

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY

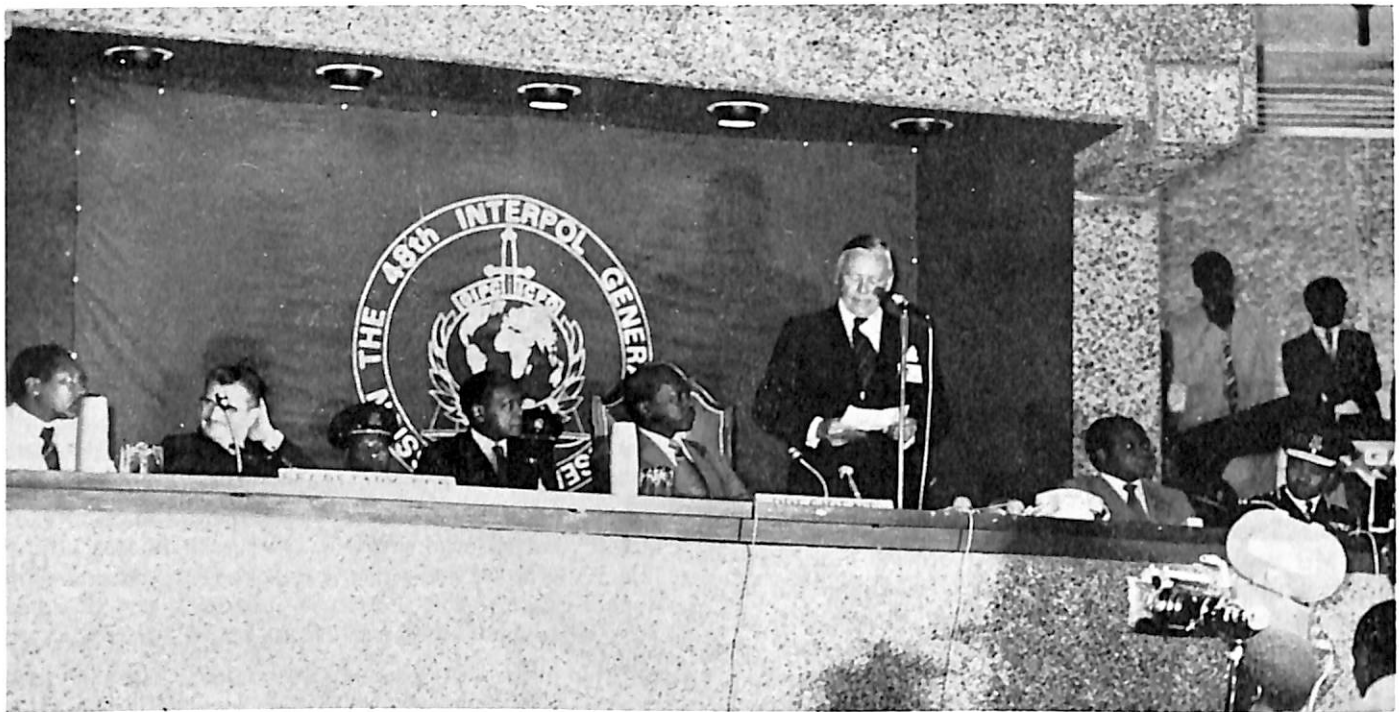
4TH TO 11TH SEPTEMBER 1979

**48<sup>th</sup> SESSION**

NAIROBI (Kenya)

General view of Nairobi





The platform, with left to right:

Mr. NDERI, Director C.I.D. Nairobi; Mr. BOSSARD, Secretary General; The Hon. Charles NJONJO, F.G.H., M.P., Attorney General of the Republic of Kenya; His Excellency Daniel Arap MOI, C.G.H., M.P., President of the Republic of Kenya; and Mr. PERSSON, President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol delivering his speech

## OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONY

The 48th session of the ICPO-Interpol General Assembly was held in Nairobi (Kenya) from 4th to 11th September 1979 at the Kenyatta Conference Centre.

The opening ceremony was attended by His Excellency Daniel T. Arap Moi, C.G.H., M.P., President of the Republic of Kenya, and by The Honourable Charles Njonjo, E.G.H., M.P., Attorney General of the Republic of Kenya, who gave the following speech:

Your Excellency, President of the Republic of Kenya, Mr. Carl Persson, President of Interpol, Your Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are honoured, Mr. President, by your presence here today to open this Assembly of Interpol, particularly as you have come all the

way from Nakuru specially for the occasion.

Kenya is indeed pleased to host this, the 48th Assembly of Interpol, as we here in Kenya very much believe in the rule of law, and respect and uphold the constitutional rights of all individuals.

Kenya has always respected and upheld the Charter of Human Rights. We therefore have a high number of refugees from our neighbouring countries. Some of these refugees have abused our hospitality and have engaged in criminal activities which have resulted in the deaths of many innocent Kenyans.

However, in spite of these few misguided elements, Kenya will not abandon her stand on human rights for genuine refugees. We shall continue to ever strive to find bet-

ter ways to make Kenya a safe place where everybody can live in peace and harmony.

Your Excellency, the work of Interpol is of fundamental importance for the continued maintenance of national and international law and order, and the safety of the human race. No nation today is an island. We live in the often mentioned global village and, whether we like it or not, countries are growing more and more dependent on each other for better and for worse.

It is also commonplace today to see countries all over the world suffering when their neighbouring systems of law and order give way to anarchy and terrorism. Most of you here are all too familiar with sad stories of criminals and terrorists, whom you are trying to bring to book, escaping across borders to

safe anonymity. There is nothing we can do about it.

To the escaping criminal or terrorist, national frontiers often represent nothing more than a route to comparative freedom, at least for a time. To Interpol this must represent one of your greatest challenges. It is, however, a sad reality today.

Interpol is the manifestation of the belief of 126 countries in the principles of justice and human rights and it provides the vehicle for international co-operation between the agencies for law enforcement in member states.

On a more domestic note, you, Mr. President, have had a long association with those in our country who are responsible for law and order. From 5th January 1967 you were the Minister responsible for Home

Affairs. Both the police and my office worked very closely with you and we recall with warmth the degree of co-operation and understanding that existed between us.

However, on 12th September 1975, police and C.I.D. were abruptly removed from your ministry. This, in my opinion, was the beginning of the end as far as law and order in Kenya was concerned.

Soon after this, the cancer of corruption — we call it "magendo" in this country — started. This evil ate into the very fabric of the rule of law, and very seriously undermined law and order. To me it was painful and sad to see the excellent foundation being slowly but surely eroded.

Your Excellency, when you took office on 22nd August last year,

your first public statement was the waging of war with determination against corruption. We who are responsible for law and order started breathing fresh air again.

The war is not won, but I want to assure you that the morale in the Police Force is high and with determination and total commitment I am confident that we shall win. A little more mopping up is still to be done within the Police Force because I believe that unless those who are responsible for the enforcement of the law are upright and honest, then our people will have no faith in the force. This must be apparent from the most senior officers down to the constables.

It is now my great pleasure to invite Your Excellency to address this 48th General Assembly of Interpol and to declare it officially open.

Part of the Conference Hall during the official opening ceremony



**His Excellency Daniel T. Arap Moi then opened the General Assembly session by delivering the following speech:**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

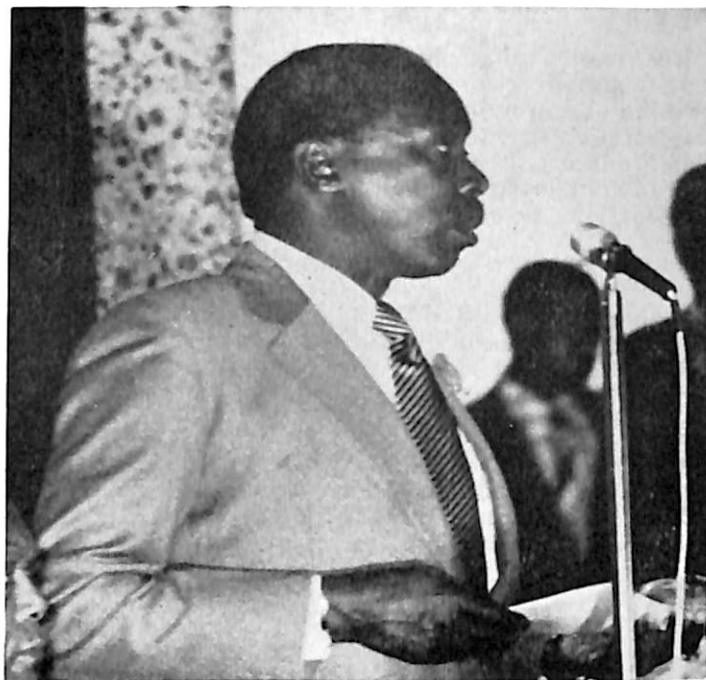
Since the early years of this decade, we in Kenya have become happily accustomed to providing host country facilities for global bodies concerned with almost every aspect of human problems and endeavours. It is gratifying now that Nairobi has been selected as the venue for this 48th General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization.

My first and very agreeable duty is to offer you all a sincere welcome on behalf of the Government and people of Kenya. You will find that our Republic is friendly, both as an attribute of character, and of course as a member state within the Interpol operating complex. I hope you will feel at home here, and will enjoy whatever travelling around you can find time to undertake.

All of us must share the fundamental belief that criminal activity disrupts the smooth running of public affairs, and impedes many programmes of economic development. Further, it undermines the rights of the law-abiding people, as well as being a serious threat to their wellbeing. For all such reasons, my Government fully supports Interpol. I assure you all that we shall certainly do everything possible to promote or assist with the important job of fighting crime on an international scale. In one practical field, it may be recalled that Kenya was appointed in 1974 as the Interpol Regional Radio Station for East and Central Africa. We take this responsibility seriously, and will always be anxious to co-operate with other member countries in the cause of rapid and reliable communications.

In Kenya itself, we are determined that, sooner or later, we will root out every kind of crime, so that every family may live in peace, and all our citizens may go about their business in a climate of security. This is easy to say, and I know that much depends upon an active component of public goodwill. Everyone must be ready to help the police and other law enforcement agencies, in the

President Arap Moi delivering the opening speech



detection of crime and in tracking down offenders.

But when we talk about detection, we are implying that some crime has already been committed. What I am sure we would like to have, from a professional and experienced Assembly of this kind, is some modern thinking and guidance on the prevention of crime. The old axiom in medicine about prevention being better than cure, may not be easily adapted to the context of criminal affairs. But if you feel that it does have some application, we should like to know what and how.

Another point I would like to make relates to measures of law, or features of punishment, which might serve, in a deterrent sense, to discourage people from committing crimes. Many human societies today appear to be adopting a compassionate attitude towards criminals. In a way this cannot be easily faulted. Nobody likes to talk about brutal measures and vicious forms of punishment. But on the other hand, when innocent people become victims of brutal and vicious crimes, or when evil practices threaten the wellbeing of whole communities, then what is society supposed to

do? This is a question which cannot be ignored, and I believe that in any society there should be adequate punishment for criminals.

When talking about criminal activities, let us not forget that such things as corruption can have very serious consequences to societies. My Government here, again with the underlying need for public co-operation, has declared a most positive war on all aspects of corruption. Bribery can be an insidious business, robbing a nation of integrity and self-respect. We have also been beset by the problem of poaching and the smuggling of wildlife trophies into lucrative markets overseas. We have had similar problems with some food products and raw materials. While the drug traffic is not unknown, we have also had the unhappy experience of the counterfeit racket, usually operated by organised syndicates around the world.

These sorts of criminal practices are a great challenge to a body like Interpol. I am therefore happy to note that your agenda includes some of them, since you have about 126 member states, and work in conjunction with other global agencies.

Let us hope that criminals come to realise that geography is no protection.

Switching for a moment from economic crimes to a massive social problem, I have also observed that, in this International Year of the Child, you are proposing to devote some attention to juvenile delinquency. Co-operation is certainly needed here, between Governments and social welfare bodies, to try and restore some of the older values of family life, and to improve the whole human environment, especially in the artificial ecosystems of the cities. Creating more interests and outlets for young people must be given more attention. But wherever law-abiding communities are threatened by incorrigible gangs of teenage thugs, then the duties and attitudes of the Police must be brought into play.

