



General Assembly

19th to 25th September 1974

43rd Session

Cannes

CANNES: The port, with Le Suquet in the background





The Hôtel Martinez where
the General Assembly session
was held

CANNES: La Croisette



OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONY

For various reasons, the 43rd session of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly was held at the Hotel Martinez in Cannes (France) from 19th to 25th September 1974 at the invitation of the Organization itself.

The city of Cannes ranks second in France for the importance and number of conferences held there. Guests at the official opening ceremony included: Mr. VERGER, Director General of the French Police, Mr. CORNUT-GENTIL, a *Deputé* in the French Parliament and Mayor of Cannes, Mr. FRANSSSEN, a former President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, and Mr. MARABUTO, a former member of the General Secretariat staff, as well as representatives from the civil and judicial authorities of the *Département des Alpes Maritimes*.

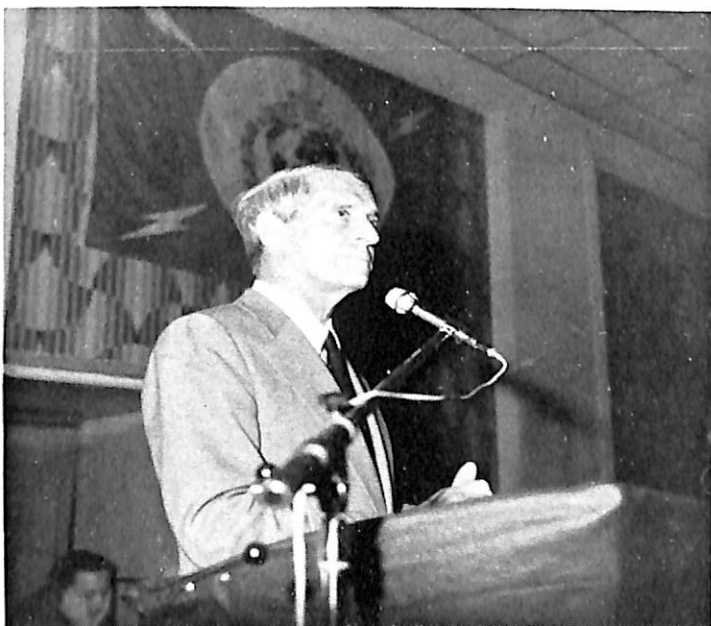
The President of the Organization, Mr. William L. HIGGITT, welcomed all those present in the following terms:

"Mr. Mayor,
distinguished guests
and delegates;

The beginning of another General Assembly — this is our 43rd — is always a happy occasion for Interpol because it brings together friends from all over the world. As we work together we are provided with opportunities for deepening old friendships and for making new ones. This is always the case but, when we are privileged to meet in such a place as Cannes, Mr. Mayor, these opportunities are enhanced and feelings of goodwill, one to another, are impossible to suppress.

I am sure, Mr. Mayor, that many of us will leave the Côte d'Azur determined to return again. We are honoured by your presence this afternoon.

I also want to pay our compliments to a good friend and supporter — Mr. VERGER, the Director General of the French Police. I know something of the heavy burdens of your office, especially during these last few days, and we doubly appreciate your presence with us today. As President of Interpol, and in the presence of all the delegations, I want to assure you, Sir, that we of Interpol have a very deep affection for the French police who have been so very generous and helpful to us for so many years. We acknowledge a deep debt of gratitude to your Service and we thank you for honouring us by coming to Cannes for our opening ceremony.



Mr. CORNUT-GENTIL,
Mayor of Cannes

I am pleased also to draw attention to the presence here today of one of my most distinguished predecessors in the person of our good friend, and former President of Interpol, Mr. FRANSSEN. We are happy to have you with us and we hope you will be able to feel at home amongst at least some of your old Interpol friends. I know your presence will serve to remind us of the great contribution that has been made to the cause of international co-operation in criminal matters by those, like yourself, who have worked long and diligently for Interpol in years past. Your presence will be an inspiration to us all and will make us conscious of the great trust we hold. I mention another special visitor who is also with us. I want to give the warmest welcome to Mr. MARABUTO — a former member of our Secretariat — who has had the good sense to choose the Côte d'Azur for his place of retirement. We wish you well and hope your interest in Interpol will remain high and that you will continue to enjoy many years of health, happiness and contentment.

I feel impelled to mention that it was exactly one year ago today that we of Interpol suffered a great loss by the death of Paul DICKOPF, my immediate predecessor as President, and a friend of us all. By his death we have been denied his continuing wise counsel but we still profit from the years of his great dedication to our Organization and from the wisdom he brought to bear upon our problems during his time. He remains clear in our memory as one of our most faithful and dedicated servants.

At 51 years of age Interpol is still relatively young, yet we have grown rapidly and steadily during that time both in size and in efficiency. From our humble beginnings we have now reached a membership of 117 countries — and while I must not presume to predict what the General Assembly may decide, it is possible that this number will be increased to 120 this afternoon. Thus we have become a large and important international organisation. We have firm foundations and our continued expansion of services in the fight against international crime is assured. However, the real strength of Interpol lies not alone in its size or indeed in its volume of work. It lies

rather in the high quality of the day-to-day co-operation that has been built up between its members. Co-operation that is carried on with a true spirit of understanding, trust and frankness. Co-operation that is carried on despite the political problems that beset the world — co-operation that I believe is, and will continue to be, an example for others to see and follow. So long as this spirit of co-operation exists and so long as we remain dedicated to our high principles of co-operation and service, we will continue to grow and to flourish for the ultimate good of all.

We gather again at a time when criminality is at a very high peak, when mistrust is abundant and when moral values seem to be withering away. In spite of our best efforts as the policemen of a great part of the world we have not yet been able to stem the tide of increasing lawlessness. We remain dedicated to that objective. We will reach it only by fostering the fullest of trust and co-operation between us. We will reach it sooner — and perhaps only — by giving our full support and dedication to Interpol.

I thank all of those who have worked hard to make these facilities available to us and I repeat my thanks to our distinguished guests

who have honoured us with their presence here this afternoon."

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Mr. CORNUT-GENTIL, the Mayor of Cannes, said that he was always delighted to welcome to Cannes an organisation which had no commercial objectives but which was concerned with serving the public. Cannes would certainly consider the I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly session to be one of the most distinguished gatherings to be held in that city.

Mr. VERGER, Director General of the French Police, greeted all the delegates and paid tribute to the singular success achieved by Interpol, which was continuing to prove itself an essential weapon in the fight against crime. The only valid reply to international crime was the one supplied by Interpol in the realm of information, investigation and law enforcement.

The Organization had become one of the essential cogs in the machinery for international co-operation set up to serve the public, and the results it had achieved were considerable. Credit for this was due to



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

the Organization's founders, and to their successors, to the member countries and to the present leaders, to those who infused it with energy and dynamism and to the work, ability and devotion of all the national police services united in this vital combat. Each day, their tasks became more and more difficult yet they continued to win new laurels.

In conclusion, he wished the General Assembly a most successful session and the Organization itself, intensive development of its activities and scope.

The President thanked all the guests at the opening ceremony, particularly those who had addressed the delegates. He then declared the 43rd session of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly open.



Mr. VERGER,
Director General
of the
French National Police

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Applications for membership were submitted by the following countries: Honduras, Qatar, and Rwanda. The Assembly was asked to vote on each of these applications.

The Honduras delegate said that his country's application was motivated by the fact that the present world situation and the increasing volume of violence required the co-operation of all police forces. All efforts to combat crime at inter-

national level would contribute to increased security and a more peaceful society.

The Qatar delegate, presenting his country's official application, said the reasons underlying it were the need for greater understanding and friendship among the peoples of the world. Since Independence, Qatar had always been concerned with the fight against international crime, in collaboration with neighbouring

countries. No effort would be spared to extend international co-operation so as to assist all members of Interpol.

The Rwandan delegate said that ever since his country had become independent on 1st July 1962, the authorities had been concerned to bring their international relations within the appropriate legal framework. The United Nations charter had been the source of inspiration for the Rwandan Constitution which proclaimed the principle of brotherly co-operation with all the peoples of Africa and indeed with the rest of the world. The President of the Republic of Rwanda had decided that Rwanda should make what modest contribution it could by joining the I.C.P.O.-Interpol; Rwanda was ready to collaborate with all the countries in the Organization.

The President thanked the speakers and a vote was taken by secret ballot. The three applications were approved as follows:

- Honduras: 95 votes in favour
- Qatar: 94 votes in favour
- Rwanda: 93 votes in favour

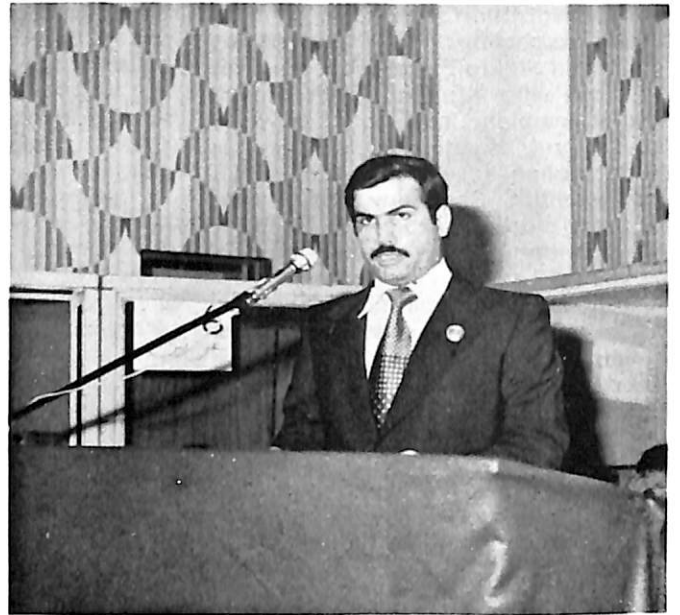
The President declared those three countries duly elected as members of the Organization and invited their delegations to take their places in the Assembly.



