

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1st TO 8TH SEPTEMBER 1977

46th Session

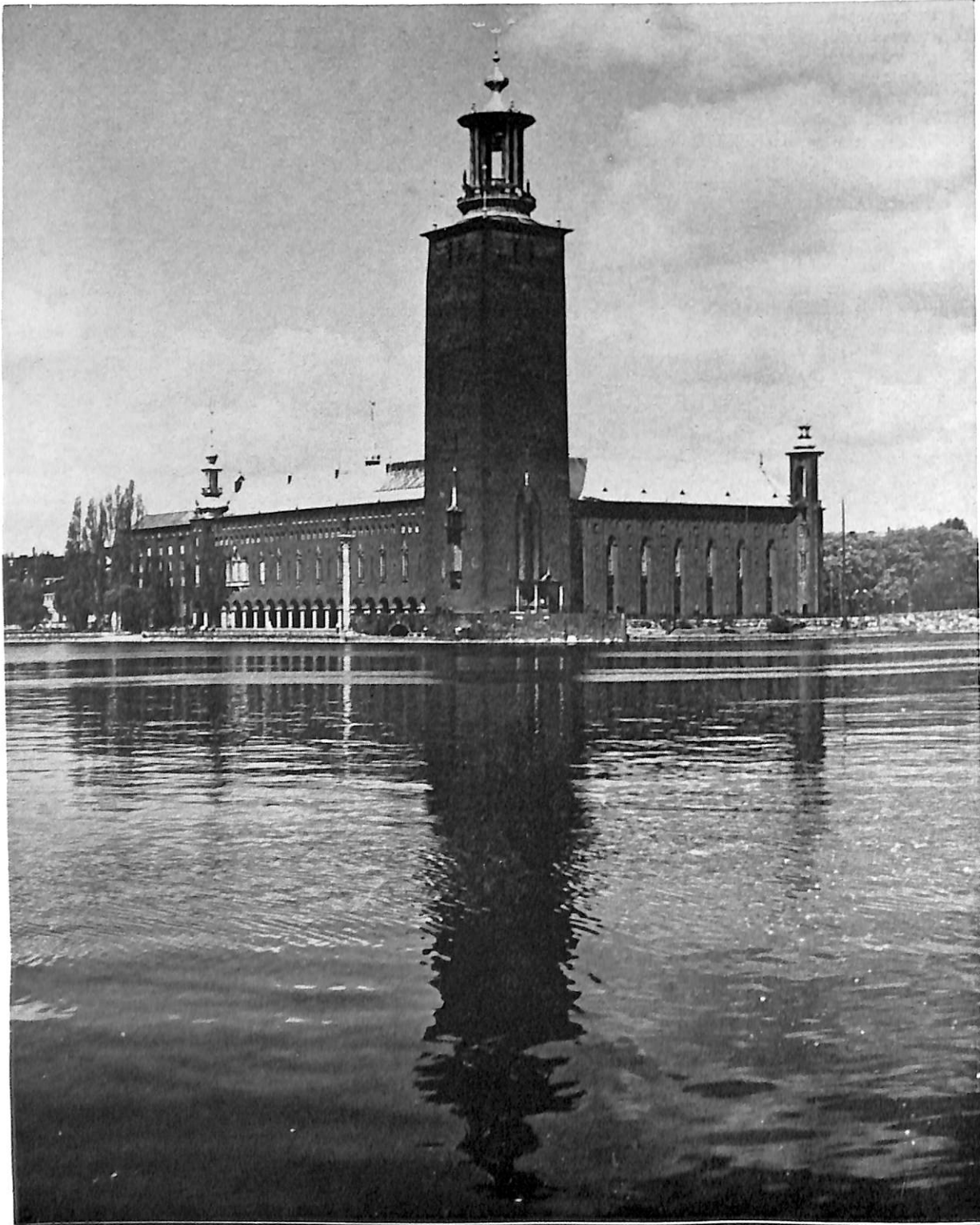
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN



View of STOCKHOLM



STOCKHOLM: the Town Hall





His Majesty Carl XVI Gustaf, King of Sweden, at the Official Opening Ceremony.

OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONY

The 46th ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly session was held from 1st to 8th September 1977 at the New Parliament Building (Riksdagshuset) in Stockholm, Sweden.

The Official Opening Ceremony was conducted in the presence of His Majesty Carl XVI Gustaf, King of Sweden, who entered the Conference Hall to the strains of the Swedish National Anthem, performed by the Swedish National Police Band and Choir. The President of the ICPO-INTERPOL, Mr. Carl Persson, Director General of the Swedish Police, made the following speech to the assembled dignitaries and delegates.

"On behalf of the Swedish Police, I wish you all welcome to the 46th General Assembly session of the ICPO-INTERPOL. It is a great pleasure to me to bid you welcome to Sweden during my

first year as President of the ICPO-INTERPOL.

I would like to express our appreciation and gratitude to His Majesty the King for honouring the opening of this Assembly by his presence.

I am happy to welcome here as our guest our former President, Mr. William Higgitt from Canada.

1977 marks twenty-five years since Sweden last had the honour of arranging the ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly. Twenty-five years ago, some thirty countries were represented at the Assembly. Today, representatives of 108 countries are gathered here.

The fact that the ICPO-INTERPOL has become such a large international organisation is of course due to the ever increasing need for international police co-operation.

In a world like ours, with frontiers being opened, with rapid means of communication, and, unfortunately, a steep increase in international crime, there is only one alternative for our countries and our police forces: a closer and deeper co-operation between the countries.

We all want less frontier formalities; we all want to be able to travel as cheaply and as easily as possible, so that we can see the world and get to know people in other countries; we all want to give as many people as possible a good standard of living, and we all strive for technological progress. This development and these changes, however, are also made use of by criminals. This can only be stopped through a joint effort of all police forces of the world.

International police co-operation must naturally never be allowed to

infringe upon national sovereignty. Even though the conditions, the legislations and the judicial systems in our countries may differ, we must attempt to work in the same way as national, local police districts do, without letting frontiers hamper our work.

The ICPO-INTERPOL is today one of the largest international organisations, but in view of what I have just said, I hope that even more countries will join our Organization in the future and that governments and parliaments all over the world will realize the importance of, and fully support, the international police co-operation carried on by the ICPO-INTERPOL.

With a view to creating a better understanding of our work, it is in my opinion very important to increase the spreading of information to the public, telling them about our duties, our routines and stressing the fact that our aim is to protect the citizens of our countries against the serious consequences of international crime.

Bilateral co-operation in individual criminal cases is of course a necessary complement to international co-operation through the ICPO-INTERPOL, but I wish to underline the fact that the basis of such co-operation can only be provided by a global organisation like the ICPO-INTERPOL. I also wish to stress that duties, which are best undertaken by this Organization, should not be split up and entrusted to other international organisations and bodies with more or less far-reaching powers. Such a split-up would only lead to a weakening of our fight against international crime.

International crime is not only increasing very rapidly in most countries, it also tends to become more and more aggravated, professional and commercialised and consequently more difficult to combat. I am thinking of the traffic in drugs and stolen goods and acts of violence with international ramifications, which today are well-organised spheres of criminal activity.

But we must not concentrate our efforts merely on individual criminals. It is necessary to try to find the fundamental causes of the

present development in crime and also take extensive crime preventive measures. We hope that it will be possible to reduce the breeding grounds of crime through various kinds of social welfare policies. Nobody is more aware of these causal connections than a police officer as he faces them every day in the exercise of his duties.

We also have a right to expect the United Nations and other international organisations to agree on general guidelines in the fight against illegal traffic in drugs, acts of violence and economic crimes with international ramifications.

In the future we must all help to develop international co-operation through the ICPO-INTERPOL and to make it even more effective.

The member countries of the ICPO-INTERPOL must always bear in mind that the Headquarters at Saint-Cloud are the core of the Organization. The central position of the General Secretariat must be emphasized. The Headquarters must rapidly and correctly be provided with all relevant information on international crime and criminals. During the last few years the staff at the Secretariat has been reinforced, but additional resources will probably be required as the workload increases, to process and distribute incoming information. However, it is just as important that the National Central Bureaus of the Organization be given adequate resources and powers. Making these resources available must be considered an obligation of every member country in the Organization.

The information received by the General Secretariat must, however, be quickly acted upon if it is to be of any use. It is therefore essential that the Secretariat be provided with better opportunities to co-ordinate operative efforts in the field when required, in much the same way as the Central Drug Unit at the Secretariat is working today. To this end, it may prove useful to establish regional bureaus of the General Secretariat in Asia, Africa and South America in the future. Such a development must of course take place step by step within the limits of available financial resources. But such an

extension of the activities of the Secretariat would bring the regions closer to one another and to the Headquarters in Paris.

Finally, I would like to point out that the most important thing in international police co-operation is loyalty to our Organization. A weakening of the ICPO-INTERPOL would result in severe problems in the member countries, which international criminals would not be slow to take advantage of.

I am extremely gratified to see that police authorities all over the world have been able to pursue co-operation in spite of the external difficulties which have sometimes arisen. This has been possible thanks to the foresight of the founders of the ICPO-INTERPOL, who were wise enough to include in the Constitution a clause forbidding the Organisation to undertake any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character.

Let us therefore also in the future safeguard our co-operation as police officers and do our utmost in the fight against international crime.

With these words I wish all delegates welcome to this Assembly, to Stockholm and to the Swedish Police. I sincerely hope that this session here in Stockholm will strengthen international police co-operation and add to the progress of our Organization.

I now call upon you, Your Excellency, to declare the 46th General Assembly session of the ICPO-INTERPOL officially open."

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The Swedish Minister of Justice, Mr. Sven Romanus, then delivered the following opening address to the General Assembly:

"There was a time — and not so long ago either — when many of us in this country believed that there was a simple and direct connection between social well-being and crime. We thought that if a high standard of material welfare could be achieved and if good schooling could be given to all, then criminality would automatically be reduced. This optimism,

based on social development, we no doubt shared with many other countries.

The reality however has turned out differently. The Swedish people during the period following the Second World War have known an exceptionally marked improvement in living standards. The educational system has been greatly expanded. Social welfare is very highly developed. Parallel with this increase in living standards, however, we have seen since 1950 a great increase in the number of offences committed. Nor do current forecasts give any bright picture of the future so far as crime is concerned.

The increase in crime is not merely quantitative. Crimes also become grosser. Another new aspect is that to an ever greater extent, crime has international connections. We here have, among other things, in recent years had experience of how international gangs have brought criminality to

our country. We have known serious violent crime of international character. The commerce in narcotics to a large extent is the work of international syndicates. And I must emphasize that the situation today — so far as that topic is concerned — is exceptionally worrying.

It is evident that the Swedish Government does not passively accept a development which implies increased criminality. On the contrary, major efforts must be made over a broad front. The police have a vital part to play in this context. The Swedish police services have been strongly built up in recent years, both in terms of staffing and equipment. I venture to assert that the Swedish police are efficient, skilful and highly aware of their duty.

An ever more important part of the organised police activity is to be found in the co-operation which, in order to deal with international

criminality, is pursued with the police of other countries.

