

XXVth Session

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY

*Vienna*

*7th to 13th June 1956*





The Schloss Belvedere.

Photo Ö.F.V.W.

*THE year 1956 will go down in the history of our International Organization as one of the greatest importance. It is the year of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly. It is interesting to note that, numerically speaking, this meeting was destined to be one of importance. It also marked the tenth anniversary of the reconstitution of the Organization, which arose from its ashes, on the initiative of Mr. F. E. Louwage, in 1946. Appropriately enough, it was held in Vienna, a Vienna mutilated by the war but a Vienna newly freed, after many years of occupation and proud of its liberty.*

*This year also gave the I.C.P.C. the chance to rejuvenate its constitution and, by thorough reform to provide itself with a legal position worthy of its actual standing in the world.*

*So it is not astonishing that the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly should have taken place in a special atmosphere different from all others, of a nature more solemn than usual.*

*Circumstances will have it, moreover, and by happy chance, these events are being related in the hundredth number of our review.*

## OFFICIAL OPENING SESSION

The official character of the Vienna Assembly was to be noticed specially at the opening meeting which was held on 7th June in the beautiful Hall of Honour of the old Academy of Science. This meeting was presided over by the Federal Chancellor Mr. Julius Raab. Were present:

— Mr. Oskar Helmer, Federal Minister of the Interior,

— Dr. Hans Kapper, Federal Minister of Justice,

— Mr. Franz Jonas, Mayor of Vienna,

— Mr. August Kagl, Vice-governor of Lower Austria,

— Mr. Eduard Chaloupka, Director of the Federal Chancellor's Cabinet,

— Mr. Wilhelm Krechler and Dr. Kurt Seidler, Directors General of the Ministry of Justice,

and many Austrian High Officials.

The Federal Minister of the Interior, after expressing the satisfaction of the Austrian government at having organized this international congress, said :

*This year the International Criminal Police Commission, which is becoming more and more popular under the name of "Interpol", meets for the 25th time. Besides, ten years have passed since the International Criminal Police Commission started to work again after the end of the Second World War, according to the decision of the General Assembly held in Brussels in 1946. Commemorative assemblies of this kind are occasions to look back upon the past. As you know, ladies and gentlemen, a number of police experts coming from various countries met in Vienna in 1923, on the initiative of Austria, to discuss the question of international co-operation in the field of criminal police; this co-operation had proved to be necessary at that time already. At that police congress, the setting up of the International Criminal Police Commission was decided, considering the fact that only immediate co-operation of criminal police forces on an international basis would permit efficient fight against international crime.*

*It is not necessary to emphasize, before this audience, that in the course of the last*

*quarter of the century the International Criminal Police Commission has become an important organization. All of you know by your daily work that only your Organization will serve to fight present-time crime across national frontiers and with weapons that are up-to-date. As soon as 1938 the idea of international co-operation in the field of criminal police was so strong that it survived the period during which co-operation was interrupted by the Second World War; shortly after the end of the war, in 1946, the General Assembly met on the initiative of your venerable President. At this meeting it was decided unanimously to take up work again. The Austrians welcomed this decision and in 1947, although our country was occupied, we accepted with pleasure the invitation to collaborate. For the last ten years your Organization has much evolved. Today, at the opening of the 25th session of the General Assembly, we can affirm with great satisfaction that the International Criminal Police Commission is stronger than ever and that it is now an international organization of consi-*



The Austrian Chancellor.



derable extent, an organization which has become an indispensable instrument for the fight against crime, thanks to the successful work which has been done down to this day. There is another reason why it is meet to attach particular importance to this General Assembly.

During the coming meetings, you will have to deal with a statute reform that will enable you, as I hope firmly, to consolidate and to perfect the idea of international co-operation in the field of criminal police; this idea took shape for the first time in Vienna, 25 years ago.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, let me welcome you in Austria and greet heartily all of you, expressing the hope that you will enjoy your stay in our country. I wish that your deliberations will be successful and that the 25th General Assembly will be a remarkable event in the history of your Organization.

I declare that the 25th session of the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Commission is opened.

The President of the I.C.P.C., Mr. F.E. Louwage (Belgium) made the following answer to the Minister of the Interior :

We are glad to meet in this ancient city of "Vindomina", later called Vienna, capital of the old imperial Ostmark. In spite of its wars—due to its geographical situation between the powers of the east and the west—and the destruction which this implies, it has always managed to rise rapidly from the ruins even better than before. This courage of the Austrian people is only equalled by its kindness and friendliness to the foreigners who gravitate toward it from the rest of the world to admire the beauties of the Austrian countryside.

But it is not only for these reasons that we are so happy to be here. It is above all because in 1923, thanks to the happy inspiration of Dr. Hans Schober, then Police President, that the International Criminal Police Commission first saw light of day in this capital, where it remained until 1938, that year of sad remembrances.

I am sure I speak for all of us when I pay tribute to the work done by the police of Vienna in organizing and developing our international Organization. We warmly thank Austria for the sacrifices it has made so that



The opening session: Messrs. KRECHLER, HELMER, LOUWAGE and SIO

the International Commission might continue to exist and grow.

Soon after the re-establishment of the I.C.P.C., although the seat of our Organization had to be changed, because of the events brought about by the second world war, the Austrian police came to our assistance without reservation.

It is with great emotion, your Excellency, that we heard the praises which you addressed to the International Criminal Police Commission, which consequently reflect on all member states and delegates.

It would be pointless to insist further upon the merits of the I.C.P.C., commonly known as Interpol. The governments, the press and the public of the whole world now know that our Organization is among all international organizations the one which, through its complicated machinery, is constantly at work in all four quarters of the globe and actively engaged in rendering great service to humanity by its constant protection of the lives and property of honest citizens.

Your Excellency, in the name of the 118 delegates here representing forty of the fifty-five member countries, I offer you heartfelt thanks for absenting yourself from your numerous duties to open our Assembly and also for your great efforts in convincing your government that Vienna should be chosen as the place where the tenth anniversary of the rebirth of our International Commission should be celebrated.

To you, your Excellency, to Vice President Krechler, Dr. Walterskirchen and all your collaborators, we express our gratitude for the wonderful hospitality which you offer us.

We would also like to express our thanks to the high officials and magistrates who, by



their presence, increase the solemnity of this meeting.

Unfortunately all our friends who have faithfully attended our previous meeting are not with us today. I am thinking in particular of Dr. Harry Söderman, reporter general, who died on 16th March 1956.

Several days before his death he was present at the meeting of the Executive Committee. His robustness, his spontaneous temperament and extensive knowledge were manifested to such a high degree that no one could have thought that his death was so near.

In presenting to Mrs Söderman and her children our sincere sympathy, shall we observe a minute's silence in token of our respect.

Mr. Burgomaster,

It is for us a very nice surprise that you wished to attend this opening session in order to bring us the kind feelings of Vienna.

Your presence here symbolizes the ancient hospitality of the Viennese population to

whom, in your person, we present our best thanks.

Mr. Franz Jonas, Mayor of Vienna, then welcomed the delegates in the Austrian capital. After reminding the Assembly that Vienna had been, at the beginning, the headquarters of the Organization, he added:

"I am well aware that your deliberations are of greatest importance and will be of advantage to the sphere of public safety on an international plane. However, I hope that besides your important discussions you will be given an opportunity to become acquainted with the life, the reconstruction work and the sight of our city.

If even there was a reason to tell the myth of the "Third Man", you all can see today that our city has become a busy community which is now less likely to suffer from criminal outrages, a circumstance due above all to its social progress.

Wishing the best of success to your debates, I sincerely trust that you will return to your respective countries, favourably impressed by your stay in Vienna."

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## PROGRESS REPORT

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The actual work of the Assembly did not start until the afternoon. The meeting was held in the Schloss Belvedere.

It was Mr. Sicot who opened the proceedings with the progress report given below, which is, in fact, an account of his five years' stewardship:

"Five years ago, almost to the day, at the twentieth session of the General Assembly in Lisbon, I was done the honour of being entrusted with the position of Secretary General of the I.C.P.C.

My term of office has now almost expired.

I am therefore going to present to you an account of the work accomplished during the last five years. This will not, however, prevent me from detailing the work accomplished recently, so you will learn what we have done during the last year.

Our efforts, of course, were directed constantly towards the task of combating interna-

tional crime, the primary object of our Organization.

From 1951 to 1955 inclusive, the General Secretariat has sent out 576 international circulations requesting arrests of wanted men. Of these, 317 were arrested, 161 of them in a country other than the one requesting their arrest. These figures are genuine. They may not be enormous, but they are at least true.

Some 558 persons, considered to be professional international criminals, were reported as individuals who should be watched.

In all, for various reasons, two thousand international circulations were sent out for the information of police forces.

During the same time, we have been able to identify with certainty 44 recidivists, who had been arrested under assumed identities, and whose true identities even the collaboration of various National Central Bureaux had failed to reveal.

Over the last twelve months, the results obtained by the General Secretariat are:

- 119 international circulations concerning wanted persons,
- 88 persons arrested,
- 127 circulations concerning the surveillance of suspects,
- 16 definite identifications.

I would like to stress the fact that the I.C.P.C. General Secretariat does not wish to encumber its records department with useless files. It only takes actions in cases which are truly international.

During the same period (since June 1955), we intervened in 2,139 police cases, sending 2,474 notes of information to the police or legal departments of the countries concerned. These cases are specific ones, where the time and place are known, some of them being individual ones

But also, over the last few years we have produced extensive reports of various types of crime which have a clearly international character:

- Smuggling by light surface craft in the Mediterranean, substitution thefts, diamond thefts and smuggling from Africa, the illicit drug traffic between the Middle East and Europe, car thefts, stolen and forged travellers' cheques, miscellaneous cases of counterfeiting, international pick-pockets whose descriptions are being printed in book form. In addition, there are the annual reports on illicit drug traffic throughout the world and the work done by the Delegated Office of The Hague for the suppression of counterfeiting. Since 1st January 1952, information concerning 303 different types of counterfeit has been published 32 of these since last June. The whole concerns 22 countries.

I would like to mention an important modification in the "Counterfeits and Forgeries" review. Since 1952 it has contained a section devoted to genuine money, printed in four different languages. A regional edition in German was brought out with the help of Viennese Banks and Bankers, whom I would now like to thank for their collaboration. These two publications are to-day a great success.

All this work has been based on the information sent by the Central National Bureaux. In spite of the dryness of figures, I feel must give you the following ones:



Messrs. LOUWAGE and LOURENÇO.

- 235,000 individual cards concerning about 90,000 persons;
- 17,200 fingerprint cards;
- 500 cards for identification from description;
- 3,000 cards for identification from photographs;
- 61,539 case files, the contents of 5,000 which have been transferred to perforated cards over the last three years.

In short, owing to excellent co-operation with member countries, we have more than tripled the information we had in 1951.

Everything I have so far mentioned is related to the actual activities of the I.C.P.C. General Secretariat, but the general activities of Interpol is also, and above all, represented by the activities of the National Central Bureaux in their direct contacts and according to the rules of co-operation that they have drawn up together. Each day, these N.C.B. deal with scores of criminal cases. On this point I have no general statistics, but from the annual activity reports, I can say, for example, that in 1955 ten countries dealt with criminal cases which terminated in the arrest, in their country, of 272 persons, with a view to extradition. In return, these same ten countries were able to obtain the arrest, in some other country, of 399 wanted persons.

Still in 1955, these ten countries identified, for other countries, 2,821 persons while other countries identified 2,188 persons for them.

*The work done by the I.C.P.C. has therefore been considerable.*

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*Interest in these main activities of the I.C.P.C. should not obscure the fact that our Organization has not been idle in many other fields.*

*Over the last five years we have constantly affirmed our interest in the preventive and social rôle of the police.*

*After having established our general policy during previous meetings of the Assembly, we were then in a position to tackle definite problems:*

*Last year, we published a detailed study of police boys' clubs. It met with considerable success. This year we have for your discussion a model programme for the training of police personnel, who are to specialize in juvenile matters.*

*It is because of this same ideal that we have regularly taken part in all the great international meetings concerned with criminology, in the work of groups of experts and the world congress for the prevention of crime and the treatment of delinquents, organized periodically by the United Nations.*

*The I.C.P.C. was also represented at the congress of the International Criminal Law Association, the International Society for Social Defence, the Hispano-Luso-American Penal and Penitentiary Congresses held in 1952-*

*1954 and the meetings of the International Civil Aviation Organization in 1955-1956.*

*With regard to the general study of crime, in two small booklets published in 1954 and 1956, we gave details of crime statistics for different countries from 1950 and, from these documents, we obtained statistics mainly concerning juvenile delinquency. All these works were presented to the United Nations.*

*We also dealt with other more special problems, such as air traffic and its relation to police problems. The measures we recommended for the identification of air accident victims were included in an official manual published by I.C.A.O. and I.A.T.A. We also organized meetings at which the chief airline companies discussed air travel, security on aerodromes and thefts committed in connection with air transport.*

*In the field of extradition, which is so important in police matters, since 1954 we have published notes giving accurate information concerning the powers of the police forces in this connection in fifteen different countries. Seven others are being prepared.*

*Last February we achieved a noteworthy success at a meeting of the Council of Europe. The Committee of Experts of the governments who are members of this council examined a draft common treaty of extradition and decided that requests for provisional arrest could be sent from the various national judicial authorities to each other through the I.C.P.C. I have therefore great pleasure in congratulating and thanking Mr. Adam, the*

The opening session.





representative here of the Council of Europe, for his comprehension and tenacity in explaining the possibilities of our Organization. It was on its own initiative that the Council of Europe asked our opinion on the question of extradition.

In connection with purely criminalistic matters, I would like to mention the work done on the problems of identification (Mr. Santamaria's report) of counterfeits (new electronic processes), forging of cheques, etc. I do not, however, intend to name the many reports presented at the various meetings of the Assembly.

I will merely add that at the request of a particular country we have from time to time provided notes or information on various problems. For example, during the last twelve months we have sent to India details of university training in criminology, to Sweden information concerning car thefts, to Pakistan information relative to potassium cyanide poisoning and to Singapore a study on the prevention of crime by the education of public opinion.

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Our activities in the field of criminology are based on first class technical information which is constantly being added to. Our library contained 350 books and monographs in 1951. To-day, there are 1,300 and it contains complete collections of 240 police and legal reviews published in 53 different countries.

All these books and reviews, together with reports and documents published by the United Nations and various criminological societies can be referred to by means of an index containing 18,000 cards, so that any police department or individual can immediately be sent information on any question among those which we deal with.

This collection of information is put within the reach of all by the publication of a quarterly list of selected books and articles. Since 1951 we have received and satisfied 1,879 requests for reproductions of articles from all over the world—537 in the last twelve months.

Another important achievement of the last five years is the instructional film on counterfeiting and its suppression, whose idea was conceived some time ago. A number of police schools have already copies of it in their possession.

Since the last meeting we have sold eleven more copies of this film, which means that twenty-seven countries have bought thirty-three copies between them. The I.C.P.C. has thus been able to cover expenses and even made a small profit. So the success of this venture has been complete, both technically and financially.

Finally, we have made great efforts to improve the International Criminal Police Review, which is our best means of expression in the criminological and police world.