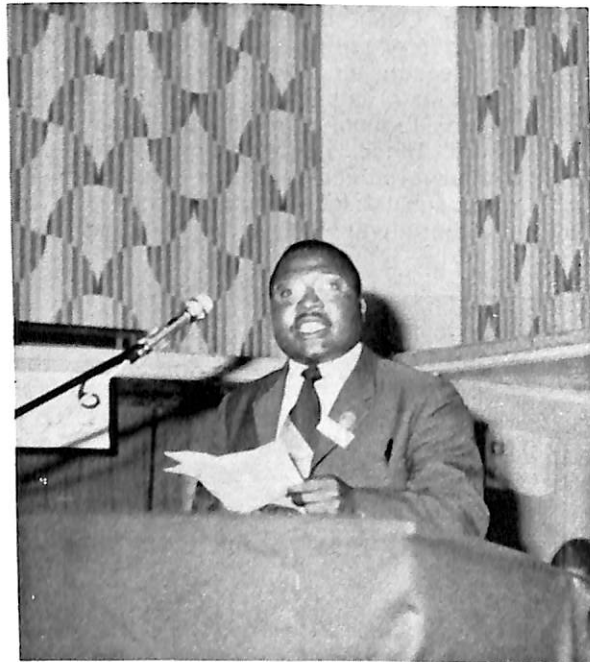
View of the
Assembly Hall



Commandente PAZ GARCIA, Head of the Honduras delegation



Sheikh Hamad BIN GASSEM, Head of the Qatar delegation



Mr. LIZINDE, Head of the Rwandan delegation

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 introduced and commented on the Progress Report giving an account of the Organization's activities between October 1973 and September 1974. The main features of the report are summarised below.

• Relations with countries

The Secretary General pointed out that the Assembly's decision on the applications for membership brought the number of member countries up to 120. He then reminded delegates that the 4th European Regional Conference had been held in Saint Cloud in March 1974. Attended by 21 countries, it had been particularly concerned with the drug problem and highly violent forms of crime.

The 4th American Regional Conference was held in April 1974 in Panama. 23 countries were represented and the atmosphere during the Conference was excellent. Its work had undoubtedly contributed to strengthening police co-operation.

• International criminal cases

All Interpol member countries are involved in the fight against crime and one of the Organization's constant concerns is to ensure that proper use is made of the co-operation machinery and to prevent anything hindering its efficiency.

By 1st July 1974, 22 National Central Bureaus had sent in statistics on their activities in 1973.

The totals were:

— Arrests at the request of other countries: 1,048; Arrests obtained through foreign NCBs: 913; Items of information sent to other NCBs: 143,312; Items of information received from other NCBs: 103,007.

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

Cases handled: 25,679.
Comprising:

— Violence against persons: 309; Theft: 1,825; Cases involving motor vehicles: 610; Fraud: 2,258; Counterfeits and forgeries: 7,525; Drugs:

11,884; Sex and morals offences: 105; Identifications: 349; Unlawful interference with civil aviation: 52; Miscellaneous: 762.

International notices issued about persons: 437; International notices issued about stolen property: 108; Individuals arrested as a result of wanted notices published by the General Secretariat or other Secretariat intervention: 1,481; Individuals identified by the General Secretariat: 163; Items of information supplied to NCBs: 10,160.

The circulation of the Review "Counterfeits and Forgeries" continued to increase: at 1st January 1974, there were 7,573 subscribers, excluding the 3,577 subscribers to the German regional edition. Between 1st June 1973 and 1st June 1974, 128 new types of counterfeit, 124 new genuine notes and coins and 69 genuine travellers cheques were described in the Review. The specialists at the General Secretariat analysed 104 suspect notes and drew up cards with the specifications of 40 genuine notes for comparison purposes.

A special report was sent to NCBs informing them of the clandestine printing works which had been discovered and a general report on currency counterfeiting in 1973 was compiled.

• Dangerous drugs

Between 1st June 1973 and 1st June 1974, the General Secretariat examined 11,884 cases. Twelve monthly recapitulative tables were issued, giving identity particulars for 2,817 persons and individual notices were published about 59 international traffickers.

A report on the general situation regarding illicit traffic in 1973 was prepared for the General Assembly.

A plan for co-ordinated checks at borderposts, entitled "Narcontrol 1973", was carried out in Europe with a view to combating illicit drug traffic. The countries concerned considered that the operation had presented several useful and worthwhile features.

With regard to the liaison officer

schemes, the European countries have decided to give the General Secretariat the financial resources required to expand the drugs service so that liaison missions and the processing of information can be combined.

In South America and in South East Asia, the Organization is in the process of setting up liaison officer posts, funded by a special voluntary contribution from the United States.

The drugs teaching programme has been completed and will soon be available to the NCBs. It is intended for departments dealing with this problem and for police schools. In addition, 402 sets of the audio-visual material have been sold.

The Organization was represented at a large number of international meetings dealing with the drug problem, particularly within the framework of co-operation with the United Nations. The participants at two training cycles held in Geneva visited the General Secretariat.

Finally, experts from the General Secretariat attended various meetings of the Customs Co-operation Council and a number of special drugs symposia.

• Studies and Seminars

The General Secretariat organised two symposia: the first one, for heads of police colleges, met at Saint Cloud in November 1973 and was attended by 80 participants from 43 countries. The second symposium, dealing with international fraud, was also held at the General Secretariat, in September 1974.

Work on the Computerised Search File (FIR) is continuing along the lines already laid down.

Two reports were produced on firearms, one on the import and export of small firearms and the other on the international exchange of information about firearms, ammunition and explosives purchased abroad by private individuals.

The problem of traffic in women was also studied. A report on the exchange of information about per-

sons involved in prostitution was prepared for the Assembly and a basic study on the subject is currently being pursued for the United Nations. It will be submitted to the General Assembly in 1975.

Work has been started on a number of other questions to be discussed by the Assembly in 1975. The subjects include the use of air transport in police operations, juvenile delinquency trends, training of staff for juvenile delinquency work and the recovery of stolen vehicles sold abroad.

The General Secretariat has kept in close touch with the Council of Europe's Committee on Crime Problems and has been represented at several international conferences: the Arab League Conference on Social Defence, the ICAO Panel on Passport Cards, the Preparatory Committee for the 5th United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the 11th International Congress on Penal Law.

• International Criminal Police Review

The Review has been published without interruption since September 1946 and the 280th issue appeared

in September 1974. The English and Spanish editions of the Review always appear later than the French edition and it is difficult to avoid the delay.

The Secretariat has a substantial number of articles on forensic science subjects awaiting publication but would welcome more articles on cases illustrating crime investigation techniques and also on new working methods or equipment tested by readers' services. Everyone is interested in new developments and in other people's experiments and experiences. The International Criminal Police Review ought to be able to play a fuller role as a vehicle for professional information.

The General Secretariat division responsible for publishing the I.C.P.R. would be grateful if the NCBs could send the Secretariat copies of the documents they release to their national press agencies as such documents would provide useful material for the "News and Notes" column.

• External relations

The Headquarters Agreement with the French Government came into force at the beginning of 1973 and its application has not given rise to



The Speakers' Rostrom

any difficulties. The General Secretariat has maintained its traditional contacts with the United Nations and with other inter-governmental organisations (ICAO, ITU, Council of Europe, Arab League) and with non-governmental organisations (IATA, International Association of Penal Law, International Society of Criminology, International Society of Social Defence).

Contacts with the Customs Co-operation Council have become even closer and regular contacts have been maintained with Unesco in connection with thefts of cultural property.

To mark the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Organization 45 countries issued commemorative postage stamps and 3 countries used a special postmark.

Between 1st June 1973 and 1st June 1974, 397 individual visitors from 45 countries and 13 groups — totalling 315 persons — from 7 countries visited the General Secretariat. In addition, 56 journalists from the press and radio and television services in 13 countries reported on Interpol and its activities. In this connection, it would be beneficial if police officers — particularly those engaged in criminal investigation — could be better informed about international police co-operation methods and about the aim and activities of Interpol. All member countries should make an effort to give the relevant information to trainee police officers.

• Resources

Personnel

At 1st August 1974, 142 people were working at the General Secretariat; 15 different nationalities were represented on the staff.

Telecommunications

In 1973, 193,931 messages — 691 of them being general broadcasts and 2,295 zone broadcasts — were carried over the Interpol radio network, an increase of 8.7% over the previous year.

Developments took place in two main fields:

The radiotelegraphy network

In Africa, following the Conference held in Nairobi in January 1974, a regional network was set up with Nairobi as the regional station. The stations in Addis Ababa and Dar es Salaam are linked to this network and other stations in the region have carried out tests.

In Asia, the Jakarta and Saigon stations have become operational and the Conference held in Tokyo in April 1974 provided a basis for future progress.

In Europe, Romania has joined the network.

The radioteletype network

The introduction of this system has given Interpol telecommunications in Europe a new dimension. This had become necessary as the ordinary radio network in the region was stretched to breaking point. The following stations are now using the system with equipment conforming to the standards laid down at a conference held at the Organization's Headquarters in December 1973: Brussels, London, Rome, Stockholm, Utrecht, Wiesbaden and Zurich. The Central Station has acquired the equipment needed to manage the radioteletype network.

Printing workshop and photographic laboratory

Between 1st June 1973 and 1st June 1974, the printing workshop and photographic laboratory produced: 65,656 photographs or photocopies, 746 microfilms, 3,356,895 other documents.

