

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



XXVIth Session

17th to 22nd June 1957

Lisbon

The I.C.P.O. General Assembly has just held its 26th session in Lisbon. It was therefore one of many such meetings, held with remarkable continuity over a period of more than a quarter of a century.

No less remarkable is its development.

The world-wide nature of our organization was, if such a thing were necessary, stressed by the large number of delegations present.

The discussions on the various problems were both frank and fruitful.

The meetings were more formal in nature than previously, apparently owing to a greater appreciation of the official nature of the Organization.

These general facts make it possible for us to affirm that the constitution reform has come up to all expectations; it is the result of thirty-five years of continuous effort to bring about better international understanding and its pioneers may well be proud of it.

OPENING MEETING

The 26th session of the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization held in Lisbon, at the Advanced Technical Institute, was opened on Monday 17th June 1957 by His Excellency Dr. Trigo de Negreiros, Portuguese Minister of the Interior, accompanied by His Excellency Professor Antunes Varela, Portuguese Minister of Justice and in the presence of Mr. Agostinho Lourenço, President of the I.C.P.O.

The following Portuguese officials were also present at the session:

- Dr. Mário Madeira, Civil Governor of Lisbon,
- Mr. Álvaro Salvação Barreto, President of the Lisbon Municipal Council,
- Mr. Belard da Fonseca, Director of the Advanced Technical Institute,
- Dr. Lopez Navarro, Attorney General of the Portuguese Republic,
- General Afonso Botelho, Commandant-in-Chief of the National Republican Guard,
- Mr. António Neves Graça, Director of the International Police and of State Defense,
- Dr. Francisco António Lopes Moreira, Director of Criminal Police.

After having welcomed the delegations in the name of the Portuguese government and recalled the merits of the founders of the Organization, the Minister of the Interior stated:

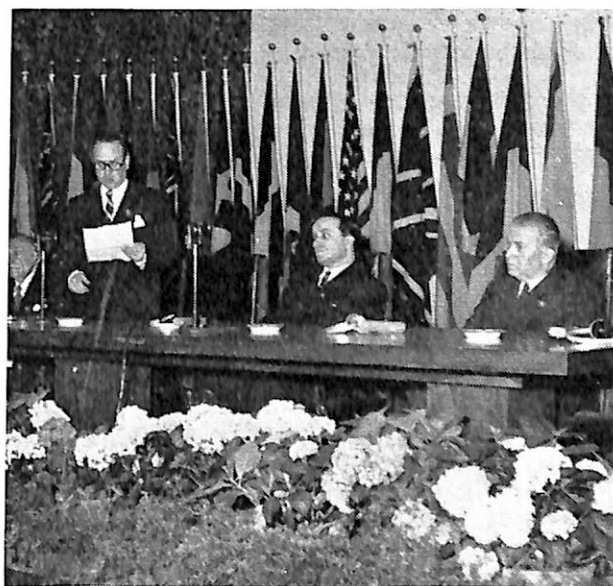
“In recalling the founders of this movement of co-operation which has proved so fruitful, we acclaim the loyalty to the idea upon which the institution was founded and enabled it, in spite of the vicissitudes of the war, to overcome all obstacles and pursue the fulfilment of its aim.

In the beginning, when the difficulties seemed to outweigh the advantages of international co-operation, one might have hesitated. Today, however, we have acquired conclusive and unequivocal evidence which leaves no doubt whatsoever on the real value of the Organization in its fight against crime.

Whatever the statistics of general crime may be, varying as they do with each country, it is undeniable that the present conditions of everyday life influence and will continue to influence the development of some types of criminals who take advantage of the facilities offered by easy communications and international contacts.

A nomadic type of existence can apparently provide a special kind of immunity to many criminals by preserving them from the effective intervention of the police in those countries where they carry out their unlawful activities.

Social defence against this type of delinquents can only be organized effectively on an international level. However, an efficient method could not be based on an autonomous, supra-national police force, whose competence would involve the most complicated problems and even fundamental, juridical concepts. It is essential to build on national realities and that has been done by establishing a co-ordinating body which ensures the pooling of the efforts of the police forces and puts invaluable information at their disposal. In



The opening speech of the Minister of the Interior. From left to right: The President, Mr LOURENÇO, the Portuguese Ministers of the Interior and Justice and the Secretary General.

this respect, the work already carried out is of incalculable value and includes the recording of potential international criminals.

Daily the fight against crime formulates new demands and postulates the free mobilization of new means. Science and technique have put at the disposal of criminals elements of which they avail themselves to carry out their crimes or to conceal them and so escape punishment.

To deal with them successfully, the police must be well equipped and themselves make use of science and technique. In addition, they must make up for the unavoidable decentralization by means of effective and loyal collaboration.

Police must defend the social order and people against those who threaten their security. They must protect human lives and property and safeguard their liberty. This is a difficult and arduous task and those who perform it expect no reward, not even the gratitude of those they protect.

The only gratification lies in the consciousness of duty well accomplished, often at great risk, with the sacrifice of comfort and even life itself.

Your presence here is determined both by a desire for international co-operation and a sense of devotion to public service.

It is this spirit which guarantees the success of your work and it is on this spirit that I congratulate you at this moment when I have the honour to open the 26th session of the International Criminal Police Organization.

Mr Lourenço (Portugal), President of the International Criminal Police Organization, replied in the following terms: —

Your Excellency, Gentlemen,

It is upon me that falls the agreeable duty to thank the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Trigo de Negreiros and all the high authorities gathered here, for being present at this official opening of the 26th Session of the I.C.P.O., of which I have the honour to be president.

It is not without a feeling of deep emotion that I do this, because not only it is the first time that I have assumed the functions of president, but because it is in my own country — our country, Mr. Minister — that I have to perform this delicate task.

Mr. Minister, I can assure you that all our

colleagues feel, like myself, the honour and encouragement of your presence and that of all the eminent personalities present at this beginning of our work. You are a brilliant magistrate who has rendered important services to justice and who, knowing the existence of crime and the need to suppress it by discovering and punishing those responsible for it, is in a particularly good position to appreciate and understand the difficult but humane task to which Interpol is devoted.

That is why the words you have just pronounced have, for all of us — technicians and specialists in the police — a special significance.

In your remarks on social defence against criminals, you have justified the reason for and the efficacy of the co-operation of the police forces of different countries in the struggle against crime and the detection of criminals. In fact, if criminals neither respect nor recognise frontiers it would be illogical for institutions whose task it is to see to the security of persons and property to limit themselves, either by apathy or inertia, merely to accomplish their duty in their own



The PRESIDENT, with Mr MOREIRA and Mr DA FONSECA of the Portuguese Criminal Police.

country, thus sparing criminals their just punishment and giving them the certitude that they will have nothing to fear if they manage, in time, to go far enough from the scene of their crime.

The progress of science, the facility and rapidity of transport, the need to limit to a bare minimum, for reasons of public interest, documents and formalities connected with the crossing of frontiers, are taken advantage of by criminals and help them in their activities. That is why, as you have so well explained, Mr. Minister, it is necessary to develop and intensify, the co-operation of bodies whose arduous and difficult task it is to protect society.

It is this co-operation which Interpol, by its annual meetings, is attempting to bring about and intensify. We should recognise that the seed sown in 1923 by Colonel Van Houten has germinated and borne fruit, as is proved by the constantly increasing number of countries joining the Organization, which has now

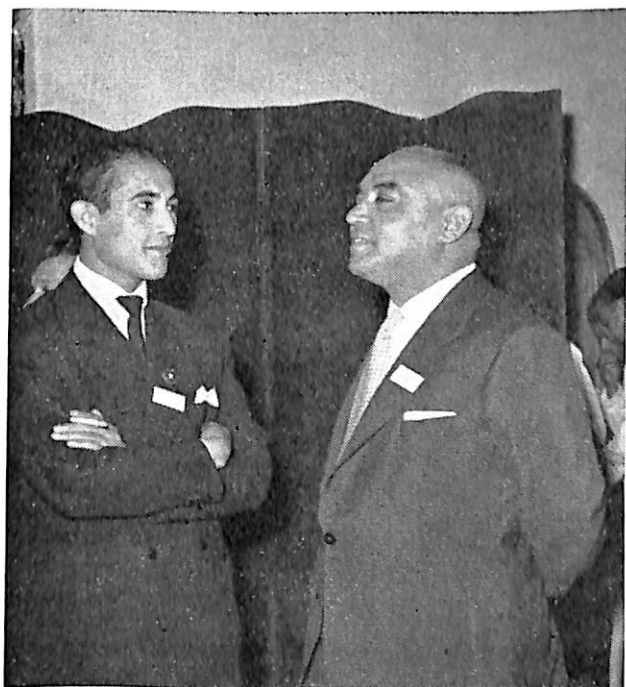
sixty members from Europe, Africa, Asia, America and Oceania.

I should remind you here of the brilliant work of my predecessor as president of our organization, M. Louwage, whose tenacity, good will and competence made it possible in 1946 to reconstitute the International Criminal Police Commission, which was disorganized during the second world war. Now that he has resigned of his own accord from his rightful place, he may find satisfaction in feeling, in the privacy of his own home, that the I.C.P.O. is in full development and rightly enjoys throughout the world its well-earned prestige.

In the name of the I.C.P.O., I repeat the thanks I gave at the beginning of my modest discourse and, in the name of all my comrades, I affirm that the work we are about to undertake, in accordance with the confidence placed in us by nations and with the support of persons of good will, will have but one aim — to serve.

NEW MEMBERS

Once the agenda had been adopted and certain decisions of a purely formal or procedural nature taken, the question of new members was



Mr SLIMANE (Morocco) and Mr ESSID
(Tunisian Republic).

submitted to the Assembly. During the past few months, Haiti, Laos, Morocco and the Tunisian Republic had all requested that they might be allowed to join the Organization.

According to the I.C.P.O. constitution, the General Assembly must vote on such requests and a two-thirds majority is required for membership to be granted.

Haiti and Laos had not sent delegations to the General Assembly session and their request was submitted by the Secretary General.

The Tunisian request, on the other hand, was submitted by Mr. Hassen Essid. He began by stating that the Director of the Tunisian Sûreté Générale was extremely sorry that he had not been able to attend the Assembly session in person. He then went on to say that his country would continue to co-operate with the I.C.P.O. as it had done in the past and that he hoped that the links between the Tunisian Republic and the Organization would become even stronger. He added that Tunisia, under President Bourguiba, intended to collaborate with other countries in every possible way, and particularly by joining the countries upholding standards of

public order, peace and freedom in their struggle against crime on an international level.

Mr. Mahfoud Slimane (Morocco), on behalf of his government, once again officially submitted Morocco's request for membership of the I.C.P.O. and expressed his country's wish to co-operate closely with the Organization.

A secret ballot was taken by roll call.

Of the 38 delegates voting, 37 gave their approval to the requests submitted by Haiti, Laos, Morocco and the Tunisian Republic; there was one abstention. The number of member countries of the Organization was thereby increased to 60.

The Assembly was then ready to consider the various reports on work done during the year.

PROGRESS REPORT — PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

The first report discussed was the progress report, presented by the General Secretary, Mr Sicot.

We cannot do better than to give the whole of its contents, since not only does it reflect the activities of the Organization and its General Secretariat for the period 1st June 1956 to 1st June 1957, but it also gives a programme of activities for the months to come.

Last year, during its 25th session held in Vienna, our General Assembly took the important decision of adopting a new constitution which confirmed the world-wide nature of the Organization, altered its name and brought new members to the Executive Committee.

Although no one could question the wisdom of the measures that were adopted, we were free to wonder how the new structure and framework of the I.C.P.O. would affect its methods of working.

The constitution and its application

One article in the new constitution was of particular importance: article 45, relating to how the changes were to be put into practice.

In order to avoid any misunderstandings, copies of the constitution were distributed to all concerned as soon as it came into force and special attention was drawn to the conditions under which it would be applied. Six months were allowed for the various member states to study its terms and to signify their refusal to accept them if such were their decision.

I am pleased to be able to say that the new constitution was greeted with unanimous approval from all sides; practically all the member countries accepted it. There are doubtless some states which have yet to solve certain internal problems arising out of our new charter, but their spirit of co-operation and their determination to settle these difficulties are as strong as ever, and this is the important point. We have found that, after the constitutional reform, we are as numerous as we were before and we are far stronger. This shows how reasonable and responsible the text that we adopted last year seemed to everyone.



Mr LOURENÇO (right) presenting Mr TRIGO DE NEGREIROS, Portuguese Minister of the Interior (centre), to M. SICOT.



Delegates leaving one of the meetings.

The new I.C.P.O. charter will be definitely confirmed by the competent body: the General Assembly. In this connection, I should like to remind you that the Executive Committee spent part of its January meeting on the problem of the General Assembly's working methods. It suggested a certain number of principles that were explained in a circular which was sent out on 15th February 1957 and which has been distributed again to the delegates present. Any steps the Assembly may take to improve the quality of its work will benefit the Organization as a whole.

During the last few months, several more countries or territories have decided to take part in the activities of the I.C.P.O. under its new and strengthened constitution. Liberia's membership of the Organization was confirmed immediately after the Vienna General Assembly. A few weeks later, Haiti submitted an official request for membership and requests from Tunisia and Morocco followed after a short time. Finally, the Sudan confirmed its membership, as its representative at our last Assembly had led us to hope it would do.

Political developments have forced us to delete the Saar and the Tangier zone from our list of affiliated countries and territories, as they are now attached to Germany and Morocco, respectively. We know, however, that they will go on co-operating with us in practice and we should like to express our gratitude to their police forces for all the help they have given us during the last ten years.

It was essential that the I.C.P.O. constitution be reformed so that it could be adapted to meet new exigencies — of a financial nature in particular. I do not intend to go into this question thoroughly at the present moment, but it has been covered in a special report we have drawn up in accordance with the request expressed by the General Assembly during its 1955 session.

Among various new possibilities, there are those afforded by the international technical assistance organizations. As requested by the Executive Committee, we have studied these possibilities and shall give information about them during the course of this session.

Combating crime. Co-operation with the N.C.B.

As everyone knows, one of the main reasons for the I.C.P.O.'s existence lies in its contribution to the struggle against international crime. Before any further comments, I should like to stress a principle that is not always fully understood: the word Interpol, which is now part of the official title of our Organization, does not apply only to the I.C.P.O. Headquarters and to the small team of full-time officials at the General Secretariat; it also applies to all the National Bureaux and to the whole apparatus of international co-operation. The I.C.P.O., or Interpol, is not an international organism which intervenes in relations between the police forces of different countries. On the contrary, Interpol is a word which stands for unity and reflects

the spirit of international co-operation. The task of the General Secretariat is to encourage and facilitate such co-operation wherever it seems useful. Interpol represents, in the full sense of the word, the whole vast network, stretched across frontiers and continents, that can be used to combat crime.

To give a complete picture of Interpol's efforts in the struggle against crime, we should have to consult all the lists of cases dealt with by the National Bureaux in their day-to-day work.

Unfortunately, we are not in possession of full general figures. Eleven National Central Bureaux (1) have, however, sent us their statistics for activities in 1956. They show that these Bureaux, at the request of foreign authorities:

- made 193 arrests,
- identified 2,806 persons,
- sent out 18,071 different pieces of information.

It has been extremely encouraging to learn of the considerable efforts made during the course of the year by a certain number of countries to intensify their co-operation on an international level. I mention this fact with a good deal of satisfaction, but the permanent and faithful help given by other National Central Bureaux should not be forgotten and I should like to thank one and all for the understanding they have shown and for their sustained activity.

The General Secretariat has carried on with its work of centralization, liaison and co-ordination.

Between 1st June 1956 and 1st June 1957, 137 requests for persons to be searched for, 86 warning notices and 88 miscellaneous notices were sent out, making a total of 311 circulations during the last 12 months.

Taking into account the messages sent by radio, 103 criminals were arrested and 32 identified in countries other than those where they were wanted.

(1) Austria, Australia, Belgium, Germany, Greece, India, Monaco, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Sweden, Switzerland.



The General Secretariat intervened in 4,950 cases:

- 990 identifications,
- 32 cases of murder,
- 371 cases of simple and aggravated theft,
- 1,151 offences against property, (breach of trust, fraud, smuggling),
- 1,105 cases of counterfeit currency,
- 1,130 cases of traffic in drugs,
- 171 sexual offences.

The results of this activity are to be seen in the substantial increase in our filing system which now contains:

- 285,970 individual files pertaining to about 100,000 persons,
- 21,875 sets of fingerprints,
- 605 descriptive identification notices,
- 3,160 sets of photographs.

In order to tighten up our efforts against individual criminals, we have just set up a special photographic filing system for persons wanted on an international level and whose extradition will be requested. The way in which this file works has been explained in one of our circulars and there are, at the moment, 129 individuals listed in it. As you see, watchfulness is still needed.

Besides making it easier to deal with individual cases, the information collected by the General Secretariat has enabled us to draw certain conclusions by relating separate facts about the various types of crime and criminals.

We have distributed 1,500 copies of a brochure containing photographs and details of identity of 304 international pick-pockets. Two years were spent on the preparation of this brochure and we should have been able to satisfy far more of the requests for it if we had had more means at our disposal.

In a special circular, we gave an account of the activities of a band of criminals who had operated by means of counterfeit travellers' cheques for three years, in all the countries of Europe and the Middle East, and, in this connection, I should like to mention the fact that police officers from several countries met at the General Secretariat in December 1956 to discuss the developments of this case.

A recent circular gave an overall picture of the cases of drug traffic between Europe and North America discovered between 1949 and 1st January 1957.

Another subject recently studied was that of the application of a General Assembly resolution concerning persons trafficking in gold. Using the information collected by the various National Central Bureaux and, particularly, by those of the Middle and Far East, we have been able to draw up a list of individuals implicated in international cases of gold traffic.