Owing to the kind help of the Spanish and German authorities, on 1st January 1954 we were able to publish new editions in Spanish and German. Our publication is consequently better understood and has been made available to a still more considerable number of police officers, magistrates, jurists and criminologists now there is no longer the obstacle of language to prevent it.

After having made the review more attractive in appearance, we have, specially over the last twelve months made a special effort to further improve, if not the quantity, at any rate the quality of its articles and I am able to announce that in the coming numbers very interesting articles written by eminent specialists will be published.

Since the beginning of the year, we have carried out a campaign to ensure more individual subscriptions.

The magnitude of our success may be judged by the fact that the number of subscribers has more than doubled in the last four months, increasing from 326 on 1st February to 710 on 1st June.

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There is no need for me to say that although this figure is encouraging, it is still not nearly high enough. We hope to be able to improve them with the help of the Heads of the N.C.B.

The activities of the I.C.P.C. in the international world have made known to a certain extent the nature of the organization which is now known under the name of Interpol.

First of all, to the governments.

In 1951, thirty-seven countries were members of the I.C.P.C. In five years, in spite of the fact that several East European members dropped out, eighteen more countries joined. The ones since the last Assembly meeting in

*Istanbul are: Saudi Arabia, Cambodia, Jordan, and only very recently Sudan, whose representative we have great pleasure in welcoming. We now rejoice in the official co-operation of fifty five countries, so that if one may judge the importance of a body by the number of countries taking part in it, our Organization is in the forefront of them all.*

*The most important of international organizations either lend us their support or ask us to collaborate.*

*The United Nations Economic and Social Council in 1954, in ratifying a proposal of the Narcotics Commission, recommended governments to co-operate with us in the drive against the illicit drug traffic.*

*In speaking of the United Nations, I would like to say how happy we are to have been able to establish close and particularly confident relations with the Narcotics Division, whose head, Mr. Yates, the representative of the United Nations Secretary General, is with us to-day.*

*We are also in close touch with the Division of Social Affairs, which has asked our help in problems of social protection.*

*UNESCO has, in particular, consulted us on the methods to be used in the protection of works of art and museums.*

*The W.H.O. is constantly in touch with us on matters of drug traffic.*

*The Council of Europe, as I have already mentioned, has entrusted us with the work of intervening officially in the execution of measures of extradition.*

*The press, the radio and television are becoming more and more interested in the work of our Organization, which is even now drawing the attention of private individuals.*

*It is possibly this reputation which causes us to be frequently asked to take part in exhibitions generally concerning either the work of the police or that of certain international organizations.*

*Last year, after having taken part in the "Salon International des Faux" (International Exhibition of Forgeries) in Paris, we are now actively preparing to take part in an important international police exhibition which is to be held in Germany in September. We are attempting, for the benefit of all exhibitions of this kind, to present the organization, action and results of the I.C.P.C. in the best and cheapest way.*

*In order to meet obligations which are as varied as they are interesting and to increase our activities, we have had to increase or improve the means at our disposal.*

*We have, mainly between 1951 and 1953, constantly increased the number of our personnel in the General Secretariat, bringing the total up to forty-eight, of which forty-three are in Paris and the rest in The Hague.*

*But most of all, in 1953, we endowed the General Secretariat with a veritable administrative structure by clearly sharing out the work and responsibilities between four sections each divided into several groups, and the Delegated Office at The Hague.*

*To-day the General Secretariat constitutes a small international body. We have several times expressed our wish to emphasize the international character of our Organization by having trainee officials from different countries work for a time with us at the General Secretariat. Thanks to the comprehension of the Thailand police, we have had with us since 1st April a captain of the Bangkok police, who is to stay with us for one year and is present at this meeting.*

*With regard to technical equipment, the French Government granted us an exceptional loan to allow us to build a radio station with two three-kilowatt transmitters and capable of meeting our most urgent needs. There is little need for me to stress the vital importance of this radio network for effectively combating the work of international criminals who move about with an ever increasing and disconcerting speed throughout this rapidly diminishing world of ours. Two figures will demonstrate the way in which our network has developed: in 1955, all the stations together transmitted 30,812 messages, while the central station alone dispatched 882 general messages.*

*In order to improve the working of the network, which gives rise to many difficult technical problems, a meeting was held in Paris last April, in conformity with the wishes expressed by the last General Assembly, at which the Heads of the stations of our network were present. This meeting, although it was of course unable of itself to solve the problems of additional equipment and the allocation of frequencies, nevertheless made some interesting technical decisions and expressed some extremely interesting and useful suggestions. I am now able to say that an improvement has been noticed in the daily working of the radio network.*

Several months ago, in conformity with a decision made last year, the General Secretariat moved to an attractive building in the Etoile district of Paris. These premises, which are now quite suitable for our needs, make it possible for our Organization to develop considerably and to receive our guests in a suitable manner.

Since last year, owing to special financial aid from the Spanish authorities, we have been able to use three languages in our Assembly meetings and to adopt simultaneous interpretation. This facilitates the work and appears to give satisfaction to everyone.

Finally, during the last two years, we have been working upon a scheme for the reform of the constitution of our Commission which has need of a firmer legal basis, owing to its international work, which is constantly evolving with events.



Mr. SICOT (centre), presents Mr. BAUGHMAN (U.S.A.) to Herr RAAB, the Chancellor.

This reform, I hope, will be completed to our general satisfaction during the present session.

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The fact that we are to-day able to present to you a number of achievements which appears to us rather impressive, is not only due to sustained activity, constant vigilance and a spirit of initiative which was sometimes

accompanied by a certain amount of daring, but above all to the confidence you have placed in us and the understanding and backing you have always accorded to the General Secretariat.

When I started my term of office in 1951, my predecessor and friend Louis Ducloux handed over to me a task which was though perhaps not very easy, at any rate an agreeable one, for the I.C.P.C. established first of all in Vienna, and re-established in Brussels, had acquired a considerable renown. The General Secretariat had not only solid foundations, but all the main framework had been built. All that remained to do was to fill in the detail and provide it with suitable furnishings.

Guided by the wise advice of our President Mr. Louwage, whose incomparable experience and prodigious activity have always earned my profound respect, assisted by the valuable and friendly help of my colleagues on the Executive Committee, supported by a competent and dynamic assistant and surrounded by capable and devoted collaborators, I had the benefit of the extensive help of the National Central Bureaux. With great assiduity, the member countries have supported our efforts and greatly contributed to international police co-operation, a task which was new to a number of them. It was the N.C.B. who made it possible for us to implement the resolutions passed by the General Assembly. Moreover, if one is to judge the work of the I.C.P.C. as a whole correctly and impartially, one should analyse the activities of the National Central Bureaux in as much detail. I would here like to express my gratitude for the invaluable co-operation of the heads of the N.C.B., who apparently bear me no ill-will for all the demands I have made of them and the observations I sometimes make.

I am well aware that there are some matters which have been left undone and that the work accomplished over the last five years has not always been absolutely perfect, but I am sure that you will not cry "foul weather" because of one small cloud.

We also know that several resolutions previously adopted for example could not be carried with sufficient thoroughness. I am thinking just now of the remaking of the code of abbreviations for transmission, the international fire-arms index and the codification of descriptions based on the work of the Australian specialist, Mr. J. Baird. The General Secretariat will attempt to make good these



deficiencies, but I am afraid that there are more extensive tasks in wait in the near future for our Organization, tasks which will have to be tackled with confidence and the will to succeed.

If, as I greatly hope, the General Assembly is able to endow our Organization during the present session with the firm legal basis necessary for its development, it will have to put it into practice and at the same time ensure continuity with its noteworthy past.

Another thing which must be done, and without delay, is to revise the financial policy of the I.C.P.C., by devising, as was suggested last year, a more judicious way of sharing expenses between the member countries and by reducing those which France has, exceptionally, agreed to bear up to now. The tendency should be to a wider autonomy, which should be possible when the N.C.B. are able to base their action on a firmer legal basis, and this shows the need for the new constitution.

A way should be found of completing the equipment of the central station of the International radio network, so as to ensure proper communications at any rate on the present network, as this is of vital importance to our Organization.

In regard to the tracking down of international criminals, our methods appear on the whole to be satisfactory and the progress to be made is mainly in an increased participation of the National Central Bureau.

Considering the notoriety which our Organization enjoys in the criminal world, I consider that it is important resolutely to continue our efforts, especially in connection with technical problems and in the social and preventive aspects of the police. Our work in this field would especially interest new states. Prevention and suppression are inseparable and are two aspects of social protection.

For the benefit of the police forces and to ensure more uniform methods, we might consider the production of another technical film on some subject to be determined, basing it on the principles of production, financing and distribution which ensured the success of the last one.

We must ensure a greater internationalization of the personnel of the General Secretariat and I hope that the example shown by Thailand will be followed by others.

If, in the years to come, the I.C.P.C. is able to accomplish these matters, it will add to the renown which it has already earned in international life. But however important its achievements and immediate possibilities, one should never forget that nothing could have been done without the determination and will of a few pioneers and it is with profound gratitude that I think of President Hans Schober, the founder of the I.C.P.C. and the great merit of Austria, who created and over so many years organized the work we are to-day continuing, while doing our best to develop and adapt it to the terrible necessities of present-day life.

The Assembly approved entirely the progress report presented by the Secretary General to whom the President addressed his congratulations for dealing so well with the task entrusted to him.

Mr. Zentuti (Libya) who was the first representative of Libya to attend our General Assembly spoke on behalf of his government, saying that his country will do the utmost to co-operate to the activities of our Organiza-



Herr W. KRECHLER, Director General of the Austrian Public Security Department.

tion and to respect its constitution. Great difficulties had to be overcome in order to organize in 1954 the police force of the United Kingdom of Libya. Although international crime did not raise many problems in Libya, his government understood the importance of the activities of the I.C.P.C. and thus decided to join the I.C.P.C. This membership would most probably bring great advantages, as he could already see from the matters dealt with during the sessions of the General Assembly and also from the co-operation of all permanent departments which he could experience every day.

Mr. Salazar-Movilla (Colombia) was happy to note that the Spanish language had been definitively adopted for the work of the General Assembly. Colombia took a deep interest in the debates on the agenda of the present session and considered that the problem of juvenile delinquency was a particularly important one. Mr. Salazar Movilla conveyed to the Assembly the congratulations of the Colombian police.

Mr. Chesson (Liberia) stressed the increasing importance of the activities of his country on an international plane and he pointed out that, considering its geographical position, it was the meeting point of many traffickers in gold and drugs. Liberia certainly collabo-



Mr. HELMER (*right*), welcomes Mr. CHESSON (Liberia).

rated very actively and satisfactorily with the police forces of the neighbouring countries under French or British authority; but a true international police collaboration requested a wider field of action. Mr. Chesson recalled that Liberia had already received very useful information from the I.C.P.C. and he announced that his country was officially becoming a member of our Organization.

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## REFORM OF THE CONSTITUTION

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The Assembly then went on to discuss an important project for the reform of the constitution of the Organization.

It will be remembered that at the Istanbul meeting of the General Assembly last year, the Executive Committee presented a draft which, after discussion, was referred to a sub-committee entrusted with the task of drawing up a new text. This sub-committee, presided over by Mr. Van der Minne (Netherlands), worked both in Istanbul during the session and between 31st May and 4th June in Salzburg, just before the Vienna session of the Assembly.

At these meetings, a very detailed draft constitution, together with general regulations were drawn up by the Sub-Committee.

The main points of these were the following:

- The Organization became the "INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION";
- A "Member" was defined as being any official police department which belonged to the Organization with the approval of the appropriate governmental authority in its country;



Messrs. CASTAING (France)  
and VAN DER MINNE (Netherlands).

- The general aims of the Organization remained the same as in the past, though they were extended to matters of a preventive nature. Religious, racial, military and political matters remained forbidden ground;
- The number of persons on the Executive Committee was judiciously divided between the different parts of the world and increased to nine, (the President, two Vice-Presidents and six Delegates);
- The Secretary General became the chief official of the Organization and, as such, may be chosen freely. He need not be a member of an official delegation;

- The Constitution contained a number of provisions which tended to preserve or increase the independence of the Organization, both in the moral and financial fields;
- The General Regulations laid down a collection of procedures applicable to the different aspects of the work of the Organization.

It would be pointless here to give an account of the technical discussions on the fifty-five articles of the Constitution and the sixty articles of the General Regulations. In fact the Assembly devoted the greater part of its time to them. Although the task was immense, the Assembly, with the guidance of the Sub-Committee, was nevertheless able to complete it, thanks to an absolutely remarkable spirit of co-operation on the part of all the delegations. All the articles were adopted, either unanimously or by a large majority. Moreover, the voting on the various texts reflected this profound desire for reform: the Constitution was adopted by thirty-six votes to nil with one abstention (Argentina, whose representative had not received instructions from his government). The General Regulations were adopted by thirty-seven votes to nil.

By these two decisions, the Vienna General Assembly truly fulfilled its task and brought about a reform of considerable extent.

The text of the new Constitution of the Criminal Police Organization is to be found in this issue of the Review. Owing to the fact that the General Regulations simply deal with matters of procedure, we considered that there was little point in including them here.

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### **THE JUVENILES POLICE AND ITS TRAINING**

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The I.C.P.C. had for a long time had its own views regarding the general outlines of the social rôle of the police and in 1954 decided to tackle, by stages, the various aspects of the problem and to see what practical solutions could be found for application by the police.

Readers of our review will last year have

noticed the report on "Police Boys' Clubs". This time a report was submitted to the General Assembly on the training of police in matters connected with juvenile delinquency. This contained a model programme which the police forces of different countries might refer to for the training of those of their officials



who wished to specialize in juvenile delinquency.

The report was based on the idea that there are two main groups of police: those who give and co-ordinate orders and those who execute these orders. Each of these were divided into two. All officers should receive general training in juvenile delinquency but those who were in constant contact with juveniles, either in the giving of orders or in the execution of them, should be specially trained.

But what kind of officers should specialize in the fight against juvenile delinquency, and attempt to prevent it? The report considers that these specialists should first of all be volunteers, as those who did this sort of work should really want to do it. They should be young and in perfect condition. Physical defects, a sluggish mind, etc. were serious obstacles to a direct and useful contact between adult and minor.

Finally, specialists should be mentally and morally well balanced. Officers with mental instability or abnormal tendencies might have serious effects.

After very careful selection, the men will have to undergo specialized training.

The general training given to all police officers should contain the following ideas: the

juvenile delinquent is first and foremost a juvenile; when a young person has to spend some time in a police station, he should be spared contact with adult delinquents. He should never be bullied or humiliated. An attempt should be made to make him understand the law rather than to impose it on him. The behaviour of children should be regarded in a saner and more realistic light: the "scrounging" of an apple, for instance, is no sin. Idle children should be systematically passed on to the schools, sports grounds, youth clubs, etc. Watch should be kept on public houses and districts frequented by undesirable characters. Arrest should be avoided as far as possible. It was usually enough to take the child home to his parents and identify him.

Too much weight should not be given to the statements or evidence of children. The child of to-day was the adult of to-morrow. If he had confidence in the police, he would continue to have that confidence when he grew up. It should be possible, according to the report, to teach all these principles in a course of six lectures which should be on: child psychology, the causes of juvenile delinquency, types of juvenile delinquency, the legal position of the minor, co-operation between parents, masters, welfare workers and the police, and contacts between police officers and juveniles.