Finally Mr. Chairman, let me offer

**Mr. Persson, President of Interpol, addressed the senior Kenyan officials and the delegates attending the General Assembly in the following terms:**

Your Excellency Mr. President of the Republic of Kenya, Honourable Attorney General, Distinguished Delegates of Interpol, Honoured Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

May I express — on behalf of the International Criminal Police Organization — Interpol — our sincere gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Kenya for having invited us to come here in order to hold the 48th session of our General Assembly.

Mr. President, we are deeply honoured by your presence here today. Please permit us to interpret it as an indication of the keen interest you take in Interpol and international police co-operation. The Republic of Kenya represents to us all a very well known part of the world map and it has during the past 15 years experienced a tremendous development, thus showing the way to many countries on this continent. Under the leadership of the late Jomo Kenyatta, with whom you worked so

a few general remarks. Interpol has a clear and useful part to play in working for such global human aspirations as peace, wellbeing and social justice. Although you have great experience you must become, all the time, more sophisticated in technique. We tend to assess farms and factories in terms of productivity, and this criterion is equally important when it comes to enforcement of law and order.

In the course of my widespread travels, seeing and hearing about the ways in which other nations organise themselves, I have noticed that, in some cases, the police are not too happy about, or feel frustrated by, the attitude of the surrounding society. It is believed, rightly or wrongly, that there is a tendency to undermine police activity, both through the weakness of judicial support and through widespread public criticism. Such situations call for some public education and more

closely together, your Country achieved much of great importance; needless to say that history will show that your future work will further increase the development and prosperity of the Republic of Kenya.

For people in general, Kenya represents among other things perhaps the largest game reserve area in the entire world, and the extensive work that is being done here in order to protect wildlife is admired everywhere, possibly with the exception of those who trade illegally in it. Interpol, too, is participating actively in the very important efforts to preserve wildlife. Three years ago, in Accra in 1976, a report was submitted to the General Assembly and it resulted in a resolution in which the National Central Bureaus were urged to take any possible action against illegal traffic in wildlife, to ask other proper authorities to do the same and finally to co-operate internationally in the fight against these crimes which indeed form a jeopardizing danger to the remaining wild animals in the world.

In the social part of the programme for this Conference, I have noticed that on Sunday we will have the opportunity to see some of the

efforts by the police forces to improve their image. Without co-operation between the public and the police, nothing much in the way of dealing with criminal activities will be achieved.

However, I must add that Governments have a responsibility for ensuring that the police are adequately sustained and supported, by public goodwill and throughout judicial systems. In my view, more compassion henceforth should be allotted to the victims of crime than to its perpetrators. It is criminals who are an affront to decent society.

Having made that point clear, and while wishing your deliberations every success, I now have much pleasure in declaring this 48th Assembly of Interpol to be formally open.

wild life of Kenya and I think that it will make it even easier for us to understand the necessity to do all we can in protecting it.

Having gathered here in this magnificent Kenyatta Conference Center we should also pay tribute to the Organization Committee, the members of which — from what we have seen so far — have done a good job, and I am certain that the week to come will be a memorable one.

Before penetrating into our official business during this General Assembly, I would like to draw your attention to our very special guest of honour this year, "Mr. Interpol" himself, Jean Népote, who is also accompanied by his wife. It was quite natural for us to invite Mr. Népote to this 48th session. This is the first General Assembly for many, many years which does not bear the signature of Jean Népote. I hope, dear Jean, that you will not be disappointed with the way we try to continue on the path laid down by you in the past.

Interpol is today one of the greatest Organizations in the world. There are now not less than 126

member countries, 100 of which are represented here today. The present size of Interpol is doubtless an indication of governments' concern regarding the effects of international crime. And there is today but one way to continue our struggle against crime with international ramifications. We have to increase international police co-operation and to further support Interpol.

On the agenda we have several very important subjects. We shall have to decide upon the expansion of the Secretariat building in Saint Cloud. For those of you who have visited the General Secretariat lately it must be quite obvious that the existing office space is too small to house the present and future number of staff working there. We shall also discuss several other important questions in order to give Interpol better possibilities to fulfil its tasks.

All we do, however, has to be covered by the budget; the draft budget for the coming three years will be presented to you during the

coming session and it will include a revaluation of the budget unit. Every year governments, insurance companies, individuals and others, face great financial losses due to crime, both national and international ones. To me it is quite evident that an increased financial support to law enforcement agencies would prove profitable more or less instantly, and would considerably cut the losses caused by crime.

When it comes to international police co-operation, Interpol should be the first and only alternative for financial investments by governments as this in the long run would prove less expensive than, for instance, creating bilateral co-operation by national liaison officers in various part of the world with the same tasks as Interpol. There should be only one Organization for international police co-operation, and that is, and should be, Interpol.

And if Interpol cannot do its work efficiently enough, there is a great risk both now and for the future that

we will have to face the development of other, possibly geographically limited bodies.

I would also like to stress the importance of an increased internationalization as regards the staff at the General Secretariat. There are today police officers from more than 20 countries at the Secretariat and this is indeed encouraging. I would, therefore, like to call upon other countries who have not yet taken the decision to second an officer to seriously consider doing so.

Finally, Mr. President, I thank you so much for inaugurating this session of the Interpol General Assembly. I can promise you that we shall do all we can in order to honour the Republic of Kenya by working hard and making the Nairobi Assembly historical through the decisions taken here and all that we will see and experience in your exciting country.

Thank you.



Mr PERSSON presents President Arap MOI with the I.C.P.O.-Interpol medal

## APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

The General Assembly was asked to approve the application for membership from the Kingdom of Tonga. A representative from the Kingdom of Tonga gave a short description of his country's geographical and economic features, and outlined the reasons that had prompted his government to join the ICPO-Interpol.

Since the application was in con-

formity with all the relevant constitutional provisions, the General Assembly voted with the following results:

82 votes in favour, none against and no abstentions.

The President declared the Kingdom of Tonga a member of the ICPO-Interpol.



The Delegate from the Kingdom of TONGA which joined the I.C.P.O.-Interpol at the 48th session

## PROGRESS REPORT

- Relations with countries
- International crime cases
- Dangerous drugs
- Training Courses  
Symposia and Studies
- International Criminal  
Police Review
- External Relations
- Working Methods  
and Resources

The Secretary General read out the Progress Report which gave an account of the main activities of the ICPO-Interpol and the General Secretariat during the period from October 1978 (47th General Assembly session) to September 1979 (48th General Assembly session). Some statistics in the report referred to a slightly different period, but that was indicated in each case. The report is summarised below.

### ● Relations with countries

The General Assembly's approval of the application for membership from Tonga brought the number of Interpol member countries up to 127.

Several conferences were held during the year:

— The 8th European Regional Conference was held at the Organization's headquarters early in February 1979. The 3rd Interpol Caribbean Conference was held in Bermuda in May 1979, and the 7th American Regional Conference took place in Quito (Ecuador), also in May 1979. The 5th Asian Regional Conference was held in Seoul (Korea) in August 1979.

### ● International crime cases

The report pointed out that the fight against international crime was the Organization's *raison d'être* and the permanent concern of the National Central Bureaus and the General Secretariat.

The General Secretariat dealt with a larger number of cases than during

the preceding year.

Ten modus operandi sheets were sent out between 1st June 1978 and 1st June 1979.

Statistics for the General Secretariat's activities were as follows:

- Cases handled: 43,437
- International notices issued about persons: 509
- International notices issued about stolen property: 153
- Persons identified by the General Secretariat: 295
- Items of information supplied to NCBs: 17,361

A brochure on the identification of explosives was prepared; the type-writer identification index was re-printed, and the fourth addendum was circulated. New material for the Motor Vehicle Registration Index was printed and sent out to the NCBs as and when changes were reported to the General Secretariat.

### ● **Dangerous drugs**

The Drugs Sub-Division continued to improve its working methods with a view to achieving its ultimate aim, which was to become a truly international intelligence centre on illicit drug traffic.

The six European liaison officers carried out twenty-seven general missions to the National Central Bureaus in their respective zones, and several specific missions in connection with particular cases.

The number of drugs cases handled by the General Secretariat between 1st June 1978 and 1st June 1979 (24,424) was slightly higher than the figure for the previous year (21,088).

A "Drugs Intelligence Bulletin", giving information on important cases and on recent traffic trends, was published in four languages. Further issues will be circulated to the NCBs in due course.

Police/Customs co-operation continued on the same sound basis during 1978. Periodic meetings were held between representatives of the Customs Co-operation Council Secretariat and the Interpol General Secretariat.

A report on the general situation regarding the illicit drug traffic in 1978 was prepared for the General Assembly.

A procedure was arranged to simplify the transfer of drug samples between police departments in different countries and a multilingual form for use in connection with such transfers was sent to the National Central Bureaus for distribution to drug departments.

A study on drug terminology was published.

Co-operation continued with the United Nations and the General Secretariat participated in several U.N. projects and conferences.

In January 1979, a European Conference for Heads of National Drugs Services was held at the Organization's headquarters, and a similar conference for the Heads of National Drugs Services in the Gulf Area was held in Kuwait.

A joint Interpol/Customs Co-operation Council symposium on drug-detecting dogs was held first in Brussels, Belgium, and then in Nuremberg, Federal Germany, in June 1979.

### ● **Training Courses, Symposia and Studies**

Several symposia and working meetings were held at the Organization's headquarters, including the 7th Interpol Telecommunications Conference in March, and the 2nd Interpol Symposium on Crimes of Violence committed by Organised Groups in June.

A Training Seminar for NCB Officers was held in French and Spanish in November 1978, a similar training seminar in English being scheduled for October 1979.

Reports were prepared on a number of subjects. The following were prepared for the 48th General Assembly session:

- Trends in Juvenile Delinquency, 1974-1977 (Report No. 11);
- The Role of the Police in Protecting the Environment (Report No. 13);
- New NCB Activity Reporting Form (Report No. 15).

Other studies were completed and sent out to the National Central Bureaus:

- Inventory of research work and studies of interest to the police in various countries;
- Second and third parts of the collection of Interpol General Assembly Resolutions;
- Collection of legislative and statutory texts governing the establishment of National Central Bureaus, or mentioning the ICPO-Interpol, or alluding to the Organization;
- A guide for standardising descriptions of drugs (brochure entitled "Drugs Terminology").

An international survey on police powers in connection with the questioning of persons was carried out.

The General Secretariat was represented at various international meetings:

- United Nations Committee on Crime Prevention and Control (Vienna, June 1978);
- 8th International Congress of Criminology (Lisbon, September 1978);
- Symposium on Urbanism and Crime (Wiesbaden, December 1978);
- Meetings of the Council of Europe's Committee on Crime Problems on offences involving works of art, on police/public co-operation, and on crimes of violence, and the Committee's 28th Plenary Session (Strasbourg, March 1979).

### ● **International Criminal Police Review**

Publication of the "International Criminal Police Review" has long been one of the General Secretariat's standard tasks, although not always an easy one.

The Review has been published without interruption since September 1946. The Spanish edition now appears regularly and on time, thanks to the assistance of the Spanish police. The English edition appears with some delay, but efforts are being made to improve matters.



An Arabic edition, prepared in co-operation with the Pan Arab Organization for Social Defence, appeared regularly during the period under review.

The ICPR has an adequate number of forensic science articles awaiting publication, but wishes to publish more articles illustrating crime investigation techniques used in actual cases, and more articles on new working methods and equipment tested by various services. Readers would like more information about new developments and accounts of the experiences of others, and it is hoped that the "International Criminal Police Review" will be able to play a fuller role as a vehicle for professional information in the future.

#### ● External Relations

Between 1st June 1978 and 1st June 1979, 295 individual visitors from 63 countries, as well as 13 groups totalling 249 people from 20 countries, visited the General Secretariat. In addition, 71 journalists, writers and reporters from 10 countries visited the Organization's headquarters.

## FINANCIAL MATTERS

After examining the Financial Report for 1978, the Balance Sheet at 31st December 1977, and the Auditor's Report, the General Assembly unanimously adopted the report on the 1978 financial year.

The Secretary General explained that the Draft Budget for the forthcoming three-year period (1980-1982) had been most carefully studied by the Executive Committee before submission to the Assembly. A number of obligations had been borne in mind and the necessary provisions had been made to enable the Organization to continue operating normally, to allow new work to be undertaken (the most important item in that connection being the construction of a new headquarters building), and to ensure that the careers of General Secretariat staff followed a normal pattern of development.