Such mutual aid between police services can occur on a bilateral basis. But that is not enough. A widespread international police collaboration is demanded if multinational crime is to be fought effectively.

It is in this context that INTERPOL has an especially important role. Both the Swedish Government and Parliament have, on a number of occasions, emphasized how significant and worthwhile we consider INTERPOL's work to be. Swedish politicians have also underlined that we find it essential that collaboration in the framework of INTERPOL's activity should be built up and strengthened. The work which has been done by INTERPOL is worthy of great appreciation.

It is against this background that I, with great pleasure and on behalf of the Swedish Government,



General view of the Conference Hall during the opening ceremony

wish the participants at the 46th General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization a warm welcome to Sweden.

I have studied the agenda for this meeting with interest. It demonstrates those central problems to which Interpol gives attention. I wish you all success in your important work in the service of the struggle against crime. At the same time I would like to express the hope that you will have some opportunity to make the acquaintance of our country and see something of what it has to offer.

With these words, I declare the 46th meeting of the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization open."

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Speaking on behalf of the ICPO-INTERPOL, the Secretary General, Mr. Jean Népote, then delivered the following address:

"On behalf of all the countries represented here, and on behalf of the Organization as a whole, I should like to express our most sincere thanks to the Government of Sweden for inviting the International Criminal Police Organization to hold its 46th General Assembly session in Stockholm.

You yourselves can see how enthusiastically this invitation has been accepted, just by looking around at the many national delegations assembled here in this magnificent new Parliament Building.

Furthermore, in addition to our gratitude for Sweden's invitation, we feel particularly honoured today by the presence of His Majesty the King of Sweden, to whom I respectfully offer my greetings. Your presence here, Your Majesty, is clear evidence of the importance your country attaches to the principles on which our Organization is based and in accordance with which we conduct our activities.

We are honoured as well by the presence of His Excellency the Minister of Justice. To you, Sir, we are grateful for your words of

welcome, which confirm our belief that our concerted action is useful and well appreciated.

Precisely 25 years ago, our Organization — which was then called the "International Criminal Police Commission" — held its Annual Assembly in this same city. During the quarter of a century which has elapsed since then, we have seen so many striking changes in the matters that are of concern to us.

First, there have been worrying changes in the volume and nature of crime. Every day, the media give us news of crimes that we thought had long gone out of style: cases of hostage-taking, assassinations, kidnappings and guerilla raids. At the same time, new forms of "white collar" crime and international fraud are becoming increasingly prevalent. Drugs, which provide an escape from the struggles of life, have captivated a considerable number of our young people. Widespread internationalisation of all forms of crime, obviously, is one of the changes we have witnessed. Is all this part of the 20th Century's spiritual crisis? Is it due to shortcomings in our traditional social structures? Is it precipitated by an excessive accumulation of worldly goods and impatience to enjoy them to the full? Are crime policies no longer effective in checking the activities of professional and dangerous criminals? These and many more such questions can be asked today, in an attempt to explain the alarming increases in practically all kinds of crime.

Considerable change has occurred as well in the police structure here in Sweden. In 1965, the various Swedish police forces were radically transformed when the national police force was established. The decision to effect this change was followed by spectacular modernisation, in the training of officers, in the centralisation of information, and in the use of extremely advanced technology. Moreover, all this restructuring has taken place without any infringement of the highest democratic traditions.

In this connection, I should perhaps mention that the whole considerable undertaking was carried through by the man who is

now President of INTERPOL, Mr. Carl Persson.

Changes have occurred within our Organization as well. The forty members of the International Criminal Police Commission who met here in 1952 have seen their number increase to 124. Our working methods and international co-operation in general have improved and expanded, and our present resources cannot be compared with those of a quarter-century ago.

But we are not here today to take note of twenty-five years' worth of changes. What is important for us is what the future can bring to make our law enforcement efforts even more effective.

We want to establish a much fuller exchange of information about international offenders. We want local law enforcement agencies to make greater and greater use of the facilities available through INTERPOL. We want our telecommunications to keep pace with new developments and cover more and more "new" countries. We want better centralisation of information and better handling of that information, especially through electronic data processing.

But, as we are all well aware, police forces constitute only one of many elements in our various countries' legal systems.

We are all well aware too that international police co-operation is limited by the principles of national sovereignty. But within our bounds, we must be indefatigable and motivated by the desire to do better. Support from the highest levels of government is essential to our success. There can be no better occasion than this opening ceremony to extend to the Government of Sweden our sincere thanks for having always given us its support and its confidence. The knowledge that we can count on the same material and moral support in the future is the best encouragement we can have to pursue our work. Thank you."

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The General Assembly was asked to approve applications for membership from Paraguay and the Seychelles.

After representatives from those countries spoke on their respective governments' reasons for applying for membership in the International Criminal Police Organization, the General Assembly voted on the

applications, with the following results:

PARAGUAY:

99 votes in favour, 1 against and no abstentions;

SEYCHELLES:

98 votes in favour, none against and 1 abstention.

The two countries were duly admitted as members of INTERPOL.



PROGRESS REPORT

- Relations with countries
- International criminal cases
- Dangerous drugs
- Training courses, symposia and studies
- International Criminal Police Review
- External relations
- Working methods and resources
- Technical assistance

The Secretary General read out the Progress Report, describing the main activities of the ICPO-INTERPOL and its General Secretariat for the period from October 1976 (the time of the 45th General Assembly session) to September 1977. He explained that some of the statistics given in the report pertained to slightly different periods, as indicated where appropriate.

● Relations with countries

With the General Assembly's approval of the applications for membership from Paraguay and the Seychelles, the number of INTERPOL member countries was brought up to 126.

The 6th European Regional Conference was held at INTERPOL Headquarters in February 1977; the 6th American Regional Conference was held in Montevideo, Uruguay, in March/April 1977; the 4th Asian Regional Conference was held at INTERPOL Headquarters in August 1977; the 2nd Caribbean Conference was held in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, in June 1977.

● International criminal cases

The fight against international crime is the Organization's *raison d'être* and the permanent concern of the National Central Bureaus and the General Secretariat.

The General Secretariat dealt with a larger number of cases than in the preceding year. Details of 28 *modus operandi* used by criminals were sent to NCBs between 1st June 1976 and 1st June 1977, and publication of the series "National Central Bureaus' Possibilities of Rapid Intervention" was continued.

The General Secretariat's activities can be summed up as follows: 35,381 cases were handled, 412 international notices were published about persons, 145 notices were issued about stolen property, and 11,713 items of information were supplied to NCBs.

Circulation figures for the Review "Counterfeits and Forgeries" continued to rise. Between 1st June 1976 and 1st June 1977, 193 new types of counterfeits, 2 counterfeit-

cheques, 209 new genuine notes and coins, 31 genuine travellers cheques, and 109 genuine notes and coins withdrawn from circulation were described in the Review. The Counterfeit Currency Group at the General Secretariat analysed 199 suspect notes and 15 suspect cheques and drew up cards with the specifications of 102 genuine notes for comparison purposes.

The report on currency counterfeiting during 1976, prepared for the 46th General Assembly, included a summary report on the 6th International Counterfeit Currency Conference held in Madrid, Spain, in March 1977.

● Dangerous drugs

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

The five European liaison officers assigned to the Drugs Sub-Division carried out 32 general missions, visiting the National Central Bureaus in their zones; they also carried out several specific missions in connection with particular cases. The liaison officer for Latin America carried out three missions in his zone, and the liaison officer for South-East Asia conducted four missions, visiting countries in his zone, and one mission in connection with a specific case.

An Iranian police officer had been seconded to the General Secretariat; he will be able to go on liaison missions in the Middle East.

The number of cases handled by the General Secretariat between 1st June 1976 and 1st June 1977 (21,411) was higher than the figure for the preceding year (15,808).

Co-operation between the police and the customs authorities continued to improve during the year. Periodic meetings were held of representatives of the Customs Co-operation Council Secretariat and the INTERPOL General Secretariat.

A report on the general situation with regard to illicit drug traffic in



Left to right:

Mr. DE GRYSSE and Mr. BERREJEB, Vice-Presidents,
Mr. NEPOTE, Secretary General, Mr. PERSSON, President,
Mr. KNIGHT and Mr. BUDIDARMO, Vice-Presidents.

1976 was prepared for the General Assembly.

The General Secretariat continued its work in connection with the publication of circular letters describing the activities of gangs of traffickers, modus operandi, or any other information of strategic or tactical value.

The last remaining sets of the audio-visual teaching material on drugs were sold, bringing the total number of sets distributed to 452. The material is currently being updated.

A brochure on the various types of equipment of use during drugs investigations is being prepared, together with a report on morphine pills.

During the year, the brochure on clandestine laboratories was updated and a report was drafted on the use of dogs to detect drugs.

Co-operation with the United Nations continued; the General Secretariat was represented at the February 1977 session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and trainees attending courses at the centre in Geneva visited the General Secretariat.

A European Conference for Heads of National Drugs Services was held at INTERPOL Headquarters early in 1977.

A meeting of Heads of National Drugs Services in South East Asia and Europe was held in August 1977.

Experts from the General Secretariat attended several meetings of the Customs Co-operation Council, as well as a number of international conferences on drugs.

● Training courses, symposia and studies

Several symposia and working meetings included in the Programme of Activities were held at the General Secretariat, including a symposium on ways of identifying persons and handling evidence and another on thefts of works of art and cultural property.

A training seminar for National Central Bureau officers was scheduled to be held in English at the Organization's Headquarters in November 1977.

Reports were compiled on the following subjects: theft and fraudulent use of airline passenger tickets; theft of cultural property; civil aviation security; crime prevention; protection of VIPs on visits abroad; systematic surveillance of international criminals.

Work is currently under way on the following topics: inventory of research projects and studies of interest to the police in various countries; classification and printing of General Assembly resolutions by year and by subject; collection of legislative and statutory texts governing the establishment of National Central Bureaus, or mentioning the ICPO-INTERPOL, or making allusion to the Organization.

The volume of International Crime Statistics for 1973-74 will be published shortly.

● International Criminal Police Review

Publication of the International Criminal Police Review has long been one of the General Secretariat's standard tasks, although not always an easy one. The Review has been published without interruption since September 1946. The Spanish edition is now published regularly and on time, thanks to the assistance of the Spanish Police. Some delays are being

experienced in the publication of the English edition, but continuing attempts are being made to rectify this.

We have quite a large number of articles on forensic science awaiting publication, but more articles on actual cases illustrating crime investigation techniques and on new working methods or equipment tested by various services, would be welcome. Everyone is interested in new developments and in the experiences of others, and it is hoped that the International Criminal Police Review will be able to play a fuller role as a vehicle for professional information in the future.

● External relations

Between 1st June 1976 and 1st June 1977, 218 individual visitors from 43 countries and 76 groups (totalling 153 persons) from 16 countries came to the General Secretariat. In addition, 78 journalists, writers and reporters from 13 countries visited the Organization's Headquarters.

INTERPOL of course maintained its traditional contacts with the United Nations, with other inter-governmental organisations (ICAO, ITU, Council of Europe, Customs Co-operation Council, Arab League), and with certain non-governmental organisations (ITA, International Association of Penal Law,

International Society of Criminology, International Society of Social Defence).