In accordance with a previous General Assembly resolution, we have published a memoire on new methods of reproducing documents and currency as these methods can be used to make counterfeits dangerously similar to the originals.

Finally, the review "Counterfeits and Forgeries" still appears regularly and is read in 73 different countries; both police forces and banking institutes and establishments find it valuable. Between 1st June 1956 and 1st June 1957, 95 new counterfeits were published and 157 reproductions of coins. Following requests by several subscribers, a new chapter will be added giving descriptions of the gold coins most commonly in circulation and most often imitated.

Radio communications

In order to facilitate the constant improvement of communications between the National Central Bureaux, we have paid particular attention to the radio network and particular progress has been made in two directions:

a) In the first place, the delicate problem of frequencies has been solved. For a long time, the Interpol network was using frequencies that had not officially been accorded and the situation that resulted became impossible. Our negotiations came to a favorable conclusion, thanks to the help and co-operation given by the "Inter-

national Frequency Registration Board" and to the understanding attitude adopted by the various governments and for the last few months we have been using new frequencies that are officially our own and are well adapted to our needs. Another event which contributed to this satisfactory result was the meeting of wireless experts we mentioned last year held at the General Secretariat two years ago.

b) During its last meeting, the Executive Committee decided that work should be begun at the Lagny Pomponne international station so that, in about twelve months' time two new frequencies, now being used under rather unsatisfactory conditions in the French Ministry of the Interior premises, will be put into action there. The appeal we made for a voluntary contribution from countries forming part of the network has not remained unheard: Israel, Italy and Turkey have each made an exceptional contribution and we should like to express our gratitude. Other countries, we believe, are ready to follow this example.

This new set of equipment will be an important step towards the independence of the "Interpol" central station.

I should also add, in this connection, that we have published with the limited means at our disposal, in order to economize, another edition of the General Regulations on international police telecommunications, giving a list of the radio links between the different countries and areas of the world. This extremely important document was adopted in 1949 and the first edition has been out of print for a long time. The National Central Bureaux of a good many countries that have only recently joined our Organization have never had copies of these regulations and we feel that this second edition will fill a pressing need.

The Interpol radio network deserves special attention since, during 1956, it had dealt with 43,726 messages, 1,075 of which were general messages.

Other means of action

Again, in order to make police action on the part of the General Secretariat more effective, we finally set up our badly needed photographic laboratory a few days ago. We have already installed a considerable amount of apparatus which should enable us to carry

out police action more rapidly. This laboratory means that the General Secretariat which, in all other ways, has exactly the same staff and equipment as last year, has taken a great step forward.

Finally, we have been working on the revised version of the Telegraphic Code for radio and telegraphic communications. This important task is well in hand and we hope to finish it in a few months' time.

General subjects

The activities we have mentioned so far are those directly concerned with combating crime. But the General Secretariat has also carried out certain important tasks in other fields.

In accordance with the plan drawn up last year, a large-scale inquiry on prostitution was undertaken. Two primary results have been first a preliminary report which is to be discussed in a few days' time and then a study which will be presented to the Social Affairs Division of the United Nations Organization.

In connection with the question of the protection of children, the General Secretariat gave considerable study to the subject of women police officers and we are now in a position to shed some light on this aspect of the social rôle of the police force.

Our series on extradition regulations facilitating police co-operation now includes articles on the possibilities afforded by Canada, India, Syria and Turkey; thus we now have a clear picture of what can be done in 20 different countries in the way of detaining individuals at the request of another state.

In reply to a suggestion made by several delegations last year, we have conducted an inquiry on the possibilities of obtaining extradition where traffic in gold is concerned. The Assembly will be asked to give its opinion on the conclusions we came to during this session.

Another branch of our widely varied activities is that concerned with the library. 236 books were acquired this year, bringing the total number up to 1,536, as well as 1,728 periodicals from 48 different countries.

On the basis of the books and periodicals

we were sent, 1,797 articles dealing with penal and criminological matters, with forensic medicine and with police activity were listed in our four quarterly lists of selected articles. 148 works were reviewed in the International Criminal Police Review. We were able to send 624 articles, generally in the form of microfilms, to 39 different official organizations or experts.

Finally, with the help of certain National Central Bureaux, we studied five particular subjects for the following countries:

- ballistics, for Burma,
- identity cards, for Greece,
- Police Administration, for Italy,
- traffic control, for Pakistan,
- prostitution, for the Netherlands,
- the structure of police forces, for the Tunisian Republic.

The international review

As far as the International Criminal Police Review is concerned, all our efforts were aimed at making it less of a burden on the Organization's budget, and we set about achieving this in two different ways.

In the first place, we went on with our propaganda campaign for new subscriptions. The fruits of this campaign are seen in the fact that the number of subscriptions to the English and French editions increased from 710 on 1st June 1956 to the present figure of 940. We should, perhaps, recall that we had only 300 subscriptions two years ago.

Then, we concentrated on reducing the cost of publishing the Review. After making inquiries on a wide scale, we are having it printed by the firm that prints "Counterfeits and Forgeries", because the figures they quoted were far lower than those our former printer had to charge.

Thanks to the number of interesting contributions that were sent to us freely, we believe that the various numbers of the Review that have appeared this year have been of a consistently high standard.

International and public relations

As a result of these activities, Interpol's position, both with regard to official organizations and with regard to public opinion, has been reinforced during the last 12 months.

The United Nations Organization, whose Representative we are pleased to be able to welcome again this year, continues to take great interest in our work. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to which we sent an Observer, once again expressed its confidence in our work in one of its resolutions and the Social Commission expressed satisfaction at our activities. I should, perhaps, point out that official recognition by the United Nations of the services of independent organizations like ours is quite exceptional and very few other organizations have been mentioned in a like manner.

The Council of Europe, having drawn up a draft convention concerned with extradition, then turned to a study of the problem of mutual assistance in criminal proceedings. It is interesting to note that the draft convention on mutual assistance in criminal proceedings that has been drawn up also mentions international co-operation using the means provided by Interpol.

It is most encouraging to see these facilities set up by the I.C.P.O. to provide for efficient co-operation between police forces gaining wider and wider official recognition.

It is also quite natural for the public to become more and more interested in our work in general and eager for news of Interpol's activities.

We have tried to adopt a supple and understanding policy with regard to public relations. While guarding professional secrets closely, we have avoided surrounding ourselves with an unnecessarily mysterious atmosphere and have given all possible help to professional journalists and reporters who were interested in the I.C.P.O. In our opinion, the public cannot but feel grateful for the fact that national police forces are co-operating in the struggle against crime.

With this in mind, we took part, in collaboration with the Wiesbaden Bundeskriminalamt, in the international police exhibition held at Essen and, for the same reason, we have allowed radio and television programmes demonstrating the way in which international police co-operation works to be

carried out. Our contacts with the cinema world have not always been as happy; we have recently had to ask an international cinema company not to give the title „Interpol“ to a film that seemed to us to have been made with too little regard for the facts.

As well as becoming better known to the public, Interpol naturally arouses more and more interest among police officers and those engaged in research: we have had the honour of frequent visits from high officials from all parts of the world and criminologists, lawyers and students engaged on these are constantly to be found at the General Secretariat. Finally, we were pleased to be able to welcome several police officers who spent varying amounts of time working at the General Secretariat. We have had among us, in succession, people from Norway, the Netherlands and Japan and two police officers from Turkey are at present spending a year working at the Secretariat. I might also remind you that a police captain from Thailand is one of the permanent members of our staff.

Programme of activities

Having completed this picture of the events that have occurred since the last General Assembly session in June 1956, we should now give a certain amount of consideration to our Organization's work in the immediate future.

Article 26 of the constitution requires the Secretary General to submit the program of work for the coming year to the General Assembly. The Executive Committee felt that it would be preferable to present this as a sort of supplement to the progress report rather than as a separate document as our future tasks arise directly out of our past achievements.

I shall now, therefore, give my impressions of the directions in which the work of the Organization and of the General Secretariat should develop during the next few months. First of all, I think we should make a distinction between the tasks directly pertaining to the Organization itself and needing close co-operation with all its branches, and with the National Bureaux in particular and other tasks which lie more within the sphere of the General Secretariat.

General tasks:

- 1) Our first goal, which we must aim at above all is financial reform. If we accept

its basic principles during this session, each state will be responsible for its application and it will be up to each one of you to make the necessary arrangements in his own country so that the reform can be put into practice as soon as possible.



Mr Antonio NEVES GRAÇA, Director of the Portuguese International and State Defence Police.

- 2) We should also aim at ever closer co-operation between the various National Central Bureaux, in all parts of the world. Exchange of information between many of our Bureaux has become remarkably frequent and regular.

We can also see new National Bureaux slowly becoming familiar with international contacts and taking part in the mutual co-operation.

We are determined to encourage their efforts. In particular, we are trying to develop our radio communications with areas not yet linked to us. Active and daily police co-operation should be a fact for all members of Interpol. The means exist and they should be used to their fullest extent. The world-wide character of the I.C.P.O. should be clearly felt in this sphere.

- 3) As we shall see during this session, the international organizations for technical assistance offer interesting possibilities. Although the I.C.P.O. has no means of its own for action in this field, it could certainly be used as the framework for technical aid to various countries in need.

As far as the General Secretariat's work is

concerned, this falls into three different sections: the regular, daily Secretariat work; the putting into effect of plans that, for one reason or another have not yet been carried out; the new tasks that arise:

a) daily work:

The General Secretariat will naturally continue to fight against crime with the utmost vigilance.

It is difficult to foresee what our activities will be in this field as they depend, to a certain extent, on what is done by the criminals themselves. We shall concentrate on collecting as much information as possible in order to satisfy all requests. As an attempt to put the information we acquire into coherent form, we intend to publish a brochure on forgers of metal coins and another on criminals using false travellers' cheques; the documents we have already published will be brought up to date. The circulations, the monthly recapitulative tables of illicit drug traffic and the review "Counterfeits and Forgeries" will all appear in the same way and will be distributed as rapidly as possible.

We shall go on with our campaign to obtain new subscribers to the International Criminal Police Review.

We shall continue to collect and publish international crime statistics and should like to ask for help from all of you for this purpose.

We shall collaborate closely in all United Nations activities that relate to the work of our Organization and shall express our opinions in the main international congresses.

There is nothing original in this list: it is merely a summary of the day-to-day activities that are part of our work.

b) Putting earlier decisions into effect.

During its last few sessions, the General Assembly has taken a certain number of decisions that have not yet been made effective.

As well as the telegraphic code I mentioned earlier, we have decided to use a simple cipher code which will ensure that



our communications remain secret when necessary.

Thus, a suggestion made by the Spanish delegation and adopted during the 1955 General Assembly will be put into effect. We shall make every attempt to study a proposal on photographic descriptions of criminals made by the Australian delegation and adopted by the Assembly at the same session. This is a vast subject which deserves to be given consideration and could lead to interesting results.

In connection with the work of the General Assembly, we feel that we should continue to study the problem of prostitution and consider another aspect of the problem of juvenile delinquency.

Finally, we shall try to hold a meeting of all national experts on the suppression of illicit drug traffic, as recommended in a resolution adopted last year. World events have prevented us from holding this meeting so far.

However, we can now, perhaps, plan for a meeting in the autumn of 1957 or the spring of 1958 if it seems that there will be a sufficient number of people willing to attend.

c) New tasks.

An international Organization should always be ready to undertake new tasks if it is to retain the interest and enthusiasm of its members. It is clear, however, that any such tasks must be limited by the

material means at our disposal. We do not intend to try to increase these means during the coming year and shall therefore give a list of tasks that, we feel, lie within the realm of our present possibilities:

- 1) We could begin, with the help of the National Central Bureaux, to publish a series of clear and simple booklets on police organization in the various countries. A series of this nature would augment the General Secretariat's information and enable us to give more detailed answers to questions we are often asked. Also, knowledge of the administrative structure of each country would help us to understand each other's possibilities and difficulties better. As in the case of the circulars on mutual police co-operation, we shall undertake our inquiries by stages and it will probably be some time before the series is completed.*
- 2) The International Council of Museums, which has close links with UNESCO, has asked us officially to give them our help in carrying out a general inquiry on preventing the theft of works of art and other objects from museums. I feel that we cannot refuse to co-operate in this work and that we should plan to study this subject during the coming months. Is it not part of our duty to help to preserve everything that constitutes part of man's intellectual heritage?*
- 3) As well as these theoretical studies, we should like to make an instructional film on the problems of „The Police and children“. This film will be designed for all sections of the police force as this is a subject which cannot fail to arouse everyone's interest. It could be made in the same way as our highly successful film on counterfeiting but will be shorter and will therefore cost less. It should be widely distributed.*

I have come to the end of this outline of the programme of activities we suggest for the coming months. Some of our plans may take several years to complete and for all of them we shall need close and permanent collaboration from the National Central Bureaux.

When we add to these plans the decisions

the General Assembly may take during this session and the new tasks that will be imposed on us by the pressure of events, I can assure you that, whatever may occur in the field of world politics, the I.C.P.O. will continue to move forward, to the benefit of all those taking part in its activities and, indeed, of all honest men.

Discussion then began on the progress report and its various sections were approved without comment. Further details, however, were given concerning radio communications, by Mr Trèves (France), the technician responsible for the Interpol central station.

Mr Trèves recalled that the Saarbrücken station had left the network on 1-1-'57, but the Tunisian and Moroccan national stations had recently joined it. The increase of traffic in 1956 had been 13% over the preceding year. He stressed the excellent co-operation between the I.C.P.O., the International Frequency Registration Board and the authorities of the various countries in determining the required frequencies of the Interpol network. He stated, that in following the scheme of activities decided on by the Executive Committee, the central station would in several months, have five transmitters and four of them would be modern and powerful. Mr Trèves also pointed out with satisfaction the improvements in transmissions and was proud of

the team spirit developed on the international network. In this field, as in that of frequencies, the meeting of the heads of national stations, organized in April 1956, had had excellent results.

Mr Lehmann (Switzerland) announced that the Swiss Confederation was willing to make a voluntary contribution for the extension of the international station, as several other countries had done.

With regard to the programme of activities outlined in the second part of the progress report, it should, he felt, be logically discussed by the Assembly towards the end of its agenda.

The three great schemes it contained (monographs on the organization of the police in different countries, collaboration with the International Council of Museums and the production of a training film on "the Police and Children") were widely approved.

As a result of the discussions between the heads of the national bureaux, the Assembly also asked the Secretary General to publish one or more booklets explaining the activities of Interpol, its organization, means of action and possibilities. Such booklets would be used both for the instruction of police forces and to inform the public.

FINANCE

The Secretary General first of all presented the financial situation as it appeared on 31st December 1956.

On 1st January 1956, the credits of the Organization amounted to 104,762 Swiss francs. During the year, the Organization had had to meet many normal working expenses, which were slightly higher, but no investments. Thus, on 31st December 1956, the Organization's credit stood at 208,757 Swiss francs. According to the draft budget for 1957, the Organization could, during this year, equip a photographic laboratory and have work done on the international radio station and it might be considered that at the end of

1957, the credit would amount to about 225,000 Swiss francs.

On the day before the session, the auditors [Mr Benhamou (France), Mr Dickopf (Germany) and Mr Zaki (Egypt)] had examined the books and they had no remarks to make. The General Assembly then adopted the financial report and the draft budget for 1957, which had been drawn up in accordance with the programme of activities submitted by the Secretary General.

But the real financial problem for the Assembly was the draft reform submitted by the Secretary General.

This project, submitted in the form of a report,



gave first of all a short historical summary of the question. When the I.C.P.O. was first established in 1923, the financial question was not dealt with and it was implicitly admitted that the institution's working expenses should be met by the country in which its headquarters were situated. Austria had met these obligations up to the first world war. However, in 1928 it was decided that member countries should share in the cost of the printing of the "International Public Security Review", then the official organ of the Commission, on the basis of one Swiss franc per 10,000 inhabitants. When the I.C.P.O. was reconstituted in 1946, the General Assembly retained the principle adopted in 1928 — i.e. the payment of a lump sum based on the population by each country. Various corrections were made from time to time, so that by 1953 it was ten Swiss francs per 10,000 inhabitants. The income of the I.C.P.O. thus increased from 84,000 Swiss francs in 1948 to 371,000 francs in 1956. However, the receipts of the Organization were never calculated on the basis of its actual expenditure, so that France, in which the headquarters were situated, had to pay a large proportion — about 60% — of the total expenditure.

Thus the Secretary General proposed a new financial policy which was more dependable and rational. It had become necessary because of three new factors:

— Firstly, on the suggestion of the Indian

delegation, the Assembly had asked the general secretariat in 1955 to go into the question of the contribution rate.

— Secondly, the new constitution, which had been adopted the previous year, laid down that new financial arrangements should be adopted.

— The French authorities considered that the Organization was henceforth sufficiently well established to become more financially independent than in the past.

The financial policy of the Organization should, according to the report, be based on eight main principles:

- 1) The Organization should attempt to assume the widest possible financial independence.
- 2) The subscriptions paid by countries should be equitable.
- 3) Regularity in payment of subscriptions should be considered the imperative counterpart of membership of the Organization.
- 4) The lowest subscriptions should be more than a mere symbolic offering and have at the least some relation to the material value of the documents sent.
- 5) As in any public department, an estimation of expenditure should precede any decision on income.

- 6) There should be only one subscription per country.
- 7) The Organization should have a reserve which would ensure financial security.
- 8) The financial policy of the Organization should be stable and its expenditure, in consequence, should remain at a more or less constant level over a period of years.

On the basis of these principles, the Secretary General had drawn up a draft budget which, taking into account the development of the Organization and the taking over of certain expenses at present met by France, would amount to 800,000 Swiss francs per annum. This budget was still very much lower than those of international organizations similar in size to the I.C.P.O.

