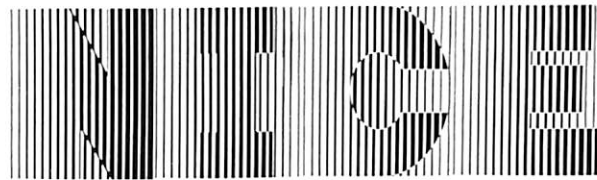




General Assembly

3rd to 10th November 1981
50th session



View of Nice





The Meridien Hotel where the Assembly session was held

The "Promenade des Anglais"





The Platform at the Opening Ceremony :

From left to right: Vice-Presidents VAN STRATEN, SIMMONDS and WONE, President BUGARIN, the Secretary General Mr. BOSSARD, and Messrs. SCHLANITZ and KENDALL, Heads of Divisions at the General Secretariat

Official opening ceremony

The 50th session of the ICPO-Interpol General Assembly was held in the Headquarters country, and Nice was selected as a meeting place.

The session was held in the Meridien hotel under the chairmanship of the President of Interpol, Mr. Jolly R. BUGARIN.

The session opened with a speech from Mr. DALEX, representing the Préfet of the Alpes Maritimes Department, who welcomed the Delegates on behalf of the French Government and the Mayor of Nice. He said that it gave him great

pleasure to welcome the Interpol Delegates to a part of France which was noted for its pleasant climate, and the warmth and hospitality of its people.

Emphasising the importance of striking a harmonious balance between freedom and the need to protect human life, he hoped that the delegates' discussions and reflections would make it possible to find solutions to some of the serious present-days problems of crime.

Mr. GUYOT, Director of the French Criminal Investigation Department,

then took the floor on behalf of the Director General of the French National Police who had been unable to attend because of professional commitments; he expressed the hope that the 50th General Assembly session would be successful both professionally and personally, work and friendship having always been combined within Interpol.

Mr. BUGARIN then delivered the following address.

On behalf of the ICPO-Interpol, I am pleased to welcome you all in this scenic French retreat by the

Mediterranean on the occasion of our regular annual conference.

We are honoured to have with us today the officialdom of this city and the representative of the Director General of the French Police whose attendance we deem to be a manifestation of their support for this Organization, stemming out of their belief in international police co-operation. It was in fact merely 10 miles off along these shores, in the Principality of Monaco some 67 years ago, that men first met and gave birth to the idea of creating an international police body.

Appropriately, we have met in this picturesque part of France, as this year's gathering is marked by the added significance of Interpol's golden or 50th General Assembly session: a milestone in the life-history of the ICPO.

We feel that today a spirit of celebration pervades the atmosphere as old friends meet and new acquaintances are made.

Now once again, law enforcement world-wide sits down to tackle new and perennial problems on international police co-operation.

We have travelled great distances to find time to work together in the pursuit of our common objectives and avowed mission as law enforcement officers in our respective countries.

For no longer is a nation an island by itself.

While modern technology interlinks the different countries into a vibrant world community, it is sad to note that the criminal, as well,

appropriates to his own heinous advantage that same technology.

The need for Interpol thus becomes more urgent.

This can be gleaned from its membership which has swollen to 130 member countries at the present count.

We may expect that in time more will join us, since in this era no country is so distant as not to be affected by the happenings in another; and borders have become frontiers easily crossed by malefactors seeking comparative freedom and/or greener pastures.

Realising the harm that the modern criminal constantly poses to the human race, we are here to strengthen our stand, revitalise our

View of the conference hall



ties and sharpen our thrusts, and attend without fail to the more pressing needs of Interpol.

It is worthwhile to consider at this point, that Interpol can only be as strong as its weakest link, and that its effectiveness depends much on the support and co-operation that the Organization receives from its member countries the world over.

Among existing international organisations, Interpol has an excellent record of mutual assistance and co-operation to speak of.

But we are not induced to rest by this happy situation. Our vigilance is a continuing commitment to Interpol.

We are mandated by the nature of our occupation, and the wiliness of our opponent, to strive to be even better and more effective each time,

ever seeking to improve the quality of co-operation among us.

It is in this regard that we have included among Interpol's priority programme the expansion and modernisation of the Central Radio Station, and the use of a mini-computer at the General Secretariat.

The importance of the time-factor in our work should be emphasised to speed up the exchange of information.

More often than not, the successful results of our co-operation are products of the prompt and genuine attention that we give to requests received from Headquarters or the NCBs.

Symposia on various fields of criminalistics have been going on, publications are being continued with widened scopes, and regional

posts have been created — precisely to improve and exchange our co-ordinated work.

It is hoped that with the favorable atmosphere prevailing here, we shall be able to attend to our tasks with greater enthusiasm and wisdom, and see at the end of the day's work a fruitful yield of our toils.

Thank you.

At the end his speech Mr. BUGARIN officially declared the 50th General Assembly session open.

Applications for membership

During the year prior to the 50th General Assembly session, three countries — Barbados, Dominica, and Hungary — had indicated their desire to join the Organization.



The Delegation from Barbados

As their applications were in order, the Assembly proceeded to vote with the following results:

BARBADOS .. 93 votes in favour
2 votes against
0 abstentions

DOMINICA .. 94 votes in favour
1 vote against
0 abstentions

HUNGARY ... 89 votes in favour
4 votes against
2 abstentions

The three countries concerned were declared members of the ICPO-Interpol.



Two members of the Hungarian Delegation

Progress report

- **Relations with countries**
- **Executive Committee meetings**
- **International criminal 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 giving an account of the main activities of the ICPO-Interpol and the General Secretariat during the period from November 1980 (49th General Assembly session — Manila) to November 1981 (50th General Assembly session).

● **Relations with countries**

The General Assembly's approval of the applications for membership from the Republic of Barbados, the Island of Dominica, and the People's Republic of Hungary brought the number of Interpol member countries up to 133.

Several conferences had been held during the year including:

- The 8th American Regional Conference from 16th to 20th March 1981 in Santiago, Chile;
- The 10th European Regional Conference from 1st to 3rd April 1981, at the Organization's headquarters in Saint Cloud, France.

The Secretary General himself or members of his staff had visited 20 National Central Bureaus in the course of the year.

● **Executive Committee meetings**

The Executive Committee had met at the Organization's headquarters from 4th to 8th May 1981 and discussed a large number of subjects related to the management and operation of the Organisation, as well as certain matters of policy.

In view of the importance of certain questions such as the construction of a new headquarters building and the negotiations to conclude a new Headquarters Agreement, the Executive Committee had held two additional meetings, one in Saint Cloud from 16th to 18th September and the other in Nice on 2nd November 1981.

● **International criminal 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.

Following the introduction of a new Activity Reporting Form, more NCBs had sent in their statistics and that had made it possible to gain a more meaningful picture of international co-operation between the National Central Bureaus.

The General Secretariat had dealt with a larger number of cases than in the preceding year. In particular the number of drug trafficking cases had increased, and more international notices had been published.

