



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY

*13th to 21st november 1980*

49th session

---

MANILA *Philippines*

General view of Manila, with the PICC on the right.





The platform, with left to right: Mr. BUGARIN, Director of the NBI and Vice-President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol; Mr. FERNANDO, Chief Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court; Mr. PERSSON, President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol; The President of the Republic of the Philippines; The First Lady of the Philippines; Mr. BOSSARD, Secretary General of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol.

## *Official opening ceremony*

The 49th session of the ICPO-Interpol General Assembly was held from 13th to 21st November 1980 in Manila, Philippines, in the Philippine International Convention Center.

The official opening ceremony was honoured by the presence of His Excellency Ferdinand E. MARCOS, President and Prime Minister of the Republic of the Philippines, and Mrs Imelda Romualdez MARCOS, Minister of Human Settlements and Governor of Manila.

After the arrival of the President and First Lady, to the sound of the Philippine national anthem, the Hon. Jolly R. BUGARIN, Director of the National Bureau of Investigation

and a Vice-President of Interpol, delivered the following address to the distinguished gathering composed of eminent guests from the Philippines and delegates from member countries.

"On behalf of my Filipino colleagues I take great pleasure in welcoming you all to our country. As you will soon learn we are proud of our country's scenic beauty. We are prouder still of its traditions and customs. The visitor to these islands will be impressed by the warmth and hospitality of our people. They do not regard the consumption of food as a mere matter of survival. The breaking of bread or more spe-

cifically, the repast of rice and simple dishes symbolizes brotherhood and intensifies the sense of community. It is this meaning which has eluded alien observers in assessing our values and practices. There is much more to our so-called fiesta complex than the obstacle to development which is the way strangers to the land perceive it. We are also a very artistic people, deriving much joy from song, dance and theatre. If our arts today are increasingly indigenous in flavour, it should come as no surprise, for there is a healthy surge of nationalism which is energizing the process of development. This is not to say that we are parochial for we have readily adopted western arts and certain

habits of mind without abandoning our own. It is this attitude which underlies this gathering.

Like other countries Philippine society is subject to both the benefits and ills of modernization. However much we might want the situation to be different, we must confront the facts of crime and increasing deviations from the law. These incidents often transcend the boundaries of sovereign states and therefore we must address our efforts to prevent and penalize them in a cooperative fashion. This is actually the rationale for this occasion.

In a sense we are engaged in a worldwide struggle to restore international security and to protect all our peoples who desire peace and security as they struggle in various ways to survive on a planet which we must all nurture if the human

race is to continue. At a deeper level we are engaged in a fight to make men remain human, to hold on to our moral values which, in the final analysis, are the bedrock of meaningful existence.

However, at this point perhaps I should urge you to enjoy our country and society even as we exchange ideas and work hard at this conference. After all cross-cultural understanding comes not only from serious conferences, but also from viewing and understanding another culture with sympathy.

Once again let me extend a warm welcome to all of you."

**His Excellency Ferdinand E. MARCOS, President and Prime Minister of the Republic of the Philippines, delivered the following speech.**

"In the light of recent events that have taken place in our country and in other parts of the world, it is most opportune and significant that you should choose to hold this 49th session of your General Assembly here in the Philippines. If belatedly, we have become inextricably involved in the worldwide pattern of international crime: from terrorism to international fraud and the international traffic of illicit drugs.

For our people, it has been a rude introduction to international crime; to be sure, our government had anticipated this infection to eventually reach our shores. But when it did finally affect us we came to realize quite clearly the urgent need for international cooperation in the worldwide battle against crime.

On the recent spate of terrorist acts to hit the country's national capital region, Metropolitan Manila,

General view of the Conference Hall



we have discovered indisputable proof linking terrorist groups operating here with organizations and individuals based overseas. We have been able to ferret out the operatives of these organizations who in turn have voluntarily provided us with evidence attesting to the international character of crimes. While our government shall continue to exercise restraint in handling the matter of political dissent, we shall spare no effort in eradicating its most virulent extension — terrorism. Certainly, while we are aware that crimes such as terrorism are rooted in the social, economic and political conditions in any given country, we are also conscious that the criminals who perpetrate these acts recognize no national boundaries, respect no duly constituted authority and are callously indifferent to the general desire for peace and order among all the peoples of the world.

Terrorism, which employs such tactics as hostage-taking and indiscriminate bombings among others, has in the recent era managed to tear asunder virtually every accepted international convention. While its avowed aim is, in most cases the redress of some real or imagined socio-political slight, terrorism on an international scale has yet to achieve any tangible victory. Instead, it has wrought havoc, destruction, injury and death. Its perpetrators have only managed to alienate themselves further from the very people whom they champion or wish to win over. By the senselessness and brutality of their actions, they have rendered closed and shut those very same issues and cases they claim to espouse. They vilify not only themselves but also the causes they represent — no matter how morally valid at the outset — when they resort to violence.

But what is most perplexing about terrorism is that even now when we have been able to define, quantify and qualify it as a problem, we have yet to arrive at a practical solution to terrorism. Part of the difficulty in formulating the solution probably lies in the fact that as our political and ideological inclinations differ, so do our respective views and perspectives on terrorism: a fact on which terrorism itself thrives. Ter-

rorism — regardless of its declared intentions and objectives — is an anarchistic phenomenon that plays certain governments and states against others. A nation that on one occasion finds itself the victim of one terrorist band, may in another instance find itself coddling a similar group. A government that compromises its standing in the international community by its vacillation in the face of terrorist challenges to its authority can only expect itself to become a regular victim of such crimes.

We must of course always attempt to identify and root out the fundamental causes of political and social dissent. Governments everywhere must recognize that dissents are mere manifestations of problems deeply ingrained in our respective societies; that they reflect actual or perceived alienation by one social sector from the mainstream: from the lack of economic opportunities to the absence of political expression. And governments everywhere must somehow learn to accommodate these dissenting voices and more importantly take action on the issues they point to. This is the only pragmatic approach for a lasting solution to social dissent.

However, when social dissent — as terrorism — exceeds the bounds of reason, when it chooses the path of violence, when it bullheadedly insists on having only its ways to the detriment of the people and to the prejudice of duly constituted authority, then governments must resolutely deal with terrorism, a matter that the terrorists themselves so aptly describe as a life-and-death struggle. For men of violence have little or no appreciation for dialogue; talk and negotiation, they employ only to gain some strategic or tactical advantage. Mediation with terrorism can only be temporary, never permanent. Governments, therefore, have not only the right but also the mandated responsibility to exert every effort, to make use of every means available to combat and defeat terrorism.

But international conditions have yet to make life difficult for terrorists. Technological developments in transportation and communication have on the other hand in-

creased the range of weaponry that are at their disposal. Although responsible governments have officially condemned terrorism, recent events tend to put in doubt the earnestness with which certain nations are pursuing the campaign against international terrorism. Terrorists who commit their heinous crimes in one country can only do so when they have a safe and secure base to fall back on in another country.

The same lack of consensus and cooperative action appears to plague the worldwide campaign against the traffic of illicit drugs and substances. Due to the laxity with which certain governments handle this problem within their boundaries, the trade of illicit drugs has grown into truly massive and international proportions. Our own law enforcement agencies have been able to gather information which indicates that the Philippines has become a major point of trans-shipment of illegal drugs originating from the Asian mainland. More seriously, we have also received reports that certain terrorist groups have been actively engaged in this underground trade, probably as a means of generating funds. Although the enormity of the drug problem appears to approximate that of terrorism, we should certainly find it much easier to arrive at some basis of unity for dealing with illegal traffic of drugs. For unlike terrorism, tainted as it is with ideological or political implications, there can be no wrestling over consciences in the matter of illegal drugs. Its perniciousness is beyond question. Its debilitating effects on individuals and on societies have been well documented. Its potential for corruption is an established fact. Yet, on this matter, we encounter the same hesitancy, the same apparent reluctance on the part of some governments to come together and work decisively to do away with the problem.

This perhaps explains why we repose so much hope in the Interpol as an effective weapon whose integrity is unquestioned in the fight against international crime. We, policy-makers who quibble over the finer points of international relations, should learn some lessons from the Interpol. For more than half a century, this organization has

demonstrated how international co-operation should be practised. It has never been incapacitated by anguish wrought by doubts over its mission, which it has consistently and commendably accomplished over all these years. We therefore have great expectations of the Interpol: that it will continue to function as an effective deterrent to international crime and that our assembly here in Manila will enlarge the degree of co-operation among nations that alone guarantees its success.

Thank you and good day:"

**Mr. Carl G. PERSSON, President of the Organization, then made the following speech.**

"Your Excellency Mr. President, Madam First Lady, Distinguished Delegates, Honoured Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol may I thank you Your Excellency, and the Philippine Government, for having invited us to come here to hold our 49th General Assembly.

We are all very pleased to have the opportunity to visit your country and to learn to know the Philippine people. We have all heard of the beauty of the country and the friendliness of its people and we now have the possibility to experience it for ourselves.

Before I left my own country, Sweden, I read about the fascinating oriental city of Manila, the beauty of sunsets over Manila Bay, the numerous places of interest in the green mountains, and the many thousands of islands. I also read that probably the most happy memories of a visit to the Philippines would be of the Filipinos themselves, their inherent hospitality, their love of the arts and zest for life which makes them one of the friendliest and most likeable people in the world. I am sure, Your Excellency, that we shall all return home taking with us many happy memories of

our stay here. We already know that MABUHAY is not just a word but represents everything that a Filipino welcome contains.

Many of us who come here from far away do not perhaps appreciate how the elements can have disastrous consequences for you at times. I am thinking of the tropical storm and, in particular, of the typhoon ARING which struck your country last week. I have had the opportunity of seeing for myself the enormous damage such a typhoon can cause, the extensive flooding and devastation of the rice fields, the damage to roads and buildings, and not least the suffering and difficulties for many thousands of people. We have been able to learn of your efforts, Mr. President, to help the victims of this catastrophe, and to reduce the consequences of the damage.

May we, Your Excellency, interpret your presence here today as an indication of the interest of you and your government in international co-operation and in this instance, in international police co-operation and Interpol?

Interpol is today one of the most important international organisations in the world. Today we have 126 member countries and this General Assembly will decide on the applications for membership of four more countries whose applications have already been accepted by our Executive Committee. This would bring our membership up to 130 countries, and we take this as an indication of the importance of the role of Interpol in society and the value accorded to it by governments and people in this present day and age.

The more countries there are that participate actively in international co-operation, the easier it will be to comply the aims and spirit of our Constitution, 'namely to ensure and promote the widest possible assistance between all criminal police authorities within the laws existing in the different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights'.

But not only do we want the number of member countries to in-

crease to extend the coverage of police co-operation, we also want the quality of this co-operation to improve. If quality is to improve, there must be a conscious and positive will on the part of governments to participate fully in the fight against international crime.

Once again, statistics prove that crime is on the increase both nationally and internationally. Our counter-reaction must be to make international co-operation more efficient in the domain of law enforcement.

Interpol's budget and resources are limited. It is not therefore possible for us to cover a wide area of tasks effectively and efficiently. We must concentrate on the area which is the very reason for our existence, the enhancement of practical day to day co-operation between law enforcement agencies. If we can continue to improve our effectiveness in this area, we will already have gone a long way towards satisfying our professional desire, that is to be as efficient internationally in police work as we are nationally.

There are a number of important items on our proposed agenda.

I mentioned earlier that Interpol was an important international organization, soon perhaps to have 130 member countries. Recognition of this fact has led us to the necessity of re-negotiating our present Headquarters Agreement with the French Government, our Secretariat being situated in France. To enable us to carry out our work in unrestricted fashion, we must have true international organization status. The indications are that the French Government is willing to accord us that status. It is now a question of negotiating a number of important questions with them, and we feel sure that there will be a successful outcome.

In the area of criminality we shall discuss such questions as illicit drug trafficking — which shows no signs of decreasing and continues to ravage our societies and menace our young people — the security of civil aviation, the identification of disaster victims, crimes of violence and crime prevention.

Your Excellency, we hope that our General Assembly will be a success. The facilities that are being offered to us here in Manila go a long way to ensuring that success, and for that I thank you very sincerely on behalf of us all.

A successful General Assembly will mean that Interpol can help governments and societies in a more efficient way perhaps not to stop completely, but at least to limit to a

considerable degree, the suffering and tragedy which crime causes to so many people individually, as well as the overall damage that it causes to societies as a whole."

\*\*

After these speeches, the President of the Philippine Republic declared the session open.

The General Assembly was asked to vote on the applications for membership of Botswana, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea and Zimbabwe. Representatives from Botswana, Equatorial Guinea and Zimbabwe outlined to the General Assembly the reasons that had led their Governments to apply to join the ICPO-Interpol.

## *Applications for membership*

The General Assembly was invited to vote on the applications and the results of the secret ballot were as follows:

Botswana ...	77 votes in favour 0 against 0 abstentions
Djibouti ....	72 votes in favour 3 against 2 abstentions
Equatorial Guinea .....	77 votes in favour 0 against 0 abstentions
Zimbabwe ..	75 votes in favour 1 against 1 abstention

The above four countries were then declared members of Interpol.

The Delegate from Botswana

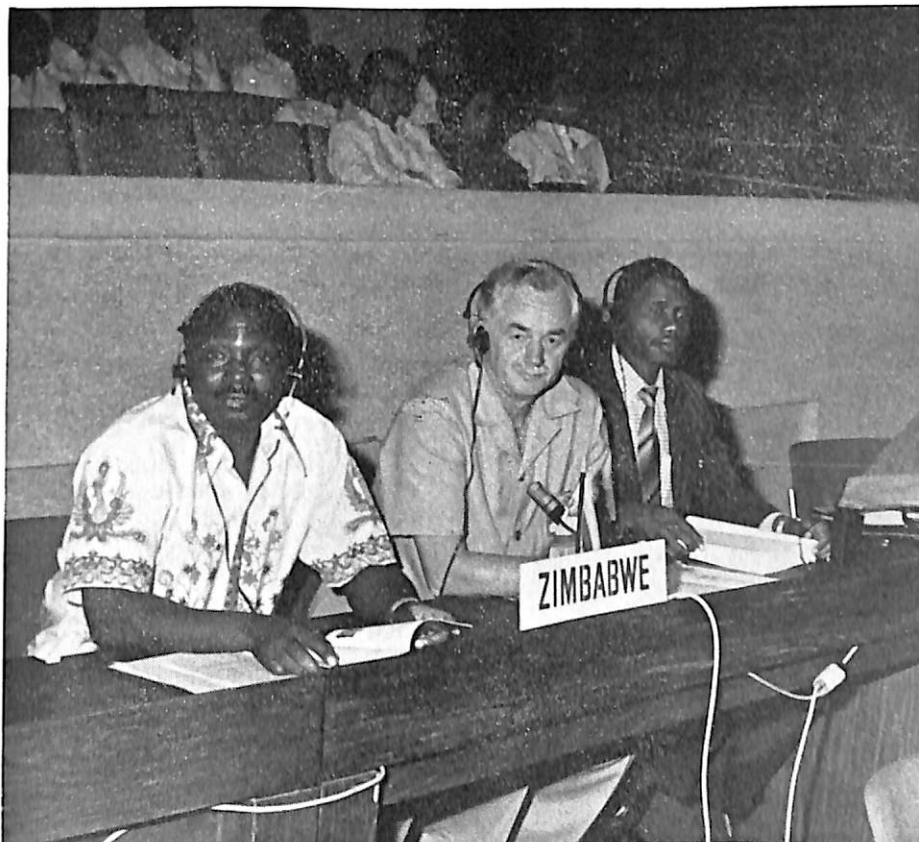


## *Progress report*



The Delegation from Equatorial Guinea

The Delegation from Zimbabwe



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

The Secretary General read out the Progress Report, giving an account of the main activities of the ICPO-Interpol and the General Secretariat during the period from September 1979 (48th General Assembly session) to November 1980 (49th General Assembly session). Some statistics in the report referred to a slightly different period, but that was indicated in each case.