Interpol of course maintained its traditional contacts with the United Nations, with other inter-governmental organizations (ICAO, ITU, Council of Europe, Customs Co-operation Council, Arab League) and with various non-governmental organizations (IATA, International Association of Penal Law, International Society of Criminology).

#### ● Working Methods and Resources

##### Working Methods

The General Secretariat continued its internal review of its working methods. A number of improvements have already been introduced, for example in connection with the updating of international notices and the publication of wanted notices in four languages, and of warning notices in Spanish as well as in English and French.

In addition, a major project consisting of listing and describing international co-operation procedures, tasks and requirements, is in progress. The documentation collected as a result of this project will be of

the greatest importance for the National Central Bureaus.

#### Personnel

In all, 29 nationalities were represented on the General Secretariat staff (compared with 24 the year before).

#### Telecommunications

During 1978, the volume of traffic carried by the international police telecommunications network was approximately 5% higher than in 1977. A total of 349,036 telegrams were sent over the network.

#### Technical Co-operation

Since the 47th General Assembly session, technical co-operation funds have been used to provide two travel or maintenance grants for radio operators, fourteen grants in connection with the training seminar for NCB officers held in French and Spanish, and twenty-eight grants for the training seminar for NCB officers to be held in English, in October 1979.

The General Assembly approved the Draft Budget and adopted the following resolution:

**CONSIDERING Article 7 of the Financial Regulations,**

**CONSIDERING the report submitted by the Executive Committee entitled "Draft Budget for the period 1980-1982 inclusive",**

**CONSIDERING Resolution No. 1, on financial contributions, adopted by the General Assembly at its 45th session (1976),**

**The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Nairobi from 4th to 11th September 1979, at its 48th session:**

**RESOLVES THAT, from 1st January 1980, the value of the budget unit shall be 12,500 Swiss francs.**

## HEADQUARTERS EXPANSION PLANS

In application of the decisions taken at the previous General Assembly session, the General Secretariat had prepared detailed plans for expanding the headquarters premises.

The Secretary General informed the Assembly that the plans provided for the construction of a second building on the land owned by the Organization alongside the existing building. The new building would accommodate 100 staff members and would allow for the introduction of electronic data processing methods. It would also house a conference hall with a seating capacity of 400.

Construction would be financed partly by drawing on the Organization's reserves, and partly by a loan from the Organization's bank which had not asked for any special guarantees.

The Secretary General added that the project had been approved by the Executive Committee, and was the subject of a report submitted to the General Assembly.

After examining this report in detail the Assembly adopted it together with the following three resolutions.

**HAVING STUDIED** Reports Nos. 5 and 5 bis submitted by the Secretary General, concerning the construction of a new building to extend the Headquarters,

**The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Nairobi from 4th to 11th September 1979, at its 48th session:**

**APPROVES** the architect's design and the plans presented during the 48th session;

**APPROVES** the procedure for the implementation of the project as set out in Reports Nos. 5 and 5 bis;

**CONSIDERS** that the new building should be constructed as soon as possible, and asks the Secretary General to take all necessary steps to that end.

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**HAVING STUDIED** Reports Nos. 5 and 5 bis submitted by the Secretary General, concerning the construction of a new building to extend the Headquarters,

**The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Nairobi from 4th to 11th September 1979, at its 48th session:**

**NOTES** with satisfaction that the

Organization's bank, the **Crédit Lyonnais**, is prepared to provide a loan without asking for special guarantees;

**AUTHORISES** the Secretary General to sign a loan agreement with the **Crédit Lyonnais** bank, in accordance with the conditions set out in Chapter II, paragraph B, of Report No. 5.

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**IN VIEW OF** Articles 15 to 18 of the Financial Regulations,

**The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Nairobi from 4th to 11th September 1979, at its 48th session:**

**DECIDES** to open an "extraordinary budget" for the construction of a new building to extend the Headquarters, the budget to be subject to the following conditions:

**A) The income of the extraordinary budget will consist of the following:**

- Loans specially contracted by the Organization,
- Deductions from the Safety and Reserve Fund, subject to agreement of the Executive Committee,
- Any exceptional contributions provided by members of the Organization,
- Other subsidies and gifts, subject to acceptance by the Executive Committee;

**B) Expenditure entered under this extraordinary budget shall comprise all expenses relating to the construction of the building, including all those concerning equipment for the building; however, expenditure covering the purchase of ordinary furniture will still appear in the ordinary budget;**

**C) Any items of expenditure covered by paragraph B above which have already appeared in the ordinary budget will be transferred in accordance with the above provisions.**



The Kenyan delegation

# INTERNATIONAL ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC IN 1978

- Evolution of the traffic
- International co-operation
- Annual statistics form on illicit drug production, traffic and use

The purpose of the General Secretariat's reports on illicit drug traffic is to give an indication of the extent and nature of the flow of international traffic, of the changes in this flow from year to year, of the level of co-operation between member countries in combating the traffic, and of the possible nature of future developments.

A general improvement in the quality and quantity of information reaching the General Secretariat was again observed during the course of 1978.

It is very important that all reports and documents published by the General Secretariat on the subject of drugs and illicit drug traffic be distributed at national level, so that the information they contain can be widely circulated.

The report submitted by the General Secretariat for 1978 is summarised below.

## ● Evolution of the traffic

### OPIUM AND ITS DERIVATIVES

#### Opium

The total quantity of opium seized was larger than in 1977, but there were fewer actual seizures. There was a marked increase in the Near and Middle East. The quantities seized in these regions and in the Far East accounted for almost 99% of the world total.

#### Morphine

The total amount of morphine seized in 1978 was smaller than that seized during the previous year. Again, the largest seizures were made in Asia.

Although fewer tablets were seized than in 1977, it is thought that the scale of illicit traffic in these tablets between Pakistan and North West Europe remained substantially the same.

#### Heroin

The quantities seized in 1978 were slightly higher than in 1977. Seizures in Europe and the Far East again accounted for most of the world total (95%).

A number of important new facts came to light.

Although South-East Asia was still the main heroin source, increasing quantities of a relatively pure variety made in the Near and Middle East were found in Europe. In 1978, 575 kg. of heroin were seized in Europe: 24% of this amount was of Middle Eastern origin, and this Middle Eastern heroin was seized in twelve countries. The European country most affected by this form of traffic was Federal Germany.

Since opium poppies are grown illegally in a number of Near and Middle Eastern countries, it is possible that heroin is reaching Europe from several sources.

A trend that had already been noted was confirmed: an increasing number of Europeans were travelling to the producer countries, and to Thailand in particular, to obtain their supplies, mainly of No. 4 heroin, the variety most in demand in the West.

## Cocaine

Although the American region is still the one most affected by the illicit traffic, there was a spectacular increase in the quantity seized in Europe in 1978. Cocaine abuse is now very widespread in Europe, and there is a well-established demand throughout society.

It is interesting to note that the quantity of stimulants seized in Europe dropped considerably, from 272 kg. in 1977 to approximately 52 kg. in 1978. The energetic measures taken against amphetamine laboratories in the Netherlands certainly constituted one of the factors contributing to the collapse of the supply network, and to the fact that stimulants were being illegally manufactured in other European countries in 1978. However, cocaine, itself a powerful stimulant, is probably starting to replace amphetamine as a popular drug.

790 kg. 300 g. of cocaine were seized in various countries of America, together with 171 kg. 400 g. of coca leaves, but only Argentina and Ecuador reported the discovery of illicit laboratories. The quantities seized in the other regions were negligible, but there are indications that the demand for cocaine is increasing in the Near and Middle East.

## CANNABIS

Cannabis seizures in 1978 reached record proportions: a world total of 894 tonnes were seized, compared with 439 tonnes in 1977. In spite of the very large seizures made in the producer, consumer, and transit countries, there was no sign of any decrease in the traffic. Indeed, the reverse seemed to be the case, with groups of well-organised professional criminals taking over certain sectors of this extremely lucrative business. In addition, large quantities of herbal cannabis are being sent from several African countries south of the Sahara mainly to Europe, where about 2 tonnes were intercepted during 1978. Cannabis-trafficking gangs may well concentrate on that part of Africa in future.

## PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

It is difficult to reach any firm conclusions about the scale of illicit international trade in psychotropic substances during 1978. However, there is every reason to think that the traffic in both stimulants and depressants was much more widespread than the seizure reports indicated, particularly in a number of developing countries where various

factors made it difficult to enforce measures. In Japan, in Europe (particularly in the United Kingdom and Sweden), and in the United States, there is still a large demand for illicitly manufactured stimulants. In Egypt, about three tonnes of methaqualone were seized during the last two years.

Among the hallucinogens, phencyclidine (PCP) deserves special attention. For the moment, consumption of this highly dangerous drug is limited almost exclusively to the United States and Canada where some users have had serious problems. 70 illicit laboratories manufacturing phencyclidine were destroyed in the United States in 1978, compared with 66 in 1977. All police officers in drug squads should remain alert and remember that phencyclidine abuse may spread to other regions.

## ● International co-operation

In the light of the number of cases successfully concluded through Interpol channels, it seems that the level of co-operation between the majority of drugs services in member countries is higher than ever before.

## ● Annual statistics form on illicit drug production, traffic and use

The General Secretariat submitted a report containing national statistical tables, presented in the same form as in previous years and designed to supplement the information given in the General Secretariat's annual report on international illicit drug traffic.

The 1978 report gave the national statistics for 52 countries (the 1977 report covered 45 countries and the 1976 report 75).

The National Central Bureaus had been sent copies of the new form adopted by the General Assembly at its 46th session (Stockholm, September 1977) and which was to be used in future.

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The Thai delegation

The General Assembly decided to set up a Drugs Committee and Mr. Abdul Rahman Bin Haji (Malaysia) was elected Chairman.

Delegates noted at the outset that there had been a general increase in the illicit drug traffic and that, in the case of opium and its derivatives, the Middle East had been confirmed as an increasingly important supply source, especially for heroin. It was also noted that the quality of heroin was deteriorating and that its price was increasing.

Cocaine was also becoming a serious problem in the United States and in Europe. As for cannabis, traffic statistics had reached thousands of tonnes, and Africa had emerged as a new supply source.

Several delegates emphasised the gravity of the problem affecting young people, and some countries indicated that they were concentrating on giving the public more information, sometimes in collaboration with the mass media. Young people were extremely vulnerable to drugs in general, but a tendency towards increased use of psychotropic substances had sometimes been observed, and a large number of the thefts of pharmaceutical products had been committed by young people (Spain).

Synthetic substances, which cost little to produce and therefore offered traffickers a very comfortable profit margin, were gaining ground from natural drugs.

Several countries were being used as transit areas: the Andean countries, especially for cocaine and marijuana (Colombia), and India, Libya, Somalia, Jamaica and Cyprus for cannabis. The delegates of these countries expressed their concern at this situation.

A large number of delegates, especially those from African countries, emphasised the problems connected with training drug law enforcement officers, because of the special aspects that had to be covered. Some of them expressed the wish that advanced training courses should be organised for police officers by the General Secretariat.

On the initiative of the United States, the Committee made a special study of the financial aspects

of drug trafficking operations, for large sums generated by the traffic were often transferred from one country to another. Most countries' laws contained provisions which could be used to attack the financial foundations of traffic networks, and this was sometimes more effective than simply arresting individuals. The trafficker's Achilles' heel was his pocket.

The Committee prepared the following Resolution which was adopted by the General Assembly.

**CONCERNED** by the increasingly serious worldwide problems resulting from the illicit trafficking and abuse of drugs,

**AWARE** that important traffic of this type gives rise to large-scale cash flows and financial transactions carried out by persons connected either directly or indirectly with the illicit drug traffic,

**CONVINCED** that effective investigations into these operations could facilitate and permit the identification of financiers and organisers who could not easily be detected by other means,

**SUPPORTING** the point of view of the recommendations on this sub-

ject contained in Resolution 3 (XXVIII) adopted by the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its 28th session (copy below), inviting the I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Secretariat, the Customs Co-operation Council and the other international organisations and agencies to co-operate fully with the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs,

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Nairobi from 4th to 11th September 1979, at its 48th session:

#### RECOMMENDS:

1) That Interpol member countries use every means open to them to carry out such investigations, and also increase international co-operation in this field, co-operation which could be profitably extended to combating other forms of crime;

2) That governments be encouraged to adopt, where they do not already exist, laws to enable the confiscation of proceeds and assets gained by such criminal activity.