Descriptions of 15 criminal modus operandi had been issued between 1st June 1980 to 1st June 1981.

The General Secretariat interventions in a large number of criminal cases could be analysed as follows:

- Cases handled: 44,773
- International notices issued about persons: 712
- International notices issued about stolen property: 195
- Persons identified by the General Secretariat: 332
- Items of information supplied to NCBs: 19,767.

A reference document had been produced for misappropriated vehicles belonging to car rental companies, giving the identities of the offenders.

Traffic in stolen or misappropriated vehicles was in fact a major problem for many countries. Registration of secondhand imported vehicles might make it possible to detect the illegal origin of such vehicles. The first meeting of a Working Party on the exchange of information concerning the registration of secondhand imported vehicles had been held at the Secre-



Two members of the Japanese Delegation

tariat and had been attended by representatives of the police, vehicle registration, and customs departments.

The General Secretariat had been represented at the conference organised by an association of vehicle rental companies to study measures intended to prevent the misappropriation of hired vehicles.

A new addendum had been produced for the Typewriter Identification Index, first published several years ago.

As in previous years, an analysis of hostage-taking cases reported to the General Secretariat had been published and the lists of aircraft hijackers and criminals engaging in organised violent crime had been brought up to date.

The General Secretariat attached particular importance to the prevention and investigation of white-collar crimes, and the specialist group handling that type of case had stepped up its activities.

Many other projects had been completed but would be discussed under other agenda items.

● Dangerous drugs

The Drugs Sub-Division had dealt with 28,417 cases between 1st June 1980 and 1st June 1981, a considerable increase over the figure for the previous year (24,634).

The six European Liaison officers had carried out forty-eight missions or visits to National Central Bureaus, compared with thirty-two during the previous year.

The Liaison Officer for Latin America had carried out two missions. The Officer for South-East Asia (based in Bangkok) had carried out 15 missions in his region between June 1980 and May 1981. He had also attended various training seminars on drug law enforcement. The Caribbean Liaison Officer (based in the Netherlands Antilles) had carried out four missions.

The Drugs Intelligence Bulletin had been very favourably received and, following a certain amount of re-organisation, it was now being published quarterly while a new Weekly Intelligence Message had been introduced to keep NCBs informed of the main drug seizures and arrests.

Eighty international notices about drug traffickers had been published, 14 more than during the previous year.

The Third Police/Customs Co-operation Conference for Mediterranean Countries had been held at the General Secretariat on 27th and 28th June 1980. Attended by 48 participants from 18 countries, it was one example among many of the close co-operation between Interpol and the Customs Co-operation Council.

There had again been close co-operation with the United Nations. The ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat had been represented at the 29th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in Vienna (February 1981) and had also provided specialist officers to act as instructors at training courses organised by the United Nations. A joint training meeting, attended by participants from 13 countries and four international organisations, had also been held at the Secretariat. Lastly the General Secretariat had participated in the work of the United Nations Sub-Commission on the Near and Middle East.

The Annual European Conference for Heads of National Drugs Services was held in Saint Cloud on 30th and 31st March 1981 and had been attended by 60 participants from 30 countries and observers from four international organisations.

A study on financial operations and assets linked to various types of illicit traffic was being prepared.

● Training courses, symposia and studies

Several meetings and symposia listed in the Programme of Activities had been held at the Interpol headquarters.

A training seminar for NCB offi-

cers had been held in English and Arabic from 12th to 21st October 1981 at the Organization's Headquarters.

Various studies had been conducted and the following reports had been sent out to the NCBs:

- A report on the police and private security bodies (Part II)
- Study of stock exchange control bodies
- Updating of the brochure on reference collections
- New (1980) reference collection brochure
- Inventory of mass spectrograms
- Inventory of field diagnostic kits.

Other studies and surveys were still in progress:

- Report on the police and private security bodies (Part III)
- Draft international convention for the suppression of traffic in unlawfully obtained goods.

The General Secretariat had continued to publish circulars designed to facilitate international co-operation, including eight circulars on co-operation in cases of international fraud and business crime, one on the powers of the police in pre-extradition proceedings, and one giving the text of a national extradition law.

The Semi-Annual List of Selected Articles had been replaced by an Information Bulletin, of which five issues had been published. The Bulletin, giving bibliographic information about available reference



The Delegate from Burundi

material (articles, magazines, books, etc.) was a significant improvement on the previous List of Articles.

The General Secretariat had been represented at several international meetings, and in particular at those arranged by the Council of Europe.

● International Criminal Police Review.

Since September 1946, publication of the International Criminal Police Review has been one of the General Secretariat's traditional tasks and by no means one of the least onerous as the General Secretariat itself prepares and publishes the French and English versions. Furthermore it is planning to restart publication of the Arabic edition which had to be discontinued owing to circumstances beyond the Organization's control.

The Spanish police had again afforded considerable assistance in publishing the Spanish edition.

In addition to the National Central Bureaus, it was possible for individual police officers and magistrates, for example, to receive the Review under certain circumstances. However, in view of the semi-confidential nature of the publication, the General Secretariat had been trying to restrict circulation and impose more stringent conditions for private subscriptions.

The General Secretariat would like to publish more articles on police working methods, new equipment tested by police departments, and the adaptation of police techniques to different conditions prevailing in different countries. It would obviously be valuable for more countries to report on their most successful achievements so that everybody could benefit from their experiences.



The Delegation from Dominica

Lastly, the General Secretariat would welcome any observations and suggestions from readers which would enable the International Criminal Police Review to become a more effective information channel.

● External relations

Between 1st June 1980 and 1st June 1981, the General Secretariat was visited by 552 people from 35 countries and 11 groups totalling 286 persons from 7 countries, as well as 66 writers and journalists from 12 countries.

The Secretary General reported that Interpol had maintained its traditional links with the United Nations, with other inter-governmental organisations (ICAO, ITU, Council of Europe, Customs Co-operation Council, Arab League) and non-governmental organisations (IATA, International Association of Penal Law, International Society of Criminology, International Society of Social Defence).

● Working methods and resources

WORKING METHODS

Publication of the Vade Mecum had continued during the year and would be pursued during 1982. This vast compendium of procedures for international co-operation would undoubtedly be extremely useful to the National Central Bureaus.

The General Secretariat was continuing its internal review of its own working methods, and a number of improvements had already been made. Work was currently in progress on another major project designed to classify and standardise all the various tasks carried out at the Secretariat.

PERSONNEL

The General Secretariat now had police officers from the following countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey,

United Kingdom (Metropolitan Police and Hong Kong), United States and Uruguay. The Liaison Officers came from Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Indonesia, Italy, Netherlands Antilles, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden and Venezuela.

In all, 31 nationalities were represented on the General Secretariat staff (as opposed to 30 in 1981).