The Scandinavian delegates.

Special training was intended for police officers who intended to specialize in juvenile work. The training period should last three months and include both practical and theoretical work. Teaching would be given by professionals and there would be no need to call in police officers. Teaching should preferably be given in premises where the trainees lived in, so as to develop a team spirit and a common attitude of mind. The course in this school should be followed by periods with departments which specialized in the prevention of juvenile delinquency (the social welfare services, approved schools and juvenile courts).

The report concluded with a detailed curriculum whose subjects, dealing solely with the "juvenile" aspect of problems, were pedagogics, general psychology, child psychology, sociology, physiology, criminal law, civic and public law, criminology, physical training and public relations.

In presenting the report, Mr. Sicot, the Secretary General, stressed the fact that the I.C.P.C. had considered and would continue to consider the practical aspect of problems, as the theoretical aspects were already well known and established. He also stressed that the suggestions contained in the report of the General Secretariat only constituted an adaptable framework which could be made to suit any situation, whether local or national.

Mr. Nelson Iriñiz Casas (Uruguay) stated that juvenile delinquency was a problem which was beyond the scope of penal law and that it was indeed a problem of social politics and that a form of preventive treatment should be eliminated before establishing a juveniles police and to make a start in the field of prevention before dealing with the cure. Liaison should be made between the police, the school, the workshop and the family. Thorough reforms of society should be brought about.

The problem brought up by the Secretariat, he considered, was a valid one and merited consideration, but it only concerned a small part of a problem that the I.C.P.C. should tackle in its entirety.

Mr. Salazar Movilla (Colombia), owing to the importance of the question, wondered whether it might not be as well to establish a special school for the problem at the headquarters of the Organization.

Mr. Alam (Pakistan) considered that it was,

in fact, a duty for each country to improve its living conditions and its education of young people. In Pakistan, apart from the police boys' clubs which had given excellent results, they had established "circles of honour", where children were trained to buy little things according to a code of honour. For example, they could buy things in the schools and they paid for them without being questioned, as they were on their honour. At first, it was noted that some things had not been paid for, but gradually honesty prevailed and everything was duly paid for. Mr. Alam was therefore glad to see that the I.C.P.C. was making a close study of such matters.

In the sub-committee, which had been formed on the initiative of the President, Mr. Fernet (France) said that twenty years of experience in the Préfecture de Police in Paris had shown the utility and even the need for special training for officers who dealt with juveniles. Furthermore, the use of female police assistants had given excellent results in prevention.

Mr. Hönigschmidt (Observer from the International Association of Children's Judges) approved both the general and special training programmes. He was glad to see the police so keenly interested in the question of juveniles and hoped that the police officer would carry on from where children's judge left off.

Mr. Rustamji (India) also approved of the programme but considered that the theoretical training should be longer than the three months proposed. Furthermore, he felt that the juveniles police should be given more extensive training in the field of legal technique. He thought that special training concerning the uniform establishment of statistics should, for instance, be useful.

He finally stressed the need to give to those in charge of juveniles police units a thorough training in probation and after-care and submitted a training programme as an appendix. Mr. Alam (Pakistan) considered that matters of statistics should only be dealt with by police headquarters.

Mr. Sahar (Israel) considered that the training programme offered by the General Secretariat was entirely in agreement with the experiments which had been made in his own country. In Israel there had been difficulties resulting from the differences of levels of general education of officers, who were not all

capable of assimilating the same psychological or criminological training. Trainees had had to be assorted and the courses adopted to their abilities. This method had given excellent results. Similarly, the experiments in Israel with female police assistants had entirely confirmed the interesting results obtained in France.

Mr. Sicot, who was chairman of the sub-committee, stressed the advisability of police forces in each country who dealt with juvenile delinquents being co-ordinated by a central department which should draw up a policy and see that it was applied. Mr. Sahar (Israel) agreed with this proposal and said that in Israel no fewer than three ministers separately dealt with young people in danger. It was only after the formation of a single body including the representatives of the three departments concerned (Justice, Police and Social Welfare) that the prevention of juvenile delinquency improved considerably.

Mr. Sicot considered that the Israeli experiment confirmed the need to form a central national body for the protection of juveniles and providing liaison with the departments concerned.

Mr. Zentuti (Libya) considered that it would be much easier to put the training programme proposed by the General Secretariat into practice if one established courses common to several countries belonging to the same part of the world.

Mr. Villetorte (Observer from the International Federation of High Police Officials) was able, from his own personal experience, to entirely approve the report submitted by the Secretariat. Material matters were of the highest importance and he considered that the juveniles police should have their own premises.

In the General Assembly, Mr. Sicot summarized the work of the special sub-committee and proposed the following resolution:

1) The General Assembly, at its XXVth session in Vienna, approves the model-programme laid down by the General Secretariat for the training of the juveniles branch of the police; the General Assembly recommends the application of this programme, adapted to the situation in the respective country, by the police forces of each member state,

2) ENTRUSTS the General Secretariat with a study of the employment of women police assistants in the juveniles branch,

3) EXPRESSES the wish that, in countries where institutions of this kind are not yet in existence, central offices for the protection of juveniles should be created within the Ministry on which depends the police.

This was adopted unanimously.

After the voting, Mr. Grassberger (Austria) recalled that the first world congress of the United Nations for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Delinquents which met in Geneva in 1955 had adopted a resolution which was important for the police. Close co-operation should be kept up between the I.C.P.C. and the United Nations Social Defence Section. In agreement with Mr. Rustamji, he proposed the following draft resolution, which was also adopted unanimously:

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.O., meeting for its XXVth session, takes cognizance of resolution No. 32 adopted at the first world congress of the United Nations for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Delinquents,

URGES the Secretary General of the I.C.P.O. to co-operate as widely as possible with the United Nations Organization in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of delinquents.

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## **ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC**

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The General Secretariat drew up a report on the illicit drug traffic on the basis of the information received during 1955. The first part dealt with both raw and prepared opium and an analysis provided the following conclusions: Turkey, Iran and India appear as

important providers of opium. Most of those arrested were either Chinese sailors (25%) or Arabs who travelled in the Middle East deserts. Although aircraft tend to play an ever increasing part in the transport of drugs, as shown by a case where more than 400 kgs



of opium were flown from Cambodia and Laos, in light planes, traffickers still send most by sea.

The traffic in cannabis is mainly met with in North Africa and the Middle East. It is worth noting that the illicit cultivation of opium often discovered previously in France seems to have disappeared. Suppression in general appears to have been more severe since the total of arrests (205) in connection



Messrs. YUMAK (Turkey), YATES (U.N.O.) and HAENNI (Switzerland).

with cases of cannabis trafficking is 20% higher than in the previous year.

The morphine traffic was marked by the discovery (see "The Lazineck Affair" in the June-July number of the *International Review*) of a large, clandestine laboratory in Turkey. Most of the drug is still sent to the United States of America and Canada. Thailand is frequently quoted as the producing country. As compared with 1954, the quantity of morphine seized has increased by almost 700%, while the number of seizures is only 8% greater.

Diacetylmorphine (heroin) was always in great demand. Two secret laboratories, one in France and the other in Turkey, had been discovered. However, the traffic between south-east Asia and the United States via Hong Kong or Japan had been confirmed. While in comparison with 1954, the number of persons arrested in connection with the

traffic in diacetylmorphine had decreased by almost 30%, the amount seized had increased by over 800%.

There is little information concerning the traffic in cocaine and synthetic drugs and what there is is of little interest.

Such are the principal points, very shortly summarized, of the lengthy report drawn up by the General Secretariat.

In presenting this report before the Assembly, Mr. Népote, Assistant Secretary General, stressed the excellent relations which existed between the I.C.P.C. and the specialized bodies of the United Nations (the Narcotics Commission and Division). This year also, a resolution of the Narcotics Committee recalled the value of the methods devised by our Organization in the fight against the illicit traffic. We must therefore continue our task with increasing energy.

Mr. Yates, the U.N. representative, after having conveyed the greeting of the United Nations Secretary General to the Organization, recalled the obligations undertaken by some eighty signatories of international conventions with the purpose of putting an end to the illicit traffic. He gave a rapid outline of the work done by the U.N. Narcotics Committee and also for the Division, for which he is particularly responsible. He confirmed the views expressed by Mr. Népote on the confident and fruitful connections established by the United Nations with the I.C.P.C. in connection with the illicit drug traffic.

Mr. Zentuti (Libya) said that although his country was relatively little affected by the misdeeds of illicit drug traffickers, it intended to fight with vigour against the moral and physical danger which this traffic represented. A bill had already been tabled before the parliament of the United Kingdom of Libya laying down strict measures to be taken against such offenders.

Mr. Grayson (Canada) then gave an account of the situation in his country. The previous year, a special committee of the Canadian Senate had undertaken an extensive investigation during which many persons from all walks of life had been questioned. They had come to the conclusion that the drug traffic would have to be taken very seriously. The penalties provided for distributors and traffickers had been raised, so that they were now



Delegates of the Arab countries.

liable to a maximum of fourteen years imprisonment.

Provisions of the Canadian criminal code made it possible to sentence recidivists to an indefinite term of imprisonment, and this is frequently done in Canada. The legal authorities could also apply the law on conspiracy (there had been nine persons recently sentenced under it) to any person who belonged to a gang, even though they had taken no active part in the distribution.

Mr. Grayson recalled the very important case where 12,320 kgs of pure heroin had been seized on a French boat in Montreal. On this occasion, the court had sentenced the trafficker to five years imprisonment, but, as the result of an appeal made by the authorities, this had been extended to ten years. Mr. Grayson then mentioned another case of illicit traffic which had been dealt with satisfactorily owing to the excellent co-operation between the Canadian police and the police forces of various European countries through Interpol. He said that it was a case well worth quoting as an example.

Mr. Fish (I.A.T.A.), expressed his satisfaction at being able, with his colleague, the representative of the Airlines Security Officers' Association, to be present at the discussions of the I.C.P.C. He was conscious of the increase in the use of aircraft by drug traffickers. The Director General of I.A.T.A. had warned the companies and it was hoped that beneficial results would ensue.

In the sub-committee, presided over by Mr. Siragusa (U.S.A.), Mr. Ghazi (Syria) admitted that there was a large amount of traffic between Turkey and Syria. His country, he said, was especially a country of transit and asked for greater co-operation with neighbouring countries.

Mr. Muller (United Kingdom), who was specially well informed of the situation in

the south-east of Asia, said that it was more serious than the figures in the reports presented by the General Secretariat seemed to indicate.

It was certain, he said, that countries and territories did not send all the information they had to the I.C.P.C. and that there were gaps which should be filled.

He mentioned that in 1953, special offices had been established in Hong Kong and Singapore, which, although they did not produce opium themselves, were important centres of traffic. The drugs arrived either by air or sea from such places as Thailand, Iran, India and Burma. The traffic in opium seemed to be decreasing, as the drug was relatively bulky and difficult to conceal. The traffickers seemed more and more to be turning to the smuggling of cocaine and heroin, which were more easily hidden.

Mr. Jumsai (Thailand) said that the situation in his country was far less clear than might be deduced from the report. Thailand was less a country of production than one of transit. The whole of the northern part of the country was mountainous and wooded and inhabited by nomadic tribes which were difficult to control. The fight, which was extremely difficult, was nevertheless energetically carried on as shown by the actual fighting between the police and the traffickers.



Mr. JUMSAI (Thailand).

Mr. Yates (United Nations) said that the remarks made by the various delegates agreed with the conclusions which the specialized bodies of the United Nations had recently arrived at. In his opinion, the situation was particularly difficult in Thailand, Laos and Cambodia. He felt that there should be closer co-operation between the I.C.P.C. and the United Nations Secretariat in the utilization of the information received from the different countries.

Mr. Jumsai (Thailand) stressed the efforts made by his country to fight against the traffickers, but, because of the situation in certain neighbouring countries, the task was often beyond them.

After having studied the various parts of the report presented by the General Secretariat, the Sub-Committee went on to consider a draft report submitted by its chairman, Mr. Siragusa. After a discussion in which Messrs Hugues (France), Muller (United Kingdom), Yates (United Nations) and Rustamji (India) took part, the following text was adopted. It was later unanimously approved by the General Assembly.



MR. SIRAGUSA.

were the Israeli and French delegates.

The General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Commission, meeting in Vienna from 7th-13th June 1956,

a. AFTER HAVING STUDIED the report presented by the Secretary General, taking into consideration the results of the discussions of the sub-committee on narcotics presided over by Mr. Siragusa,

b. HAVING ADOPTED A RESOLUTION aimed at the fight against international narcotics traffickers, at the General Meeting held at Istanbul, Turkey, in September 1955,

c. CONSIDERING that the illicit narcotics traffic is still of very serious concern as evidenced by

the large seizures made during the past year throughout the world,

d. BEING AWARE that in certain regions of the world the narcotics traffickers seem to be increasingly active and that certain measures should be taken in some countries to combat this traffic either by preventive or suppressive police action,

e. TAKING NOTE of the discussions held at the Eleventh Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in Geneva, Switzerland, from May 3 to May 8, 1956 on the matter of the Illicit Narcotics Traffic, and in particular the resolution passed at that session as follows:

"The Commission on Narcotic Drugs requests the Secretary General to draw the attention of governments to the need of direct exchange of information relating to the illicit narcotics traffic between the authorities of countries concerned and to the facilities of the rapid exchange and dissemination of information on a large scale which is available through the International Criminal Police Commission."

RECOMMENDS that N.C.B. of the I.C.P.C.:

A. Again draw the attention of the governments to the provisions of the resolution passed at the XXVth session of the General Assembly and in particular to certain points, as follows:

—Certificates held by seamen convicted of offences against narcotics laws should be revoked or withheld,

—Police and customs officers stationed at land and sea frontiers, and at airports should pay particular attention to the question of narcotics trafficking,

—Since higher penalties have generally been found to act as a deterrent to illicit narcotics traffic, it is important to provide for adequate penitentiary sentences.

B. Propose to their governments that those seamen who are addicted to the use of narcotic drugs be denied seamen's documents or be deprived of them, as the case may be.

C. During the course of an active investigation, communicate directly with the National Central Bureau or appropriate agency of the country from where the narcotics appear to originate,

D. Call attention of their governments to their treaty obligations to transmit to the United Nations

reports on seizures of international interest and annual reports on the illicit traffic as a whole,

E. Immediately send seizure reports together with fingerprint records and photograph cards of the defendants in all cases which are manifestly international in nature, or which by the quantity seized would indicate that it was too large for domestic consumption or that the narcotics were eventually destined for smuggling to another country—to the Secretary General of the I.C.P.C.—simultaneously sending copies of the seizure report together with photographs and fingerprints of the defendants to the country where the narcotics are known or suspected to have originated,

F. In cases of seizures of raw opium, determinations of origin by chemical or physical methods should be made, but in those countries where such facilities are not available a sample should be sent to: United Nations Laboratory, Narcotics Commission, Geneva, Switzerland,

G. Propose to their governments to deny or revoke passports to those persons who have been convicted of narcotics violations or who are currently under strong suspicion of being engaged in narcotics trafficking, only when existing laws and regulations permit these actions, and when this action does not interfere with a current investigation.