### ● Relations with countries

The General Assembly's approval of the applications for membership from the Republic of Botswana, the Republic of Djibouti, the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and the Republic of Zimbabwe brought up to 130 the number of Interpol member countries, taking into account the fact that Brazil had decided to withdraw from the Organization.

The Secretary General reminded the General Assembly of the con-

ferences that had been held during the year. These had included:

- The 9th European Regional Conference, held at the General Secretariat from 30th January to 1st February 1980;
- The 7th African Regional Conference, held in Dakar, Senegal, from 8th to 12th April 1980;
- The 6th Asian Regional Conference, held in Manila, Philippines, on 10th and 11th November 1980.

#### ● Executive Committee Meetings

The Executive Committee met at the Organization's headquarters from 9th to 13th June 1980, and discussed a large number of questions concerning the management and operation of the Organization, as well as certain matters of policy.

In view of the important decisions to be taken about extending the

Headquarters building and about negotiations to modify the Headquarters Agreement (cf. relevant section below), the Executive Committee held a supplementary meeting at the Organization's Headquarters in Saint Cloud on 18th and 19th September 1980. It met again on 12th November 1980.

#### ● International Criminal Cases

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

The new Activity Reporting Form, adopted by the General Assembly at its 48th session in Nairobi in 1979, would be used by NCBs for the first time when compiling their statistics for 1980. The completed forms should be sent to the Secretariat before 1st April 1981.

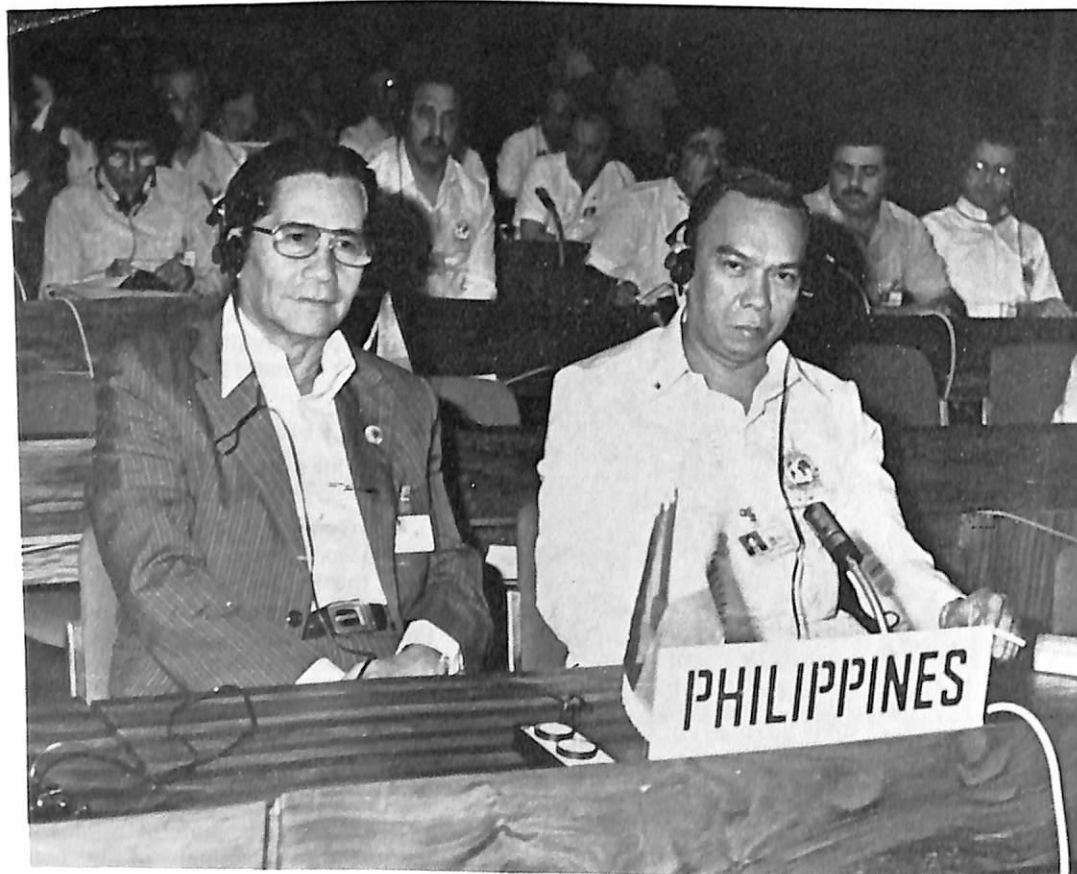
The General Secretariat dealt

with a larger number of cases than in the preceding year, as was apparent from the statistics quoted for the General Secretariat's activities:

- Cases handled: 43,913
- International notices issued about persons: 513
- International notices issued about stolen property: 196
- Persons identified by the General Secretariat: 276
- Items of information supplied to NCBs: 18,061

In addition, fifteen *modus operandi* sheets were sent out between 1st June 1979 and 1st June 1980.

A new form for the description of stolen cultural property was issued; it was designed to enable non-specialised police officers to de-



Two members  
of the Philippine Delegation



scribe stolen cultural property in great detail.

The General Secretariat also published a brochure on the identification of explosives and, for the third successive year, an analysis of the hostage-taking cases on which it had received reports.

The Secretary General went on to say that considerable efforts had been made in connection with unlawful interference with civil aviation.

Also it had become evident in recent years, and more especially since the recent Symposium on Fraud, that much work remained to be done in the field of "white collar" crime. Since 1979 the Group responsible for dealing with this type of offence had been handling an increasing number of cases.

#### ● Dangerous drugs

The Drugs Sub-Division had recently reorganised its work in order to fulfil its many and varied responsibilities more efficiently.

The six European Liaison Officers carried out a total of 32 missions, visiting the National Central Bureaus and specialised Drugs Services in their respective zones; additional missions were also conducted in connection with particular cases.

The Liaison Officer for South America and the Liaison Officer for the Caribbean each carried out one mission in their zones. The South-East Asia Liaison Officer, stationed in Bangkok, conducted several missions in his zone.

The Drugs Sub-Division handled 24,634 cases between 1st June 1979 and 1st June 1980. This showed a slight increase on the figure for the previous year (24,424).

The monthly recapitulative tables had been discontinued and had been replaced by a Drugs Intelligence Bulletin, published every two months in the Organization's four working languages and distributed to all member countries. This change has been welcomed by many drug enforcement services.

Meetings between the Interpol General Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Customs Co-operation Council had continued; mutual benefit had accrued and close liaison remained assured.

A report on the general situation of illicit trafficking in dangerous drugs in 1979 had been prepared for the General Assembly.

Close co-operation continued with the United Nations. The General Secretariat was represented at the 6th Special Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and had also participated in the work of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East.

A European Conference for Heads of National Drugs Services was held at the Interpol Headquarters in January 1980. In addition, the General Secretariat and the U.N. Division of Narcotic Drugs had sent representatives to a seminar on

Drug Law Enforcement Training in the Gulf Area, organised by the Government of the State of Kuwait in March 1980.

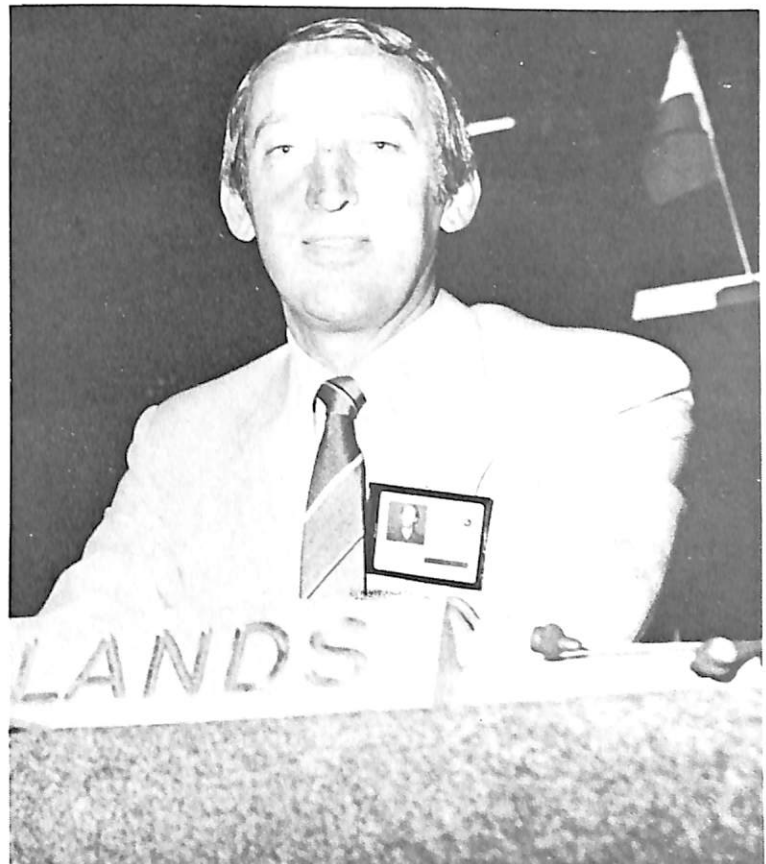
A working meeting on a Drugs Training Programme, co-sponsored by Interpol and the United Nations and financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, was held at the Organization's Headquarters in June 1980.

#### ● Training Courses, Symposia and Studies

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

A training seminar in English for NCB officers was held in October 1979, and another in French and Spanish was held in October 1980.

Various studies had been conducted, and the following reports



Mr. VAN STRATEN (Netherlands), Chairman of the Drugs Committee, newly-elected Vice-President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol

had been sent out to NCBs:

- A report on the police and private security bodies (Part 1)
- A comparative study of police powers in connection with the questioning of persons (victims, suspects, witnesses, etc.)
- A collection of the resolutions adopted by the ICPO-Interpol General Assembly (now complete from 1966 onwards and being continued, to cover the preceding years).

The General Secretariat had continued to publish circulars designed to facilitate international police co-operation. Two circulars on the powers of police in pre-extradition procedure and another giving the text of a national extradition law were sent out to the NCBs, as were several circulars on the ways in which various countries could co-operate on cases of international fraud and business crime.

No. 95 of the Semi-Annual List of Selected Articles was published. This will be the last edition of the List; it is to be replaced by the bibliographies that will appear in the Information Bulletin issued to National Central Bureaus.

The Secretary General informed the Assembly that the Organization had been represented at various international meetings during the year:

- Group of Experts of the Economic Commission for Europe (U. N., Geneva, 10th-11th July 1979)
- Meeting of the criminological aspects of the ill-treatment of children in the family (Council of Europe, Paris, 26th-28th November 1979)
- Colloquy on international tax avoidance and evasion (Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 5th-7th March 1980)
- Colloquy concerning the fight against economic offences (Wiesbaden, 20th-21st March 1980)
- 6th United Nations Congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders (Caracas, 25th August-5th September 1980)
- Meetings of the European Committee on Crime Problems

(Council of Europe) — violence, co-operation between the public and the police, the control of firearms and offences relating to works of art (Strasbourg, March 1980).

#### ● International Criminal Police Review

Since September 1946 the publication of the International Criminal Police Review has been one of the General Secretariat's traditional tasks, and by no means one of the least onerous as the General Secretariat itself prepares and publishes the English and French editions. The Spanish edition is published regularly, thanks to the assistance of the Spanish police. The Secretary General said that efforts were being made to make good the delays that occurred in the publication of the English and French editions because of problems in translation and distribution.

In the past, the Arabic edition had been prepared in co-operation with

the Arab Organization for Social Defence. As this was no longer possible, the General Secretariat was trying to find a solution that would make it possible for the Arabic edition to appear regularly.

The Review publishes a large number of articles on scientific subjects, and the General Secretariat would like to publish more articles on police working methods, on new equipment police departments experiment with, and on the adaptation of police techniques to the different conditions (social, judicial and geographical for example) which prevail in different countries.

The General Secretariat would also like countries to use the Review to describe any of their latest developments or achievements in the police field that they consider to be of international interest. In this way everybody would benefit from their experience and the International Criminal Police Review would become an even more interesting, comprehensive, and varied instrument for sharing police information.

The Pakistani Delegation



## ● External Relations

Between 1st June 1979 and 1st June 1980, 374 people from 71 countries, 16 groups (totalling 480 people) from 17 different countries, and 54 journalists, writers and reporters from 11 countries visited the Organization's Headquarters.

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

## ● Working Methods and Resources

### a) Working Methods

The General Secretariat was continuing an internal review of its own working methods. A number of improvements had already been introduced. For example, all mail had been dispatched by air since January 1980.

The preparation and circulation of the "Vade Mecum" had continued throughout the year and would be

pursued during the coming year. This major project involved codifying the procedures for international co-operation, and was intended for the use of the National Central Bureaus.

### b) Construction of an extension to the headquarters building

Following the decisions taken by the General Assembly at its 1979 session, plans for the project had moved ahead. This question was covered in a separate report to the Assembly.

### c) Negotiations to modify the Headquarters Agreement

The Secretary General informed the Assembly that the Organization had begun negotiations with the French Government with a view to drafting a new Headquarters Agreement.

### d) Personnel

30 nationalities were currently represented on the General Secretariat's staff, as compared with 29 a year previously.

### e) Telecommunications

In 1979, the volume of traffic car-

ried by the radio stations on the international police telecommunications network (379,852 telegrams) was approximately 8.6% higher than in 1978.

### f) Translations

The number of translations into Arabic and Spanish had increased considerably. Supplementary staff had been recruited to meet this situation, and especially to deal with the increase in co-operation with Arabic-speaking countries.

## Technical co-operation

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

- 6 travel or maintenance grants for radio operators;
- 27 grants in connection with the training seminar held in English for NCB officers;
- 15 grants for the training seminar in Spanish and French for NCB officers, held in October 1980.



The Delegation from Lesotho

## *Financial matters*

After examining the Financial Report for 1979, the Balance Sheet at 31st December 1979 and the Auditor's Report, the General Assembly unanimously adopted the report on the 1979 financial year.

The budgetary forecasts were very nearly the same as those appearing on the model budget for the period

1980-1982. The draft budget for 1981 had been drawn up after having given due consideration to the Organization's activities, its new requirements — especially in the field of electronic data processing — and the prevailing economic situation.

The draft budget was adopted by the General Assembly.

## *Negotiations for Modification of the Headquarters Agreement*

The General Assembly was informed of the negotiations which had been undertaken with the French Government with a view to drafting a new Headquarters Agreement.

Because of the way the Organization had developed since 1972 when the current Agreement had been signed, and because of legislation adopted by the headquarters country especially in the field of electronic data processing, it had become clear that the current Headquarters Agreement did not meet present requirements. The Organization had therefore begun negotiations with

the French Government with a view to obtaining privileges and immunities which would help it to function more smoothly and reinforce its position as an international organization.

The General Assembly was informed that the negotiations would be continued in 1981, and that the final draft Agreement would be submitted to the Executive Committee and then — should it be approved by the Committee — to the General Assembly. Everything seemed to suggest that a satisfactory Agreement could be obtained.