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One of the Ethiopian delegates



RESOLUTION 3 (XXVIII)  
ADOPTED  
BY THE UNITED NATIONS  
COMMISSION  
ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

Financial assets and transactions  
related to illicit drug traffic  
THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC  
DRUGS,

RECALLING resolution 2002 (LX)  
of 12 May 1976 of the Economic and  
Social Council, articles 4, 35 and 36,  
particularly article 36 (2) (a) (ii),  
of the Single Convention on Narcotic  
Drugs, 1961, as well as those ar-  
ticles as amended by articles 13 and  
14 of the 1972 Protocol, and articles  
21 and 22 of the 1971 Convention  
on Psychotropic Substances,

NOTING that the illicit drug traf-  
fic involves large sums of money,  
significant financial transactions and  
the acquisition of assets by mem-  
bers and financial supporters of traf-  
ficking groups, or by other persons,

although they may not be them-  
selves engaged in the illicit movement  
of drugs,

CONVINCED that close attention  
to the financial transactions and  
acquisition of assets by persons in-  
volved in the illicit drug traffic may  
lead to the dismantling of major traf-  
ficking groups,

AWARE that some Governments  
have already enacted legislation and  
taken other administrative meas-  
ures to attack the financial resources  
and illegally acquired assets of illi-  
cit drug traffickers,

BELIEVING that this policy would  
considerably contribute to reducing  
illicit drug traffic,

1. REQUESTS the Division of Nar-  
cotics Drugs, in consultation with  
the International Criminal Police Or-  
ganization, the Customs Co-opera-  
tion Council and other international  
organizations and bodies and inter-  
ested Member States, to examine

the pertinent legislation and admi-  
nistrative measures and law-enfor-  
cement action already undertaken  
by some Governments and to syn-  
thesize these in a form which could  
provide practical guidelines for  
other Governments concerned which  
are facing similar problems, and  
serve as a basis for improved inter-  
national co-operation in this con-  
nexion;

2. INVITES Governments to co-  
operate fully with the Division of  
Narcotic Drugs in this endeavour;

3. AUTHORIZES the Division of  
Narcotic Drugs to convene, if neces-  
sary, a small working group in pur-  
suit of the above objective;

4. RECOMMENDS that, where ne-  
cessary, any expenses which this  
may involve should be borne by the  
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse  
Control.

873rd meeting  
21 February 1979

## INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY COUNTERFEITING IN 1978

- United States currency
- Other currencies
- "Counterfeits and Forgeries"
- Other counterfeits

The main features of the General  
Secretariat's report are summarised  
below.

The number of cases reported  
rose from 6,006 in 1977 to 6,152 in  
1978. These figures suggest that  
the currency counterfeiting situa-  
tion has become somewhat more  
stable, following a large increase in  
the number of cases reported be-  
tween 1976 and 1977. That increase  
seems to have been the result of a  
renewal of interest on the part of  
some countries, following the inter-  
national Currency Counterfeit Con-  
ference held in Madrid early in 1977.

Counterfeit currency was seized  
in 70 countries.

### ● United States currency

The United States dollar is still  
the most widely counterfeited cur-  
rency. Counterfeit dollar notes we-  
re discovered in 46 countries (48 in  
1976, 57 in 1977).

Europe was most affected (21  
countries) followed by Asia (9),  
America (8), and Africa (8).

Of the notes discovered (total  
face value \$22,628,352), about 82%  
had been seized before being put  
into circulation. The drop in the

number of counterfeit dollars dis-  
covered throughout the world, and  
more particularly outside the United  
States, was possibly due to the fact  
that improvements in the quality of  
counterfeits had made detection  
more difficult.

As far as seizures outside the  
United States were concerned, al-  
most all the counterfeits had been  
discovered in the possession of dis-  
tributors or couriers. Large seizures  
had also been made in a number of  
illicit printshops.

### ● Other currencies

Counterfeits of other countries'  
currencies were seized as follows:

**Europe:** counterfeit notes of the  
West African Financial Community,  
Federal Germany, Australia, Bel-  
gium, Cameroon, Canada, Spain,  
France, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands,  
United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzer-  
land, Syria, and Yugoslavia.

**Africa:** counterfeit currencies of the  
West African Financial Community,  
Federal Germany, Spain, France,  
Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Morocco,  
Netherlands, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia,  
and the Seychelles.

**America:** counterfeit currencies of

Federal Germany, Argentina, Canada, France, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland and Venezuela.

**Asia:** counterfeit currencies of the West African Financial Community, Federal Germany, Canada, France, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, Switzerland and Thailand.

More counterfeit currencies (16 excluding U.S. currency) were seized in Europe than in any of the other continents.

### ● "Counterfeits and Forgeries"

En 1978, descriptions of 145 counterfeit notes and 126 newly issued genuine notes were published in the reference work "Counterfeits and Forgeries".

### ● Other counterfeits

The total number of reports received on cases involving the manufacture and circulation of counterfeit banking and trade documents did not rise substantially during 1978 in comparison with the previous year. Europe was still the area most affected by this type of crime, but an increasing number of cases were reported from the Near, Middle and Far East.

1978 was also noteworthy for an increase in the number of cases of

fraud involving counterfeit shipping documents, a relatively sophisticated type of fraud that has led to considerable losses.

From a purely statistical point of view, the international currency counterfeiting situation seemed slightly better in 1978 than in 1977. In fact the total face value of seizures, particularly seizures of counterfeit United States dollars, fell in several countries.

However, the number of countries whose currency was counterfeited (79 in 1975, 28 in 1976, 27 in 1977) rose to 30, after what had seemed to be a steady downward trend. Similarly, the number of countries reporting seizures of counterfeit currency rose from 61 in 1977 to 70 in 1978, even though the number of illicit printshops discovered fell sharply.

Specialised services throughout the world will consequently have to keep up their efforts to combat international currency counterfeiters.

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The General Assembly decided to set up a Counterfeit Currency Committee; Mr. KNIGHT (United States) was elected Chairman.

Many of the delegates referred to

the General Secretariat's report as extremely interesting, and many also said that "Counterfeits and Forgeries" was of considerable assistance to the police and to banks.

Special attention was given to the question of colour-copiers. The General Secretariat representative reported on the implementation of Resolution No. 6 — adopted at the Madrid Counterfeit Currency Conference — in connection with such copiers. Consultations with the NCBS had led to the conclusion that colour-copying techniques were not sufficiently advanced to allow faithful reproductions of banknotes, particularly because of the paper used. In the United States, for instance, there had been no large-scale attempts to reproduce banknotes, and the few reproductions produced were of poor quality and easily detectable.

It did not therefore seem that colour-copiers, in their present state of development, were particularly

dangerous as far as currency counterfeiting was concerned. However, a close watch would have to be kept on technical progress in this field. In this connection, the French delegate drew attention to the danger of colour-copiers being used to reproduce various official documents that had fewer technical safeguards than banknotes.



The Belgian delegation

The General Secretariat was keeping in contact with the manufacturers so as to stay abreast of technical developments.

The Mexican delegate drew attention to the existence of publicity-type banknotes, produced without any criminal intention, for use in advertising. A considerable number and variety of those notes has appeared throughout the world. They generally differed in size from genuine notes, bore different legends and apparently could not be confused with genuine notes. However, the offset and typographical printing processes used to manufacture them might subsequently be used for illicit purposes.

The General Secretariat had received very few reports on publicity-type banknotes, and the Secretariat representative asked countries to send in more information. The production and distribution of such notes raised various legal problems which would have to be studied. For example, was the manufacture and distribution of such notes prohibited or restricted in member countries (i.e. did some countries insist that there should be no possibility of confusing publicity banknotes with genuine ones)? Or were genuine banknotes designs protected by copyright in some countries?

In Mexico, the designs of banknotes were now protected by copyright and, as a result, it had been possible to seize equipment at two printshops where publicity documents resembling real banknotes were being produced.

Illicit printshops producing counterfeit United States banknotes had been discovered in several countries, particularly in Paraguay and Colombia.

The United Kingdom delegate reported on the case of a major counterfeiter who had produced his own printing press and used it to manufacture counterfeit United States notes. The police had discovered and seized a large quantity of counterfeits but a great many had already been put into circulation. The counterfeiter has succeeded in giving the impression that the counterfeits had all come from different machines and each note bore a different number. The difference in paper was not detectable under ultra-vio-

let light. Finally, the notes had been transported in double-bottomed carbon paper boxes.

The Guatemalan Delegate said he was concerned about the problem of intaglio counterfeits, but the General Secretariat representative said that relatively few counterfeits were produced by intaglio printing because the sophisticated machines required were generally subject to controls. However, the French delegate referred to a case in which the counterfeiter had made his own equipment and had produced an excellent imitation of intaglio printing.

The Australian Delegate said that bill recommending ratification of the Convention on Currency Counterfeiting had been submitted to his country's Parliament.

The Counterfeit Currency Committee prepared the following resolution which was adopted by the General Assembly.

**HAVING TAKEN NOTE** of Report No. 10 entitled "Counterfeit currency: 1978 Data" submitted by the General Secretariat,

**HAVING DISCUSSED**, in committee, the problems posed by the manufacture of, and traffic in, counterfeit currency,

**NOTING** that this form of crime continues to be a cause of concern for a large number of countries,

**DESIRING** to improve international co-operation in this field and to step up the fight against this type of criminal activity,

**The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Nairobi from 4th to 11th September 1979, at its 48th session:**

**RECOMMENDS:**

— That steps be taken to increase and speed up the exchange of information, between NCBs and with the General Secretariat, on all matters connected with the methods and equipment used to manufacture counterfeit currency, the circulation of counterfeit currency, its identification and seizure, the movements of criminals and suspects implicated in this type of crime and the methods of preventing and investigating such cases;

— That the NCBs send the General Secretariat, as rapidly as possible, all the technical details required for publication, in the Review "Counterfeits and Forgeries", of the characteristics of currency counterfeits or forgeries, forwarding specimens of the counterfeited or forged banknotes or coins whenever possible;

— That contacts and collaboration between the NCBs on the one hand and the local police authorities and banking establishments on the other be increased and, if necessary, better organised so that the NCBs can play their full role in the fight against currency counterfeiting;

— That the public be better informed, whenever appropriate about the characteristics of the most common counterfeits and forgeries;

— That the General Secretariat pursue its contacts with colour-copier manufacturers to assess the dangers that might result, in the field of currency counterfeiting, from the abuse of these machines which are becoming more and more highly developed, and that the NCBs remain vigilant in this respect;

— That the appropriate authorities take due account of the harm that might arise from the proliferation and abuse of publicity-type banknotes and consider adopting suitable legislation.



## VIOLENT CRIME

The General Assembly decided to set up a Committee to study the violent crime problems, and Mr. KELLAND (United Kingdom) was elected Chairman.

The Committee adopted an Agenda comprising two items:

- 1 - Civil aviation security during the last five years — The role of the police in airport and aviation security;
- 2 - Kidnapping and extortion - Explosives and firearms.

**Agenda Item 1:** Discussions on this item provided a good deal of information about civil aviation security developments over the previous five years.

The Committee noted that during the five-year period under review, there had been a marked reduction in the number of aircraft hijackings, but a growing tendency towards the use of violence, and an increase in the number of victims; the problem therefore remained alarming.

The relative drop in the number of hijacking was clearly the result of prevention measures taken in most countries; the police had a vital role to play in this respect since only the police were empowered to perform certain tasks. Police views were always taken into consideration, but there was inevitably a clash between security re-

quirements and commercial policy.

The Committee considered that it was important to keep the public informed without alarming airline passengers unnecessarily. Security checks should be made with due regard to the circumstances: the possible risk had to be assessed, and only highly qualified staff could do this. It was important to avoid any feeling of routine.

Emphasis was also laid on the importance of building airports to take account of threats to security. All countries could be affected by attacks on civil aviation, and the necessary security measures should be taken everywhere. With this in mind, many countries had drawn up plans for emergency programmes at airports, and appointed bodies which would be responsible for co-ordinating the action of the various departments concerned. The ICPO-Interpol had adopted three resolutions on aircraft hijacking at previous Assembly sessions, and it was essential that as many countries as possible should ratify the Tokyo, Hague and Montreal Conventions.