The question was now, according to the report, how to finance such a budget. The Secretary General proposed the following system: —

- 1) The countries should be classified into groups.
- 2) According to the group it was in, the country would have to pay a larger or smaller number of "budget units".
- 3) The value of a "budget unit" would be calculated by dividing the total budget by the total number of budget units payable by the different countries.
- 4) Countries were classified in the various groups in accordance with factors which were interdependent and could be judged though not calculated mathematically (living standard, use made of the Organization and benefit derived from it, ability to pay and population).

According to calculations, the value of the budget unit could be placed at about 1,350 Swiss francs. The highest annual subscriptions would be 47,250 Swiss francs; the lowest, 1,350.

General discussion then began on the project and it was Mr Lehmann (Switzerland) who first of all voiced the approval in principle of his government. However, the Swiss delegate wished to know what importance had been given to the various factors in the classification of countries into groups. It appeared to him that



The Advanced Technical Institute where the meetings of the General Assembly were held.

Switzerland's possibilities had been slightly overestimated. He considered that the places occupied by the various countries in the series of groups should receive the formal approval of the Assembly and not be left to the initiative of each country concerned.

Mr Jackson (Great Britain) stated that the proposals of the Secretary General were, on the whole, approved by the British Government. However, he wondered whether it might not be possible to establish another group between the first and second as they now stood in the draft, so as to facilitate the classification of several countries.

The delegates of Denmark, Canada, Israel, Libya and Australia then gave their approval in principle to the draft reform. However, the Australian delegate stated that because of the short notice received, he could not at present give the formal agreement of the seven Australian federal governments. The Burmese delegate expressed the hope that a table would be published showing the difference between present and future subscriptions. He also asked for time for consideration before approving of the project.

At the proposal of the Netherlands and Cuba, the Assembly decided to form a committee under the chairmanship of Mr Jackson (Great Britain). The committee studied the Secretary General's report paragraph by paragraph and many questions, which are too numerous to be included here, were put to the Secretary General or his representative on the financial management of the Organization.

The committee then adopted each of the eight financial administration principles laid down by

the Secretary General and adopted the Swiss delegate's suggestion, which was seconded by the delegate of Great Britain, regarding the places of the countries in the system of groups and the approval of this by a body of the I.C.P.O., viz. the Executive Committee.

With the unanimously favourable opinion of the Executive Committee, the draft financial reform came before the General Assembly. The Italian delegation then asked for assurances regarding the method of financing any extraordinary budgets, which it considered should be different from that of ordinary ones. The Secretary General took note of the observation formulated by the Italian delegation and assured him that this suggestion would be taken into account during the drawing up of the financial regulations to be presented the following year.

The Assembly then voted on the project paragraph by paragraph and adopted the resolution given below by 39 votes to one abstention (the Argentine).

The Italian delegation, which attached great importance to its proposal, was satisfied with this statement.

The I.C.P.O. General Assembly, meeting in Lisbon at its 26th session,

After having studied the report presented by the Secretary General of the Organization **DECIDES** to adopt the following financial measures, to be applied as from 1st January 1958:

- 1) Members' subscriptions shall be paid annually and be calculated according to the following general principles:
 - a) There shall be only one contribution per country.

- b) Countries shall be classified into groups and pay, according to their group, the number of budget units determined by the General Assembly.

- c) Each country shall itself decide what place it shall occupy in the scale of contributions drawn up by the General Assembly. This decision shall only be valid, from the Organization's point of view, after it has been ratified by the Organization's Executive Committee.

- d) The value of the budget unit shall be the sum obtained by dividing the total budget by the total number of budget units.

- 2) For the calculation of their annual subscription, countries shall place themselves in one of the following groups and to which are attributed the following number of budget units: —

Group 1	35 budget units
2	20
3	15
4	10
5	7
6	5
7	3
8	1

It is earnestly advised that when countries make their choice, they should take the table appended to this resolution into account. (It did not appear useful to include a copy of the table concerned in this account).

- 3) Each country should inform the Secretary General of the decision it had taken in regard to § 2 above, by 1st November 1957 at the very latest.

Should this notification not be received, the subscription shall be calculated in accordance with the classification given in the table attached to this resolution.

REQUESTS the Secretary General to present a draft financial regulations at the coming meeting of the General Assembly.

The Secretary General thanked the Assembly for the extremely important decision it had just made on such a difficult problem. The new measures adopted could only strengthen the authority of the Organization.

The first meeting at the Castle of St. George.



DRUGS

The resolution which had been voted the previous year at the Vienna General Assembly meeting was a complete manifesto in this field and reflected the general policy of the police in respect to this international evil.

The report presented this year began with a summary of the aims of the General Secretariat:

- The constitution of a central international information pool concerning both traffickers and the illicit traffic; the sending out of information, cross-references and indentities, determined with the minimum of delay, not only to affiliated countries of the I.C.P.O. but to any other interested countries and the co-ordination, if necessary of the various activities of national police forces in the field of drug trafficking.

The annual report showed the currents of international illicit traffic reported by affiliated countries of the I.C.P.O.

As in the previous years, the information received by the General Secretariat had been divided up according to substance before being studied.

For each category, there were four sections: place of seizure and quantity seized; number of seizures and number of persons arrested; the origin of the drug seized, and conclusions.

Countries and territories were classified only according to their geographical situation.

The origin of the drug seized was determined by questioning, searches and chemical analysis during the investigations made by the police. The department conducting the inquiry was entirely responsible for the information sent.

With regard to opium, the main characteristics of the traffic were the following:

- While in 1955, 25 countries and territories were concerned, for a total of 89 seizures (4,460.924 kgs) and 218 arrests, the figures for 1956 were 22 countries and territories, 159 seizures (4,563.343 kgs) and 224 arrests.

In 1956, the international traffic mainly concerned raw opium.

- Yunnan, India, Iran and Turkey appeared to be supply centres, Singapore and Hong Kong important transit centres, while Liberia appeared to attract the traffic from the western coast of Africa.
- The drug was most often taken by sea.
- Traffickers arrested had mainly been Chinese (22.8%) and Africans (16%), while 40.6% of all traffickers were sailors.
- Other states and territories had taken part in the general efforts of the I.C.P.O.: Cuba, Hong Kong, Iran, Liberia, Madagascar and Pakistan.
- Although the number of seizures had increased by 78.6%, the quantity of opium seized had remained practically the same (+ 2.3%) and the arrests had only increased by 2.7%.

The traffic in cannabis remained serious.

The aeroplane was playing an increasing part in this traffic, especially in the Middle East.

The majority of those arrested were Arabs (59%).

Other states and territories had helped in our drive; Cuba, Spain, the Netherlands and Singapore.

Seizures of cannabis had decreased — in quantity by 60.8%, in number by 45.3% and arrests by 59.5%.

A decrease also appeared in the seizures of morphine: (60.3% in quantity). The Lebanon remained a supply centre. Two clandestine laboratories had been discovered in the Middle East.

The Lebanon, Iran and Italy also, played an important rôle in the supply of diacetylmorphine. In Europe, the only countries affected appeared to be France and Italy.

Some 35.9% of the quantities seized had been taken by sea.



From right to left: — Vice-President CHEHAB (Lebanon), the Secretary General and the German delegation.

Iran had this year joined forces with the I.C.P.O. in the drive against the traffic in morphine and diacetylmorphine.

With regard to cocaine and synthetic drugs, the traffic had quantitatively decreased by 81.8% (the seizures having decreased by 75% and the arrests by 72%). No seizure of synthetic drugs had been reported in 1956.

All information received by the General Secretariat was immediately studied and given, with as little delay as possible, to I.C.P.O. affiliated countries.

The number of cases reported to the I.C.P.O. General Secretariat had increased by more than 20% in 1956.

Although the number of cases of traffic dealt with by countries or territories on the request of the General Secretariat had only increased by 2.4%, the number of these countries had increased by nine.

In 1956, in addition to 72 circulations and circulars, sent directly to sixty countries and territories, 489 police information items had been sent directly to 59 countries and territories (1955: 335 to 67 countries and territories).

— Three particularly important circulars had also been sent out:

General measures recommended by the I.C.P.O. in the drive against drug traffickers (STUPE/800).

Drug traffic — Middle East-Europe (CRIGEN/STUPE/1) and a list of sailors arrested for drug trafficking (STUPE/350).

— A circular giving an over-all picture of the

drug traffic between Europe and North America between 1949 and 1956 was being prepared. Twelve monthly recapitulative tables had been circulated and four quarterly reports on the international illicit drug traffic had been sent to the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs and to the permanent Central Opium Board and the World Health Organization in Geneva.

The General Secretariat had been represented at the 11th session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held in Geneva in April and May 1956. On 18th May, this commission had asked the U.N.O. Secretary General to draw the attention of governments to the need for a direct exchange of information between the authorities of the countries concerned on the illicit traffic and also on the facilities put at their disposal by the I.C.P.O. for large-scale rapid supplying and exchange of information between the authorities of the countries concerned.

This decision was approved by the Economic and Social Council at its 22nd session, 947th plenary session, on 2nd August 1956 in New York (cf. document U.N.O./E2929/626 (XII)A.).

Unfortunately, we must here leave this rather substantial report, at the end of which are summaries of some of the more interesting cases of the previous year which owed their success to international collaboration. Lack of space to deal appropriately with the interesting scientific communication on cannabis presented by Mr de Castroverde, the Director of the Cuban N.C.B., compels us regretfully to pass over it, though we hope some day to remedy this.

In plenary session, Mr Népote stressed the progress achieved in the number and quality of the items of information exchanged. The General Secretariat was thus able to draw up more detailed reports and give better information to countries on the general situation.

The great interest and understanding which the U.N.O. Commission on Narcotic Drugs continued to show in the work of the I.C.P.O. and in the departments concerned with investigations and arrests are essential. In 1954, the U.N.O. Economic and Social Council recommended governments to work with Interpol in their drive against the international drug traffic.

This commission attached particular interest to the origin of drugs and to avoid confusion, a distinction should be made between the origin and the source of drugs. He explained that by origin was meant the place where the drug had been produced either by natural or by synthetic means and the source the place where they had been illegally bought.

Mr Népote reminded the Assembly that there existed specialised laboratories which were able to determine the origin of opium with an accuracy of 90%. With regard to the source of the seizures, it was important to give all the details and indications which had shown this, as these were details which were indispensable for continuing international action.

Mr Népote mentioned the concern felt in the U.N.O. Commission on Narcotic Drugs in regard to synthetic drugs, which induced new forms of drug addiction. The committee which, in connection with the present Assembly, would be studying the drug problem, should ask all police forces to give precise details of all seizures of synthetic drugs to the General Secretariat.

Mr de Castroverde (Cuba), congratulated the General Secretariat on their work in the field of the suppression of international drug trafficking. The Cuban government would try to modify its legislation so as to inflict heavier penalties on drug traffic recidivists and it would be a good thing if other countries did the same thing.

Mr Yates (U.N.O.) was ready to supply anyone with additional details on the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The United Nations, he said, was very grateful to Interpol for having sent a representative to New York and provided them with an article about the work done by the I.C.P.O. in this field.

The United Nations had studied the question of cannabis in detail and an investigation into it would be made in nineteen countries.

The countries which had made seizures could, he said, send samples to the United Nations laboratory in Geneva or the laboratory in Ottawa. The results of analyses were not always conclusive, but the margin of error was extremely small.

Mr Zentuti (Libya) informed the Assembly of

the desire of his government to collaborate as closely as possible with the General Secretariat in their drive against the illicit drug traffic. He stated that there was a law in Libya which forbade the cultivation or unauthorised use of drugs.

Mr Barbieri (Portugal) remarked that the statement in the Secretariat's report indicating Angola as the source of the raw opium seized in Liberia was incorrect. The opium poppy was not cultivated in Angola and there was not even a rudimentary opium industry there. Hashish was the only drug known in this territory and its use had been prohibited since May 1913 and today its consumption was very limited. However, it had been impossible up to now to prevent this plant being grown and action had been made all the more difficult since it grew wild in certain districts.

Mr Barbieri then gave an idea of the measures taken to suppress drug trafficking in Angola over the last two years.

Mr Hassen Essid (Tunisian Republic) said that Tunisia never exported drugs. The Indian hemp which was cultivated in the country was consumed there. Moreover, since 1953, its cultivation had been prohibited and severe penalties inflicted by the law.

Mr Bastos Ribeiro (Brazil) stated that in Brazil the consumption of marihuana was on the increase in spite of the suppressive measures taken. It was true that drug addiction was not punishable in Brazilian law. The traffickers arrested pretended to be under the influence of drugs, which allowed them to go free.

Mr de Magius (Denmark) stated that the Danish N.C.B. had drawn up a report not on the illicit traffic but on the legal trade in response to the concern felt in the United Nations, where the impression was that the consumption of drugs in Denmark was very high. Mr de Magius would, he said, be pleased to provide information on this subject.

Mr Abidin (Indonesia) briefly mentioned the results of measures taken in his country. The majority of people who took drugs in Indonesia were Chinese and the greater part of the drugs seized came from south-west China. The results obtained in 1956 had been satisfactory, but more



General view of Lisbon. On left, St. George's Castle.

active international co-operation would make it possible to improve on them.

The Secretary General was glad that the discussion on the suppression of drug trafficking had been so animated. He thanked Mr Yates for allowing the publication of an article by Interpol in the U.N. bulletin. We should never forget, he said, that our activities — both in the fields of theory and liaison — depended on the information sent to us by the N.C.B.

In closing the discussion, the President proposed the formation of a committee to study report No. 4.

The discussions of this committee, like those of the Assembly, were animated. Its chairman was Mr Chehab (the Lebanon).

Mr Gillard (France) requested that the General Secretariat should revise the terminology of its general report in matters of exploitation, frontier crossing, and international traffic cases. He expressed the hope that the General Secretariat would conscientiously send all information to countries interested, would see that in its annual report only cases of international traffic were mentioned, and not count the number of letters exchanged — which did not necessarily indicate the number of cases dealt with — and would submit at the end of each year the progress report on drugs to all member states.

As the delegate for the Lebanon, the chairman

of the committee reported that police activity in his country had greatly increased in 1956, which explained the figures given by the General Secretariat. He wondered whether one should consider the traffic between Syria, Jordan and the Lebanon, which were adjacent countries, as international. They had the same culture and traditions and exchanges between them were very frequent. Also, the place of origin was not always that given by the arrested person, who could generally only give the name of the country in which he obtained the drug.

Continuing the remarks he had made in plenary session, Mr Hassen Essid (Tunisian Republic) said that he considered that the report presented by the General Secretariat was a very important document and for this reason it was important to rectify the errors concerning his country which had crept in.

Mr Barbieri (Portugal) stressed the fact that governments should not send information concerning an I.C.P.O. member country to an international organization — especially the United Nations — without first having consulted the countries concerned. This measure would make it possible to give more accurate information, would avoid confusion and errors of interpretation and would strengthen collaboration between countries. With regard to the international traffic, he felt that the different countries in the world should not, when reports and statistics were being prepared, be considered as purely geo-

graphical entities. He recommended that a permanent committee for co-ordinating information concerning the international illicit drug traffic should be set up.

It was pointed out that this was unfortunately impracticable.

While admitting the truth of certain remarks, the representative of the Secretary General observed that the annual report of the General Secretariat was in no way a diplomatic document but merely a police report whose purpose was not only to give information but to give an idea of the situation in the field of drug trafficking over a given period. As was stated in the text, the conclusions should be interpreted with care. Those countries providing most information were not necessarily because of this the most important centres of traffic. They might simply have developed a greater suppressive drive and have conscientiously informed the Secretariat of the results obtained. Furthermore, in drawing up this document, geographical considerations, not political ones, had to be taken into account. Similarly, one was obliged to consider traffic between adjacent sovereign countries to be international. Otherwise, all criteria broke down.

The term "origin" was doubtless rather vague. The Secretariat would in future try to make a distinction between the place where the drug had been bought (source) and the place where it was produced (origin). With regard to the rest, an attempt would be made in the future to show by some conventional sign in the report whether the countries concerned had or had not been advised.

With regard to statistics, the terms "item of information" and "case" should be taken in their widest senses.

It seemed difficult, in view of the programme of activities, to submit this document for the approval of different countries before publication.

It was important that all countries should continue to send plenty of information to the General Secretariat, and not pay too much attention to national susceptibility. The common aim was the drive against illicit traffic and each should contribute to the best of their ability.

Mr Siragusa (U.S.A.) stated that the analysis

of statistics was always very difficult. The titles of the tables might perhaps be improved and made more precise.

The expression "international traffic case" should be defined. Moreover, a resolution submitted at the 25th session of the General Assembly in Vienna defined as "cases of a clearly international nature" all those in which the quantity seized was obviously too great for national consumption or those where the drugs were intended for smuggling into another country.

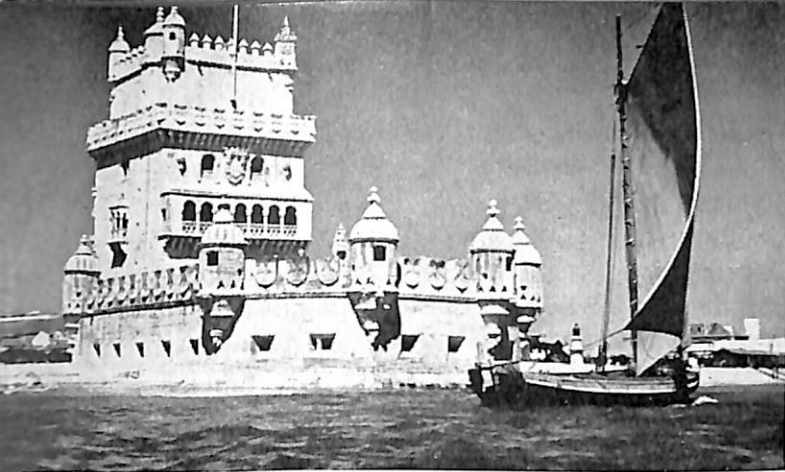
With regard to the origin of the drug, a matter which appeared very difficult to discover, Mr Siragusa recalled that the drugs committee had recommended that it should be determined by chemical and physical tests whenever possible and samples be sent to the U.N.O. laboratory in Geneva.

