

I.C.P.O.
INTERPOL



GENERAL ASSEMBLY



37TH SESSION

TEHRAN

1ST-8TH OCTOBER

★ 1968 ★

Credits for photos at top:
 Left, Embassy of Iran
 Right, Roget Viollet, Paris.

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Official Opening Ceremony

The 37th General Assembly session of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol opened at the Parliament (Majliss) Building in Tehran on 1st October 1968. Lieutenant-General MOBASSER, Chief of the Iranian Police, welcomed the delegates.

Iran's Police feel it a great honour to receive the Interpol General Assembly and act as host to representatives from the Organization's member countries.

Concerning the role of the police today, I would briefly like to mention two adverse effects of 20th century science and technical progress. On the one hand, the police often has to track down fleeing criminals in all parts of the world. Secondly, this phenomenon has created the need for an international crime-fighting body: Interpol... answers this need.

Therefore we consider it fitting at this opening of the 37th Interpol General Assembly session to recall the valuable contributions made to this Organization by such people as French jurist Larnaudie, Austria's Schubert and the late Louwage of Belgium — three men among many who devoted their lives to the security and welfare of their fellow human beings.

The fight against crime and its effects... also involves understanding "why" crimes are committed. It is not enough to inflict punishment without getting to the root of the trouble and this is why it seems opportune to comment on the successful weapons being used in this field. In Iran the repression of the criminal is set down in the principles of the White Revolution drawn up by His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah in January 1962 and, considering as we do that poverty and illiteracy

His Excellency Amir Abbas HOVEYDA, Prime Minister of Iran, then addressed the Assembly:

It is for me a great honour to welcome you to our capital. The Iranian people, be assured, are very pleased over the selection of Tehran as the venue of the 37th session of your General Assembly.

Your Organization is, in fact, one which immediately commands the respect and recognition of the majority of law-abiding citizens, as well as the awe of a minority of, let us say, less honest men.



General Mobasser delivers the opening address.

are important contributing factors, our emphasis is PREVENTION first, PUNISHMENT second.

In this context, the work of Interpol is of prime importance and we are putting to use all the possibilities and opportunities offered by the Organization. At the same time, we are anxious to play our own part in the success of the Organization and to give of our best in order to help Interpol achieve its high objectives.

The scope of your activities is constantly expanding to cover the most diverse fields, from the fight against trafficking in precious goods and narcotics, to the apprehension of common criminals, counterfeiters and other wrong-doers. Culture also owes a debt to you, since you collaborate with the International Council of Museums to prevent the theft of works of art.

Your Organization not only prosecutes criminals, but has formed a vast network of technical co-operation which contributes greatly to the maintenance of the security and well-being of people throughout the world.

Your efficiency is too well-known for me to dwell on it here. In the four corners of the world you appear constantly in the headlines of daily papers, news broadcasts and televised news bulletins. What is perhaps even more significant, you have successfully entered in your life-times the domain of legend, since novels and the cinema never cease to gain inspiration from your various exploits.

Many books and films have dramatised your activities. An amateur, myself, of this genre of literature and cinema, I am inclined to consider you, in some ways, as the heirs of Sherlock Holmes, Rouletabille, Charlie Chan and scores of other famous detectives who were the source of so much of my adolescent happiness. Their contemporary models like Ellery Queen, Perry Mason, Philip Marlow and many others I still follow, whenever my heavy duties leave me the leisure to do so. Certainly, I know that specialists in detection, even if they love detective novels, laugh at the simple reasoning of their colleagues in fiction. I know that, in reality, truly scientific methods have become so perfected that imaginative and intuitive deduction has lost much of its lustre. Nevertheless, a detective story is inspired by facts and reflects the history and the evolution of the police in the world. Can one not find the first traces of an earlier method of detection in "The One Thousand and One Nights"? Is it not possible to detect in the adventures of "The Three Princes of Serendip", translated by Maily from Persian to French in 1716, a marked similarity with the activities of the modern police force? The "Inquiries of Judge Ti" teach us more than formal documents about the organization of the police force in China during the rule of the Tang Emperors. The novels between the two World Wars presented us with the first hints of international co-operation. Sherlock Holmes crossed the Channel to help Continental policemen. Nayland Smith crossed Asia and Africa to thwart the evil plan of Dr Fu-Manchu. Hercule Poirot, Mr Moto and Lemmy Caution proceed from one country to another to co-operate with the local police.

But all such co-operation was not sufficient to prevent crime or to combat criminal organizations. So, some fifty years ago, with the birth of the International Police Organization, reality surpassed fiction to put into operation truly world-wide co-operation.

The development and expansion of this co-operation, which you have so conscientiously undertaken, is today more than ever a basic necessity. Against mounting crime and violence, only an Organization such as yours can fight the phenomenon effectively. In past decades, local implications of crimes were investigated; today things have changed radically. Modern technology and the speed of communication, as a boon to man, have greatly benefited criminal organizations from every point of view. Extraordinary mobility and the extensiveness of the information media permit the criminal to tour the world in search of refuge in much less time than



Mr A. Abbass Hoveyda, Prime Minister of Iran, enters the hall for opening ceremonies; on his left, General Mobasser and, on his right, President Franssen.

is needed for his apprehension. The sinister narcotics network which spans the globe is threatening the lives of the younger generation and hindering, in particular, the progress of developing countries.

I am very pleased to note that this subject is, as it deserves to be, foremost on your agenda. The progressively-upward trend of the statistics underline the terrifying dangers ahead. I would like to mention our success — recognised by the U.N. bodies working on these problems — in prohibiting the cultivation of opium. Unfortunately, however, other countries — specifically those in our region — who continue to grow opium without effective controls, provoke a continuous flow of contraband into our territory. We feel it is up to the United Nations to undertake effective action in this regard. But if the present situation continues, my Government would be obliged to introduce such new measures as it deems appropriate.

The other topics of your discussions such as law enforcement, the control of firearms, identification of the dead, combatting counterfeiting, and the protection of tourists, are all of great importance. If I refrain from commenting on them, it is because your past accomplishments in these fields have already gained our complete confidence. In the past five months, our National Interpol bureau has received nearly a thousand notices and has transmitted as many. Through this system of co-operation, we recently arrested a criminal who had robbed a number of banks in a neighbouring country. It was also through the collaboration of Interpol that we arrested an Iranian merchant who, after amassing a considerable fortune by fraudulent means, had sought refuge in Europe.

Our national police force has had remarkable successes also on the national level in its campaign against crime. It has at its disposal today the most modern equipment and its officers pass a three-year college course before taking part in practical train-

Mr F. FRANSSEN, President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol thanked Prime Minister Amir Abbass Hoveyda and Lieutenant-General Mobasser and then spoke briefly.

On behalf of the 76 delegations here today, I should like to thank you, Prime Minister, for your encouraging words and for the interest you show in our Organization.

The Iranian Government's invitation to hold our General Assembly session in Tehran was received enthusiastically. We are familiar with the hospitality

ing. Our police force is now considered one of the best-equipped in the world.

All these efforts, however, aimed at preventing and combatting crime on the national and the international scale, represent merely one side of the coin. As H.I.M. the Shahanshah recently recalled, the real enemies of mankind are disease, ignorance, hunger and social injustice; and crime is committed only where poverty prevails or justice does not rule. We must combat these evils. (...)

I hope that your stay in Tehran will permit you to see for yourselves the beneficial consequences of the social and economic revolution undertaken since 1963. We hope that the rapid tempo of development — an average of 11% in recent years — will be maintained and that between now and the end of the century, our standard of living will reach a level comparable to that of the most advanced countries of the world. On the international level, we will continue to lend our support to all such efforts that can help to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor nations.

In the campaign against illiteracy we are second to none. In a recent speech at Harvard University, my August Sovereign declared the need for the formation of a Universal Welfare Legion which would enrol the services of volunteers in an international campaign against poverty, ignorance and disease throughout the world. This indicates my Government's full support for your endeavours in the campaign against crime as one of the plagues that I have already mentioned.

I hope that you will always be victorious in all your campaigns and, in closing, wish you complete success in your deliberations.

of Asian people — this is our second Assembly in Asia. Moreover, Iran was one of the first countries outside Europe to show an interest in our activities: in 1946, when the General Assembly met in Brussels, Iran was one of the 18 countries represented and took an active part in the reconstruction of our Organization.

Iran is a country open to progress; for many centuries it was the cradle of a high civilisation, the remains of which can still be seen today in the beautiful city of Persepolis. History has taught us that in the fifth century B.C., the Persian Emperor Cyrus the Great decreed that all the people living in his vast empire should be free.

With a precedent such as this, it was not surprising that the United Nations should decide to hold its Human Rights Conference, commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration, in Tehran. In a widely-noticed speech, His Imperial Highness the Shah opened the conference and stated the importance which his country attaches to this work. It is encouraging and symbolic that today we find ourselves again in the very place where that conference was held. It is perhaps relevant to mention that the I.C.P.O.-Interpol has always been anxious to defend the integrity of the human personality, and we have worked energetically to condemn all forms of physical and moral pressure on individuals in custody. In this connection, the Organization marked the 20th anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights by publishing passages which are

particularly relevant to our profession in the International Criminal Police Review.

Let me remind you of some of them:

"Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person."

"No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

"All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law."

"Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law."

"No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile."

These simply-worded, lofty texts say everything which needs to be said.