## *Headquarters Expansion Plans*

### ● **Building Project Status Report**

The building project had been approved by the General Assembly and then submitted to the French administrative departments concerned in order to obtain demolition and building permits. The demolition permit had been granted on 28th March 1980, but the building permit had given rise to certain difficulties. It was, however, granted on 21st July 1980, subject to the possibility of appeal, within a certain specified period, to an administrative tribunal.

A local residents association had, in fact, lodged an appeal against the granting of the building permit, and negotiations were being conducted with a view to persuading them to withdraw it in return for a slight modification to the plans which would not change the overall structure or the amount of office space available.

The Executive Committee had been informed of the situation and made the following observations at its meeting on 18th September 1980:

1. If no appeal was lodged against the building permit, and the outcome of the negotiations on the Headquarters Agreement was satisfactory, building operations could begin forthwith.
2. If an appeal was lodged, it could delay construction for several years, since the procedure involved was generally quite lengthy. In that case, it would be necessary to review the whole problem, since any such delay would make it impossible to build the extension under the conditions envisaged at the time when the project was approved by the General Assembly at its 48th session.

## International illicit drug traffic in 1979

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

It had been noticeable throughout the year that the quality of the reports submitted to the Drugs Sub-Division had improved. Furthermore, the General Secretariat had noted a welcome increase in co-operation from some countries, particularly certain drug-producing countries. In order that this situation should be not only maintained but improved, all National Central Bureaus are urged to encourage the highest level of reporting by the various national drug enforcement authorities and to ensure that relevant documents emanating from the General Secretariat continue to be passed to these specialised departments.

### ● Evolution of the traffic

#### OPIMUM AND DERIVATES

##### Opium

The total amount of opium report-

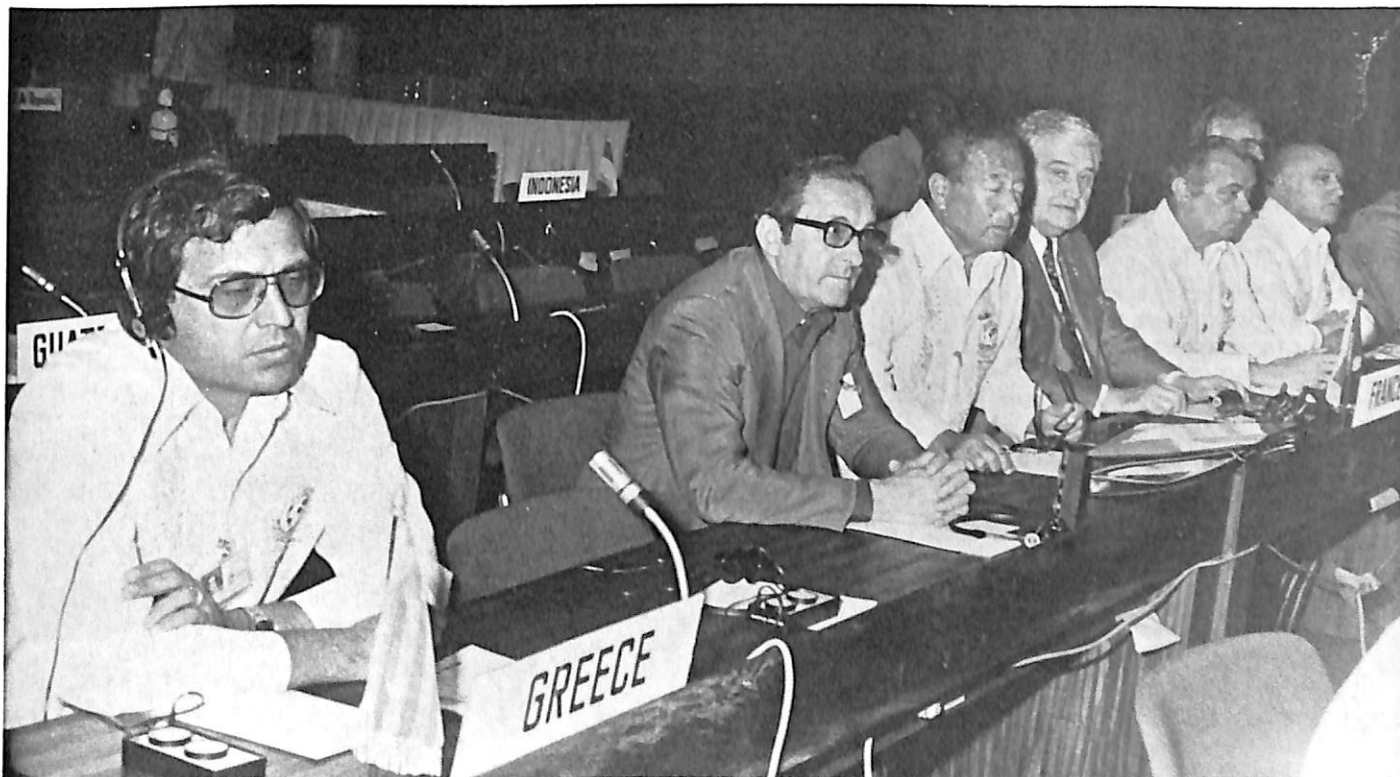
ed seized increased enormously compared with the previous year. This increase of nearly 600% can be explained in part by the total of 16,435 kg. seized by Pakistan. Furthermore, the number of seizures reported almost doubled and the general situation is as follows:

- The total quantity reported seized in the region of South-East Asia decreased significantly. This may be a reflection of the poor harvest in early 1979 in the area of the Golden Triangle. There are indications, however, that a fruitful second harvest will increase the amount of opium in this region.
- In the Near and Middle East, 11 countries reported seizures of opium in 1979 compared with 6 in 1978.
- Seizures in Europe, in terms of the number and quantities involved, increased significantly compared with 1978.

##### Morphine

The total quantity of morphine seized in 1979 was slightly higher than that seized in 1978: 451 kg. 214 in 106 seizures, compared with 318 kg. 348 in 84 seizures.

The Greek Delegate, with the French Delegation on the right



Compared with 1978 there was little change in the Far East. The seizure totals recorded by countries in the Near and Middle East showed a 50% increase compared with the previous year.

A significant increase in the total quantity of morphine seized was reported in Europe, especially in Greece, Italy and Yugoslavia. The Federal German authorities seized 50,000 morphine tablets.

## Heroin

The total amount of heroin seized in 1979 showed a slight decrease compared with the previous year: 1,242 kg. in 1979 and 1,401 kg. in 1978.

As has been the case in previous years, the largest amounts were seized in Europe and in the Far East.

The trend that had begun in 1978 was reinforced in 1979. During the year approximately 60% of the heroin seized in Europe came from the Near and Middle East. Federal Germany remained particularly affected by this traffic.

Whereas it can be said that the overall situation in Europe and America — as reported to the General Secretariat — has remained stable, the picture changed greatly in the Near and Middle East, the Far East and Oceania.

- In the Near and Middle East, 26 seizures were reported, amounting to 101 kg. in 1979, compared to 30 seizures, totalling 46 kg., in 1978.
- In the Far East, however, there was a marked decrease in the amounts seized, especially in Hong Kong. Thailand and Malaysia also reported smaller amounts of heroin seized.

The General Secretariat has also noted the encouraging signs of close co-operation between the Thai and Burmese authorities in combating the highly organized and well armed groups of heroin producers and traffickers in the Golden Triangle.

In Oceania the quantities of heroin seized in 1979 showed a sharp increase compared with 1978: 28 kg. compared with 2 kg. 6.

## Cocaine

Whereas the number of seizures made in 1979 was virtually the same as during the preceding year, the total quantity reported seized increased alarmingly from 945 kg. to 2,322 kg. Almost 67% of this total was seized in four American countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia and Panama.

On the other hand, the amounts of cocaine seized in Ecuador and in Mexico showed a sharp decrease.

The Bahamas and the Netherlands Antilles continued to play an important role as transit countries for cocaine destined for North America.

The general situation in Europe, where cocaine is imported directly from Latin America, has remained stable. Spain's position as a transit country for trafficking to Italy and the Netherlands has been confirmed.

No discoveries of cocaine laboratories were reported to the General Secretariat in 1979.

## Cannabis

The Organization's member coun-

tries reported a total of 296,300 kg. of cannabis seized in 1979. This is a sharp decrease on the 893,700 kg. seized in 1978. However, this figure includes 600,000 kg. seized in Colombia which did not report any seizures in 1979. If, for statistical purposes, that enormous seizure is set aside, then it can be said that the overall situation remains stable in all regions except in Oceania where the total amount of cannabis seized dropped from 2,410 kg. in 1978 to 112 kg. in 1979.

The U.S.A. continued to be the target of cannabis from Latin American countries. The increasingly large quantities of cannabis carried in private light aircraft and by the technique of "mother" ships, confirmed the fact that the traffic is in the hands of highly organized criminals disposing of enormous financial resources.

Europe continued to obtain supplies of cannabis from the traditional production areas. Large amounts were often seized. The pattern of increased traffic in herbal cannabis from Central Africa, which had been mentioned in the previous year's report, was confirmed during 1979.

One of the Delegates from the Seychelles



## PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

Little information was received at the General Secretariat during 1979 concerning the traffic in synthetic drugs, depressants and other natural drugs and their derivatives.

With regard to hallucinogens, only Europe furnished any significant details of L.S.D., with Federal Germany in particular recording an increase of 50% on the 1978 total.

Four laboratories for the illegal production of central nervous stimulants were discovered during 1979, one in Belgium and three in the Netherlands. It appears that only Europe is affected by this illegal production.

The Canadian authorities seized 11,750 doses of L.S.D., almost triple the amount recorded in 1978.

There were no seizures of PCP reported to the General Secretariat during 1979.

However, whereas there were no reported seizures made in Africa in 1978, two countries each reported one seizure in 1979: 124 kg. of amphetamines were seized in Mali, and 3,159,500 dexamphetamine and diazepam tablets were seized in Sudan.

## INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

The level of co-operation between Interpol member countries, and the standard of information in seizure reports sent to the General Secretariat, continued to improve during 1979. However, it is requested that the fullest possible information, particularly in respect of the seizure of psychotropic substances and the discovery of clandestine laboratories, be communicated to the General Secretariat.

## ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT DURING 1979

### International Notices

International notices concerning 69 traffickers were issued during 1979.

### Drugs Intelligence Bulletin

Seizure reports and other items of information received from the Na-

tional Central Bureaus are analysed by the General Secretariat's Drug Sub-Division which prepares a summary and comments for inclusion in the Bulletin.

Six bulletins were published in Arabic, English, French and Spanish during 1979.

### Information received and disseminated

During 1979, the Drugs Sub-Division of the General Secretariat received 24,643 messages (reports on cases or seizures, and enquiries) from 109 member countries and various international and European organisations. The Secretariat also supplied 4,295 items of information.

## ANNUAL STATISTICS FORM ON ILLICIT DRUG PRODUCTION, TRAFFIC AND USE IN 1979

The General Secretariat prepared a report containing national statistical tables which are presented in the same format as in previous years. They are intended to supplement the information contained in the General Secretariat's annual re-

port on international illicit drug trafficking.

The 1979 report contains national statistics from 53 countries. The 1978 report contained statistics from 52 countries and the figure for 1977 was 45.

The NCBs have received copies of the new form adopted by the General Assembly at its 46th session, held in Stockholm in September 1977.

The new form will be used exclusively in the future.

\*\*

The Tanzanian Delegation



The General Assembly decided to set up a Drugs Committee and Mr. Van Straten (Netherlands) was elected Chairman.

The delegates present at the Committee Meeting noted that, generally speaking, the volume of illicit drug traffic had not diminished; they emphasised the gravity of the situation. Certain countries, which have not yet had to deal with a serious drug problem, are nevertheless concerned and wish to take preventive measures.

At present, the main trends in the traffic may be defined as follows:

- An increasing diversity of routes and geographical regions used by traffickers;
- Traffickers tend more and more to convert drugs in the areas where they are produced;
- Suppliers and drug addicts become interested in psychotropic substances when natural substances are in short supply;
- The quantities of drugs transported by independent carriers have increased considerably.

On the latter point, the specialised drugs services in Europe have recorded more and more interceptions of individual traffickers. These are generally individual tourists who visit the Far East and bring back drugs for their own personal use. They frequently hide the drugs in various parts of their anatomy (rectum, vagina, etc.).

The discussion then continued around several central themes.

The delegates particularly stressed the connection between drug offences and crime in general. The Spanish delegation presented a report on the connection between drug use and theft by intimidation. Many young persons use drugs and, once they have acquired the habit, they may be tempted to commit one or several of the following offences:

- Theft in order to obtain money to buy drugs;
- Small-scale trafficking, in order to finance their own drug consumption;
- Burgling of pharmacies to obtain drugs or substitutes;

— Forging of medical prescriptions.

The last two offences have become alarmingly common in Spain and in other countries. In Argentina careful surveillance prevents offenders from forging medical prescriptions.

The Australian delegate said that cases of murder and intimidation had been linked with drug trafficking.

The key problem posed by the drug-producing countries was of interest to all the participants and many delegates spoke on this subject.

Several drug producing countries had tried — or were trying — every possible means of replacing the drug crops. Their programmes often required considerable funds and needed the support of the United Nations. Several delegates laid stress on the importance of this aid and expressed the wish that it should be increased.

The demand for drugs should be combated by prevention. The general public should be provided with serious, truthful and well presented information.

Great care should be taken to see that police officers receive sufficient, well conceived training. Several delegates, especially those from African countries, brought up this point as they wish to take action before it was too late.

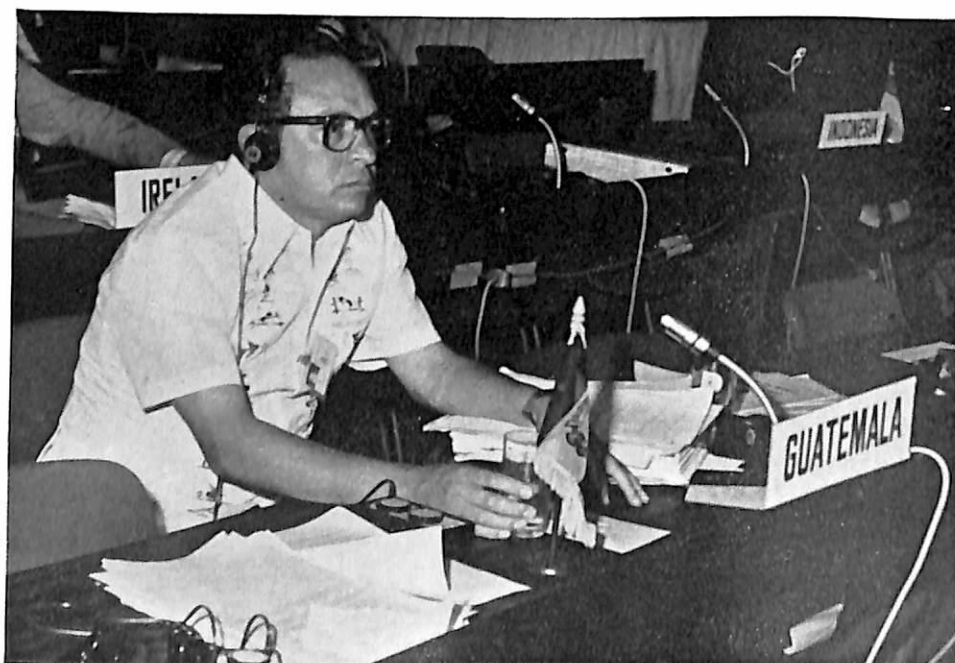
In October 1980, Argentina had organised the second South American regional course for drug squad officers. The other Latin American countries and Spain were invited to participate in this course.