Translations

During the period 1st June 1973 to 1st June 1974, 4,878 pages were translated into English, 388 into French and 1,349 into Spanish.

• Technical assistance

Since the last General Assembly, 20 travel grants and 15 maintenance grants have been awarded and the General Secretariat welcomed two groups of United Nations trainees (46 persons).

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The Progress Report was submitted to the General Assembly and adopted unanimously.



Mr. McDONALD,
Head of the
United States delegation
flanked by

Mr. KNIGHT (right),
Director
U.S. Secret Service
and new member of the
Executive Committee,
and by

Mr. GIANNOULES,
former Chief
of the Interpol NCB
in Washington

FINANCE

The report on the 1973 financial year was adopted by the General Assembly after the auditors had submitted their statement. The financial situation was sound; the customary cautious policy had been pursued in 1973, with all the more justification in view of the way in which world prices had risen steadily.

In fact, the level of the budget unit would have to be reviewed as it had been necessary to revise the expenditure forecasts to take account

of the new economic situation. The General Assembly, when asked to vote on an increase in the budget unit, decided to raise it to 5,900 Swiss francs.

Some of the developing countries asked that their positions in the contribution scale be reconsidered and the Assembly decided to make certain adjustments.

The Secretary General submitted the draft budget for 1975; it was approved by the Assembly.

DRUGS

- Evolution of the traffic
- Some cases of international co-operation
- Activities of the General Secretariat
- Statistical tables

After studying Report No. 7, "International Illicit Drug Traffic in 1973", prepared and submitted by the General Secretariat as in previous years, the General Assembly set up a Drugs Committee. Mr. TOMALTY (Canada) was elected Chairman.

Report No. 7 had been drawn up not only on the basis of statistical data, but also on the basis of other information processed by the General Secretariat staff. That information consisted of investigation reports and periodic bulletins submitted by various police forces and special services, annual national drug reports, and United Nations reports. A summary of the General Secretariat's report follows.

• Evolution of the traffic

A fact to bear in mind, first of all, is that illicit drug trafficking is not only international, but also inter-continental, and that events occurring in one part of the world often produce consequences for far distant places. Similarly, traffickers are able to adapt rapidly to new conditions and modify their methods accordingly.

The marked upward trend in trafficking reported in previous years appears to have been less steep and in some cases may even have levelled off in 1973. But while the situation seems to be improving and

thus to allow some small measure of optimism, the various services dealing with the matter should not slacken their vigilance which, together with good co-ordination of law enforcement activities, resulted in an increased number of drug seizures. In fact, co-operation between member countries seems to be improving day by day: moreover, the General Secretariat received valuable information from a large number of countries throughout 1973.

OPIUM

The Turkish government's 1971 decision to prohibit opium poppy cultivation, coupled with intensified law enforcement activity especially in France and the United States, greatly disrupted the traditional trafficking network in which drugs were produced in Turkey, processed in clandestine laboratories in the south of France, and routed from there to North America.

The short supply of raw materials for processing in the laboratories and the arrest of a number of major traffickers dealt a fatal blow to what had been, until the end of 1973, one of the world's major heroin trafficking networks.

Traffickers had thus been forced to seek different supply sources. The European illicit drug markets were consequently affected by the appearance of increasingly large

quantities of Far Eastern heroin, known colloquially as "brown sugar".

In the United States, the short supply of opiates produced a spectacular rise in illicit market prices, as well as an increase in cocaine trafficking. It is to be expected, however, that traffickers will adapt to the new conditions. The situation could change again, following the Turkish government's even more recent decision to authorise opium poppy cultivation once again.

In the Far East, and especially in the Thailand-Burma-Laos border areas, where paramilitary law enforcement operations were conducted, there have been several important drug seizures and arrests of major traffickers.

Apart from the traditional route from the "Golden Triangle" countries to Hong Kong, overland routes were apparently used with increasing frequency for drug trafficking between Thailand and East Asian ports of embarkation for other parts of the world.

COCAINE

The major cocaine trafficking networks remained geographically stable throughout 1973. However, the quantity of cocaine seized in the United States alone in 1973 was about 50% greater than in the previous year; there was also an increase in cocaine trafficking into Canada, principally by sending small packets of the drug through the postal system.

The tendency for increasingly large quantities of cocaine to be found on the European illicit market (a tendency that had already been noted in the report for 1972) was confirmed in 1973, and this development calls for very close surveillance, as does the possibility that traffickers who find their regular sources of supply reduced will initiate growth in other geographical regions with suitable climatic conditions.

CANNABIS

Cannabis continued to be the most widely trafficked drug and 1973

was marked by considerable extension of traffic in liquid hashish, whose appearance on the market had been noted in the report for 1972. The General Secretariat had published two circulars about this substance, providing all the technical information currently available. Traffickers were apparently becoming more and more interested in this drug, because of its reduced volume and intensified potency; it was no longer unusual for seizures of several hundred kilograms to be reported.

Principal countries of origin were stated to be Afghanistan, Lebanon, and Morocco, the last of which had apparently been the main supply source for most of the European markets. The United States markets continued to receive most of their supplies from Central and South America.

HALLUCINOGENS

The situation appears to have changed little over the period under review; a reduction in the use of L.S.D. was reported in the United States, because of the dangers inherent in its use and the unpredictability of its effects and because, for some reason, it is no longer in vogue, at least in the United States and Europe, whereas it has become more popular in other parts of the world.

• Some cases of international co-operation

The General Secretariat's report cites several cases as examples of the successful conclusions achieved primarily through exchanges of information and increased use of the Interpol telecommunications network. Here we shall summarise only one of those cases, but one which shows the importance of exchanging information, and especially of comparing arrested persons' fingerprints with the fingerprints of persons who are subjects of Interpol wanted notices.

In April 1973, at a Turkish border town, a husband and wife — both supposedly of Australian nationality and residing in Athens — were arrested by customs officials when

more than 210 kg. of cannabis were discovered in their motor vehicle. Subsequent examination of the arrested persons' fingerprints showed that the man was in fact a United States citizen and the subject of an Interpol International Wanted Notice issued at the request of the United States authorities for his arrest for offences involving drug trafficking. The same two persons had also been suspected by the Danish authorities, in September 1971, of being involved in the illicit trafficking of drugs into that country.

• Activities of the General Secretariat

In 1973, as in previous years, the General Secretariat was represented at several international conferences and had published information on traffickers and their modus operandi.

A number of police officers attended training programmes at the General Secretariat in 1973, thanks to money made available through the U.N. Special Fund.

A brochure entitled "Clandestine Drug Laboratories" was prepared in English, French, and Spanish by the General Secretariat staff in 1973 and distributed to the NCBs. A "Police Teaching Programme on Drugs" has also been compiled by the General Secretariat and is now available to NCBs. It consists of a series of lesson plans that should prove useful for giving in-depth specialized training to police officers.

Finally, a Liaison Officer scheme is to be instituted for the various countries of Europe from Turkey westward, for six Latin American countries and for a group of countries in South-East Asia. The Liaison Officers will be truly international officials with a profound knowledge of international problems and are expected to contribute substantially to increasing the Organization's information on drug offences.

• Statistical tables

The General Secretariat's report concludes with a section devoted to statistical data on drugs and drug

offences, listed by the drug involved and by geographical region.

* * *

During the Drugs Committee meetings, several delegates indicated their countries' concern over the Turkish government's decision to again authorize cultivation of the opium poppy in certain provinces, as of 1st July 1974. The Turkish delegate said that stringent control measures had been taken to reduce the possibility of illicit plantations. The United Nations Observer on the Drugs Committee further pointed out that the Turkish government's decision was in complete conformity with the policy advocated by the United Nations' experts: the poppy capsules were not to be lanced before the actual harvest time, which measure would prevent any leakage of opium onto the illicit market. Thus the measures taken by the Turkish authorities would ensure the livelihood of farmers in certain regions and would also allow enough poppies to be grown to produce an adequate supply of codeine for pharmaceutical use throughout the world, with no risk of supplying the illicit market through overproduction.

The delegates' discussion of the General Secretariat's report highlighted the fact that worldwide co-operative efforts had begun to bear fruit and were creating serious problems for traffickers, who were consequently trying to establish new trafficking networks; "brown sugar" (Far Eastern heroin), for example, was being smuggled directly from South East Asia to Europe, especially to the Netherlands.

In many countries, liquid cannabis had appeared on the illicit markets, and cannabis trafficking in general appeared to have been more highly organized in 1973 than previously, perhaps because of the crushing blows dealt to the traffic in opiates.

The delegates also noted that there had been an increase in cocaine trafficking from producer countries to North America and Europe in 1973.

The delegates further noted that international co-operation in the fight against illicit drug trafficking had been satisfactory throughout the

year. Several national legislatures had also increased the severity of penalties applicable to traffickers.

In Hong Kong, a bill had been introduced to control the production of acetic acid; harsher penalties against offenders had also been proposed. Other laws, newly amended in July of the preceding year, provided for sentences of up to life imprisonment for traffickers, as well as corporal punishment (flogging) and other penalties to deter potential traffickers.

The Kenyan authorities had been combating the cannabis problem by increasing the penalties prescribed in the Penal Code (10 years' imprisonment instead of one; heavy fines). In Jamaica, life imprisonment had become the sentence to be meted out to convicted traffickers, and any person found to illegally possess drugs incurred the risk of up to 10 years' imprisonment and a fine of U.S. \$3,000. In Egypt, sentences could consist of up to 3 years' imprisonment for addicts and could be as stringent as the death penalty for traffickers. Since the institution of capital punishment for traffickers in Iraq, according to the Iraqi delegate, excellent progress had been achieved: in 1970, he said, 100 trafficking cases had been handled, whereas in 1972, only 12 such cases had come to the attention of the authorities. In Nigeria also, the government had taken very dramatic steps; illicit cultivation of drug-yielding plants had become punishable by execution or life imprisonment. In Singapore, penalties ranged from flogging for addicts, to much heavier penalties for traffickers.