The Progress Report submitted by the Secretary General shows that since the 1967 General Assembly, the I.C.P.O.-Interpol has worked well and effectively, and continues to develop (...). Meetings such as those held by Interpol in 1968 are of prime importance if the Organization is to expand its capabilities and effectively control crime, which is increasing in most countries. We must continue along these lines, and everyone should realise that in order to fulfil our aims, the Organization — both the General Secretariat and the National Central Bureaus — must have the means they need in order to do the job. I have said before — and I apologize for saying it again — that the role of the National Central Bureaus is decisive in our effort. Generally-speaking, the success of investigations depends on the NCBs. In this connection, I cannot stress enough the importance of rapidity in transmitting information.

I have also mentioned before that the modern policeman's duty is to follow the evolution of criminology and the constant and rapid development of society. The I.C.P.O. must aim high and look ahead, it must plan now for the future which will result from the sometimes disturbing scientific and technological progress of this century.



The magnificent remains in Persepolis.

Let me say immediately, however, that the success or failure of a criminal investigation will always depend on the quality of the professional — the policeman.

Of course, computers can provide a rapid and efficient way of exploiting data, but no machine will ever supplant the police investigator in working out the motives of a crime or the intricacies of a modus operandi and deciding on the line of action to follow, or to direct an interrogation or perform an arrest. The logical conclusion of all this is that the authorities responsible for recruiting must provide their personnel with a thorough and well-rounded training based on the highest conception of police ethics, which will prepare them not only to discharge their police duties in the modern world but also to fulfil their role in society.

This 37th session of the General Assembly is marked by a special circumstance (...). You will be

asked to approve or reject the Executive Committee's proposed reappointment of the Secretary General, and you will have to elect a new President. I am sure that your choice will be guided solely by the best interests of the Organization.

I would like, gentlemen, to express to you my gratitude for making me President of our Organization four years ago. It was the greatest honour and the greatest reward which could come to an old policeman like me, and the finest imaginable conclusion to a career in our profession.

In conclusion, let me say to the Iranian authorities how much the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL felt the tragedy which has saddened their country. I would like to ask you all to stand and observe a minute of silence for the victims of the terrible earthquake.

Prime Minister, it is an honour for me now to ask you to declare the 37th General Assembly session of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL officially open.

notice to readers

Unfortunately, space does not allow for printing the names of all 207 delegates and 20 observers who attended the Assembly session in Tehran.

— The following countries or territories were represented:

Algeria, Federal Germany, Netherlands Antilles, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Republic of China, Cyprus, Colombia, Congo, Korea, Denmark, Spain, United States, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabun, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg,

Madagascar, Malaysia, Malawi, Morocco, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Central African Republic, Tanzania, United Kingdom of Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland, Senegal, Singapore, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Surinam, Chad, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

United Nations, International Airline Security

— The following international organizations were represented as observers:

Officers Association, International Air Transport Association, Council of Europe, PanArab Social Defence Organization, International Society of Criminology.

I. Administrative Questions

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

Three countries had applied for membership in Interpol: Guyana, Kenya and Singapore. (The General Assembly would be asked to approve the membership applications of Mauritius and Mali in 1969 because they arrived too late to be submitted to the 1968 Assembly.)

Kenya and Singapore were accepted unanimously by the 70 delegations voting.

Guyana was accepted one vote short of unanimity.

THE PRESIDENT expressed his satisfaction with the result of this vote and declared that Guyana, Kenya and Singapore were now members of the I.C.P.O. (Applause).

VENEZUELAN DELEGATE said he was delighted that neighbouring Guyana was now a member of the Organization.



Mr P. O. OCHIENG, Delegate of Kenya.

PROGRESS REPORT

The report was submitted by the Secretary General; it gave an account of the activity of the Organization and its General Secretariat during the period from October 1967 (36th session) to September 1968 (37th session).



*Mr Rajaratnam, delegate of Singapore.
(Iran Press Photographers Assoc. - Tehran)*

RELATIONS WITH COUNTRIES

The membership of three new countries — Guyana, Kenya and Singapore — brought the number of affiliated countries to 103.

The United Kingdom had decided that the police forces in Brunei and Bermuda would function as auxiliaries of the London NBC; it was now possible to contact these sub-bureaus directly.

Increased activity had been reported by most NBCs: for example, the work of the Canadian NBC had increased by 200% since 1960!

The statistics gave the following totals (last year's figures given in brackets):

— arrests at the request of other countries	934 (838)
— arrests obtained from foreign NBCs	943 (880)
— items of information sent to other NBCs	74,023 (59,454)
— items of information received from other NBCs	59,243 (54,567)

The "dispatch-letter" had quickly met with widespread acceptance and was apparently proving quite satisfactory.

STUDIES AND REPORTS

The work done by the General Secretariat could be summarised as follows:

- 1) Cases handled: 5,711 in all (compared with 4,124 last year) including:
 - violence against persons 50
 - theft 490
 - cases involving motor vehicles 103
 - fraud 956
 - counterfeits and forgeries 1,485
 - narcotic drugs 1,796
 - sex and morals offences 131
 - identifications 251
 - miscellaneous 449
- 2) International notices issued about persons 453
- 3) International notices issued about stolen property 58
- 4) Individuals arrested as a result of wanted notices published by General Secretariat or other Secretariat intervention 231
- 5) Individuals identified by General Secretariat 38
- 6) Items of information supplied to NCBs 5,471

The General Secretariat had received a monthly average of 2,520 copies of correspondence between NCBs — an increase of 44% over last year.

In addition to sending copies of letters, it was important to send the General Secretariat copies of all radio or telex messages exchanged by NCBs.

At 1st June 1968 the General Secretariat's files contained:

- 1,172,000 cards bearing the names of individuals (filed alphabetically and phonetically):
- 71,500 fingerprint cards;
- 5,880 photographs of specialised criminals.

Other projects of general interest had been completed:

- a) Detailed reports on currency counterfeiting and drug trafficking in 1967;
- b) A brochure on the identification of typewriters (to be published shortly);
- c) Circular containing detailed advice about investigating cases of gold trafficking;
- d) 14 monthly drug tables and a list of seamen who engage in drug traffic;
- e) 31 circulars about specific criminal cases.

The review "Counterfeits and Forgeries" continued to be published, with growing success: on 1st May 1968, it had 5,012 subscribers (excluding the German regional edition), i.e. 20% more than 2 years previously. Between 1st June 1967 and 1st June 1968, 108 new counterfeits and 114 new genuine issues had been described in it. The staff of specialists had analyzed over 70 counterfeits and drawn up cards containing the specifications of 74 genuine notes.

Several reports had been drawn up by the General Secretariat to be submitted to the General Assembly:

- Study of a draft form (proposed by Australia) for identification of disaster victims.
- Trends in juvenile delinquency between 1964 and 1967 (extension of the report submitted last year).
- Synthesis of national legislations on trade, custody and carrying of firearms.
- Research and planning services in various countries.
- Police and protection of tourists.

In accordance with the resolution adopted the previous year on extradition, the texts of relevant laws in some 30 countries had been distributed.

The series of "Extra-600" circulars (describing police powers to make provisional arrests with a view to extradition) had been extended to two more countries (SENEGAL and MAURITANIA).

In accordance with a resolution adopted in 1967, the Organization would be proposing amendments to the International Road Traffic Convention to be discussed shortly at a United Nations Conference in Vienna.

NCBs had received copies of all resolutions concerning narcotic drugs adopted by the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL since 1946.

Between 1st June 1967 and 1st June 1968, the General Secretariat had supplied 90 research or bibliographical studies at the request of various services or research workers in 35 countries.

Two Semi-Annual Lists of Selected Articles had been published (Nos. 71 and 72).

- Total number of articles selected 1,966
- Number of magazines covered 318
- Number of articles microfilmed for departments or individuals in 8 countries 156

The international library at the Secretariat contained 2,013 books and 1,908 monographs in August 1968. Since July 1967, 151 books and 150 pamphlets had been received.

Between June 1967 and July 1968, 47 book reviews had been prepared for the "International Criminal Police Review".

SEMINARS

A seminar on "Fingerprinting Problems" attended by 69 experts from 33 countries had been held from 13th to 17th November 1967. The following subjects were discussed: number of characteristic points needed to prove identity; print collection techniques; classification methods; electronic filing methods; palm and foot prints; transmission of fingerprint photos; fingerprints and genetics.

Discussions on the possibility of international standardisation of filing methods and of card formats brought out the considerable problems to be dealt with.

A seminar on "International Frauds" had been held from 24th to 26th April 1968, attended by 53 experts from 22 countries. Discussions confirmed the findings of previous work: the considerable variety of modus operandi and the gap between legal definitions and specific offences. Non-police experts provided valuable information on frauds involving credit cards or air ticket vouchers.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW

In recent months the International Criminal Police Review had encountered two problems: delays in the appearance of issues, a certain shortage of articles.