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

In 1980, the volume of traffic carried by the radio stations on the international police telecommunications networks (410,334 telegrams, including 1,381 general broadcast, and 3,361 zone broadcasts) was approximately 7.9% higher than in 1979.

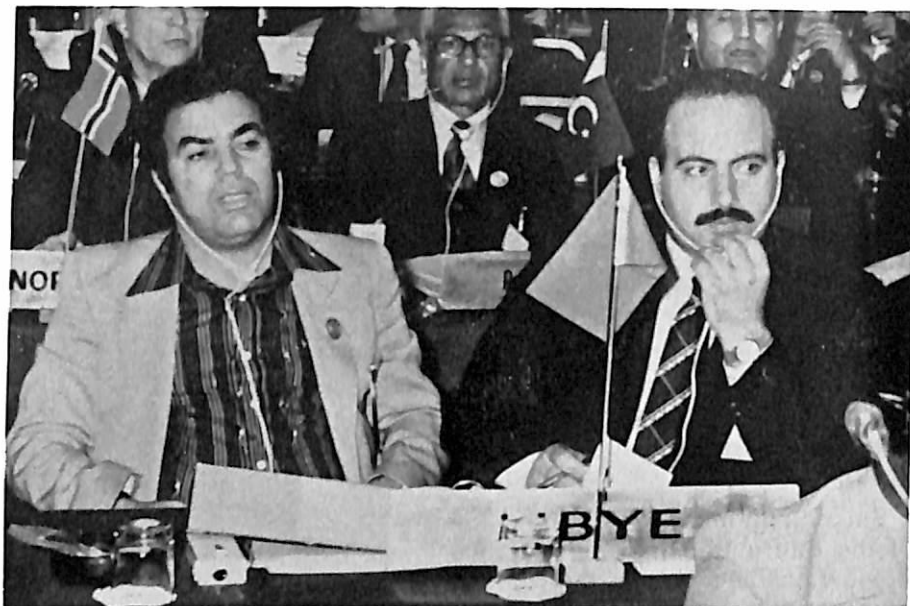
PRINTING WORKSHOP AND PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY

Between 1st June 1980 and 1st June 1981, the printing workshop and photographic laboratory produced:

- 253,352 photographs or photocopies (compared with 264,857 during the previous year)
- 9,341,040 other documents (compared with 5,416,900 during the previous year).

TRANSLATIONS

Implementation of the resolution adopted in 1975 by the General Assembly on the introduction of



The Delegation from Libya

Arabic as a working language proceeded normally. Three Arabic translators and two Arabic typists were working full-time and the General Secretariat received an increasing number of documents in Arabic from the NCBs concerned. For the first time, the General Assembly minutes were published in Arabic in 1981.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Since the 49th General Assembly session, technical co-operation funds had been used to provide:

- four travel or maintenance grants for radio operators;
- seventeen grants in connection with the training seminar for NCB officers held in French and Spanish in 1980;

- twenty-two grants for the training seminar for NCB officers held in English and Arabic in October 1981.

Financial matters

After examining the financial report for 1980, the balance sheet at 31st December 1980, and the Auditors' report, the General Assembly unanimously approved the report on the 1980 financial year.

The model budget for the period 1980-1982 had been adopted by the General Assembly at its 48th session

in 1979; from the financial point of view, 1982, the last year of the three-year period, might well prove somewhat difficult. The 1982 draft budget had been drawn up after giving due consideration to this factor, to the estimates made when the model budget had been prepared, and to the need to provide for the Organization's normal development.

Headquarters expansion plans Building project status report

At the previous General Assembly session, the Secretary General had informed the Assembly that a local residents' association had lodged an appeal against the building permit. Negotiations between the Secretary General and the local residents had led to the latter withdrawing their appeal; the fact had been recorded by the appropriate administrative tribunal. With these difficulties resolved, from the legal standpoint there was no reason why building

should not commence. However, the Executive Committee had decided that work should not begin until a new Headquarters Agreement had been concluded; that was the determining factor now affecting implementation of the building project.



The Delegate
from Luxembourg

*Negotiations to
conclude a new
headquarters
agreement with the
French Government*

During the 49th General Assembly session, the President had informed the Assembly that negotiations were in progress with a view to concluding a new headquarters agreement with the French Government.

A new agreement had become necessary because of the development of the ICPO-Interpol's activities since 1972 when the present Headquarters Agreement had been signed.

Following the negotiations begun with the French Government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had prepared a draft text containing a number of measures which would make it easier for the Organization to carry out its work. Discussions were still in progress and a report would be given at the next General Assembly session.

*International illicit
drug traffic in 1980*

The purpose of the General Secretariat's report is to give an indication of the extent of the flow of international illicit drug traffic, of the changes in the traffic from year to year, and of the scope and volume of work undertaken by the Drugs Sub-Division at the General Secretariat during the year.

The statistics are compiled from seizure reports received at the Drugs Sub-Division, and reflect what the individual member countries consider to be cases with a signifi-

cant element of international importance.

An improvement in the quality of the reports submitted to the Drugs Sub-Division had been noted in 1979 and continued in 1980. There had been a welcome increase in co-operation from some countries, particularly certain drug-producing countries. In order that this encouraging situation could not only be maintained but improved, all National Central Bureaus were urged to encourage the highest level of

The Delegation from Togo



reporting by their various national drug-enforcement departments and to ensure that relevant documents emanating from the General Secretariat were passed on to those departments.

● Evolution of the traffic

During 1980 there were some significant changes in drug traffic trends, particularly in connection with heroin and cocaine.

A dramatic increase in traffic in heroin of South-West Asian origin was noted, with a commensurate decline in traffic in heroin from South-East Asia.

Traffic in cocaine also increased considerably, and there were indications that this traffic was becoming more highly organised.

OPIUM AND DERIVATIVES

Opium

In 1980, world seizures fell in comparison with 1979, possibly partly due to a reduction in opium production in South-East Asia.

Iran and Pakistan are the main victims of this traffic, and reported total seizures of over 10 tonnes and over 2.3 tonnes respectively.

Morphine

The total quantity of morphine seized throughout the world nearly doubled from 1979 to 1980, rising from 451 kg. 214 to 850 kg. 815, the highest world total since 1973 when over 1 300 kg. of morphine was seized.

This worsening situation was primarily due to the increase, in Iran and in Pakistan, of both opium production and the manufacture of heroin.

Morphine sulphate tablets again appeared on the illicit market during 1980, with total seizures in excess of 23,000 tablets or pills.

Heroin

The total quantity of heroin seized was slightly higher than during the previous year (1,514 kg. compared with 1,242 kg. in 1979).

Heroin from South-West Asian sources dominated the world illicit market, especially in Europe where 87% of the total 1,122 kg. seized were reported to be from South-West Asian sources. A total quantity of 86 kg. 133 was seized in clandestine laboratories discovered in four countries: France, Italy, United Kingdom and Turkey.