RECOMMENDS further to the Secretary General:

To convene a conference at an appropriate time and place, to which conference Members of the Organization will be invited to send narcotics enforcement specialists, the purpose of this conference will be to establish and maintain better liaison, to discuss current investigations, illicit narcotics trends, smuggling modus operandi and any other aspects of narcotics enforcement.

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## PROSTITUTION AND CRIME

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The President, Mr. Louwage, noting that the problem of prostitution had not been dealt with for many years, presented a brief report suggesting that the Organization should once more interest itself in this matter and include it on the agendas of future meetings. The question was from what aspect such a vast problem should be examined.



Messrs. ZAKI (Egypt) and WAGNER (Austria).

Mr. Fernet (France) informed the Assembly of the points of view of a specially constituted sub-committee.

He said that the sub-committee had not studied the problem exhaustively but had nevertheless formulated, on the basis of several general ideas, a method of procedure.

It could not be denied that prostitution had widespread consequences and was an acute problem in almost every country. The I.C.P.C. did not pretend that it could solve it, but the investigation it would undertake might perhaps contribute to a better understanding of the facts of this social scourge.

The present tendency was to abolish it and consequently the role of the police was often restricted to helping the educational, health or social services whose aim was the rehabilitation or re-education of prostitutes.

The best way of combating prostitution in accordance with the spirit of the times, said Mr. Fernet, was to try to prevent the exploitation of the prostitute. The sub-committee suggested that the Secretary General draw up a questionnaire to be sent to all the Members



of the Organization. The questions should concern the laws in force in each country, the practical results obtained, statistics and the consequences of prostitution on crimes and misdemeanours rather than prostitution itself.

The General Secretariat could present a report at the following meeting of the Assembly.

Mr. Fernet also recalled that there was a growing belief that it was common for women to be removed by force from their country and, once abroad, forced into prostitution, so that they could not get themselves out of this unpleasant position. It should be pointed out, said Mr. Fernet, that abductions were in fact extremely rare. What really happened was that adult women went abroad of their own free will, under the impression that there was easy money to be had. It was true, however, that journeys abroad facilitated by the formation of so-called companies of dancers or

actors who needed no technical qualification whatsoever to join. In such cases, it was extremely difficult to determine whether there had been trafficking in women or not, for the majority of the so-called victims generally refused to give the police the slightest help.

What should be done, said Mr. Fernet, was to fight with all one's might against those who lived on prostitutes, especially if they were foreigners. It was to throw a light on the problem that the sub-committee urged all Members to fill in the questionnaire to be sent out before long with the greatest care. Moreover, each one should help to the very limit of their ability when requests for information on an international scale were made in connection with the white slave traffic.

The Assembly agreed with these suggestions and after the question had been studied in the months to come by the General Secretariat, it would be discussed in detail at the coming Assembly meeting.

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## COUNTERFEITING AND FORGERY OF CHEQUES

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Taking as a basis the reports presented by Messrs. de Castroverde y Cabrera (Cuba) and Kallenborn (the Netherlands), the General Assembly had decided, during its last session, that investigations would be made in the member countries in order to acquire a full knowledge of the importance of counterfeiting and forgery of cheques and to determine what steps should be taken to fight in the best possible way against this form of crime which seemed to be constantly increasing in certain countries.

Mr. Franssen (Belgium) had been given the task of drawing up a report which he presented to the Assembly in Vienna.

In answer to the first question, eighteen countries reported that counterfeiting and forgery of cheques were not increasing at the moment and had not reached a dangerous level.

Some four countries only noted a certain increase.

Generally speaking, there were very few statistics concerning this matter.

It had been suggested that, as a preventive measure, cheques should be standardized in



Messrs. FRANSSEN (Belgium) and KOLENIC (Yugoslavia).



Messrs. DIAS ROJAS (Cuba) and FRIAS (Mexico)

all countries. All protective measures would thus have concerned only one cheque, which would have given a guarantee similar to that obtained with bank notes.

Many different points of view were given in answer to this suggestion. Some eight countries were of the opinion that this method would bring many advantages, five were opposed to it, eight thought that such measures would perhaps not be very effective.

As regards other preventive steps, many opinions were expressed. Mr. Franssen gave a report of the suggestions made by Federal Germany, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and Thailand.

On the whole it was not possible, concluded Mr. Franssen, to apply the scheme of having only one form of cheque per country. It was impossible to solve the problem of counterfeiting and cheque forgery without the agreement of the banks.

According to Mr. Franssen, the help of the United Nations would have to be requested in order to have the protective measures of the convention of 1929 concerning counterfeiting applied to cheques.

Mr. Franssen's report was examined by a sub-committee presided over by Mr. Baughman (United States).

Mr. Kallenborn (the Netherlands) during a meeting of the sub-committee, agreed with Mr. Franssen's conclusion. In his opinion, the task of the United Nations should also consist in preparing a convention on the shape and manufacturing of papers of pecuniary

value. He recalled the work done in The Hague in 1950 by the third session of the international conference on the repression of counterfeiting.

Mr. Benhamou (France) thought that a distinction should be made between travellers cheques and other papers of pecuniary value. The former were a form of currency, while the others were not so easily cashed. He gave information on the thefts of travellers cheques which were very frequent in Italy and described the way they were cashed by means of a forged passport. Very often, concluded Mr. Benhamou, these things occurred owing to banks being too confident.

Mr. de Castroverde (Cuba) reported that the National Bank of Cuba had prepared a type of travellers cheque on watermarked paper, which made matters more difficult for counterfeiters. The problem concerning travellers cheques was particularly important and essentially international. It should be possible to find a solution.

Mr. Dosi (Italy) remarked that the theft of travellers cheques was facilitated by the fact that the banks who issued them did so in the form of a book of cheques. Consequently, instead of stealing a single cheque, a whole series was stolen at the same time. Furthermore, it should be necessary to write the number of the owner's passport on the cheques and it should not be possible to cash them anywhere but in hotels and banks.

Mr. Bischoff (Technical Adviser) thought that the task of the counterfeiters was facilitated by the very fact that the two signatures to be put on the cheque were both on the same side, so that the forger had the true signature before his eyes when signing. If the position of the first and second signatures were reversed, the task of the forger would be considerably more difficult.

Mr. Baughman considered that there were two distinct problems: firstly, thefts which directly concerned the police of different countries and secondly, counterfeiting. In connection with the latter, he felt that it would be opportune to draw the attention of the United Nations to the need for an international convention.

The sub-committee then discussed the terms of a resolution proposed by Mr. Kallenborn which Mr. Baughman, in the name of the sub-committee, had just defended before the General Assembly.

The following text was unanimously adopted:

The International Police Commission General Assembly, at its XXVth session held in Vienna from the 7th to 13th June 1956,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the reports on the measures of protection of papers of pecuniary value presented by Dr. de Castroverde y Cabrera (Rome 1954), Mr. Kallenborn (Istanbul 1955) and Mr. Franssen (Vienna 1956),

CONSIDERING that it is desirable to extend the

application of the Geneva Convention of the 20th April 1929 to papers of pecuniary value in general,

CONSIDERING that on 1st November 1937 a draft protocol for the extension of the applications of the Geneva Convention of 20th April 1929 for the suppression of counterfeiting to the forging of certain papers of pecuniary value was drawn up and presented to the League of National Council,

DECIDES to request the Secretary General of the International Police Commission to get into touch with the appropriate bodies of the United Nations Organization in connection with the above-mentioned draft protocol.

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## INTERPOL RADIO NETWORK

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At the request of the Secretary General, Mr. Trèves (France), technician of the telecommunications, explained the present working conditions in the Interpol radio network.

This subject being very important, we are giving below large extracts of the study presented by Mr. Trèves.

*The Interpol radio network is an important element in the functioning of the International Criminal Police Commission.*

*At this moment it comprises the radio stations serving the Central National Bureaux of the eighteen following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Great Britain, Israel, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Saar, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.*

### **The present-time achievements**

*The traffic of the network is continuously increasing.*

*In the course of 1955, the General Secretariat sent out 350 and received 700 telegrams every month. The number of I.C.P.Q. (general circulations) was 882.*

*In 1955, the national stations and the international station transmitted together 30,812 telegrams.*

*The central station in Paris is the vital centre of the Interpol network; it is responsible for all traffic operations; therefore it must be able to communicate, at any time of*

*the year and any hour of the day or the night with every station of the network. It is above all the central station that ensures the diffusion of the I.C.P.Q. circulations.*

*Therefore the central station must be able to make use of all the frequencies attributed to the Interpol network; it must be able to ensure simultaneous reception and transmission and to keep up permanent contact with all national stations.*

*Originally all transmitters of the Interpol central station were installed in the building of the French Ministry of the Interior, situated on the "place Beauvau" in Paris. The transmitters installed there were often hazardous material; moreover, the transmitting aerials were placed on the roof of the Ministry. This building had not been provided for this kind of use; consequently the aerials were not well adapted to long distance transmissions.*

*Therefore it was decided to build, at some distance from Paris, a radio transmitting station for the Interpol network, equipped with powerful transmitters and unobstructed aerials adapted to their objective.*

*The new station was built on an area belonging to the French Ministry of the Interior and situated near Lagny (Département Seine-et-Marne). The work comprised the following installations:*

— *The erection of a building giving considerable opportunity for development and containing all the equipment necessary for a modern central radio station;*

- three masts of 25 meters' height (about 82 feet) supporting the aerials;
- two transmitters of three kilowatts with their supply units;
- a remote control apparatus permitting the manipulation of the transmitters from the centre situated at the Ministry of the Interior in Paris.

Almost the whole cost of these installations (32 million French francs) was covered by the French budget.

In the course of years, an excellent spirit of co-operation and even of real friendship has developed among the persons participating in the Interpol radio network.

This spirit became apparent especially at the Conference of the heads of the Interpol radio stations. From the eighteen countries participating in the Interpol radio network, fourteen had sent delegates to Paris for the Conference; the four remaining countries had been prevented from doing so by unforeseen circumstances.

It was the unanimous opinion of the persons who attended this Conference that the work effected there was extremely fruitful and the spirit of co-operation particularly well developed; the participants wished unanimously that similar conferences should meet again in the future.

## **New efforts**

### **FREQUENCIES.**

The problem of the frequencies (wave lengths) used for radio communications is of capital importance for the functioning of the network; it is extremely delicate in our days. Indeed, the radio has considerably developed

in all countries. The number of frequencies available is limited; moreover, there is a competition for appropriate frequencies, not only between nations, but also between the various services within every country.

Since 1956, the Interpol network works on frequencies of which some had been allocated to other services by international agreements and should therefore be replaced. Moreover, new needs had arisen. At present, the network urgently needs three new frequencies, two to replace those that should not be used and the third for another need.

The problem was thoroughly discussed at the meeting of the heads of stations in April 1956. The Secretariat has been able to get a member of the International Frequency Registration Board, who has been of great help.

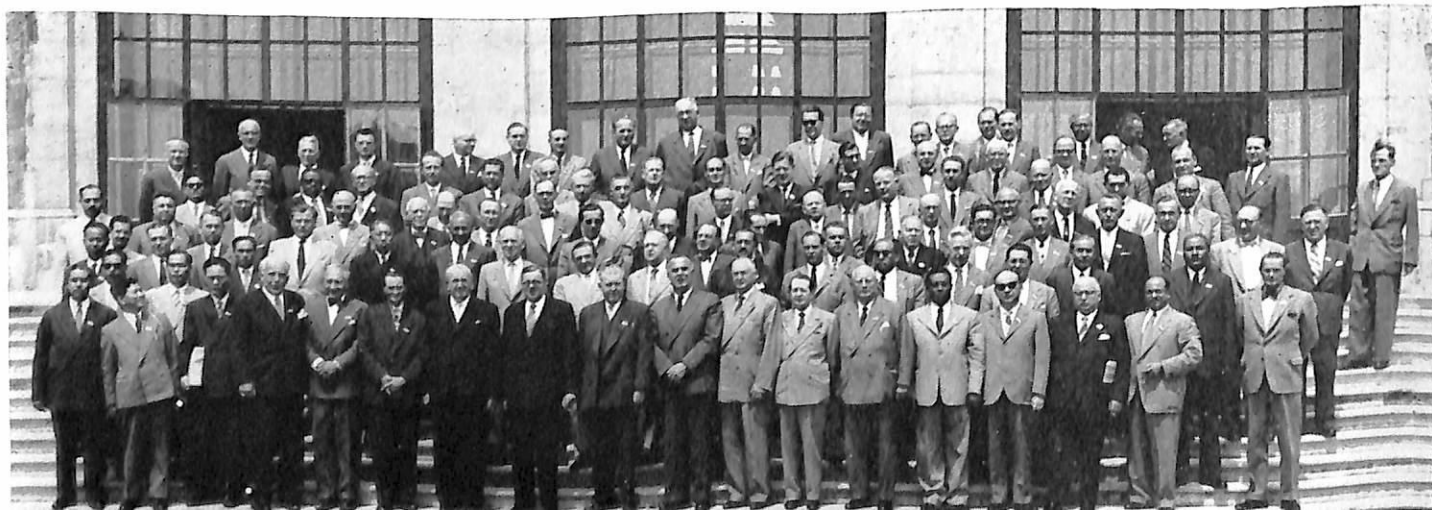
A resolution was adopted at the conference advising a precise procedure.

The part played by the heads of the N.C.B. in this procedure will be of the greatest importance. They will have to insist that the authorities in their countries concerned with frequency allocation assist the I.C.P.C. to the best of their ability to obtain the required results.

In these negotiations, the time factor will be very important, for if they are drawn out, other would-be users might register the frequencies wanted by the I.C.P.C.

The conference of heads of stations also adopted another resolution with the same end in view. It appeared to them highly desirable that the I.C.P.C. and the N.C.B. be represented at international telecommunications conferences on the distribution of frequencies. This would be the best way of guaranteeing that the interests of the Interpol network were effectively defended at these conferences.