● Working methods and resources

A questionnaire was sent out to the National Central Bureaus to elicit suggestions on improving the overall functioning of INTERPOL and its General Secretariat. The suggestions received were sometimes at variance with one another, but they are all currently under study.

In 1976, the volume of traffic carried by the international police radio network was approximately 13% higher than in 1975. In all, 279,307 telegrams were broadcast.

● Technical assistance

Since the General Assembly session in Accra, the Organization has awarded three travel or maintenance grants for radio operator training.

Grants would be awarded for the training seminar for NCB officers, scheduled for November 1977. The actual number would be fixed by the Executive Committee.

The General Assembly was asked to vote on the Progress Report, and adopted it unanimously.



The Japanese Delegation

FINANCE

After taking due note of the Report on the 1976 Financial Year, the Balance Sheet at 31st December 1976, and the Auditors' Report, the General Assembly unanimously adopted the financial reports submitted by the Secretary General.

The Draft Budget for 1978 had

been prepared with due consideration for the Organization's expanded activities and the prevailing economic situation.

The Draft Budget for 1978, drawn up and submitted to the General Assembly by the Secretary General, was unanimously approved.

INTERNATIONAL ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC IN 1976

- Evolution of the traffic
- Some cases of international co-operation

The General Assembly set up a special Committee to study this subject and M. Yodmani (Thailand) was elected Chairman.

The General Secretariat's report on the subject was drafted to give an indication of the extent and nature of the flow of international drug traffic, the extent of the changes in this flow from year to year, the level of co-operation achieved by member countries between each other and with the General Secretariat, and the possible nature of future developments, these predictions being based upon the experience of and information received by members of the General Secretariat, in addition to reports received.

The increasingly high standard — noted the previous year — of co-operation and of reporting achieved by many countries, not only in the submission of reports when required, but also in the attention to detail therein, had been maintained.

● Evolution of the traffic

OPIUM AND ITS DERIVATIVES

After falling for two consecutive years, the total quantity of opium reported seized throughout the world rose by 19% in 1976.

This figure confirmed the trend noticed in recent years that, except where opium is trafficked across national borders to meet a specific consumer demand, its conversion to morphine and heroin takes place near the areas of cultivation.

MORPHINE

As with opium, morphine seizures, after decreases in quantity for two consecutive years, increased in 1976. With one fewer country reporting, increases of 14% were reported in the number of seizures.

HEROIN

The increased seizures of opium and morphine already noted were accompanied by an even more significant increase in respect of heroin (+ 150%). While these increases are partly explained by a higher standard of reporting, there has undoubtedly been a very significant expansion in the illicit traffic of heroin, particularly affecting the Far East and Europe.

It should be noted that the controls exercised by the Turkish authorities over the 1976 non-incised poppy crop — the second such since the resumption of cultivation — appear to have been as complete and successful as those in the previous year. This achievement should not be minimized.

Law enforcement services have a constant need for a co-ordinated and more comprehensive scientific service to extract from samples of seized drugs the maximum of information concerning their origin. In no region is this need felt more than in the Near and Middle East, in respect of both illicit morphine and heroin. An international laboratory service is required, although an essential prerequisite is some simplified procedure for

the exchange of samples between countries.

COCAINE

The trends reported the previous year in the illicit traffic in the coca leaf and its derivative cocaine were repeated in 1976. Of the total quantity seized — almost double the 1975 figure — 95 % was reported by the authorities in the Americas. In Europe, a levelling off was experienced. Spain remained the country most affected by this traffic, followed by Belgium, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Italy.

CANNABIS

For the year 1975 a threefold increase was reported in the quantity of cannabis seized. That fact was due at least in part to an increase of eleven in the number of countries submitting reports, including Colombia with over 71 tons seized in 7 cases. In 1976, despite a decrease of seven in the number of countries reporting, the overall quantity seized rose by 21%, accompanied by a 6.5% increase in the number of seizures. The average quantity per reported seizure has risen steadily in recent years.

The growth in illicit traffic in cannabis in the past three years had been greater than indicated,

and less irregular than the statistics at first suggested. The quantities of cannabis seized in all parts of the world except Africa had increased. The significant increase in illicit cannabis traffic might possibly be a consequence of the liberal policies of certain countries in respect of users. In any case, the growing number of users means that the illicit traffic required to feed the demand must increase, too; this in turn calls for increased efforts on the part of law enforcement services.

The total amount of liquid hashish seized increased slightly (by 7%).

PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

Interpretation of statistics concerning psychotropic substances and the analysis of illicit traffic between different countries present considerable difficulties. However, considerable quantities of psychotropic substances were apparently seized on the illicit market in many countries. Only a comparatively small proportion of this illicit traffic was identified at that time as "containing an international element".

CENTRAL NERVOUS STIMULANTS

The number of seizures has risen steadily over the past five years; in 1976 these were 52% more than in 1975, most of which were made

in Europe. Sweden, Federal Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium were most affected, with illicit manufacture in the two Benelux countries and the traffic flowing northwards. The discovery of several laboratories in the early months of 1977 might well result in a changed pattern during the coming year.

HALLUCINOGENS

Developments and trends in respect of hallucinogens are difficult to rationalise in view of the often very erratic results reported from one year to another. Hallucinogens were mainly confined to the American and European regions, with some seizures in Oceania. No seizures reports were received from North America, indicating no international element apparent in seizures made there.

• Some cases of international co-operation

The General Secretariat report quoted several cases solved successfully through effective international co-operation. Two of those cases are described below:

1) On 12th August 1976, 260,000 grams of cannabis (almost half of which was in liquid form) were discovered and seized at the Dorada Jaraco camping site in



The Swiss Delegation

Valencia, Spain, thanks to information concerning a group of drug and firearms traffickers supplied by the Swiss National Central Bureau to the French, Spanish, Moroccan and Canadian NCBs. Previously, on 24th May 1976, a trafficker belonging to the same group of Czech traffickers had been arrested in Sète, France, when found to be transporting 187,000 grams of cannabis.

2) On 4th March 1976, the Hong Kong authorities sent a telex message to the General Secretariat, reporting that a Canadian national who had just boarded a plane for Europe might be transporting drugs in his luggage. The General Secretariat immediately sent out a radio message to Zones 1 and 2. On 7th March 1976, the Canadian was arrested on arrival at Copenhagen when he was found to be transporting 4,500 grams of No. 3 heroin in a special hiding place fitted inside a bag of golf clubs.

The discussions revealed that several countries had strengthened their laws in order to fight illicit drug trafficking more effectively, and this had had good results. Iraq, for example, had experienced a considerable reduction in drug trafficking as a result of laws enacted to provide for the death penalty for traffickers. The death penalty was also provided for in the laws of Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. Countries and territories that had adopted more stringent laws included Hong Kong, Peru, Yugoslavia, Australia, Panama, Uruguay, Saudi Arabia and the Netherlands. Additional legal penalties had been introduced and had proved to be very effective, such as seizure of traffickers' property, restricted residence, cancellation of passports, etc. In some countries, drug addicts were obliged to submit to medical treatment.

Campaigns in favour of decriminalising the use of cannabis were criticised, on the basis of reports that research had shown that long-term use of the drug had a debilitating effect on all the vital bodily functions.

Several clandestine laboratories

had been discovered in the United Kingdom and Ecuador.

Satisfaction was expressed at the fact that traffic in the Marseilles region of France had been stopped, but it was noted that a new trafficking route was being used, from Mexico and the South East Asian countries to the United States.

Massive concerted action had been taken in Mexico, where clandestine drug crops had been destroyed with material and manpower resources of the army, navy, police, customs, immigration and public health authorities. Major efforts had also been made in Burma, where substitute crops had been introduced.

More variety had been introduced into traffickers' methods of transporting large quantities of drugs: they had taken to using pleasure boats and small aircraft in some cases, and it had been noted that drug traffic was sometimes linked to other forms of traffic (notably, in firearms). Small quantities of drugs were sent by post.

Preventive measures were considered to be indispensable. In Saudi Arabia, considerable efforts had been made to inform the population and to draw the public's attention to the moral and physical dangers of using drugs. Prevention was also a major focal point in other countries (Brazil, Chad).

International co-operation was developing satisfactorily and assistance from INTERPOL, the United States Drugs Enforcement Administration (D.E.A.) and the United Nations was highly appreciated by many countries. Help from foreign experts had proved to be very useful, for they were familiar with the mentality of their compatriots, and could serve as interpreters (as in Federal Germany).

In Africa, more consideration would be given to drugs problems at future Continental Meetings and Regional Conferences. In South America, the 6th American Regional Conference (Montevideo, 1977) had decided that the heads of national drugs services should meet every two years.

No major changes had occurred in the staff training situation since the General Secretariat had submitted a report on the subject to the General Assembly session in Vienna in 1973. It was felt that the police colleges in each country were responsible for such training, but that they should receive all the documentation they needed from the active police services.

The Drugs Committee prepared a number of draft resolutions, which were subsequently adopted by the General Assembly in the following forms:

RESOLUTIONS

CONSCIOUS that drug abuse is having an increasingly detrimental effect on the health and well-being of young people

HAVING NOTED that seizures of cannabis are increasing in number and reflect the amplitude of the traffic in this drug;

AWARE that use of this drug often leads to the use of other drugs;

CONSIDERING THAT, at the present stage of scientific research, use of this drug is harmful;

CONCERNED THAT the number of illicit cannabis plantations throughout the world does not seem to have been reduced and that increased use can only lead to an increase in the number of such plantations;

BEARING IN MIND the various resolutions adopted on this subject by previous General Assembly sessions;

The ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Stockholm from 1st to 8th September 1977 at its 46th session:

REAFFIRMS the principles contained in those resolutions;

RECOMMENDS THAT member countries:

1. Increase control measures, step up efforts to localise plantations, and strengthen INTERPOL co-operation with a view to eliminating or reducing the number of illicit cannabis plantations;
2. Underline in public information campaigns that the active principle in cannabis is dangerous and harmful to the health, mental well-being and, consequently, to the behaviour of young people.

CONCERNED WITH the continuing international problem of the traffic and of narcotics and psychotropic drugs;

BEARING IN MIND the resolutions adopted by previous General Assemblies;

The ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Stockholm from 1st to 8th September 1977 at its 46th session:

RECOMMENDS:

- a) That National Central Bureaus urge their governments to ratify, if they have not already done so, and implement as fully as possible, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1954, the Psychotropic Convention of 1971 and the 1972 Protocol, to bring under control within their territory the illicit cultivation of opium, coca and cannabis crops and to co-operate with each other in vigorously suppressing the illicit manufacture and traffic of narcotic and psychotropic drugs;
- b) That countries which may require technical and financial assistance to more effectively implement narcotic control programmes should consider seeking assistance bilaterally from other interested countries or internationally through the U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the U.N. Development Programme and the international financial institutions;
- c) That all countries assign adequate law enforcement resources to intensify illicit traffic suppression so as to effectively reduce the availability of illicit drugs in their countries;
- d) That drug traffickers be vigorously prosecuted and subjected to heavy penalties when convicted;
- e) That when necessary, programmes for the prevention of drug abuse and for the treatment of drug abusers be supported as a means of substantially reducing this demand for narcotic and psychotropic substances;
- f) That, by using the ICPO-INTERPOL communications network, countries intensify the rapid exchange of drug intelligence information and evidence between police services to facilitate drug arrests and seizures.