Mr Yates said that similar difficulties had been met with in determining the origin of drugs by the U.N.O. Experience had shown that in general it was better to give too much information than too little and it was better not to give too rigid a definition of international traffic. With regard to the mentioning of the origin, governments should not give this information without first having informed the government concerned. The U.N.O. had often recommended that the government of a country where drugs had been seized should consult the government of the country where the drug had apparently come from, either directly or through the I.C.P.O. Furthermore, the U.N.O. had often drawn the attention of governments to the fact that countries should not fail to give all details of the seizures made.

Mr Gillard (France) observed that investigations in connection with drug trafficking were particularly difficult. Experience had shown that the various international gangs were interconnected and had enormous financial means. In his opinion, each country should form a central office entrusted with the task of suppressing the illicit drug traffic and the N.C.B. could send their governments recommendations to this effect.

Mr Siragusa (U.S.A.) entirely agreed with this suggestion.

Mr Rosales, of Mexico, admitted that it was



The famous Tower of Belem, near Lisbon.

very difficult to obtain precise and complete information on the illicit drug traffic. Fortunately, the I.C.P.O., with its national bureaux, was doing its best to overcome these difficulties. With regard to information on the origin of drugs, the General Secretariat should obtain all possible guarantees as to their accuracy before they were printed and circulated.

Mr Rosales recalled also that at the 24th session of the General Assembly in Istanbul the delegates of Cuba and Mexico had asked that governments should be asked to increase penalties for drug trafficking. If national legislations simply called for a few months imprisonment, for example, it would be very difficult to suppress drug trafficking effectively.

The Italian delegation also attached great importance to the penalties for drug trafficking and also to the supplying of information about each seizure.

Mr Jumsai (Thailand) considered that it was necessary to report all seizures, but that the publication of reports did not solve the problem. The drug traffic had two aspects — the countries in which the poppy was cultivated and the countries in which the drugs were consumed. If this evil was to be eliminated, both producers and consumer countries should receive attention.

Mr Siragusa (U.S.A.) recalled that the U.N.O. was dealing with the world control of opium and the activities of the I.C.P.O. were essentially connected with police work of a suppressive nature. The efforts of the two organizations should be synchronised, but there should be no duplication of efforts.

After a short exchange of views, the Committee decided to submit a draft resolution to

the General Assembly. This, like the report, gave rise to lively and profitable discussions.

In plenary session, Mr Franssen (Belgium) protested against certain procedures of a prying character in this text. He also recalled that in most countries it was not possible to obtain certain confidential information without special authority.

Mr Nicolson (Canada) agreed with what had been said and pointed out that Canadian law was already very severe in cases of drug trafficking and addicts.

He hoped that the measures suggested would only be applied to persons suspected of serious offences in this field and not adversely affect the rehabilitation of drug addicts undertaken by his government.

He stated that he could hardly recommend the withdrawal of a passport or stop one being issued to such persons. This measure should be limited to cases where serious offences had been committed, which would make it possible to make a distinction between drug addicts and traffickers.

Mr Gillard (France) expressed the same reservations with regard to some methods of investigation which he considered far too indiscreet. He also hoped that the General Secretariat would request the National Bureaux to recommend that their countries, if they had not already done so, should ratify the 1953 protocol for the restriction of opium production. This would result in a considerable reduction in consumption. The best way, he felt, of suppressing illicit traffic would be to eliminate the substance concerned. If one managed to produce only the quantity of poppy necessary for the production of opiates, there would be very little illicit traffic.

Mr Siragusa (U.S.A.) considered that the basic problem was the overproduction of opium. World production had reached over 1,000 tons annually, while medical needs were only half of this. Iran, a big producer (the only country, apart from Greece, whose ratification was necessary for the protocol to come into force) had in October 1956 promulgated a law which completely prohibited the production of opium. As for Greece, its production was small and it did not export to countries which manufactured drugs.

Greece and Iran had been represented at the 1953 session of the Narcotics Commission when the protocol had been adopted. It therefore appeared that these countries should have no objection to the ratification of the protocol.

The position in regard to drugs had not changed for the better over the last few years, in fact traffic had increased. It was therefore important, Mr Siragusa considered, that the recommendations made in the previous years should be constantly repeated. He personally hoped that the police would be provided with more powerful and more direct means of combatting the traffickers (who themselves had not inconsiderable means), at the same time allowing the national bureaux to retain the right to appeal to their governments as Mr Nicholson had requested.

Mr. Rosales Miranda (Mexico) approved the resolution submitted by the committee, with the exception of one paragraph. He suggested that the General Secretariat should ask all national bureaux for more detailed information on traffickers, on the means used for transporting the drug and any other useful details. The Secretariat could then send this information to the countries interested.

In his opinion, the recommendation to impose more severe penalties through national legislations was perhaps the only means of getting concrete results. For one thing, traffickers should not be allowed out on bail or provisionally liberated.

Mr Barbieri (Portugal), Mr Ribeiro (Brazil) and Mr Yumak (Turkey) supported the point of view expressed by Mr Franssen in connection with the methods of investigation the police should avoid.

Mr Yumak stated that in his country, professional drug traffickers could be sentenced to death.

At the request of the Brazilian delegation, the draft resolution was put to the vote, paragraph by paragraph. In this way the following was adopted: —

“The I.C.P.O. General Assembly, at the meeting held in Lisbon from 17th — 22nd June 1957, during its 26th Session,

Having studied the report of the Secretary

General and after its discussion under the presidency of Emir Farid Chehab (the Lebanon),

HAVING ADOPTED at its 24th session (September 1955, Istanbul, Turkey) and at its 25th session (June 1956, Vienna, Austria) resolutions intended to intensify the campaign against international drug trafficking,

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the following facts:

- a) The basic feature of the illicit drug traffic remains unchanged, namely, it is supplied almost entirely from illicit sources, it is well organized and has widespread international ramifications.
- b) Seizures of morphine base, crude morphine and heroin indicate that the traffic in these drugs is still at a very high level. The most noticeable feature of this traffic in “white drugs” is the discovery of clandestine factories.
- c) North America continues to be the target of much of the more highly organized traffic in heroin.
- d) Narcotic traffickers move from country to country with ease and flexibility.
- e) Seafarers represent the bulk of smuggling couriers.
- f) Enforcement is handicapped in an unequal struggle because of the highly conspiratorial nature of the drug traffic.
- g) Severe sentences for convicted traffickers is one of the most effective weapons in the fight against the drug traffic.

TAKING NOTE of the discussions on the illicit drug traffic which took place during the 12th Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs at New York from 29 April to 31 May 1957.

RECOMMENDS THE NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUX OF I.C.P.O.

- 1) To continue, and to increase, close co-operation between police of all countries in order more effectively to combat the highly organized narcotic traffic.
- 2) To establish as far as possible, a centralized narcotic enforcement office.
- 3) When they made an investigation, to directly contact the competent authorities of the

country in which the trafficker and suspect persons lived and to keep in touch with the General Secretariat.

- 4) To send reports of seizures, along with the fingerprints and photographs of persons arrested, as soon as possible, to the Secretary General of I.C.P.O., in all cases of an international character and in those cases where the quantity seized is too large for national consumption or where the drugs were to be smuggled into another country and also to send this information and those documents to the known or suspected countries of origin of the drugs, to the countries to which the drugs were apparently destined for and to the countries where the suspected traffickers reside.
- 5) In cases of seizures of raw opium, where facilities are not available for the chemical and physical methods of determination of the origin of the drug, samples should be sent to the United Nations Narcotic Laboratory at Geneva, Switzerland for this purpose; the results of these tests should be reported to the country in which the drugs were seized, the determined country of the origin as well as to the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
- 6) To submit to the Secretary General of I.C.P.O., before the 27th Session, a report on what action has been taken respecting this resolution, adopted at Lisbon.

RECOMMENDS FURTHERMORE THAT the I.C.P.O. National Central Bureaux, if they consider it advisable, again draw the attention of their governments to:

- 7) The obligation they have assumed under the treaties they have ratified to transmit to the United Nations Narcotics Commission reports on seizures with international implications and annual reports on the illicit traffic as a whole.

RECOMMENDS FURTHERMORE THAT I.C.P.O. NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUX, if they consider it advisable propose to their governments:

- 8) That suitable legislation be enacted towards the imposition of heavier penalties or other measures of social defence for convicted narcotic traffickers and the inadvisability of suspending imposition of these sentences.
- 9) That licenses and certificates be withdrawn, or temporarily withheld from persons employed on transportation companies and convicted of narcotic offences.
- 10) That they withhold or withdraw passports from their nationals or deny entrance visas to those foreigners wishing to enter their countries, who have been convicted of offences against the narcotic drugs regulations, provided that such measures are compatible with the laws and regulations of the countries concerned and there is no risk of interfering with an inquiry in progress.
- 11) REQUESTS the Secretary General to ask the appropriate National Central Bureaux to recommend to the governments of those countries which had not yet done it, to ratify the 1953 protocol regarding the limitation of opium production, since such ratification would result in a large reduction in consumption.

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The United Nations had initiated the administration of technical assistance whose aim was to help certain countries. It had appeared that Interpol might participate in this work. During his stay in the United States, Mr Népote had approached a number of specialists and the Secretary General asked him to give details to the Assembly.

It was the first time that the important question of technical assistance had been dealt with by the I.C.P.O. At the meeting of the Executive Committee, Thailand had insisted that the Organization should study the possibilities in this field.

Technical assistance by U.N.O. could assume three forms:

1) Aid to train technicians and supervisors. This aid would be provided either by the making of grants to officials so that they could go abroad, or by the sending of teachers or instructors to schools in countries interested.

2) The sending of technical advisers to certain governments to help them to solve a given problem.

3) The sending, to any country having need of it, of material and equipment, together with technical experts to supervise its use.

Technical assistance was only granted, Mr Népote recalled, on the express request of governments who wished to obtain it. It could in no circumstances be imposed. Consequently, the I.C.P.O. could not start a programme of technical assistance on its own initiative, by means of funds which might be allocated for this purpose by some country or organization. It was therefore something in the nature of indirect technical assistance which the I.C.P.O. might develop, provided both governments and the U.N.O. were interested and agreed with the programme laid down by it.

The U.N.O. Commission on Narcotic Drugs having discussed the help which might be afforded some countries, particularly in police matters, the representative of the I.C.P.O. had proffered a model programme.

The I.C.P.O. might help to train specialised personnel by organizing a course lasting several weeks for thirty to forty officials already in possession of the elements of criminal investigation.

The course would have a theoretical part (the taking and effects of drugs, international conventions, the illicit market and nature of the traffic, methods of investigation, some international traffickers) and a practical part (films, visits to laboratories, hospitals and a period in a police department).

Highly qualified lecturers from several countries would be called upon.

In order to carry out this scheme, one essential was that the travelling expenses of beneficiaries should not be payable by the governments concerned. This question therefore

entailed the aid of the U.N.O. Technical Assistance Department.

The U.N.O. Commission on Narcotic Drugs had been very interested in this scheme. The representative of the Administration of Technical Assistance had said that if such requests were made to them, they would welcome them and would go into the practical aspect of the matter with the government concerned.

It was above all for the I.C.P.O. General Assembly to make a statement on this scheme. The discussion on technical assistance followed that on drugs because the two questions were closely connected. It was important that the I.C.P.O. drugs committee should also give its opinion.

Mr de Castroverde (Cuba) congratulated the General Secretariat on their initiative. He recalled that Havana University had organized special courses between 1949 and 1952 with excellent results. Mr de Echalecu y Canino (Spain) was particularly in favour of the technical courses such as had been organized by the Spanish police school. It was true, observed Mr Schloeter (Venezuela), that Venezuelan students who had attended the police school course in Spain were rendering valuable services to their country. Mr Bittencourt da Fonseca (Brazil) added that the courses envisaged would make it possible to observe and compare the technical methods of different countries.

Mr Yates (U.N.O.) stated that technical assistance had become one of the principal concerns of the United Nations and its specialised agencies, although the "extended programme" of technical assistance of the U.N.O. was not comparable with that of the Colombo plan or the International Co-operation Administration of the U.S.A. This programme's purpose was to train experts and to allow interested countries to derive benefit from the advice of these experts rather than to provide them with direct financial aid. The United Nations awarded scholarships and sent experts to countries which asked for them. The programme of technical assistance was not drawn up by the United Nations. The latter only intervened when expressly asked by the country concerned.

With regard to the I.C.P.O. it was doubtless

in connection with the fight against drug trafficking that its collaboration would be most appreciated and the U.N.O. would be very glad to draw up a programme of technical assistance with them in this field.

Mr Nicholson (Canada) stated that for two or three years experts of the Asiatic countries had been trained in Canada under the Colombo plan.

Mr Jumsai (Thailand) said that one should not forget that the technical assistance of the I.C.P.O. could be given in several fields, both on a national and an international level and that the plan should not only apply to the fight against the illicit drug traffic. He also suggested that the terms "under-developed countries" or "undeveloped countries" which were generally used, should be replaced by another, less pejorative expression. Mr de Castroverde, of Cuba, seconded this suggestion.

Through Mr Amoroso Netto and Mr Bastos Ribeiro, Brazil placed at the disposal of Interpol the São Paulo police school, the largest in the country, in the event of it being considered advisable to send scholarship trainees from South American countries and Brazilian states there. Brazil considered that several courses should be given in different parts of the world. If this could not be done, then summaries or reports of the courses given should be distributed to the police schools of I.C.P.O. affiliated countries. These would certainly be very much appreciated.

The Secretary General stated that the rôle of the I.C.P.O. in this field was limited to the work of co-ordination. It was for the governments to ask for technical assistance if they wanted it.

Mr Népote said that, however this might be, the problem of technical assistance was quite new for the I.C.P.O. It offered, as Mr Jumsai had seen, immense and interesting possibilities. The scheme envisaged comprised difficulties which should not be underestimated. Such a course could not be organized before 1958 or 1959 and it would be good if the General Secretariat could settle the technical details. The idea to hold a course in South America was

excellent, but it would be as well if the first experiment was tried in a place nearer to the General Secretariat.

After a short exchange of views, Mr Chehab, as chairman of the drugs committee, in plenary session presented the following draft resolution concerning technical assistance:

The I.C.P.O. General Assembly, meeting in Lisbon, from 17 to 22 June 1957,

In view of the great benefit which some countries may derive from technical assistance for their police forces in their drive against ordinary crime:

- 1) DECIDES that the I.C.P.O. should use, in so far as is possible, its own services and possibilities with a view to giving technical assistance to those countries that may request it.
- 2) REQUESTS the General Secretariat, in liaison with other bodies which are devising programmes of technical assistance, to do all it is able to ensure that such assistance should be afforded to the police forces of countries which request it.
- 3) APPROVES the initiative taken by the General Secretariat of the I.C.P.O. to organize an international training course for officials dealing with the suppression of the illicit drug traffic which is to be organized in liaison with the Administration of Technical Assistance of the United Nations.
- 4) LEAVES it to the Secretariat General to determine, as soon as possible, the details, concerning the application of this project, but DRAWS the attention of governments who are interested to the fact that all requests for technical assistance in this particular matter should be addressed to the Administration of Technical Assistance of the United Nations, which is in close liaison with the I.C.P.O. General Secretariat.

This was unanimously adopted.

PROSTITUTION

Although, naturally so, one of the oldest questions interesting the I.C.P.O., prostitution had not been one of the questions most often discussed at General Assembly meetings.

This was less due to the inevitability of this practice than to the absence of a definition which was universally valid and to the many problems which the term prostitution covered. The report presented by the General Secretariat had in fact attempted to obtain from the documentation received from associate countries some common elements which might serve as a definition. It had above all attempted to pick out from them the data of the problem: the activities of souteneurs and proxenetes, prostitution in its strictest sense, disease and, of course, crime, etc.

As would be remembered, it was last year in Vienna that the Secretary General had been asked to draw up a questionnaire for 1957 and to send it out to all of the Organization's affiliated countries.

The text began by an historical summary of the question: the establishment, in 1930, of a committee for studying the traffic in women (sixth session of the I.C.P.O. General Assembly) — the special resolution adopted on 30 December 1930 (7th session), a text which was very detailed, both as to suppression and prevention; the resolution of the eighth session (September 1931) to back up the efforts and to apply the texts of the League of Nations as well as to increase surveillance of souteneurs and proxenetes; the passing, in June 1932 by the committee on the traffic in women and children of the League of Nations, of a resolution recommending working along with our Organization, etc.

All these documents, together with the work achieved before the first world war (the international arrangement of 1904, the international conventions of May 1910, September 1921 and October 1933) were to culminate in the international convention of 2nd December 1949 for the suppression and abolition of the traffic in human beings and of the exploitation of prostitution.

It laid down the punishment of anyone, who,

- "To gratify the passions of another, procures, entices or leads away, for purposes of prostitution, another person, even with the consent of that person;
- Exploits the prostitution of another person, even with the consent of that person;
- Keeps or manages or knowingly finances or takes part in the financing of a brothel;
- Knowingly lets a building or other place or any part thereof for the purpose of the prostitution of others."

It imposes the closing of brothels and the termination of discriminatory administrative control of prostitutes (1).