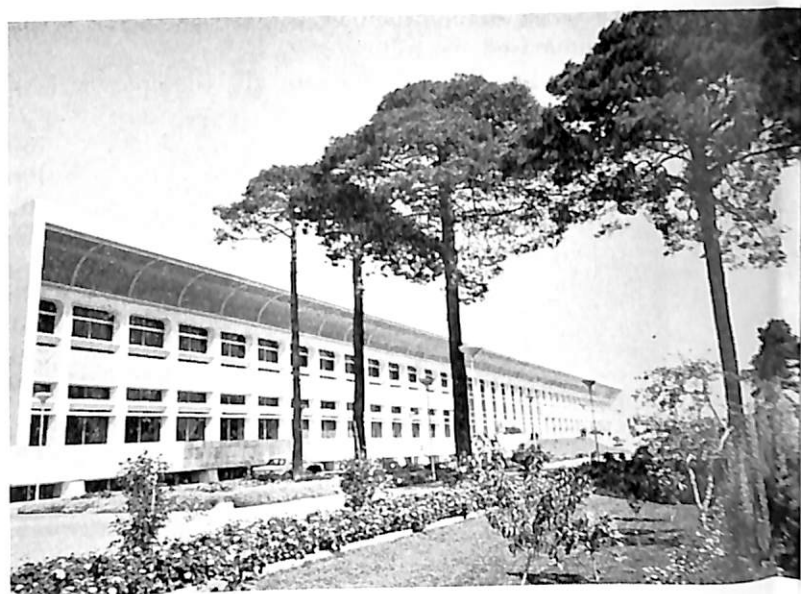
With regard to the former, it had been decided to give the French and English editions to separate printers, to avoid the bottleneck which sometimes tended to build up during printing. In addition, the new printer for the French edition was of French mother-tongue.

With regard to the second problem, a greater degree of co-operation from NCBs would be appreciated. Circulars had often been sent out to this effect, notably on 27th March 1968.

Subscribers now numbered slightly more than a thousand. Some NCBs (Lebanon, U.K., U.S.) had recently had successful campaigns to recruit new subscribers.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

The Organization had traditional links with the United Nations. The I.C.P.O. was represented at the meeting of the Narcotic Drugs Commission (Geneva in January 1968) and at two regional U.N. drugs conferences (New Delhi, October 1967, and Beirut, September 1968). It also took an interest in the work of the group of experts on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, who met in Geneva in August 1968.



The New Parliament building in Tehran, where the General Assembly met.

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL played an important part in the work of the Council of Europe on problems connected with crime. It was represented by observers (Royal Canadian Mounted Police) at the I.C.A.O. Conference on Facilitations held in Montreal in May 1968, which studied an important new phenomenon: the "magnetic passport". The Organisation would inevitably be involved in subsequent work on this question.

Interpol had also attended a meeting of experts on extradition (Federal Republic of Germany, April 1968) and a meeting of the I.A.T.A. Fraud Prevention Group (Geneva, April 1968).

There had been a great many visitors to the new Headquarters at Saint-Cloud. The majority were mainly interested in the technical facilities and some stayed for varying lengths of time, studying specific questions. The Secretariat team dealing with narcotic drugs, for example, spent approximately 100 hours receiving visitors over a period of six months.

Reports on INTERPOL in the press, radio and television were as numerous as ever; there had been at least 17 during the first five months of 1968.

RESOURCES

a) BUDGET — FINANCE.

A special report had been drawn up on these questions. The Auditors, Messrs Benhamou (France), Hanly (U.S.A.) and Passo (Portugal), met in Paris on 19th and 20th September to check the accounts. The United States Delegation were proposing changes to the present auditing procedure (cf. Financial Matters below).

b) *GENERAL SECRETARIAT STAFF.*

At 1st September 1968 this consisted of 65 police officers and civil servants and 38 employees under private contract — an increase of 5 (2 police officers and civil servants, 3 employees under private contract) in one year. On 1st July 1968 a police officer from the Bundeskriminalamt had been seconded to the Secretariat by the German authorities for a period of 2 years, joining the British, Canadian and Swedish officers already there.

c) *COMMUNICATIONS.*

During 1967 a total of 125,815 messages — 755 of them general broadcasts and 1,513 zone broadcasts — had been carried on the Interpol radio network. Traffic had increased by 11,5% over the previous year. The Brasilia station became operational in December 1967.

A conference of persons responsible for Interpol telecommunications had been held at Saint-Cloud from 7th to 10th May 1968, and was attended by 36 experts from 25 countries, together with a representative of the I.T.U. Discussions had revealed that the possibility of setting up Interpol radio stations was being considered in several countries (United States, Cyprus, Korea, Nigeria, Congo-Kinshasa, Ethiopia, Malaysia) and that many national stations had upgraded the power, quality or quantity of their equipment, with a resulting increase in efficiency throughout the network.

Construction work had been carried out at the central station to facilitate the installation of new transmitters (for example, for the radio-teleprinter). It was also necessary to reinforce the central station equipment, both for receiving and transmitting broadcasts, in order to improve liaison with the Far East and South America.

The transmission of photographs between NCBs (phototelegraphy) depended on standardisation of the few equipment made by manufacturers in the field. The Interpol Telecommunications Conference held last May had suggested that, after a preliminary study by the General Secretariat, the problem could be solved very quickly by another early meeting of experts.

d) *LANGUAGES.*

With the increase in the number of NCBs and in the amount of correspondence between them, there was a corresponding increase in the importance of linguistic problems.

The General Secretariat sent out a circular on 29th December 1967, restating current regulations and putting forward certain suggestions for dealing with the problem. Certain documents, notably international "wanted" notices, were now published in Spanish.

Between 1st June 1967 and 1st June 1968, the English Translation Section translated 3,368 pages into English; 298 pages were translated into French.

e) *PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY.*

Between 1st June 1967 and 1st June 1968 the laboratory produced 90,822 photographs or photocopies, 5,114 microfilms and 349,675 other documents.

It was hoped to install a printing workshop at the beginning of 1969, in accordance with the original plans for the new headquarters.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Since the last Assembly session (Kyoto, October 1967), technical assistance had been granted to several countries:

- a) For the fingerprinting seminar (November 1967), 4 travel grants had been made (Indonesia, Uganda, Chad, Tanzania);
- b) A living-expenses grant was made to an officer from the Algerian NCB to enable him to study the Secretariat's working methods in Paris;
- c) Seven police officers with U.N. grants came to the Secretariat to study drug problems;
- d) Four Lebanese police officers came to study the question of crime statistics;
- e) The Italian Police sent several officers to the Secretariat for varying periods of technical and linguistic study.

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The SECRETARY GENERAL made some general remarks about the Inter-American Regional Conference held in Lima from 10th to 15th September 1968. Fifty-odd delegates representing fourteen countries were present. The aim was to improve co-operation between the NCBs of all countries on the American continent. The results could be described as extremely useful.

The ARGENTINE, CANADIAN, COLOMBIAN, MEXICAN and U.S. DELEGATES congratulated Peru and the General Secretariat on the work they had put into the conference.

The SECRETARY GENERAL stressed the importance of NCB activity statistics; he was sorry to see that some countries did not send statistics in to the Secretariat. However, the figures showed that the activity of NCBs had increased on average by 15% to 20% over 1966. It was encouraging to note that NCBs respected the Interpol Constitution so scrupulously in all the tens of thousands of cases they handled.

Mr Erik Har Emoes (COUNCIL OF EUROPE observer) conveyed the best wishes of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe to the Assembly. He said that for several years now Interpol had taken part in the work of five of the seven Council of Europe committees dealing with crime problems, such as the implementing of court sentences and road traffic offences. Although the Council was limited to Europe, it maintained relations with the international community and he hoped that other regions would use the conventions it had drawn up — such as the European convention on extradition — as inspiration.

The SECRETARY GENERAL pointed out that allocations were small (75,000 Swiss francs) but they had enabled the Organization to help countries send delegates to symposia (with very successful results) or officers from their NCBs to the General Secretariat for training periods. The U.N. was still sending grant-holders to the Organization to study narcotic drug problems.

The SECRETARY GENERAL submitted the entire Progress Report to the Assembly for approval. For him, it represented a final accounting for his term of office, since his appointment expired at the end of the session.

The Progress Report in its entirety was unanimously approved by the 73 delegations voting.

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The DELEGATE OF NEPAL said that the police had an increasingly difficult job to do, and needed to have equipment which was as complete and as up-to-date as possible. The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL and the authorities in the developed countries could help the developing countries modernise their equipment.

The DELEGATE OF PAKISTAN said that his country had been receiving help from the U.S. Public Safety Aid Program for nearly a decade. It had received equipment — in particular, communications equipment and vehicles — and many police officers had been sent for training in the United States. Fortunately, the Public Safety Aid Program was notably free of the kind of misunderstandings which too often arose between giving and receiving countries in situations of this sort.

The DELEGATE OF INDIA thought that the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL ought to play an active role in training programs sponsored by the best-equipped countries in this field. The I.C.P.O. ought to publish a complete list of establishments capable of providing advanced training in forensic science, pathology, etc. The I.C.P.O. should also consider founding an

International Criminalistics Institute. Finally, the International Criminal Police Review needed to be much more widely disseminated.

The UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATE thought he could promise that the authorities in his country would always be happy to reply to any requests for information.

The DELEGATE OF THE UNITED STATES said that 55 countries had received technical assistance through his country's aid programs since they first started in 1955. At the present time, 300 police officers from 32 countries were receiving advanced training in police management. Many countries were also receiving assistance in the form of equipment or other police facilities. Under President Kennedy, the U.S. had set up an International Police Academy in Washington; in the last 5 years, 2500 students from 55 countries had studied there. His Academy offered a 17-week general course in police administration and practice, open to police officers between the ranks of police lieutenant and police colonel, and a 13-week technical specialisation course for officers with the police ranks of colonel to general.