HAVING APPROVED an annual statistics form on illicit drug production, traffic and use;

NOTING that the ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly at its 41st session passed a resolution concerning the value of obtaining accurate information about trends in illicit drug production, traffic and use;

The ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Stockholm from 1st to 8th September 1977 at its 46th session:

RECOMMENDS:

- 1) that reaffirmation be given to that resolution;
- 2) that countries take all possible steps to provide the information required by the annual statistics form when it is brought into use for the year 1979.

The ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Stockholm from 1st to 8th September 1977 at its 46th session:

Annual statistics on illicit drug production, traffic and use

Amendment of the Reporting Form

The compiling annually of standardised national statistics on illicit drug production, traffic and use was agreed by resolution at the 41st General Assembly session in 1972. The supply of such statistics was required for the first time for the year 1974.

When submitting to the 45th General Assembly in 1976 the second Annual Statistics report (for the year 1975), the General Secretariat proposed certain amendments to the form that had been used for the first two years (and is still in use at present).

UNDERLINES the great interest that exists in trying to determine by means of chemical analysis the origin and sources of drugs, as well as the ways in which drugs are trafficked;

INVITES the Secretary General to organise and promote rapid exchange of drug samples, between the police services of different countries with a view to their scientific analysis;

DRAWS THE ATTENTION of the United Nations International Narcotics Control Board to the interest and urgency which exists in authorising more simplified procedure for importing and exporting drugs samples when they are exchanged between police services;

INVITES the Secretary General to pursue talks in this direction with the International Narcotics Control Board.

The Drugs Committee at the 45th General Assembly session decided that a Working Party should be set up to study the new form and submit a final draft to the 46th General Assembly session.

The Working Party's modified form, which substituted a section in which the total number of drug abusers involved would be broken down to indicate the number of "polydrug abusers" in place of a section in which drug abusers would be indicated by age groups, was finally adopted by the Drugs Committee.

INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY COUNTERFEITING

- Report on the International Counterfeit Currency Conference
- International currency counterfeiting in 1976
- Statistics on international currency counterfeiting in 1976
- The Review "Counterfeits and Forgeries"

Mr. De Gryse (Belgium), one of the Organization's Vice-Presidents, who had chaired the International Counterfeit Currency Conference held in Madrid, summarised the main recommendations made by the Conference:

- Penalties for counterfeiting foreign currency should be the same as those for counterfeiting national currency (1929 Convention)
- Security features should be incorporated into security documents by the issuing authorities in order to seriously hamper potential counterfeiters.
- Legal texts should be adopted prohibiting the imitation of currency for publicity purposes.
- Specialised police services should be set up in those countries where they did not already exist.
- Security features should be incorporated into genuine currency and security documents to make it impossible to reproduce them by means of colour copiers.
- Public information campaigns should be launched.
- Certain technical processes should be used to introduce new security features into genuine banknotes at the manufacturing stage.

The Madrid Conference had been extremely well organised by the Spanish authorities, and had been attended by representatives from the issuing establishments as well as from law enforcement services; nine resolutions had been adopted and subsequently circulated to the NCBs. (A report on the Conference was published in the June-July issue (No. 309) of the International Criminal Police Review.)

● International currency counterfeiting in 1976

Because of the Madrid Conference, the report on the international counterfeit currency situation in 1976 differed in some respects from the reports for previous years.

There were two parts:

- Part One contained a summary report of the main topics covered at the Madrid Conference.
 - Part Two was essentially a statistical outline of currency counterfeiting in 1976 and was limited to matters involving paper currency only.
- **Statistics on international currency counterfeiting in 1976**

The number of currency counterfeiting cases reported to the General Secretariat rose by 26%.

The number of countries whose currencies had been counterfeited remained remarkably stable: 28 in 1973, 30 in 1974, 29 in 1975 and 28 in 1976.

a) U.S. dollars

Seizures of various counterfeit currencies were reported to have occurred in 56 countries in 1976. United States currency was again the most imitated: as in 1975, 48 countries reported this discovery of counterfeit dollars.

The total face value of counterfeit U.S. notes reported seized was U.S. \$66,377,983.

Counterfeit dollars with a total face value of \$52,319,465 were discovered in the United States and 92% of these notes (face value \$48,353,575) were seized before they could be put into circulation.

The total face value of counterfeit U.S. notes reported seized throughout the world was 57% higher in 1976 than in 1975.

In 1976, the U.S. authorities discovered and dismantled 62 clandestine printshops in the United States. Twelve other printshops were discovered outside the United States.

b) Other currencies

Counterfeits of other countries' currencies were seized as follows:

Western Europe:

Counterfeit currency of the West African Financial Community (CFA

francs), Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Africa:

Counterfeit currency of the West African Financial Community (CFA francs), Italy, Kenya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Zambia.

Asia:

Counterfeit currency of Federal Germany, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Thailand.

The Americas:

Counterfeit currency of Canada, Italy, Venezuela.

A clandestine printshop, in which three types of counterfeit

Swiss 100-franc notes had been printed, was discovered in Italy.

In 1976, the General Secretariat identified and classified 560 new types of counterfeit U.S. notes (an increase of about 75% over the figure for 1975) and 48 new types of counterfeits of 22 countries' currencies (about 4% fewer than in 1975).

c) Other counterfeits

According to reports reaching the General Secretariat in 1976, many other types of counterfeit payment instruments (cheques, travellers cheques, payment orders, bills of exchange, letters of credit, credit cards, etc.) were seized. The total reported losses incurred through the use of such counterfeits was about U.S. \$10,440,000.

The total face value of all the counterfeit payment instruments reported seized was about U.S. \$2,900,000.

Offences involving the use of such counterfeits increased in Africa and Asia.

● **The Review "Counterfeits and Forgeries"**

In 1976, descriptions of 134 counterfeit notes and 67 genuine notes newly put into circulation were published in "Counterfeits and Forgeries". The General Secretariat's counterfeit currency laboratory staff examined 148 counterfeit notes and furnished 355 reports to the NCBs. They also examined 46 genuine notes and prepared the corresponding descriptive cards.

**PREVENTION
OF UNLAWFUL
INTERFERENCE
WITH
INTERNATIONAL
CIVIL
AVIATION**

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

The Committee's discussions covered the following points:

- Summary of the situation as it had emerged from discussions during Regional Conferences (checking passengers and baggage)
- Civil aviation security and security at ground installations at airports
- Police countermeasures in the handling of aircraft hijackings.

In connection with the theft and fraudulent use of airline tickets, the Committee took note of a report drawn up by the General Secretariat and decided to table it for discussion at the next General Assembly session.

The following resolution was drafted by the Committee and adopted by the General Assembly.

HAVING TAKEN NOTE of General Secretariat Report No. 10 and the Addendum thereto, presenting the conclusions of the American, Asian and European Regional Conferences' discussions on prevention of unlawful

interference with international civil aviation;

HAVING HEARD the African countries' delegates report on the situations and the concerns in their respective countries;

The ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Stockholm from 1st to 8th September 1977 at its 46th session:

NOTES that those discussions have confirmed the prime importance of prevention in the fight against this form of crime;

REAFFIRMS the principles contained in the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at previous sessions (Kyoto, 1967; Brussels, 1970; Frankfurt, 1972; Vienna, 1973; Cannes, 1974);

EMPHASIZES the preventive value of the following measures in accordance with the prevailing threat as known to the State:

- checking of passengers and carry-on baggage not only on international flights, but also, as far as possible, on domestic and charter flights;
- checking of hold-stowed baggage in the case of a specific sabotage threat;

- precautions to control transfer and transit passengers and their hand baggage;
- proper installation, operation, maintenance and periodic testing of screening equipment; training and supervision of personnel responsible for screening;
- rigorous identification of airport employees;

- surveillance of access points and all vital air navigation facilities on and off airports, and prevention of unauthorised access to aircraft;

CONSIDERS IT INDISPENSABLE for there to be close co-operation within each country among law enforcement agencies, civil aviation authorities and airline companies;

RECOMMENDS that there be close international co-operation in the exchange of scientific and technical information, particularly via the "Modus Operandi Sheets";

ASKS the Secretary General to organise (in 1978 if possible) a symposium on the prevention of unlawful interference with international civil aviation.



The Indonesian Delegation

INTERNATIONAL FRAUDS

The General Assembly set up a Committee which was chaired by Mr. MESSAID of Algeria.

A resolution on international frauds and commercial crime had been adopted during the General Assembly's 45th session in ACCRA. This resolution had constituted the first step towards international co-operation in this field, but much more had to be done to combat this type of crime, which was becoming more and more international in nature. It was essential to draw up procedures which would make it possible to discover the international financial aspects of activities such as various types of traffic which were financed by secret funds obtained from economic offences. This could be done by exchanging information between countries and by sending

the General Secretariat all available information about people suspected of committing economic frauds.

Discussion then turned to the exact definition of the French word "fraudes", which in French law covered a series of offences which had absolutely nothing in common with the English term "fraud". It was stressed that when NCBs made requests for assistance in such matters, they must give a precise legal definition of the offence in each case.

The delegates reported on what had been done in their respective countries to implement the Accra resolution.

Approaches had been made to several international organs with a view to making them aware of the very serious problems of "white-

collar" crime, tax fraud and commercial crime.

The Committee then went on to consider international fraud and business crime, including illicit international traffic in pirated copies of motion picture films and sound recordings; such traffic caused considerable detriment to many countries.

The delegates finally drew up a list of questions to be discussed at the Symposium on International Frauds to be held at the General Secretariat in 1978.

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The following resolutions, drafted by the Committee, were subsequently adopted by the General Assembly.

CONSCIOUS OF THE FACT THAT international traffic in stolen and unlawfully duplicated motion pictures and sound recordings has harmful effects on the economies of the countries affected;

AWARE OF the loss of revenue legitimately accruing to the governments of such countries and to persons engaged in the lawful production and dissemination of sound recordings and motion pictures, thus aggravating the problems of unemployment in the industries concerned;

NOTING THAT, as presently implemented, international agreements have not been fully effective in combating this illicit traffic;

CONVINCED THAT national enforcement of laws and international police co-operation are absolutely essential for the suppression of the traffic in pirated motion pictures and sound recordings;

BELIEVING THAT such police co-operation needs to be supplemented by judicial and diplomatic co-operation which should be expanded and facilitated;

The ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Stockholm from 1st to 8th September 1977 at its 46th session:

ASKS the National Central Bureaus to:

1. Co-operate as fully as possible with other NCBs who request assistance in investigating cases

of traffic in stolen or unlawfully duplicated motion pictures and sound recordings;

2. Ensure that local police forces in their countries are aware of this problem and of the channels of communication to be used whenever such international traffic is suspected;
3. Heighten their governments' awareness of the severe consequences resulting from the traffic in pirated motion pictures and sound recordings;
4. Draw their governments' attention to:
 - (a) the advisability of becoming parties to existing multilateral agreements on copyright, where they have not already done so;
 - (b) the need to implement effectively the provisions of any such agreements which they are already party to, or in concurrence with;
 - (c) the desirability of adopting procedures and/or enacting legislation, where these do not already exist, to combat traffic in stolen and unlawfully duplicated motion pictures and sound recordings.