In South-East Asia, Thailand headed the list of heroin seizures with 82 kg. 556, followed by Hong Kong (47 kg.) and Malaysia (16 kg.).

COCAINE

Although the Americas were still the region worst affected by cocaine

traffic (the United States headed the list with over 490 kg. seized), the sharpest increase was in Europe: 240 kg. of cocaine were seized in 1980, i.e. 58% more than in 1979. The seizures made showed that the drug was reaching countries which had not previously been affected by the traffic. Spain headed the list for seizures reported in Europe, followed by France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Italy.

Only small seizures were reported from other regions of the world.

CANNABIS

The total reported seized in 1980 was roughly equal to that for 1979 (289,288 kg. compared with 296,300 kg. in 1979), but this was possibly not an accurate reflection of the extent of the operations conducted.

The largest total quantity seized was reported by the Bahamas with over 110,000 kg. Seizures made in the Caribbean area seemed to reflect the level of traffic in that region. In the Americas, Canada

The Delegation from Malaysia



reported the highest total quantity of cannabis seized (26,425 kg. 936), followed by the United States (20,741 kg.).

Europe reported seizures of both herbal cannabis and resin from South America, the Middle East, the Caribbean and Africa.

According to the reports received at the General Secretariat, Africa appeared to be playing an increasingly significant role in production and traffic.

PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

Methaqualone appeared to be the most widely reported synthetic drug found on the illicit market. Most of the methaqualone seized had originally come from licit manufacturing sources. Pakistan, India, Kuwait and the Philippines reported large seizures.

L.S.D. was still on sale on the illicit market in Europe: 10,000 doses were seized in both Spain and the United Kingdom, and lesser amounts in various European countries including France, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

"Captagon", a stimulant, again appeared in significant quantities in the illicit traffic, particularly in Europe. The Netherlands and Federal Germany reported large seizures.

● Annual statistics form on illicit drug production, traffic, and use in 1980

To supplement the information contained in its annual report on international illicit drug trafficking, the General Secretariat had compiled tables giving the national statistics reported by different countries. However, in too many cases, the data were still incomplete



The Delegation from Venezuela

and it was impossible to draw definitive conclusions.

It would be desirable for the National Central Bureaus to make every effort to ensure that forms are sent to the General Secretariat by the stated deadline and completed as accurately as possible so that statistical tables can be compiled on the drug situation in different countries. In this respect, copies of the new form adopted by the 46th General Assembly session in Stockholm (1977) had been sent out to all the National Central Bureaus. In 1980, three countries had used the old form and 41 the new form. In future only the new form should be used.

**

The General Assembly decided to set up a Drugs Committee; Mr. GUJRAL (India) was elected Chairman.

The statements made by Delegates confirmed the trends indicated in the General Secretariat's report, particularly regarding the origin of

heroin. Apart from Australia, the Netherlands and France, where most of the heroin supplied came from South-East Asia, the majority of countries (and especially those in Europe) confirmed that during recent years the market had been invaded by heroin from the Near and Middle East.

Cocaine traffic had increased almost everywhere, and this increase had been particularly rapid in Europe. There had been a spectacular spread in cannabis abuse and traffic during recent years, as could be seen from the extraordinary seizure figures. All parts of the world were affected. Almost every country had fallen victim to this scourge which was all the more dangerous in the light of the decriminalisation campaigns being conducted despite the evidence available about the harmful effects of cannabis. Some of the Delegates were extremely concerned about the decriminalisation tendency, even if, as others pointed out, the question sometimes had to be considered in conjunction with the problem of introducing substitute crops sometimes rendered very difficult by the

poverty of agricultural populations in certain regions of the world, by local traditions or by historical factors.

The problem of substitute crops was one directly affecting the countries where drug-producing plants were grown; all the Delegates felt it was of fundamental importance and deserved to be tackled with all possible resources. Lebanon, in particular, felt that Interpol had a part to play in stimulating an awareness of the problem among those bodies that could help producer countries finance substitute crop programmes, and the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs in particular. Where such programmes have been established, very good results have been achieved.

Measures of this type have been taken in Sudan, in respect of "banghi" (hashish), and in Peru in respect of coca leaves. Algeria has forbidden cultivation of cannabis and Pakistan has prohibited cultivation of the opium poppy.

Several countries have adopted laws providing for increased penalties or introduced special measures to make law-enforcement action more effective. Particular efforts have been made in Algeria, Sudan, Monaco, Italy, Korea, Turkey and Togo. The United States has adopted a law on banking secrecy making it compulsory for financial institutions to declare any deposits in excess of \$10,000 and making provisions for a number of other measures to assist in detecting traffickers through the movements of their funds. The financial aspects of the traffic, which had already been considered in previous years, was still a matter of great concern.

The General Assembly adopted the resolution given below.

CONCERNED that the illicit traffic in, and abuse of, drugs continues to present a serious world-wide problem,

AWARE that the profits to the organisers and financiers of the illicit traffic continue to increase and give rise to large-scale cash flows and financial transactions by persons directly or indirectly connected with such traffic,

CONVINCED that effective investigations into these operations could facilitate and permit the identification and prosecution of financiers and organisers,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Nice from 3rd to 10th November 1981, at its 50th session:

REITERATES the recommendations of previous resolutions on this subject, notably AGN/48/RES/6 of 1979

and AGN/49/RES/1 of 1980, as well as Resolution 3 (XXVIII) adopted by the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its 28th session, inviting the ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat, the Customs Co-operation Council and other international organisations and agencies to co-operate fully with the action of the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs in this field;

ASKS the General Secretariat to continue, in collaboration with other international organisations concerned, the study of the financing of the illicit traffic;

ASKS the General Secretariat to organise as soon as possible a working seminar on the subject to enable the exchange of information on positive results which have been obtained in some countries in this field, as well as to suggest possible future action.

The Delegation from Norway



*International
currency
counterfeiting
in 1980*

The presentation of the General Secretariat's report differed somewhat from that of previous years: the Secretariat had published the section "Other Counterfeits" as a separate report, in accordance with the request formulated at the 49th General Assembly session.

The reports sent to the General Secretariat, although not a very accurate indication of the world situation, nevertheless indicated the trends over the past few years.

The number of cases reported actually dropped from 7,073 in 1979 to 5,527 in 1980, but the decrease was probably mainly due to the mixed recording system used in 1980 (the existing manual system having been used for the first nine months while the computerised system, which automatically counts several data items as a single statistic, was operating during the last three months).

Counterfeit currency was seized in 69 countries as compared with 72 in 1979.

● **United States currency**

The United States dollar was still the most widely counterfeited currency. Counterfeit dollars were discovered in 61 countries (63 in 1979).

Europe was the most severely affected area (24 countries), followed by Asia (19 countries), America (11 countries) and Africa (5 countries).

● **Other countries**

Counterfeits of other countries' currencies were seized in the following regions:

— **Europe:** counterfeit banknotes of the West African Financial Community, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Federal Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

— **Africa:** Counterfeit banknotes of the West African Financial Com-

The Delegation from Sudan



munity, Federal Germany, France, Italy and Nigeria.

