crime year". At the time, Mr. Népote had supported this suggestion.

During the discussions, the idea was put forward that an effective way of acting on public opinion would be to mount a travelling exhibition which could be sent round the world to show the need for effective law enforcement. Entitled „INTERPOL: 50 JAHRE IM DIENST DER MENSCHHEIT", the exhibition shows that the I.C.P.O. goes beyond the strict framework of a technical crime-fighting organization and contributes to the defence of threatened moral values, thus acting in the service of mankind. Mr. Moretti prepared the exhibition within the imposed time-limit, with the help of Mr. Gottschall and Mr. Guignard.

All police forces (national, municipal, etc.) may obtain one or several copies of the exhibition from Switzerland; naturally, the texts will be written in the language requested and the illustrations will be adapted to the specific problems of each country.

In addition to the exhibition, stickers were designed to spread the idea that Interpol, representing

all the criminal police forces in the world, is at the service of mankind (1).

● To commemorate Interpol's fiftieth anniversary officially, our Austrian colleagues had organised several receptions hosted by some of the highest-ranking government officials.

The first reception, given by the Federal Minister of the Interior, Mr. Otto Rösch, was held at the Auersperg Palace and was a great suc-

cess. On the penultimate day of the conference, delegates were once again the guests of Mr. Rösch at the Intercontinental Hotel for a delightful dinner.

The Mayor of Vienna also invited the delegates to a cocktail party held in an impressive room in the Town Hall where a medal of the city was officially presented to Mr. Higgitt, President of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL.



One of the panels in the travelling exhibition on Interpol's fifty years of service to humanity

(1) For further details, write to: EXPOSITION ITINÉRANTE "INTERPOL, 50 ANS AU SERVICE DE L'HUMANITE", case postale 129, CH 1211, GENEVA 4 (Switzerland).

No-one should leave Vienna without seeing a demonstration given by the famous Spanish Riding School. Guests were able to appreciate the virtuosity of the horsemen and of their famous white Lippizaner horses which performed the intricate exercises with perfect precision.

The excursion to Salzburg began with an excellent concert given by the police and gendarmerie bands on the train's arrival; this was followed by a visit to nearby Hellbrunn Castle where delegates were fascinated by the unexpected switching-on of fountains.

In Salzburg itself, many monuments, including the cathedral built in local marble, bear signs of Italian

influence. Dominated by an old fort with a splendid view over the whole town, Salzburg is above all a musical centre, Mozart's city, where a music festival of international renown is held every year. The pleasant day ended with a reception given in the Residenz Palace by the Head of the Provincial Government and the Mayor of Salzburg.

Vienna is a city full of historical memories which has something to suit all tastes, and delegates were completely won over by the famous "Viennese charm".

This charm is found, first of all, in a certain indefinable easy-going life-style which is felt when one strolls along the busy avenues or in

the older parts of the city where one still finds many old houses and oases of calm, like the Heiligenkreuzer Hof, a quiet courtyard where many artists and writers live.

It is still possible, too, to find small cafés where customers can read their newspaper in peace and savour the delicious pastries which only the Viennese know how to make.

This charm is also found in Grinzing, an old wine-growing village; all the doors of the little inns there bear pine branches when the new vintage is available and can be tasted in a gay musical atmosphere.

Vienna is a major cultural centre and its scientists and philosophers are world famous. Artistic memories are everywhere: music, with Beet-



Mr. HIGGIT, President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, presents the representative of the Mayor of Vienna with a souvenir

hoven, Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, Strauss; sculpture, with the vigorous monumental works of Donner; painting, with museums such as the Fine-Arts Museum and many others; popular arts and traditions, with the remarkable Museum of Austrian folklore.

As for the monuments and places which are "musts", a very brief and incomplete list will have to suffice: Schönbrunn Castle, Belvedere Castle, the Opera, the Town Hall,

Stephansdom Cathedral, the many typical Austrian houses, the Prater and its great wheel. The charm of Austria is to be found also in the Viennese forest (the Wienerwald), the Wachau, a country of legends (the Niebelungen) and history, Melk Abbey, Dürnstein where the memory of Richard the Lion Heart lingers on and the charming wine-growing villages on the borders of the Danube (no, it is not blue!). It was in this region that a stone statue dating back 20,000 years, and known as the

"Venus of Willendorf", was discovered.

Still under the spell of Austria's charm, delegates ended their visit to Vienna where the kindness and attention to detail of the Austrian authorities helped to ease the fatigue of the Assembly and to leave all delegates with very happy memories.



To commemorate Interpol's fiftieth anniversary, Austria issued a stamp, of which the first day of issue (2nd October 1973) coincided with the opening of the General Assembly session