The delegates





## **Equipment**

### a) Central station:

*The extension of the network to new countries and the continual increase in traffic had led the I.C.P.C. to decide on the installation of the new station at Lagny-Pomponne.*

*Unfortunately, the credit available had only been sufficient to provide two high power transmitters and to this had been added a 500 watt transmitter—relatively old—lent by the Transmission Department of the French Ministry of the Interior.*

*Now eight powerful, modern transmitters in all would be required if the new station is to use all the frequencies allocated to the I.C.P.C. and keep one transmitter in reserve for emergencies.*

*In the present situation, the new modern station can only be used for some transmissions, the others being still used in the old installation in the Ministry of the Interior.*

*At the conference in April, the heads of stations also adopted a resolution stressing the benefit to be derived by the members of the Interpol network by rapidly completing the equipment of the central station so that it could meet present needs. The development of the central station was a question of obtaining credit.*

*A technical project provided for the installation of six new transmitters and the requisite extension of the remote control apparatus.*

*Further works would have to be done if the Interpol network were to include new countries.*

### b) National stations:

*Great efforts were made by the various countries for the equipment of their national stations, however, difficulties are still encountered in the working of some of them either because of the lack of stabilization of their frequencies, or because they have no sufficient power.*

*A resolution adopted at the conference of the heads of stations drew the attention of all to the need for a good stabilization of frequencies.*

*Moreover, with that spirit of co-operation we have already mentioned, it was decided that the various countries included in the Interpol network would send to the General*

*Secretariat information on the equipment of their national stations and which would be distributed to all by the General Secretariat.*

## **Working**

*At their conference the heads of stations studied in detail the working conditions of the network. Some breaches of discipline were reported. One can say that considerable improvements have already been noted.*

*However, the attention of the General Assembly is drawn to the fact that the heads of stations have no sufficient means at their disposal to deal with some of the difficulties encountered.*

*The international radio communications regulations of the police provide that the opening time of the stations has to be 7 a.m. GMT at the latest and the closing time 9 p.m. GMT at the earliest. During this time, service must be continuously kept up. Longer working time and, if possible, a more permanent service were recommended.*

*It was stated that certain stations could not possibly apply the regulations because they had not enough personnel. Therefore it is desirable that the necessary personnel may always be at their disposal.*

*It had been stated that certain central bureaux treated the whole traffic as urgent. However, it is certain that the aim of mentions of urgency is to permit accelerated transmission of messages that have to be treated with particular rapidity. Mentions of urgency must not be misused, lest they should completely lose their effect. The attention of the heads of the N.C.B. is drawn to this point, because it is for the sender to make mentions of urgency and this should be done with all the prudence necessary.*

## **Modification of the regulations concerning international communications of the police**

*In 1953 the General Assembly had decided that monthly reports should be rendered to the General Secretariat by the national stations. Besides statistics of traffic, these reports should contain details on the frequencies, the quality of communications, noticed interference, etc...*

*Experience has taught us that the establishment of these relations was a burden to*

*the national stations and entailed considerable manipulation of documents by the General Secretariat; moreover, the results obtained did not justify so frequent reports.*

*During their conference, the heads of the stations considered, in fact, that the replacement of these reports by quarterly reports would certainly result in more complete and more vivid documents. The statistics would still be established month by month, as before, but the reports would be given every three months only.*

★

*This is how the installations and working of the Interpol network, should be improved upon in order to become even more efficient.*

★

After Mr. Trèves had spoken, the Secretary General felt bound to give some facts on the financial problem raised by the extension of the central radio station. It was evident, he said, that we could hardly ask France to make further efforts, since this country had already done much in this connection. Since all the countries on the radio network used the central radio station, it was only fair that they should share the cost of its equipment. According to the rough calculations which had been made, a sum of 300,000 Swiss francs was needed and the share of each country concerned would be between 15,000 and 18,000 Swiss francs. It would perhaps not be fair to ask for the same share from each, as some countries derive more benefit from the network than others. The Secretariat considered that in order to arrive at a reasonable estimate, the population, the national revenue *per capita* and the number of international police messages should all be taken into account.

Mr. Sahar (Israel) agreed with the principle and stressed that the contribution asked from each country should not be the same, as this would amount to the penalization of small countries. In any case, if the number of messages was to be taken into account, it should be the number of messages received, not those sent.

Mr. de Magius (Denmark) suggested another method of obtaining the money: each

time a station contacted the central station, it could pay a kind of duty or toll, which, collectively would eventually pay the cost of the installations. Mr. Rehorst (Netherlands) had received no definite instructions which would allow him to make a statement on Mr. Sicot's suggestion. He felt, however, that account should be taken of the fact that some countries had invested considerable sums in their own equipment.

Mr. Alcarva (Portugal) said that he doubted whether the Portuguese government would be able to provide an extra sum of the amount suggested, as it had recently had to provide a large sum of money for Portuguese police radio equipment.

At the end of the discussion, the Secretary General said that he inferred that the heads of the N.C.B. were conscious of what was required for the proper working of the central radio station and he proposed that the financing of a quantity of equipment should be investigated, bearing in mind the various remarks made during the discussion. It was not out of the question, he said, that with the implementation of the financial reform, the I.C.P.C. might be in a position itself to meet a part of the cost of the equipment.

Mr. Népote (I.C.P.C.), referring to the suggestion made by the heads of the national stations that procedure be simplified by sending to the General Secretariat a quarterly instead of a monthly progress report as was the present practice, proposed the following resolution to the Assembly:

The I.C.P.C. General Assembly, at its XXVth session in Vienna,

**CONSIDERING** the decision made during its XXII<sup>nd</sup> session regarding the drawing up of monthly reports by the national stations of the INTERPOL Network,

**CONSIDERING** the desire expressed by the stations heads at their meeting in Paris in April 1956 to simplify the procedure regarding reports,

**DECIDES** that the reports to be drawn up by the national stations of the Interpol radio network shall henceforth be drawn up quarterly, while traffic statistics shall still continue to be drawn up each month.

It was unanimously adopted.

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## INTERNATIONAL CRIME STATISTICS

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The Secretary General, Mr. Sicot, recalled that in 1951 the I.C.P.C. had undertaken the task of drawing up crime statistics. This was a very complex problem, which, up till then, had not been satisfactorily solved.

Five years ago, the I.C.P.C. had devised a form to be filled in by different countries with the help of the data provided by their crime statistics. The elements constituting a particular crime varied from country, so very loose definitions had been chosen. These forms had two main parts: one concerning persons responsible for crimes and the other the volume of crime. The former made a distinction between males and females, juveniles and adults, while the latter concerned the trend in and suppression of crime. The

number of offences is given for either each quarter or each year.

The first volume of statistics was published in 1954 and concerned the years 1950, 1951 and 1952. The volume presented to the General Assembly in 1956 referred to the years 1953 and 1954, but also contained some information on previous years. In conclusion, Mr. Sicot requested all countries to send all the information they had to the General Secretariat regularly, before 1st October of each year. He pointed out that the statistics should be used very carefully, as it was extremely difficult and even perhaps dangerous to standardize or to make comparisons in this field. However, this was, he considered, a very interesting experiment which should be continued and perhaps improved upon some time.

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## EXTRADITION

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Developing a passage from his progress report, the Secretary General recalled that in 1948 a large scheme of a multilateral convention on extradition had been worked out by the I.C.P.C. This scheme was communicated to the competent service of the United Nations, but it was the Council of Europe that took particular interest in the question and contacted the I.C.P.C. with regard to this matter.

The scheme required that the I.C.P.C. circulations concerning wanted men should have an official character and be recognized by the legal authorities in the various countries.

Thanks to the efforts made by Mr. Adam, whose co-operation was particularly valuable, the Council of Europe adopted, about two years ago, the principle of the proposal presented by the I.C.P.C.; it was understood that this proposal should be first examined by a committee of experts.

Last February, the Secretary General of the I.C.P.C. and his Assistant went to Strasburg. However a certain number of experts observed that the first text proposed might grant to the police certain powers that were difficult

to reconcile with the proper requirements of the legal authority. To their mind, the circulations concerning wanted men should not become real warrants for arrest having an official and judicial character and it was necessary that these circulations should finally be confirmed by the legal authority itself. At last the committee of experts of the Council of Europe agreed upon the following text:

"The request for provisional arrest will be transmitted to the authorities competent for the required party, either by diplomatic channels or directly by mail or wire or by the International Criminal Police Commission or by any other means leaving a written record. The requesting authority will be informed without delay of the effect given to its request."

It is obvious that this text did not give to the communications of the I.C.P.C., on the legal plane, the value of an international warrant of arrest. On the other hand, on the moral and psychological plane, the text was proper to consecrate officially the existence and the interventions of the I.C.P.C.

This was of foremost importance and it could be said that the Organization had achieved a real success.

Mr. Adam (Council of Europe) explained the importance of the draft convention put down by the experts of the Council of Europe, which is signed by the Ministers. In an affair of extradition, the request for provisional arrest formulated by a country could be transmitted by the intermediary of the I.C.P.C. Consequently this Organization became an element of the system made up by the operations of extradition and this fact would be recognized in a diplomatic instrument. So not only the existence of the I.C.P.C., but also the importance of its rôle in the fight against criminals was recognized in the diplomatic sphere.

When the draft was submitted to the parliamentary organism of the Council of Europe, the part reserved to the I.C.P.C. was analogous to that provided by the draft of the International Penal Penitentiary Commission;

the circulation sent out by the Commission replaced a warrant of provisional arrest. The present-time draft was different in so far as the governments had insisted on making a clear difference between the action of police authorities and that of the legal authorities.



Mr. ADAM.

The Council of Europe had been very glad to take the opportunity offered to it to recognize the importance of the part played by the I.C.P.C. in the international fight against crime. It considered that the co-operation established under so favourable auspices would continue and develop very soon on another plane, the Council of Europe wishing to specify its part in the field of prevention of crime and treatment of delinquents. (*Applause.*)

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## GOLD TRAFFIC

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This question was put on the agenda by India, which is very concerned by this kind of traffic. The disparity between the international price of gold bullion and that obtainable in India gave a trafficker a profit of between 45% and 65%, which explained the volume of traffic, and which upset the general economy of the country. Between January 1955 and February 1956, some 43,863 oz. of contraband gold was seized. Apparently the gold came from the main producing countries. From Australia or the Philippines it went to Makao or Hong Kong and from thence, was taken into India by Chinese sailors, who took out opium with them, so both journeys were profitable. African gold was generally sent to Tangier or Alexandria and taken to India by western Asia sailors. The metal was sometimes flown in from European countries, carried either by the traffickers themselves or by members of the aircrews. Some gold also came from Pakistan, Portuguese India, the Malay Archipelago and Iran.

Very well organized gangs sent the gold from Western Asian countries, the Far East

and certain European countries. One gang had recently been discovered. It worked from Hong Kong and concerned itself not only with gold, but also with watches and fountain-pens. Another gang worked in Paris and Rome. It was dispersed, but had apparently resumed its activities.

Among the measures which had been taken to put an end to the international traffic in gold, diamonds and drugs were the following: the establishment of a central body to co-ordinate the working of the anti-smuggling measures taken throughout India; the reinforcement of both land and sea patrols; systematic searches of suspect aircraft and boats by special highly skilled police officers and the maintenance of close liaison between the customs, the police and other related departments. Now a maximum sentence of two years could be imposed for gold smuggling. Unfortunately the majority of persons prosecuted for gold smuggling were only the carriers and those really responsible had escaped punishment. It was therefore essential that international co-operation should be es-





Messrs. WALTERSKIRGHEN (Austria) and SAHAR (Israel).

established for the control of contraband at its origin and the punishment of those really responsible.

The first step to be taken would be to send to all the departments concerned the photographs of the traffickers concerned, together with information concerning their accomplices, modus operandi, etc.

Mr. Rustamji (India), who presented the report, expressed the hope that the I.C.P.C. would be able to investigate this serious matter thoroughly.

Mr. O'Brien (Australia) stated that large quantities of gold were taken illegally out of Australia and he was sure that traffickers would be more careful if only they could be extradited. Australia had only several months previously sent information on individuals trafficking in gold to the I.C.P.C. General Secretariat and hoped that these documents had been or would soon be circulated.

Mr. Christides (U.S.A.) was aware of all the difficulties of the problem and investigations were hampered by the fact that gold traffick-

ing was very often not mentioned in extradition legislations.

Mr. Adam (Council of Europe) thought that the report presented by the Indian delegate did not sufficiently bring out the connection which existed between the gold and drug traffics. The Council of Europe, said Mr. Adam, had prepared a convention on the extradition of criminals wanted for infringing fiscal, financial and economic laws. However, this convention would only be applicable in those countries where such forms of trafficking were illegal. At the moment, it seemed very difficult to take proceedings on an international scale against traffickers such as those mentioned by the Indian delegation.

Mr. Adam suggested that the I.C.P.C. should adopt a resolution drawing the attention of governments to the advisability of making it possible to extradite delinquents wanted for infraction of the currency laws. There was no question, of course, of making extradition compulsory for gold trafficking in those countries where this was not considered illegal.

Mr. Sahar (Israel), seconded by Mr. Rustamji (India), considered that this problem was a most delicate one and he felt that only a study group, after many contacts with the appropriate authorities in various countries, would be able to produce a worthwhile project.

Mr. de Castroverde (Cuba) realized the importance of the problem and, considering the geographical situation of Cuba, thought it had a suitable legislation. However, it appeared that extradition could not be granted in a case of gold traffic.

The President suggested that the problem be taken up again by the General Secretariat.

However, the discussion ended without any definite resolution being adopted.

Photo Ö.F.V.W.

General view of Vienna from the Schloss Belvedere.



## CO-OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUX

At a special meeting, the heads of National Central Bureaux present in Vienna tackled several questions concerning everyday co-operation in international police matters.

First of all, Mr. Franssen recalled that there had been difficulties in Belgium and other countries concerning cases of fraud and breach of trust.

The Belgian law of 15th March 1874 only permitted extradition on a basis of reciprocity in connection with those offences considered to be crimes in the two countries concerned. In one country, certain acts were considered to constitute a fraud, while they were not so considered in Belgium. For instance, attempted fraud was not indictable in Belgium and the issuing of a cheque without funds was not an extraditable offence.

Fraudulent acts had to take place before the transfer of property, otherwise the transfer could not be considered fraudulent. Anyone who bought something on instalments and offered a worthless cheque after the delivery of the goods could not be charged with fraud. When another country requested the arrest in Belgium of someone charged with fraud, it was essential that a detailed account of the events be given, so that it might be decided whether the act was also indictable in Belgium.

Mr. Franssen considered that the I.C.P.C. General Secretariat should obtain details of all the laws of different countries which concerned fraud or deceit. This information could then be sent out to the National Central Bureaux, so that difficulties would in this way be avoided.

Mr. Rehorst (Netherlands) wished to know what was being done about the numerical code which had been discussed in Istanbul. The need for this was becoming greater, as it had been possible to read in the press reproductions of messages which gave away the characteristics of the present code. As radio transmissions could be picked up by anyone, a numerical code should be devised as quickly as possible to maintain the secrecy of international police operations.

Mr. Népote (I.C.P.C.) replied to the various questions which had been put. Owing to the

lack of time and above all the work entailed by the reform of the Constitution, the numerical code had not been worked out. It had not however been forgotten and it would be dealt with as soon as possible.

As the Belgian delegate had suggested, the General Secretariat could certainly obtain information on the laws of different countries related to fraud so as to show the constituent elements of fraud in each country. However, a time limit should not be imposed on this difficult task.

Mr. Népote also stressed the value of mentioning the circumstances in which any offence had been committed when asking for an arrest. The police who effected an arrest needed to know what the man was charged with, if only to be able to deny the man's inevitable protestations.



The present President, Mr. LOURENÇO, in discussion with Messrs. IRINIZ (Uruguay) and IHERRO (Spain).

Reverting to the exchange of views in connection with fraud and gold traffic, Mr. Népote remarked that international criminals had for some years abandoned the classical forms of fraud and taken up activities bordering on fiscal crime. At the present time, worthless cheques were very often used by international criminals and there were certainly gaps in national legislations which would have to be filled, so that these offences should be listed among infractions liable to extradition.

To a question put by Mr. Fontana (Italy) concerning the theft of cars, Mr. Népote replied that this was certainly an interesting international problem. At the present time, the information sent out was not precise and varied considerably. One country gave the registration number of the car, another the engine number, the coachwork number, etc.

The General Secretariat undertook their investigations by means of a single numerical index system which only took into account the numbers of the different parts of the car stolen.

Mr. de Castroverde (Cuba) suggested that application be made to a special department in the United States which had valuable information on the characteristics of all American cars.

Replying to Mr. Walterskirchen (Austria), Mr. Népote said that the notices requesting the arrest of criminals were periodically checked up so as to make certain that the arrest was actually required. He explained the different methods of using circulations accordings to their purpose: each circulation should be specially studied before being used by the national police. Routine should be avoided in this field.