This convention was to meet with a very disappointing fate, since only fifteen countries had, up to the present, ratified it.

The I.C.P.O. had once more to consider the problem. The questionnaire which, in October 1956, was sent to member states, met with a gratifying response by forty-four countries, so providing information which was as valuable as it was varied, but which would not be either divulged here or summarised.

Two main points of the questionnaire were recalled:

There were two forms, concerning two connected subjects: prostitution itself and its exploitation.

The "prostitution" questionnaire contained the following questions: —

- 1) What is the legal definition of prostitution in your country?

(1) -- This collection of prohibitions constitutes practical abolitionism.

- 2) What are the laws and regulations concerning prostitution in your country?
- 3) What departments deal with prostitution in your country?
- 4) What is the influence and effectiveness of the present regulations in force in your country?
- 5) What measures can be used by the police to displace undesirable prostitutes who have not however infringed the regulations?
- 6) What means of re-education of prostitutes are mentioned by the law in your country?
- 7) What are your remarks or suggestions?

The "exploitation of prostitution" form bore four questions: —

- 1) What, in your country, is the legal definition of illicit exploitation of prostitution, or proxenitism?
- 2) What laws and regulations are in force in your country concerning the exploitation of prostitution or proxenitism?
- 3) What is the influence of your present laws on proxenitism or the exploitation of prostitution?
- 4) What measures can be taken by the police of your country to prevent or combat the activities of intermediaries and souteneurs?

The seventh question (remarks and suggestions) of the first form and the fourth in the second (What measures can be taken by the police of your country to prevent or combat the activities of intermediaries and souteneurs?) received particularly instructive answers.

If it were reasonable to summarise a report which is in itself a summary, we might say the majority of countries agreed that: —

- 1) In regard to prostitution,
 - a) It was more or less inevitable.
 - a) The more strictly it was forbidden by law, the more it tended to "go underground".
 - c) There was no simple explanation of this matter, even a scientific one.

"Sociologists generally attributed prostitution to poverty and pauperism, to poor housing conditions or lack of education. Switzerland no longer has any of these evils and it is for this reason that we no longer hesitate to attribute the persistence of prostitution to other, more profound causes, inseparable from human nature: a liking for an easy life, sometimes for vice, the pursuit of "easy money". These, in our opinion, are the true reasons for this evil. The most draconian legislation, whether administrative or criminal, can minimise the effect and reduce it somewhat, but will never eliminate it. Swiss experience in this matter is quite conclusive."

Such was the point of view given in the Swiss reply. It would appear hard to refute it and it invites us — as do many other replies — to look for solutions essentially in the field of education and social and individual education.

2) With regard to the exploitation of prostitution, the replies received showed that:

- a) The offence of being a souteneur was one of the most difficult to prove, at any rate in law, with regard to its constituent elements.
- b) Prevention in this field was delicate, in view of the eminently formal character of the infraction.
- c) Suppression was rendered more difficult by the fact that the victims — the prostitutes themselves — did not complain, even when there was, at the outset, breach of trust on the part of their "protector".
- d) Tours of "artistes" were, in many countries, a modern form of trafficking in women which was particularly dangerous and difficult to suppress.

In countries where laws were adapted to social conditions or where they expressed the ideals of the population, how did offenders manage to evade these laws or to engage in criminal practices without infringing them?

How could the police take action first to

prevent and then to suppress prostitution and, above all, the exploitation of prostitution?

What steps could be taken to put the measures provided for in the international convention into practice? How could co-operation between police forces be improved as regards international traffic in women?

Such are the questions which the General Secretariat proposed to the General Assembly for discussion the following year.

Should one deduce from this that in the meanwhile the I.C.P.O. cannot and should not interest itself in any international police problems which arise? By no means. All the less so since trafficking in women implied the existence of international associations of intermediaries and souteneurs which had to be detected and broken up.

The problem was similar to the one which the I.C.P.O. had to deal with everyday, concerning the international drug traffic, counterfeiting or indeed, any kind of international offence. The method, which had given excellent results, was simple, and based on two principles: —

- Direct co-operation of national suppressive forces and
- Pooling of information.

The National Bureaux, which were so many centres of international police co-operation, should attach more importance to trafficking in women. As they worked together, they should be able to obtain information on suspects, look for wanted persons and make investigations into cases raised by other countries. More and more countries were becoming cognizant of such liaison work.

With regard to the pooling of information, its value was undisputed.

It should be particularly useful in connection with the trafficking in women, as those who engaged in it were often old criminals who at the same time carried on other criminal activities.

This centralisation should be systematised, as is the case for the drug traffic or counterfeiting: copies of correspondence exchanged between N.C.B. should be sent to the General Secretariat and a form used which would be filled in with

any information which was indispensable or useful to the police.

Thus, after obtaining advice on the matter, the General Secretariat had drawn up in detail a model form which it submitted to the General Assembly for approval and adoption.

In accordance with the wishes expressed, after the reading of the report, by the General Assembly, a study committee was formed.

Mr Chehab (the Lebanon) suggested that this committee should particularly go into the question of agents of the traffic in women who operated in the guise of business managers for show-girls.

On 19th June this committee met, with Mr Echalecu y Canino (Spain) as chairman. Mr Rehorst (Netherlands) first stressed the complexity of the problem and the essential and evil part played by souteneurs and said that it was necessary for their activities to be prevented, mainly by the police.

Mr Fontana (Italy) feared that the form suggested by the General Secretariat for general use by the police might entail extra work, some of which might be useless, since both in Italy and Holland "official" prostitution was decreasing.

Mr Gazi (Syria), Mr Fontana (Italy), Mr Mahfoud (Morocco) and Mr Fernet (France) spoke at length about tours of so-called "artistes". They agreed that they were dangerous and difficult to deal with by the police. At the most, an attempt could be made in each case at prevention, mainly by giving explanations to those who wanted it or by checking up on whether they had any ability as artistes. The Moroccan delegate said that the advertisement columns were often quite instructive.

Mr da Fonseca (Portugal) proposed that the General Secretariat's form should be accepted and that they should be asked to study how intermediaries, souteneurs, etc. organised these tours of "artistes" and got round the laws of their country prohibiting proxenitism and the exploitation of prostitution.

Mr Mansuri (Libya) agreed with Mr da Fonseca (Portugal) and urged that controls should be increased in the countries of departure and

arrival, as itinerant prostitution very often considerably increased local prostitution.

Mr Echalecu proposed a draft resolution to the committee, which, after several modifications made by the General Assembly, was adopted (without opposition, but with two abstentions):

The General Assembly,

Approves report no 7 drawn up by the General Secretariat and the form to be used in connection with information on cases of traffic in women;

Requests that the General Secretariat study the subject of proxenitism conducted on an international level and attempt to identify the persons engaged in it so that information may be sent out about them;

Urges the authorities concerned to ensure that more detailed investigations are made before passports are issued and to check all travelling artistic tours, which should be kept under close surveillance, both when they arrive in a country and when they leave it — any proofs of their members having engaged in prostitution should be sent to the country in which the troupe was formed, which, in turn, should report the fact that troupes have left to all countries they are expected to visit;

Expresses the hope that police forces will do all in their power to prevent women from being forced to become prostitutes or to continue to live as prostitutes.

The Secretary General stated that § 3 of the draft resolution simply recommended stricter control in the issuing of passports. With regard to the tours of "artistes", there was no suggestion that the country in which they were formed should notify their imminent arrival to the

country they were about to visit but that the latter country should report to the former country any acts of prostitution.

It should be added that during the discussions of the General Assembly, previous to the acceptance of the final version of the resolution, some interesting statements and suggestions were made, especially by:

Mr Fernet (France) with a view to taking more effective action against those "exploiting public establishments which favoured and facilitated prostitution and travelling of women who engaged in it" and, with a view to facilitating the identification of international proxenetes and the circulation of their descriptions; Mr Amoroso Netto (Brazil) who hoped to see all countries interested benefit from the information received by the General Secretariat; Mr H. Essid (Tunisian Republic) who hoped that the General Secretariat would study, on an international level, the means of rehabilitation of women victims of prostitution. He reported that Tunisia had even the intention, at the coming meeting of the General Assembly, of presenting a paper on the various means which might be used to help such victims.

Mr Belez de Santos (the International Social Defence Society) drew the attention of the Assembly to the fact that it was almost impossible to propose an international solution to the problem of prostitution. However, the police of different countries could help women who engaged in prostitution against their will to resume a normal way of life, by explaining that they need not respect engagements which they agreed to under threat of violence, coercion or trickery. An experiment made in Portugal showed that prostitutes were willing to rehabilitate themselves.

JUVENILES' POLICE: WOMAN AS POLICE OFFICERS

In conformity with resolution No. 6 adopted in Vienna by the General Assembly (25th session), the General Secretariat had made a study of the question of the using of policewomen in police units which dealt with juveniles for

prevention, detection and suppression of juvenile delinquency.

As long ago as 1926 (3rd session, Berlin), the I.C.P.C. had suggested that the question of women police should be studied by all govern-

ments and police forces. The following year, in Amsterdam, the General Assembly had passed a resolution (No. 5), the gist of which was as follows: —

“The International Criminal Police Commission is unanimously of the opinion that women are of great use in the practical care of children, girls and young women in moral danger...”

“The delegates present are however of the opinion that it would not be suitable to have women working outdoors in uniform...”

In 1930, in Antwerp (Belgium), the I.C.P.C. had stated that “...it is necessary to organize bodies of women’s police in every country to collaborate with the welfare services in combating the traffic in women and related crimes”.

Since then, women had been taken into the police forces of many countries and there was little doubt about their acceptance on terms of equality.

With regard to the employment of women police in the juveniles branch of the police, this had been considered at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly in Paris in 1947. The Italian delegation had recommended the establishment in every country of a special juveniles branch of the police, composed mainly of women volunteers.

It was pointed out that “*police féminine*” might mean “women’s police” or “women police”. The former meant that part of the police force which dealt with women and the latter a force of police composed of women.

“Women’s police” might be a police force or department composed either entirely of women or of men officers or a combination of the two, while “women police” might or might not have to deal with women. In the present case, it meant simply the use of women as police officers.

Obviously, the nature and even the very existence of a women police force depended on the mental and physical characteristics of the women in each country and also, it might be added, on the local social position of women.

The women police in a country might be either autonomous, or non-autonomous, depending on circumstances.

The non-autonomous women police force was characterised by the absence of any strictly female organization. The policewomen were not divided into special homogeneous groups but were dispersed throughout the different departments. Non-autonomous women police forces and mixed police forces were therefore different ways of saying the same thing.

Non-autonomous women police were met with in criminal investigation departments and were attached to small, general police stations where policewomen were not numerous enough to be constituted into homogeneous bodies (cf. the women police in the C.I.D. of London, New York, etc.).

Another form which non-autonomous women police forces might take was where there were women department heads in otherwise entirely male or mixed police forces, such as in the Amsterdam morals police, composed of both men and women and under the direction of a woman and also the women advisers to the Dutch regional state police, who are concerned with juvenile delinquency.

At the time of their establishment, most women police forces were non-autonomous.

A women’s police force might be considered to be **autonomous** when there are units composed entirely of policewomen. Autonomy was therefore essentially an operational concept.

This factor did not prevent co-operation with officials of other units, whether male or mixed.

Autonomous female units had their own ranks and grades, generally on the lines of other police units. Their immediate heads might be men, though this did not prevent their being autonomous. In actual fact, women’s units always had men for commanding officers.

Autonomous women’s forces existed in practically all countries with a women police, no matter how small it was.

There were four types of arrangement of autonomous women’s units, which varied in structure and relation to other units, whether mixed or male:

a) Combinations of mixed units

There was no police force as yet where, at all levels, police men and women co-operated in units which were always mixed. It was felt

that it might be worthwhile to consider this type, which could only go with the total emancipation of women. This structural type, however, was to be found in some police departments such as some branches of the C.I.D. in London, New York, etc.

b) **Combinations of autonomous units** consisted of autonomous male and female units working side by side in the same force (cf. the **brigade des mineurs** of the criminal police in Paris and the Düsseldorf criminal police in Düsseldorf, Germany). The most usual type were the female autonomous units, working along with a collection of male units under a single commanding officer. Its prototype was the London Women Police Constabulary. This type of structure was to be found throughout the United Kingdom, in those countries having come under the influence of the British police, the countries of the Commonwealth, the British colonies, etc. It could also be found in the municipal police forces of the United States and a bill recommending it had been drawn up in Italy in 1950.

c) **Combinations of mixed and autonomous units** This was an intermediate type, where there were both autonomous and mixed units in the same police force (cf. the London police, which had a large, autonomous female department, the Women Police Constabulary and mixed units in the C.I.D. and the smaller police stations.)

d) **Homogeneous forces** were solely composed either of male or of female police officers. There did not at present exist any police force entirely composed of women, but this was conceivable in case of war. During the last war, women did in fact perform the duties of traffic police.

In principle, the mixed criminal police units and the autonomous public security female units had the same tasks as their equivalent male units. Their duties might be called **normal**.

In fact, even in cases where legally there was no difference between the duties of a policeman and a policewoman, the latter were being more and more frequently used for certain tasks, which resulted in a **de facto specialisation**. For instance, in all mixed criminal investigation departments, the task of interrogating under-age victims of sexual offences was left to policewomen.

Specialisation might result from legislation. Thus when particular fields were legally and

officially reserved for the women police, certain activities might be exclusively reserved for them. In this connection there was the ministerial decree of North Rhine – Westphalia of 21st December 1953 laying down the precise duties of the women police.

Which were the *de facto* or *de jure* duties more particularly reserved for women? Some of them were connected with prevention: discovery of children and minors in moral or physical danger (children who were neglected, abandoned, wayward, etc. . .), family investigations, discovery of juveniles without any occupation or with a tendency to become prostitutes and teaching and helping schoolchildren to deal with traffic.

Others were of an administrative nature: searching for children who had run away or absconded, children's transport, the establishment of card index systems for minors and families, liaison with social, medical and school services, etc.

Other duties came under the heading of suppression, such as investigations concerning juvenile delinquents of both sexes and also young women offenders; interrogation of children and adolescents (the questioning of boys over the age of puberty was usually done by male police officers); investigation into cases where a child of either sex was the victim of a sexual offence; interrogation of adult women who were particularly sensitive or emotional; detection of clandestine prostitutes and searching of arrested women (unless there were women already employed for such work and called matrons).

It might thus be seen that **policewomen were to a great extent employed to deal with boys under the age of puberty and girls who were under age.**

The question as to whether policewomen had come to specialise in this way because of the maternal instinct or by natural aptitude was irrelevant, but what was important was the practical result of the use of policewomen in the drive against juvenile delinquency.

Commanding officers in the police were **unanimous** in praising their devotion, efficiency and the spirit of initiative shown in all cases where juveniles were involved.

From the point of view of the suppression and

prevention of juvenile delinquency, whether the offence had been committed by or against children, wherever they have been employed, policewomen had proved their worth.

In July 1954, the International Association of Children's Judges had held its fourth congress in Brussels, Belgium. Children's judges of thirty countries had expressed the following opinions:

- a) In each case where effective surveillance and detection is required, women police are recommended.
- b) In the fight against juvenile delinquency, "duty" in the police sense of the term, should be of secondary consideration, the ideal being to concentrate more on social work as such, with the purpose of preventing crime.
- c) Police women should not, however, become nothing but social welfare workers.
- d) Policewomen should retain their suppressive function, especially in matters concerning sexual offences where women or children are responsible for or are the victims or witnesses of such acts.
- e) Women police are particularly useful in the interrogation of juvenile victims of sexual offences.

There were no statistics to show whether the use of policewomen had or had not resulted in a diminution of juvenile delinquency. In any case, the mere employment of police women changed the social environment of the potential juvenile delinquent if only because the atmosphere of certain roads and public places changed when the public knew that it was patrolled by a policewoman, a police force which had been instituted by women for women and children. The very fact of the existence of policewomen was a proof of the desire to prevent crime, which should be one of the great motives behind police action.

In those countries where the equality of the sexes was an accepted fact or was about to be accepted, it was recommended that **policewomen should be regularly used in those departments (either existing or to be created) dealing with the task of reducing juvenile delinquency**, taking into account the particular occupational training necessary (whether a volunteer for this work or not, type of specialisation, etc.) men-



A group of delegates.

tioned in report No. 6 – "The training of police in matters connected with juvenile delinquency" – unanimously adopted at the 25th session of the I.C.P.O. General Assembly in Vienna in 1956.

It was for the Assembly to decide whether a committee should be formed to examine the report and to make recommendations concerning the work already being done by the I.C.P.O.

Mr Franssen (Belgium) considered that the Assembly should congratulate the General Secretariat on the work they had done and to ask it to continue, but he did not see the purpose in forming a special committee.

Mr Rymung-Toennensen (Norway) stated that they had had women police in Norway since 1910 and the Association of Women Police of this country had asked him to make some suggestions to the Assembly. It considered that the work of the women police should not only include juvenile delinquency, but all matters dealt with by the police, since women had equal status with men.

Mr Schloeter (Venezuela) agreed with the idea of forming women police forces in all countries. Although there were few policewomen in Venezuela, their work had been excellent.

Like his Norwegian colleague, Mr Schloeter thought that women might do excellent work in all branches of police work.

In Brazil, said Mr Bastos Ribeiro, there were two women police forces. One of them did excellent work, while that of the other sometimes left something to be desired. It was interesting to note that the selection of personnel for the former was done with greater care and candidates had to have a higher level of education, This force

simply dealt with children and the protection of women, while the other force had a wider scope of activities. The former was directed by a woman and the second by a man.