The problem of combating drug trafficking by checking on financial operations and illicitly held funds, which had been raised during previous General Assembly sessions, was given special attention. The delegates considered this type of action to be necessary.

Finally, certain countries informed the Committee of their success in the field of drug abuse or trafficking through the adoption of severe legislation which had a strong deterrent effect.

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

One of the Delegates from Guatemala





**CONCERNED** by the increasing volume of illicit traffic in dangerous drugs throughout the world,

**NOTING** that this traffic is affected by the law of supply and demand,

**NOTING** that the traffic is increasingly being controlled by organised groups of criminals with considerable material and financial resources, and noting further that the illicit drug traffic is becoming more closely linked with other serious forms of crime,

**CONSIDERING** that the fight against the illicit drug traffic should be carried on at a multidimensional level,

**CONSCIOUS** of the fact that, as far as the police are concerned, it is essential that the training of specialised staff should be intensified and, in particular, that specialised training should be given to instructors at national police colleges where this is not already done,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Manila from 13th to 21st November 1980 at its 49th session:

**RECALLS** the Resolutions adopted at previous General Assembly sessions;

**EXPRESSES THE WISH** that measures to reduce the demand for drugs be intensified, and that increased financial assistance be given to countries which practise crop substitution;

**URGES** that, both nationally and internationally, the fight against the illicit drug traffic be carried on in association with the fight against other serious forms of crime, taking into account the positive results which have been obtained in certain countries;

**ASKS** the General Secretariat to continue, in collaboration with the other international organisations concerned, the necessary studies to develop specialised training and re-

search programmes in connection with the fight against illicit drug traffic;

**ASKS** the General Secretariat to communicate to the next U.N. Commission on narcotic drugs the Assembly's view that all efforts to eliminate illicit production should be vigorously supported;

**ASKS** those NCBs which have not already done so to provide the General Secretariat with the information required to make an exhaustive study of the financing of such traffic, as requested at the previous General Assembly session (Nairobi, 1979).

The Sri Lankan Delegate,  
with the Swedish Delegation  
on the left



## *International currency counterfeiting in 1979*

The number of cases reported rose from 6,152 in 1978 to 7,073 in 1979. This increase of approximately 15% seems normal after the stability noted in 1978 and is roughly the same annual increase as that recorded over a considerable number of years.

Seizures of counterfeit currency were made in 72 countries.

### ● **United States currency**

The United States dollar is still the most widely counterfeited currency. Counterfeit dollar notes were discovered in 63 countries (46 in 1978).

Europe was most widely affected (24 countries), followed by Asia (21), America (10) and Africa (8).

It should be noted that of the counterfeit notes with a total face value of \$52,080,811 seized in the United States, only 8% (total face value \$4,509,994) had actually been put into circulation. This figure is a sharp decrease on the 1978 figure (18%).

The total face value of counterfeit U.S. notes reported seized throughout the world in 1979 showed an increase of more than 330% when compared with the previous year, rising from \$30,479,264 to \$92,085,880. This increase is extremely significant, especially when compared with the 26% and 44% decreases recorded in 1977 and 1978.

As far as counterfeit U.S. notes seized outside the United States were concerned, almost all were found in the possession of people who were uttering or transporting counterfeits, and large numbers of notes were seized in illicit printshops.

### ● **Other currencies**

Counterfeits of other countries' currencies were seized as follows:

**Europe:** Counterfeit currencies of the West African Financial Community (CFA francs), Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Germany, Guatemala, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Seychelles, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

**Africa:** Counterfeit currencies of the West African Financial Community (CFA francs), France, Federal Germany, Italy and Nigeria.

**Americas:** Counterfeit currencies of Canada, France, Mexico and the Netherlands Antilles.

**Asia:** Counterfeit currencies of the West African Financial Community, France, Federal Germany, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Libya, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

More counterfeit currencies were seized in Europe than in any of the other continents.

The Libyan Delegation



The report prepared by the General Secretariat described several important cases where there had been international co-operation on currency counterfeiting.

### ● "Counterfeits and Forgeries"

In 1979, descriptions of 213 counterfeit notes and 79 newly issued genuine notes were published in the reference work "Counterfeits and Forgeries". This reference work circulates more and more widely; on 1st January 1980 it had 9,265 subscribers, plus the 3,543 subscribers to the German regional edition.

### ● Other counterfeits

The number of cases involving the manufacture and circulation of counterfeit banking and business documents reported to the General Secretariat was a great deal higher in 1979 than in the previous year. Most of these cases were recorded in Europe, the Americas and the Far East.

It should be noted that in August 1979 a case of completely forged Eurocheque cards was recorded for the first time. These cards were used in France, Italy and Monaco, to cash Eurocheques which had been stolen from a Belgian printing works.

### ● Statistics

The tables appended to the General Secretariat's report showed a considerable increase in currency counterfeiting activities:

- The number of cases reported to the General Secretariat increased by more than 15%;
- The total face value of seizures increased by more than 330%;
- The number of newly-recorded counterfeits increased by more than 22%.

Whereas the number of countries whose currency is counterfeited remains fairly constant (28 in 1973, 30 in 1974, 29 in 1975, 28 in 1976, 27 in 1977, 30 in 1978 and 31 in 1979), there has been an overall increase since 1977. However, there has been

a slight decrease in the number of illicit printshops discovered.

These findings, plus the fact that currency counterfeiting has become more and more the province of tightly organised groups, should lead police forces to consider increasing their efforts in this field. Several delegates stressed the importance of proper training for those responsible for combating counterfeiting activities.

\*\*

The General Assembly decided to set up a Counterfeit Currency Committee; Mr. BENHAMOU (France) was elected Chairman.

During the Committee Meeting, the point was made that although the American dollar remained the most counterfeited currency, there were signs of a decrease in the United States and Europe. Delegates stressed the need to provide the general public with comprehensive information and to exchange information between member countries. The need for adequate training was also stressed, and it was suggested that the General Secretariat had a key role to play in that respect, with the support and help of member countries.

The problem of publicity-type notes was again raised. Delegates also mentioned colour-copiers, and the need to monitor the technical developments in this field.

One of the Italian Delegates



## *International Fraud*

The General Assembly was presented with a report on the 3rd Symposium on International Fraud, held at the General Secretariat in Saint Cloud from 11th to 13th December 1979.

The Secretary General referred to the links that existed between this type of crime and other aspects of organised crime. He laid particular stress on the relatively new types of computer fraud which were becoming increasingly dangerous for modern society, especially since the police were not always well equip-

ped to investigate such offences. The Secretary General said that he intended to suggest to the General Assembly that seminars on computer-related crime should be included in the 1981 Programme of Activities.

There were plans to strengthen the Economic Crime Sub-Division at the General Secretariat, so as to be able to organise more meetings of working parties, and to send specialist officers to countries who requested their services. There were also plans to extend the "modus operandi" sheet system.

## *Civil Aviation Security* Second meeting of the Committee of Experts

The ICPO-Interpol Committee of Experts on Civil Aviation Security, set up by the General Assembly at its 47th Session in 1978, had met on 10th and 11th January 1980 at the ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat.

The International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and the ICPO-Interpol General Assembly — at its 48th session in 1979 — had proposed that the Committee study the following subjects:

— The selection and training of police officers in hostage negotiations (during the occurrence of an act of unlawful interference) and the role the ICPO-Interpol might adopt in respect

of sponsoring or offering such training;

- The training of police officers, and their role in planning for airport emergency operations, which arise out of specifications in Annex 14 to the Chicago Convention;
- Threat analysis for civil aviation security;
- The role of the police in the overall national civil aviation security programme;
- The development of training manuals/material on the preceding four items.
- Threats and refusal of landing permission for aircraft which have been unlawfully seized.
- Searching passengers and their baggage.

The report the General Secretariat had submitted to the General Assembly gave details of the observations made on these different subjects during the Committee's meeting.

The participants in the meeting had stressed the importance of the role of the police in civil aviation security. Several countries had instituted programmes to train police officers in hostage negotiations. Police officers would also be invited to participate in training programmes organised by ICAO for the dif-



The Delegate  
from Bangladesh

ferent specialists responsible for security.

In bomb threat cases, the most satisfactory results seemed to have been achieved by using dogs to detect explosives.

The Committee of Experts on civil aviation security had decided it should normally meet twice a year.

---

The General Assembly decided to set up a Civil Aviation Committee and Mr. GOODSON (United Kingdom) was elected Chairman.

The ICAO Observer drew the delegates' attention to Annex 17 of the Chicago Convention which contained the norms and practices recommended for aviation security.

The Observers from ICAO, IATA and IFALAPA also stressed the risks involved for the crew and passen-

gers if the authorities of a country refuse landing permission to hijacked aircraft.

The ICAO Secretariat was conducting a detailed study of the technical aspects of those questions, and would provide the Interpol Committee of Experts with copies of all the documents produced.

The United States delegate gave an account of the situation in his country in relation to attacks on civil aircraft, and announced that a programme of action had been prepared to tighten up security in airports.

Methods of evaluating threats were also mentioned, and some practical solutions were proposed.

Various prevention methods that were recommended ought to enable the authorities to assess the credibility of anonymous telephone messages fairly rapidly.

*Protection of the  
Environment:  
The role of the police*

After the 47th ICPO-Interpol General Assembly session (Panama City, 1978) had discussed a report submitted by the Chilean delegation entitled "Protecting the Environment", the General Secretariat had been asked to conduct a survey of environmental protection and the environmental protection role of the police.

A detailed study, based on a questionnaire sent out to the National Central Bureaus, was prepared but, for practical reasons, it could not be published in time for the 48th General Assembly session (Nairobi, 1979). However, the General Secretariat had submitted a summary of the study to the General Assembly so that it could discuss the subject.

After discussion at its 48th session, the General Assembly decided that the General Secretariat should continue its study. The report entitled "The Role of the Police in Protecting the Environment" was therefore prepared for submission to the General Assembly at its 49th session in Manila.

Part 1 of this report indicates, country by country, what laws are

mentioned in the replies received and the penalties prescribed therein.

Part 2 covers responsibility for investigating violations of these laws and the role of the police in checking the environment. The treatment in Part 2 is more general, as Part 1 includes considerable information on those topics as well.

It is noteworthy that many National Central Bureaus indicated that it was unfeasible for them to reply exhaustively. They considered that certain laws were either too "marginal" to be included within the scope of the questionnaire (they applied only under certain circumstances) or too detailed to be described succinctly and accurately.

Some countries limited themselves to furnishing only a minimum of information in order to give more clarity to their replies.

The General Secretariat had also contacted various international organisations in order to discover what they had been doing in connection with environmental protection and to find out what international instruments existed. The informa-

tion obtained is given in a series of appendices, as follows:

- Appendix No. 1: Chronological list of the titles and references of the various international conventions, agreements and treaties directly concerned with environmental protection.
- Appendix No. 2: Copies, arranged in chronological order, of the international instruments that appear most likely to be of interest to the NCBs. This Appendix is based on documents supplied by the U.N.
- Appendix No. 3: A bibliography and information that should enable all countries wishing for further information about environment protection to obtain the texts they require.

The report is accompanied by an addendum which gives three replies which arrived too late at the General Secretariat for inclusion in the report proper. It also gives a summary of the environmental activities of the major international organisations.

The interim conclusions that were formulated at the 48th General As-

sembly session in Nairobi in 1979 were amply confirmed by the report.

The term "environmental protection" clearly covers a variety of subjects, and legislation in this field varies enormously from country to country. Some laws cover a wide field and others apply only to certain aspects of environmental protection. Legislation in most of the countries which replied to the questionnaire provides for sanctions. These may vary from a fine to several years' imprisonment, depending on the country and the offence. Any standardization in this field would appear to be impossible.

The international situation presents a similar picture as the numerous treaties and conventions cover different aspects of environmental protection.

The United Nations, Unesco, the World Health Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization each sponsor activities related to environmental protection.

The police are indeed often called upon to enforce those sections of environmental protection legislation

which have a criminal aspect. However, in many countries the legislation is enforced by officials of various government departments, sometimes operating in collaboration with the police. The complicated technical aspect of environmental matters very often requires the assistance of specialised departments. Most of the countries that expressed an opinion on this particular point did not wish to see the police's powers altered in this area.

The replies to the questionnaire made it quite clear that environmental offences may be considered in the same manner as other criminal offences, and therefore fall within the scope of international co-operation between Interpol member countries.

The Portugese Delegation



## *Identification of disaster victims*

### ● The ICPO-Interpol disaster victim identification form

The identification of disaster victims raises serious problems. The large number of victims, the condition of the bodies, the rapid destruction of evidence, and consideration for the victims' families, all compel the authorities to use specific methods to record the relevant information as quickly as possible. Further difficulties arise when the victims are not nationals of the country where the disaster occurs.

At its 35th session, held in Berne in 1966, the General Assembly decided to appoint a Committee of Experts to draft an international disaster victim identification form.

The form drawn up by the Committee of Experts was adopted by the General Assembly at its 37th session held in Teheran in 1968. It was then published in English, French and Spanish and made available to the National Central Bureaus. Subsequently it was translated and re-printed in several countries and used both nationally and internationally. The International Civil Aviation Organisation has included the ICPO-Interpol Disaster Victim Identification form in its "Manual of Aircraft Accident Investigation".

### ● Proposed modification of the disaster victim identification form

In April 1980 the Australian NCB asked the General Secretariat to include an item concerning a re-examination of the form on the Agenda for the 49th General Assembly session.

The Australian NCB also requested the General Assembly's concurrence in referring the form to the International Society for Forensic Odontostomatology, for an expert opinion.

In June 1980 the New Zealand NCB proposed a new version of the form which it sent to the General Secretariat.

The version proposed by New Zealand and the form currently used are attached as appendices to the report submitted by the General Secretariat together with resolutions adopted at the 11th Congress of the International Academy of Legal Medicine and of Social Medicine which was held in Lyons, France, from 27th to 30th August 1979.

\*\*

The General Assembly decided to set up a Committee on the Identification of Disaster Victims, and

The Mexican Delegate



Mr. HEINL (Federal Germany) was elected Chairman.

The General Secretariat representative reported that in October 1980 a meeting had been held in the Netherlands on the identification of disaster victims and that the participants had started to draw up a new form.

The New Zealand delegate reported on the air disaster which had brought to light the deficiencies in the ICPO-Interpol form currently in use. The delegate went on to show a series of slides taken on the site of the disaster, and a film entitled "Operation Overdue" which illustrated the difficulties that arose in training special identification teams because the members of such teams had to have out-of-the-ordinary physical and psychological qualities. He mentioned the state of tension experienced by the identification team, and the need to keep the team under medical supervision while the investigations were being carried out. In investigations of this type further difficulties were created by the inaccuracy of passenger lists. The delegate said that the New Zealand NCB would provide copies of the documents prepared after the disaster to any NCBs that requested them.

The discussion which followed revealed that certain countries had recently improved their identification systems. Peru, which had presented an odontogram in 1965, now had a special team which had perfected identification methods. The Philippines had adopted legislation requiring dentists to keep the records of the persons they treated for ten years. These records were then made available to the National Central Bureau.

The New Zealand delegate proposed that a working party be set up to examine all aspects of the new identification form. The Chairman said that he was in favour of this proposal.

The delegates of Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Spain and the United Kingdom indicated their willingness to serve on the Working Party.