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## FINANCIAL SITUATION

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Mr. Sicot, the Secretary General, recalled that the Assembly had, during its last session, decided to allocate the sum of 200,000 Swiss francs for the installation of the General Secretariat in new premises. In spite of this extra expenditure, the assets on 31st december 1955 amounted to 104,762 Swiss francs. If one considered the situation on 15th May 1956 and allowed reasonable sums for income and expenditure, the assets of the Commission would, at the end of 1956, amount to about 170,000 Swiss francs. On the whole, countries had paid their subscriptions regularly. However, stressed Mr. Sicot, every effort should be made to achieve financial independence, by taking over working expenses which were still being met by the French government. The previous year, the Assembly had requested the Secretariat to work out another method of establishing the subscription rate in place of the one in force which was based on the population. Before undertaking this, the new constitution would have to be adopted, as it

contained the legal justification for national contributions. This was lacking in the present constitution. Like all governments, the French government had to be careful about its expenditure and recently the French Minister of the Interior had requested that a "convention" determining the extent of its financial support to the Organization should be drawn up. In any case, the Organization would soon have to pay the rent of the premises it occupied. The Secretary General considered that the matter of finances was a fundamental one for the Organization.

On the suggestion of the President, a subcommittee, composed of Mr. Dickopf (Germany), Mr. Grayson (Canada) and Mr. Sahgal (India) was formed to determine the bases of financial reform with the Secretary General.

Following the auditing of the accounts by Mr. Fathi (Egypt) and Mr. Fontana (Italy), the financial report presented by the Secretary General was approved.

## THE ÉLECTIONS AND CLOSING OF THE DISCUSSIONS

At the conclusion of the discussions on the reform of the Constitution, on 11th June, the President, Mr. F.E. Louwage, had expressed his profound regret to see that two very well known and highly esteemed personalities, Sir Ronald Howe and Mr. Dosi, were retiring from active participation in the work of the I.C.P.C.

Sir Ronald Howe (Great Britain), whose brilliant career in Scotland Yard is known to all, had indicated that he was retiring from the police at the end of 1956. He had been a reporter general of the I.C.P.C. since 1946 and rendered the I.C.P.C. valuable services. He could not, however, accept office in the new Organization.

Mr. Dosi had already—some months previously—left the Italian police and consequently his position as director of the International Police Bureau. He had been interested in the I.C.P.C. ever since 1920, for which he was a reporter. It was with regret that he took leave of his colleagues, who will always retain pleasant memories of this ardent supporter of the Organization, the originator of the name "Interpol".

On the proposal of Mr. Louwage, the General Assembly decided to grant Sir Ronald the title of honorary Reporter General and Mr. Dosi that of honorary Reporter of the I.C.P.C. The decision was greeted with vigorous applause.

However, as the new constitution came into force on 13th June 1956, the Executive Committee members would be elected according to the new procedure.

Mr. Bordieri (Italy), Mr. O'Brien (Australia) and Mr. Zentuti (Lybia) had been appointed to constitute the elections committee, as laid down in the Constitution. The reasons for the general abstention of the Argentina representative will be remembered.

Mr. Lourenço (Portugal) was proposed by several delegations for the position of president. There were no other candidates proposed. He was elected by 38 votes out of 41 voters (three spoilt papers).

On his election as President of the International Criminal Police Organization, he was warmly congratulated by Mr. F.E. Louwage and he thanked the Assembly for the honour it had conferred upon him. The duties of president of the I.C.P.O. would be all the more

difficult for him to fulfil as he was the successor to Mr. Louwage, who had for so long fulfilled them brilliantly, and whose qualities were known to all.

Mr. Lourenço (Portugal), not without emotion, recalled that it had been in Vienna where he had first come in contact with the I.C.P.C., many years previously. He would, he said, try to the best of his knowledge and ability, to carry out the important duties which had just been conferred upon him and he counted upon the collaboration of all in the Organization, especially the Secretary General, to help him continue the task undertaken by Interpol.



Mr. CHEHAB

The Assembly then went on to the election of the two Vice-Presidents. Mr. Baughman, of the United States (28 votes) and Mr. Zaki of Egypt (21 votes) were elected.

Then the six Delegates on the Executive Committee were elected: Mr. Franssen of Belgium (29 votes), Mr. Yumak of Turkey (25 votes), Mr. Walterskirchen of Austria (23 votes), Mr. Jumsai of Thailand (22 votes), Mr. Chehab of the Lebanon (21 votes), and Mr. Grayson of Canada (21 votes).

It was then that Mr. Rustamji (India) expressed to Mr. Louwage the great admiration and profound gratitude the Assembly felt for the work he had accomplished during more than a quarter of a century in an international organization of which he had, in a way, been the architect.

By his understanding, his sense of friendship and human fraternity, he had developed a state of mind particularly favourable to international co-operation. For years he had conducted with impartiality and competence the work of the General Assembly. He had been more than a president, he had also been a most valuable adviser for the Organization. Consequently, Mr. Rustamji proposed that the



exceptional provisions of article 47 of the new constitution should be applied to Mr. Louwage and the title of Honorary President of the International Criminal Police Organization be conferred upon him. Hearty applause followed the Indian delegate's proposal, which was approved unanimously.

The President then proposed that the Assembly should appoint a Secretary General.

The Executive Committee, whose task it was to propose a candidate, suggested Mr. Sicot. By secret ballot, Mr. Sicot was elected by 36 votes and one abstention out of 37 votes.

Mr. Sicot said that he was very honoured by his election and deeply moved by the confidence shown in him by the practically unanimous vote. He recalled that in addition to being Secretary General he was also Inspecteur Général des Services et Ecoles de la Sûreté Nationale and his double task would have needed superhuman ability if he had not been surrounded by colleagues who were completely devoted to the ideals of the I.C.P.C. and assisted by his brilliant collaborator, Mr. Népote.

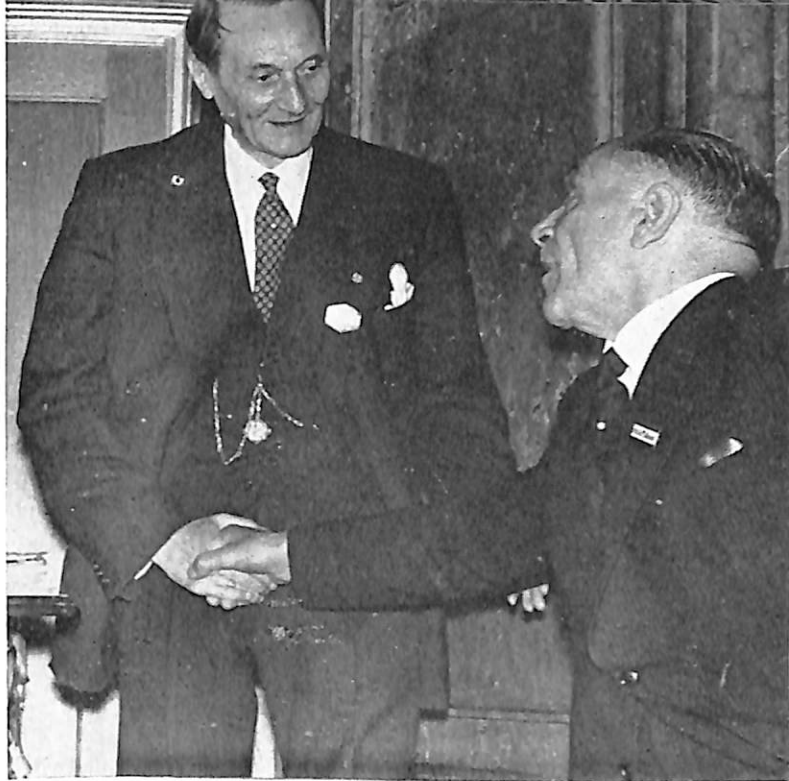
Mr. Sicot recalled the great support and valuable help he had always had from Mr. Louwage and he assured the new president of the Organization, his friend Mr. Lourenço, of his complete devotion.

In the name of the newly elected Executive Committee, Mr. Lourenço congratulated Mr. Sicot on his re-appointment. He expressed his full confidence and said he was most gratified that he would be able to work together with him in developing the Organization.

Mr. Lourenço stated that he had just



From left to right: Mr. BAUGHMAN (U.S.A.), Sir Ronald HOWE (U.K.) and Mr. GRAYSON (Canada).



The outgoing president congratulates his successor.

received authorization from his government to invite the General Assembly to hold its XXVth session in Lisbon.

This was greeted by unanimous applause and accepted without discussion.

The outgoing president, Mr. Louwage announced that practically all the items on the agenda had been dealt with. He paid tribute to all those Austrians who had shown such great hospitality to all delegates. He thanked the personnel of the Secretariat for the task they had accomplished and all the Austrian officials who had helped the delegates during their visit.

Speaking for the last time as President to the General Assembly, he stressed the need for many delegates to co-operate in the future in the daily work of the Organization. Personally, he thought that such participation was not to-day so great as in the past. The young people would have to take over. He departed with the feeling that he had, over the last thirty-three years, done all that he could for the I.C.P.C. He expressed the hope that the new constitution would ensure the prosperity of the Organization. The abilities of the new President and of the Secretary General were, moreover, the finest guarantee for the future of the Organization.

He then declared the XXVth session of the General Assembly closed, it being 5.30 p.m. on 13th June 1956.

# Sidelights on the Conference

The delegates were received in Austria with a typically Viennese welcome—with courtesy, kindness and friendly attention. Receptions of the most formal kind were held in a most friendly atmosphere, which certainly helped people to get together and helped to establish the right conditions so necessary for the discussions which were particularly delicate this year.

Some of the most important personages in the country showed their approval of our Organization. The Chancellor, Herr Julius Raab, together with the Ministers of Justice and the Interior, was present at the official opening.

The Chancellor also held a special reception in the honour of the delegates in the very rooms where his predecessor Dollfus was shot by the Nazis.

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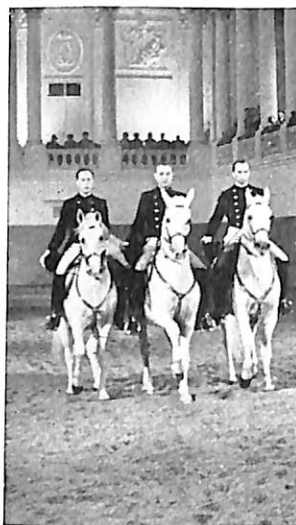
The Mayor, Herr Franz Jonas, as representative of the municipal corporation, gave a reception in the new Town Hall. The Corporation also took delegates on a tour of Vienna and a visit to the Palace of Schoenbrunn on Sunday 10th, in excellent weather, so that we were able to appreciate the beauties of this wonderful town and the fine social achievements of the municipal authorities.

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On the evening of Saturday 9th June the delegates were invited to the famous Vienna Opera House, which had only recently been restored and reopened some months ago, after having been destroyed by fire during the war. It was Mozart's "Don Juan" which was performed and those present were given the chance to appreciate the wonderful talent of the Vienna Opera House Company, probably the only one in the world capable of interpreting Mozart with such talent and feeling.

Delegates were also able to see a display by the Spanish riding school, which was given in the newly restored manege of Vienna Royal Palace. This "Reitschule" is the direct descendant of the one established by the German Emperor, Charles Vth at a time when he ruled over both Spain and Austria. It has retained the finest equestrian traditions of

the XVIIth century, and the exhibition given under the direction of the celebrated Colonel Podhajsky, who is in charge of the "Reitschule", was quite unique.



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In the persons of Herr Oskar Helmer, the Federal Minister of the Interior, and Herr F. Graf, Secretary of State, the Austrian Government expressed its appreciation of the President, Mr. Louwage, by bestowing upon him the Grosses Silbernes Verdienstkreuz (Grand Silver Cross) for service. In conferring this decoration, the Minister recalled the fruitful and amical relations which had been established between the Austrian police and the I.C.P.C. in 1947 on the initiative of Mr. Louwage.

Thanking the Federal Minister of the Interior, Mr. Louwage recalled that he had in the past worked personally with Mr. Schober, who, even after having been elected Chancellor of Austria, had remained President of the I.C.P.C.

Mr. Louwage insisted that the honour, to which he was very sensible, should be shared by the I.C.P.C.

But Austria was not alone in showing its



gratitude to Mr. Louwage, for Mr. Lourenço, the new president of the Organization, in the name of the I.C.P.C., presented his predecessor with a souvenir—a gold cigarette case.

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The Schloss Belvedere, once the residence of princes, had been converted into an art gallery and part of this building was put at the disposal of our Organization. Several halls had been arranged for us, the most noteworthy of which was one decorated in red marble, whose windows give an excellent view of the clock towers of Vienna and the serrated spire of the cathedral of St. Stefan.

This celebrated room is particularly dear to the hearts of the people of Austria, since it was there that the Foreign Ministers of the United States of America, France, Great Britain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed the treaty which had been longed for for more than ten years and which returned to Austria its frontiers, complete sovereignty and liberty.

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Even before visiting Austria, the delegates of course knew that Austrians were great music lovers and that Vienna was considered to be the capital of the world of music. However, one thing they did not know was that at the opening meeting of the session they would have the pleasure of hearing the truly remarkable band of the Vienna police. The speeches were preceded by the overture

to the "Enchanted Flute" by Mozart and followed by the final movement of Beethoven's fifth symphony.

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At the receptions, all the speakers took pride in recalling that it was in Austria that the International Criminal Police Commission



first saw light of day, in 1923 and that this country had sustained and nurtured it for twenty years. As a mark of the attachment of the Austrian police to our Organization, the Vienna Chief of Police, Herr Holaubeck, presented the Organization's president with a bust of the founder of the I.C.P.C., Herr Hans Schober and some photographs of the first congress of the Organization which was held in Berlin in 1926. These souvenirs will be displayed in a prominent place in the new premises of the General Secretariat.

Herr Krechler, Section Head and Director General of the Austrian Public Security Department, spared no personal effort in welcoming his guests and remained constantly with them. We do not know whether we shall have the pleasure of seeing Herr Krechler at future meetings of the General Assembly, but I think I am speaking in the name of all in expressing to him and to the charming Frau Krechler, our heartfelt gratitude. We were deeply moved by the wonderful welcome he gave us and the wonders he performed with the kind help of his collaborators, in particular Herr Walterskirchen.

Thanks to them, although our convention

was not "on pleasure bent", but had to work at a faster pace than usual in order to complete the Constitution, our stay was made pleasant with many interesting and agreeable events. In particular we shall always remember our visits to Grinsing, Mayerling, Kahlenberg, Klosterneuburg and the wonderful excursion on 14th June through the Wachau, with its views of the majestic Danube, the architectural splendours of Melk, the historical Dürnstein and Krems, where the town corporation held a reception for us, presided over by the "Provinzhauptmann".