The DELEGATE OF CYPRUS said that his country was very grateful for the advanced training which the United States, the United Kingdom and Federal Germany had provided for police officers from Cyprus and for the police equipment which they had supplied.

The UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER explained that while the U.N. could render a wide variety of services in this field, it was not in a position to satisfy the numerous requests for equipment which it received. However, the U.N. always tried to put requesting countries in touch with the most suitable source of possible assistance.



One of the most interesting forms which United Nations assistance had recently taken was dispatching teams of experts for joint studies of the overall economic and social needs of a region which was anxious to replace harmful crops with another kind of economic activity. (Burma, Thailand).

The DELEGATES OF COLOMBIA, GABUN, KENYA, NIGERIA, PERU and the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC in turn thanked the United States, France and the United Kingdom for their assistance.

PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES FOR 1968—1969

The Programme for 1968—1969 naturally included regular work on crime cases and all the usual activities connected with the administration of the Organization, the formulation of its policy and pursurance of its research work. In addition, the following specific projects were scheduled for this period:

- 1) Modernization and up-grading of the central radio station;
- 2) Report recommending international norms for phototelegraphic equipment for facsimile transmissions and conference of specialists;
- 3) Extradition: continued dissemination of national extradition laws and preparation of more EXTRA/600 circulars on countries' legal provisions and procedures for arrests with a view to extradition;
- 4) Collection of audio-visual material concerning narcotic drugs (con't);
- 5) Supplement to the Phrase Code;
- 6) File of cartridge headstamps and ammunition markings (cf. 32nd General Assembly Session);
- 7) Symposium on scientific police work (scheduled for November 1968);
- 8) Symposium on electronic data processing applications in police work;
- 9) General meeting on counterfeiting;
- 10) African Regional Conference (Addis Ababa, first quarter 1969);
- 11) Report on the police aspects of air piracy;
- 12) Report on police powers: taking into custody and detention prior to arrest;
- 13) Report on the use of firearms by the police when making arrests;
- 14) Report on relations between the police and crime prevention agencies (child welfare, social services, etc.) in the field of juvenile delinquency;

The SECRETARY GENERAL said he had carefully noted the suggestions which had been formulated. He asked countries applying for assistance to specify their objectives clearly and to give all necessary particulars about candidates for study grants. This would facilitate the task of drawing up a suitable programme.

The preparation of the list of international technical facilities was extremely complicated. Nevertheless, the General Secretariat would do its best to resume the work done in 1961, 1962 and 1963.

- 15) Report on the criteria for recruiting and training men and women police officers for juvenile delinquency work (cf. resolution RES/5 of 1967).

The Secretary General proposed that a sixteenth item should be added asking the Secretariat to follow closely all discussions about the "magnetic passport" held at the I.C.A.O. This question directly concerned Interpol and various police branches.

The LEBANESE DELEGATE, referring to the report on "Police aspects of hi-jacking of aircraft," discussed at the meeting of Heads of NCBs under the heading "air piracy", thought that the word "piracy" (theft which brought the high-jacker of the aircraft material gain) tended to conceal the fact that so far all hi-jackings of aircraft had had political implications and consequently were outside the competence of the Organization. He asked the General Assembly to consider the examination of this item as a violation of Article 3 of the Organization's Constitution.

The COLOMBIAN DELEGATE said he wanted to explain that he had proposed this subject simply with a view to protecting passengers and air crews.

The PRESIDENT asked the Assembly to proceed immediately to a vote.

By a vote of 43 in favour, 17 against and 7 abstentions, the Assembly decided to keep the subject of aircraft hi-jacking in the Programme of Activities.

The PRESIDENT thought that the Assembly could be confident that the Secretary General, who was very experienced, would see that the subject was handled with the necessary tact.

The Assembly approved the incorporation of these items in the programme of Activities, together with Item 16: Report on Magnetic Passports.

The UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATE suggested adding to the Programme of Activities a symposium on crime prevention in the widest sense of the term. The DELEGATE OF UGANDA seconded him.

The DELEGATE OF PERU suggested a report on smuggling, a crime that was particularly dangerous for the economies of Latin American countries and for their social organization and which often involved other common crimes.

The CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC DELEGATE suggested organizing technical refresher courses for Heads of NCBs in developing countries and a seminar for heads of police training colleges.

The SECRETARY GENERAL said he saw the value of all these suggestions; but the Programme of Activities was already very heavily loaded and he asked the Assembly for permission to spread out the research projects over a longer period of time.

The (British) proposal to organize a symposium on crime prevention was unanimously approved.

With respect to smuggling, it could be put on the agenda for the 38th session and the Peruvian delegation could submit a report.

The Assembly approved incorporating this item unanimously (2 votes against and 2 abstentions).

The organizing of symposium of the heads of police training colleges was approved with 6 votes against and 6 abstentions.

With respect to refresher courses, the SECRETARY GENERAL proposed to discuss the matter directly with the Central African Republic delegate and schedule further discussion for the next session.

The DELEGATE OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC accepted this proposal, but still insisted on the need for refresher courses for Heads of NCBs in developing countries.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

There were three financial questions to deal with:

- the 1967 accounts and the 1969 draft budget;
- the extraordinary building budget;
- the auditing procedure.

In 1967 the Organization had maintained a favourable budget balance without restricting its normal activities in any way. At the end of the year, liquid assets amounted to just over 880,000 Swiss francs. Although Interpol activities remained at the same level, the 1969 draft budget showed a slight deficit. Submitting it to the Assembly, the Secretary General emphasized that this was only acceptable in special circumstances; an increase in the national contributions would be inevitable the following year.

The Auditors reported to the Assembly, which accepted the 1967 accounts and approved the 1969 budget (estimated expenditure: 2,150,000 Swiss francs).

The building budget for the new headquarters was examined. The financial situation was normal, final bills were gradually being paid, the expected tax refunds were being received from the French Government. After all the bills had been paid, a substantial sum would probably remain which could be transferred to the Organization's regular budget.

Changes in the auditing procedure had been suggested by the U.S. delegation. At the present time, the accounts were checked by persons chosen by the General Assembly from among its members.

The usual procedure for major international organizations was to call in outside experts, and the American proposal would provide Interpol with a system along these lines. Failure to adopt a new system would possibly be an obstacle to future U.S. financial participation.



Mr J. P. Hendrick, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury (for Enforcement), Vice-President of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL.

This proposal met with a certain amount of opposition at the outset: since everyone agreed that the financial administration of the Organization was entirely satisfactory, why change the current procedures for other, more costly ones? Should "outsiders" be allowed access to Interpol's accounting?

The matter went to a Committee and a compromise was reached: the auditing would be done by a mixed group comprising a private accounting firm and two Auditors appointed by the General Assembly.

The SECRETARY GENERAL had stated that he was ready to accept any auditing procedure the Assembly wished.

Articles 52 and 56 of the General Regulations and Articles 35 and 36 of the Financial Regulations were adopted by the Assembly (71 votes in favour, 1 against and 4 abstentions) in the following form:

ARTICLE 52 – GENERAL REGULATIONS

The financial administration and the accounts of the Organization shall be checked in accordance with the procedure set forth in the Financial Regulations.

ARTICLE 56

The financial administration of the Secretary General may be checked at any time by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE 35 – FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

The Organization's accounts shall be audited every year by an accounting firm assisted by two "Auditors".

A written report of the audit shall be sent to the President and to the Secretary General of the Organization. This report shall be submitted to the Executive Committee and the General Assembly.

ARTICLE 36

The accounting firm referred to in Article 35 shall be designated by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

The two "Auditors" (and two deputies) shall be appointed by the General Assembly from among the delegates at the end of each session.

Implementing these decisions, the General Assembly appointed a French accounting firm to audit the accounts. It also elected two Auditors: Mr Benhamou (France) and Mr Manopulo (Italy), and two assistants: Mr Passo (Portugal) and Mr Bouba (Central African Republic).

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

In plenary session, the SECRETARY GENERAL said that it was absolutely necessary to reinforce the equipment of the central station in order to improve liaison with the Far East and South America. This, of course, would involve a financial outlay.

Mr TREVES reported that the most important development in the international police radio network since the last General Assembly session was the Interpol Telecommunications Meeting in St. Cloud from 7th to 10th May 1968. Twenty-six countries, including six which did not yet have Interpol radio stations, had sent representatives.

A station had been opened in Seoul (South Korea) and Malaysia was in the process of setting up a station in Kuala-Lumpur. Manila and Tokyo stations had officially gone into service and the latter had particularly powerful equipment. Indonesia and the Republic of China were studying the question. In Africa, the station in Monrovia (Liberia) had re-opened. Nigeria had a fully-equipped station; tests were proceeding with Lagos. The station in Kinshasa was scheduled to open in 1969; the Central African Republic authorities then planned to open a station in Banui. Mauritania wanted a station in Nouakchott which would be linked to the network via Algiers. Ethiopia had

taken the preliminary steps towards setting up a station in Addis-Ababa. On the North American continent, the United States had decided to open an Interpol station in Washington; naturally, this step was very important for the Organization. Seven South American countries had stations on the Interpol network. Mr Treves reminded the Assembly of the crucial role played by Argentina in the development of this regional network. Unfortunately, there was still no station in Central America.