The delegates emphasised the importance of exchanging information rapidly when dealing with cases of drug trafficking; efforts to improve the situation would be made in coming months.

Liaison Officers, it was pointed out, could play a very important part in improving co-operation between NCBs; nonetheless, their primary mission was still to be to collect information and report on their findings. Under no circumstances could they — or should they — participate in operational activities.

The International Narcotics Control Board Observer explained the

role of the organisation he represented; it was not, he said, a part of the United Nations, although the two organisations worked closely with each other and with various governments in the fight against illicit cultivation, production, and use of drugs. The International Narcotics Control Board, he said, now had brought psychotropic substances within its purview; in addition, he informed the delegates that his organisation published an annual bulletin on the status of drugs problems (the next issue of which was to be devoted to liquid hashish).

The United Nations Observer discussed the measures taken for regional co-operation through the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs. A Sub-Committee for the Near and Middle East had been set up, he announced, and he spoke also of a meeting of heads of law enforcement services that had been held in Bangkok. He added that a liaison officer for the Near East had been appointed and that another was soon to be appointed for the Far East. The speaker also said that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs had adopted a resolution drawing governments' attention to the movements of vehicles, especially TIR lorries, and had recommended that governments intensify the measures previously taken to eradicate cultivation of coca shrubs and the manufacture and use of cocaine, before expiration of the 25-year period specified in the Single Convention. The United Nations Special Fund for combating drug abuse, he continued, had undertaken a certain number of activities concerning the drug supply and demand relationship and illicit drug trafficking and had created a team for training senior officers in Geneva.

Scientific research on cannabis had been carried out by groups of experts, whose findings had indicated that chronic smokers were subject to injury to the lungs, ruptured chromosomes, and reduced cellular resistance. Research of a psychosociological nature had been undertaken on prevention and education, in collaboration with WHO, UNESCO, and the ILO.

The U.N. Observer felt that Interpol should collaborate not only in combating illicit drug trafficking, but also in studying the illicit demand for drugs. Police officers, he said,

probably had closest contact with illicit consumers, and he stressed the value of studying the role of law enforcement officers in preventing drug abuse.

The Customs Co-operation Council Observer reported that active co-operation between the police and the customs was excellent and that schemes such as "Operation Narcotrol" strengthened such co-operation.

The effectiveness of international co-operation was verified by numerous delegates on the Drugs Committee. In the U.S.A., for example, between 1972 and 1973, the number of addicts had fallen from 500,000 to 200,000, the price of heroin in New York had quadrupled while the purity of the drug had been reduced by

50%, and the number of deaths from drug overdoses had decreased in most parts of the United States for the first time since 1967. In the eastern and southeastern states, there had been a definite scarcity of heroin, which previously had come mostly from Turkey and Europe. This progress was due to zealous programmes set up in Canada, France and the rest of Western Europe, to international collaboration, and to Interpol's activities.

Many delegates emphasised that drug trafficking had been conducted more and more frequently through the post; the United Nations Observer noted that drugs had increasingly been diverted from legal stocks (through the use of forged prescriptions, by burglaries of pharmacies and armed robberies of

pharmaceutical transports, etc.); he felt it would be commendable for a very large number of countries to ratify the 1971 Convention on psychotropic substances so that it could come into force.

The General Secretariat, it was noted, had published and distributed to NCBs two circulars (dated 21st February and 4th October 1973 respectively) on the illicit production and concealment of liquid hashish; the NCBs had been requested to forward copies of those circulars to the operational units in their countries.

The Drugs Committee's work included the drafting of three resolutions, which were subsequently adopted by the General Assembly. The texts of those resolutions follow.

RESOLUTIONS

Traffic in heroin

NOTING that heroin traffic from certain South East Asian countries towards Europe and North America appears to be increasing considerably and that certain countries are being utilised for transit,

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assem-

bly, meeting in Cannes from 19th to 25th September 1974 at its 43rd session:

RECOMMENDS that the Interpol member countries remain alert to the possibility of their territories being used for transit, and that co-operation be im-

proved upon where possible through a more rapid and thorough exchange of information; and that strict enforcement measures be taken with a view to combating this traffic more effectively.

Traffic in cocaine

RECOMMENDS:

1. That countries from the cocaine-producing areas ratify the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, or accede to it, if they have not already done so;

2. That countries where the coca leaf is grown exercise the control system required by the Single Convention, where this is not already being done, and that where wild growth or illicit cultivation occurs steps be taken to eradicate this as required by Article 26 of the said Convention.

CONCERNED at the increasing traffic in cocaine from certain regions of South America to other parts of the world,

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Cannes from 19th to 25th September 1974 at its 43rd session:

Traffic in cannabis and its derivatives

NOTING THAT the I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly at its 40th, 41st and 42nd sessions adopted resolutions recommending the eradication of illicit cannabis cultivation as well as programmes warning the public of the direct and indirect dangers of cannabis and its derivatives,

RECOGNISING that numerous sei-

zures of increasingly large quantities of cannabis indicate growing traffic and abuse,

PARTICULARLY CONCERNED at the growing traffic in and abuse of the extremely dangerous extract known as "liquid hashish".

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assem-

bly, meeting in Cannes from 19th to 25th September 1974 at its 43rd session.

REAFFIRMS the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned resolutions,

CALLS THE ATTENTION of all member countries to the necessity for intensifying the struggle against the traffic in liquid hashish.

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 1973. The main points emerging from the report are summarised below.

• Paper currency

The number of countries whose currency was counterfeited remained remarkably constant: 28 in 1971, 26 in 1972 and 28 in 1973. The U.S. dollar is still the most counterfeited currency. The figure for the total face value of counterfeit U.S. notes (31,452,445) was slightly lower (—8.64%) than the figure for the previous year and the face value of notes seized outside the United States dropped by 48.3%. According to information supplied by the United States Secret Service, 90.1% of the notes seized in the United States were discovered before they could be put into circulation.

Compared with 1972, the face value of seizures of certain national currencies (those of the West African countries, Federal Germany, France, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Italy, Khmer Republic, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom and Venezuela) decreased. In the case of certain other countries (Afghanistan, Burma, Lebanon, Mali and the Philippines) no counterfeit currency was seized in 1973, although counterfeits had been detected in 1972.

On the other hand, seizures of counterfeit notes for some national currencies increased considerably. This was the case, for example, in Canada, India, Indonesia, Switzerland and Thailand.

In some cases, counterfeit versions of national currencies appeared in 1973 although no seizures had been made in 1972. The following countries found themselves in this situation: Belgium, Denmark, Jordan, Macao, Nepal, Peru, Portugal, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

The General Secretariat's report then summarised a few cases in which success had been due to

international co-operation. Three examples are given below.

In Copenhagen (Denmark) in October 1973, 991 counterfeit \$100 U.S. notes were seized and a French national was arrested. He was identified by comparison of his fingerprints with those in the Danish police fingerprint files. It was learned that he was a swindler, a forger and a thief, that he had a penchant for using titles of nobility, that he had two convictions in France for theft and aggravated theft (and had been sentenced to hard labour for 15 years), that he was wanted for fraud in Morocco, and that he was the subject of a warning notice issued by the General Secretariat. He had also uttered — in France — 200 counterfeit \$100 U.S. notes that he had received from an accomplice who was living on immoral earnings in Paris. He was sentenced in Copenhagen to imprisonment for five years.

In Brussels (Belgium), in March 1973, 23,060 counterfeit \$20, \$50, and \$100 U.S. notes were discovered in the possession of a Hungarian national. He had previously been convicted in Belgium on a charge of assault and was also wanted by the judicial authorities of Brussels to serve a sentence of four years imprisonment for aggravated theft and carrying weapons. He was also known in France as a burglar.

In Geneva (Switzerland), in February 1973, the following counterfeits were discovered: 187 \$50 U.S. notes, 359 \$10 U.S. notes, two 50-quetzal Guatemalan notes, two 100-quetzal Guatemalan notes, and 98 \$100 travellers cheques drawn on two American banks.

The criminals — three Colombians with previous convictions in Colombia for fraud and for circulating counterfeit currency — were arrested. They had obtained airplane tickets through the use of forged identification documents that they had obtained in Federal Germany, there they had uttered several counterfeit \$10 and \$50 U.S. notes in complicity with a fourth Colombian national. The investigation conducted in Federal Germany led to the arrest of two German nationals, one of whom had lived in Colombia for twenty-three years and seemed to be at the nucleus of the trafficking

operation. In 1967 he was suspected of forging bank cheques in Guatemala and El Salvador but he had succeeded in getting to Mexico City with a "laissez-passer" obtained, through the use of forged official documents, on the pretext of investigating a drug trafficking case.

There were no significant changes in the techniques used by the counterfeiters. The offset process is still the most widely used. One U.S. note was printed entirely by typography and another note was printed entirely by the intaglio method. Two further notes were printed like genuine notes, by a combination of the intaglio and typographic methods. Several counterfeit U.S. notes were printed with plates obtained from negatives pieced together. The very rudimentary "transfer process" was used for four notes from Surinam; as is always the case when this process is used, the results were very poor.

- **Metal currency**
(including gold coins)

Counterfeit coins of 16 different national currencies were discovered in nine countries.

Gold coins (especially U.S., Austrian, British and Canadian coins) still make up the largest part of the reported seizures but several other coins in general circulation were also seized.