On the subject of plans for the future, the Committee was informed that a six-month training programme for Africa would commence in January 1980, and that other training seminars would be held during



The Argentine delegation

1980 in Countries such as Australia and Mexico. It was also announced that the General Secretariat would circulate ICAO documents to the National Central Bureaus.

Information about the Committee of Experts on Civil Aviation Security set up during the previous General Assembly session was given to the delegates by the General Secretariat. Questions could be submitted to the Experts' Committee by the NCBs or by other organizations that co-operated with the ICPO-Interpol in this field. Reports on the Committee's work would be sent to the NCBs.

**Agenda Item 2:** On this subject, the United States delegate said that his country had various indexes which could be consulted in connection with investigations into cases of kidnapping and extortion, as well as into other kinds of offences. Moreover, an explosives tagging programme had been set up, making it possible to detect the origin of explosives before or after use.

The General Secretariat representative said that the latest Forensic Science Symposium had asked that an international index on explosives be compiled and maintained, with details of their basic components and the names of their manufacturers. The index was being prepared and would be made available to NCBs during the last quarter of 1979; it would be regularly updated as and when information was received from the NCBs.

It was announced that the Council of Europe had set up a committee of experts to carry out a stage-by-stage study on the problem of violence in society. It was currently discussing the problem of transfers of illicitly obtained funds and would then go on to study the role of the public authorities in kidnappings for ransom. Interpol would be informed of the results in due course.

The members of the Committee also discussed their countries' attitudes towards kidnapping, towards publication in the press of accounts of kidnappings since such accounts could encourage this form of crime, and towards international traffic in weapons, ammunition and explosives.

The United States' delegate said that his government had adopted strict laws which were effective in combating international traffic in weapons, ammunition and explosives; he asked other member countries to send the U.S. NCB any information they received about such traffic.

On the subject of kidnapping, the French delegate said that his authorities were against the payment of ransoms; offenders should know their lives were in danger when they went to collect a ransom; this certainty, combined with very heavy sentences, was the best deterrent. In France, special squads had been formed to combat serious violent crime and they had proved very effective: except in one single case, all those responsible for kidnappings in France over the past five years had been arrested.

Speaking on a different aspect of violent crime, the Canadian delegate reported that the banks in his country had created their own security departments whose staff members were all former police officers. The sums of money kept in bank safes had also been reduced and, since the introduction of that measure, bank robberies were no longer committed by organised gangs, although an individual might try to rob a bank from time to time. In addition, the Canadian courts had adopted an exemplary attitude and passed sentences of 20 to 25 years' imprisonment, which had led to a marked decrease in the number of offences committed.

The Committee suggested including in the 1980 Programme of Activities a symposium on the protection of banking establishments. The Secretary General announced that a report on the June 1979 symposium on crimes of violence committed by organised groups would be sent out to the NCBs, and read out a recommendation on violent crime adopted by the 7th American Regional Conference.

Finally, the Committee drew up a draft resolution which was adopted by the General Assembly in the following form:

**MINDFUL of Article 3 of the Organization's Constitution,**

**NOTING that in various countries, organised groups, sometimes claim-**

**ing to be ideologically motivated, commit acts of violence such as murder, wounding, kidnapping, hostage-taking, unlawful interference with civil aviation, arson and bombings,**

**CONSIDERING that such acts of violence seriously jeopardise general public safety,**

**NOTING that the operations of any of these organised groups may affect several different countries (commission or preparation of offences, escape of the offenders),**

**CONSIDERING that all countries belonging to the Organization are thus affected by this form of criminal activity,**

**The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Nairobi from 4th to 11th September 1979, at its 48th session:**

**RECOMMENDS that NCBs bring this to the attention of the appropriate authorities in their countries in order that:**

- 1. All relevant measures may be taken to ensure the effective enforcement of the legal provisions intended to prevent and combat this form of criminal activity;**
- 2. Existing legal provisions may be strengthened where necessary to meet general public safety requirements;**
- 3. The Tokyo (1963), The Hague (1970) and the Montreal (1971) Conventions on civil aviation security may be ratified (where this has not already been done) and effectively enforced;**

**RECOMMENDS that National Central Bureaus draw the attention of the appropriate authorities in their countries to the importance of adopting international conventions aimed at improved prevention and law enforcement in regard to acts of violence committed by organised groups,**

**RECOMMENDS that international co-operation, within the framework provided by the I.C.P.O.-Interpol in searching for members of organised groups responsible for serious crimes of violence and their accomplices, be developed as far as possible.**

## JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

In accordance with decisions taken during previous General Assembly sessions, the General Secretariat had carried out a study on trends in juvenile delinquency during the period 1974-1977.

It was explained that the Secretariat had sent out a questionnaire asking the NCBs to supply three types of information:

1. Statistics on juvenile delinquency and, if appropriate, on anti-social behaviour by young people, covering the whole national territory, as far as possible, for the period 1974 to 1977;
2. A commentary on trends in juvenile delinquency and anti-social behaviour;
3. Details of any structures, procedures and methods introduced during the period under review, particularly within the police, for the purpose of preventing juvenile delinquency and anti-social behaviour; details of any legislation adopted on the subject.

A voluminous report, prepared on the basis of the information received, and analysing the situation in the light of the three questions

asked, was submitted by the Secretariat.

The most important part of the report consisted of statistics (Part 1), presented in the form of very detailed tables, one table per country, in alphabetical order of countries.

The General Secretariat representative explained why it had been decided to use a new form for collecting the statistical data, and commented on the report.

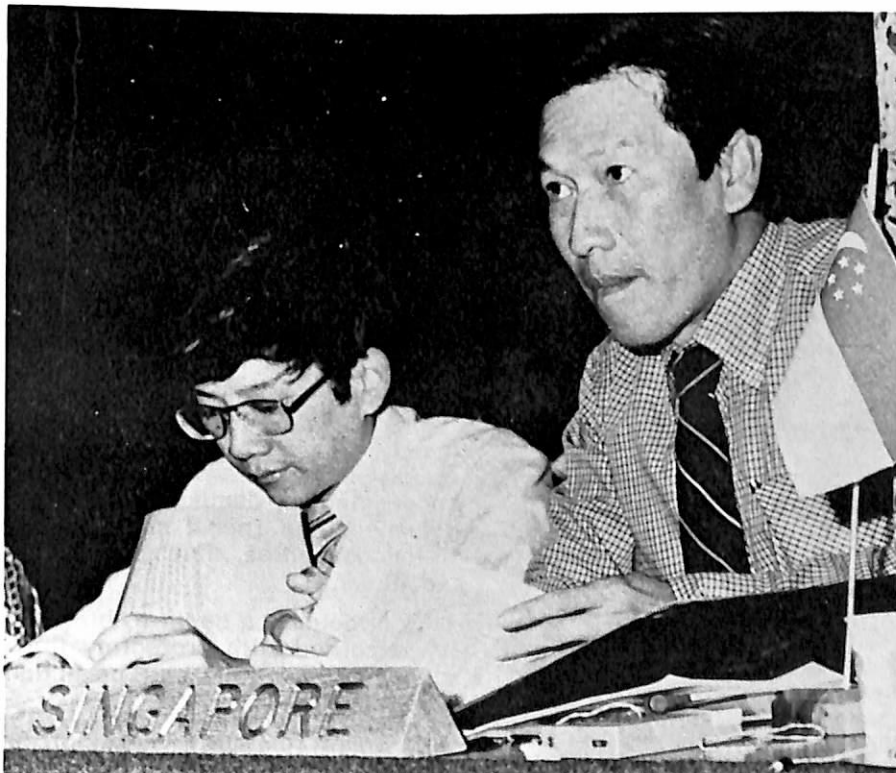
Reality was complex and it was not possible to highlight a single clear-cut trend valid throughout the world for the 1974-1977 period. The trends noted varied from country to country — and sometimes even within any given country — as far as specific groups of offences were concerned. The report should therefore be considered as a study giving general information.

The Chilean Delegate reported on a project being carried out by the Chilean Government. The project made provision for various measures: giving assistance to families, setting up welfare centres, prevention centres, etc. The aim was to prevent the breaking up of families.

The national department for the protection of minors was staffed by 3,000 civil servants, psychologists, doctors, teachers, social workers, etc., all of whom were in direct contact with minors. There were also teams of women working in this field.

The project was proof of a serious effort made not just by the police but also at the level of the country as a whole. It would have attained its full potential in 1980 and the General Assembly would be informed of the results obtained in due course.

The Assembly took note of the General Secretariat's report.



The delegation from Singapore

## THE POLICE AND PRIVATE SECURITY AGENCIES

During the 47th General Assembly session held in Panama City in 1978, it was decided that the General Secretariat should carry out research on the relations between the police and private security agencies.

It was announced that the findings would be published in several parts and that the General Secretariat had begun by collecting information on firms and companies that installed security equipment, sup-

plied guards or conducted investigations.

A questionnaire had been sent out to all the NCBs and replies had been received from sixty-one. A report had been drafted on the basis of the information received and would be sent to the NCBs together with a second questionnaire concerning private bodies operating alarm centres and institutions with their own security departments.



The Syrian delegation

## PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT THE ROLE OF THE POLICE

At the 47th I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly session, the General Secretariat was asked to prepare a report on the protection of the environment, with reference to the role of the police.

On the basis of the replies to a questionnaire sent out to the National Central Bureaus, and additional information supplied by five international organizations (United Nations, UNESCO, Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, International Atomic Energy Agency), a large-scale study was being conducted and a report

would be sent to the National Central Bureaus. Some of the findings of the study are listed below.

Practically all the countries that replied to the questionnaire have legislation (laws, regulations, decrees, etc.) applicable to pollution and ecological damage, which provide penalties (penal and administrative penalties, fines, etc.) for violations.

Most countries seem to be mainly concerned with protecting flora, fauna, fresh water, and particular sites.

However, relatively few countries have legislation on radioactive con-

tamination — possibly because very few countries are affected by the problem.

Generally speaking, there is reason to believe that:

- The overall idea of "environment protection" covers a wide range of concepts and the relevant legislation varies considerably from one country to another;
- The police already have appropriate administrative structures in the areas over which they have jurisdiction "ratione loci";
- They are already responsible for detecting and investigating a wide range of offences;
- They already carry out general surveillance duties in connection with the maintenance of public order;
- Consequently, they would appear to be the body best suited to carrying out similar tasks in order to protect the environment;
- However, they may already be overburdened with normal police work and might find it difficult to

perform environment protection duties satisfactorily;

- Environmental problems have little in common with "traditional" police work;
- The police would therefore need special training to deal with environmental problems;
- On certain aspects of environment protection, the training would have some scientific and technical features;
- In certain circumstances, duties requiring this type of specialised training might be performed better by special non-police agencies, but establishing such agencies would undoubtedly be a costly process;
- It is consequently difficult to decide whether or not the police should be responsible for environment protection duties, since many factors are peculiar to each country or to each area of environment protection;
- However, the police should always be legally empowered to take certain provisional emergency measures to protect the

environment, and should record any observations they make during their day-to-day activities, so that other appropriate agencies can be called in to take action if necessary.

During the discussions on this subject, the Chilean delegate recommended the definition of a specific criminal offence which would be known as "ecocide". Some delegates expressed themselves in favour of giving the police the responsibility for bringing people who commit environmental offences to justice, while others considered that this task should be the responsibility of specialised agencies.

The Assembly decided to take note of the General Secretariat's report, and that the study should be continued so that a more comprehensive report could be submitted to the General Assembly at its next session.



The French delegation

# OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY  
DRAFT INTERNATIONAL  
CONVENTION

The General Assembly decided to set up a Committee to discuss this subject, and Mr. NAVARRO VERDUGO (Chile) was elected Chairman.

The Committee began by discussing armed robberies of banks and other financial establishments, and crimes against property as an international economic problem and thefts and traffic in connection with works of art.

The Guatemalan delegate — who had in fact proposed the first Agenda item — described the alarming situation created in Latin America by armed robberies.

Robbers seemed to be concentrating on small branches of banks, which were less well protected than head offices, and most robberies were committed in town centres, when the branches were closed; moreover, since the introduction of guards to protect premises, robbers had become more violent and tended to try to steal the security guards' weapons.