RECALLING Resolution No. 45/RES/10 adopted by an overwhelming majority at the 45th General Assembly session in Accra (1976);

HAVING DISCUSSED and taken into account the action undertaken by INTERPOL NCBs in response to this resolution;

REITERATING that international frauds and commercial crime (including economic offences) have grave consequences and wide repercussions, and are consequently of great concern to all member countries;

CONVINCED that international police co-operation is an absolute necessity in the fight against this type of crime;

The ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Stockholm from

1st to 8th September 1977 at its 46th session:

ASKS the National Central Bureaus:

- a) To continue to make all possible efforts to implement all the recommendations, appended to the aforementioned Resolution No. 45/RES/10 which they are empowered to apply;
- b) To continue to draw their Governments' attention to the criminal enforcement advantages which would result from:
 - the negotiation of improved and expanded channels of co-operation in the areas of international frauds and commercial crime (including economic offences);
 - the harmonisation of laws and regulations in this field;
- c) To lay down as standard investigation procedure in all cases of transnational crime a requirement that the financing of such crime be fully investigated;
- d) To inform the General Secretariat of the details revealed by such investigations, particularly concerning funds secreted in other countries which are the proceeds of international frauds and commercial crime (including economic offences), the identity, passport number and other relevant particulars of the financial backers of such operations.

BEARING IN MIND Resolution No. 6 FOMON/RES/4 entitled "Means of payment — Co-operation" adopted by the 6th International Counterfeit Currency Conference held in Madrid from 8th to 11th March 1977;

EMPHASIZING THAT the fraudulent negotiation of stolen, counterfeit and/or fraudulently altered cheques accounts for a large proportion of international fraud;

CONSIDERING THAT specialised law enforcement services experience considerable difficulties because such offences are generally reported to

them a long time after they are committed;

BEARING IN MIND the resolution on the rapid exchange of information adopted by the 44th General Assembly session in Buenos Aires in 1975;

The ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Stockholm from

1st to 8th September 1977 at its 46th session:

MAKES THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS:

— That financial and other establishments, as well as law enforcement services, take rapid action whenever any offence of this type occurs;

— That they strive to collect as much information as possible (description of offenders, characteristics of the cheques negotiated, etc.);

— That the NCBs of the countries in which the cheques were issued be alerted immediately.

CRIME PREVENTION

During its 45th session in Accra, the General Assembly asked the Secretariat to conduct a study of "Principles for organising police crime prevention activities". The General Secretariat therefore sent the National Central Bureaus a questionnaire in December 1976. Thirty-four countries replied and their answers were summarised in a report prepared by the General Secretariat.

In addition, the Hong Kong Police drafted a separate report entitled "Crime prevention — A three-fold approach".

The two documents were submitted to the General Assembly which set up a Committee under the

Chairmanship of Mr. Narashiman (India).

The General Secretariat report was entitled principles for organising police crime prevention activities

The chapter headings were:

- Police and other entities' respective crime prevention responsibilities; criteria (if any) for assigning crime prevention tasks.
- Formulating national or regional crime prevention policies; autonomy or subordination of the police in formulating and carrying out such policies.



The Egyptian Delegation

- Formulating objective criteria and "scientific" methods to determine priorities within crime prevention programmes and achieve maximum results; other methods used and the reasons for selecting them.
- Organisation of crime prevention duties; assignment of tasks to police specialists concerned only with crime prevention or to officers who also have law-enforcement or other responsibilities.
- Preventive impact of police presence — permanent police posts and patrol activities.
- Crime prevention personnel.
- Extent of police discretionary powers in relation to prosecution. Influence and actual use of such powers in crime prevention.

In view of the importance of this report, and the interest it generated among delegates at the General Assembly, the full text will be published in the International Criminal Police Review in 1978.

The Hong Kong Police report Crime prevention — A threefold approach

This report was prepared by the Royal Hong Kong Police Force (United Kingdom) and sought to determine the limits of police responsibilities in this field and to suggest a plan for discharging such responsibilities.

In the report, three aspects of crime prevention are considered: the traditional, the sociological and the specific.

The traditional aspect is discussed from the point of view of the police role alone, and on the basis of the principle that the mere presence of the police has a deterrent effect as it increases the risk of criminals being detected and punished.

In Hong Kong, the beat system is regularly reinforced with auxiliaries and complemented by the superimposition of special units in plain clothes or uniform. Local commanders have their own

supplementary resources in the form of action squads.

The most significant development in recent years has been the Neighbourhood Police Scheme set up on the basis of specific criteria and operated in close consultation with certain voluntary bodies and committees. On each housing estate, there is a police post to which a squad of officers is attached for crime prevention purposes. The officers are responsible for establishing good relations with the residents in the estate and the officers themselves are carefully selected.

The Neighbourhood Police Scheme has proved to be successful and there are currently 17 such units in Hong Kong. The increased police presence has made for a far more realistic assessment of actual crime, especially with regard to violent crime.

Consideration of **the sociological aspect involves** a study of the root causes of criminal behaviour with a view to their eradication. In practice this means studying the criminal, his origin and his environment in an attempt to find out what motivated him.

The report studies the problem in two parts: research itself and action prompted by the findings of the researchers.

In Hong Kong there is a Police Research and Planning Unit but it deals solely with matters of direct concern to the police.

However, in recent years, the Government Department of Home Affairs has taken the initiative in the fight against crime. The piloting authority is known as the "Fight Violent Crime Committee", whose chairman is the head of the Department of Home Affairs. Other members represent the public and, inter alia, the Legislative Council, the Department of Security (Defence), the Department of Social Service, the Government Information Service and the Police. Many University scholarships are awarded to serving police officers, often for post-graduate studies.

Any action decided on as a result of the research conducted depends largely on the nature of the findings. For example, if it is

claimed that the "broken" home is a common cause of juvenile crime, is it not the function of a Marriage Guidance Authority of one kind or another to do something about it? If it is claimed that the shortage of youth recreation facilities in a given neighbourhood is the cause of criminal vandalism in that area, who is to take action — the Town Planning Authority?

In many cases, the police step in and form a boys club, or organise summer camps sports meetings and so on. These steps are considered justified for two reasons, viz. they are crime preventive measures and they also foster good public relations. A "Junior Police Call" scheme has grown at a phenomenal rate and now has 184,014 members. The Hong Kong police can supply specialists with further details about the scheme.

But the main question at this stage is whether police forces should undertake this work. Should it not be the fundamental responsibility of, say, a Department of Sport and Recreation?

When considering the sociological approach, policy should stem from the Government. In this respect, the police should only play a supporting role.

Like many other police forces, Hong Kong has adopted the Liverpool Juvenile Liaison Officer scheme: Divisional Superintendents are empowered to exercise their discretion not to prosecute first offenders between the ages of 8 and 16, subject to certain conditions. This gives juvenile offenders an opportunity to redeem themselves. Some measure of success can be claimed for the scheme in Hong Kong in that 85% of the alleged offenders dealt with do not again come to the notice of the police. However, the report again raises the question of whether the police are the right people to administer the scheme.

The specific preventive approach is based solely on the concept of removing opportunities to commit crime; it is essentially practical in character. Under this heading, it would be appropriate to examine questions such as how many

checks and controls the public will accept in the interests of their own security, whether the police should give advice before they are asked for it, whether they should exert their influence with a view to having laws passed, for example, with a view to making certain security devices compulsory.

Crime prevention work has to be assigned to trained and experienced detective personnel, who ought to remain interchangeable with those serving in operational units, to ensure that crime prevention staff are kept in touch with current crime trends and problems.

In Hong Kong, the Prevention of Crime Office was created in 1964 and reorganised in 1973. It is responsible for research into crime prevention methods and for disseminating advice — on request — to Government Departments, private bodies and ordinary members of the public. The Unit publicises advice and propaganda on crime prevention through the various media, organises crime prevention exhibitions and maintains a small permanent display of security devices. The officer in command of the Unit is a member of an inter-departmental Working Party tasked to study "preventive and social work among the youth

of Hong Kong" and to make recommendations for the future.

The report then goes on to examine the crime prevention machinery employed in the police districts. The intention is to create a much larger Crime Prevention Bureau, together with a district field force which will form part of C.I.D. headquarters. It will have two groups — one operational and the other in charge of support — and will be responsible for formulating crime prevention policy and overseeing its implementation.

In conclusion, the report again stresses the view that the traditional and specific approaches to crime prevention are exclusively a police responsibility but that the police should only have a supportive role in the sociological approach. It goes on to suggest that while some progress can be made towards achieving its first objective (defining the limits of police responsibilities in this field), the second objective (attempting to agree on a common plan as how best to discharge these responsibilities) can only be dealt with on a long-term basis and a first step would involve examining all crime prevention organisations critically, to see whether they had been scientifically planned or had merely evolved.

At its meeting, the Committee began by discussing the principles for organising police crime prevention activities and the conclusions drawn by the Regional Conferences (European, Asian and American) which had all included the question of crime prevention on their Agendas. The European Regional Conference had discussed regional and national crime prevention plans; the American Regional Conference had discussed "principles for organising police crime prevention activities" and the Asian Regional Conference had considered, first, regional and national crime prevention plans, secondly, police participation in crime prevention activities organised by other bodies (in this context the conference had discussed essentially public participation in crime prevention activities) and thirdly, the role of the police in the drafting of crime prevention laws.

None of the Regional Conferences had adopted any formal recommendations but some further details on the various topics mentioned had come to light during the discussions. The main points emerging from the discussions are to be found in the General Secretariat's report.

The aim of the report had been to encourage general consideration



The Federal German Delegation



of the problems connected with the organisation of crime prevention activities and the Secretariat had felt it might be useful to express certain opinions, if only to stimulate discussion.

The Hong Kong report had been drafted independently of the General Secretariat's report and the Hong Kong delegate asked the Committee members to take due note of its contents and to express their opinions.

Delegates were then able to provide information about the situations in their own countries, and to exchange ideas on crime prevention.

Several delegates emphasised the importance of public participation in crime prevention efforts. The United States delegate said that four crime prevention programmes had been launched in the United States and added that he could distribute a report to NCBs that were interested in the subject.

The role of the police was examined and it was emphasised that the police should not become a social service organisation. It was also noted that it was not possible to draft a crime prevention policy that would be applicable in all countries. While

some of the delegates felt strongly that the police should not be concerned with crime prevention, others held precisely the opposite view. The discussion clearly indicated the need for more detailed research on the subject, a first attempt at which had been made by the General Secretariat's report.

The Committee then went on to study various technical safeguards relating to firearms and explosives and the role of the police in drafting penal laws. It was noted that in most countries, the police did play some part in drafting penal laws.

The following resolution, submitted by the Committee, was adopted by the General Assembly.