In 1972 and 1973, a large number of counterfeit commemorative gold coins (Japanese 1000-yen, Finnish 500-markkaa, and Panamanian 20-balboa coins) were put into circulation in Federal Germany, Austria and Italy.

The Japanese and Panamanian coins had been legally struck in Lebanon at the request of an Austrian national who was arrested in Vienna in July 1972 and released the following December. A German national had acted as his accomplice.

Fifty-nine new genuine coins were put into circulation and descriptions were published in the Review "Counterfeits and Forgeries".

- **Other counterfeits**

 - Counterfeit cheques**

The number of cases involving counterfeit cheques reported to the General Secretariat for the year 1973 (130) was about 10% higher than the previous year. Most of the counterfeits were imitations of cheques issued by the large international banking houses.

During the latter part of 1972 and in 1973, counterfeit 100 dollar travellers cheques against two large North American banking houses were uttered in France, Switzerland and the Netherlands. Two South Americans were arrested, one in France the other in Switzerland. Another accomplice, who was found in Curaçao with several of these counterfeits in his possession, was arrested.

Since July 1973, a series of counterfeit £50, £20, £10 and £5 sterling traveller cheques against a British bank have been put into circulation. The cheques have been uttered in many European countries and in Canada, Singapore and Malaysia. By the time of the Assembly session, fourteen arrests had been made.

In February 1973, three Chilean nationals were arrested in Valparaiso Chile, and counterfeit \$100 travellers cheques against a North American bank were seized. The same type of counterfeit cheque had previously been recorded in the General Secretariat files in 1970 and 1972.

- **Miscellaneous counterfeits**

Generally speaking, criminals wanting to assume false identities prefer to use stolen, genuine passports. However, counterfeit Iranian passports have appeared in France and one person arrested for uttering counterfeit travellers cheques was found to have a large number of blank Honduran, Costa Rican and Salvadorian counterfeit passports in his possession. He also had several counterfeit international driving licences.

Seizures of counterfeit driving licences, especially Yugoslav and Portuguese documents, have been

numerous but the quantities involved have been small.

Other counterfeits have been discovered: bills of exchange, payment orders, stamps and airline tickets.

The General Assembly noted the report and delegates then described the situation in their respective countries. It appeared that co-operation between NCBs in counterfeit currency cases was satisfactory. Several delegates remarked upon the links between currency counterfeiting and other types of offences, including the exploitation of prostitution. Close co-operation between all law-enforcement services was therefore essential at national level. The General Secretariat intended to organise a currency counterfeiting training course in Spanish and participants from all the South American countries would be able to attend.

It was then announced that various suggestions had been made at the Symposium on International Fraud held recently in Saint Cloud and they would be taken into account in the future. In particular, the Secretariat would be examining the possibility of compiling, in collaboration with the NCBs, a document describing the modus operandi used for international fraud. It also appeared desirable to draw up a glossary of definitions of the different types of offences and of the terms in different countries.

FIREARMS

- Import and export of small firearms
- Firearms, ammunition and explosives purchased by private individuals abroad: international exchange of information
- Traffic in firearms on the American continent

Three reports on this important question were submitted to the General Assembly by the Secretariat. The Assembly decided to set up a Committee and the main points emerging from its discussions are given below.

Mr. FARELLO (Italy) was elected Chairman.

- **Import and export of small firearms**

At a previous session, the General Assembly had adopted a resolution recommending all member countries to adopt effective legislation placing the import, export, sale, possession and transport of small firearms and ammunition under the control of the authorities.

The resolution also asked the General Secretariat to publish a memorandum summarising different countries' laws governing the import of small firearms.

The General Secretariat had therefore sent the National Central Bureau a circular and a questionnaire. 63 countries had answered the questionnaire and they could be divided into three groups:

— The first group comprised those countries whose laws and regulations were based on a definition of small firearms that was compatible with the definition given in

the circular or that encompassed small firearms not included in the study.

— The second group comprised those countries whose laws and regulations were (or seemed to be) based on a definition of small firearms that excluded machine-pistols but included at least the other small firearms (automatic pistols and revolvers) mentioned in the circular.

— The third group was formed by those countries whose laws and regulations could be associated neither with those of the countries in group 1 nor with those in group 2.

The report summarised the national laws and regulations affecting the import and export of small firearms but not those affecting longer weapons which could not easily be concealed during transportation.

A distinction was made between commercial trading and transactions carried out by private individuals. Small firearms were defined as automatic pistols, revolvers and machine-pistols.

The report was divided into four parts:

- Wholesale import of small firearms (commercial transactions)
- Bringing in of small firearms by private individuals
- Wholesale export of small firearms (commercial transactions)
- Taking out of small firearms by private individuals.

Each of the parts was divided into five sections:

- System in force
- Conditions governing such operations in countries where they were authorised but subject to regulations
- Control authorities and procedures
- Penalties
- Conclusions

The appendices to the report gave information about the penal sanctions, the references for the national laws and regulations mentioned and information about the main kinds of small firearms manufactured in various countries.

It is obviously impossible to reproduce here the detailed information given in the 88-page report.



Mr. FARELLO (left) of Italy, a Member of the Executive Committee and Chairman of the Firearms Committee, conferring with members of the Italian delegation

● **Firearms, ammunition and explosives purchased by private individuals abroad: international exchange of information**

In Frankfurt in 1972, the General Assembly had noted with concern that the firearms involved in offences were very often legally acquired abroad.

The Assembly had therefore adopted a resolution asking the Secretary General to find out from the National Central Bureaus to what extent information on such acquisitions could be systematically exchanged between Interpol member countries and requesting the National Central Bureaus to urge the appropriate authorities to take steps to enable them to collect such information and to circulate it.

A questionnaire on the subject was sent out by the General Secretariat and answered by 62 countries. A table had been compiled from the replies received. It listed the possibilities for international co-operation so that National Central Bureaus wanting information of that sort could contact each other direct.

● **Traffic in firearms on the American continent**

The General Secretariat's third report summarised the discussions that had taken place during the fourth American Regional Conference.

That conference, which had met in Panama from 22nd to 25th April 1974, had been attended by representatives from 22 countries. They had outlined the laws governing the sale of firearms in their respective countries.

The discussions had shown that a distinction had to be made between two types of traffic: there was the type of traffic that was linked with operations of a military or political nature, which were covered by article 3 of the Interpol Constitution prohibiting any activity or intervention in such fields, and then there was the type of traffic carried on to supply weapons to criminals intending to commit assaults on persons

and property, i.e. offences against ordinary criminal law.

Jamaica, El Salvador, Chile and Surinam reported that arms traffic did exist in their countries and several other countries (1) stressed the importance of exchanging information at international level.

It appeared that two types of information could be exchanged: first, information which could be communicated by the country where the weapons were discovered so that the country where the weapons had been manufactured could investigate the route taken by the weapons and, secondly, information which the country selling the weapons could provide so that the countries receiving them could exercise the necessary controls.

The American countries were all extremely concerned about the problem and expressed the wish that the General Assembly should study the subject in detail.

In Committee, the delegates noted the contents of the General Secretariat's reports and then discussed various aspects of the subject reporting, in particular, on any modifications introduced in the relevant legislation since the report on the import and export of small firearms had been compiled.

The Chairman said that the question of controlling the sale and possession of firearms with a view to combating violence was being examined by the Council of Europe and he noted that a large number of countries were anxious to exchange information on that subject. However, NCBs could not be asked to do anything that did not conform to the laws in force in their countries.

A resolution, based on the views expressed by the majority of delegates during the Committee discussions, was adopted by the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION

Small firearms, ammunition and explosives purchased by private individuals abroad: exchange of information between member countries

TAKING ACCOUNT OF THE FACT that many crimes are committed using small firearms, ammunition and explosives having their origin in legal or illegal purchases abroad,

NOTING that the resulting traffic in small firearms, ammunition and explosives is increasing in many areas of the world,

HAVING EXAMINED Report No. 9 submitted by the General Secretariat and entitled "Firearms, ammunition and explosives purchased by private individuals abroad: international exchange of information",

RECALLING the resolutions on firearms by the General Assembly at its session in Tehran in 1968 and Frankfurt in 1972,

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Cannes from 19th to 25th September 1974 at its 43rd session:

RECOMMENDS that:

1. All Interpol National Central Bureaus give information, in conformity with the laws of their country, to the Interpol NCB concerned about the purchases of any small firearms, am-

munition or explosives in their country made on a private basis by a foreign non-resident private individual as soon as possible;

2. This information should include, whenever possible:
 - the date and place of acquisition;
 - the main characteristics of firearms, ammunition or explosives concerned;
 - the acquirer's identity particulars, or information likely to be of assistance in identifying him;
3. National Central Bureaus should take any steps necessary in conjunction with their appropriate authorities to ensure that the latter inform them, regularly and as quickly as possible, whenever small firearms, ammunition or explosives are acquired privately in their countries by foreign non-resident private individuals, sending them the details under 2 above;
4. When the exchange of such information is hindered by legal or other obstacles, the National Central Bureaus should draw the attention of their respective governments to such obstacles with a view to considering their elimination.

(1) Canada, Argentina, United States, Panama, Uruguay, Mexico and Venezuela.

SECURITY IN INTER- NATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION

This has been a topic for discussions at the General Assembly for several years and these discussions are always held in a good atmosphere. The General Secretariat did not prepare a report on the subject for this General Assembly but its statistics showed that there had been an improvement in the situation, since only 37 cases were reported to the Secretariat during 1973, compared with 114 cases two years previously.

After a brief discussion, the Assembly decided to set up a Committee to examine questions connected with civil aviation security. Mr. SAADE (Lebanon) was elected Chairman of this Committee.