- **Americas:** Counterfeit banknotes of Canada and France.
- **Asia:** Counterfeit banknotes of the West African Financial Community, France, Federal Germany, Hong Kong, India, Netherlands, and Venezuela.

Compared with 1979, there was an increase in the amount of counterfeit currency seized in the following countries: West African Financial Community, Belgium, Federal Germany, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Switzerland.

On the other hand, less counterfeit currency was seized in Austria, Sweden, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

Counterfeit banknotes from Denmark, Guatemala, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Netherlands Antilles, Philippines, Rwanda, Seychelles and Turkey had been seized in 1979, but were not reported in 1980. However, counterfeits of the currencies of Brunei, Finland, Gabon, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mali, Poland and Venezuela were seized in 1980 but had not been reported in 1979.

● "Counterfeits and Forgeries"

"Counterfeits and Forgeries" is a vital element in the fight against currency counterfeiting.

Between 1st June 1980 and 1st June 1981, descriptions of 94 new counterfeits, 141 genuine currencies and 71 currencies withdrawn from circulation were published.

● Counterfeit documents

This subject was dealt with a separate report giving statistics for cases considered sufficiently important or significant.



The Delegate from Iceland

The total sums involved in counterfeit bank document cases showed a marked increase between 1979 (U.S. \$22,424,919) and 1980 (U.S. \$34,870,523).

The General Secretariat group responsible for processing cases involving counterfeit cheques, travellers cheques and other instruments of payment pointed out that the information received from member countries was very often incomplete for technical reasons. The forms currently used for forwarding information about this type of counterfeit are not suitable for giving a detailed case descriptions. The General Secretariat has consequently drafted a new form which, it is felt, would facilitate the work of the National Central Bureaus in the future. It would be helpful if a copy of this form could be carefully completed for each case and the following additional documents attached:

- A specimen counterfeit for examination and attribution of an Indicative;

- Photographs and fingerprints of arrested offenders;
- The photographs appearing on abandoned identity documents;
- Any photographs taken by bank security system cameras;
- Any fingerprint or skin-print traces found.

In the event of this form being adopted, the General Secretariat will prepare a circular and distribute it to all National Central Bureaus.

*
**

The General Assembly decided to set up a Counterfeit Currency Committee; Mr. KNIGHT (United States) was elected Chairman. According to the Delegates present at the meeting, there was no doubt that counterfeiting of the American banknotes was still the problem of prime international importance. It was obvious-

ly not possible to withdraw all existing U.S. banknotes from circulation and redesign the currency. However, in some countries, United States experts specialists could be contacted through the United States Embassy to assist in certain investigations. The need for international co-operation was emphasised, such co-operation having been instrumental in bringing a number of cases to a successful conclusion.

The sophisticated technology currently available meant that it was relatively easy to manufacture counterfeit notes and created extremely complex and difficult problems for the police. A number of Delegates stressed the need for adequate training and specialisation in this field.

The Delegates' attention was also drawn to the problem of banknote reproductions manufactured and sold for games, and to that of publicity-type notes. The latter had in fact been the subject of Resolution No. 5 of the 5th International Currency Counterfeiting Conference (Mexico City, 1969), of a Resolution adopted by the 42nd General Assembly session (Vienna, 1973), of Resolution No. 3 of the 6th International Currency Counterfeiting Conference (Madrid, 1977), and of a Resolution adopted by the 48th General Assembly session (Nairobi, 1979).

The Committee expressed the wish that an international currency counterfeiting conference should be convened in the near future (the previous one had been held in 1977

in Madrid), and decided to adopt the form for forwarding information about counterfeit cheques, travellers cheques and other instruments of payment.

The Delegation from Jamaica



Illicit traffic in stolen vehicles

From the reports received at the General Secretariat, traffic in stolen vehicles appears to be mainly concerned with hired vehicles and luxury vehicles, traffic in luxury vehicles being extremely well organised and prevailing chiefly between Europe and the Middle East.

A Working Party was set up by the General Assembly to study the problem of traffic in vehicles stolen in Europe, and would report to the next European Regional Conference. Also, the General Secretariat is co-operating with the ISO with a view to drawing up a document for use when hired vehicles are exported.

*Civil Aviation
Security*
Third meeting
of the Committee of Experts

The ICPO-Interpol Committee of Experts on civil aviation security, set up by the General Assembly at its 47th session in 1978, met at the General Secretariat on 17th March 1981. At its 49th session, the Assembly had proposed that the Committee should study the question of landing rights for hijacked aircraft and prepare a recommendation to be submitted in 1981 at its 50th session.

The General Secretariat's report gave an account of the meeting during which statements had been made by the Observers from the International Air Transport Association, the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations and the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

There was general agreement during the discussions on the need

to safeguard the lives of the passengers and crew. For this reason, it was considered imperative not to block runways or deny navigational aids to hijacked aircraft, whatever the final decision taken by the authorities responsible for intervening.

The Committee also proposed a recommendation for possible embodiment in an Assembly resolution concerning the landing rights of aircraft that had been or were thought to have been the target of unlawful interference; recalling that the safest place for an aircraft in such a situation was on the ground, the recommendation reiterated the two points outlined above.

After some discussion, the General Assembly decided not to adopt a resolution on this subject.

Crimes of violence
First meeting
of the Committee of Experts

The General Secretariat report gave an account of the meeting of the Committee of Experts held at Saint Cloud from 12th to 14th May 1981. The countries represented had given detailed descriptions of the methods they used to combat such crimes, the organisation of special departments and of their relations with the press. The United States Delegate had then given a paper on explosives tagging.

..

The Assembly decided to set up a Committee on Crimes of Violence. Mr. PAREDES PIZARRO (Chile) was elected Chairman.

The Committee concentrated mainly on the subject of explosives and explosives tagging. Referring to the extremely detailed information given by the United States Delegate at the meeting of the Committee of Experts, the Swiss Delegate des-

cribed the methods used to tag explosives in his country.

A number of Delegates mentioned the problems involved in controlling the storage, transport and sales of explosives. Other Delegates felt the discussions should be widened to include the study of other methods used by criminals to commit acts of violence. It was decided that those aspects of the problem could be dealt with at a further meeting of the Committee of Experts.

The General Assembly adopted the following resolution.

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THAT individuals and organised groups continue to use explosives to commit acts of violence such as assassinations, unlawful interference with civil aviation, extortion, and other types of crime,

AWARE THAT all countries may

be affected by these criminal activities,

NOTING THAT there exists improved technology for detecting manufactured explosive materials by the use of tagging methods, thus increasing the likelihood of preventing bombings,

NOTING THAT there now exists a technology for marking industrially manufactured explosive materials for post-detonation identification

which increases the likelihood of successful apprehension, prosecution, and conviction of offenders,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Nice from 3rd to 10th November 1981 at its 50th session:

RECOMMENDS THAT in addition to taking all proper steps to improve controls over the production, distribution, sale and storage of explosive substances, member countries which

do not already use them actively consider the introduction of explosives marking and tagging methods and freely exchange scientific information concerning research and development in this field.