HAVING STUDIED Report No. 11, "Principles for Organising Police Crime Prevention Activities", submitted by the General Secretariat, and report No. 17, "Crime Prevention — A Three-fold Approach", submitted by the Royal Hong Kong Police Force (United Kingdom),

CONSIDERING THAT crime prevention in its widest sense should be the responsibility of society as a whole, with the police being particularly well-placed to carry out certain crime prevention activities,

STRESSING THE FACT THAT such crime prevention activities constitute a very important and essential task of the police,

CONVINCED of the importance of organising crime prevention activities in a rational manner in order to achieve the maximum preventive effect with the staff and resources available,

NOTING THAT sometimes police crime prevention activities evolve without adequate planning policy and that the knowledge and scientific bases needed for rational organisation of such activities are generally lacking,

CONSIDERING THAT the police have an important role to play in the establishment of these bases in collaboration with research workers,

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Stockholm from 1st to 8th September 1977 at its 46th session,

MAKES THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Research work should be undertaken with a view to:
 - a) obtaining a better knowledge of crime for planning appropriate preventive action:

The Delegations from Singapore and Sierra Leone, with the Uruguayan Delegation behind



- b) acquiring greater insight into the repercussions and secondary effects produced by such action on crime;
 - c) developing quantitative and qualitative assessment methods in this field with the ultimate aim of being able to compare the results obtained by the various prevention methods and activities used and to re-evaluate the whole conception and organisation of crime prevention;
2. The police should foster such research work and participate in it, using the experience they have acquired and the opportunities open to them of making practical experiments in the field;
 3. Rational criteria should be established for defining the limits of police crime prevention activities and for assigning such responsibilities to the police and/or other public and private bodies, particularly those carrying out preventive action of an educational or social nature;
 4. Machinery should be set up to coordinate preventive activities and facilitate co-operation in this field at national, regional and local levels, with the participation of all administrative and other bodies concerned;
 5. There should be general legislative or regulatory texts assigning crime prevention authority to the police and/or other administrative bodies, with special provisions giving the police the necessary powers to carry out their crime prevention duties;
 6. In order to improve the effectiveness of their crime prevention activities and adapt them as crime and society evolve, the police should continually review their internal organisation, notably with regard to:
 - a) the dividing up of the territory to be policed into sectors, the geographical distribution of services and the assignment of available staff to these services and sectors, taking due account of such data as the geographical distribution of crime and the time needed for the police to reach the scene of an incident;
 - b) the selective deployment of staff in a given sector to take account of such information as is available about the distribution of crime in time and place;
 - c) the specialisation of police services and personnel in certain aspects of crime prevention work;
 - d) the possible employment of non-police personnel (for example, psychologists and sociologists or "associate" staff;

ASKS the National Central Bureaus to take the necessary steps aimed at implementation of the above recommendations.

THEFTS OF WORKS OF ART AND CULTURAL PROPERTY

- Report on the First International Symposium on Thefts of Works of Art and Cultural Property
- Study of thefts of works of art and cultural property
- Receiving and traffic - Destination of the stolen items
- Action of the police and the means at their disposal at national level
- International co-operation
- Prevention
- Miscellaneous

A Committee was set up to study this problem and Mr. Ahmed HUSSAIN (Bangladesh) was elected Chairman.

- **Report on the First International Symposium on Thefts of Works of Art and Cultural Property**

The First International Symposium on Thefts of Works of Art and Cultural Property was held at Interpol Headquarters in June 1977. The General Secretariat submitted a report on the meeting to the General Assembly and this report was also studied by the Committee.

The following points had been dealt with at the Symposium:

- **Study of thefts of works of art and cultural property**

The types of property stolen mainly depended on the type of cultural heritage of the countries in which the thefts were committed, i.e. articles discovered during archaeological excavations or sculptures and bas-reliefs detached from monuments were the objects most frequently stolen in some countries; in other countries the problem was mainly one of culturally and artistically valuable

objects used in religious ceremonies; in others, thieves concentrated on paintings, sculptures and church property. There had been a general increase in the number of such thefts over the previous ten years or so.

In many cases, the thefts were committed in isolated and/or badly protected places.

The participants' attention had been drawn to the cultural and scientific damage caused by the loss of cultural property and items from archaeological sites. As far as thieves were concerned, a distinction had to be made between specialised offenders who knew how to dispose of the stolen property and thieves who only stole items of value they found during ordinary burglaries.

- **Receiving and traffic - Destination of the stolen items**

Some countries had drawn attention to the importance of receivers within the traffic structures.

It had been pointed out that illicit dealing in works of art was governed by the same general conditions as any other form of



The Delegation from Ecuador

contraband activity: works of art were highly profitable investments. Some countries had large collections of works of art, others provided very profitable markets. The Italian Delegate at the Symposium had reported that organised crime circles might play a part in the traffic in stolen works of art by buying stolen property at low prices, without knowing in advance exactly how they would dispose of it.

With regard to international traffic, it had been noted that very famous works of art were difficult to get rid of and were generally stolen so that the thieves could blackmail their owners into paying a ransom for their return. Little-known works of art were usually sold in the country in which they were stolen, and somewhat better-known works of art were usually sold abroad.

● Action of the police and the means at their disposal at national level

The increase in the number of thefts of cultural property had led several countries to set up special law enforcement departments for such offences. However, this had not yet become general practice in all countries. All the participants had spoken of close co-operation at national level between the different government departments concerned with combating and preventing thefts of cultural property.

It had been noted that in most countries there were no special files or indexes for thefts of works of art. In addition to accurate and detailed descriptions, photographs were considered particularly important for identification purposes. Emphasis had been laid on the need for rapid action in investigations and it had been suggested that sophisticated methods of marking property could be used on very valuable items.

As a general rule, information on stolen property was circulated at national level by the police, at least in the more important cases. In some cases the press

was also used, but this was not general practice. Special care had to be taken to ensure that, once an item of stolen property had been recovered, cancellation notices were published as quickly as possible to avoid errors.

The Symposium had stressed the importance of good co-operation at national level between police forces, customs services, public institutions and professional art circles.

● International co-operation

International co-operation within the framework of the ICPO-INTERPOL had been considered useful. It had also been considered important that co-operation with UNESCO, the Customs Co-operation Council and ICOM should continue at international level.

● Prevention

As far as security measures were concerned, certain countries used electronic devices to protect museums. Although such devices were very expensive to buy and install, they sometimes worked out cheaper in the long run, when compared with the cost of employing a large force of security personnel.

The problem of national inventories of cultural property was also raised. The main obstacle to the rapid preparation of such inventories was the huge number of objects to be listed in countries with large amounts of cultural property.

It had been pointed out that legislation played an important role in crime prevention. Participants had expressed the hope that penal laws would be made more severe, so as to have a greater deterrent effect.

The UNESCO Convention of 1970 had so far only been ratified by 33 States. However, it was true that countries had to bring their national laws into line with the provisions of the text before ratifying the Convention and this was a time-consuming task.

● Miscellaneous

The Symposium had raised the question of returning stolen property to its rightful owner. The civil law problems involved were complex, owing to the fact that a stolen item was sometimes later acquired by someone acting in good faith. The case for returning the item might then be subject to paying compensation to the bona fide purchaser. There was also the question of time-limits for prosecution of theft, which varied between two and five years in countries with statutory limitations.

The majority of participants at the Symposium had considered that this was an important and difficult problem which raised points of civil law and international politics. It was suggested that in such cases bilateral discussions should be held between the countries concerned in the hope that they could reach a solution acceptable to all the parties concerned.

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During its discussions, the Committee expressed the hope that similar symposia would be held in the future.

It was noted that security measures had been taken in each country — particularly in those which had large reserves of artistic and cultural property. The real value of such property could only be estimated on the level of countries' artistic heritage.

According to all the information collected, it could be seen that there had been a general increase in such thefts and the Council of Europe Observer, who attended the meeting of the Committee, confirmed that this was indeed the case.

In conclusion, the Committee noted that countries must remain vigilant to prevent the theft and destruction of works of art and cultural property.

THE F.I.R. PROJECT: DEVELOPMENTS

The General Secretariat had drafted a report on the current status of the F.I.R. project (the setting up of an international computerised search file), intended to improve international police co-operation.

From the work so far accomplished by the Working Party set up to study the project, several major specifications had already emerged: the F.I.R. system should be independent of the various electronic data processing systems in member countries; it should include a central computer at the General Secretariat, with terminals in member countries: in the first

phase of operation, it should contain an index of wanted persons and an index of stolen property; each country would be responsible for the data it fed into the central computer; the system would remain in operation 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

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In plenary session, the Secretary General pointed out that it was not yet possible to draw up a final schedule for the work still to be done, but he considered it essential that a system of this type should one day be instituted to ensure that the Organization retained all of its effectiveness.

Demonstration of the
Swedish Police EDP system



INTERNATIONAL POLICE RADIO REGULATIONS

The Secretary General presented a report on this subject, pointing out that a set of radio communications regulations had been drawn up by the General Secretariat and adopted by the General Assembly in 1949, when the only system used on the network had been Morse.

Morse was still used but, over the years, the volume of traffic had increased considerably and a new technique — radioteletype — was

now being used alongside the Morse system.

The General Assembly decided to set up a Committee comprising experts from the following countries: Belgium, Canada, Federal Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The Committee would meet to draw up a set of updated regulations which would be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

THE CONTINENTAL MEETINGS

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

● European Continental Meeting

The European Continental Meeting, under the chairmanship of Mr. DE GRYSSE (Belgium), a Vice-President of the ICPO-Interpol, first examined a document prepared by the General Secretariat and decided to continue with the drugs liaison officer system. It was also decided that the objectives of the Eurodrug plan would be reviewed in detail at the next European Regional Conference and that special attention would also be paid to violent crime.

The importance of each country having an appropriate legal basis for its NCB was emphasised and it was announced that the General Secretariat would soon be publishing a list of the texts establishing NCBs.

Interpol telecommunications were also discussed and it became clear that all the European stations were still capable of operating in Morse; in addition, the existence of the phototelegraphy network complying with Interpol norms made it possible to transmit fingerprints.

● Asian Continental Meeting

The Asian Continental Meeting, chaired by Mr. BUGARIN (Philippi-

nes), emphasised the importance of implementing General Assembly resolutions at national level.

Those countries which had not already done so were urged to formalise the existence of their National Central Bureaus through specific mention of them in their national laws.

It was announced that Bangladesh and Nepal wished to join the Interpol telecommunications network, while the Australian and New Zealand delegates said that their countries were evaluating the cost of setting up stations.

The Meeting was also informed that the Secretariat was preparing a collection of all the resolutions adopted by the various General Assembly sessions. The document would be in two parts: the resolutions would be listed in chronological order (year by year) and by subject. It would be sent out to all NCBs for their reference collections and this would lead to a harmonisation of records.

● African Continental Meeting

The African Continental Meeting was chaired by Mr. BERREJEB (Tunisia), a Vice-President of the ICPO-Interpol.



The Senegalese and Venezuelan Delegations

Following discussion of a document prepared by the General Secretariat, it was decided that more time would be devoted to drugs matters in the Agendas for future African Regional Conferences. It was also agreed it would be beneficial if officers specialising in handling drug cases could be included in the delegations to such conferences.

Attention was drawn to the importance of implementing General Assembly resolutions. The General Secretariat would send NCBs a questionnaire asking them to describe any problems they had encountered in that connection.