A document entitled "Civil aviation security" was distributed to delegates by the ICAO Observer. It discussed the aims of the ICAO and the measures it had taken with regard to aviation security. ICAO and Interpol collaborated closely in combating this type of international crime and it was essential that this co-operation should continue in the future.

The question of the reliability of certain types of detection equipment was examined. It was pointed out that General Secretariat policy in this field was to forward to NCBs any general information received about specific items of equipment without actually recommending any of them. This was to avoid any pos-

sibility of favouring manufacturers in a particular country. Another point for discussion was the thorough searching of passengers. In certain countries public reaction to such searches had apparently been very favourable and companies which refused to have their passengers searched might well get a bad trade image.

It was also noted that controls designed to prevent unlawful acts against civil aviation had certain side benefits, leading to the discovery of various other offences, particularly drug trafficking. It was essential that the NCBs should regularly inform the General Secretariat about unlawful acts against international civil aviation committed on their national territories.

With regard to the question of security areas, Interpol seemed to be in agreement with the views expressed by ICAO; however, a report on the subject would have to be prepared for the next General Assembly session.

Following a proposal made by the Committee, the General Assembly adopted the following resolution.

RESOLUTION

Safeguarding of international civil aviation

BEARING IN MIND Article 3 of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol Constitution,

RECOGNISING that acts of unlawful interference continue to pose a serious threat to the safety of international civil aviation,

RECOGNISING ALSO that there are still trends towards international crimes of violence throughout the world and that civil air transportation is a vulnerable target, as evidenced by recent events,

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Cannes from 19th to 25th September 1974 at its 43rd session:

URGES that all I.C.P.O.-Interpol member countries take early action to implement the provisions contained in the security specifications adopted by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) for the safeguarding of international civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference.



Mr. SAADE (left) of Lebanon, Chairman of the Committee on Matters Affecting International Civil Aviation, and

Mr. DAHROUGE, a Member of the Executive Committee and Head of the Lebanese delegation

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON PERSONS INVOLVED IN PROS- TITUTION

The main points of the report submitted by the General Secretariat are given below.

During the 42nd session of the Interpol General Assembly in Vienna (1973), certain delegates stressed the links between prostitution organised on an international scale and various other forms of professional crime.

The facilities granted to travellers with a view to encouraging economic, cultural and touristic exchanges between countries have led to parallel developments in international crime, and it soon became apparent that certain persons involved in prostitution were taking advantage of this situation. It is a well-known fact that the prostitution "milieu" serves as a basis for various serious criminal activities such as armed robbery, theft, drug traffic and currency counterfeiting.

It was therefore thought desirable that the police should collect accurate information about the movements and visits made abroad by prostitutes and those exploiting prostitution, about the circles these persons frequent and their criminal contacts, and about their general activities. This information would then be exchanged between the countries concerned through the Interpol National Central Bureaus.

Such an exchange of information implies the existence of a central

service in each participating country. Some countries already centralise this information, using forms which the departments concerned fill out and then send to the central service.

The General Secretariat had prepared two forms which it submitted to the General Assembly for approval. If approved, the forms would be printed, distributed to NCBs and brought into service.

The first form, entitled "Information on a woman engaging (or suspected of engaging in) prostitution outside her country of origin or her usual country of residence", was only intended for the exchange of information between NCBs.

The second form ("Information on a person having frequent international 'professional' contact with persons involved in prostitution") should also be sent to the General Secretariat so that a file could be opened on the persons in question.

The General Secretariat report then listed the criteria to be used for deciding whether or not information should be exchanged about a particular person.

It was felt that the measures advocated in the report conformed to the provisions of the international conventions and agreements ratified by Interpol member countries, notably the International Arrangement of 18th May 1904 and the Convention



Mr. PEREZ GARIN
(center) of Uruguay,
Chairman of the
Committee on the
Exploitation of
Prostitution

for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (1950).

However, it was pointed out in the report that if any countries believed that the collection and exchange of information in the form suggested would constitute an infringement of the right to privacy, the problem would have to be examined with reference to the principles laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, if appropriate, with reference to the European Convention on Human Rights.

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In order to discuss these problems, the Assembly decided to set up a Committee, which was chaired by Mr. PEREZ GARIN (Uruguay).

After the delegates had described the situation in their respective countries, it appeared, from the discussion, that prostitution was not an offence in a large number of countries. Attention had to be concentrated on those exploiting prostitution for they often engaged in other serious forms of crime; the police were only interested in prostitutes when they belonged to a network and were under the control of a criminal organisation which usually engaged in other forms of crime as well.

It had been several years since Interpol had studied the problem and the General Secretariat intended to submit a report on prostitution and the exploitation of prostitution at international level at the 1975 General Assembly.

The exchange of information between NCBs had often given excellent results but it was still inadequate.

The Committee suggested various modifications to the forms drawn up by the General Secretariat and then submitted them to the Assembly which adopted the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

Exploitation of prostitution at international level

CONSIDERING that the resources of international police co-operation should be employed to combat activities which encourage and/or exploit the prostitution of others at international level,

TAKING ACCOUNT OF THE FACT that prostitution circles serve as a basis for various serious criminal activities,

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Cannes from 19th to 25th September 1974 at its 43rd session:

STRESSES THE FACT that, at international level, the prime objectives to be achieved by the police is to break up the international networks which exploit prostitution and engage in other forms of crime,

REQUESTS the Interpol National Central Bureaus to step up the exchange of information on those persons who are found in their countries and who are liable to be directly or indirectly implicated in international prostitution circles,

REQUESTS the General Secretariat to introduce a system of forms which will facilitate such exchanges.



View of the Assembly Hall

TRAINING AT INTER- NATIONAL LEVEL

At the 40th Assembly session (Ottawa, 1971), the Indian delegation had submitted a report suggesting the establishment of an international institute of criminalistics and forensic science to provide training in certain specific fields of police interest.

It was decided that the General Secretariat should make a preliminary study of the Indian delegation's proposal. That had been done and a report had been prepared. Its contents are summarised below.

The aim of international training is clearly to provide very advanced instruction for officers who will eventually become heads of major police services or, alternatively, to provide highly specialised training in specific fields.

For advanced level instruction, several weeks would have to be devoted to each training course which would include lectures, group discussions, and, possibly, administrative exercises on a number of major themes.

A large number of lecturers from various countries would be required, together with facilities for simultaneous interpretation and accommodation for the students.

The operation of such an institute would cost approximately 900,000 Swiss francs a year. However, the main difficulties would probably arise from differences in the political and social structures of the various countries. Certain aspects of the courses could probably provide grounds for conflicts between some countries or groups of countries.

CO-OPERA- TION IN DEALING WITH ECONOMIC OFFENCES

This question was raised by the Indian delegate, supported by the delegates from Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Co-operation in this field was complicated by the fact that national laws and regulations differed enormously. The delegate proposed that, if an NCB could not answer enquiries submitted to it, it should inform the requesting NCB of the fact as soon as possible and should supply details of the national services

Quite apart from the cost of such an institute, therefore, success from other points of view was by no means assured.

On the other hand, specialised instruction in specific, well-defined fields could be provided more easily. The I.C.P.O.-Interpol has already organised training courses which — as they were limited to specific subjects — were much less costly than the type of advanced-level instruction previously mentioned. They were of much shorter duration and the General Secretariat has a number of Experts on its staff who would be able to provide some of the specialised instruction; it should not therefore be necessary to call on outside lecturers to the same extent. Interpretation arrangements would also be less costly because they would not be required over as long a time span.

Suitable subjects might be currency counterfeiting, international crime and crime prevention, and international police co-operation. A course on each of these subjects could be held once every two years; the annual cost would be about 175,000 Swiss francs (including grants to the participants) and thus very much lower than the total expenditure required for a permanent institute.

Having heard the General Secretariat's proposals, the Assembly took note of the report and the Indian delegate said that he would withdraw his suggestion for the time being, in view of the efforts the General Secretariat would be making to expand the training given to senior national officers.

or persons likely to be able to furnish the information. In any case, it should acknowledge receipt of the enquiry and indicate the length of time it would probably take to prepare a reply.

It was decided that the General Secretariat should send out a reminder of the terms of the Tehran resolution (adopted in 1968) which dealt with economic offences.

MEETING OF HEADS OF NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUS

- Processing information on international crime
- Co-operation between Interpol NCBs and national immigration services
- Inventory of possibilities of rapid intervention by NCBs
- Taking of hostages
- Questions of day-to-day co-operation between NCBs

Every year, at the General Assembly session, the Heads of the National Central Bureaus meet to study questions of day-to-day co-operation.

Mr. DE GRUYSE (Belgium) was elected Chairman of the meeting. The following subjects were discussed.

- **Processing information on international crime**

The aim of the report submitted by the General Secretariat was to list for NCBs those points on which the fullest information should be sent to the General Secretariat as rapidly as possible.

In order to improve the centralisation of information and rationalise processing procedures, the specialised groups at the General Secretariat had been expanded and reorganised taking account of the opinions expressed at the various regional meetings.