Efforts should be made to develop alarm systems and measures should be taken to protect funds during transport, particularly during loading and unloading operations, when the risks were greatest. One of the

delegates suggested that the General Secretariat should study all the problems in detail.

Several delegates said that their countries were using electronic protection systems instead of security guards. In some countries, Mexico for example, newly-built premises were specially designed with security in mind. In Uruguay, funds were kept in completely isolated parts of bank buildings.

The Israeli delegate described a deterrent that had proved effective in his country: bank safes were being fitted with a special device which made it impossible to open them rapidly. Discussion revealed that similar systems were used in other countries.

The question of penalties was also raised, and many delegates noted that very severe sentences led to a marked decrease in this type of crime. In Sierra Leone, an immediate drop had been noted after the death penalty had been introduced for armed robbery. In China too, members of gangs engaging in armed robbery could be sentenced to death. Many of the delegates considered that strict law enforcement was the best method of preventing such offences.



The delegation from  
Upper Volta

The General Secretariat representative reminded the delegates of the "modus operandi" sheets, and asked the NCBs to supply information for them.

Introducing the subject of crimes against property as an international economic problem, the United States delegate quoted the following figures highlighting the scale of property theft and traffic in his country:

- Thefts of heavy equipment totalled U.S. \$500 million annually;
- Burglaries committed in shops and offices totalled U.S. \$500 million annually;
- Road cargo theft resulted in losses in excess of U.S. \$750 million annually to the motor carrier industry;
- Thefts of vehicles caused losses in excess of U.S. \$400 million annually.

Moreover, world-wide inflation had contributed to the demand for gold, precious stones, antiques, and art objects, all of which were very attractive to offenders. In fact, as an international problem, traffic in works of art seemed to be surpassed only by traffic in drugs.

The United States Delegate added that in his country, the customs department was responsible for preventing imports of stolen property

and for seizing such items. In order to be able to do this work properly, the U.S. customs had to identify the objects being brought into the country illegally, either at the time they were imported or afterwards; they also had to seize these objects, prosecute the offenders, and return the stolen property to its country of origin. In 1970, an agreement was signed between Mexico and the United States, authorising civil suits in the United States courts to recover art objects illicitly imported from Mexico. In 1973, a law aimed at protecting pre-Columbian works of art was promulgated by the United States Congress. Other texts were currently being studied by the legislative authorities and would strengthen customs action even further.

In the specific field of stolen jewellery, the FBI had specialised agents who had been given training in gemology. The Israeli police had adopted a system for standardising descriptions of jewellery, and had sent copies of the booklet describing the system to the General Secretariat.

The Council of Europe Observer reported that a European Committee of Experts, set up by his organization, was studying the possibility of laying down legal norms in the form of a convention to protect art objects in Europe. The convention was intended to define various offences,

particularly the offence of receiving stolen property; it would include rules regarding jurisdiction and would also cover the recovery and restitution of stolen property.

#### RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

The Secretary General introduced the report prepared on this topic, and reminded the Committee that the Israeli delegation to the 47th General Assembly session had submitted a report entitled "Draft International Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Unlawfully Obtained Goods" and that the Assembly had set up a Committee composed of representatives from five countries to study the subject.

In the meantime, the Israeli NCB had sent the detailed text of the draft convention to the General Secretariat; the text had been translated but still had to be revised in view of its importance. It would then be submitted to the Committee set up in Panama City, and the results of the Committee's discussions would probably be submitted to the 49th General Assembly session.



The Oman delegation

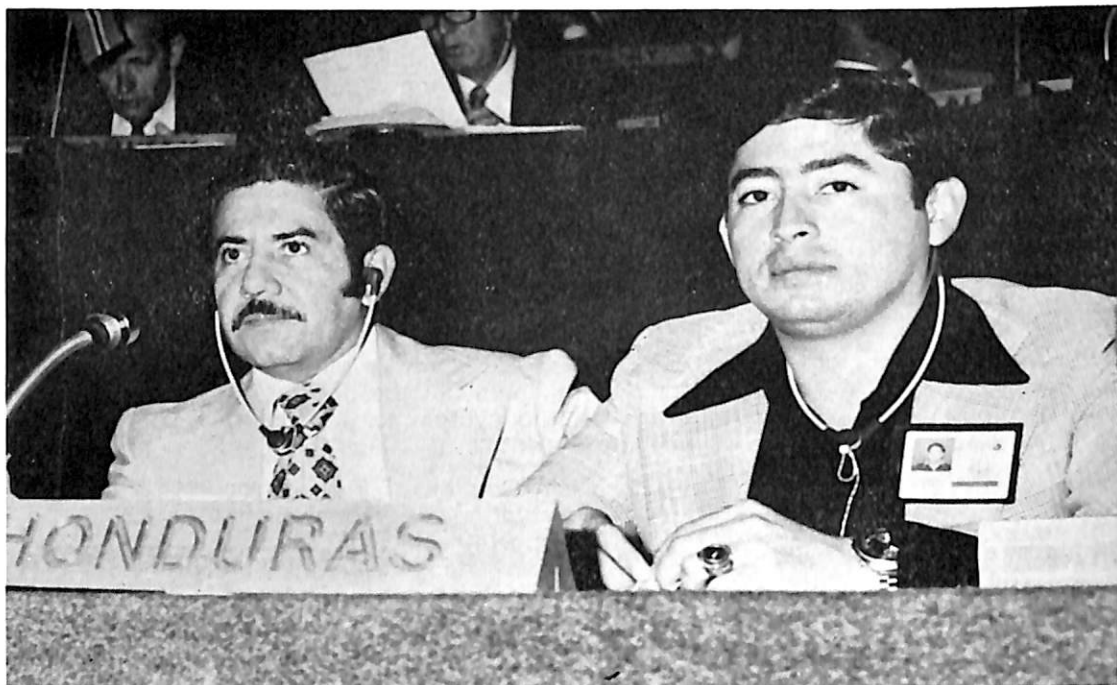
## **ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING STATUS OF THE F.I.R. PROJECT**

The F.I.R. Working Party had met on 13th and 14th March 1979 to study ways of financing the project and to determine to what extent the institution of such a system would be compatible with national laws and regulations on the protection of individuals against the misuse of electronic data processing.

Because of the complex nature of its task, the Working Party decided

to appoint a Sub-Committee to draw up guidelines for ensuring complete protection of the data in the F.I.R. system, taking into account the need to ensure protection of individual privacy.

Once it had completed its study, the Sub-Committee would report to the Working Party which would then, in its turn, submit a report to the next General Assembly session.



The Honduran delegation

## **TELE- COMMUNICATIONS DEFENCE OF INTERPOL NETWORK FREQUENCIES**

The 7th Interpol Telecommunications Conference was held from 27th to 30th March 1979 at the Organization's Headquarters.

This three-yearly meeting provides an opportunity for the heads of stations already on the International Police Radio Network to meet together, and is also attended by heads of police communications services in countries intending to join the network.

Two particularly important subjects were studied:

1) The Worldwide Administrative Conference on Radio-communications due to open in Geneva on 24th September 1978, to discuss frequency allocations.

The Interpol Telecommunications

Conference adopted a recommendation urging NCBs to approach their national authorities with a view to protecting the Interpol network frequencies.

A draft resolution dealing with this subject would be submitted by the French Delegation to the Geneva Conference.

2) The International Police Telecommunications Regulations: these regulations had been drawn up by a Committee of Experts and were slightly modified by the 7th Interpol Telecommunications Conference. The final draft was attached to report No. 18 together with a draft resolution.

When put to the vote, the resolution was adopted by the General Assembly as follows:



HAVING STUDIED Report No. 18 entitled "The International Police Telecommunications Regulations", submitted by the General Secretariat,

IN VIEW OF the importance of smooth operation on the Interpol telecommunications network,

IN VIEW OF recent developments in new methods of communication such as radioteletype and phototelegraphy, and the need for rules to govern the international use of such methods,

TAKING NOTE of the document entitled "International Police Telecommunications Regulations" attach-

ed to Report No. 18 and prepared first by the Committee of Experts (which met on 6th and 7th November in application of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its 46th session) and then by the participants at the Interpol Telecommunications Conference held from 27th to 30th March 1979,

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Nairobi from 4th to 11th September 1979, at its 48th session:

**DECIDES THAT:**

1) The draft International Police

Telecommunications Regulations appended to Report No. 18 shall be adopted;

2) The new regulations shall come into force on 1st January 1980;

3) The "Regulations of International Police Radiocommunications", adopted by the General Assembly at its 18th session in Berne (1949), shall be rescinded as from the date of implementation of the new Regulations;

ASKS the National Central Bureaus to ensure that the new regulations are strictly applied.

## CONTINENTAL MEETINGS

- African Continental Meeting
- European Continental Meeting
- American Continental Meeting
- Asian Continental Meeting

### ● African Continental Meeting

The African Continental Meeting, chaired by Mr. NDERI (Kenya), examined various aspects of day-to-day co-operation, particularly between neighbouring countries, on traffic various items such as stolen vehicles, counterfeit currency, precious stones, ivory, animal skins, and trophies. The last three items were considered especially important by delegates from countries affected by this type of crime which was endangering African wildlife.

The Kenyan delegate hoped that extradition treaties would include traffic in wildlife products in lists of extraditable offences, in order to make international co-operation more effective.

The question of Interpol telecommunications was also studied in detail, and the General Secretariat representative explained that North Africa was attached to the European and Mediterranean network. The East African network comprised, in addition to the Nairobi regional station, the stations in Addis Ababa, Dar-es-Salam, Kampala, Lusaka and Zomba; the traffic carried had increased by 52% in 1979 in comparison with 1978. The West African network comprised the stations in Dakar, Niamey and Ndjamen, with a regional station in Abidjan. Tests would be conducted with Lagos and Libreville, and traffic carried in 1979 had increased by 120% compared with 1978.

It was announced that the Geneva Conference on Radiocommunications due to open on 24th September 1979 was expected to last about

two months, and several NCBs had reported that their delegations to the Conference would defend the frequencies used on the Interpol network. Emphasis was laid on the need to exchange information very rapidly, which made it important for the network to cover as many countries as possible. Obviously, not all countries were in a position to join at once, as installing an Interpol radio station required both time and money. However, in the initial stages, a transmitter and receiver used for a country's national network could perhaps be made available for Interpol use once or twice a day, provided that the equipment was set for Interpol frequencies.

It was pointed out that the General Secretariat could assist countries wishing to join the network, both by awarding grants (operators could spend some time at the Central Station or at a Regional Station learning about methods used on the network) and also by sending an Interpol technician to the country concerned, to give advice and assistance. As such grants were awarded by the Executive Committee, applications had to be sent to the General Secretariat in good time.

Some delegates expressed concern about their lack of police officers qualified to handle drug trafficking cases. The Secretary General replied that the audio-visual teaching material that had been produced a few years previously by the General Secretariat was currently being revised, and would be made available to NCBs in the near future. Furthermore, the General Secretariat and the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs were discussing

the subject of training and it was hoped that co-operation between the two institutions would be intensified.

The Secretary General also asked delegates to consider the possibility of appointing liaison officers for the West, Central and East African regions.

The idea could be discussed at the next African Regional Conference which was due to be held in Dakar in April 1980. The Conference would also provide an opportunity for radio technicians working at NCBs in West Africa to meet and discuss common telecommunications problems.

### ● European Continental Meeting

The meeting was chaired by Mr. VAN STRATEN (Netherlands). A General Secretariat representative gave a report on the telecommunications situation, reminding delegates that the European network was the one most threatened by the Geneva Radiocommunications Conference. He thanked the countries which had indicated that their delegations to the Conference would be defending Interpol frequencies.

The next European Regional Con-

ference was due to be held at the General Secretariat in Saint Cloud, early in 1980.

### ● American Continental Meeting

The meeting was chaired by Mr. KNIGHT (United States).

A General Secretariat representative said that, for telecommunications purposes, the American continents were divided into three main areas:

1. The United States and Canada, which were in direct contact with the Central Station;
2. The Caribbean and Central American area, including Mexico, where there was no Interpol radio network;
3. South America up to Panama, which was covered by a network centred round the regional station in Buenos Aires. There were stations in La Paz, Brasilia, Santiago, Asunción, Lima, Montevideo and Caracas. In this region, the traffic in 1978 had increased by 22% compared with 1977.