Mr Zentuti (Libya) approved of the idea of women police forces in every country. However, the amount of crime committed by women and



Mr Zentuti (Libya).

minors in his country did not justify the formation of such a force. Moreover, he did not consider it possible to give the same duties and powers to policewomen as to policemen. Woman was weak and should not be exposed to aggression. He felt that it would be better to limit their activities to fields suited to their

physical capacity.

In Switzerland, stated Mr Cornaz, the women police had indisputably proved their worth. Experience, however, had shown that their activities should be limited to those fields where men were not so successful. That by no means meant that they should deal exclusively with children. Adults very often confided more readily in women, men sometimes being too rigid in their methods.

The report of the Secretary General was completely satisfactory, considered Mr Cornaz. It

was a semi-official acknowledgement of the utility of women police. It was therefore unnecessary to form a special committee to consider the matter.

Mr Sicot (Secretary General) said that the Assembly as yet only needed to consider the rôle of the women police in the fields of the prevention, detection and suppression of juvenile delinquency. The matter as to whether policewomen should do general police work was not on the agenda of the present session. The Assembly could form a small committee, composed of three or four members with the task of examining the report of the General Secretariat and making suggestions as to what work should be done.

The Assembly simply expressed its confidence in the General Secretariat and asked it to continue its work on the prevention and suppression of juvenile delinquency and in this spirit adopted the following resolution: —

“The General Assembly

APPROVES report No. 6 presented by the General Secretariat;

REQUESTS that the General Secretariat study:

- a) The principles which should be observed when recruiting women for police departments,
- b) The various special aspects of male and female juvenile delinquency.”

GOLD TRAFFIC — A COMPARISON OF LEGISLATION AND EXTRADITION

In response to a suggestion made last year at the 25th session of the General Assembly, the Secretary General several months ago sent out a questionnaire on gold traffic, with special reference to national legislation and the possibility of extradition for offences connected with it.

Thirty-two countries replied. This fact is proof, if proof were needed, of the attention such I.C.P.O. questionnaires receive.

In order to avoid any lengthy repetition, the essential part of these replies is summarised in the following table: —

COUNTRY	IMPORT	EXPORT	MAXIMUM PENALTIES		EXTRADITION
			Imprisonment and Fines		
Australia	free	controlled	£ 1,000	or 5 years	—
Austria	controlled	controlled	500,000 Schillings	and/or 2 years	—
Belgium	free	free			—
Canada	free (customs declaration)	free			—
Ceylon	trafficking dealt with by customs, not police			finer imposed by customs	—
Cuba	controlled	controlled		fine and (or) 6 months	—
Finland	controlled	controlled		fine	—
France	controlled	controlled		fine or 3 years	—
Germany	controlled	controlled		100,000 DM, imprisonment or hard labour	possible under certain circumstances
Greece	free	forbidden		fine or 5 years	yes, to three countries
India	controlled	controlled		fiscal penalties	no
Ireland	free	controlled		£ 1,000 2 years	—
Israel	controlled	controlled		I£ 2,500 or 3 x value or 3 years I£ 10,000 and/or 7 years according to type of offence	
Italy	State monopoly	forbidden		fine + three months	—
Japan	controlled	controlled		30,000 yen and/or 3 years	—
Luxemburg	free	free			no
Mexico	controlled	controlled		M\$ 50,000 + 10 years	yes, if reciprocal
Morocco (except Tangier)	controlled	controlled		100 million Fr. or 5 years	—
Netherlands Antilles	controlled	controlled		10,000 guilders and/or 4 yrs	no
Sweden	controlled	controlled		fine + 2 years	—
Switzerland	free (customs declaration)	free		max. fine 300 Sw.Fr for non-compliance	—
Tunisian Republic ..	controlled	controlled		5,000—10 million Fr + one month to 5 years	yes, if reciprocal
Turkey	controlled	controlled		T£ 200,000 5 years	possible
United States	controlled	controlled		\$ 10,000 or 5 years	—
Uruguay	controlled	controlled		fine and (or) 6 years	if ordinary criminal law involved — yes

From the table it may be seen that only six countries, theoretically, allow extradition for this type of offence. It therefore follows that international suppression is greatly limited. However, as the Secretary General observed in plenary session, gold traffic is assuming alarming proportions, especially in certain regions.

Mr Ismail (Pakistan) was also of this opinion. Gold was in demand not only for its commercial value, but also for reasons of a psychological, economic and practical nature. In spite of the efforts of the Pakistan police and the large seizures it had made, the traffic continued to increase. The arrest of smugglers was not a

satisfactory solution, since, unless there was close international co-operation, it was impossible to discover the gang leaders. He asked the General Secretariat to obtain and circulate all possible information on gold traffic.

In Libya, said Mr Zentuti, there was not much gold traffic. He however recognised the need to encourage and facilitate the exchange of information between countries. The penalties laid down by Libyan law were a fine of from three to five times the value of the gold seized and an appropriate prison sentence. Libya had never requested extradition for gold trafficking.

Mr. U. Khin Maung Maung (Burma) reported two important seizures of gold in Burma in recent years. In one case, the gold had come from Hong Kong and was hidden in electric batteries. The Burmese police had simply deported the traffickers since the law laid down this measure for foreigners committing certain offences.

Indonesia, observed Mr Abidin, possessed legal provisions relative to extradition, but they did not apply to gold trafficking. However, authori-



The Japanese (left) and Indonesian (right) delegates.

zation from the police was required in all cases where more than 100 grammes of gold were being transported.

Mr Benhamou (France) feared that no constructive international measure could be found. In some countries, import and export of gold was free and such countries did not easily provide information. Moreover, this problem concerned not only the police but also the customs departments and the majority of countries did not request extradition. He consequently suggested that an appeal should be made to the spirit of collaboration of the national bureaux. It was in this way that the French national bureau had recently found a legal way of making a search, following the arrest of American pilots suspected of gold trafficking.

Mr Benhamou asked the General Secretariat, in collaboration with member countries, to study the problem of gold coins made by unauthorised persons (false coins), so as to get to know the laws in force in this connection in different member countries.

Summarising the conclusions reached in discussion, Mr Népote said that it was difficult to consider extradition for gold trafficking. The General Secretariat could hardly, under such conditions, circulate the description of a person wanted on a warrant of arrest, as such a circulation would probably achieve nothing. On the other hand, very useful results had been obtained by the exchange of information.

With regard to the requests made the previous year, the General Secretariat had been able to meet these by circulating information it had gathered on gold traffic. Several days previously, on 11th June, the General Secretariat had concluded a circular. It contained the descriptions of 194 gold traffickers arrested in various countries and described methods used by them. Most of the information it contained had been sent by countries of south-east Asia.

The General Secretariat would carry on with its work in this sphere as it showed every sign of giving encouraging results and each country would be free to use the information sent it as it thought best.

POLICE COOPERATION AND THE I.C.P.O.

At the 25th session of the I.C.P.O. General Assembly, the Pakistan delegate, Mr S. N. Alam, submitted a proposal for regulating police cooperation within the I.C.P.O.

This proposal was not discussed owing to lack of time. It was submitted again this year and we give below its substance.

1. In order to help the police forces of I.C.P.O. member countries suppress crimes in their countries, it is suggested that an act, called "The International Criminal Police Organization Mutual Assistance Act" shall be adopted by each country.

2. On the request of a police officer of a member state of the International Criminal Police Organization, any police officer could, after having satisfied himself that an ordinary law crime had been committed in the state of the police officer making the request, apply to a magistrate for a warrant to examine witnesses and make examinations of any documents which might help to discover the offenders.

3. Any magistrate before whom an application under point 2 had been made could order the police officer making the request to examine the witnesses and examine the documents mentioned in this request.

4. The police officer who received a warrant issued in conformity with the provisions of point 3 could serve an order in writing to any person mentioned in the warrant to appear before him and to reply to the questions put to him.

5. Any police officer who had been authorized by a warrant issued in conformity with the provisions of point 3 above, could issue an order in writing to any person mentioned in the warrant to produce any document specified which might be in the possession of this person for inspection and examination at the date and time specified by him.

6. A police officer acting in conformity with the provisions given in point 5 might, after ex-

amination, take or have taken photostatic copies of the documents and send them to the police officer at whose request the proceedings had been initiated.



From left to right: Mr ISMAIL (Pakistan), Mr. BOAS (Denmark) and Mr JACKSON (Great Britain).

7. Any person failing to comply with the order mentioned in points 4 or 5 would be liable to a fine not exceeding £100(*) or to simple imprisonment not exceeding one month or both.

No document should be seized by the police officer issuing the order under point 4 without the authorization of the magistrate having jurisdiction.

8. If application were made to a magistrate by the police officer mentioned in point 4 to seize a document, the magistrate would call upon the person in possession of the document to show cause as to why the document should not be

(*) or the equivalent in some other currency

seized and handed over to the police officer at whose request the proceedings had been initiated.

9. If the magistrate mentioned in the previous point was satisfied that the seizure of the document would not cause undue hardship to the person in possession thereof, he could direct that the document be handed over to the police officer at whose request the proceedings had been initiated.

Mr. Ismaïl (Pakistan) said that he regretted that Mr. Alam had not been able to be present in Lisbon to take part in the discussion of this document. He agreed with the views of the writer. In Pakistan, the police might enter a house, even in the absence of its proprietor, providing he had two disinterested witnesses with him. This had often made it possible to arrest a criminal. Today, improved communications was making the work of the police more and more difficult. The act proposed would certainly be of great help. Members of the I.C.P.O. should therefore consult their governments so that it might be put into application.

The project, stated Mr. Hassen Essid (Tunisia), in principle, was approved of by his government. However, as it was a question of criminal procedure, the act ran the risk of being inoperative in practice. Moreover, the operations requested might be obtained by the well known procedure of a rogatory commission.

This was also the opinion of Mr. Zentuti (Libya). In his country, where three police forces acted separately, such a law could not possibly be applied.

The Swiss delegation agreed with the general character of the proposal, which might establish a legal basis for the summoning of witnesses, the obligation to appear and the punishment of recalcitrant witnesses. However, this text contained a number of moot points:

1) First of all, it appeared to be solely based on Anglo-Saxon procedure, which conferred wide powers upon police bodies, particularly as regards dealing with evidence. It would result in a complete judicial upset in countries with a different juridical structure.

2) Furthermore, paragraph 2 said that any police officer of the state to which the request had been made could apply to a magistrate for a warrant to summons and examine witnesses.

In Switzerland, mutual aid had existed in criminal matters for a long time. In Europe itself it had to such an extent become part of their customs that such a law appeared superfluous.

3) In addition, the provisions relative to the production of documents were not accompanied by the necessary guarantees.

4) The legislation of different countries, including Swiss law, prohibited foreign police officers, except in really exceptional circumstances, making investigations on their territory. This alone made the project unacceptable to Switzerland.

5) The state to which a request was sent was at liberty to refuse if it wished. In many states, however, they were already applied, to the general satisfaction. Again, even in those countries where mutual aid was not generally practised, it seemed that such detailed regulation of the procedure constituted interference in internal legal procedure.

It was desirable, concluded Mr. Lehmann (Switzerland) that laws controlling international police co-operation should be laid down and they would doubtless be welcomed by the countries concerned, but it seemed preferable that this should be done by means of international conventions. Furthermore, the Council of Europe had studied the matter and a committee of experts had, on 13th March 57, drawn up a draft for a European convention on mutual legal aid in criminal matters, in which the activities of the I.C.P.O. had been taken into account. This work might lead to other conventions which might improve international police co-operation.

In conclusion, Mr Lehmann moved that the proposed police co-operation project should be rejected. However, he proposed that those states who wanted it should be given the information in the hands of the I.C.P.O. so that they might develop mutual aid. He furthermore expressed the hope that the I.C.P.O. would interest itself in the works of the Council of Europe on the same subject.

Mr de Castroverde (Cuba) seconded the remarks made by the Swiss representative and expressed the feeling that it was a problem for each country to solve for itself.

Mr Catalayud Sanjuan (Spain) stated that the project merited praise, but it had the defect

that it would cause the I.C.P.O. to interfere in the national legislations of member states, which this organization should not do. Co-operation already existed and if member countries continued to work in the same spirit, the ideal aimed at might be attained. Spanish law included provisions establishing the form of rogatory commissions allowing officials of this country to accede to the requests of other countries.

In conclusion, the Spanish delegate thought that the Assembly should not give its approval to the project.

Mr Fontana (Italy) also thought that Mr Alam's



Mr FONTANA (Italy).

proposal would lead to the infringement of sovereign rights of member countries. At the present time, international co-operation in this field was based on good will and reciprocity, which was in conformity with the spirit of art. 31 of the constitution of the I.C.P.O. In order to attain its aims, according to this article the Organization required the

constant active co-operation of its members, who should make all efforts compatible with the laws of their country to participate diligently in its activities. On this basis, the members of the I.C.P.O. had already undertaken, if not legislative obligations, at any rate the moral duty to help each other.

Mr Ismail (Pakistan) considered that the project should be communicated to the governments of member countries so that they could give their opinion on the subject. He had never felt that the Assembly should accept it right away and in its present form.

The Secretary General pointed out to the Pakistan delegate that Mr Alam's project had already been submitted to all member states, since it had been distributed at the meeting of the General Assembly. The only question was whether it should be considered further.

Thus, remarked Mr Sahar (Israel), the project had been attacked by all the delegates who had taken part in the discussion, with the exception of the delegate from Pakistan. This being so, it would be better to close the discussion.

The Assembly then decided unanimously, with the exception of one vote (Pakistan) not to proceed with the law relative to police co-operation within the I.C.P.O.

NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUX

As in previous years, the heads of the national central bureaux held a meeting to discuss the problems which arise in the daily practice of international co-operation.

Mr Nicholson (Canada) had been elected chairman. Four main groups of questions were tackled: —

I. Mr Rehorst (Netherlands) raised the question of stolen passports and their use in committing many criminal acts. The national bureaux should, he said, send their numbers to the General Secretariat, so that lists of passports and their numbers could be circulated and so facilitate their control.

Mr de Castroverde (Cuba) and Mr Zentuti (Libya) seconded this suggestion. Mr de Castro-

verde quoted an actual case which was quite instructive in regard to the difficulties met with in such cases.



Mr. NICHOLSON (Canada).

This problem is connected with the policing of airports. Mr Castroverde considered that criminals should not be allowed to move about freely on them nor be able to carry on their trafficking. The Cuban delegate submitted a draft resolution concerning the determination of ways and means of establishing transit zones on airports, so that forms of trafficking engaged in the transit zone could be checked up on.

Mr Sicot thought that police officials would always have a difficult task because of the great number of travellers on airports. Moreover, in connection with the passport problem, this document was considered in many countries as a personal possession, not to be parted with. It would also be good to have the opinion of the representatives of the major airline companies. In any case, surveillance should be more discreet than official and there could be collaboration between the airport police and the airline companies.

Finally, the Secretary General observed, one should adopt a realistic attitude toward this important question of passports. The present tendency was for a reduction of formalities. An attempt should be made which would both facilitate police control and fit in with these tendencies which advocated, for example, replacing the passport with an identity card providing certain guarantees.

This being so, it was only too true that the forgery of passports was only too frequent and the circulation of lists of stolen passports would be of interest. However, the work which would result from this would appear to be considerable and the information might not be of use. For example, the national bureaux could already state how many passports had been stolen and this would give an idea of the extent of the work which would have to be done.

The General Secretariat had a special index for passports. It was for the national bureaux to send as much information as possible.

Mr Franssen (Belgium) expressed a similar point of view and pointed out that a great many passports were lost, some of which might also have been stolen.

Mr Delderfield (Australia) suggested that fingerprints should be included in passports. Mr Jackson (Great Britain) replied that in spite of

the utility of this measure, certain governments, including his own, would not allow it. Mr Nicholson (Canada), agreed with this.

2. In the opinion of Mr de Magius (Denmark), mainly because of the constant change in the staff of the national bureaux, it was necessary for the General Secretariat to consider drawing up and publishing documents giving exact details about the rules governing day-to-day co-operation between these offices and itself.

The Secretary General agreed that more instructions and information should be given for internal use in the I.C.P.O. In fact three booklets were already available concerning the constitution, history and development of the Organization, but in addition, the General Secretariat would try to produce a more technical brochure. It was for the bureaux themselves to instruct officials in the police schools as, in the long run, international co-operation depended upon their efficiency.

Mr Sahar (Israel) considered that a full and illustrated brochure on Interpol, which might also be used in schools and for the instruction of the public, would be extremely useful. Mr Delderfield (Australia) seconded this.

Mr Franssen (Belgium) stressed the utility of such a measure, especially for distant countries. He also urged the importance of speed when national central bureaux communicated with each other. Too often, for example, the replies were delayed so long as to become worthless. National bureaux should speed up their work and the resolutions adopted applied by all with more strictness.

3. Mr Essid (Tunisia) stressed the importance which should be accorded to the "red" circulations of the I.C.P.O. He quoted an unfortunate case where the requesting country had not replied on being informed of the arrest, so the person concerned had to be released, as further detention would have been arbitrary.

The representative of the Secretary General also stressed the importance of these matters. Before starting international investigations, the requesting country should be assured of the subsequent attitude of the judiciary authorities concerned. Restrictive formulae, limiting the investigation to certain parts of the world, were to be recommended. But it appeared neither

possible nor desirable to consider changing the present procedure which gave satisfaction in almost all cases.

With regard to the difficulties sometimes caused by arrests for extradition, the problems of the police and those of the legal authorities should not be confused. What was important for the police, whose task was to arrest, was to receive, within twenty-four hours of taking a person into detention, confirmation of the existence of a warrant of arrest. The rest was for the legal authorities. In 1948, the I.C.P.O. had drawn up a type of draft extradition treaty. This text, of which there were no more copies, could be re-edited and sent out, for information, to national bureaux.