Regarding the Interpol telecommunications network, the A1 (Morse) system was used in North Africa. At the last General Assembly session it had been considered desirable to expand the network in Africa and in particular in West Africa.

The General Secretariat renewed its offer to study all requests for assistance, particularly with regard to the training of operators and the choice of the necessary frequencies.

Lastly it was decided that the next Regional Conference should be held in 1978, in Tunisia.

• American Continental Meeting

The chair was taken by Mr. KNIGHT (United States), a Vice-President of Interpol.

It was expected that the Interpol telecommunications network would be expanded in the Caribbean Region as a result of the Caribbean Conference held in Curaçao in June 1977.

Installation of the new regional station in Argentina would be officially completed in October.

Mr. OLDENBOOM (Netherlands Antilles) reported on the Second Caribbean Conference and expressed the hope that similar conferences would be held regularly in the future.

The Caribbean Conference had decided to appoint a liaison officer who would keep his post in his country's police force and be

loaned to the Organization for one or two weeks, once or twice a year to visit the region.

The liaison officer for the South American countries had carried out several very effective missions. He had been recalled to Venezuela to take up an important position in his own country and it had been decided to replace him.

During the course of discussions, the possibility of setting up a regional office in the area was raised. It was decided that the numerous, complicated organisational and financial aspects of the proposal should be studied.



The Australian Delegation

MEETING OF THE HEADS OF NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUS

- **Draft international personal identification form**
- **Systematic surveillance and checking of international offenders**
- **Protection of VIPs on visits abroad by staff from their own countries**
- **Discussion on improving Interpol's working methods**
- Day-to-day co-operation
- **Extradition treaties**

As in previous years, the Heads of the National Central Bureaus met to discuss various subjects. Mr. OLUOCH (Kenya) was elected Chairman.

- **Draft international personal identification form**

The General Secretariat's report on this form indicated that it had been designed to facilitate the exchange of information between NCBs. The form could also be used for requesting searches or for checking information.

It was decided that the draft form, as amended during the discussions, would be sent out to all NCBs on a trial basis.

- **Systematic surveillance and checking of international offenders**

In application of the decisions taken by the General Assembly at its session in Accra (1976), the General Secretariat drafted a report on the international notice system including a circular cancelling and replacing the General Secretariat's previous instructions on the subject. An addendum to the report indicated how notices should be processed by the NCBs. After discussion, the two documents were adopted.

- **Protection of VIPs on visits abroad by staff from their own countries**

During its session in Accra, the General Assembly had asked the Secretariat to study this subject.

The report submitted by the General Secretariat summarised the replies received from 60 countries in answer to a questionnaire which read as follows:

- When foreign VIPs visit your country, does the responsibility for protecting them from all forms of attack rest exclusively with the police or with other authorities in your country, or are staff from the VIPs own country allowed to undertake such duties either wholly or in part?

- If foreign staff are allowed to undertake such duties, under what conditions may they intervene in your country and, in particular, is such intervention covered by a general text or does a special agreement have to be concluded in each case?

- Do such foreign staff have the right to carry firearms in your country? If so, please indicate the circumstances and conditions under which this right may be exercised.

The replies were divided into three categories and considerable use was made of tables so as to reflect the various nuances in the replies as faithfully as possible.

Of the 60 countries which answered the questionnaire, a total of 41 were in favour of some type of co-operation but not necessarily on a formal basis. The 16 countries in favour of unilateral security arrangements apparently did not want to modify the existing situation.

The countries that were in favour of co-operation but did not want to be bound by an international treaty which might be too inflexible and leave no room for manoeuvre, felt they could consider drawing up bilateral police agreements which would probably have the advantage of establishing legal frameworks for action, while being flexible enough to satisfy all concerned.

The General Secretariat drew the following conclusions from its study:

- Host countries should have total responsibility and jurisdiction in organising and supervising security in connection with visits by foreign VIPs.
- It is important — especially for all visits of an official nature — to organise prior meetings between the security services involved, in order to decide, jointly if possible, on the security precautions to be adopted in connection with foreign VIPs.
- During such meetings all matters pertaining to the issue of firearms permits by the host

country and the use of portable telecommunications equipment in the host country should be reviewed.

- The possibility of establishing a framework for co-operation and guidelines for security during VIP visits, through bilateral agreements should be considered.

The delegates took due note of the report which, they felt, had considerably clarified the situation.

- **Discussion on improving Interpol's working methods - Day-to-day co-operation**

A study was currently being carried out and a report would be prepared for the Executive Committee at its next meeting in 1978.

- **Extradition treaties**

The inclusion of this item on the Agenda gave delegates an opportunity to exchange views on a particularly important subject. Several delegates mentioned the fact that extradition proceedings took a long time to complete. Some countries reported that they had signed bilateral or multi-lateral agreements which simplified

the situation or acceded to conventions designed to have the same effect.

In plenary session, the General Assembly adopted the following resolution:

CONSIDERING that difficulties are often encountered when extradition is requested,

NOTING that such difficulties and the often major delays which they create can result in making extradition requests practically meaningless, since persons to be extradited must usually be released from custody at the end of time limits set by law and then seek refuge in other countries, thus making it necessary to start the extradition procedure all over again,

AWARE of the difficulties arising in connection with harmonising the laws on the subject,

CONVINCED that international police co-operation through the ICPO-INTERPOL can obviate such difficulties to some extent,

The ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Stockholm from 1st to 8th September 1977 at its 46th session,

ASKS the National Central Bureaus to draw the attention of the appropriate government authorities in their coun-

tries to the advisability of revising international extradition treaties and conventions with a view to speeding up the extradition process and simplifying extradition procedures insofar as it is possible to do so in accordance with the laws in force,

ADVOCATES improved co-operation in this matter, especially through bilateral and multilateral agreements,

RECOMMENDS THAT National Central Bureaus do their utmost to speed up exchanges of information, considering extradition matters to be especially urgent.



The Argentine Delegation — on the right, Mr. ESPINOSA who was elected to the Executive Committee

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND THE GENERAL REGULATIONS

Acting on a proposal from the Executive Committee, approved by an Ad Hoc Committee set up in application of Article 60 of the General Regulations, the General Assembly decided to amend Article 17 of the Constitution and Article 41 of the General Regulations to make it possible, as a temporary measure and in exceptional circumstances, to have four Vice-Presidents (instead of three) to ensure the representation of all four continents at the Presidency level.

It was, of course, understood that the temporary period would

come to an end as soon as circumstances made it possible to apply the provisions of Articles 15 and 16.

The General Assembly adopted the following resolution on the subject.

HAVING TAKEN NOTE of Report No. 4, concerning draft amendments to Article 17 of the Constitution and Article 41 of the General Regulations;

HAVING ALSO TAKEN NOTE of Document No. AGN/46/PROJ/RES/STA submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee set up in application of Article 60 of the General Regulations;

The ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Stockholm from 1st to 8th September 1977 at its 46th session:

ADOPTS the findings of the Ad Hoc Committee as presented in the aforementioned document;

DECIDES that Article 17 of the Constitution shall henceforth read as follows:

"The President shall be elected for four years.

The Vice-Presidents shall be elected for three years.

They shall not be immediately eligible for re-election either to the same posts or as Delegates on the Executive Committee.

If, following the election of a new President, the provisions of Article 15 (paragraph 2) or Article 16 (paragraph 3) cannot be applied or are incompatible, a fourth Vice-President shall be elected so that all four continents are represented at the Presidency level. If this occurs, the Executive Committee will, for a temporary period, have fourteen members. The temporary period shall come to an end as soon as circumstances make it possible to apply the provisions of Articles 15 and 16";

DECIDES that Article 41 of the General Regulations shall henceforth read as follows:

"If, for any reason whatsoever, the President can no longer perform his duties either during or between sessions, his place shall temporarily be taken by the senior Vice-President.

Should all the Vice-Presidents be absent, the duties of President shall provisionally devolve upon a Delegate of the Executive Committee designated by the other members of the Executive Committee";

DECIDES that the person elected as Acting Vice-President by the General Assembly in 1976 shall serve the rest of his term of office as Vice-President.



The Canadian Delegation

THE 1977-1978 PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

The General Secretariat had drawn up a programme of activities for the period 1977-1978 (i.e. until the next General Assembly session) which was submitted to the General Assembly. Among the many activities listed were:

- Extension and modernisation of the Central Radio Station
- Publication and adoption of a set of regulations for the radio-teletype network and modification of the International Police Radio Regulations
- Continuation of work on the FIR project (international computer)
- Training Course for National Central Bureau Officers (in English - November 1977)
- Possibilities for rapid intervention by National Central Bureaus (additional countries)
- Symposium on the use of electronic data processing by the police (December 1977)
- European Regional Conference and European Conference for Heads of National Drugs Services (January 1978)
- African Regional Conference (1978)
- Forensic Science Symposium
- Symposium on the prevention of unlawful interference with civil aviation
- Symposium on crime prevention
- Study of ways to improve exchanges of information between National Central Bureaus
- New edition of the "Motor Vehicle Registration" booklet
- Continuing publication of circulars in the "EXTRA-600" series
- Publication of General Assembly resolutions (by year and by subject)
- Inventory of research projects and studies in progress of interest to the police (continuation)
- Standard forms of handwriting
- Comparative study of police powers in connection with the questioning of persons (victims, suspects, offenders, witnesses, etc.)
- Updating of "Research Work in Progress in Forensic Science Laboratories"



INTERPOL President, Mr. Carl PERSSON, with the Swedish Minister of Justice, Mr. Sven ROMANUS, and Mrs. ROMANUS.

- Work commissioned at the 4th Forensic Science Symposium (collection of spectrograms)
- Report on police participation in crime prevention activities conducted by other organisations
- The status and functions of women police officers
- Training Course for National Central Bureau officers (in French and Spanish - November 1978)
- Study of the police role in preventing drug abuse
- Revision of the audio-visual teaching material on drugs
- Technical resources for use in

investigations, particularly with regard to drug-related cases

- Conference for Heads of National Drugs Services in Latin American (possibly).

The 1977-1978 Programme of Activities was put to the vote and adopted unanimously by the General Assembly.

ELECTIONS AND CHOICE OF MEETING-PLACE FOR NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly had to elect an Executive Committee member for the Americas and chose Mr. ESPINOSA (Argentina) to fill the vacancy.

Mr. BENHAMOU (France) and Mr. THOMSEN (Denmark) were elected Auditors, and Mr. SCHANEN (Luxembourg) Assistant Auditor.