He added that the decametric frequencies, some of which were

used on the Interpol network, were in great demand. Some countries had submitted extensive new applications which—if accepted—would lead to considerable reductions in the frequencies available to existing networks.

Venezuela and Argentina both indicated that they would be able to provide other countries with equipment and technical assistance. The Argentine delegate recalled that a document summarising the organization of the regional network had been sent to the General Secretariat and said that it would be desirable for all countries to have an Interpol station quite separate from the national station. All the frequencies assigned ought to be used, and there ought to be four or five operators at each station.

The Peruvian and Panamanian delegates suggested that the military radio networks in Central and South America could be of considerable assistance to Interpol. Contacts had already been made with Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Regarding day-to-day co-operation, the Netherlands Antilles delegate observed that, in the course of his duties as Liaison Officer for the



The Romanian delegation

Caribbean region, he had noticed considerable improvement in co-operation in the Caribbean region.

The next American Regional Conference was planned for March 1981, and would be held in Santiago, Chile.

### ● Asian Continental Meeting

The meeting was chaired by Mr.

## MEETING OF HEADS OF NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUS

- Use of the international multilingual identification form
- General co-operation
- Freedom of information legislation and its effects on the police
- New NCB activity statistics reporting form

SINGH (India), who recalled that the last Asian Regional Conference had been held very recently in Seoul, in August 1979; all the region's problems might well have been adequately discussed at that Conference.

The Korean delegate invited the participants to watch a film made during the Seoul Conference.

As is the case every year, the Heads of National Central Bureaus met to discuss various subjects. Mr. WONE (Senegal) was elected Chairman of their meeting.

### ● Use of the international multilingual identification form

In application of the decisions taken at the Meeting of Heads of NCBs at the previous General Assembly session, the General Secretariat had studied the possibility of preparing an international multilingual identification form designed to facilitate the international transmission of information required for crime investigation purposes.

A report summarising the replies received from NCBs, in tabular form, had been submitted to the General Assembly.

It seemed that most NCBs would be willing to use the form, especially if it could include space for fingerprints.

However, some countries' representatives had indicated that they had not received copies of the form and had not therefore been able to comment on it. The Meeting therefore decided that the General Secretariat should continue its study.

### ● General co-operation

Among the subjects discussed was the possibility of considering the South-West Pacific as a sub-region, similar to the Caribbean sub-region. It was decided that the question could be submitted to the Executive Committee at its next meeting. The need for particular care in drafting telegrams was emphasised, and it was explained that

The General Secretariat representative reminded the Meeting that the next Asian Regional Conference was scheduled to take place in two year's time, but suggested that it might be held in 1980, either just before or just after the General Assembly session.

His proposal was put to the vote and approved by the delegates present.

a new version of the Phrase Code was to be made available in French and English, while a condensed version would be published in all four of the Organization's working languages. The importance of using the Organization's radio network in a rational manner was also recognised, and delegates were reminded that the General Secretariat could assist with arrangements for the international training of radio operators, and with applications for grants to cover part of the cost of such training.

### ● Freedom of information legislation and its effects on the police

The Meeting decided that a survey of the use made by different countries of information exchanged through Interpol channels should be included on the General Secretariat's Programme of Activities. The Assembly subsequently approved that decision.

### ● New NCB activity statistics reporting form

Delegates' attention had been drawn during several recent General Assembly sessions to the importance of sending the General Secretariat annual activity statistics. It was pointed out that statistics enabled the Secretariat to prepare more meaningful Progress Reports and to build up a picture of NCBs' activities which proved helpful in answering requests for information and reference materials; they also kept the Secretariat fully informed of developments in international police co-operation.

The reporting form had been brought up to date, as could be seen

from the General Secretariat's report to the Assembly. The following resolution, drafted by the Meeting of Heads of National Central Bureaus, was adopted by the General Assembly.

**HAVING NOTED** Report No. 15, entitled "New NCB Activity Reporting Form", submitted by the General Secretariat,

**EMPHASISING** the need to have an overall picture of international

police co-operation as it develops through Interpol channels,

**CONVINCED** that the NCB Activity Reporting Forms provide one of the best means of evaluating such development,

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Nairobi from 4th to 11th September 1979, at its 48th session:

**ADOPTS** the form appended to the above-mentioned Report with

the modifications that appear on the appended document;

**ASKS** NCBs to use this form to send to the General Secretariat by 1st April of each year an account of their activities during the preceding calendar year;

**DECIDES** that the new form will be used for the first time for sending in the NCB Activity Reports covering the year 1980, thereby replacing the "Annual Activity Statistics" Form in use until then.

The Ghanaian delegation



The Saudi Arabian delegation

## THE 1979-1980 PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

The General Secretariat submitted a Programme of Activities for the period 1979-1980 (i.e. until the following General Assembly session) to the Assembly.

Some of the items included in the programme are listed below:

- Expansion and modernization of the Central Radio Station.
- Preparation and adoption of Interpol teletype network regulations, and modification of the International Police Radio Regulations.
- Continuation of work on the F.I.R (international police computer) project.
- National Central Bureaus' possibilities for rapid intervention (additional countries).

- Continuing publication of circulars in the "EXTRA-600" series.
- Publication of General Assembly Resolutions (by year and by subject).
- Revision of the audio-visual teaching material on drugs.
- Use of a mini-computer at the General Secretariat.
- Revision of the Interpol Phrase Code (English edition).
- Study of Arabic family names.
- Publication of a "Vade mecum" for the National Central Bureaus.
- Preparation of a guide to drafting drug-case reporting forms.
- Study of the police role in preventing drug abuse.
- Updating of the typewriter identification index.
- Preparation of a form for descriptions of stolen works of art.
- Updating of the bibliography "Identification of Firearms and Ammunition".
- Updating of "Cartridge Identification".
- Updating of the brochure "Reference Collections established by forensic laboratories".
- Compilation of an explosives index.
- Publication of a series of circulars (one for each country) on the possibilities of police cooperation in connection with cases of international fraud and commercial crime.
- Publication of an information bulletin.
- Draft international convention for the suppression of international traffic in unlawfully obtained goods.
- Revision of the NCBs' activity statistics form.
- Training seminar for NCB officers in English (October 1979).
- Symposium for Heads of Police Colleges (October 1979).
- Symposium on the influence of gambling and other "marginal" activities on crime (November 1979).
- Symposium on international fraud and commercial crime (December 1979).
- Forensic Science symposium.
- African Regional Conference (Dakar, 1980).
- European Conference for Heads of National Drugs Departments (1980).
- European Regional Conference (1980).
- Training Seminar for NCB Officers (in French and Spanish, late 1980).
- Asian Regional Conference (November 1980).
- Symposium on armed robbery and bank security.
- Study on how countries use information received through Interpol channels.
- Study of the possibility of organising a world-wide anti-drug traffic and abuse day.

The Indian delegation



When put to the vote the Programme of activities was unanimously approved by the General Assembly.

## ELECTIONS AND SELECTION OF A MEETING PLACE FOR 1980

The Assembly was asked to elect Vice-President for the Asian and American continents, and Mr. BUGARIN (Philippines) and Mr. SIMMONDS (Canada) were elected.

The Assembly then proceeded to elect the following five persons to the Executive Committee: Mr. OLDENBOOM (Netherlands Antilles), Mr. MIZUMACHI (Japan), Mr. ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI (Malaysia), Mr. ALLI IDOWU (Nigeria) and Mr. ERBEN (Austria).

Mr. THOMSEN (Denmark) and Mr. BENHAMOU (France) were elected Auditors and Mrs RENNER (Sierra Leone) and Mr. DJIBRIL SALL (Mauritania) Deputy Auditors.

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On behalf of his Government, the Philippines Delegate officially invited the ICPO-Interpol to hold its 49th General Assembly session in Manila, in 1980. The Assembly unanimously accepted the Philippines Delegate's proposal.

The official closing ceremony of the 48th General Assembly session was attended by Mr. James KARUGA, Deputy Public Prosecutor, representing Mr. NJONJO, the Attorney General.

After thanking the Government of Kenya for its hospitality, President PERSSON summarised the discussions and reminded delegates of the important decisions that had been taken at the various meetings. Those decisions should ensure smooth operation of the General Secretariat, and should make it possible to meet certain practical requirements of international co-operation.

Mr. James KARUGA, Deputy Public Prosecutor, stressed the importance of the contacts made at General Assembly sessions — both inside and outside the conference hall — saying that they often enable delegates to find solutions to specific bilateral problems. He reaffirmed his country's commitment to international co-operation in the fight against crime and declared the 48th General Assembly session closed.



Mr. BUGARIN (Philippines),  
newly-elected Vice-President  
of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol

Mr. SIMMONDS (Canada),  
newly-elected Vice-President  
of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol





Mr. OLDENBOOM (Netherlands Antilles),  
newly-elected member  
of the Executive Committee



Mr. MIZUMACHI (Japan),  
newly-elected member  
of the Executive Committee



Mr. ABDUL RAHMAN (Malaysia),  
newly-elected member  
of the Executive Committee

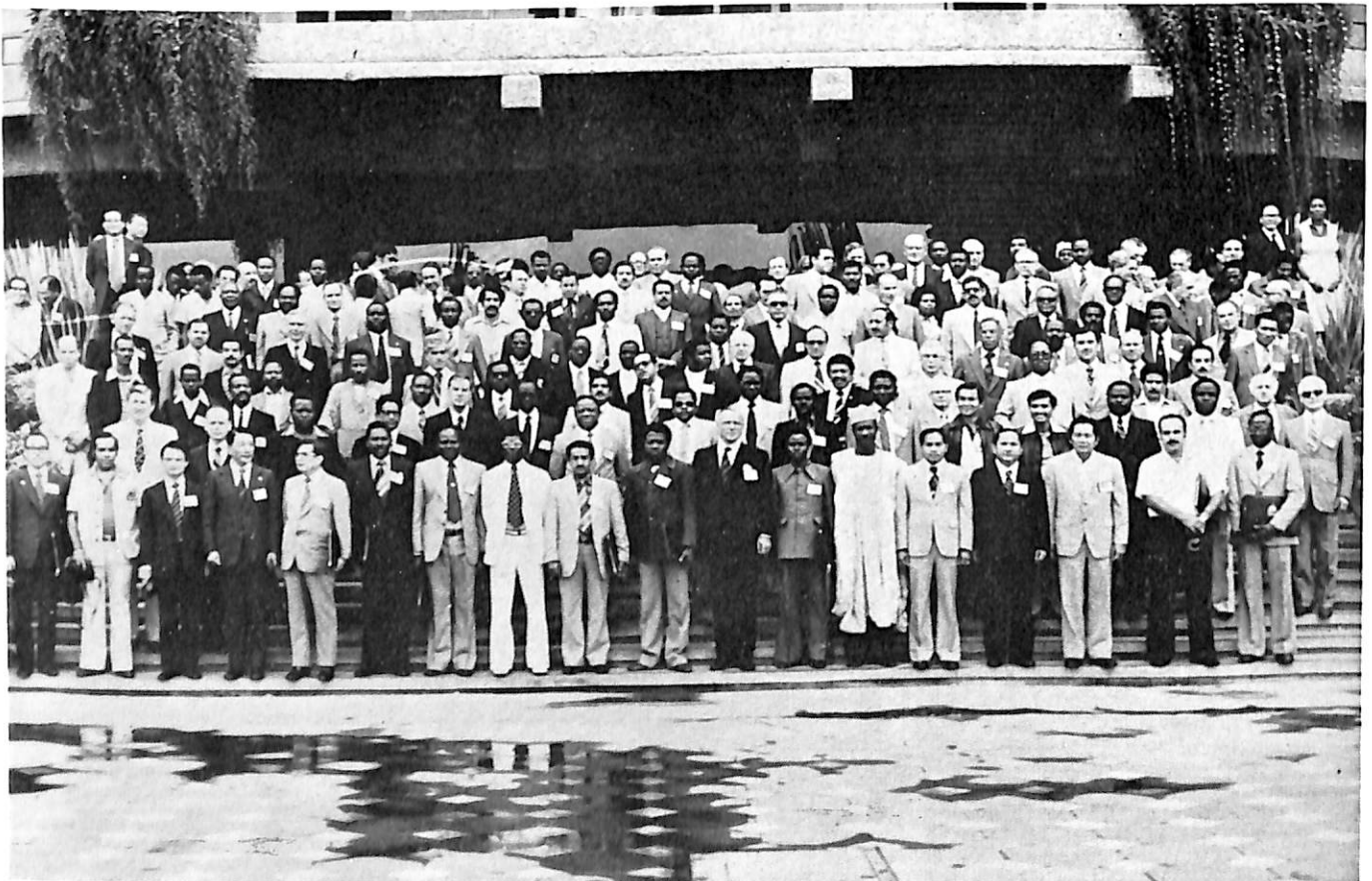


Mr. ERBEN (Austria),  
newly-elected member  
of the Executive Committee



Mr. ALLI IDOWU (Nigeria),  
newly-elected member  
of the Executive Committee

# CONFERENCE SIDELIGHTS



The delegates in front of the Kenyatta Conference Centre



This was the second time that the General Assembly has met in Africa and all those fortunate enough to attend must have felt a keen sense of expectancy at the prospect of visiting or revisiting this fascinating continent.