4. With regard to the secret nature of certain information, regrettable things had happened. Here also, it was for countries to accept their responsibilities. All police information exchanged between national bureaux and the General Secretariat was absolutely confidential.

Mr Jackson (Great Britain) approved this statement of the situation. The press should on no account have access to documents exchanged. Co-operation could only be effective if there were mutual trust and if it were certain that information would go no further than the police.

Mr Nicholson (Canada) urged that it was essential that the police should be able to com-

municate freely with each other, in confidence, while avoiding indiscretion.

Mr Cornaz (Switzerland) advised the use of a "catalogue of articles" which had been in use in Switzerland for several months. He pointed out that objects often played a determinant part in an investigation. Witnesses were rarely precise. The catalogue made it possible to have faithful descriptions of stolen articles, for instance. It was based on an essential distinction between personal and domestic articles and professional ones and was drawn up with the help of experts in this field. It used the decimal system: the article was represented by several figures and it was possible, in spite of linguistic differences, to build up a true picture of it from them. It could be brought up to date. If it appeared that it could be used on an international level, it could be used in the General Secretariat.

Mr Nicholson (Canada) considered that the "catalogue" was worth careful examination. Mr Belot (France) thought that, because of the use of figures, it could be used internationally. Mr de Magius (Denmark), as a result of a previous experiment in his country in collaboration with jewellers, agreed with this, as did the General Secretariat.

The latter felt that this matter should be thoroughly investigated. Great things might be expected of it, for example in the difficult field of jewellery description.

ELECTIONS

An election Committee having been appointed, the President suggested that the Assembly elect the required new officials and made the following points clear:

A Vice-President would have to be elected in place of Mr. Zaki (Egypt) whose term of office had ended as a result of the drawing of lots that had taken place the previous year.

In addition, Mr. Baughman (United States), the other Vice-President, had asked the Executive Committee to accept his resignation. Owing to pressure of work he had not been able to attend the Executive Committee meeting held in

January and he had also been unable to come to Lisbon for the General Assembly session. In the letter he had sent on the subject of his resignation, Mr. Baughman recalled the fact that he had been reluctant to accept office when he had been elected during the previous session, and stated that he felt that the Organization should be able to count on assiduous and active members for its Executive Committee. He added that his interest in the I.C.P.O.'s activities would not cease and that he would always be ready to help and support the Organization. Mr. Baughman's high standards of integrity were apparent in this letter and the Executive Committee was

extremely sorry to have to accept his resignation.

Finally, the Assembly would have to elect two delegates in place of Mr. Grayson (Canada) whose term of office had expired and in place of Mr. Yumak who was also now out of office, following on the drawing of lots that had occurred at the previous session.

The President suggested that the Assembly should begin by electing the two Vice-Presidents and then the two delegates. He reminded members that one of the Vice-Presidents should be American and that the other should represent an African or Asian country since the President himself came from a European country.



Elections

He also stated that, according to article 23 of the constitution, the term of office of a person replacing another member of the Committee should expire on the date on which that of his predecessor came to an end. As Mr. Baughman had been elected for three years, his successor would be in office for two years. On the other hand, the person replacing Mr. Zaki as Vice-President and those elected to take the places

of Mr. Grayson and Mr. Yumak would be in office for three years.

The procedure suggested by the President was accepted unanimously by the Assembly.

The sitting adjourned in order to allow delegates to nominate candidates to the Election Committee. Voting then took place by secret ballot and gave the following results:

Mr. Nicholson (Canada) and Emir Chehab (the Lebanon) were elected vice presidents with 23 and 24 votes respectively.

The President then explained that the fact that Mr. Chehab (the Lebanon) had been elected vice-president meant that another delegate would have to be elected to the Executive Committee. The Assembly would therefore have to elect three delegates: one representing Europe, another representing Africa or Asia and the third representing America, preferably South America as Mr. Nicholson (Canada) had been elected vice-president.

The Assembly then voted by secret ballot and the following persons were elected to the Executive Committee: Mr. Fontana (Italy — 23 votes), Mr. Amoroso Netto (Brazil — 28 votes) and Mr. Zentuti (Libya — 19 votes). They would all be in office for three years.

The President congratulated the candidates who had been elected and thanked the members of the Executive Committee whose terms of office had just expired.

He then reminded delegates that they should also choose three auditors and two deputy auditors.

Mr. Benhamou (France), Mr. Skalmerud (Norway) and Mr. Hussein (the Sudan) were unanimously chosen to audit the accounts.

Mr. Yumak (Turkey) and Mr. Ghazi (Syria) were chosen as deputy auditors.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS AND CLOSING SESSION

Air police

During the meeting of the heads of the N.C.B. it had been recommended that the I.C.P.O. should consult the I.A.T.A. representative regarding the surveillance to be exercised at

airports and the collaboration between police bodies, customs and airline companies that was necessary.

Mr. D. E. W. Fish (I.A.T.A.) declared, during

the plenary session, that he was entirely in favour of such co-operation at airports.

He wished to draw delegates' attention to certain new types of crime that had arisen. Over the last few years, several crimes involving various types of explosives had been committed on aircraft either from political motives or from motives of a pecuniary nature, for instance the prospect of obtaining money on an insurance policy.

In addition, airline companies often received telephone calls warning them that an explosive device had been put in an aeroplane or that a crime would be committed. They were obliged to take notice of such calls because of the genuine crimes which were committed. 41 calls of this nature had been made during 1956, and this year 56 similar calls had already been received. The result was that aircraft were delayed and that a great deal of money was lost since, as a precautionary measure, specialists in handling explosives had to be called in. Some of these calls had been bad jokes and that was why legislation which, it was hoped, would prevent them, had been introduced in the U.S.A.

The I.A.T.A. representative therefore suggested that the I.C.P.O. should study the question of including in the legal systems of each country provisions that would allow persons who made such telephone calls either as a joke or because they were too imaginative, to be prosecuted.

Advisers

The Secretary General reminded delegates that the new Constitution had substituted "advisers" for the former technical advisers.

During its last meeting, the Executive Committee had asked the Secretary General to let the former advisers know that they were no longer in office and had decided that the new advisers should be chosen among experts in a definite subject.

The Executive Committee was to have dealt with this problem during the meeting it had held just before the Assembly but had been prevented from doing so owing to pressure of work. The question would therefore be discussed during its next meeting as the need for appointing advisers had not been forgotten and the subject would be given all due consideration.

Agenda for the next session of the assembly

Mr. Cornaz (Switzerland) had already shown the Heads of the National Central Bureaux, at their meeting, a document entitled "catalogue of articles" which the Swiss police had been using for some time. The results obtained in Switzerland had been such, he said, that it might be worth while for the I.C.P.O. to study the possibilities of using this system on an international level. In looking for wanted persons, the description of articles and clothing was a rather difficult and delicate matter. On the one hand, persons who made statements often had difficulty in expressing themselves precisely and, furthermore, information was not sent abroad in a standard and rational form. In the system suggested, articles were classified according to a decimal system into three categories: personal effects, domestic and occupational articles, and photographs of each type of article were numbered.

Mr. Belot (France) supported this proposal. He, personally, had seen the document in question and considered that it would be worth while examining it closely.

In addition, he suggested that a study of the question of the suppression of counterfeiting in business and art should be included in the agenda for the coming session. A report on this subject would be prepared during the course of the year.

Mr. Franssen (Belgium) proposed that the Secretariat should study the question of homosexuality and the laws applying to this subject in different countries. A report similar to the one that had been drawn up on prostitution could be presented to the Assembly during the next session.

Mr. Delderfield (Australia) suggested that the question of car thefts should be studied. The Secretariat could get in touch with the main car factories and examine the manufacturing processes that could make cars less easy to steal. He felt that such a report, if presented at the next session, would interest all member countries.

The President declared that the subjects suggested by the Swiss, French, Belgian and Australian delegates would be included in the agenda for the following session.

Choice of the place where the next general assembly would be held

Mr. Jackson (Great Britain), on behalf of his government, invited the Assembly to hold its next session in London.

Mr. Kosol (Thailand) said that his government had invited the Assembly to hold its meeting in Thailand but that he had not known, at the time, that Great Britain had intended to do the same.



*Mr TRAKARN KOSOL
(Thailand).*

He did not wish to cause any embarrassment by asking delegates to vote on the question. The Thai delegation very much wanted a General Assembly held in Bangkok to be a great success as it would be the first time in the history of the I.C.P.O. that delegates would be meeting far from Europe, and

would have an opportunity of making contact with the police forces of an Asian country and with another civilisation.

However, Mr. Kosol realised that a great many of the European countries would have to increase their financial contribution to the Organization by a considerable amount; they might therefore find it rather difficult to send delegations to Bangkok at the same time. For all these reasons, Thailand felt it would be wiser to withdraw its invitation this year, with the hope that it would be possible to renew it next year and that the Assembly would then be able to accept it.

(Applause).

Mr. Fontana (Italy) believed that he was speaking for all present in expressing his sincere thanks to the Thailand delegate for his kind invitation. He believed that, for budgetary

reasons which had just been explained so clearly, the governments of many countries would have found replying rather embarrassing. He was sure that the delegations would be in favour of a meeting outside Europe, and more especially in Bangkok, in as short a time as possible. Mr. Fontana asked the Assembly to express its thanks to the Thai authorities for their generous and understanding attitude.

(Applause).

Mr. Ismaïl (Pakistan) was delighted by the invitation extended by the Thai delegation. So far, all the I.C.P.O. meetings had been held in Europe and, while fully appreciating the part played by the countries of Europe in the development of the I.C.P.O., he considered that the Organization should make its world-wide nature clear by holding an Assembly in another continent.

The Secretary General said that the Assembly now had a single invitation, presented by the United Kingdom delegation.

The Assembly decided unanimously to hold its next session (1958) in London.

All the items on the agenda had then been dealt with.

The President wished to thank all the delegates and in particular the chairmen of Committees, and congratulated them on the fine work they had done during the present session.

In conclusion, although he was himself Portuguese, he felt that, on behalf of the Assembly, he could thank the Portuguese authorities for the hospitality they had offered to those who had taken part in the 26th session of the I.C.P.O. General Assembly.

(Loud applause).

The President declared the 26th session of the I.C.P.O. General Assembly closed.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE CONFERENCE

During the General Assembly session, Mr. Lourenço, the President, was sent telegrams by a number of chiefs of police forces who all expressed their good wishes.

The Assembly sent cordial greetings to Mr. Louwage, the Honorary President, who had been invited to come to Lisbon by the Portuguese authorities but who had not been able to leave Belgium owing to his other commitments.



At the beginning of the session, the Assembly observed a minute's silence in memory of Louis Ducloux, Honorary Secretary General, who died in September 1956 and of Professor Charles Sannié who died in March 1957. Both of them were well known in international circles and had earned the esteem of all those connected with the I.C.P.O.

By a General Assembly decision, Interpol has now been provided with a new emblem which will, little by little, replace the previous one on official documents. The same symbols appear but the three words of the Organization's official title: O.I.P.C. — I.C.P.O. — Interpol, are inscribed below.



We might remind those interested in heraldry of the significance of the various symbols: the I.C.P.O. is a world-wide organization and its headquarters are in Paris (the globe with Paris on the centre line). Its strength (the sword) is used in the cause of justice (the scales) in order to protect society (the laurels of peace).



On Monday, 17th June, at 8 p.m., the delegates' cars were waiting for them outside their hotels. They were driven out of Lisbon, along the splendid road leading to the Atlantic coast, and then beside the estuary of the Tagus. Suddenly the cars turned, following the directions given by policemen on the road, and, crossing

over a moat, passed through a set of fortifications. Had it not been for the picturesque aspect of the mediaeval building that met their eyes, the delegates might have felt rather apprehensive as they passed through the gate of the fortress. But, leaving their cars, they found themselves on a huge terrace from all sides of which the majestic, windswept waters of the Tagus could be seen mingling with those of the ocean.

The fortress they were in was one of those from which Lisbon had been defended long ago but the Portuguese military authorities now use this magnificent building to entertain distinguished guests in. Seen from the outside, the fort at S. Julião da Barra has all the harmonious austerity of a Renaissance military building, while its rooms have been luxuriously decorated by successive Portuguese princes. The dinner given by the Ministers of Justice and of the Interior took place in an enormous underground vaulted hall, lit by lamps concealed by the ribs of the arches.

In this unique setting, toasts were drunk to the I.C.P.O.'s continued prosperity and to all the countries represented.



Guests at the reception in the fortress of Sao Julião de Barra.



General view of Porto.

After a delightful luncheon given by Mr. Neves Graça, head of the international and state defence police force, the delegates watched a demonstration by the Portuguese police forces responsible for the maintenance of order, thus acquiring information in a particularly pleasant way.

The Public Security police, who are responsible for maintaining order in the towns and the Republican Guard, the country police force, gave an enthusiastic and extremely interesting display of exercises and manoeuvres. Delegates were able to see how modern the Portuguese police equipment is.

They were also able to see the care that had been taken over the living quarters of these units. The buildings were all spacious and well suited to their purposes, efficiency having been combined with a determination to provide pleasant surroundings.

Lisbon's winter garden, the "Estufa Fria", is exceptionally rich in both the beauty and variety of its plants. The Municipal authorities of the town invited delegates to a cocktail party held among its giant palms and tree-ferns. Hardly had they left the centre of the city, when the guests found themselves in the heart of an equatorial forest, a setting where they might almost have expected wild animals or snakes to appear from behind the trees or rocks. However, rare and beautiful flowers and clear streams were all that met their eyes.

Corpus Christi day, a public holiday in Portugal, occurred during the week of the conference. Thanks to the kindness of the Portuguese authorities, delegates were able to spend this day seeing other beautiful parts of the country. Some of them went to Cintra and the castle of Penha, others to Alcobaça, Batalha, Fatima and Nazaré.

But every visitor to Portugal wishes to see

something of the country's traditional customs. These are still a living part of Portuguese life and a great part of the charm of the country lies in its refusal to sacrifice the customs of its peasants and fishermen on the altar of progress.

The delegates were able to appreciate the freshness and grace of Portuguese national songs and dances during a delightful reception organized that evening by the Tourist Committee of Cascais and the coast and held at the Estoril casino.



The Advanced Technical Institute, where the conference was held, is undoubtedly the most beautiful academic building in Portugal. It dominates the new quarter of Lisbon, which has been built during the last 20 years and is a splendid example of town planning; indeed it might be considered the symbol of this part of the city. Everything needed for the smooth running of the General Assembly was to be found in the Institute buildings.

The plenary sessions were held in a huge rectangular hall, well lit by large windows overlooking the new part of the town. The Portuguese authorities, remembering that this room had been the scene of hard work for five days, held a farewell dinner for the delegates there, a dinner at which the excellent food was set off by the informality and spontaneity of the occasion.

From the President's stand, stripped of all its official trappings, a young girl sang the traditional melancholy Portuguese "fados".



Before they left for their own countries, delegates were invited to take part in a memorable excursion to Figueira da Foz, with its famous beach and later to Oporto. In both towns receptions were organized for them by the municipal authorities.

In Oporto an extraordinary sight met their eyes:

"The whole town becomes the scene of an immense pageant played by the people.

The traditional belief is that, on Midsummer Eve, the feast of St. John, the water in all the fountains is holy because the purifying water of the Jordan makes all water sacred on the day on which Christ was baptised by St. John.

No one dreams of going to bed on Midsummer Eve.

On earth, the streets are brilliantly lit, markets

are open and the people dance. In the sky above, colourful fireworks and brightly decorated lamps express the love of the people of Oporto for their Saint.

All around are to be seen trays of basil and carnations, fairground tents with their clay figures, colourful head-dresses, holy herbs which are to be burnt as incense to guard against storms and the traditional longstemmed "Alho Porro".

Everyone one meets is a friend on this night. Everyone enjoys himself in his own way, knowing that no one will object to what he is doing. The town becomes one large house, needing neither watchmen nor guardians.

Having bought their traditional accessories: an "Alho Porro" and a coloured paper cap, or straw hat, groups of people walk through the streets.

They walk up and down, greeting each other in the name of the Saint, with a touch of the "Alho Porro". This greeting means that all are brothers in Jesus Christ, through their love of the Saint.

The groups of people pass, performing the dances they have rehearsed for months, with their lamps and their offerings for St. John.

There are so many of them that they can no longer be counted.

Supper-time arrives and while the meal is in progress the fireworks begin.

The whole town is trying to send its joy up to St. John.

The earth is no longer big enough to express all the rejoicings.

The fireworks have ended. There is still a great deal more to eat and a great many more people to greet.