In Europe, Cyprus had enquired about joining the network. Greece hoped to join the network soon. The network had expanded in the continents furthest from the central station and the traffic with these areas had increased enormously, with the result that new equipment was now called for. Also, the plan to modernise the network by introducing radio teleprinters required more sophisticated equipment.

The Secretariat had already begun installing 4 2-Kw transmitters which had been lent to the I.C.P.O. by the French Government. The receivers in St. Cloud had been bolstered with a powerful new unit.

Before the technicians' conference the Secretariat had sent out a questionnaire to all NCBs with radio stations, asking for details about their equipment.

The information which had been examined during the meeting had shown that most of the countries represented had made real efforts to obtain properly equipped stations.

The technicians' conference had reviewed the problem of frequencies with a representative of the International Telecommunications Unions.

Morse code was still the normal and indispensable medium for transmissions in the Organization's network, though efforts could be made to develop radio-teletype communications between countries which wanted them.

On the subject of photo-telegraphy, Mr. Treves referred delegates to his explanations in the past of how to transmit photographs over telephone wires. A difficulty had arisen: the equipment manufactured by different countries did not have the same specifications and therefore were not compatible. Norms would have to be worked out because police forces were practically the only customers for photo-telegraphic equipment with such a high degree of definition. The Secretariat had already sent out a questionnaire to the NCBs asking for their recommendations as to the desirable specifications and for a description of the various models produced in their country.

In reply to the question of Mr HASSABIS (Cyprus), the SECRETARY GENERAL explained that the Telex network was not at all suitable for the general broadcasts which were absolutely essential. The Telex could only be used as a complement to other communications facilities. Also, the Telex network was sometimes out of service, and the police had no authority over these decisions.

Mr BOUBA (Central African Republic) stated that his Government had agreed that the Bangui station should be linked to the network via Kinshasa. Representatives of the two countries were examining the problem of the frequencies which would be required.

The GREEK DELEGATE explained that Telex equipment was being delivered to the NCB shortly. He hoped that an Interpol radio station would be operational in Athens by the following year.



*Mr Bugarin, Head of the Philippines N.B.I., presenting a souvenir plaque to the Secretary General (at left).
(Iran Press Photographers Assoc. - Tehran)*

II. Technical Questions

DRUGS

Report

(submitted by the General Secretariat)

The information concerned international cases only.

A. — RAW OPIUM

Iran led in the number of arrests (34.5% of the total), followed by Turkey (14.8%), Thailand (6.9%), German Federal Republic (5.9%), Malaysia (5.7%).

Nearly all the raw opium was seized in the Near, Middle or Far East.

The automobile was still the principal means of transport used by traffickers. Second in popularity: camel, horse or mule caravan, followed by sea transport.

B. — PREPARED OPIUM

Very few seizures of prepared opium were reported in 1967. The largest were in Thailand the United Kingdom and New Zealand.

In number of arrests, the United Kingdom was first.

There had been a marked decrease in the international traffic of prepared opium.

C. — MORPHINE

In number of arrests, Turkey was first, followed by France, Thailand, Italy, German Federal Republic and Lebanon.

The largest seizures were in the Far East, notably in Thailand.

Land transport was used in the majority of cases.

3 clandestine laboratories used for the extraction of morphine were discovered in Turkey.

D. — DIACETYLMORPHINE

In number of arrests, Iran was first, followed by Thailand, France and United States.

The largest seizures were in Thailand, Iran, United States and France.

Transport by road was used in the majority of cases.

15 clandestine laboratories were discovered.

E. — COCAINE

In number of arrests, Bolivia was first, followed by Peru, Italy and Lebanon.

The greatest number of seizures were made in Bolivia, followed by Peru, Italy and Lebanon.

21 clandestine laboratories were discovered.

F. — CANNABIS

In number of arrests, the German Federal Republic was first, followed by Spain, Lebanon, United Kingdom, Italy, Kuwait, Greece and Singapore.

The greatest number of seizures were made in Spain, followed by the German Federal Republic, United Kingdom, Singapore and Malaysia. The largest seizures were in the Near and Middle East. Transport by road was used in 90 cases, transport by sea in 115 cases.

ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

A study of the various reports received in 1967 showed little significant change from previous years. Illicit traffic in natural drugs and their derivatives continued on a large scale.

The number of seizures continued to rise, as did the number of arrests.

AFRICA:

Illicit drug traffic remained a minor problem in this part of the world.

AMERICA:

North America (Canada and U.S.) was still the main target of international drug traffickers.

Police pursued their efforts to control heroin traffic in Canada and the United States and met with resounding success in December 1967 as a result of several big police operations.

All the heroin cases which occurred in America in 1967 had several points in common: transport (routine flights), the fact that none of the couriers (French or Italian) had previously attracted the attention of narcotics agents, method of concealment (little bags attached to courier's body).

21 clandestine laboratories for manufacturing or refining cocaine were found in Bolivia and Peru.

EUROPE:

Illicit traffic in opiates (morphine and heroin) remained the major drug problem in this part of the world. France continued to be an important stage (refinement and transit) in the traffic.

Following the striking seizure of 500 kilos of raw opium and 50 kilos of morphine-base near the French-Swiss border on 22nd September 1966, the narcotics police continued to deal heavy blows to the traffickers, who were using both highway and sea transport: 27,271 grams of morphine-base were seized in Yugoslavia in February 1967 and 93,000 grams of raw opium and 86,000 grams of morphine-base in Marseilles (France).

The traffic in cannabis continued to spread, and the problem was beginning to become serious, in the majority of Western European countries.

The number of seizures rose from 115 in 1963 to 218 in 1967. The quantity of drugs seized tripled. As explained in the 1966 report, cannabis smuggled into Europe came not only from North Africa (Morocco) but also from the Near East (Lebanon, Turkey) and Far East (India, Nepal, Pakistan).

Cannabis traffickers were usually "independent operators" intent on making a little easy money.

A few seizures of hallucinogens (LSD 25) were reported by Spain, Denmark, France, United Kingdom, Sweden and Switzerland.

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST:

This area continued to be an important centre for supplying drugs, judging by the large quantities intercepted: opium in Turkey and Iran, cannabis in Lebanon, U.A.R. and Syria; this evidenced large-scale trafficking, but also efficient police action.

Forbidding people in Iran to cultivate opium-popy or use opium had turned addicts to other drugs (heroin).

The Lebanese authorities considered the experiment to replace cannabis crops with sunflowers highly satisfactory, and they decided to extend subsidies to more farmers, thus bringing the area planted with grain-oil crops to ten times what it was the year before (or one third of the ground previously used for cultivating cannabis).

FAR EAST:

Traffic in opiates was still the major problem in this part of the world. Large quantities of raw opium

were seized (Thailand, Malaysia and Hong Kong). Opium was transported to Bangkok then taken to Malaysia and Singapore or to Hong Kong. Drugs were transported from Bangkok to Hong Kong by air. Large quantities of morphine and heroin had been discovered in Hong Kong and Thailand; the latter has taken radical measures to deal with habitual heroin manufacturers. Cannabis had been seized in rather large quantities in Pakistan, Malaysia and Singapore.

OCEANIA:

Slight increase in the number of seizures in Australia and New Zealand.

INTERNATIONAL POLICE CO-OPERATION

The following was an example (one of many) of international police co-operation in combating drug traffic.

On 20th September 1967, the Dutch National Central Bureau radioed the Bureaus in Belgium, France, Spain and Morocco to inform them of the seizure of 40,000 grams of cannabis in the doors of a car belonging to a Spanish national CUESTA RAPHAEL Rubio; the seizure was made in De Bilt (Netherlands), where he was a resident.

CUESTA RAPHAEL admitted he had visited Morocco in August 1967 accompanied by a Spanish woman from Brussels, Maria NUNEZ VALDECARA.

Belgian police subsequently seized 25,000 grams of cannabis in various places in Brussels.

According to NUNEZ VALDECARA, CUESTA REPHAEL had taken a large quantity of Dutch cigars and cigarettes on their trip to Morocco: the consignment was concealed in a false ceiling in their trailer and delivered to a retailer in Madrid. On the return trip, the hiding-place concealed nearly 200 kilos of cannabis purchased in Morocco.

She also stated that her accomplice had not been able to come to an agreement with the organiser of the traffic because of the poor quality of the cannabis and had to peddle it himself in Belgium and the Netherlands — where he was arrested.

ACTIVITIES OF THE I.C.P.O. AND THE INTERPOL GENERAL SECRETARIAT

At the 36th General Assembly (Kyoto, 27th September — 4th October 1967) a resolution was adopted recommending that all Interpol members "urge on their governments the necessity of providing adequate measures to ensure that illicit cannabis traffickers are severely dealt with, and that possession of cannabis be restricted to legitimate medical, scientific and industrial uses".

The General Secretariat was represented at three United Nations conferences on narcotic drugs: African Seminar in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), April 1967; Consultative Group on Opium Problems, New Delhi (India), October 1967; Narcotic Drugs Commission, Geneva (Switzerland), January 1968.

— 48 international drug traffickers (27 seamen) were the subject of international notices.

— Twelve monthly recapitulative tables were issued showing drug seizures reported to the General Secretariat in 1967; the tables gave identity particulars and nationalities for 1,481 traffickers.

— A booklet entitled "Drug Traffic, Near East-Europe" was sent out to the NCBs.