After discussing another interesting suggestion — that countries affected in any way by a major disaster should send their own identification teams to assist the country in which the disaster had occurred—the Committee prepared the following resolution which was adopted by the General Assembly.

**HAVING HEARD** the report of the Chairman of the Committee on the Identification of Disaster Victims,

**CONSIDERING** that it is necessary to modify the Disaster Victim Identification Form introduced in application of an Interpol General Assembly Resolution adopted in 1968, in order to take account of the procedures and techniques currently in use in this area,

**THE ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Manila from 13th to 21st November 1980, at its 49th session:**

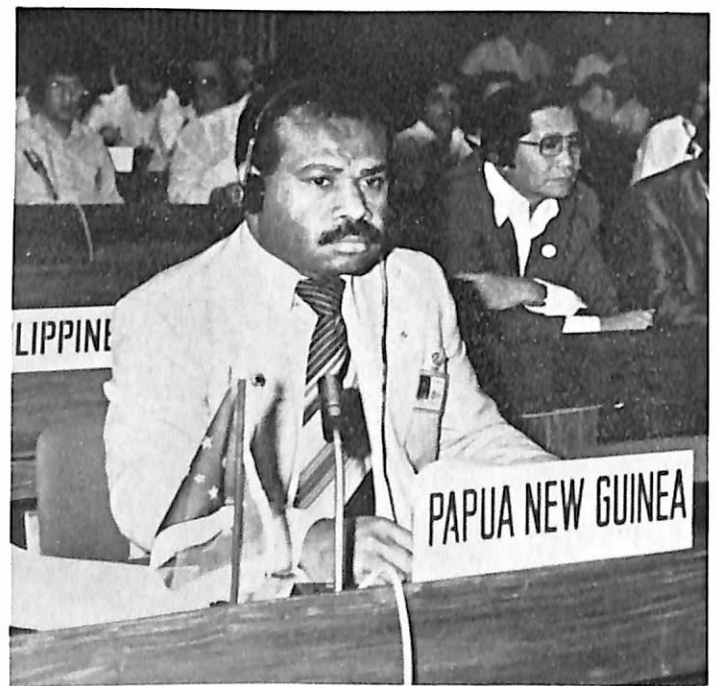
**DECIDES** to set up, for this purpose, a Working Party composed of experts from the following countries: Belgium, Denmark, Federal Germany, France, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Spain and the United Kingdom;

**REQUESTS** the Secretary General to convene this Working Party as soon as possible, inviting observers designated by the interested international organisations and consulting experts who can contribute to its work.

The Delegate from Fiji



One of the Delegates from Papua-New Guinea





## Violent crime

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

The General Secretariat representative reported on the Symposium held at Saint Cloud from 6th to 8th May 1980 on acts of violence against financial establishments. The Symposium had emphasised the value of setting up special units to combat hostage-taking.

The French Delegate then explained the reasons for his country's decision to set up specialised squads to deal with serious forms of violent crime. He described the organisation of these squads and he outlined French policy on kidnappings with ransom demands. He concluded his comments by suggesting that a committee of experts should be set up to study ways of improving the techniques to be used to improve international co-operation in combating this type of crime.

During the discussion which followed the French delegate's remarks, several countries expressed their anxiety at the increase in

serious forms of violent crime and their interest in the establishment of special police units to deal with the problem.

Several countries were in agreement with the French proposal to set up a committee of experts, and thirteen countries from different regions of the world volunteered to serve on the committee.

Explosives tagging was then discussed. The United States delegate presented a report on the subject which greatly interested the participants in light of the increase in terrorist attacks in many countries.

The United States delegate said that his country would like to see ICPO-Interpol member countries becoming more involved in combating this problem, and he proposed that a committee of experts should be set up to study it. The General Secretariat suggested that the Committee which had already been formed could examine matters related to explosives tagging. The United States delegate accepted this proposal which was adopted by the Committee.

A resolution covering the main ideas mentioned during the discussions was then drafted. The General Assembly adopted this resolution in the following form.

**HAVING HEARD the report given by the Chairman of the Committee on Violent Crime,**

**CONSIDERING that the ever-increasing growth and seriousness of crimes of violence, particularly those committed by gangs of specialised criminals, require detailed study,**

**The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Manila from 13th to 21st November 1980 at its 49th session:**

### **DECIDES THAT:**

- 1/ **A Committee of Experts shall be set up to study law enforcement problems connected with crimes of violence, the Committee to be composed of experts appointed by the following countries: Costa Rica, France, Germany, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Netherlands, Peru, Spain, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States and Zimbabwe;**
- 2/ **The Committee of Experts shall decide its own Agenda; its work shall include a study of the following questions:**
  - a) **the organisation of services specialising in the fight against violent crime, and the methods used by them;**
  - b) **possible solutions to problems such as kidnapping and hostage-taking;**
  - c) **procedures used to tag explosives;**
- 3/ **The Committee of Experts shall report to the General Assembly.**

The Yugoslav Delegate, with the Zambian Delegate on the left



## Crime Prevention

postulate crime as a minor social aberration or a temporary dysfunction which society can conveniently ignore. The impact and menace of crime on society has repeatedly been acknowledged not only by Interpol but by the United Nations Congresses.

In the past, crime was mainly a national problem, with international crime limited to wars of aggression and piracy on the high seas. The technological explosion of the last half century has brought that era to an end. Movements of people for settlements, for travel and pleasure have lowered the national boundaries to crime.

As travel, commerce and communication have led to great transfers of equipment, funds and technology, they have opened avenues and opportunities for transnational crime. Never before have offenders been able to cross national frontiers so freely or to operate so openly and internationally. By contrast, it cannot be held that even the basic administrative dovetailing of national services to prevent or control this new direction and flow of crime has kept pace internationally.

The prevention and solution of crime is fundamentally national. As

a matter of sovereign right, each government has its own view of the crime problem within its jurisdiction and will take such measures as it deems appropriate to protect its people and to rehabilitate its offenders. It is distinctly national in that crime is defined by the law of the land and is therefore often a changing phenomenon from country to country. But it is also an international concern because crime is no longer as territorially confined as it once was. It follows, then, that the measures to prevent crime will need to include joint action between and among countries with shared interests, common frontiers, linked currencies and trade agreements.

As Governor of Metro Manila, I have left the task of day-to-day enforcement of the law to those who are experts and authorities in this field. But let me state, however, my deepest conviction in law enforcement, that is — for law to be truly effective law should be felt and accepted by the people in general rather than just implemented and enforced by a few policemen.

The strength of the law lies in the enlightened leadership of its enforcers. They must have hearts that think and minds that feel. Their wisdom will be evident in their care and protection for the community,

Before this subject was discussed in committee, Imelda ROMUALDEZ MARCOS, First Lady of the Philippines, in view of her interest in the subject concerned, gave the following address in her capacity as Minister of Human Settlements of the Philippines and Governor of Metro Manila.

"On the seal of the Ministry of Human Settlements is the stylized figure of a man arms upraised and outstretched, giving, as well as accepting, open to all.

Inscribed below it are the words 'Higit sa Lahat, Tao.' Above all, man, the human being.

It is the idea that guides us in the ministry and the New Society of the Philippines, in the many programs we have undertaken for a host of causes. It is an idea which I would like to speak about to you today for your own very specialized field of law enforcement.

I speak to you today as one who has been working very closely with law enforcers to bring about a peaceful and orderly environment in which people can live and work as members of a human community. We all know that peace and order are the first prerequisite for the existence of such a community. There can be no development without the stabilizing factor of effective law enforcement. There can be no progress where there is anarchy.

There is a growing universal awareness that crime impedes progress. It is no longer possible to

The Delegation from Australia



their compassion, commitment and concern for the people.

The most expert and authoritative law enforcers are those who command moral and wise leadership. The best devised laws will have little impact on the lives of the people unless they accept these laws as their own.

History is replete with cases of peoples and nations who have resisted laws that have been merely imposed on them.

Hence the importance and the necessity for political leaders to work hand in hand with law enforcers. They must plan and work together to bring about an integrated program based on the values and attitudes of the people so that they attain a better quality of life, and at the same time attract their participation in such programs.

Let me tell you of our Philippine experience. We have identified in Metro Manila eleven basic needs which, we believe, should be met in every human settlement. These are, in order: water, food, shelter, clothing, livelihood, health, education, sports, power, ecology and mobility.

All these needs are closely intertwined with the lives of the people and the absence or excess of any of these services is bound to create disturbance in the community.

One of the significant discoveries we have made in the course of our administration here in Metro Manila was that only 40 to 50 per cent of the crimes were caused by factors usually related to basic services undelivered. 50 to 60 per cent of the crimes were due to leisure time or the absence of activities that would inspire, liberate and fulfil the human spirit.

That is why we place such great emphasis on such projects as cultural activities, sports, recreation, parks and playgrounds.

We have evolved a system whereby whenever a crime problem arises in an area, we not merely move in to solve the problem by arresting

the perpetrators. We also try to determine its cause and then to act on that deeper underlying factor that led to the commission of the crime.

For we have come to realize that crime cannot be adequately controlled by the traditional system of arrest, prosecution, sentencing, incarceration, and rehabilitation. New offenders will continue to commit crimes unless we extend our efforts beyond official punishment or treatment of the offender. We must attempt to prevent the conditions that motivated or facilitated the criminal behaviour. In other words, society should not rely on reactive measures alone but must go upstream and prevent the commission of offences.

For this reason, our approach to crime is integrated with the rest of our program for Metro Manila.

In this metropolis, we have about seven million people living in four cities and thirteen towns, each distinct from the others in many ways. And within each municipality, there is a wide range of social structures — from the well-secured enclaves of the very rich to the slums of the very poor.

Metro Manila is both urban and

rural, modern multi-story buildings standing only a short distance from a rice field or pasture land.

Such diversity, such imbalances, such gaps between rich and poor, between urban and rural, between high and low, can create tensions and stresses that erupt in a variety of anti-social actions.

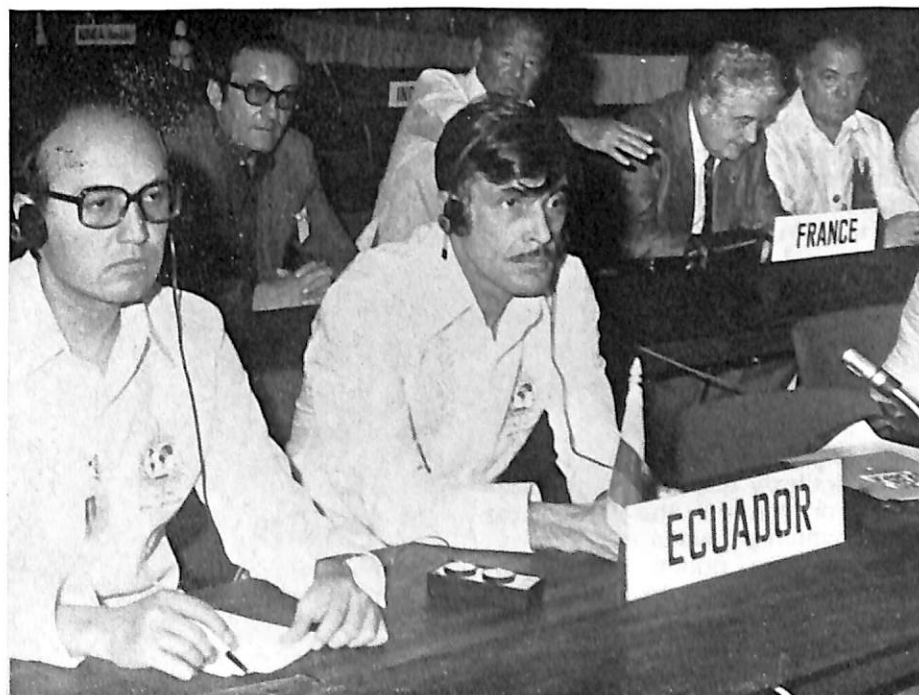
We can remain on top of the situation only by assiduously harnessing the people themselves.

This approach to law enforcement and indeed to all government programs has been described as people-oriented.

It is a welding together of social concern and political leadership. It is social action given purpose, direction and drive by the people's will for people's development through self-reliance.

This is, in essence, the guiding spirit of the new society under the leadership of President Marcos as it seeks to transform this nation not merely through physical infrastructures, economic progress and political reform, but, more important, through the inner changes in the people themselves.

The Ecuadorian Delegation



We seek to make our people more conscious of their responsibility and more assertive of their dignity, as human beings and as Filipinos. For the goal of the new society is the redemption of our identity, dignity and humanity as a people. They are at the root of the new society's efforts, to realize the fullest potentials of this nation of 48 million people.

This people-oriented approach has proven most effective for us not only in the field of law enforcement but in all other endeavors.

It is important that we get the people involved, give them a sense of importance that they desperately need. Ask them what their problems are and inspire and motivate people to solve these problems through self-reliance but, more important, we must show people we do care. If you do this, the people will rise up to be their own law enforcers, and they will be their own security.

We have in the Philippines today a total of 45,000 barangays, the smallest political unit of about 500 families each.

We have organized an average of 17 brigades or action groups in each barangay. They are brigades for peace and order, water, food, shelter, clothing, medical services, education, ecological balance, livelihood, justice, disaster and other community concerns. Each brigade has an average of 30 members. This means a minimum of 23 million Filipinos of 48 million people who have been involved in community development programs. 23 million people looking after and watching for their own barangays in the delivery of a basic service. But since peace and order is the first requisite in the delivery of a basic service, each and every one of the 23 million members becomes a law enforcer.

Among the various brigades, one is particularly assigned the task of crime prevention, the 'Tanod Brigade', which provides auxiliary services to the police. The Tanod Brigades are trained by the police and the armed forces in intelligence work, anti-drug and anti-terrorism techniques, as well as crime pre-

vention in general. But the other brigades are just as involved in community action and security and thus play a vital role in the area of crime prevention. Every citizen has to report any case of crime be it drug addiction, violence or subversion. Even our 15 thousand metro aides—those who clean our streets in Metro Manila — have asked to be trained by the Armed Forces of the Philippines for crime prevention and detection.

We have also empowered the barangays all over the country to settle minor civil and criminal cases. We have justice brigades to help settle disputes in the settlements. We have barangay courts we call the 'Katarungan Ng Barangay'. These are new systems involved in the New Society, a truly just way of settling neighborhood differences, less stigmatizing, and useful in easing the heavy burden on our criminal justice system.

Here we see people power in action. A people moving with a purpose, to better themselves, their country and their world.

This is what has evolved in our country. True, every nation, every culture has its own distinctive fea-

tures, its own problems, its own solutions but since man is the cause only man is the solution.

This may seem too simple and impossible to achieve. But we are beginning to realize these in our barangays, towns and cities. We are finding this most effective where people are securing, protecting and developing themselves. For developing countries this is ideal where people can have peace and order, development and progress even with limited resources. With the people's will, together with an enlightened leadership, law enforcement and all aspects of government and community programs will be achieved. Crime prevention strategies should be based on exalting the spirit of man and reinforcing his faith in his ability to do good.

The approach therefore will be different in each country and people. But the common denominator will always be man and the involvement of all people as we recognize their identity, dignity and their fulfilment as human beings.

Every citizen must become an active element of social cohesion, a counterforce to all anti-social elements.

The Delegation from Lebanon



Place the people at the center of all efforts and goals and they will be a powerful force for peace, development, progress and fulfilment.

Peace and order then is the responsibility not only of the few but of all. And since crime is caused and committed by man, it can only be solved by man.