Summary reports would be drawn up on various aspects of international criminals; it was therefore essential that the General Secre-

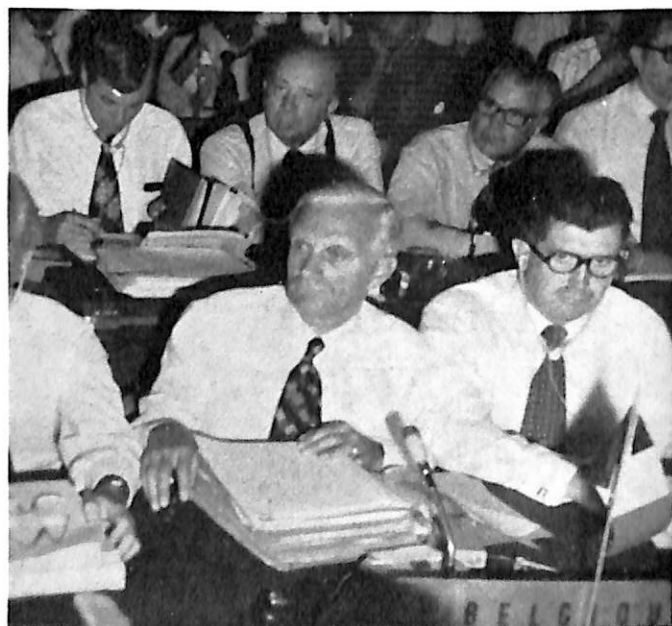
tariat should receive as much information as possible to enable it to help the NCBs more effectively. Each NCB Head should impress upon the specialised services in his country the need to send him all relevant information without delay.

Following a brief discussion on this report, it was decided that the NCBs would send the General Secretariat any remarks they wished to make.

- **Co-operation between Interpol NCBs and national immigration services**

This item had been included in the Meeting's Agenda at the request of Indonesia. This country's delegate said that many non-Indonesians had entered his country with Indonesian passports that had been forged abroad. The fight against such criminals, whose activities were constantly increasing, had to be stepped up by collaboration between the immigration services in the various countries, through the channels provided by Interpol and the NCBs.

A draft resolution submitted by the Indonesian Delegation was adopted by the Assembly.



Mr. DE GRUYSE (left)
of Belgium,
a Member of the
Executive Committee
and Chairman of the
Meeting of Heads of
National Central Bureaus

RESOLUTION

Co-operation with the immigration departments

CONSIDERING that many aspects of international crime such as counterfeiting of travel and identity documents, as well as the movements of international criminals,

concern the immigration departments of different countries,

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Cannes from 19th to 25th September 1974 at its 43rd session,

RECOMMENDS close permanent co-operation between the Interpol NCBs and the above-mentioned immigration departments with a view to improving the exchange of information at national and international level through the I.C.P.O.-Interpol.

• Inventory of possibilities of rapid intervention by NCBs

In 1972, the General Assembly had asked the Secretariat to compile a list of the possibilities of rapid intervention by NCBs. A questionnaire had been sent out to all NCBs and the information given in the replies received by the Secretariat would be published in the form of a circular letter.

• Questions of day-to-day co-operation between NCBs

After studying ways in which co-operation between NCBs might be improved, the delegates considered a draft resolution submitted by the U.S. Delegation on the privacy of

information. The authorities in the United States attached great importance to protecting citizens' private lives and this was the subject of a number of draft laws.

The draft resolution was subsequently adopted by the General Assembly and the text is given below.

• Taking of hostages

Discussions on this item on the Agenda covered only cases in which the taking of hostages was an ordinary law offence committed with a view to making an assault or ensuring the criminal's escape after an assault. The General Secretariat thought that a symposium should be held on this subject, at the Headquarters in St. Cloud, in the near future.

Privacy of information

NOTING the concern of many countries with the privacy of the individual with regard to criminal justice information, and

NOTING, in addition, that the development of international crime requires an exchange of information on an international basis,

RESOLUTION

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Cannes from 19th to 25th September 1974 at its 43rd session:

URGES that in exchanging information the I.C.P.O.-Interpol NCBs and the General Secretariat take into account the privacy of the individual and strictly confine the availability of the information to official law enforcement and criminal justice agencies.

1974-1975 PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

The Secretary General had drawn up a Programme of Activities for the Organization to pursue during the period 1974 to 1975 (i.e. to the next General Assembly session) and this was submitted to the Assembly for its approval.

The document contained a large number of projects; the main ones are listed below.

Modernisation of the Central Radio Station.

Meeting of Heads of Interpol telecommunications services in Latin America.

Asian Regional Conference (mainly devoted to drugs problems).

Forensic Science Symposium.

Symposium on stolen motor vehicles.

Symposium on crime in seaports, police co-operation in this field and structure of maritime or river police services.

Training course on the I.C.P.O.-Interpol: day-to-day co-operation and duties of NCBs.

Training course for police officers on counterfeit currency (in Spanish).

Meeting of the Heads of national drug law-enforcement services (Europe).

Conference on illicit drug traffic carried on by sea in the central Mediterranean region.

Study of certain technical means to be used in investigating drug traffic cases.

Updating of the audio-visual teaching materials on drugs.

Continuation of work on the F.I.R. Project.

Updating of the study on "Protecting Museums against theft" (1972 Assembly).

An index of makes of ammunition for small firearms (1963 Assembly - Resolution ARF).

Use of air transport in police operations (1971 Programme).

Study of international proxenetism (1971 Assembly).

Report on the evolution of juvenile delinquency (1970-1973).

The General Assembly approved the Programme.

ELECTIONS AND CHOICE OF MEETING PLACE FOR THE NEXT ASSEMBLY SESSION

The Assembly had to elect a delegate from the American Continent to serve on the Executive Committee to replace Mr. MORGAN (United States) who had resigned. Mr. H. S. KNIGHT was elected for a two-year period.

Mr. BENHAMOU (France) and Mr. JESCHKE (Federal Germany) were elected as Auditors and Mr. THOMSEN (Denmark) was elected Deputy Auditor.

* * *

Two invitations for the 1975 General Assembly session had been sent to the General Secretariat, one from ARGENTINIA and the other from ZAIRE. In order to spare delegations the possible embarrassment of

having to vote on the matter, Zaire had very kindly agreed to withdraw its invitation.

The Head of the Argentine Delegation therefore officially invited the I.C.P.O.-Interpol to hold its 44th General Assembly session in Buenos Aires in 1975. He stated that Argentina would welcome delegations from all the Interpol member countries, in a spirit of friendly collaboration and he thanked the Zaire Delegation for its gesture which had been appreciated by the whole Assembly.

Argentina's invitation was unanimously accepted.

The President, after having congratulated the Assembly on the excellent work it had done, declared the 43rd General Assembly closed.

MISCELLA- NEOUS

- On behalf of the Assembly, the President expressed his sympathy with the Honduras Delegation, following the tragic hurricane and floods which had struck the country. The Honduras Delegation thanked the Assembly for its moral support which was deeply appreciated.

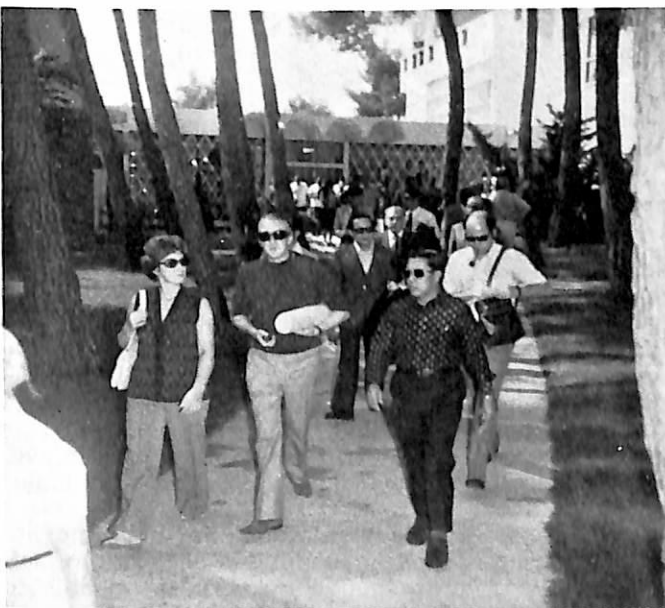
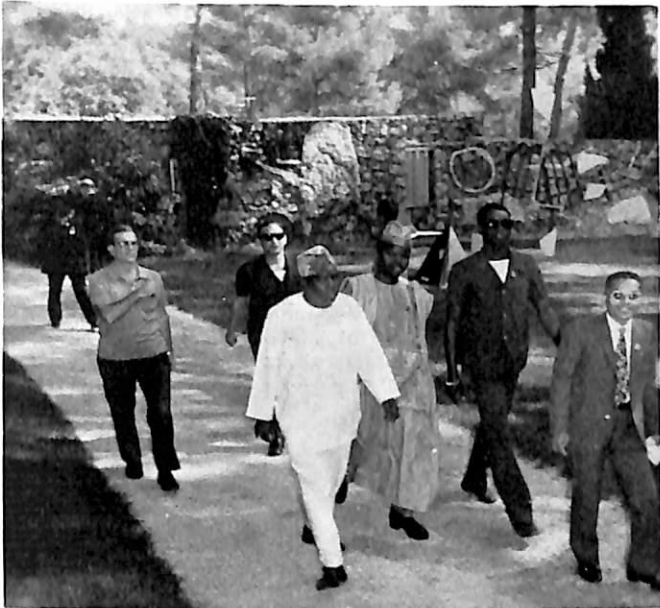
- The Nigerian Delegation presented the Secretary General with an album of photographs illustrating various aspects of cannabis cultivation in his country.

- The Head of the Kenyan Delegation, who was attending his last Interpol General Assembly, thanked all the countries that had given Kenya technical assistance and said he hoped his country would have the honour of welcoming the General Assembly in three years' time.

- The Peruvian Delegation gave the Secretary General an emblem of the "Policia de Investigaciones".

- All General Assembly sessions traditionally include a social programme and this year the City of Cannes authorities, the President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol and the United States Delegation were hosts at cocktail parties where all those attending the Assembly were able to relax and have a friendly drink together.