*Identification of
disaster victims*

**First meeting of the Working
Party, to modify the form.**

At its 49th session, the General Assembly had decided to set up a Working Party to amend the Disaster Victim Identification Form. The Working Party met at the General Secretariat from 2nd to 4th June 1981.

Agreement was reached on the preparation of a new version of the form, a specimen of which was attached to the General Secretariat report submitted to the Assembly. During the Assembly session, a report was given on the Working Party's discussions at Saint Cloud and on the results of the first symposium on this subject held in Apeldoorn, Netherlands, in October 1980. Each of these meetings had been attended by Delegates from about a dozen countries including pathologists, odontologists and police chiefs, all with extensive experience of the subject.

It was pointed out that the identification of disaster victims was a task for police and medical experts who needed to have sophisticated equipment at hand. In some countries, special teams had already been set up so that they were ready for action when disasters occurred. Some of those teams had already proved their worth.

The Working Party also felt that a Standing Working Party should be set up within Interpol. The Assembly

accepted this proposal and adopted the following resolution approving the findings of the Working Party.

HAVING examined the report on the work of the group of experts on disaster victim identification,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Nice from 3rd to 10th Novembre 1981 at its 50th session:

DECIDES to adopt the forms as described in Appendices 2, 3 and 4 of Report No. 14, taking into account that the designation of the new forms is amended to read "VICTIM IDENTIFICATION FORM";

ASKS the General Secretariat to have the forms printed in English, French, Spanish and Arabic and to distribute them to the NCBs;

URGES that member countries communicating with each other when asking advice to establish the identity of any unknown victim, use the revised forms as printed;

RECOMMENDS that the experts in different countries keep each other and the General Secretariat regularly informed about their respective work in this field and that a Standing Working Party be established to consider new developments.

*The creation of an
International Institute
of criminalistics*

The 8th American Regional Conference, held in Santiago, Chile, from 16th to 20th March 1981, recommended that the proposal regarding the establishment of an International Institute of Criminalistics and Forensic Science should be included on the Agenda for the 50th General Assembly session. It was suggested that the Institute should be placed under the authority of the General Secretariat and possibly be based in France with a branch on each continent. A copy of the recommendation and the text of the report sent to the General Secretariat by the Chilean NCB were attached to the report submitted by the Secretary General.

The report emphasised the scale of the project, implementation of which would have considerable financial repercussions, and proposed that no decision of principle be taken on the project before an in-

depth study had been carried out by the General Secretariat. The study could be envisaged fairly rapidly but it was unlikely that its conclusions would be available for the next General Assembly session.

However, some countries could probably already assist others by placing technical resources at their disposal. Argentina, for example, had offered to accept foreign students at its National Institute of Criminalistics, which was part of the Faculty of Police Studies. Such students would be able to benefit, at a relatively low cost, from the training courses given and to obtain diplomas. They would also have access to the remarkable equipment at the Institute.

Mr. EL MENADY (Egypt),
elected to the Executive Committee



Mr. NDERI (Kenya),
elected to the Executive Committee



International Police co-operation

**Rules governing the processing
and communication of
police information**

The General Assembly was asked to examine a set of draft rules designed to protect police information processed and communicated within the international police co-operation system set up by Interpol, and to lay down the procedures to be observed by the National Central Bureaus and the General Secretariat when using the system to process and communicate police information.

It was decided to set up a committee and Mr. ROMANDER (Sweden)

was elected Chairman. To permit detailed study of the draft and in accordance with the expressed wishes of all the Delegates, a Working Party composed of experts from ten countries was set up. The General Secretariat was asked to send out a circular asking for member countries' opinions on the project. Also, the Working Party would be kept informed of developments in the negotiations on the Headquarters Agreement. A meeting was to be convened as soon as possible.

Electronic data processing

**The FIR Project
Development of the internal
computer system**

● The FIR Project

The Secretary General commented on the report outlining the various stages of the study and the findings of the Working Party set up by the 42nd General Assembly session. The Working Party had highlighted two very important problems: the financial aspects of the project and the question of data protection. Regarding the latter point, it was a question of whether setting up an international computer system was compatible with the application of certain national laws on data protection and individual freedom. The Working Party had laid down a number of principles designed to ensure full protection for information taking into account the need to ensure that individual privacy was protected.

As far as the financial aspect was concerned, the question was how the extremely expensive project would be financed.

Because of the costs, which could only have been met by a substantial increase in member countries contributions, the Assembly decided not to pursue the FIR project further.

● Development of the internal computer system

The Secretary General informed the Assembly of the development of

the General Secretariat's internal computer system, listing the applications implemented to date:

- 1) Management of Police Division file movements;
- 2) Processing of currency counterfeiting data (3,873 cases had so far been recorded);
- 3) Management of personnel salary scales.

The following applications were being studied:

- 1) Processing of information on drug cases;
- 2) Processing of the General Secretariat's address index;
- 3) Computerisation of personnel salaries.

Work on recording personal data on the internal computer had been suspended until the conclusion of the new Headquarters Agreement, as it was hoped that the provisions of the new agreement would allow the implementation of further applications.

Continental Meetings

● African Continental Meeting

After the election of Mr. WONE (Senegal) as Chairman, the meeting began with a detailed discussion of telecommunications questions.

A training centre had been opened at the Police College in Abidjan (Ivory Coast) and was at the disposal of all the countries linked with the Abidjan station. However, for the time being only trainees speaking French could be accepted as there were no English or Spanish-speaking instructors. The Algerian Delegate renewed the offer made by his country at the Dakar Conference in 1980, to assist with training officers from African countries. The training could be given at various levels.

The General Secretariat recalled that all Interpol communications had to be in Morse, and it was consequently highly desirable for countries to train Morse radio operators.

Gabon reported that the necessary steps had been taken to enable it to join the Interpol network; it was hoped that the station would be operational before the next Regional Conference.

In Senegal, the Dakar station had subscribed to the telex network, to allow communications with countries not yet on the radio network.

After considering aspects of day-to-day co-operation, such as visits and missions abroad, arrests for extradition purposes and staff training, a Liaison Officer was appointed to serve the countries South of the Sahara. After the list of possible candidates had been read out, the Delegates decided to leave the Secretary General to make the appointment. At the end of the meeting, the Secretary General announced in Plenary Session that he had appointed Mr. Ismaila SECK (Senegal) as the Liaison Officer.

Following an invitation from Cameroon, it was decided to hold

the next African Regional Conference in Yaoundé from 2nd to 6th March 1982.

● American Continental Meeting

This meeting was chaired by Mr. JORGE ZARATE (Peru).