In a troubled and ever growing small world, if man must prevail, all of humankind must strive for survival and fulfillment.

Mabuhay and thank you."

---

After the First Lady's address, the Committee on crime prevention met. Mr. PAREDES PIZARRO (Chile) was elected Chairman.

The Chairman presented the document, prepared by the Chilean delegation, on preventing crime by taking account of the offender's personality.

He said that it was necessary to determine how criminals were likely

to act, in order to protect society and prevent crime. The personalities of offenders therefore had to be analysed, and this required a clinical diagnosis to assess the degree to which criminals were dangerous. He then gave a brief outline of the psychopathological categories used to classify criminals.

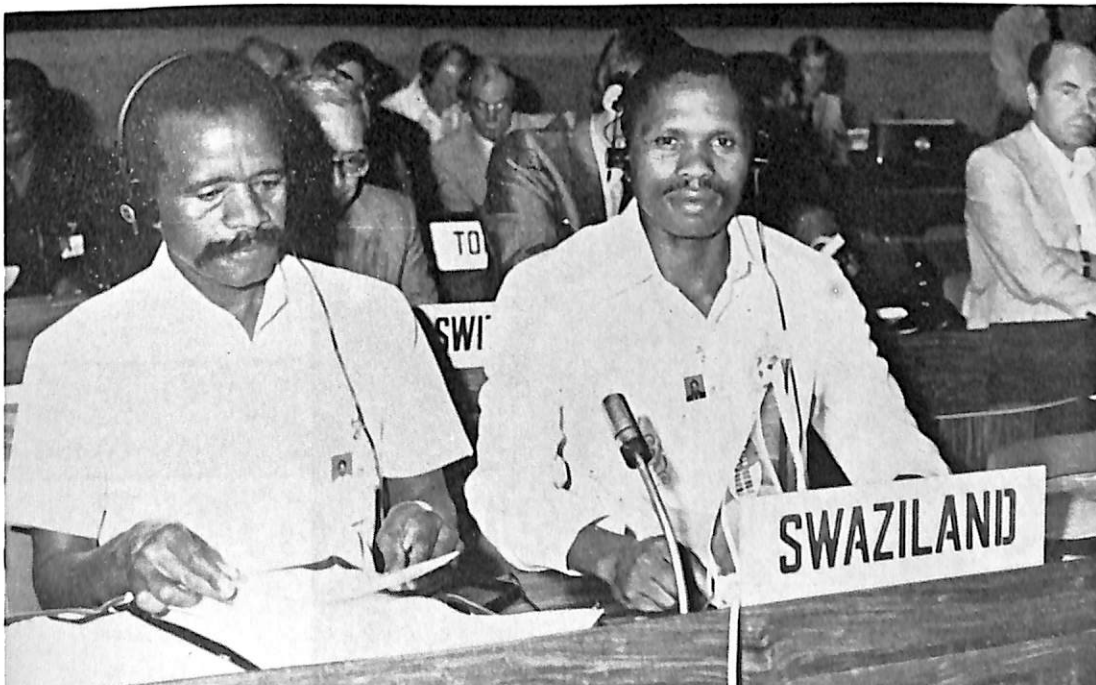
He recommended that modern techniques be adapted and used for crime prevention purposes, and he suggested that the ICPO-Interpol should recommend that all countries set up psychological and psychiatric departments within the police to examine all offenders with a view to assessing their degrees of dangerousness.

Three tendencies emerged among the delegates during the discussion which followed the Chairman's talk. One group of delegates supported the Chilean delegation's proposal. A second group was in favour of making a further study of the proposal, suggesting that psychological and psychiatric examinations be conducted outside the police framework. Lastly, a third group felt that it was up to other institutions rather than the police to set up such bodies.

The Chilean proposal was put to

the vote, and rejected. The Committee decided, however, to take note of the report submitted by the Chilean delegation. The General Secretariat would translate the report and distribute it to the NCBS for information purposes.

The Delegation  
from Swaziland



*Juvenile delinquency*  
Study of Interpol's work

In accordance with a General Assembly resolution, the General Secretariat regularly submits reports on juvenile delinquency.

During the previous General Assembly session, certain delegations expressed the view that the General Secretariat should concentrate its studies more on the prevention of juvenile delinquency and the social reintegration of young offenders.

In its report submitted to the 49th General Assembly session, the General Secretariat asked for instructions regarding its future work in connection with juvenile delinquency.

The General Assembly decided that the present system should continue and that the General Secretariat should continue to publish a report on juvenile delinquency every four years.

*Code of Conduct  
for Law  
Enforcement  
Officials*

For many years the question of a Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials has been on the Agendas of various United Nations bodies. The United Nations had asked the ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat to take part in the work being done on this subject, and representatives from the General Secretariat had participated in several meetings.

A draft code of conduct for the police (in the widest sense of the term) was drawn up in 1976, and submitted to the U.N. General Assembly. At that stage, the Interpol General Assembly was informed of the status of the project, and of the

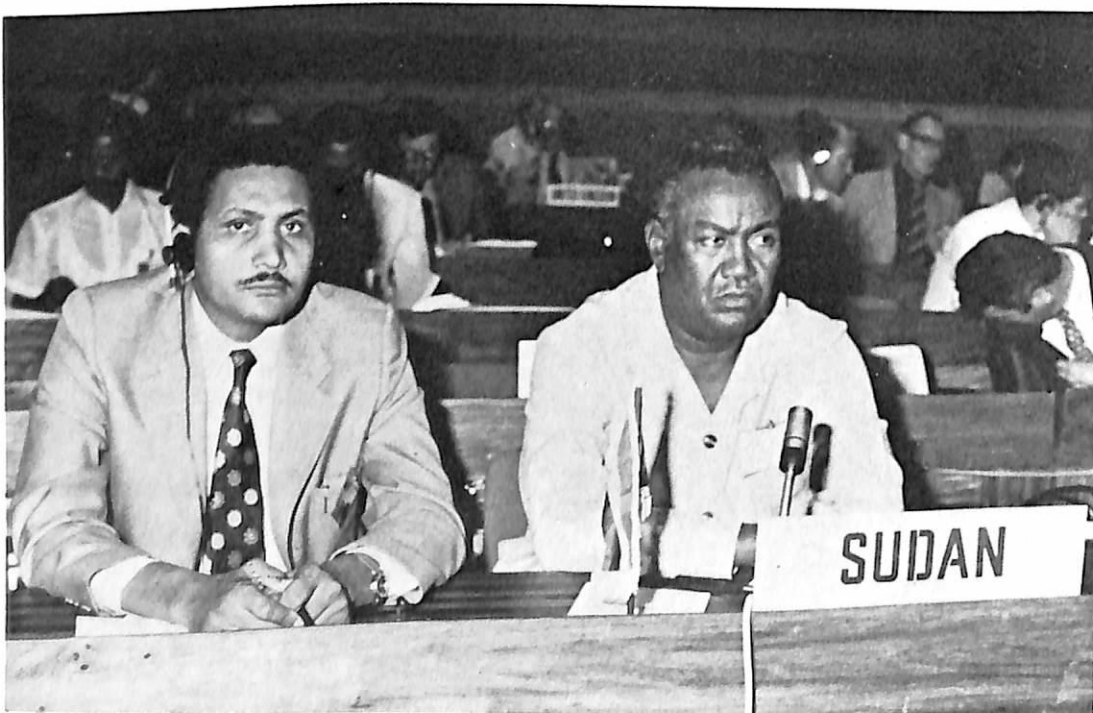
observations Interpol had made (cf. Report No. 20, submitted to the General Assembly at its 45th session in Accra, 1976).

In 1979, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the final version of the Code (U.N. Resolution 34/169).

The Code of Conduct was appended to the General Secretariat's report, and the Secretariat drew the attention of the National Central Bureaus to the particular importance of this text for law enforcement officials.

The Assembly decided to take note of the report.

The Sudanese Delegation



## *Telecommunications*

The following stations were officially opened in 1979:

- Bogota, in South America,
- Kuala Lumpur, in South East Asia,
- Bamako, in West Africa.

The volume of traffic carried over the telecommunications network increased, and methods of improving the traffic flow had been discussed at the continental meetings.

At the previous General Assembly session it had been announced that an international conference was to be held in Geneva to discuss, among other things, the possible re-allocation of decametric frequencies. The

Conference had taken place and certain frequencies were to be re-allocated to other organisations. However, if any one frequency were to be suppressed and replaced by another, Interpol would be given priority.

The General Secretariat would inform the stations affected in due course about the measures they needed to take.

The attention of countries that had not yet joined the radio network was drawn to the importance of the network for day-to-day co-operation. They were also reminded that it was possible to join the network relatively cheaply.

## *The F.I.R. Project*

During the meeting held on 13th and 14th March 1979, the Working Party had set up a Sub-Committee, particularly to draw up guidelines for ensuring complete protection of data in the FIR system while taking into account the need to ensure protection of individual privacy. The Sub-Committee was also asked to study the practical aspects of financing.

The Sub-Committee met on 27th and 28th November 1979 and again on 29th April 1980. It drew up a questionnaire designed to gather information on national data protection laws from the countries which were members of the Working Party.

The Executive Committee was greatly concerned about the problems that could arise in connection with national data protection and freedom of information laws, and it asked that the questionnaire be sent out to all the NCBs, instead of only to the NCBs of countries represented on the FIR Working Party.

The General Secretariat hoped to be able to send the Working Party's report to the NCBs before the 50th General Assembly session. The Assembly would then be in a position to discuss the subject in depth, and delegations would have time to consult their national authorities before being asked to vote on decisions.

## *The internal computer project*

In June 1978, the Executive Committee approved the General Secretariat's plan to acquire an internal computer to facilitate the management of certain indexes. The computer was installed at the beginning of June 1980, and the General Secretariat has begun to computerise data on counterfeit currency. After this operation, data on illicit drug trafficking will be computerised. However, the internal computer project is affected by the

same problems as those that have arisen in connection with the FIR project, as far as personal data is concerned.

The negotiations being conducted with the French authorities should result in a satisfactory solution to this problem. While awaiting the outcome of the negotiations, only data on property is being fed into the internal computer.

## Continental Meetings

had shown an alarming increase in several countries. Kenya, Senegal and Zimbabwe stressed the importance of combating this kind of offence, as it was particularly damaging to the ecological balance in Africa and to the African economy.

The question of Interpol telecommunications was studied in detail. It was pointed out that North Africa was attached to the European and Mediterranean network which, generally speaking, functioned satisfactorily.

The East African regional station was in Nairobi and the network comprised the stations in Addis Ababa, Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Lusaka and Zomba. The Kenyan delegate confirmed that there had been a significant improvement in communications between the Nairobi regional station and the Central Station in Paris.

The West African regional station was in Abidjan and the network comprised the stations in Dakar, Niamey and Nouackchott. The station in Bamako had been operating on an experimental basis since September 1980.

The General Secretariat reminded the delegates that it cost relatively little to join the Interpol radio network. A transmitter and receiver used by the national network could initially be borrowed for one or two hours a day to make one or two contacts.

The General Secretariat could help member countries in this matter, especially by awarding grants to operators who already had a basic knowledge of Morse techniques so that they could attend special courses on the Interpol network. The special courses could be organised in Paris or at a regional station.

Regarding the possibility of technicians from the General Secretariat or from a regional station visiting countries which had recently joined the network, there was no actual programme for such visits, and decisions would have to be taken as and when problems arose. The financial aspects of the proposal would probably have to be considered by the Executive Committee.

The meeting then considered the possible appointment of an African Liaison Officer for matters concern-

### ● African Continental Meeting

The African Continental Meeting, chaired by Mr. ALLI IDOWU (Nigeria), examined day-to-day co-operation between countries, particularly on such matters as trafficking in drugs and stolen vehicles, and smuggling. The Tanzanian delegation presented a report on trafficking in wild animals. This type of crime

The Delegation from Zaire





ing drugs. The Secretary General recalled that during the African Regional Conference in Dakar, the Secretariat had been asked to study the possibility of setting up a liaison officer scheme for Africa. The Secretariat had made the study and its findings appeared in the report. It appeared that such a scheme could and should be introduced but that, in view of the costs involved and the Organization's financial possibilities, there could be no question of establishing more than one liaison officer post for the time being.

The proposal for the establishment of a post was put to the vote and adopted.

It was agreed that the appointment of a second liaison officer for the countries south of the Sahara could be considered at some future date. The North African NCBs would consult with the General Secretariat about possible arrangements for their zone.

The next African Regional Conference would be held in 1982; a location had yet to be selected.

### ● American Continental Meeting

The meeting was chaired by Mr. SIMMONDS (Canada).

During the discussion on day-to-day co-operation the Costa Rican delegate mentioned certain problems experienced by his country's NCB regarding extradition. The United States delegate emphasised that the provisions of the bilateral extradition treaties existing between the United States and neighbouring countries needed to be brought up-to-date.

The Peruvian delegate suggested that a procedure be adopted to allow NCBs to exchange police officers on a secondment basis, and thereby improve day-to-day co-operation.

For telecommunications purposes, the American Continent was divided into three main areas:

1. The United States and Canada, linked directly with the Central Station;
2. The Caribbean and Central American area, including Mexico, where

there were no Interpol radio stations;

3. South America: a network with its regional station in Buenos Aires and comprising stations in La Paz, Santiago, Asunción, Lima, Montevideo, Caracas and, finally, Bogota, which had joined the network since the last General Assembly session.

The Ecuadorian delegate said that his country already possessed of all equipment necessary for a link with Argentina, and that the equipment should be operational in 1981.

The meeting then discussed violent crime committed by various organised groups. The Secretary General recalled that in 1951 the General Assembly had adopted a resolution interpreting Article 3 of the Constitution — the Article that stated that Interpol should not intervene in cases of a political nature. The Organization had to decide on a case-by-case basis, if the offence involved was a violation of ordinary criminal law. If not, it was up to the requesting NCB to use one of the non-Interpol channels open to it, such as bilateral agreements or diplomatic channels, if it so desired.

The next American Regional Conference would be held in Santiago, Chile, in March 1981.

### ● European Continental Meeting

Mr. HEINL (Federal Germany), Chairman of the meeting, began by remarking that co-operation between the European NCBs was excellent.

Because of the late date of the General Assembly the conference unanimously decided that the European Regional Conference and the European Conference for Heads of National Drugs Services should be held somewhat later than usual.

The Swedish delegate drew the meeting's attention to the need for a detailed study of the problems connected with economic crime.

The meeting unanimously approved the Swedish proposal to include an item on economic crime on the agenda of the European Regional Conference.

### ● Asian Continental Meeting

Matters of special interest to Asia were dealt with at the Asian Regional Conference which had been held in Manila on 10th and 11th November 1980, immediately prior to the General Assembly. Because of this, no Asian continental meeting was held.

A Member of the Peruvian Delegation



## Meeting of Heads of National Central Bureaus

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

### ● General co-operation

Several important subjects were discussed under this heading.

The importance of exchanging information as rapidly as possible was stressed, and the vital role played by the radio network was mentioned. Delegates emphasised the need to use the radio network wisely. In this context, the following points were brought to the delegates' attention:

- 1) Stations should avoid making improper use of the "D" or "XD" priority indications.
- 2) Only useful information that could be processed should be sent over the network.
- 3) When requests were addressed to countries of one zone, replies should be sent only to the requesting NCB (and to the General Secretariat if appropriate), instead of to all the NCBs in that zone.

The meeting considered the consequences of Brazil's withdrawal from the Organization.