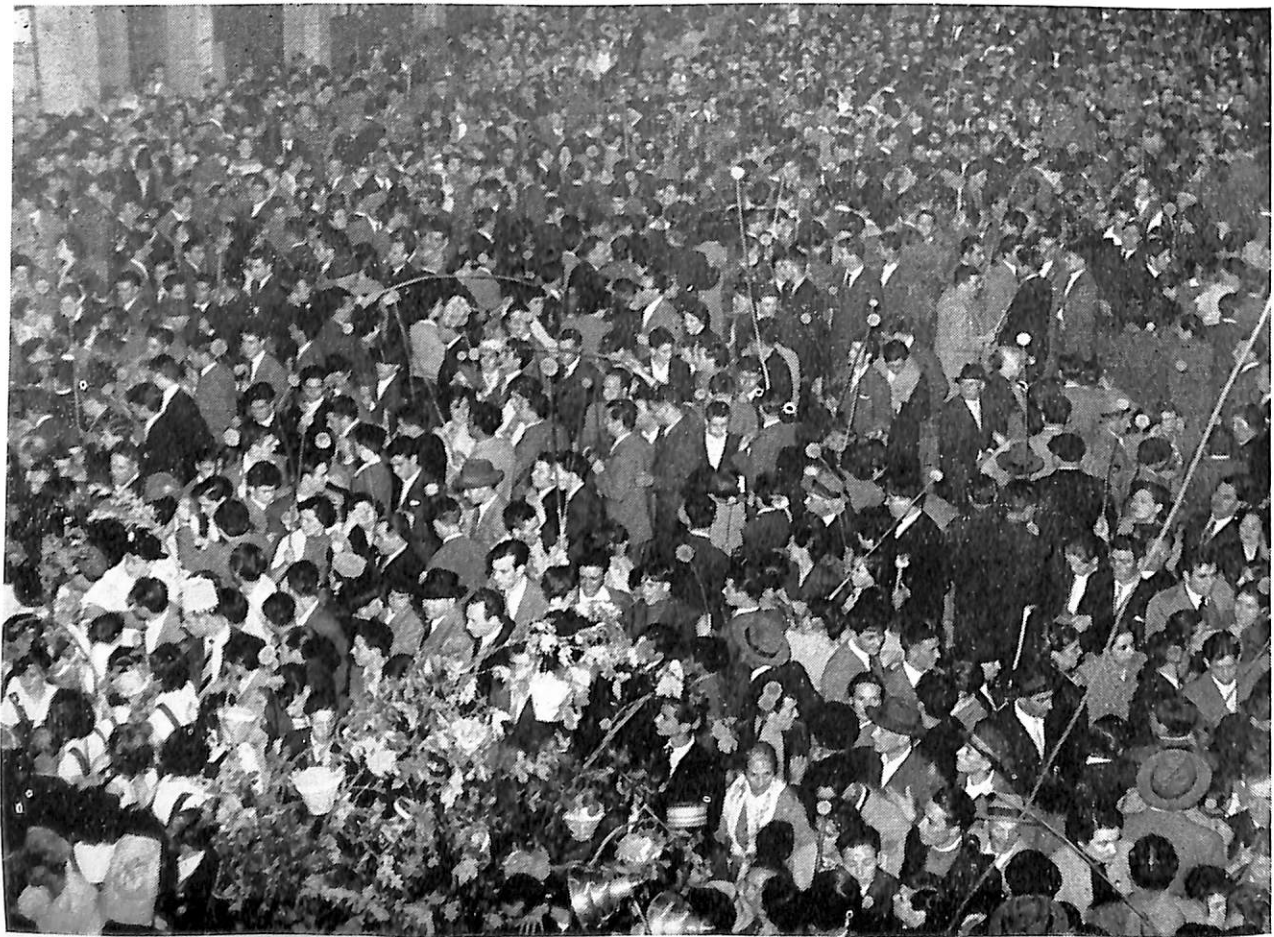
Now the groups of people move away to the old fountains where they can remember the story of Christ's baptism by St. John. They wash their mouths and their sleepy eyes in the water.

Day breaks. Oporto is a hard-working town, but everyone sleeps very late on Midsummer Day.

And no policemen are needed."

This description of the rejoicings in Oporto, taken from a booklet given to the I.C.P.O. delegates, is borne out by the photograph on this page. The official discussions of the 26th session of the General Assembly ended in gaiety and those who had taken part in both went home delighted and grateful for the magnificent way in which they had been received by the Portuguese authorities for the second time in six years.

The celebrations on St. John's eve.



DELEGATIONS

ARGENTINA

Mr. PARODI CANTILA José Maria, Counsellor at the Argentine Legation in Lisbon.

AUSTRALIA

Mr. W. J. DELDERFIELD, Commissioner of Police, Tasmania.

Mr. G. E. BARKER, Executive Officer of the Australian National Central Bureau.

AUSTRIA

Mr. F. WALTERSKIRCHEN, Ministerialrat, Head of the Criminal Police Section of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Vienna.

BELGIUM

Mr. Firmin FRANSSEN, Commissaire Général aux Délégations Judiciaires, Brussels.

BRAZIL

Dr. Carlos E. BITTENCOURT DA FONSECA, Secretary of State for Public Security, São Paulo.

Dr. João AMOROSO NETTO, Head of the International Police Bureau, São Paulo.

Dr. Fernando BASTOS RIBEIRO, Police Delegate, Rio de Janeiro.

BURMA

Mr. U. KHIN MAUNG MAUNG, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Rangoon.

CANADA

Mr. L. H. NICHOLSON, Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa.

Mr. L. S. GRAYSON, Inspector, R. C. M. P. Liaison Officer, Canada House, London.

COLOMBIA

Col. José Antonio TORRES, Servicio de Intelligencia Colombiano.

CUBA

Dr. Jorge A. de CASTROVERDE, Head of the National Central Bureau, Havana.

Mr. Andrés DIAZ ROJAS, Captain of the National Police Force, M. P., Havana.

DENMARK

Mr. Wilhelm BOAS, Head of the Danish Department of Justice, Copenhagen.

Mr. F. C. V. DE MAGIUS, Head of the Danish Criminal Police Force, Copenhagen.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Mr. Juan Parra de Los REYES, Chargé d'Affaires, Lisbon.

EGYPT

Dr. Mohamed ZAKI, Director General of the Identification Office, Cairo.

General Mohamed FATHI, Head of the Egyptian International Criminal Police Bureau, Cairo.

FRANCE

Mr. Jean MAIREY, Préfet, Directeur Général de la Sûreté Nationale, Ministère de l'Intérieur, Paris.

Mr. Henri CASTAING, Préfet, Directeur des Services de Police Judiciaire de la Sûreté Nationale, Paris.

Mr. Roland FAUGERE, Sous-Préfet, Chef du Cabinet du Préfet de Police, Paris.

Mr. Max FERNET, Directeur de la Police Judiciaire, Préfecture de Police, Paris.

Mr. Jacques TREVES, Chef du Service des Transmissions au Ministère de l'Intérieur, Paris.

Mr. Charles GILLARD, Commissaire Principal chargé de l'Office Central pour la Répression du trafic illicite des stupéfiants, Paris.

Mr. Emile BENHAMOU, Commissaire Principal chargé de l'Office Central pour la Répression du Faux monnayage, Paris.

Mr. Jacques BELOT, Commissaire Principal chargé du Bureau Central National, Paris.

GERMANY (Federal Republic)

Mr. Reinhard DULLIEN, President of the Bundeskriminalamt, Wiesbaden.

Mr. Paul DICKOPF, Regierungs- und Kriminaldirektor, Wiesbaden.

Mr. Karl BREUER, Leitender Kriminaldirektor, Hamburg.

Mr. Ludwig ZEIGER, Regierungs- und Kriminalrat, Saarbrücken.

GREECE

Mr. Vassili D. LAPPAS, Greek Minister to Portugal, Lisbon.

Mr. Alexandre HALCOUSSIS, Secretary at the Greek Legation to Portugal, Lisbon.

INDONESIA

Dr. Zainal ABIDIN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lisbon.

IRELAND

Mr. Thomas Vincent COMMINS, Chargé d'Affaires for Ireland, Lisbon.

ISRAEL

Mr. Y. SAHAR, Inspector General of the Israel Police Force, Tel-Aviv.

ITALY

- Dr. Adolfo MEMMO, Prefetto, Assistant chief of police in Rome.
- Dr. Nicola DI PAOLO, Vice-Prefetto, Inspector, Chief of the Police Division, Rome.
- Dr. Costantino FONTANA, Chief Inspector, Public Security Department, Head of the Italian N.C.B. of the I.C.P.O., Rome.
- Col. Giorgio MANES, Commandant of the Carabinieri Officers' School, Rome.
- Col. Luigi BERNARD, Head of the Maintenance unit of the Guardia delle Finanze, Rome.
- Col. Giuseppe DE GAETANO, Commandant of the School for Officers of the Public Security Division, Rome.

JAPAN

- Mr. Toji NAKAGAWA, Superintendent Supervisor, Chief of the Criminal Affairs Division, National Police Agency, Tokio.
- Mr. Saburo FUJISAWA, Chief Superintendent, Chief of the Police Affairs Division, Aichi Prefectural Police Headquarters.
- Mr. Takahiko KIRIYAMA, Counsellor at the Japanese Embassy in Paris.

THE LEBANON

- Emir Farid CHEHAB, Director General of General Security, Beirut.

LIBYA

- Mr. Mohamed ZENTUTI, Chief of the Federal Police.
- Col. MANSURI, Tripoli Federal Police.
- Col. BADI, Tripoli Federal Police.
- Major HAWAZ, Tripoli Federal Police.

LUXEMBURG

- Dr. Jean KAUFFMANN, Advocate General, Palais de Justice, Luxemburg.
- Mr. Pierre BRAQUET, Assistant Chief of Gendarmerie and Public Security, Luxemburg.

MOROCCO

- Mr. Annibal NICOLAI, Head of the Criminal Police Section of the Sûreté Nationale, Rabat.
- Mr. Mahfond SLIMANE, Sûreté Nationale, Rabat.

MEXICO

- Mr. ROSALES MIRANDA, Director de Averiguaciones Previas, Procuraduría General, Mexico.

THE NETHERLANDS

- Mr. J. C. Van der MINNE, Director General, Head of the Police Division of the Ministry of Justice, The Hague.
- Mr. J. VAN IJSENDORN, Head of the Criminal Affairs Section of the Ministry of Justice, The Hague.
- Mr. W. M. REHORST, Head of the National Central Bureau, The Hague.

NORWAY

- Mr. Sigurd SKALMERUD, Chief of Police, Oslo.
- Mr. Chr. W. RYNNING-TOENNESEN, Chief of Police, Kristiansand.

PAKISTAN

- Mr. ISMAIL Shams, Inspector General of Police, East Pakistan, Dacca.

PORTUGAL

- Mr. Agostinho LOURENÇO, Former Director of the International and State Defence Police, President of Interpol, Lisbon.
- Mr. António NEVES GRAÇA, Director of the International and State Defence Police, Lisbon.
- Dr. Francisco António LOPES MOREIRA, Director of Criminal Police, Lisbon.
- Mr. Rogério COELHO DIAS, Assistant Director of the International and State Defence Police Force, Oporto.
- Dr. Rui de Matos CORTE REAL, Assistant Director of Criminal Police, Lisbon.
- Dr. António Ernesto Maria da FONSECA, Assistant Inspector of the Criminal Police Headquarters, Lisbon.
- Mr. Abílio ALCARVA, Assistant Inspector, Head of the International division of the International and State Defence Police Force and of the National Central Bureau, Lisbon.
- Mr. Agostinho BARBIERI, Inspector of the International and State Defence Police Force, Lisbon.

SPAIN

- Mr. Francisco ECHALECU Y CANINO, Comisario y Profesor de la Escuela de Policia, Madrid.
- Mr. Evelino CATALAYUD SANJUAN, Jefe del Secretaria Técnica, Dirección General de Seguridad, Madrid.

THE SUDAN

- Mr. A. A. HUSSEIN, Deputy Under-Secretary (Security), Ministry of the Interior, Republic of the Sudan.
- Mr. M. I. SIDRA, Commandant of Police, C.I.D., H.Q., Sudan Police.

SWEDEN

- Mr. Gerhard von SYDOW, Head of the State Technical Police Institute, Head of the N.C.B., Stockholm.
- Mr. Georg THULIN, Head of the State Police, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND

- Mr. Josef BURKHARD, Police Commandant of the Canton of Lucerne.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Gustave CORNAZ, Police Commandant of the Canton of Vaud, Lausanne.

Dr. Edouard LEHMANN, Assistant at the Federal Department of the Public Prosecutor, Berne.

SYRIA

Mr. Ibrahim GHAZI, Chief of Administration of Judicial Evidence, Damascus.

Mr. Akram HIJAZI, Chief of Security Department, Damascus.

THAILAND

General Luang Chart TRAKARN KOSOL, Chief of Crime Prevention and Suppression, Bangkok.

General M. L. Manich JUMSAI, Chief of Educational Techniques Division, Bangkok.

Major Seim RUANGSAWASTI, Head of Foreign Affairs Section, Division of Foreign Affairs and Information Service, Bangkok.

Colonel Sutsanguan TANSATITH, Chief of Public Safety Division, Bangkok.

Captain Pao SARASIN, Science Division, Bangkok.

TUNISIAN REPUBLIC

Mr. Hassen ESSID, Head of the National Central Bureau, Headquarters of the Sûreté Nationale, Tunis.

TURKEY

Mr. Riza Azmi YUMAK, Assistant Director General of Public Security and head of the N.C.B., Ankara.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Mr. R. L. JACKSON, Assistant Commissioner, New Scotland Yard, London.

Mr. I. STOURTON, Inspector General of Colonial Police, London.

Mr. C. J. LINSELL, Superintendent of Police, Singapore.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr. Charles SIRAGUSA, District Supervisor, Observer of the Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury Department.

Mr. A. A. CHRISTIDES, U.S. Treasury Representative — Paris, Observer of Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department.

OBSERVERS

Mr. Ralph KELLY, Commissioner of Customs, Washington.

Col. Edward F. PENAAT, Provost Marshal, U.S. Army, Europe, Heidelberg.

Col. Louis MARK, Chief, Investigations Branch, U.S. Army, Europe, Heidelberg.

Mr. David M. LYNCH, Director of Special Investigations, U.S. Air Forces in Europe, Rhein-Main Air Base.

Mr. Daily PATRICK, U.S. Navy Investigation Branch, Investigative Officer, London.

Capt. R. JACKSON, U.S. Navy Investigation Branch, Investigative Officer, London.

VENEZUELA

Mr. Frederico SCHLOETER, Director de Gabinete del Ministerio de Relaciones Interiores, Caracas.

Mr. Luis Emilio VARGAS, Director de Identificación, Ministerio de Relaciones Interiores, Caracas.

YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. Riko KOLENC, Director of the Criminal Department of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Belgrade.

Mr. Marijan PRIJATELJ, Director of Criminal Police, Ljubljana.

I.C.P.O. General Secretariat

Mr. Marcel SICOT, Secretary General.

Mr. Jean NEPOTE, Assistant to the Secretary General.

Mr. Lucien AUBE, Head of Section.

Dr. Alexey GOLDENBERG, Head of Section.

Mr. J. W. KALLENBORN, Head of the Counterfeits and Forgeries Department.

Mr. Jean Jacques MARC, Head of Section.

OBSERVERS

UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

Mr. Gilbert E. YATES, Director of the Narcotics Division, European Office of the United Nations, Geneva.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SOCIAL DEFENCE

Dr. Belezza dos SANTOS, Professor of the Faculty of Law of the University of Coimbra.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION

Mr. Donald Edgar William FISH, Superintendent of Security, British Overseas Airways, London Airport.

ASSOCIATION OF SECURITY OFFICERS OF AIRLINE COMPANIES

Mr. Gerald D. F. COUTINHO, Head, Security Dept. K.L.M., The Hague.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SENIOR POLICE OFFICIALS

Capt. Luis Manuel TAVARES, Assistant, Public Security Police Force General Command, Lisbon.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

Mr. Nicolas de TIERRE, Paris Office.

COMMITTEES SET UP DURING THE COURSE OF THE

26th session of the General Assembly
LISBON, 17th–22nd June, 1957.

PROSTITUTION

Chairman: Mr. ECHALECU Y CANINO (Spain).

Countries represented: Brazil (Mr. AMOROSO NETTO), Cuba (Mr. ROJAS), France (Mr. FERNET), Italy (Mr. FONTANA), Libya (Mr. MANSURI), Morocco (Mr. SLIMANE), The Netherlands (Mr. REHORST), Portugal (Mr. da FONSECA), Spain (Mr. ECHALECU Y CANINO), Syria (Mr. GHAZI), Thailand (Mr. TANSATITH).

FINANCIAL REFORM

Chairman: Mr. R. L. JACKSON (United Kingdom).

Countries represented: Brazil (Mr. BASTOS RIBEIRO), Burma (Mr. U KHIN MAUNG MAUNG), Canada (Mr. NICHOLSON), France (Mr. BENHAMOU), Japan (Mr. KIRIYAMA), Italy (Mr. FONTANA), Norway (Mr. SKALMERUD), Portugal (Mr. MO-

REIRA), The Sudan (Mr. HUSSEIN), Switzerland (Mr. LEHMANN), Thailand (Mr. TRAKARN KOSOL), Tunisia (Mr. ESSID), United Kingdom (Mr. JACKSON).

DRUGS

Chairman: Mr. CHEHAB (The Lebanon).

Countries represented: Burma (Mr. U KHIN MAUNG MAUNG), Canada (Mr. GRAYSON), Cuba (Mr. de CASTROVERDE), Denmark (Mr. BOAS), Egypt (Mr. FATHI), France (Mr. GILLARD), Italy (Mr. BERNARD), The Lebanon (Mr. CHEHAB), Mexico (Mr. ROSALES), Portugal (Mr. BARBIERI), Thailand (General JUMSAI – Mr. TRAKARN KOSOL), Tunisia (Mr. ESSID), Turkey (Mr. YUMAK), United Kingdom (Mr. LINSELL), U.N.O. (Observer: Mr. YATES), U.S.A. (Observer: Mr. SIRAGUSA), Yugoslavia (Mr. KOLENC).

OBITUARY

It is with great regret that we announce the death, in Moral de Calatrava, Spain, of Professor Francisco ECHALECÚ Y CANINO, on 31st August 1957.

Chief Inspector and professor at the Madrid School of Police, Professor ECHALECÚ has been for the last ten years one of the most notable figures at our General Assembly meetings, where he presented several most instructive reports on subjects to which he had devoted a life-time of study: criminal psychology, sociology and pathology.

At the last meeting of the Assembly, in June, in LISBON, as can be seen elsewhere in this review, (pp. 221 et sep.) he most efficiently carried out the task of presiding over the committee on prostitution.

To his wife, his family and the Spanish police, we offer our deepest sympathy.