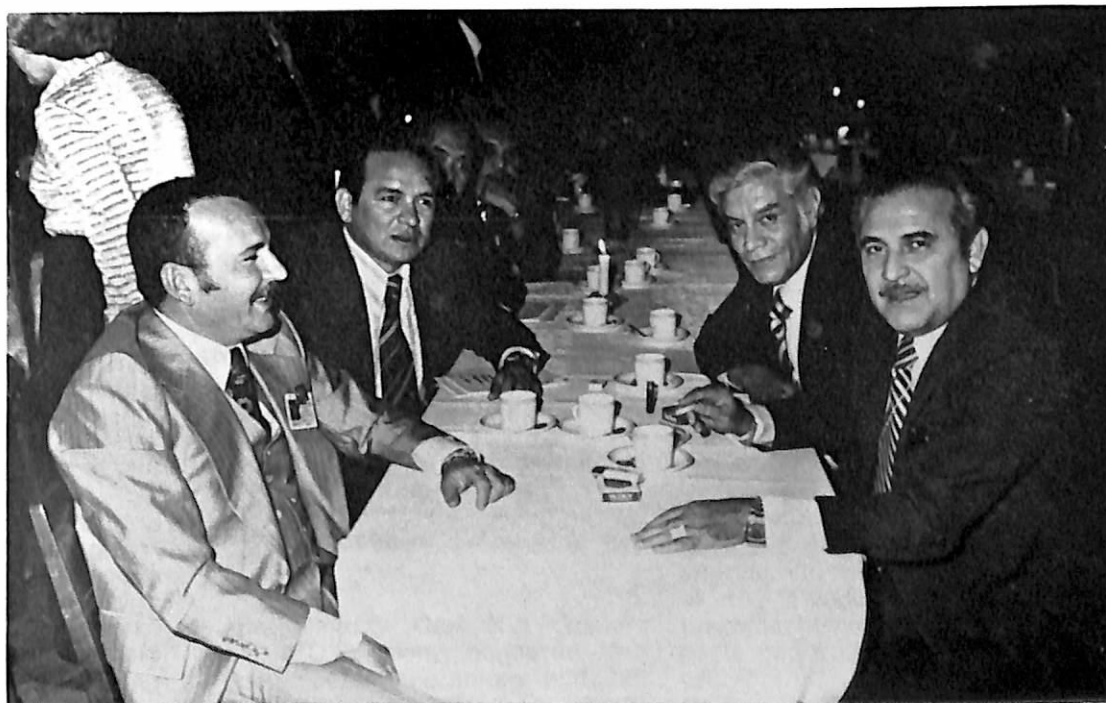
On behalf of his Government, the PANAMANIAN Delegate then officially invited the General Assembly to hold its 47th session in Panama in 1978. He thanked the Kenyan Delegation for its courtesy in enabling the Government of Panama to submit an invitation for 1978.

The General Assembly then unanimously accepted the invitation

extended by the PANAMANIAN Delegate.

Speaking on behalf of all the delegates present, the Secretary General expressed his gratitude to Mr. PERSSON, the Swedish Police and all those who had contributed to the success of the General Assembly session.

Mr. PERSSON then summarised the highlights of the session, and reminded all present of the major points that had been discussed in a spirit of enhanced international police co-operation. He thanked the interpreters and the other "behind-the-scenes" personnel who had worked so conscientiously to bring the session to a successful conclusion, and he then declared the 46th General Assembly session closed.



Mr. AROSEMENA who invited INTERPOL to hold the 1978 General Assembly session in Panama with other Central American delegates.



**CONFERENCE
SIDELIGHTS**



SVERIGEHUSET (Sweden House), Stockholm.

Even before going to STOCKHOLM for the General Assembly session, delegates were convinced that the highly-developed Swedish sense of organisation would make life as easy for them as possible. And this conviction became a certainty as soon as they arrived at ARLANDA Airport where "Operation General Assembly" actually got under way, continuing throughout the delegates stay, like some perfect, smoothly-running piece of machinery. Time and time again, we saw that everything had been catered for, right down to the smallest detail.

Participants were met on arrival by a blue-uniformed welcome party, photographed and almost immediately given an identity card bearing their photo in colour. They were also supplied with an Assembly badge and a brief-case containing

all the information necessary for their stay — ranging from a booklet giving full details of all the activities arranged for the Assembly week to a translation of the menus at the conference hall restaurant.

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The session was held in the new Parliament Building (Riksdagshuset) in the heart of Stockholm — a magnificent modern building with all the most up-to-date equipment and facilities. There was an excellent self-service restaurant for delegates, as well as a bank, post office, travel agency and information centre.

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His Majesty Carl XVI Gustav, King of Sweden, honoured the official opening ceremony with his

presence, thus showing his interest in the Organization's work. He was accompanied by Mr. Carl PERSSON, President of the ICPO-Interpol, and by Mr. Sven ROMANUS, the Swedish Minister of Justice.

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Mr. PERSSON gave a cocktail party for the delegates in the National Police Headquarters and we were able to hear again the national police choir which had sung the national anthem at the official opening ceremony.

This proved to be a "cocktail party with a difference", since it gave delegates the opportunity of visiting all the excellent facilities at the Headquarters building: a magnificent swimming-pool, gymnasium and sports halls, computers, etc.



Yachts in the Stockholm archipelago

Other highlights were the fascinating police museum and an exhibition of police paintings and drawings. Indeed, this first social gathering — where many of the delegates learned their first Swedish word: "SKOL"! — was a great success, much enjoyed by all the guests.

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The delegates also thoroughly enjoyed the evening spent at DROTTNINGSHOLM Castle. The beautiful court theatre there was inaugurated in 1766 and the stage is one of the deepest in the country (19 metres), allowing considerable scope for scenery changes. New ropes were fitted to the machinery in 1920, but apart from that everything is just as it was in the beginning: it is the only theatre in the world which still has the original 18th-century machinery.

It was an evening from a bygone age. In this beautiful setting, with all the musicians and attendants dressed in period costume and powdered wigs, the Royal Ballet and the Court Orchestra performed a pantomime-ballet for us, to be greeted by delighted applause from an enchanted audience.

During the interval, over a glass of wine, the delegates were able to meet the musicians and dancers and compliment them on their fine performance. In fact, because of the company's enormous success, the theatre had had to be booked a year in advance.

"Be prepared" might well be the Swedish motto and it certainly seems to hold the key to success.

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The boat excursion around the Stockholm archipelago, with

demonstrations by police helicopters and launches, was another memorable occasion — and it was not just a feast for the eyes! For lunch, we enjoyed a delicious smörgåsbord with, as yet further proof of our hosts' attention to detail, full instructions on how to eat this typically Swedish meal.

From the deck of the enormous ship "SVEA CORONA" and to the strains of music provided by the Stockholm and Dalecarlia police orchestras, delegates admired some of the 24,000 islands which make up the archipelago, enchanted by the multicoloured sails of the yachts cruising between the islands under the sun which shone brilliantly all day.

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Delegates also very much appreciated the relaxed and friendly atmosphere which reigned at the

banquet given in their honour by Mr. Sven ROMANUS, the Minister of Justice, in the magnificent setting of Stockholm Town Hall. Here again, the police orchestra and choir provided a musical background to this very pleasant evening, which gave us another opportunity of sampling Swedish cuisine.

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Between working sessions, delegates were able to visit and admire Sweden's capital city — the city centre with its striking modern architecture, and the old town which remains much as it was in the Middle Ages. Unfortunately, though, it was impossible to visit everything in the short time available.

Anyone interested in museums and monuments had plenty to choose from: the Royal Palace, the Parliament Building, the Cathedral, several old churches. It would have taken more than a week to visit all the 52 museums and other monuments open to the public, but the most popular included the Nordic Museum (illustrating the development of Nordic culture), the National Museum and the Museum of Modern Art.

No description of Stockholm would be complete without mentioning the WASA and SKANSEN.

The WASA is an old war-ship armed with 64 cannon, which sank to the bottom of the harbour on the day it was launched, 10th August 1628. Its exact location was discovered in 1956 by a naval engineer and amateur archaeologist, Anders FRANZEN, and the wreck was finally brought to the surface in 1961, an incredible technical achievement. The ship is now housed in a special museum, with various exhibitions illustrating life on board (the Wasa had a crew of 437 men).

Work is being done to restore the vessel to its original 1628 appearance. On display are a sailor's kit, coins, furniture, tools, various utensils and even the captain's table.

All these discoveries are of great historical and sociological

importance, and give valuable information about the way of life and even the cost of living in 1628. More than 700 of the carvings with which the ship was decorated were also recovered and are being carefully restored.

SKANSEN is a vast open-air museum with old farms, churches and ancient monuments from various parts of Sweden — either the original buildings themselves or replicas. Craftsmen ply their trades there, giving visitors an idea of what life was like in days gone by. The park also contains a zoo, amusement arcades and a large restaurant with a magnificent view over Stockholm.

Another famous landmark is the KAKNÄS Tower, 155 metres tall. A magnificent vantage point from which to survey the city and its outskirts. In addition, it houses

radio and television transmitters and a restaurant.

Finally, a word about MILLES GARDEN, the home of the sculptor, MILLES, which has been converted into a museum where his works are exhibited. The garden is truly beautiful, with its terraces, flowered arbours and fountains and the panoramic view of the port. It makes an unforgettable impression, illustrating as it does the artist's desire to merge north and south in one place.

We were all sorry to leave Stockholm at the end of a General Assembly which has left us all with many happy memories.

We should like to thank our Swedish hosts from the bottom of our hearts for their courtesy and kindness and tell them most sincerely "Sverige är vackert" (Sweden is beautiful).



Runic stone



Stockholm Cultural Centre

**LIST OF COUNTRIES, TERRITORIES AND OBSERVERS
ATTENDING THE 46th GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION**

MEMBERS:

ALGERIA	IRAN	PERU
ARGENTINA	IRAQ	PHILIPPINES
AUSTRALIA	IRELAND	PORTUGAL
AUSTRIA	ISRAEL	QATAR
BAHRAIN	ITALY	ROMANIA
BANGLADESH	IVORY COAST	RWANDA
BELGIUM	JAMAICA	SAUDI ARABIA
BENIN	JAPAN	SENEGAL
BRAZIL	JORDAN	SEYCHELLES
BURMA	KENYA	SIERRA LEONE
BURUNDI	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)	SINGAPORE
CAMEROON	KUWAIT	SOMALIA
CANADA	LESOTHO	SPAIN
CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE	LIBERIA	SRI LANKA
CHAD	LIBYA	SUDAN
CHILE	LUXEMBOURG	SURINAM
CHINA (REPUBLIC OF)	MALAWI	SWAZILAND
CONGO	MALAYSIA	SWEDEN
CYPRUS	MALI	SWITZERLAND
DENMARK	MALTA	SYRIA
ECUADOR	MAURITANIA	TANZANIA
EGYPT	MAURITIUS	THAILAND
ETHIOPIA	MEXICO	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
FEDERAL GERMANY	MONACO	TUNISIA
FINLAND	MOROCCO	TURKEY
FRANCE	NEPAL	UGANDA
GABON	NETHERLANDS	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
GHANA	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	UNITED KINGDOM
GREECE	NEW ZEALAND	UNITED STATES
GUATEMALA	NIGER	UPPER VOLTA
HONDURAS	NIGERIA	URUGUAY
ICELAND	NORWAY	VENEZUELA
INDIA	OMAN	YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC
INDONESIA	PANAMA	YUGOSLAVIA
	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	ZAIRE
	PARAGUAY	ZAMBIA

OBSERVERS:

COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CUSTOMS CO-OPERATION COUNCIL
INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AIRPORT AND SEAPORT POLICE
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PENAL LAW
INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD
INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
PAN-ARAB SOCIAL DEFENSE ORGANIZATION
UNITED NATIONS