— A large number of slides had been received for the General Secretariat project of preparing audio-visual material on narcotic drugs and the control of illicit drug traffic.

A COMMITTEE composed of the following countries studied the Secretariat's report: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo-Kinshasa, Spain, United States, France, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Morocco, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, United Kingdom, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The Committee unanimously elected Mr CAMATTE, delegate of France, as Chairman.

Mr AUBE (General Secretariat) explained that as in previous years the report would be incorporated in the U.N. report submitted to the Narcotic Drugs Commission in Geneva early the following year.

The General Secretariat was receiving more and more reports of drug seizures: meant that co-operation was improving among NCBs. The revival of traffic in cannabis and hallucinogens was disturbing, especially in Western Europe. In 1967, 13 seizures and 29 arrests for trafficking in hallucinogens had been reported — a sharp increase (plus 4 seizures and 12 arrests for trafficking in synthetic narcotics). These questions constituted an important part of the General Secretariat's activities.

The TURKISH DELEGATE explained that his country had intensified its efforts to reduce the cultivation of the opium-poppy. The Ministry of Agriculture had appointed 50 teams to distribute instructions, seed and fertilisers and had launched a scientific research programme. The Government would devote 7 million dollars to the project which, through Interpol's assistance, would no doubt make rapid progress.

The OBSERVER FROM THE ARAB LEAGUE said that in spite of all efforts, the situation had improved very little in Arab League countries.

The MEXICAN DELEGATE said that he had circulated a report to the delegations containing statistics on the campaign conducted mainly in the North-West region in September 1967. The army had worked with the police: over 14,000 hectares of opium-poppy crops had been destroyed and 500,000 plants burnt. The figure for marihuana (53 tons) was particularly striking. Mexico was anxious for international co-operation through the NCBs to be intensified.

The THAI DELEGATE explained that the measures taken by his Government had prevented the situation from getting worse in 1967; the results could even be described as satisfactory. He then gave some statistics showing the considerable variations in the price of refined heroin from one country to another: Thailand — original retail price US \$1,400 per kilo, Hong Kong — retail price US \$9,000 per kilo (6 times the price in Thailand), Macao — \$10,000 (7 times the price), Japan — \$27,000 (19 times the price) and New York — \$28,000 (or 20 times the price in Thailand). Moreover, once the kilo of refined heroin (costing \$1,400 in Thailand) had been smuggled into the United States, it was divided into 25,000 5-gram packets which sold at 5 dollars each — a total sum of \$125,000! His Government and the U.N. had con-



In foreground, Colonel Eftekharzadeh, Head of the Interpol Bureau in Tehran.

ducted a joint study in the northern region of Thailand where parts of the population lived mainly by opium-growing; the U.N. experts had submitted a set of proposals which his Government was studying.

The UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER wanted to report on the effort made by the Turkish Government to cut down on opium cultivation, which had dropped from 370 tons in 1962 to 114 tons in 1967; the figure was likely to drop even further. He thought that Mexico and Iran could give Turkey and Thailand some useful information how to eliminate opium-growing.

The UNITED STATES DELEGATE stated that illicit drug traffic showed no sign of decreasing in the United States; in fact, it seemed rather to be increasing in spite of the considerable efforts to control it. According to police reports, there had been an increase of 38% over the drug addict figures recorded in 1960. Seizures were becoming more and more numerous. On 1st April 1968, the Narcotics Bureau and the corresponding office at the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare had been grouped together in one body placed under the direction of the Department of Justice. Its aim was to set on foot a research and control programme, in collaboration with the competent national and international organizations.

The CHINA REPUBLIC DELEGATE stressed the importance of popular education in the struggle against drugs. His country had worked along these lines for 50 years — with gratifying results: his country had few drug addicts and most of them were criminals. It was true that since 1925, stringent

measures had been adopted (ranging from 20 years' imprisonment to the death penalty). Countries should introduce more severe penalties, accompanied by educational measures.

The DELEGATE OF ARGENTINA said that the Argentinian police had studied the drug routes and concluded there was no substitute for international exchanges of information through Interpol.

The DELEGATE OF PERU said that his country had adopted a law providing very severe penalties and the problem of opium had practically disappeared.

The IATA OBSERVER indicated that the airlines employed very capable investigating officers who would co-operate effectively with the police to stop illicit drug traffic in the countries served by airlines. Co-operation of this kind was already widespread in the U.S. Interested countries should not hesitate to ask the airlines for help.

Mr AUBE (General Secretariat) pointed out that almost all the seizures of raw opium were in the Near and Middle East; he wanted to underscore the effective co-operation provided by Iran, which had the highest number of arrests (34% of the total number), highest number of seizures (32%) and had seized the largest amount of drug (41%): 8 tons of opium had been seized and reported to the Organization — a remarkable record.

Speaking as French delegate, the CHAIRMAN said that France continued to play an important role in the transit of drugs from produce to consumer countries. The Middle East was still the main supplier of the raw material and practically all the heroin manufactured from these materials was transported to the United States. The quantity of heroin used in France remained insignificant. Important seizures had been made in France in 1967: 500 kilograms of opium and 54 kilograms of morphine base in one case and 86 kilograms of morphine base and 93 kilograms of opium in another. The French courts had been particularly severe on drug traffic cases. A draft bill providing for heavier penalties for such offences was under consideration.

The criminal police headquarters had obtained the co-operation of the different police and gendarmerie departments for the traditional "summer campaign" — the aim of which was to protect and keep surveillance on minors during the holiday period. French youth continued to escape the scourge of drug addiction.

As France was chiefly a country of transit for drugs, the criminal police headquarters sought to co-operate as much as possible with foreign investigators.

The ARAB LEAGUE OBSERVER drew the Committee's attention to the synthetic drugs which were not subject to international control and which led to drug addiction. The Arab League Narcotics Bureau had recommended to its members countries to consider sleeping pills, tranquilizers and hallucinogens as dangerous as hashish and opium.

The UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATE said that his Government had had to limit the prescribing of morphine and cocaine very severely. He mentioned two recent cases of traffic in L.S.D. In the first case, several arrests were made and drugs for manufacturing £13,000,000 worth of L.S.D. were seized. In the second case, the value of the L.S.D. seized was in the region of £2,000,000.

The VENEZUELAN DELEGATE said that a gang had been arrested recently thanks to the co-operation of the Colombian authorities; the gang had been trafficking in marijuana and counterfeit dollar bills. The quantity of drug seized was worth \$200,000. The Venezuelan authorities had increased all penalties. A person who simply sold some drug could now be sent to prison for up to 8 years.

Mr AUBE (General Secretariat) said that the introduction of crops to replace cannabis had been the subject of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly in Berne, of a paper presented by the Lebanese delegation in Kyoto and of several speeches during the present session. A U.N. inter-regional seminar for narcotics agents in the Near and Middle East had just ended in Beirut. While attending the seminar, he had been to see the sunflower plantations in the region of Baalbek. The President of Lebanon had himself stressed the importance his Government attached to this experiment.

Several speakers called for the extension of the Lebanese experiment to other countries.

The UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER said that his organization had followed the Lebanese experiment with great interest and had appreciated that it deserved aid. Also, research made in several countries with the collaboration of the United

The COLOMBIAN DELEGATE reported that cannabis, which until 1967 had only been consumed locally, was now exported to the United States; cannabis was now being grown because of the incentive of big profits. An effort to replace cannabis with other crops was vital.

Following a number of amendments, two draft resolutions — one based on suggestions by the Chilean delegation — were adopted by the Committee.

IN PLENARY SESSION, THE DELEGATE OF LEBANON gave some details about his Government's campaign to eliminate cannabis-growing (cf. I.C.P.R. no. 219, pp. 146). The number of farmers involved in the program had risen from 17 (14 villages) the first year, to 272 (28 villages) the second and to 762 (42 villages) the third. Applications were pouring in, but the Government wanted to avoid any problem of being able to dispose of the crops and to be sure of being able to meet the substantial outlay for equipment and technical assistance and for subsidies. (It had promised to mow the crop at the same price as the cannabis).

The Lebanese delegate emphasized the effective role which could be played by the UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) and the F.A.O. in encouraging drug-producing countries to convert to other crops.

The MOROCCAN DELEGATE said that Morocco had begun a similar reconversion project in 1958 with U.N. help.

Finally, the following two resolutions were submitted to the General Assembly:

1st RESOLUTION

AFTER STUDYING and discussing report No. 4 on international illicit drug traffic in 1967,

HAVING IN MIND the resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its session in Berne (1966) and particularly the provisions concerning the steps taken by Lebanon in an effort to eliminate cannabis crops once and for all and substitute other crops which are socially and economically valuable,

and CONSIDERING that the pilot projects which have been completed were judged satisfactory by the Lebanese authorities, who are in the process of extending the scheme to larger areas,

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Tehran (Iran) from 1st to 8th October 1968 in its 37th session,

AGAIN CONGRATULATES Lebanon for its effective and constructive accomplishments in this field,

URGES the authorities there to pursue and expand their efforts in this field,

HOPES that the technical assistance needed for this purpose will be forthcoming from the appropriate international organizations and, in particular,

IN THE LIGHT OF the Resolution No. 1292 on this subject adopted by the United Nations Economic and Social Council on 23rd May 1968,

EXPRESSES THE WISH THAT the United Nations agencies involved with the Development Program, and notably the Food and Agricultural Organization, give priority to technical assistance which could be allocated to Lebanon — or to any other country prepared to undertake and implement a project of the same kind — to help the authorities satisfactorily complete this operation, whose importance cannot be overestimated,

ALSO TAKES NOTE OF the efforts made by other countries such as Iran, Morocco and Mexico to destroy illicit crops, extends its congratulations to these countries and urges them to pursue their campaigns.