The welcome facilities at Nairobi Airport were particularly well planned and organised and the kindness of the reception committee ensured that even those who had spent all night travelling felt relaxed and at peace with the world.

The route from the airport took us first across a few miles of savannah and then along a broad avenue lined with blossom-laden trees and gardens until we eventually reached Nairobi, one of the most human of all capital cities.

And this in fact is the first surprise in store for visitors to Kenya, for Nairobi has none of the oversized buildings and round-the-clock bustle so common in other cities: the town is modern and full of peo-

ple, yet human. The streets in the business centre are crowded and very much alive, and at times noisy, but green spaces here and there create an atmosphere of calm and well-being, which is enhanced still further by the climate, for the altitude — Nairobi is over 5,000 ft. above sea level — tempers the African sun.

The round tower of the Kenyatta Conference Centre, flanked by the conical mushroom-shaped main meeting hall, dominates Nairobi and, with the Parliament Buildings, the City Hall, the Law Courts and the Holy Family Cathedral, forms the city centre. Other outstanding buildings in this modern city include the luxury Hilton and Intercontinental Hotels which housed most of the delegates.

Our stay in Nairobi was facilitated in many ways: the smooth organization of the Conference made for ideal working conditions, and the delegates' hotels were located near the Conference Centre. Indeed, the

Centre itself provided such a wide variety of services that there was no need to leave it during the day — it had everything, a bank, a post office, a postcard and souvenir shop, a Chinese restaurant and the revolving tower restaurant on the twenty-eighth floor with its spectacular view of the city.

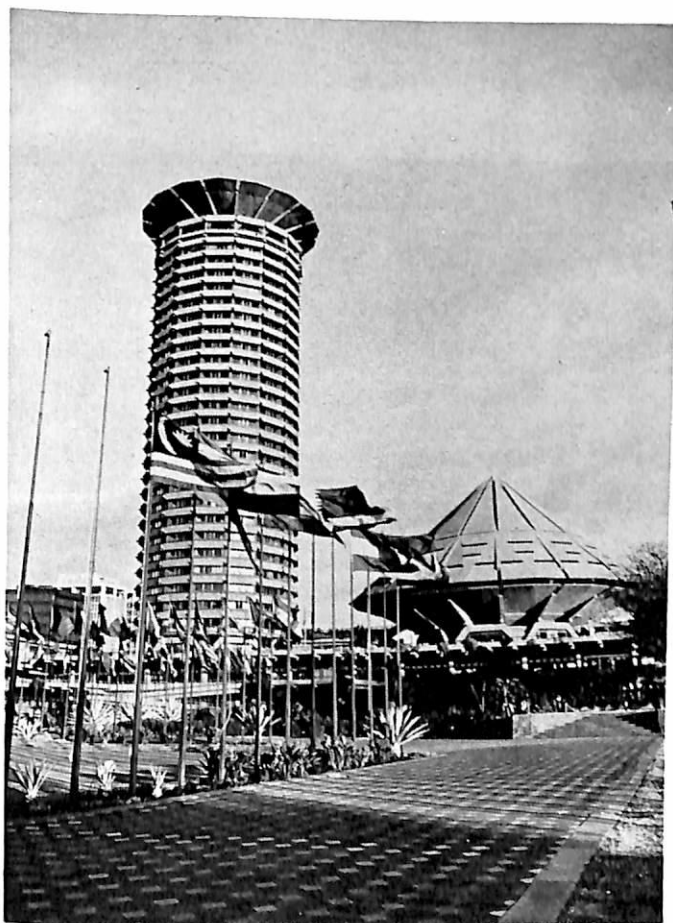
Opposite the Conference Centre, the open-air City Hall restaurant provided a pleasantly and swiftly served three-course lunch, either in the garden — to the accompaniment of the singing of a multitude of highly coloured birds — or on the surrounding open terrace.

For those who preferred to forgo such gastronomic delights and shop for items of local craftsmanship, the lunch breaks provided an opportunity to visit the nearby shops. The unending display of local wares was a permanent temptation: carvings of every shape and size, of animal or human figures, in ebony or other kinds of wood of the finest quality, stylised designs in soft, smooth soapstone, precious and semi-precious stones, wickerwork and leather goods, bright fabrics in resplendent colours, all attractively displayed to catch the tourist's eye.

Who did not return from a visit to one of these curio shops or to the African Heritage craft centre in Kenyatta Avenue with at least one piece of jewellery in tiger-eye, malachite, tanzanite, or one of the other local stones?

No pains were spared to ensure that our stay in Kenya was as pleasant as possible and good use was made of such free time as we had. Several receptions were organised, with a cocktail party on the first evening in the magnificent Parliament gardens, an ideal occasion to appreciate the soft evenings of Africa. A full programme was also arranged for the weekend. On Saturday evening there was an excursion to the Bomas of Kenya, a few miles from Nairobi where, in the amphitheatre, delegates witnessed a display of traditional songs and dances, an excellent introduction to local customs. A delicious buffet completed the evening's entertainment.

For many delegates, the Sunday excursion was the highlight of the



The Kenyatta Conference Centre

social programme. Kenya is known the world over for its national parks where the animals reign supreme.

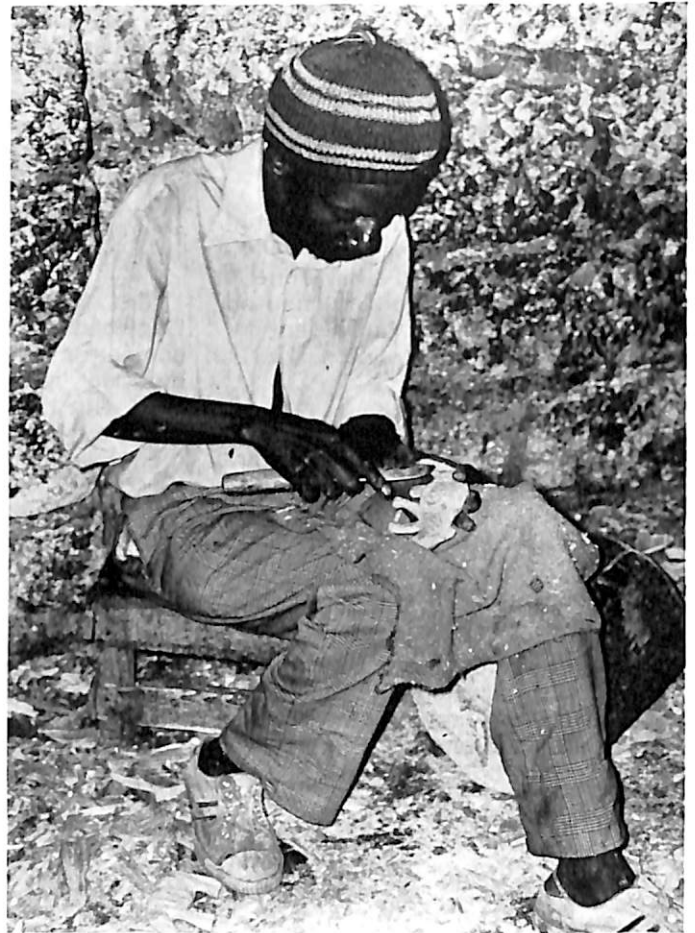
Tsavo West is the largest of these parks, covering 20,567 square kilometres, and we had to rise early for the four-hour drive from the capital across the savannah with its buffalo and lions.

Although, unfortunately, we were unable to arrive at the best time of day for viewing the game, the safari was an enthralling adventure with rich photographic prizes.

We saw elegant giraffes, apparently posing for the visitors, ponderous elephants, awkward, almost embarrassed marabous, monkeys up to their proverbial tricks, supercilious ostriches, graceful impalas and intimidating buffalo amongst a host of others, all in their natural environment, and each with its own particular charm so that even the least graceful appeared strangely distinguished.

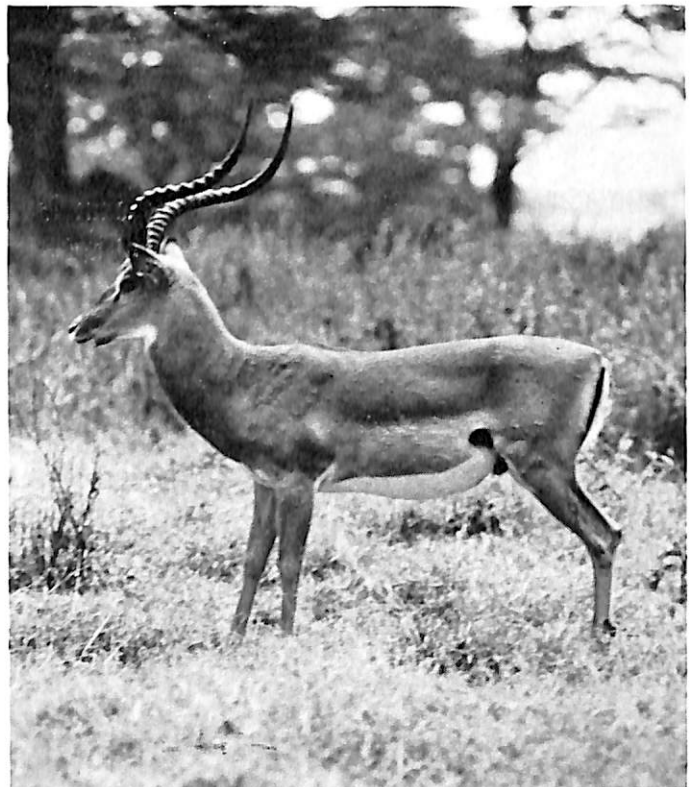


Giraffe at the West Tsavo National Park



Craftsman  
carving  
a wooden animal

Kob  
at the West Tsavo  
National Park



After an excellent meal at Kilaguni Lodge, an oasis in the savannah, we were able to watch the zebras, gazelles, elephants, giraffes and a host of birds of all kinds as they came to drink at the lake beside the luxuriously-appointed Lodge.

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A long day, but one which could only make the visitor want to stay longer in Kenya, a dream which came true for some with an unforgettable three-day safari arranged after the Assembly. But those who were not so fortunate, left Kenya determined to return for another safari or to visit the other parts of Nairobi which they had been unable to see due to lack of time.



Traditional dancing at the BOMAS of Kenya

Traditional  
singers



A lion at rest

## LIST OF COUNTRIES, TERRITORIES AND OBSERVERS ATTENDING THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, BENIN, BURMA, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA (REPUBLIC), CONGO, COSTA RICA, CYPRUS, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC), GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN, IRAQ, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, IVORY COAST, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, KOREA (REPUBLIC), KUWAIT, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, LIBYA, LUXEMBOURG, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONACO, MOROCCO, NAURU, NEPAL, NETHERLANDS, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, OMAN, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, QATAR, ROMANIA, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SEYCHELLES, SIERRA LEONE, SINGAPORE, SOMALIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAM, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, TANZANIA, THAILAND,

TONGA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UGANDA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES, UPPER VOLTA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, YEMEN (ARAB REPUBLIC), YUGOSLAVIA, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA.

### OBSERVERS:

UNITED NATIONS  
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD  
CUSTOMS CO-OPERATION COUNCIL  
INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION  
PAN ARAB ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL DEFENCE  
ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY  
COUNCIL OF EUROPE  
INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION

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