The Argentine Delegate reported that the Buenos Aires Regional Station had set up a radioteletype link with automatic error correction with the General Secretariat. The Netherlands Antilles Delegate said his country wanted to join the Interpol telecommunications network, and urged other countries in the Caribbean region to do the same. This item had been included on the Agenda for the Caribbean Regional Conference for 1982 and it was to be hoped that the countries attending the Conference would include a telecommunications expert in their delegations.

Following an invitation from the Peruvian Delegate, it was decided that the 1983 American Regional Conference would be held in Lima.

The Uruguayan Delegate suggested that the General Secretariat should compile a complete set of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on day-to-day co-operation; the General Secretariat representative indicated that a circular on the subject would probably be sent out.

A Liaison Officer for South America was appointed: Mr. VAZ BRESQUE (Uruguay).

● Asian Continental Meeting

The meeting, chaired by Sir Colin WOODS (Australia), devoted particular attention to telecommunications problems.

In the Middle-East zone, four stations were now linked to the Central Station in Saint Cloud: Ankara, Beirut, Jerusalem and Teheran. Ten countries were not yet on the radio network.

Of the six countries of the Indian sub-continent, only India itself was linked to the network.

Several countries in the South-East Asian zone had stations linked to Tokyo. Only Singapore was not yet on the network.

Lastly, none of the Pacific countries were on the network. Australia however hoped to establish a link with Tonga in the near future and subsequently with Japan.

The Tokyo station now had teleprinters in operation and phototelegraphy equipment would be installed in March 1982.

The Republic of China was on the

telex network and had set up a radio station in June 1981.

The Indian Delegate suggested that his country's Director of Telecommunications could visit some of the countries in the region, if requested to do so, to discuss the possibility of their joining the Interpol network.

On the question of day-to-day co-operation, the Indian Delegate emphasised the need to provide detailed information, particularly when asking for arrests with a view to extradition. It was essential to specify that extradition would be officially requested through diplomatic channels.

Lastly, referring to fraud involving the intentional scuttling of ships in order to claim insurance, the Indian Delegate proposed that Interpol should set up a Committee to discuss measures which could be taken

to combat this form of crime. The question could be included on the Agenda for a future Symposium, Conference or Assembly session.

● European Continental Meeting

Mr. VAN STRATEN was elected Chairman of the meeting, which was very short as the Delegates from the European countries had already met at the Regional Conference in Saint Cloud from 1st to 3rd April and had thus had an opportunity to discuss matters specifically affecting Europe.

A warm welcome was given to the Hungarian Delegation, taking its place at the meeting for the first time.

Mr. PAREDES PIZARRO (Chile),
elected to the Executive Committee



Mr. ROMANDER (Sweden),
elected to the Executive Committee



Meeting of the Heads of National Central Bureaus

As is the case every year, the Heads of the National Central Bureaus met to discuss various matters connected with co-operation. Mr. VAN HOVE (Belgium) was elected Chairman.

● Day-to-day co-operation

It was pointed out that during recent years the Organization had adopted a number of Resolutions designed to improve day-to-day co-operation between National Central Bureaus, particularly in respect of improving the circulation of information and ensuring replies to requests from NCBs were always transmitted, even if only an interim answer was possible. The latter aspect was particularly stressed.

On the subject of working languages, it was considered preferable for the NCBs to continue translating into their own languages correspondence they received in the Organization's working languages. This created fewer problems than when the originating NCBs had to translate into the language of the receiving country.



Mr. VAN HOVE
(Belgium),
elected to the Executive
Committee

● Missions abroad

During the 49th General Assembly session (Manila, 1980) several Delegates had asked the General Secretariat to study the conditions under which member countries could receive foreign investigators wanting to collect information in the context of a criminal investigation. It had been suggested that a report should be prepared first setting out the essential information to be included in the request from an NCB wanting to send investigators abroad and secondly listing the various investigation procedures to be observed by police officers on mission in a foreign country once approval for the mission had been obtained.

The General Assembly had subsequently adopted a resolution on the subject, in application of which the General Secretariat had sent out a questionnaire to collect information. A large number of countries had replied, and others still had time to do so as the Secretariat was continuing its survey. The report submitted by the General Secretariat reproduced the text of the replies received from various countries together with a succinct exposition of the main elements those replies contained. Generally speaking, it could be seen that a large majority of countries could accept foreign police officers on mission provided the missions were prepared through NCB channels in any case, and prior permission was obtained from the host country.

The application for permission had to contain certain details. As a general rule, the host country insisted that the request should give the legal definition of the offence to be investigated, the relevant legal texts (with, if appropriate, the references of the legal documents concerning the case), and a summary of the facts, including particulars of the identities of suspects or persons to be questioned as well as details of the mission to be carried out.

When countries had to take deci-

sions regarding such requests, the principles of reciprocity and double jeopardy were often taken into consideration. The request was also naturally studied in the light of Article 3 of the Interpol Constitution.

When the investigator arrived in the country where he was to carry out his mission he had no official powers. Most countries stressed

that he only had the same rights as the ordinary citizen. Almost all countries allowed the private investigator to be present during certain investigation procedures, but refused to allow him to take an active part in the investigation.

It was felt that the information contained in the General Secretariat's report would be very useful

and could be used as a guide by NCBs wishing to send investigators on missions abroad, while awaiting the circulation of the standard message which the General Secretariat was hoping to prepare in the very near future.

Programme of Activities 1981-1982

The Programme of Activities naturally included all the normal duties and activities of the General Secretariat, together with a list of certain specific tasks and activities that is was considered desirable to undertake during the coming year (i.e. during the period between the 50th and 51st General Assembly sessions).

As approved by the General Assembly, the 1981-1982 Programme of Activities included the following main items:

- Continuing publication of a "Vade Mecum" for the National Central Bureaus.
- Study of the police role in preventing drug abuse.
- Continuation of work to update the typewriter identification index.
- Continuation of work to update the bibliography entitled "Identification of firearms and ammunition".
- Updating of the documentation on cartridge identification.
- Publication of a series of circulars (one for each country) on the possibilities of police co-operation in connection with cases of international fraud and commercial crime.
- Draft international convention for the suppression of international traffic in unlawfully obtained goods.
- Continuation of work to update the motor vehicle registration brochure.
- Continuation of the study of relations between the police and private protection and security companies.
- Continuation of work to extend and modernise the central radio station.
- National Central Bureaus' possibilities for rapid intervention (additional countries).
- Continuing publication of circulars in the EXTRA-600 series.
- Continuing publication of General Assembly resolutions (by year and by subject).
- Revision of the audio-visual teaching material on drugs.
- Preparation of an abridged version of the Phrase Code in four languages.
- Study of Arabic names.