The delegates also gave particular attention to the subject of visits of foreign police officers to other countries. Several delegates stressed the importance of contacting the country the police officer intended

to visit in good time, so that information could be provided regarding the officer and his mission and so that the conditions of his mission could be agreed upon.

The meeting then decided to set up a drafting committee to prepare a draft resolution on missions of police officers abroad.

### ● Access to information exchanged by NCBs in connection with criminal cases

During the 48th ICPO-Interpol General Assembly session (Nairobi 1979), the attention of the Heads of National Central Bureaus was drawn to the problems the police might encounter as a result of the freedom of information laws that had been adopted or drafted by various countries.

The Heads of NCBs had decided that the General Secretariat should conduct a global survey covering all aspects of access to police information sent from one country to another through Interpol channels.

To collect the information required for the survey, a circular letter with an attached questionnaire (see in Appendix 1 of the report submitted by the General Secretariat) was

sent out to NCBs on 5th December 1979. Fifty countries replied to the questionnaire.

Some of the replies were rather complicated and, in certain cases, made fine distinctions which were difficult to reflect in a summary. As the basic aim of the report was to serve as a reference tool for NCBs wishing to know what use might be made of the information they sent to their counterparts in other countries, the General Secretariat had reproduced all the replies in extenso in an appendix to the report.

It was explained that the General Secretariat's report summarised and consequently simplified the NCBs' replies. It followed the order and numbering adopted in the questionnaire. In calculating the percentages given in the summary, the base figure was not the number of countries that replied to the questionnaire, but the number that answered the particular question under consideration. The percentages had been rounded off. In view of the qualifications made in some replies, which quoted exceptions to the general rule, it had sometimes been rather difficult to decide whether a particular answer was affirmative or negative.

The questionnaire prepared by the General Secretariat had seven principal questions and the NCBs'

The Swiss Delegation



replies could be summarised as follows:

- The police are not generally required to grant access to information in response to requests from the public or representatives of the mass media (95% negative replies).
- In 70% of cases the police have no legal obligation to communicate information to the persons concerned. However, there are quite a number of situations where the police may exercise their discretion in disclosing information to such persons.
- In the majority of countries (80%) police information is passed on to the criminal justice authorities and, in general, rules of criminal procedure allow the persons concerned to have access to information.
- In the majority of countries (60%), the police are under no legal obligation to forward information to other judicial or administrative authorities.
- In 90% of countries, when the police use information internally they use it for administrative duties.
- As 60% of countries replied that they did not use electronic data processing for handling information about criminal cases, it would appear that more and more countries are using EDP for this purpose. In certain cases, the use of EDP gives persons cited access to the information.
- Information regarding convictions incurred abroad by a country's nationals or by aliens residing on its territory is contained in the judicial records of 75% of the countries which replied to the questionnaire. In 70% of countries the persons concerned are allowed access to the information contained in these records.

#### ● Extradition

The delegates discussed this subject in detail, in the light of the report drafted by the Indian delegation. It became clear that extradition was a very complicated and sensitive subject, and that many of the

problems to which it gave rise could not be solved by delegates to the ICPO-Interpol General Assembly sessions.

The Chairman said that, as extradition was a matter which concerned governments and national sovereignty, a possible way of simplifying the procedure would be to draw up treaties and national laws on the subject. Governments should be urged to adopt laws that allowed extradition requests to be granted even in the absence of extradition treaties.

The General Secretariat suggested that another way of solving extradition problems would be by having offenders prosecuted in the requested country when it was not possible to extradite them to the requesting country. There were laws to that effect in some countries.

#### ● Protection of the word "Interpol"

The General Secretariat's representative said that in 1979 the Secretariat had been informed of a case of unauthorised use of the

Interpol logo for commercial purposes, and of another case which had involved a similar attempt. The General Secretariat had sent a circular to all NCBs in January 1980, asking what legislation, if any, there was on such matters in member countries.

The General Secretariat had contacted the World Intellectual Property Organization to instigate proceedings aimed at ensuring the protection of the title "International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol", and of the Organization's logo, emblem and flag. It appeared that the steps taken would make it possible to provide effective protection in the Convention's member countries.

He added that acquiring commercial protection would do a good deal to solve the problem, since the word Interpol was likely to be misused mainly for commercial purposes.

#### ● Miscellaneous

The meeting discussed the difficulties that arose when Arabic names appeared in items of in-

One of the Moroccan Delegates



formation sent to non-Arabic countries; the organisation of regional symposia; the internationalisation of the General Secretariat staff; the setting up of regional or continental secretariats (a question submitted to the Executive Committee); possible improvements in the typewriter identification index. The programme of training seminars for NCB officers was also discussed.

The drafting committee which had been set up during the discussion on missions abroad drew up the following resolution which was adopted by the General Assembly.

**TAKING INTO ACCOUNT** the fact that a large number of Delegates attending the Meeting of Heads of National Central Bureaus drew attention to the problems connected with foreign missions undertaken by investigators during crime investigations,

**CONSIDERING** that these missions may create certain legal and practical difficulties, especially if not properly prepared by the appropriate National Central Bureaus,

**NOTING** that these missions are usually of considerable importance in elucidating criminal cases,

**DESIROUS THAT** the National Central Bureaus should be fully informed about the procedures and provisions allowing member countries to receive foreign investigators on mission and governing the presence and legal status of those investigators on foreign territory,

**THE ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Manila from 13th to 21st November 1980, at its 49th session:**

**RECALLS** Resolution No. AGN/42/RES/8, entitled "Co-operation between National Central Bureaus - Missions abroad", adopted by the

General Assembly at its 42nd session (Vienna, 1973);

**REAFFIRMS** the fact that missions by investigators abroad should be prepared and organised through the channels of the National Central Bureaus;

**ASKS** the Secretary General to make a study of this subject in consultation with the National Central Bureaus in order to prepare a reference document giving full details of the legal and material conditions for such missions and the legal and practical framework of the countries within which they must be conducted.

## *Programme of Activities 1980-1981*

The General Secretariat submitted a Programme of Activities for the period 1980-1981 (i.e. until the 50th General Assembly session) to the Assembly.

The Assembly approved this document along with three supplementary items proposed by the General Secretariat.

The following are the main items included in the Programme of Activities:

- Further expansion and modernisation of the central radio station.
- Continuation of work on the FIR (international police computer) projet.
- National Central Bureaus' possibilities for rapid intervention (additional countries).
- Continuing publication of circulars in the EXTRA-600 series.
- Continuing publication of General Assembly resolutions (by year and by subject).
- Revision of the audio-visual teaching material on drugs.
- Use of a mini-computer at the General Secretariat (following the application of EDP to internal records).
- Preparation of an abridged version of the Phrase Code in four languages.
- Study on Arabic names.
- Continuing publication of the "Vade Mecum" for the National Central Bureaus.
- Study of the police role in preventing drug abuse.
- Updating of typewriter identification index.
- Updating of the bibliography entitled "Identification of firearms and ammunitions".
- Updating of the documentation on cartridge identification.
- Updating of "Reference Collections" publication.
- Publication of a series of circulars (one for each country) on the possibilities of police co-

operation in connection with cases of international fraud and commercial crime.

- Draft international convention for the suppression of international traffic in unlawfully obtained goods.
- Use in 1981 of the new NBCs' activity statistics reporting form.
- List of collections of mass spectrograms.
- Inventory of field diagnostic kits.
- Updating of motor vehicle registration index.
- Report on relations between the police and commercial protection and security companies (continuation).
- Study of the possibility of organizing a world-wide anti-drug day.

- Study of a drug training programme.
- Inventory of audio-visual materials for police training.
- Study on ways of improving the use made of Interpol facilities by member countries.
- Study of stock exchange control bodies.
- European conference for heads of national drugs departments (1981).
- European Regional Conference (April 1981).
- American Regional Conference (Santiago, March 1981).
- Meeting of heads of national drugs departments in the Gulf area (1981 or 1982).
- Symposium on the use of elec-

tronic data processing by the police (1981 or 1982).

- Symposium on ways of identifying persons and handling evidence (1981).
- Symposium on police command and control systems.
- Seminar on investigations into computer crime.
- Training seminar for NCB officers, in English (1981).
- Committee of experts on violent crime.
- Committee of experts to revise the disaster victim identification form.
- Study on missions abroad.

*Elections  
and Selection  
of a Meeting Place  
for 1981*

The Assembly was asked to elect a new President of the Organization as the term of office of Mr. Carl G. PERSSON, who had been elected President at the 45th General Assembly session in 1976, had ended.

Mr. Jolly R. BUGARIN, Director of the National Bureau of Investigation of the Philippines, Head of the Interpol NCB, and Vice-President of Interpol, was elected President of the Organization for a period of four years.

Mr. BUGARIN, speaking on behalf of himself, his Government and the Filipino people, expressed his gratitude for the honour that delegates had conferred upon him and said he would do everything in his power to prove himself worthy of the honour and to ensure that the Organization would remain true to its basic ideals. The President elect expressed the hope that all the Organization's efforts to implement its aims would be crowned with success, and that the links between the member countries would become ever stronger.

In accordance with Articles 15 and 16 of the Organization's Constitution, the Assembly then elected a Vice-President for Europe. Mr. Jan VAN STRATEN (Netherlands) was elected to this post.

Mr. BENHAMOU (France) and Mr. THOMSEN (Denmark) were elected Auditors and Mr. QUINTAL (Canada) and Mr. TURKKI (Finland) were elected Deputy Auditors.

\*\*

The President stated that as no invitation had been received to hold the 50th General Assembly session, Article 10 of the constitution would be applied and the General Secretariat would organise the Assembly in the Headquarters country.

\*\*

The Assembly unanimously approved the Executive Committee's decision to re-appoint Professor CECCALDI (France) and Professor MATHYER (Switzerland) as Interpol Advisers.

The Assembly also unanimously approved the decision to appoint Mr. PERSSON an Interpol Adviser in view of his experience, his ability, and his comprehensive knowledge of the Organization's operations.

Before receiving the Interpol medal from the President Elect, Mr. PERSSON gave the following speech.

"Mr. BUGARIN, President of Interpol,

On behalf of us all gathered here, I have the great pleasure of conveying to you our most sincere congratulations and best wishes for the future. Being elected President of Interpol is indeed a great personal honour and a challenge. But it also calls for special skills in combination, like police officer, administrator, planner and diplomat. Having worked together with you in Interpol during several years now, I know that you possess these qualities which will be of great advantage during your four years in this position. I congratulate you and wish you good luck.

Dear Friends,

A new President has been elected and consequently my term is coming to its end. On the verge of leaving, it feels quite natural to look back and revive certain points during the period of almost 17 years of my association with Interpol. Having been appointed Director General of the Swedish Police in 1964, the first international assignment I was given was to attend the General Assembly in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1964. I have since participated in

not less than 16 such Assemblies and there are, naturally, certain occasions which I specially remember and which also played important roles in the development of Interpol.

In 1964, the construction of our present General Secretariat commenced and was completed two years later. In 1965, an important policy document regarding our NCBs was produced. Needless to say, the NCBs and the General Secretariat are the focal point of the Organization. In 1967, the number of member countries reached 100. Between 1970 and 1973 our central radio transmitters were moved to their present site east of Orleans in France. In 1971, Interpol signed an agreement of co-operation with the United Nations. The following year a Headquarters Agreement was signed with the French Government and, as you all know, this document is now the subject of further negotiations. In 1973, we celebrated the 50th anniversary of Interpol in Vienna. Finally, I had the pleasure of hosting the 46th session of the General Assembly in Stockholm in 1977.

There are, of course, many many other memories that I perhaps ought to mention here but, if you permit,

I would like to devote a few minutes to the future as that, in my view, is of much greater importance. I would like to summarize my thoughts for the future in the following five points:

#### Number one:

Interpol's present activities are based on a Constitution dated 1956 which has since been subject to minor modifications. In order to improve Interpol's international situation, both legally and politically, I believe that a study ought to be made on whether a **Convention** would not be of greater advantage to the Organization than the present **Constitution**. Through the introduction and subsequent ratification of the Convention, the Governments concerned would be more directly involved, thus giving Interpol much greater weight and also better resources. Please do not believe that I ignore the difficulties involved in this operation. I have given this much consideration and have arrived at the conclusion that it would definitely be worth a serious study. Furthermore, particularly during the preparation of the documents for the negotiations with the French authorities, I have come to appre-

A view of the Conference Hall during the elections



ciate even more than before the extremely professional skill contained in the Studies' Division of the General Secretariat.

#### Number two:

In any case, a study has to be made to modernize our Constitution. As you know, our Constitution was adopted in 1956 and since then so many things have changed considerably. And we can see to-day that many questions are not solved in the Constitution and the tasks of Interpol should be much more clearly defined. Article 2 of the present Constitution explains them in too general terms. Much development has occurred in the world since 1956 and Interpol, like others, needs to take account of the consequences of this development, not least in the crime sector. I think that it will be necessary to revise the Constitution in the near future.

#### Number three:

The General Secretariat has existed in various forms in various countries for a period of not less than 57 years; and this without an organizational survey with subsequent modifications and implementations. Having decided what are the tasks and functions for Interpol, the same questions should be applied to the General Secretariat. Interpol being an international police organization, its General Secretariat ought to be a police crime fighting centre concentrating on **police work**. There is always the danger for international bodies that they become too administrative and bureaucratic. For an Organization like Interpol this would have a disastrous effect insofar as police work would suffer from the administration rather than being supported by it. An organizational survey carried out by a team consisting of an outside consultant, certain member countries and secretariat staff, would be able to modernize the General Secretariat to a large extent, for the benefit of the police work.

#### Number four.

I have often in the past talked about **regionalization** and I still want to talk about it as I see it as a must for Interpol in order for the Organization to be effective and to obtain the results expected. If Interpol does not consider the establishment of regional offices, there will most certainly be developments with very effective bilateral liaison officers, leaving the international police community outside the arena. With today's advanced communication systems and the introduction of computerized information at the General Secretariat, the regional offices would play a very important role between the countries in their respective region and the General Secretariat. Furthermore, the Interpol presence in the region would definitely promote improved police co-operation.

#### Number five:

By tradition, the Executive Committee meets twice annually, once during the spring and once just before the General Assembly. In my view this is not adequate, as the members of the Committee have difficulty in keeping track of the performance of the Organization by just meeting twice a year. I would therefore suggest that the new Executive Committee considers the possibility of meeting more frequently in order to follow the activities at the General Secretariat more closely and thereby also further as-

sist the Secretary General in his important function.

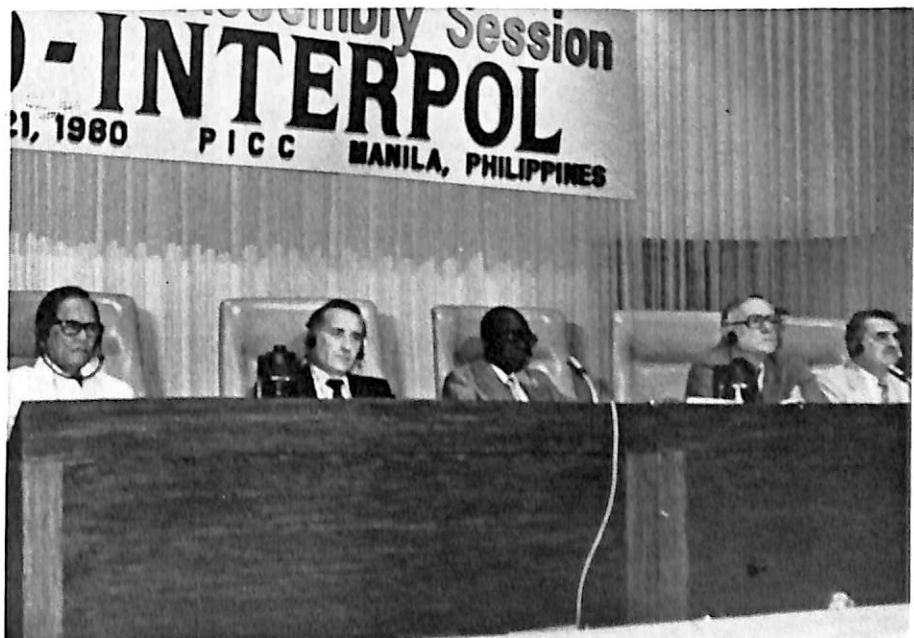
Dear Friends, Interpol has a unique and very important assignment: international police co-operation. Its performance should always be the subject of auditing, both internal and external, in order to achieve the maximum, while always respecting human rights and maintaining respect for law enforcement services and officials.