The American Express Company organised an excursion for delegates so they could visit the charming villages of Saint Paul de Vence and Gourdon, the Maeght gallery of modern sculpture and painting, the "Gorges du Loup" and a perfume factory at Grasse.



Visiting the FONDATION MAEGHT



In the streets of St-Paul-de-Vence

ASIAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

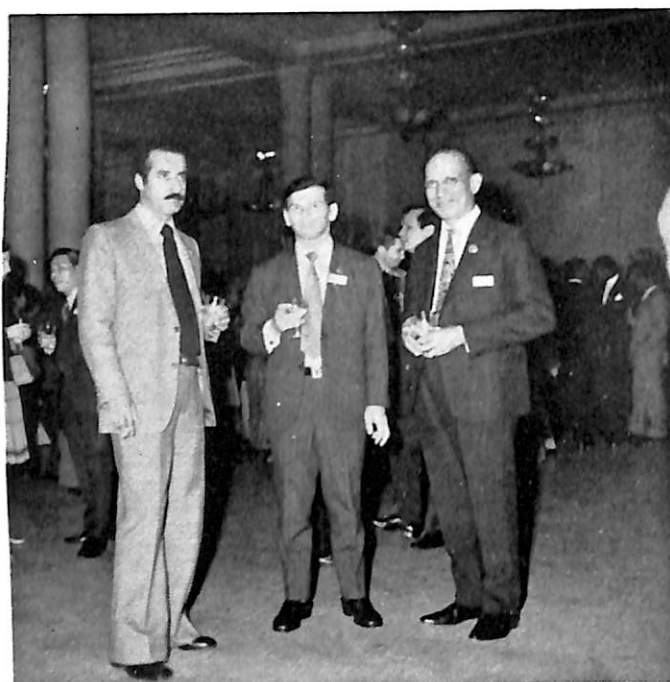
The Second Asian Regional Conference was held in Cannes from 17th to 19th September 1974. The previous conference had been held in 1967 in Kyoto. Mr. ARUL was elected Chairman.

The main aim of the Conference was to strengthen the contacts that already existed between the various countries in Asia and develop international co-operation. Discussions centred on the following items on the Agenda: illicit drug traffic, international fraud involving banking and

credit establishments (economic and financial offences), counterfeit currency and other forms of counterfeiting, questions concerning day to day co-operation.

Twenty-eight countries sent delegations (1).

(1) Australia, Burma, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Khmer Republic, Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom (Hong Kong), Vietnam.



From left to right:

Mr. AL ALI,
Kuwaiti delegate;

Mr. DEJRANGSI,
Thai delegate;

Mr. ARUL (India),
an I.C.P.O.-Interpol
Vice President
and Chairman of the
2nd Asian
Regional Conference

- The delegates discussed **drug traffic** at length, it was essential in each country for all information concerning illicit drug traffic to be centralised by a single service which did not necessarily need to be operational. The question of the appointment of a liaison officer for South East Asia was also discussed in detail for it was desirable that the person chosen be appointed as quickly as possible. The scheme would be financed for a three-year period by an exceptional voluntary contribution from the United States.

The principle adopted was that the liaison officer would only work with those countries that agreed to receive him. He would only work in collaboration with the NCBs and it was hoped that his efforts would make their action more effective as he would be working at the individual, human level.

His task would be to obtain accurate descriptions of the drug traffic situation in order to be able to produce reports on traffic trends, thus enabling all NCBs to keep

abreast of the situation. He would also study any difficulties which might arise in connection with co-operation and try to find solutions.

The liaison officer appointed would spend some time at the General

Secretariat to familiarise himself with the procedures for international co-operation. There had been contact between Interpol and the United Nations to ensure that the tasks undertaken by the officers from the two Organisations were clearly laid

down so there was no reason to fear that their duties would overlap.

Following the discussion the delegates adopted a resolution on the subject, the text of which is given below.

RESOLUTION

International co-operation in South East Asia and the Far East Region

NOTING that two international meetings were held at Bangkok during July and September 1974, the first sponsored by the Colombo Plan in conjunction with the Government of Thailand and the second by the United Nations,

HAVING BEEN INFORMED OF recommendations made by the United Nations meeting held at Bangkok in September 1974,

BEARING IN MIND the importance of establishing the closest consultation and co-operation between international agen-

cies involved in promoting the suppression of the illicit drug trade,

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol Asian Regional Conference meeting at Cannes from 17th to 19th September 1974 at its 2nd session:

REQUESTS the Secretary General to take note of the recommendations made at the United Nations meeting referred to above, if ratified, and to work closely with international agencies involved with a view to taking the measures he considers appropriate.

RECOMMENDS that the Secretary General appoint, from amongst serving law enforcement officers nominated by the governments of the region of South East Asia and the Far East, an Interpol liaison officer for the region; he will be a citizen of the region, with terms of reference in accordance with Conference Document No. 2/AS/No. 4*; he will reside in one of the countries of the said region, and his services will be available to those NCBs desiring to make use of them.

Editors Note: This report was distributed during the Conference.

The Conference also considered the question of training staff to combat illicit drug traffic. The I.C.P.O.-Interpol had already produced some material: a guide for law-enforcement officers, lecture outlines and bibliographies for instructors, a list of police training films and the audio-visual material on drugs.

In addition, Interpol played a part in the programmes organised by the United Nations for training staff responsible for combating illicit drug traffic. The United Nations had also

taken various initiatives in this field: brochures had been produced, there was a film library which lent films free of charge to police seminars and colleges and there was a training centre in Geneva where participants could study all facets of the drug problem. Study grants were also awarded.

• Turning to **international fraud** involving banks and similar establishments and commercial and financial offences, the Conference noted that that type of crime was particularly

serious in developing countries which suffered from a shortage of foreign currency reserves. The assistance of the NCBs would therefore be welcome in that respect for it was essential to put an end to these illicit practices. Co-operation had to be extended and, in particular, information had to be exchanged at international level on the modus operandi used and fraud trends.

• The Conference then considered **counterfeit currency**. Training cour-

ses for officers specialising in combating that form of crime had to be given at the General Secretariat because a large amount of reference material was needed and it could not be easily transported. Further, it was necessary to arrange visits to printing and paper works. In any case, only a few officers from each country had to be trained in this way.

To date, the participants at the currency counterfeiting courses had, in the main, come from the developing countries and the General Secretariat had awarded a number of travel grants.

• Questions of **day to day co-operation** were also discussed and it became evident that international co-operation could not be satisfactory unless co-operation at na-

tional level was sound. It was important for the NCBs to send copies of all their correspondence to the General Secretariat. Each NCB should really be able to deal with urgent matters at any time of the day or night. Utilisation of the Interpol telecommunications network was of capital importance. Considerable efforts had been made recently to strengthen the radio network in Asia. As a result of the understanding attitude of the Japanese and Philippine authorities an efficient regional station had been set up in Japan. It was in contact with Paris for twenty out of the twenty-four hours in the day and could contact any Far Eastern country on the network at any time. Other stations had been grouped around the regional station. It was most desirable that all countries should realise the need to join

the radio network which of course became more and more useful as more and more countries could be reached. A transmitter linking an NCB to only one other country in fact brought the NCB into contact with the rest of the world.

The Japanese authorities had made an enormous effort to develop the Asian network and had organised a technical conference in Tokyo in January 1974. It was thought that it would be possible to organise fairly frequent training courses on the methods to be used in international investigations.

The Conference ended by considering a General Secretariat report entitled: "Extradition: origins, implementation of law and procedure and the role of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol".



Mr. BUGARIN (right),
Head of the
Philippines delegation,
discussing preparations
for the next Asian
Regional Conference,
to be held in Manila,
with Mr. NEPOTE,
Secretary General



Fishing boats in the port of Cannes

COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES AND OBSERVERS REPRESENTED AT THE SESSION

ALGERIA - ARGENTINA - AUSTRALIA - AUSTRIA -
BAHAMAS - BELGIUM - BRAZIL - BURMA - BURUNDI -
CAMEROON - CANADA - CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
- CHAD - CHILE - CHINA (REP. OF) - CONGO - DAHOMEY
- DENMARK - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC - EGYPT - ETHIOPIA -
FINLAND - FRANCE - GABON - GERMANY (FED. REP. OF)
- GHANA - GUATEMALA - HONDURAS - ICELAND - INDIA
- INDONESIA - IRAN - IRAQ - IRISH REPUBLIC - ISRAEL -
ITALY - IVORY COAST - JAMAICA - JAPAN - KENYA -
KHMER REPUBLIC - KOREA (REP. OF) - KUWAIT - LAOS
- LEBANON - LESOTHO - LIBERIA - LIBYA - LUXEMBOURG
- MADAGASCAR - MALAWI - MALAYSIA - MALI -
MAURITANIA - MAURITIUS - MEXICO - MONACO -
MOROCCO - NEPAL - NETHERLANDS - NETHERLANDS
ANTILLES - NIGER - NIGERIA - NORWAY - OMAN -
PAKISTAN - PANAMA - PERU - PHILIPPINES - PORTUGAL
- QATAR - ROMANIA - RWANDA - SAUDI ARABIA -
SENEGAL - SIERRA LEONE - SINGAPORE - SPAIN - SRI
LANKA - SUDAN - SURINAM - SWEDEN - SWITZERLAND
- SYRIA - TANZANIA - THAILAND - TOGO - TRINIDAD
AND TOBAGO - TUNISIA - TURKEY - UGANDA - UNITED
ARAB EMIRATES - UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - UNITED
KINGDOM - UPPER VOLTA - URUGUAY - VENEZUELA -
VIETNAM (REP. OF) - YUGOSLAVIA - ZAIRE - ZAMBIA.

Observers:

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