Adopted by 66 votes in favour and 1 abstention.



*The delegation of Thailand.
(Iran Press Photographers Assoc. - Tehran)*

2nd RESOLUTION

IN VIEW OF 1) The resolutions on drug traffic already adopted by the General Assembly at previous sessions, and

2) The General Secretariat's report on 1967 and the delegations' comments on it; and

CONSIDERING that the I.C.P.O. — Interpol's efforts have helped intensify international police co-operation for the control and prevention of illicit drug traffic and alert international opinion to the dangers of drug abuse;

HAVING NOTED, however, that: — Not all affiliated countries supply up-to-date information in time for the General Secretariat to compile its statistics and annual reports,

— Some countries have not heeded previous General Assembly recommendations attentively enough;

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Tehran (Iran) from 1st to 8th October 1968 in its 37th session:

CONSIDERS that rapid co-operation among National Central Bureaus and with the General Secretariat is one of the most effective means of controlling illicit international drug traffic;

URGES the General Secretariat to try to work even more closely with other agencies and organizations — and notably the United Nations — working on the drug problem;

STRESSES the benefits of every country's having national legislation which:

a) Institutes or increases, where necessary, penal sanctions for growing, processing, transporting, selling or possessing drugs unlawfully.

b) Ensures that the granting of bail or provisional release to anyone implicated in a drug case is commensurate with the importance of the case and the individual violator;

CALLS THE ATTENTION of affiliated countries and their Governments TO THE IMPORTANCE OF:

a) Adhering to international drug conventions, particularly the 1961 Single Convention and, where it is considered possible, the 1936 Convention on the Suppression of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs;

b) Implementing programmes designed to educate members of the public on the dangers of drug addiction and gain widespread co-operation;

c) Destroying crops which produce substances used in the traffic, adopting schemes for replacement crops and sending information about this subject to the General Secretariat regularly.

Adopted by 71 votes in favour, 0 against and 1 abstention.

INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY COUNTERFEITING

The report analysed information received by the Secretariat during 1967.

I. — PAPER CURRENCY

Forgeries (altered notes) were rare and easy to detect. There were U.S. \$1, \$2 and \$10 notes altered to \$10, \$50 or \$100.

Only Federal Germany reported seizures of Confederate States of America banknotes. Uttering of these souvenir-notes was not punishable by law in the United States, but people who put them into circulation for purposes of gain in Europe could be prosecuted for fraud. A considerable reduction in the number of seizures was noted.

A number of currency imitations — designed for publicity — were found in Europe and in America:

Total face value of counterfeit U.S. notes: \$9,285,468, of which \$8,392,732 was seized in the United States. According to the U.S. Secret Service, 26% of counterfeits printed were actually uttered (compared with 11% in 1966).

The sum of counterfeit U.S. currency found outside the U.S.A. (\$892,736) amounted to 9.6% of the total. U.S. counterfeits were found in 48 countries (42 in 1966). 13 African countries were affected by traffic in counterfeit U.S. notes.

The currencies of 25 countries were counterfeited (as compared with 27 countries in 1966).

The table of new types of counterfeit notes recorded by the General Secretariat in 1967 showed that 246 new types of counterfeit U.S. notes were identified compared with 231 in 1966.

CASE REPORTS

FRANCE:

In October 1966, 70 counterfeit French 50-franc notes and 133 counterfeit U.S. \$20 notes were seized in Lyons and a Frenchman with a criminal record was arrested. He gave his accomplices as 2 Italians who had been in custody in Lyons since May 1966 for proxenetism.

A letter handed to a fellow prisoner was seized and it revealed that a network of traffickers in counterfeit currency was operating between France and Germany, probably out of Düsseldorf (Federal Germany).

KUWAIT:

In December 1966, an Iranian trafficker in counterfeit Kuwaiti and Iraqi 10-dinar notes was arrested. 30,000 Iraqi dinars and 3,500 Kuwaiti dinars' worth of notes were seized. The Iranian revealed interesting information about a gang of counterfeiters who, he alleged, had 5 printing presses in 4 towns in Iran. He said the gang consisted of approximately twenty persons and that they counterfeited many currencies.

NETHERLANDS:

In November 1966, 5 counterfeit U.S. \$100 notes were deposited in a bank in The Hague by the Ghanaian Embassy. The notes had been received from a Ghanaian woman who worked for an airline company in Accra (Ghana). Investigations in Ghana led to identification of the supplier and seizure of 4 other counterfeit notes of the same type.

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Illicit printing workshops were found in Germany United States, France, Spain, Hong Kong, Lebanon, Syria and U.A.R.

Offset remained the most commonly-used printing method.

COUNTERFEITS AND FORGERIES (review).

Counterfeit notes described: 87.

Genuine new issues described: 145.

ACTIVITIES OF GENERAL SECRETARIAT LAB:

121 counterfeit notes and 95 genuine notes were examined and their particulars recorded. Expert opinions on 80 notes were given to 14 NCBs.

A memorandum on how to set up a laboratory for examining counterfeits was sent to the National Bank of Cambodia (at their request). Another memorandum on desirable security features for new issues was sent to the Philippines NCB.

II — COUNTERFEIT COINS

Two interesting cases involving the circulation of counterfeit coins were reported.

An illicit printing workshop was discovered in France: French 5, 10 and 20-franc gold coins; method of manufacture: striking.

COUNTERFEITS AND FORGERIES (review).

Counterfeit coins described: none.

Genuine new issues described: 72.

III — OTHER COUNTERFEITS

COUNTERFEIT CHEQUES

About fifty cases involving the negotiation of counterfeit cheques or counterfeit travellers cheques were reported in 1967.

FOR EXAMPLE:

Africa: — In August 1967, a gang negotiated counterfeit \$100 cheques drawn on a large American bank in Morocco — and also in Spain, Italy, Switzerland and Turkey. The traffickers carried forged Argentine or Panamanian passports. They used the following modus operandi: they would open bank accounts and have sums of money deposited in them regularly in order to inspire confidence; they would then cash the counterfeit cheques or else have the cheques paid in to their accounts and then subsequently draw out the money. Losses amounted to nearly \$250,000. The gang leader was identified from a photograph: he was a dangerous international criminal who specialised in negotiating counterfeit cheques.



Asia: — 1,000 counterfeit U.S. \$100 travellers cheques were negotiated in *Indonesia*. Counterfeit cheques of a Hong Kong bank were negotiated in Hong Kong (total value: H.K. \$160,000). Several Indonesians and Thais were implicated in the case; they all used forged passports. A machine for filling in the cheques and a numbering-machine were seized in Djakarta.

Seventeen frauds or attempted frauds in connection with counterfeit cheques on a U.S. bank were committed in *Japan* by an American who had used ten aliases and who was wanted in the U.S.A. for trafficking in counterfeit cheques. This man was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment in Japan.

EUROPE:

Three Colombians were arrested in *Spain* after cashing \$70,000 worth of counterfeit cheques (acquired in Ecuador) of two South American banks. The trio had also operated in Central and South America.

In the *United Kingdom*, 2 counterfeit cheques for £5,000 drawn on a German bank were negotiated by a German national.

In *Switzerland*, the Swiss police reported in April 1967 that a gang of South American traffickers using forged passports planned to travel through Western Europe during summer 1967 cashing counterfeit travellers cheques purporting to be issued by a big U.S. bank. In August 1967, the Swiss police arrested 2 Argentine nationals and 1 Uruguayan carrying forged Paraguayan passports in Lucerne. 610 \$100 travellers cheques were seized. The three men had also uttered 24 travellers cheques in Italy. According to them, the gang was directed from Montevideo (Uruguay) by two brothers who were known international criminals; it was divided into 4 groups, each with its own territory in Western Europe. Further arrests were made in Spain and Belgium.

The traffic involved about one million dollars' worth of counterfeit travellers cheques.

ACTIVITY OF GENERAL SECRETARIAT LAB:

The General Secretariat laboratory examined and reported on two dozen counterfeit cheques and several genuine cheques.

FORGED PASSPORTS:

Forged Turkish passports were discovered in Germany and Jersey, but on the whole such cases were rare.

MISCELLANEOUS COUNTERFEITS

(1) Counterfeit bank payment orders:

Large frauds were committed in France and Switzerland by persons carrying forged Argentine passports who cashed counterfeit payment orders of a South American bank. An attempt to swindle a bank was also made in Belgium. The illicit profit totalled approximately \$170,000.

Forged driving licences:

An Algerian succeeded in having 1140 Algerian driving licences printed in Germany by pretending that they were "club cards".

Forged Federal German driving licences were discovered in Yugoslavia and France; some more had been printed in Italy.

Forged Venezuelan fiscal stamps:

An Australian of Greek origin had 38,400 Venezuelan 100-bolivares fiscal stamps printed in Athens. He planned to sell the stamps to students, each stamp representing the monthly inscription fee for attending lectures at the Academia. 34,562 forged stamps were found in Athens at the printers and at the Australian's home. 3,838 stamps had apparently already been sent to Venezuela.