With these words I have tried to express how I see the future for Interpol. Perhaps you agree . . . . perhaps you will find other and better solutions.

May I now thank the Government of the Republic of the Philippines for having invited us here, and having organized the 49th session of the General Assembly so very well. May I thank the Secretary General and all the people from the General Secretariat who have been working behind the curtains of the stage. What we mainly see of them is the good result of their work. May I also thank the interpreters for their performance—very well done as usual.

Dear Friends, one thing remains very certain. I will miss you all very much and also the task I have been performing together with you for several years. I hope we may meet again, somewhere.

I hereby declare the 49th session of the General Assembly of Interpol closed."

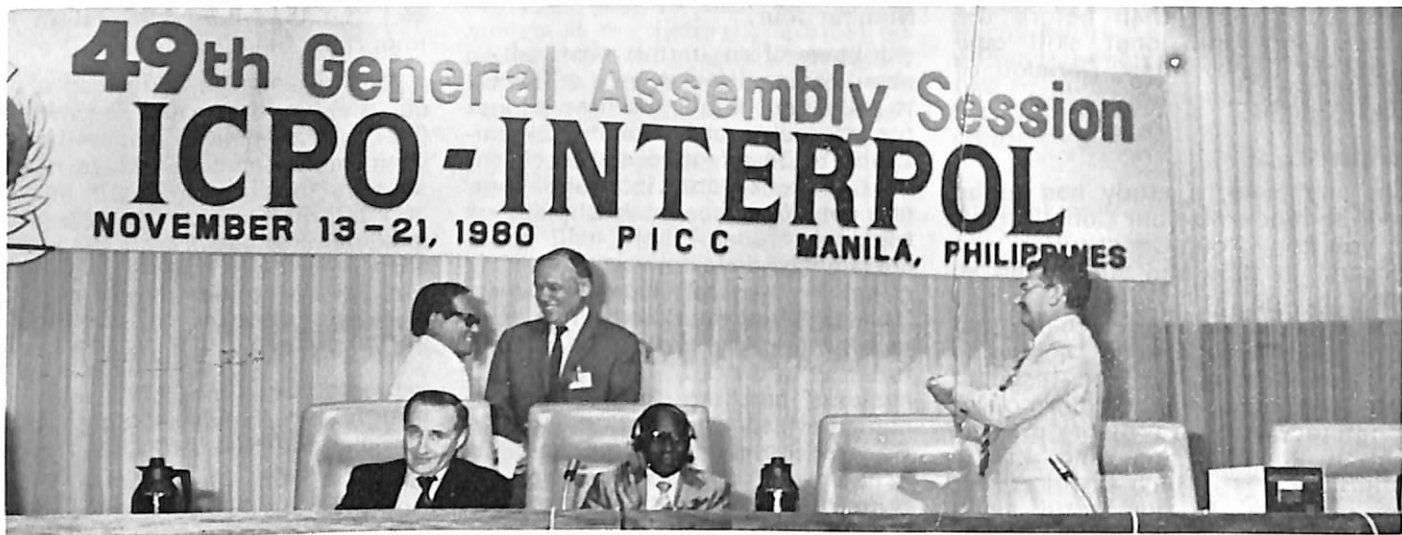


The platform during the elections, with left to right:

Mr. BUGARIN, Mr. SIMMONDS and Mr. WONE, Vice-Presidents of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol;

Mr. PERSSON, outgoing President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol;

Mr. BOSSARD, Secretary General of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol.



Mr. PERSSON congratulating his successor, Mr. BUGARIN; Mr. SIMMONDS and Mr. WONE are in the foreground and M. BOSSARD is on the right

## The New President of the ICPO-Interpol: Mr. BUGARIN

Jolly R. BUGARIN was born in Calapan, Oriental Mindoro, Philippines.

He holds a law degree, and has been a member of the Philippine Bar since January 1940. He also studied in the United States, and he obtained the Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees in Police Science and Administration from Washington State University in 1952 and 1953.

He has held key positions in the armed forces of the Philippines. He is also a World War II veteran and a survivor of the Bataan Death March. In December 1962 he retired from the police with the grade of colonel after 23 years service.

Between 1961 and 1966 he practised law in various capacities, for instance as a criminalistics consultant and bank security consultant, and also as an accredited expert to the Philippine courts on documents, handwriting, ballistics and fingerprint and physical identification.

On 3rd July 1967 he was appointed Director of the National Bureau of Investigation, a post he still holds today. Among his other posts he is a National Police Commissioner, permanent consultant to the Dangerous Drugs Board, and security consultant to several Philippine banks.

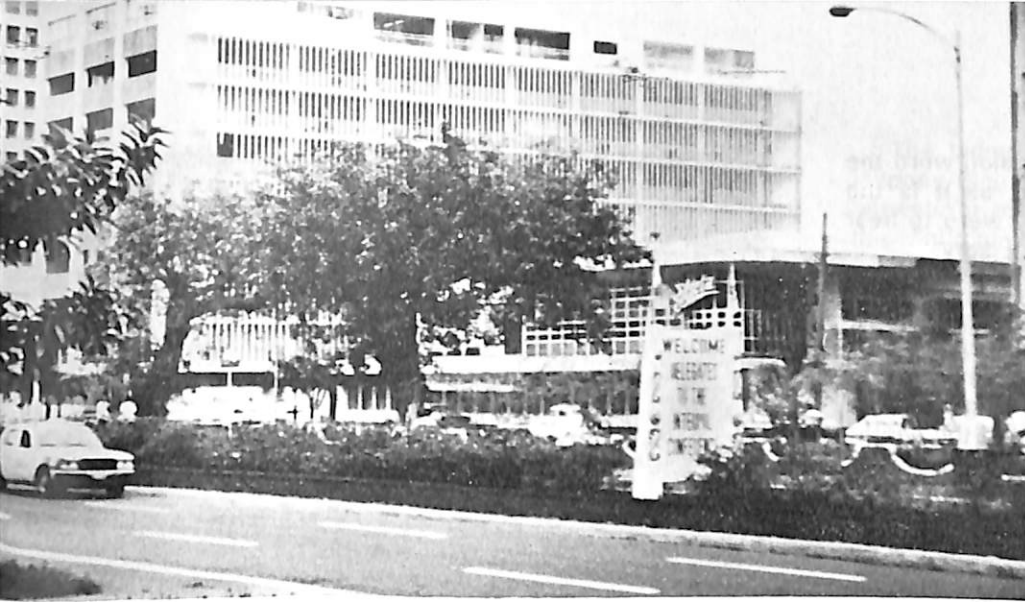
Mr. BUGARIN has represented his country at over fifteen international conferences. These have included the World Criminologist Association Conference in Madrid, Spain, in 1970, and the 1972 U.N. Conference to Amend the Geneva Single Convention on drugs. He was also a member of the Philippine delegation to the 9th Asian Ministerial Conference in 1976, and a member of

the Executive Committee of the 4th World Congress on Medical Law. In 1975 he was Chairman of the 3rd ICPO-Interpol Asian Regional Conference. In 1976 he was elected to the Executive Committee of Interpol, and in 1979 he was elected Vice-President for Asia. He was elected President of the Organization on 21st November 1980.



Mr. BUGARIN, the newly-elected President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol





One of the signs  
welcoming the delegates

# CONFERENCE SIDELIGHTS



The Philippine International Convention Center

"MABUHAY": This was the first Tagalog word the delegates to the Assembly heard and, as it is the greeting used to welcome people, they were to hear and read it again and again during their stay.

Their arrival at the airport was a charming mixture of formality and friendliness. The red carpet welcome was beautifully complemented by the smiling hostesses who presented the delegates with garlands of flowers. A pleasant surprise later awaited the gentlemen, as each of them was presented with a barong, the traditional cream Philippine shirt made from extremely light-weight material and embroidered by hand. Specially for the occasion, each barong carried the emblem of the 49th General Assembly session. These beautiful gifts were produced with amazing rapidity by skilled artists and were admired by all. The barongs, for instance, were made to measure in a matter of hours.

Welcoming signs were to be seen all along the route to the delegates' hotels, and the wide boulevard along Manila Bay appeared to have been "reserved" for the delegates' exclusive use. The tranquility of this boulevard was in sharp contrast to the lively bustle of the city's principal streets and avenues.

The Philippine International Convention Center (P.I.C.C.) is a modern and extremely comfortable building which, with its extensive facilities and excellent organisation of space, can accommodate several conferences simultaneously. The delegates to the 49th General Assembly session were very appreciative of the work of the experienced and attentive staff who ensured the smooth running of the Assembly and provided comfort and security for all the participants, so that no-one could feel neglected in spite of the fact that Interpol was by no means the only organisation using the Center. Both the delegates and the General Assembly staff were provided with every facility to help them in their work. Far from being a cold and impersonal building for intellectual discussion, the Convention Center is a warm, friendly, stimulating meeting place. Persons working in the center had all their needs provided for as it contains two restaurants, a self-service cafeteria, money changing facilities, a post-office and a duty-free shop with a wide range of products. During breaks from Assembly work the delegates had an opportunity to admire a beautiful exhibition on the theme of Progress which was held near the Secretariat offices. The fascinating paintings had been submitted for an art competition and were striking examples of the Philippine artistic awareness. In their works the artists displayed the richness, depth and variety of their inspiration together with a creative sensitivity which enabled them to express themselves equally well in the precise, geometric styles as in the more imaginative and subtle forms.



Traditional dances at Puerto Azul

This exhibition was but a taste of things to come. In their hotels and during their strolls in Manila, especially in Mabini Street and the Pistang Pilipino quarter, the delegates had further opportunities of admiring the beautiful objects produced by the talented Filipino craftsmen whose fame has spread all over the world. The celebrated Philippine mother of pearl lamps and other objects made from the same material caught many eyes. Objects in macramé and wicker-work brought gasps of admiration. Many delegates regretted the fact that the sheer size of the traditional Philippine "peacock" armchairs made it impossible for them to purchase these particularly attractive pieces of furniture. However, life has its compensations and many other more portable objects were on display. The intricately worked jewellery made of shells, mother of pearl and buffalo horn and the silver filigree work were extremely popular, as were the embroidered textiles and the materials made from banana and pineapple fibres.

When the work in the Conference Hall ended, the delegates found plenty to do. The social programme provided at least one pleasant event each evening. Several cocktail parties outdid one another in magnificence and the guests were left in no doubt as to the warmth of their Philippine welcome. Over four hundred persons attended the official dinner which was held in the ballroom of the Philippine Plaza Hotel. The delicious meal was complemented perfectly by entertainment combining modern variety acts with performances by traditional dancers in their magnificent costumes.

Many delegates participated in the excursion which left Manila at eight o'clock on Saturday morning. After a beautiful drive through the countryside with its luxuriant tropical vegetation, they

reached Puerto Azul. This modern seaside resort is ideally situated between the mountains and the China Sea, and has a magnificent beach lined with palm trees. The visitors spent a thoroughly relaxing day in this delightful location. An excellent meal was served, and the delicious tropical fruit tickled many palates, but the pleasures of Puerto Azul were not solely gastronomic. The meal was accompanied by songs and dances performed by superb artists, the singers accompanying themselves on bamboo instruments which produced sounds of crystal-like purity. The performers brought a cosmopolitan air to the event by playing internationally known tunes from most of the countries represented amongst the visitors, and everybody had an opportunity to hear familiar tunes, forever associated with their home countries and regions.

After this and many other busy days the delegates did not have as much time as they would have wished to visit the old parts of Manila, or the new areas such as Makati, or to admire the breathtaking sunsets over palm-fringed Manila Bay. Time was too short to sample more than a few of the city's restaurants where both international and Philippine cuisine were delightfully served and the excellent choice of seafood and desserts more than satisfied even the most fanatical gourmets. Many delegates regretted not having been able to accompany their wives on the Ladies' Programme which gave those not directly partaking in Assembly business an opportunity to visit many interesting spots in Manila and the surrounding area. The highlights of this programme were



Entertainment during the official dinner

the visit to the Presidential Palace, the playing of the unique bamboo organ which dates from 1797, and the excursion to Tagaytay. This fascinating geological phenomenon is situated 60 km. from Manila and is an extraordinary combination of formations. A lake contains a volcano, which in turn contains another lake and another volcano.

The ladies also had an opportunity of visiting a jeepney factory. These amazing vehicles — a cross between a taxi and a minibus — are a speciality of the Philippines. They are highly decorated with bright colours and metal objects, especially horses as good luck tokens. Their fantastic decoration and air of gaiety are an integral part of the lively Manila street scenes.



A Jeepney

The delegates also had the good fortune to find at Nayong Pilipino, which is situated near Manila International Airport, a huge park containing models of houses from the different regions of the Philippines. Here the busy traveller can gain an overall impression of the many facets of this fascinating country.

\*\*\*

Their visit to Manila gladdened both the eyes and hearts of the delegates. The beauty of the countryside, the elegance and grace of the Filipinos, and the animation and colour of local life and products were complemented by the spontaneous hospitality of the attentive hosts whose constant concern was that their guests should enjoy their stay, and whose thoughtfulness gave living expression to the word "MABUHAY".

**List of Countries,  
Territories  
and Observers**  
attending the General Assembly

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China (Republic), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany (Federal republic), Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Korea (Republic), Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Observers**

Arab Organization for Social Defence  
Colombo Plan Bureau  
Customs Co-operation Council  
International Air Transport Association  
International Association of Airport and Seaport Police  
International Association of Chiefs of Police  
International Civil Aviation Organization  
International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations  
International Narcotics Control Board

*Contents*

<i>page</i> 30	<b>Official opening ceremony</b>
34	<b>Applications for membership</b>
35	<b>Progress report</b>
40	<b>Financial matters</b>
40	<b>Negotiations for modification of the Headquarters Agreement</b>
40	<b>Headquarters expansion plans - status report</b>
41	<b>Illicit drug trafficking in 1979</b>
46	<b>International currency counterfeiting in 1979</b>
48	<b>International fraud</b>
48	<b>Civil aviation security</b>
49	<b>Protection of the environment</b>
51	<b>Identification of disaster victims</b>
53	<b>Violent crime</b>
54	<b>Crime prevention</b>
58	<b>Juvenile delinquency</b>
58	<b>Code of conduct for law enforcement officials</b>
59	<b>Telecommunications</b>
59	<b>The FIR project</b>
59	<b>The internal computer system</b>
60	<b>Continental meetings</b>
62	<b>Meeting of the Heads of NCBs</b>
64	<b>Programme of activities 1980-1981</b>
65	<b>Elections and selection of a meeting place for the 50th General Assembly session</b>
69	<b>Conference sidelights</b>