- Consideration of a world-wide anti-drug day.
- Elaboration of a drugs training programme.
- Inventory of audio-visual materials for police training.
- Study on ways of improving the use made of Interpol facilities by member countries.
- Study of stock exchange control bodies.
- Study on the connections that exist between illicit drug trafficking other forms of crime.
- Meeting of heads of national drugs departments in the Gulf area.
- Symposium on police command and control systems*.
- Seminar on investigations into computer crime**.
- Interpol Caribbean Conference (Santo Domingo, 24th - 28th January 1982).
- African Regional Conference (Yaoundé, 2nd-6th March 1982).
- European Regional Conference (April 1982).
- European Meeting for heads of national drugs services (April 1982).
- Asian Regional Conference (21st-24th June 1982).
- Symposium for heads of police colleges.
- Symposium on hostage-taking and kidnapping.
- International currency counterfeiting conference.
- Interpol telecommunications conference.
- Training seminar for NCB officers, in French and Spanish (last quarter 1982).
- Working Party on rules on international co-operation.
- Study on the establishment of an international criminalistics institute.
- Working Party on movements of funds and international drug trafficking.
- Standing Working Party on victim identification.
- Study of methods for determining actual crime levels.
- Study of immigration laws in connection with the deportation and/or expulsion of offenders.

* Held at the General Secretariat from 24th to 26th November 1981.
 ** Held at the General Secretariat from 7th to 11th December 1981.

Mr. BENHAMOU (France),
re-elected as Auditor



Mr. THOMSEN (Denmark),
re-elected as Auditor



*Elections and choice
of a meeting place
for the 51st session*

The Assembly was asked to elect a new Vice-President for the African Continent to replace Mr. WONE (Senegal) whose term of office had just ended.

Mr. MESSAID (Algeria) was elected.

The Assembly then proceeded to elect five members to serve on the Executive Committee.

The following were elected: Mr. EL MENADY (Egypt), Mr. NDERI (Kenya), Mr. PAREDES PIZARRO (Chile), Mr. ROMANDER (Sweden), Mr. VAN HOVE (Belgium).

Mr. BENHAMOU (France) and Mr. THOMSEN (Denmark) were re-elected to serve as Auditors and Mr. KELLAND (United Kingdom) and Mr. MARTI GUILLO (Guatemala) were elected Deputy Auditors.

The Spanish Delegate, speaking on behalf of his Government, invited the Assembly to convene in his country in 1982 for its 51st session. The exact date and place would be announced later.

The Assembly welcomed the invitation and approved it by acclamation.

After thanking the Spanish Delegation, the President congratulated the Assembly on the excellent spirit of co-operation that had prevailed during the session and had been a major factor in ensuring its success. He then declared the 50th session officially closed.

*
**



Mr. Messaid (Algeria),
elected Vice-President of
the ICPO-Interpol

CONFERENCE SIDELIGHTS

The Roman ruins on the hill at Cimiez



As no member country had been able to extend an invitation for the 50th session, the ICPO-Interpol General Assembly was hosted by the General Secretariat in the Headquarters country, albeit with a less extensive Social Programme than usual. However, the importance of the event demanded that it be held in a town with all the necessary facilities and advantages — for example a town like... Nice.

Nice — Niza la Bella as it is known to its inhabitants and to its visitors — capital of the Côte d'Azur or the French Riviera, with its remarkable location at the foot of the Alps on a coast famed for its climate and its almost permanent sunshine, cannot fail to delight every visitor whatever the season, be it winter, spring, summer or autumn.

The Greeks founded the colony of Nikaia and were followed by the Romans who built Cemenelum, their provincial capital, on an Eastern hill of the town, the site of the present residential area of Cimiez. The ruins of the Roman arenas and baths at Cimiez, along with the archaeological museum, are a moving witness to the city's historic past and a "must" for the visitor. But even before the Romans and the Greeks, 400,000 years ago in the mists of prehistoric time, Acheulian man had found refuge and shelter in Nice. The Terra Amata Museum has an on-site exhibition of the remains of dwellings from this period, some of the oldest in the world.

Throughout the ups and downs of its rich and eventful history, Nice has

One of the displays at the Terra Amata Museum



Cast, 45 sq. m., of one of the twenty dwelling floors discovered on the site. Impressions of the remains of prehistoric mammals, every-day items and implements are clearly visible.

The painting on the left hand wall shows a view of the site.

remained a major city. Supremely aware of its unique advantages, jealously guarding a natural charm all of its own, it has nevertheless managed to meet new needs and accommodate the requirements of the modern era. Its excellent surface communications network serving the whole of Europe and its international airport — the second in France — linking it to the world's capitals, provide the infrastructure for its extensive business and commercial activity and incidentally meant that Delegates had no difficulty in attending the Assembly session.

And indeed Nice is an extremely well equipped conference town, providing participants with all the material and intellectual resources they could possibly want. First and foremost there was the hotel

accommodation, enabling them to stay either at the Meridien where the Assembly was being held or in the immediate vicinity. The extensive choice of restaurants, too, offered a wide variety of menus capable of satisfying even the most demanding of gourmets or connoisseurs.

And last but not least, to whet the Delegates' intellectual appetite during their rare leisure moments, there were over a dozen museums, twenty historic buildings or monuments, and a host of other places of cultural interest.

The sumptuous rooms of the Palais Masséna, a museum on the famous Promenade des Anglais along the sea-front, were the setting for a reception given by the municipal authorities in honour of the

The "Villa Masséna"



Delegates. The Organization's President hosted another cocktail party for the Delegates at the Hotel Meridien.

The week-end break allowed some time for excursions into the surrounding countryside and along the coast where the Delegates were able to appreciate at first hand the irresistible charms of various towns and villages of the region such as Villefranche, Beaulieu-sur-Mer, St. Jean-Cap-Ferrat, St. Paul de Vence, Vallauris, Juan-les-Pins and Antibes, not to mention Cannes and for some even Menton, Monaco and Ventimiglia on the Italian border. Those who went to Grasse saw one of the local industries at first

hand and were able to buy souvenir phials of "Eau de Nice" distilled from flowers abounding in the area.

A host of other things clamoured for the Delegates' attention during their stay in Nice even if the atmosphere and welcome at this Assembly session, which had not been organised by a member country, lacked the particular local flavour imparted by host countries in their efforts to make visiting Delegates feel welcome and "at home". But the charm of Nice and its environs will surely have left its own indelible, unforgettable impression on all who attended the 1981 Assembly session.

Leaving Nice...





Presentation of the IACP Plaque to Mr. BOSSARD, Secretary General of the ICPO-Interpol.
In the centre Mr. J. DAMOS, to the left Mr. N. DARWICK.

List of Countries, Territories and Observers Attending the General Assembly

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China (Republic), Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany (Federal Republic), Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (Republic), Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Observers

COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CUSTOMS CO-OPERATION COUNCIL
INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AIRPORT
AND SEAPORT POLICE
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF CHIEFS OF POLICE
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION
OF AIRLINE PILOTS ASSOCIATIONS
PAN-ARAB ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL DEFENCE
UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