In this lovely country where mechanization and politics do not appear to have distorted the soul of man, the people always appear to be an integral part of the land. The great Austrian dramatic poet, Franz Grillparzer, was right when he stressed the close connection between his life, his poetry and the Vienna countryside, which he expressed in his

famous verses, which, translated, roughly says: "From Kahlenberg, look around thee at the countryside and thou wilt understand what I have written and what I am." The works of Austrian poets and musicians seem to have sprung from the very soil and life of the land and you understand, as you wander through the Wienerwald, how the harmony of nature has found expression in incomparable musical harmonies. All the masters of Austrian music, such as Mozart, Haydn, Schubert and the others, breathed in the spirit of the country, so that their music is the purest expression of the souls of those who lived there. Simplicity, happiness, kindness, respect for history and traditions, taken in conjunction with a deeply ingrained spirituality—better expressed in the untranslatable "Gemütlichkeit"—is what we discovered in the Austrians, especially the Viennese, whose friendliness and kindness went straight to our hearts.





## THE NEW PRESIDENT



CAPTAIN Agostinho Lourenço served as an infantry officer in the Portuguese Army until 1926. As an infantry lieutenant he served in the Portuguese expeditionary corps in France from 1914 to 1918.

In 1926, he entered the Public Security Police of Lisbon as division superintendent and shortly afterwards was appointed director of the road traffic department. As such, he organized the town's traffic department and collaborated in the organization of the highways police.

His ability as an organizer and the talent he showed in the execution of the various missions he had been entrusted with, in 1931 earned him the post of Director of the International Police. It is to him that his country owes the organization and constant improvement of this institution, which includes not only the frontier forces but also the aliens and emigration departments.

He founded the first technical school for the police in Portugal and he has been

nominated for his knowledge of police matters to take part in many national and international commissions.

His competency is well known throughout Europe and America. It may be said that it is to his spirit of initiative, his energy and practical sense, that the Portuguese police owe the fact that their prestige is high even beyond their frontiers.

His abilities are greatly appreciated in many countries as is proved by the important decorations conferred upon him by many Heads of State, and the marks of esteem so often displayed. He has also been awarded the medal of the Police of Greece, awarded to him for his services to humanity. He is honorary captain of the Police of Oakland (U.S.A.) and was also decorated with the Active Services medal for services rendered during the first world war.

Since 1934, the year when Captain Lourenço was first present at a meeting of the I.C.P.C. Assembly—in Vienna—he has constantly collaborated with the Organization and, after the second world war, took part, on the invitation of Mr. Louwage, then President and who has just resigned, in the Brussels conference for the reorganization of the I.C.P.C., of which he was elected vice-president.

Such is, in rough outlines, the biography of the new President of Interpol, a worthy successor indeed to Mr. F.E. Louwage.

Mr. Lourenço's election was celebrated in Lisbon on 16th July at a reception organized by all the highly-placed officials of the Portuguese police. Among those present were the Portuguese Minister of the Interior, the Minister for Overseas Possessions and Señor Hierro-Martinez, Director General of the Spanish Security.

# DELEGATIONS PRESENT

## ARGENTINE

Mr. PARDO Eduardo Tomas, Counselor at the Embassy of the Argentine Republic in Vienna.

## AUSTRALIA

Messrs. O'BRIEN J. M., Acting Commissioner of Police, Western Australia, Perth.

FINDLAY A., Secretary to the Police Department, Western Australia, Perth.

## AUSTRIA

Messrs. KRECHLER Wilhelm, Sektionschef, Generaldirektor für die Öffentliche Sicherheit, Vienna.

HOLAUBEK Josef, Polizeipräsident, Vienna.

GRASSBERGER Roland, Professor, Director of the Institute of Criminology, the University of Vienna.

WALTERSKIRCHEN Franz, Ministerialrat, Head of the N.C.B., Vienna.

FORMANEK Karl, Ministerialrat, Assistant to the Head of the N.C.B., Vienna.

WAGNER Rudolf, Dr. wirklicher Hofrat, Leiter der kriminalpolizeilichen Abteilung der Bundes-Polizeidirektion, Vienna.

WESSELY Josef, wirklicher Hofrat, Polizeidirektor, Salzburg.

SLANCAR Karl, Dr. wirklicher Hofrat, Leiter des Sicherheitsbüros der Bundespolizeidirektion, Vienna.

ROECK Erwin, Dr. Sektionsrat im Bundesministerium für Inneres, Vienna.

MAYR Ernst, Dr., Gendarmerieoberst, Landesgendarmeriekommandant für Oberösterreich in Linz.

## BELGIUM

Messrs. LOUWAGE Florent E., Honorary Inspector General, Ministry of Justice, President of the I.C.P.C., Brussels.

FRANSSEN F., Commissaire Général aux Délégations Judiciaires, Brussels.

## CANADA

Mr. GRAYSON Leslie Stuart, Liaison

Officer, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Canada House, London.

## COLOMBIA

Mr. SALAZAR-MOVILLA Clément, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Vienna.

## CUBA

Messrs. DE CASTROVERDE Jorge, Head of the National Central Bureau, Vice-President of the I.C.P.C., Havana.  
DIAZ ROJAS Andrés, Dr., Captain, Delegate of the National Police, Havana.

## DENMARK

Messrs. HEIDE-JORGENSEN E., Director of the Danish Police, Copenhagen.

LARSEN Eivind, Chief of Police, Copenhagen.

VON MAGIUS F. C. V., Chief of the Danish Criminal Police, Copenhagen.

## EGYPT

Messrs. ZAKI Mohamed, Director General of Identification Office, Cairo.

FATHI Mohamed, Colonel, Head of the Egyptian Central Bureau, Cairo.

## FEDERAL GERMAN REPUBLIC

Messrs. DULLIEN Reinhard, Präsident des Bundeskriminalamtes, Wiesbaden.

DICKOPF Paul, Regierungs- und Kriminaldirektor, Wiesbaden.

NIGGEMEYER Bernhard, Regierungs- und Kriminaldirektor, Wiesbaden.

HOLLE Rudolf, Oberregierungs- und Kriminalrat, Wiesbaden.

HAAS Erich, Oberregierungsrat, Landeskriminalamt, Baden - Württemberg.

MEINERT Franz, Direktor, Landeskriminalamt, Bayern.

STURM Karl, Oberregierungsrat, Landeskriminalamt, Bayern.

STUMM Johannes, Dr., Polizeipräsident, Berlin.

SANGMEISTER Wolfram, Leitender Kriminaldirektor, Landeskriminalamt, Berlin.

SCHULZ Karl, Kriminaloberrat, Landeskriminalamt, Bremen.

THIEMANN Hans, Dr., Oberstaatsanwalt, Landeskriminalamt, Hamburg.

SCHNEIDER Ernst Erich, Regierungsdirektor, Landeskriminalamt, Hessen.

SCHULZ Georg, Dr., Direktor, Landeskriminalamt, Lower Saxony.

KORDA Viktor, Kriminaloberrat, Landeskriminalamt, Schleswig-Holstein.

WEBER Fritz, Kriminaloberrat, Innenministerium, Nordrhein-Westfalen.

#### **FINLAND**

Mr. KIUKAS Urho, Head of Police Department, Ministry of the Interior, Helsinki.

#### **FRANCE**

Messrs. MAIREY Jean, Directeur Général de la Sûreté Nationale, Paris.

CASTAING Henry, Directeur des Services de Police Judiciaire de la Sûreté Nationale.

SICOT Marcel, Directeur, Inspecteur Général des Services et Ecoles de la Sûreté Nationale, Paris; Secrétaire Général de la C.I.P.C.

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

SANNIE Charles, Chef du Service de l'Identité Judiciaire, Préfecture de Police, Paris.

TREVES Jacques, Chef du Service des Transmissions, Ministry of the Interior, Paris.

BELOT Jacques, Commissaire Principal, Sûreté Nationale, Paris.

BENHAMOU Emile, Commissaire Principal, Sûreté Nationale, Paris.

HUGUES Michel, Commissaire de Police, Sûreté Nationale, Paris.

#### **GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND**

Messrs. Ronald HOWE (Bart.), Deputy Commissioner, New Scotland Yard, London.

MULLER W.A., Inspector General of Colonial Police, London.

#### **GREECE**

Mr. TSAMDOS Konstantin, Legation Secretary, Vienna.

#### **INDIA**

Messrs. RUSTAMJI K. F., Deputy Director,

Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Dehli.

SAHGAL N., Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Dehli.

#### **IRAN**

Messrs. FARHAT Gholam Ali, Member of the Supreme Court, Teheran.

MEHRIYAR Mohammed, Prosecutor at the Supreme Court, Teheran.

#### **ISRAEL**

Mr. SAHAR Y., Inspector General of Police, Tel Aviv.

#### **ITALY**

Messrs. BORDIERI Daniele, Assistant Head of Police, Rome.

DI PAOLA Nicola, Vice-Prefect, Inspector, Chief of the Police Division, Rome.

DE GAETANO Giuseppe, Colonel, Officer in charge of the School for officers of the Public Security Guards, Rome.

FONTANA Costantino, Chief Inspector, the Public Security Department, Rome.

DOSI Giuseppe, Dr., Inspector General, late Head of the Public Security Department, Rome.

MANES Giorgio, Colonel, Commandant of the Officers' School of the Carabinieri, Rome.

BERNARD Luigi, Lt. Colonel, Chief of the Maintenance Section, H. Q., Guardia delle Finanze, Rome.

#### **JAPAN**

Messrs. YAMAMOTO Sachio, Chief Superintendent, Police Affairs Division, Osaka.

HIRASE Toshio, Senior Superintendent Assistant, Chief Investigation Section, National Police Agency, Tokio.

KIRIYAMA Takahiko, Embassy first Secretary, Paris.

#### **LEBANON**

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

#### **LIBERIA**

Mr. CHESSON Joseph, Deputy Attorney General, the Ministry of Justice, Monrovia.

### **LIBYA**

Mr. ZENTUTI Mohamed, Colonel, Chief of Federal Police Office of the Prime Minister, H. Q. Federal Police, Tripoli.

### **LUXEMBOURG**

Messrs. KAUFFMANN Jean, Public Prosecutor, Luxemburg.  
GILSON Joseph, Lieutenant Colonel, Head of the Public Security, Luxemburg.

### **MEXICO**

Mr. FRIAS Alfonso, Assistant Head of the Special Investigation Department, Bank of Mexico.

### **MONACO**

Mr. DELAVENNE, Directeur de la Sécurité Publique, Monaco.

### **THE NETHERLANDS**

Messrs. VAN DER MINNE J. C., Director General, Head of the Police Department, Ministry of Justice, the Hague.  
VAN IJENDOORN J., Head of the Criminal Affairs Section, Police Department, Ministry of Justice, the Hague.  
REHORST W. M., Director of the Criminal Investigation Bureau, the Hague.  
KALLENBORN J. M., Head of the Counterfeits and Forgeries Department, the Hague.

### **THE NETHERLANDS ANTILLES**

Mr. DE HASETH S. W. G., Governor of Bonaire, Curaçao.

### **THE NETHERLANDS GUIANA (SURINAM)**

Mr. PRONK B., Advocate General at the Court of Justice, Paramaribo.

### **PORTUGAL**

Messrs. LOURENÇO Agostinho, Head of the International and State Defence Police, Lisbon.  
LOPES MOREIRA Francisco, Head of the Criminal Police, Lisbon.  
ALCARVA Abilio, Inspector, Head of the International Departments of the International Police and State Defence, Lisbon.

### **SAARLAND**

Messrs. BECK Rudolf, Oberregierungsrat und Kriminalrat des Landespolizeipräsidiums des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken.

ZEIGER Ludwig, Regierungs- und Kriminalrat, Direktor der saarlandischen Kriminalpolizei, Chef des Landeszentralbüros, Saarbrücken.

WISZINSKY Albert, Kriminalrat, Vertreter der saarlandischen Polizei beim Innenministerium, Saarbrücken.

### **SAUDI ARABIA**

Messrs. YAGMOUR Ahmed, Head of the Police in Mecca.

EL-SAYED Hafiz Aziz, Major, Police Office, Mecca.

KURDI Said Suleman, Major, Chief of Identifications Bureau, Mecca.

ENDRAGIRI Mohamed Ali, Major, Chief of Investigation Bureau, Mecca.

EL-MOALLIMY Yahya Abdullah, Captain, Chief of Section, Mecca.

### **SPAIN**

Messrs. HIERRO-MARTINEZ Rafaël, Director of the Spanish Seguridad, Madrid.

DE ECHALECU Y CANINO Francisco, Commissioner and Professor at the General School of Police, Madrid.

### **SWEDEN**

Mr. VON SYDOW Gerhard, Chief Director, State Institute of Technical Police, Stockholm.

### **SWITZERLAND**

Messrs. HAENNI Otto, Fürsprecher, Substitut des Bundesanwaltes, Bern.

BURKHARD Josef, Polizeikommandant des Kantons Luzern.

BUERGLER Ferdinand, Polizeikommandant des Kantons St. Gallen.

LEHMANN Eduard, Adjunkt der Bundesanwaltschaft, Bern.

### **SUDAN**

Mr. AMIN Ahmed Hussein, Commissioner of Police, Khartoum.

### **SYRIA**

Mr. GHAZI Ibrahim, Chief Administration of Judicial Evidences, General Directorate of Police and Public Security, Damascus.



### **THAILAND**

Messrs. JUMSAI Manich, General of Police, Bangkok.

RUANGSWASDI Serm, Chief Foreign Affairs Section, Foreign Affairs and Information Department.

LEKAVANIJ Savairindr, Superintendent.

LAPDLI Udom, Superintendent, Police Science Department.

NAPOMBEJRA Bejra, Police Captain with the Thailand N.C.B.

PUKPRAYURA Annop, Assistant Chief of the Security Department.

TALABHAT, Counsellor, the Embassy of Thailand, Paris.

### **TURKEY**

Messrs. YUMAK Riza Azmi, Director of the Department of Aliens Control, H.Q. Public Security; Head of the N.C.B., Ankara.

CAGLAR Muzaffer, Section Director, Police H.Q., Istanbul.

### **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

Messrs. BAUGHMAN Urbanus E., Chief of the Secret Service, Treasury Department, Washington.

CHRISTIDES Athanasius A., Treasury Representative, U.S.-Embassy, Paris.

SIRAGUSA Charles, District Supervisor, Bureau of Narcotics, U.S.-Embassy, Rome.

HOBSON H. M., Brigadier General. JOHNSON Roberts P., Colonel, Deputy Director of the Office of Special Investigations.

REID David D., Commander, U.S. Navy, Naval Criminal Investigative Supervisor.

MARK Louis, Lieutenant Colonel.

### **URUGUAY**

Mr. CASAS Nelson Iriniz, Chargé d'Affaires de l'Uruguay, Vienna.

### **YUGOSLAVIA**

Messrs. KOLENC Riko, Director of Criminal Departments, Head of the N.C.B., Belgrade.

BREZOVIC Ivan, Head of the Zagreb Criminal Department.

HODZIC Asim, Director of the Crime Department of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Sarajevo.

### **I.C.P.C.**

Messrs. LOUWAGE Florent E., President. SICOT Marcel, Secretary General.

NEPOTE Jean, Assistant to the Secretary General.

GOLDENBERG Alexis, Head of Section.

MARC Jean-Jacques, Head of Section.

## **OBSERVERS**

### **INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION**

Mr. FISH Donald, Superintendent of Security, B.O.A.C., London.

### **ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY OFFICERS**

Mr. FIEDLER Paul, Trans World Airways, Rome.

### **INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION ADMINISTRATION**

Mr. BYRON ENGLE, Chief Civil Police Administration.

### **UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION**

Mr. YATES Gilbert E., Director of the Narcotics Division, Geneva.

### **PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD**

Mr. MAY, President.

### **COUNCIL OF EUROPE**

Mr. ADAM H. T., Legal Adviser, Council of Europe, Strasburg.

**INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY  
AND TREATMENT OF DELINQUENCY**

Sir Ronald HOWE, Deputy Commissioner, New Scotland Yard.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
OF CHILDREN'S JUDGES**

Mr. HONIGSCHMIDT, Landesgerichtsrat, Vienna.

**INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY  
SOCIETY**

Mr. GRASSBERGER Roland, Dr., Professor at the University, Criminology Institute, Vienna.

**AFGHANISCH-EUROPAISCHES  
KULTURAMT**

Mr. AHMAD Abdul Rahimsai, Legal Adviser, Afghan Police.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION  
OF HIGH POLICE OFFICIALS**

Mr. VILLETORTE Paul, Commissaire Principal de la Sûreté Nationale, Paris.

**TECHNICAL ADVISERS  
TO THE I.C.P.C.**

Messrs. BISCHOFF Marc, Professeur, Institut de Police Scientifique et de Criminologie, Lausanne (Switzerland).  
BRUENING August, Professor, Dr., University of Munster (Germany).

## SUB-COMMITTEES

constituted during the 25th Session  
of the General Assembly

### CONSTITUTION

**Chairman:** Mr. VAN DER MINNE (the Netherlands).

**Members:** Messrs. BREZOVIC (Yugoslavia), DICKOPF (Germany), FATHI (Egypt), JUMSAI (Thailand), LOURENÇO (Portugal), RUSTAMJI (India), SAGHAL (India), SAHAR (Israel), VON SYDOW (Sweden).

**Secretary:** Mr. NEPOTE (I.C.P.C.).

### NARCOTICS

**Chairman:** Mr. SIRAGUSA (United States).

**Members:** Messrs. BERNARD (Italy), CHESSON (Liberia), FATHI (Egypt), GHAZI (Syria), HUGUES (France), JUMSAI (Thailand), KOLENC (Yugoslavia), MULLER (Great Britain), REHORST (the Netherlands), RUSTAMJI (India), YAGMOUR (Saudi Arabia), BRUENING (Technical Adviser to the I.C.P.C., Observer), YATES (United Nations, Observer).

### PROSTITUTION

**Chairman:** Mr. SICOT (I.C.P.C.).

**Members:** Messrs. CHEHAB (Lebanon), ECHALECU Y CANINO (Spain), FATHI (Egypt), FERNET (France), FRIAS (Mexico), NIGGEMEYER (Germany), PARDO (Argentina), ZENTUTI (Libya).

### COUNTERFEITING

**Chairman:** Mr. BAUGHMAN (United States).

**Members:** Messrs. BENHAMOU (France), CHEHAB (Lebanon), DICKOPF (Germany), DOSI (Italy), FRANSSSEN (Belgium), GRASSBERGER (Austria), GRAYSON (Canada), HIRASE (Japan), HODZIC (Yugoslavia), KALLENBORN (the Netherlands), KAUFFMANN (Luxemburg), LEHMANN (Switzerland), SANNIE (France).

### JUVENILES POLICE

**Chairman:** Mr. SICOT (I.C.P.C.).

**Members:** Messrs. ALAM (Pakistan), DE GAETANO (Italy), ECHALECU Y CANINO (Spain), FERNET (France), GRASSBERGER (Austria), JUMSAI (Thailand), RUSTAMJI (India), SAHAR (Israel), ZAKI (Egypt), ZENTURI (Libya), HONIGSCHMIDT (International Association of Childrens Judges, Observer), VILLETORTE (I.F.H.P.O., observer).

# CONSTITUTION

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

### Article 1

The Organization called the "INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION" shall henceforth be entitled: "THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION" (INTERPOL). Its seat shall be in Paris.

### Article 2

Its aims are:

- a) To ensure and promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities within the limits of the laws existing in the different countries and in the spirit of the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights".
- b) To establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute effectively to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes.

### Article 3

It is strictly forbidden for the Organization to undertake any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character.

### Article 4

Any country may delegate as a Member to the Organization any official police body whose functions come within the framework of activities of the Organization.

The request for membership shall be submitted to the Secretary General by the appropriate governmental authority.

Membership shall be subject to the approval, by a two thirds majority, of the General Assembly.

## STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION

### Article 5

The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) shall comprise:

- The General Assembly,
- The Executive Committee,
- The General Secretariat,
- The National Central Bureaux,
- The Advisers.

### THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### Article 6

The General Assembly shall be the body of supreme authority in the Organization. It is composed of delegates appointed by the Members of the Organization

#### Article 7

Each Member may be represented by one or several delegates; however for each country there shall be only one delegation head, appointed by the competent governmental authority of that country.

Because of the technical nature of the Organization, Members should attempt to include the following in their delegation:

- a) High officials of departments dealing with police affairs,
- b) Officials whose normal duties are connected with the activities of the Organization,
- c) Specialists in the subjects on the agenda.

#### Article 8

The functions of the General Assembly shall be the following:

- a) To carry out the duties laid down in the constitution.
- b) To determine principles and lay down the general measures suitable for attaining the objectives of the Organization as given in article two of the constitution.

- c) To examine and approve the general programme of activities prepared by the Secretary General for the coming year.

- d) To determine any other regulations deemed necessary.

- e) To elect persons to perform the functions mentioned in the constitution.

- f) To adopt resolutions and make recommendations to Members in matters with which the Organization is competent to deal.

- g) To determine the financial policy of the Organization.

- h) To examine and approve any agreements to be made with other organizations.

### Article 9

Members shall do all within their power, in so far as is compatible with their own obligations, to carry out the decisions of the General Assembly.

### Article 10

The General Assembly of the Organization shall meet in ordinary session every year. It may meet in extraordinary session at the request of the Executive Committee or of the majority of Members.

### Article 11

The General Assembly may, when in session, set up special committees for dealing with some particular matter.

### Article 12

During the final meeting of each session, the General Assembly shall choose the place of meeting for the following session. The date of this meeting shall be fixed by agreement between the inviting country and the President after consultation with the Secretary General.

### Article 13

Only one delegate from each country shall have the right to vote in the General Assembly.

### Article 14

Decisions shall be made by a simple majority except in those cases where a two-thirds majority is required by the constitution.

## THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### Article 15

The Executive Committee shall be composed of the President of the Organization, the two Vice-Presidents and six Delegates.

The nine members of the Executive Committee shall belong to different countries, due weight having been given to geographical distribution.

### Article 16

The General Assembly shall elect, from among the delegates, the President and two Vice-Presidents of the Organization.

A two thirds majority shall be required for the election of the President; should this majority not be obtained after the second ballot, a simple majority shall suffice.

The President and Vice-Presidents shall be from different countries.

### Article 17

The President shall be elected for four years. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected for three years and shall not be immediately eligible for re-election either to the same posts or as Delegates on the Executive Committee.

### Article 18

The President of the Organization shall:

- a) Preside at meetings of the Assembly and the Executive Committee and direct the discussions.
- b) Ensure that the activities of the Organization are in conformity with the decisions of the General Assembly and the Executive Committee.
- c) Maintain as far as is possible direct and constant contact with the Secretary General of the Organization.

### Article 19

The six Delegates on the Executive Committee shall be elected by the General Assembly for a period of three years. They shall not be immediately eligible for re-election to the same posts.

### Article 20

The Executive Committee shall meet at least once each year on being convened by the President of the Organization.

### Article 21

In the exercise of their duties, all members of the Executive Committee shall conduct themselves as representatives of the Organization and not as representatives of their respective countries.

### Article 22

The Executive Committee shall:

- a) Supervise the execution of the decisions of the General Assembly.
- b) Prepare the agenda for sessions of the General Assembly.
- c) Submit to the General Assembly any programme of work or project which it considers useful.
- d) Supervise the administration and work of the General Secretary.
- e) Exercise all the powers delegated to it by the Assembly.

### Article 23

In case of resignation or death of any of the members of the Executive Committee, the General Assembly shall elect another member to replace him and whose term of office shall end on the same date as his predecessor's. No member of the Executive Committee may remain in office should he cease to be a delegate to the Organization.

### Article 24

Executive Committee members shall remain in office until the end of the session of the General Assembly held in the year in which their term of office expires.

## THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

### Article 25

The permanent departments of the Organization shall constitute the General Secretariat.

### Article 26

The General Secretariat shall:

- a) Put into application the decisions of the General Assembly and the Executive Committee.
- b) Serve as an international centre in the fight against ordinary crime.
- c) Serve as a technical and information centre.
- d) Ensure the efficient administration of the Organization.
- e) Maintain contact with national and international authorities, whereas questions relative to the search for criminals shall be dealt with through the National Central Bureaux.
- f) Produce any publications which may be considered useful.
- g) Organize and perform secretarial work at the sessions of the General Assembly, the Executive Committee and any other body of the Organization.
- h) Draw up a draft programme of work for the coming year for the consideration and approval of the General Assembly and the Executive Committee.
- i) Maintain as far as is possible direct and constant touch with the President of the Organization.

### Article 27

The General Secretariat shall consist of the Secretary General and a technical and administrative staff entrusted with the work of the Organization.



#### Article 28

The appointment of the Secretary General shall be proposed by the Executive Committee and approved by the General Assembly for a period of five years. He may be re-appointed for other terms but must lay down office on reaching the age of sixty-five, although he may be allowed to complete his term of office on reaching this age.

He must be chosen from among persons highly competent in police matters. In exceptional circumstances, the Executive Committee may propose at a meeting of the General Assembly that the Secretary General be removed from office.

#### Article 29

The Secretary General shall engage and direct the staff, administer the budget and organize and direct the permanent departments, according to the directives decided upon by the General Assembly or Executive Committee.

He shall submit to the Executive Committee or the General Assembly any propositions or projects concerning the work of the Organization.

He shall be responsible to the Executive Committee and the General Assembly.

He shall have the right to take part in the discussions of the General Assembly, the Executive Committee and all other dependent bodies.

In the exercise of his duties, he shall represent the Organization and not any particular country.

#### Article 30

In the exercise of their duties, the Secretary General and the staff shall neither solicit nor accept instructions from any government or authority outside the Organization. They shall abstain from any action which might be prejudicial to their international task.

Each Member of the Organization shall undertake to respect the exclusively international character of the duties of the Secretary General and the staff and abstain from influencing them in the discharge of their duties.

All Members of the Organization shall do their best to assist the Secretary General and the staff in the discharge of their functions.

### NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUX

#### Article 31

In order to further its aims, the Organization needs the constant and active co-operation of its Members, who should do all within their power which is compatible with the legislations of their countries to participate diligently in its activities.

#### Article 32

In order to ensure the above co-operation, each country shall appoint a body which will serve as the National Central Bureau. It shall ensure liaison with:

- a) The various departments in the country.
- b) Those bodies in other countries serving as National Central Bureaux.
- c) The Organization's General Secretariat.

#### Article 33

In the cases of those countries where the provisions of art. 32 are inapplicable or do not permit of effective, centralized co-operation, the General Secretariat shall decide, with these countries, the most suitable alternative means of co-operation.

### THE ADVISERS

#### Article 34

On scientific matters, the Organization may consult "Advisers".

#### Article 35

The Advisers shall be constituted into a college and their rôle shall be purely advisory.

#### Article 36

Advisers shall be appointed for three years by the Executive Committee after consultation with the College of Advisers. Their appointment shall become definite only after notification by the General Assembly.

They shall be chosen from among those who have a world-wide reputation in some field of interest to the Organization.

#### Article 37

An Adviser may be removed from office by decision of the General Assembly.

### BUDGET AND RESOURCES

#### Article 38

The Organization's resources shall be provided by:

- a) The financial contributions from Members.
- b) Gifts, bequests, subsidies, grants and other resources after these have been accepted or approved by the Executive Committee.

#### Article 39

The General Assembly shall establish the basis of Members' subscriptions and the maximum annual expenditure according to the estimate provided by the Secretary General.

#### Article 40

The draft budget of the Organization shall be prepared by the Secretary General and submitted for approval to the Executive Committee.

It will come into force after acceptance by the General Assembly.

Should the General Assembly not have had the possibility of approving the budget, the Executive Committee shall take all necessary steps, according to the general outlines of the preceding budget.

### RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

#### Article 41

Whenever it deems fit, having regard to the aims and objects as provided in the constitution, the Organization shall establish relations and collaborate with other inter-governmental or non-governmental international organizations.

The general provisions concerning the relations with international, intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations will only be valid after their approval by the General Assembly.

The Organization may, in connection with all matters in which it is competent, take the advice of non-governmental international, governmental

national or non-governmental national organizations.

With the approval of the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, or, in urgent cases, the Secretary General, may accept duties within the scope of its activities and competence either from other international institutions or organizations or in application of international conventions.

## APPLICATION, MODIFICATION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

### Article 42

The present constitution may be amended on the proposal of either a Member or the Executive Committee.

Any proposal for amendment to this constitution shall be communicated by the Secretary General to Members of the Organization at least three months before submission to the General Assembly for consideration.

All amendments to this constitution shall be approved by a two-thirds majority of the Members of the Organization.

### Article 43

The French, English and Spanish texts of this constitution shall be regarded as authoritative.

### Article 44

The application of this constitution shall be determined by the General Assembly through the General Regulations and appendices whose provisions shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority.

## TEMPORARY MEASURES

### Article 45

All bodies representing the countries mentioned in appendix I shall be deemed to be Members of the Organization unless they declare through the appropriate governmental authority that they cannot accept this constitution. Such a declaration should be made within six months of the date of the coming into force of the present constitution.

### Article 46

At the first election, lots will be drawn to determine a Vice-President whose term of office will end a year later.

At the first election, lots will be drawn to determine two delegates on the Executive Committee whose term of office will end a year later, and two others whose term of office will end two years later.

### Article 47

Persons having rendered meritorious and prolonged services in the ranks of the I.C.P.C. may be awarded by the General Assembly honorary titles in corresponding ranks of the I.C.P.O.

### Article 48

All property belonging to the International Criminal Police Commission are transferred to the International Criminal Police Organization.

### Article 49

In the present constitution:

- "Organization", wherever it occurs, shall mean the International Criminal Police Organization.
- "Constitution", wherever it occurs, shall mean the constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization.
- "Secretary General" shall mean the Secretary General of the International Criminal Police Organization.

-- "Committee" shall mean the Executive Committee of the Organization,

-- "Assembly" or "General Assembly" shall mean the General Assembly of the Organization,

-- "Member" or "Members" shall mean a Member or Members of the International Criminal Police Organization as mentioned in art. 4 of the Constitution,

-- delegate (in the singular) or delegates (in the plural) shall mean a person or persons belonging to a delegation or delegations as defined in article 7,

-- Delegate (in the singular) or Delegates (in the plural) shall mean a person or persons elected to the Executive Committee in the conditions laid down in article 19.

### Article 50

This constitution shall come into force on 13th June 1956.

## APPENDIX I

### LIST OF STATES TO WHICH THE PROVISIONS

of article 45 of the Constitution shall apply

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa-Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Eire, Finland, France, the Federal German Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, the Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Saar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.