In plenary session, the SECRETARY GENERAL drew the Assembly's attention to the fact that counterfeiting was far from diminishing and was 90% concentrated on the American dollar. Several currencies in Asia and Latin America were also affected, notably Brazil's. Cheque forgery was increasing again, especially travellers' cheques.

A conference on currency counterfeiting problems was scheduled for 1969. This would be a follow-up to those held by Interpol in 1930, 1935, 1950 and 1961.

The *United States Delegate* confirmed that the dollar continued to be the favourite target of international counterfeiters. One of the most effective countermeasures was increasing the expertise capability of police agencies responsible for controlling counterfeiting. The American delegation thought that a counterfeiting conference would provide an excellent opportunity for a technical review of the graphic art and printing processes used in counterfeiting. It felt that the counterfeiting meeting should concern itself solely with the obligations of sovereign nations and that the agenda should be oriented towards the technical aspects of detection and the training of officers who would be experts.

The *Delegate of France* recognised the need for expertise but did not want to neglect the need for officers who were specialised in the investigative aspects of counterfeiting cases. The many successes of the French Counterfeit Currency Office had required close collaboration with foreign police.

The *Congo-Kinshasa Delegate* indicated that exchanges of information between the General Secretariat and the police in his country had resulted in the discovery in 1967 of a secret printing plant in Paris which had turned out counterfeit Congolese banknotes with a face value of 15 million francs. The new Congo Kinshasa currency had been issued

on 1st January 1967 and a counterfeit 1 zaire (1,000 old francs) had been detected in May 1968. He also described a large swindle committed in Switzerland and Federal Germany in June 1967 by an alleged Congolese national, by means of counterfeit telegraphic payment orders.

The *Philippine Delegate* thanked the police authorities in Hong Kong for their efforts: in 1967 and 1968 gangs had been arrested and their printing presses, plates and 2,500,000 pesos confiscated. He thanked the General Secretariat for its valuable advice about security measures to be taken when manufacturing banknotes.

The *Arab League Observer* said he hoped that contacts would be established between the Pan-Arab

Social Defense Organization and the countries belonging to the League in order to combat counterfeiting.

The *Ugandan Delegate* informed the Assembly that a large number of counterfeiters had been discovered and that with the help of the Congo-Kinshasa police, the criminals had been arrested and brought to justice.

The *President* said that the NCBs' efforts to control currency counterfeiting, within the framework of the Organization, gave satisfactory results and should therefore be pursued. The *Secretary General* had taken note of the members' wishes and would see that they were followed.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY (1965-1967)

At the 36th I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly session (Kyoto, 1967), the General Secretariat submitted a report entitled "Delinquency and Anti-social Behaviour by Gangs of Young People". As a result of this, a resolution was adopted which included the following appeal:

"(The General Assembly) . . . urges each country to forward a concise report on the behaviour of adolescents (crimes, offences, sexual excesses, use of drugs and pep pills, vagrancy, etc.) to the Secretariat at least once a year and at least 3 months before the General Assembly session, the said report to include the means used to acquire information about, to prevent and to control activities of this kind."

The questionnaire sent out to member countries was designed to collect information on developments in the field of juvenile delinquency since 1965 and covered three main points: national statistics; a profile of trends in juvenile delinquency and new aspects of young people's anti-social behaviour; measures introduced by the police to prevent and obtain information about juvenile delinquency and bring young offenders to justice. Forty-one countries replied to the questionnaire. (1)

Each country has its own definition of "juvenile delinquency". The age at which one becomes an "adult offender" varies from 16 to 21, depending

(1) *Algeria, Federal Germany, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ivory Coast, Denmark, El Salvador, Spain, United States, Finland, France, Gabon, India, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria, Norway, New Zealand, Peru, Portugal, United Kingdom, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad-Tobago, Tunisia, Yugoslavia.*

on the country; in some cases, it even varies from one state or province to another within a country.

The review dealt with the main trends which emerged from the replies.

It would be risky to assert that juvenile delinquency was increasing simply on the basis of an increase in the number of young offenders or in the number of offences committed over a given period of time, without knowing, for instance, whether the total juvenile population had increased during that period.

Only a few reporting countries gave a figure for the juvenile population of their country (Gabon, Japan, New Zealand). Some countries stated the year in which a census of the juvenile population had been made (Malawi, Trinidad and Tobago), but no country gave comparative figures for rates of delinquency and population growth in the years under review (1965, 1966 and 1967). Without these figures, it was interesting to have statistics for the growth rates of the juvenile population over the period — to compare with the rate of increase in the number of young offenders (France). It was also possible to establish the increase in juvenile crime per 100,000 individuals in each age-group, using corresponding figures for a much earlier year or period as a basis of comparison (U.K.).

QUANTITATIVE ASPECTS

Analysis of the replies showed that increased juvenile delinquency was not universal. An increase in juvenile delinquency was reported in 21 of the 41 reporting countries.

In Europe, 10 of the 14 reporting countries submitted figures suggesting that the problem was becoming increasingly serious. The four European countries which seemed to have escaped this trend were Portugal, Spain, Luxembourg and Denmark. Only 3 Asian countries and 3 African countries were experiencing increases. Rising juvenile delinquency was also reported from the United States and from New Zealand.

The conclusion — if one could be drawn from the relatively limited data received for such varied geographical, social and economic situations — was that juvenile delinquency was increasing notably in industrialised countries. In less developed countries, increased juvenile delinquency was always confined to urban areas.

TRENDS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

In almost all countries — whatever their geographical position or degree of industrialisation — the offence most prevalent among juveniles was theft. Many countries mentioned that juvenile delinquency as a whole was not increasing but that the number of thefts committed by minors had risen in recent years.

Stolen articles tended to vary according to juveniles' social background and age. Many countries — especially industrialised countries with a high standard of living — reported that theft and unlawful borrowing of motor vehicles had risen considerably. In other countries where motor vehicles were less common, motorcycles and sometimes bicycles were the objects most coveted by juvenile offenders. Delinquency prompted by need (e.g. theft of food and money) was mentioned by less developed countries. One industrialised European country reported that the article most commonly stolen by juveniles varied according to the age-group: the under-14's were most attracted by bicycles, the 14-18-year-olds by motorcycles and the 18-21-year-olds by motor vehicles.

One third of the countries reported that vandalism was increasing. Half of these were European or North American countries. Similar developments occurred in countries as widely separated as Australia and Peru, Thailand and Trinidad-Tobago. This kind of destructiveness was often a group phenomenon and sometimes occurred during political demonstrations.

Although assault was an important aspect of juvenile delinquency in many countries, few reported any significant increases in this domain. Sexual assaults were even rarer. Only three countries — from three different continents — reported alarm over group rape.

A increasing number of young people had recently been experimenting secretly with dangerous drugs and stimulants. During the last three years, ten countries had either noticed the first signs of the appearance of drugs among their youngsters or else an extension of an already existing problem in this field. The use of drugs by juveniles seemed to be more common in industrialised countries than in developing countries. The most commonly-used drug was cannabis. Adolescents in certain industrialised countries were taking L.S.D. 25 or shots of methedrine.

Vagrant juveniles and juveniles with no fixed address did not constitute problems in themselves, but sometimes they committed serious offences out of boredom or because they needed money. In most countries, young people in this situation had run away from home and their vagrancy was a temporary condition.

It was rare for young people to form organized gangs. Only four or five countries had been confronted with this problem, notably in their major cities. Other countries which reported criminal behaviour by groups of young people stressed that the groups sprang up spontaneously and did not have any cohesive structure.

POLICE MEASURES OF PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Some countries reported that they had special police units for juvenile work. Many had very precise sets of criteria for the selection and training of specialised police personnel. The women police were very important in this respect, especially for conducting enquiries about young offenders. The advantage of specialised juvenile delinquency prevention units was that they often promoted liberalization in prevention and control methods: it became possible to avoid prosecuting for first offences which were not too serious; the parents' help was obtained and sometimes welfare agencies were mobilised in order to remove the minor from harmful influences and help him avoid getting into trouble again.

One particular form which this specialisation could take was police juvenile-welfare units (staffed by both men and women) to handle cases of delinquency and pre-delinquency involving minors. In a few countries, the police had co-operated successfully with social and welfare bodies, especially in the field of prevention; Liaison Councils in Japan and the Juvenile Liaison Scheme in the United Kingdom were examples of this.

Experiments in setting up youth centres and sports clubs and civic education programmes run by police officers in schools and sometimes by persons from the communications field were very valuable, not only for their general contribution to the prevention of juvenile delinquency, but also because they helped correct distorted images of the police among members of the public and particularly among young people.

Very few countries said that they had adopted new measures of control or prevention. Only one country mentioned the introduction of a central file making it possible to follow the careers of young multiple offenders.

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The *Secretary General* reminded delegates that in plenary session in 1964 the General Assembly had asked the Secretariat to conduct a study of this problem. The Secretariat had only been able to prepare its report in 1967 due to the time needed for collecting and analysing the data. At the request of the last Assembly, this documentation had been brought up to date.

The *President* asked the Assembly to appoint a committee on juvenile delinquency. The following delegations agreed to sit on the committee: *Algeria, Germany, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, Cyprus, Colombia, Congo Kinshasa, Korea, United States, Ethiopia, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Central African Republic, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Surinam, Chad, Thailand, Tunisia and Zambia.*

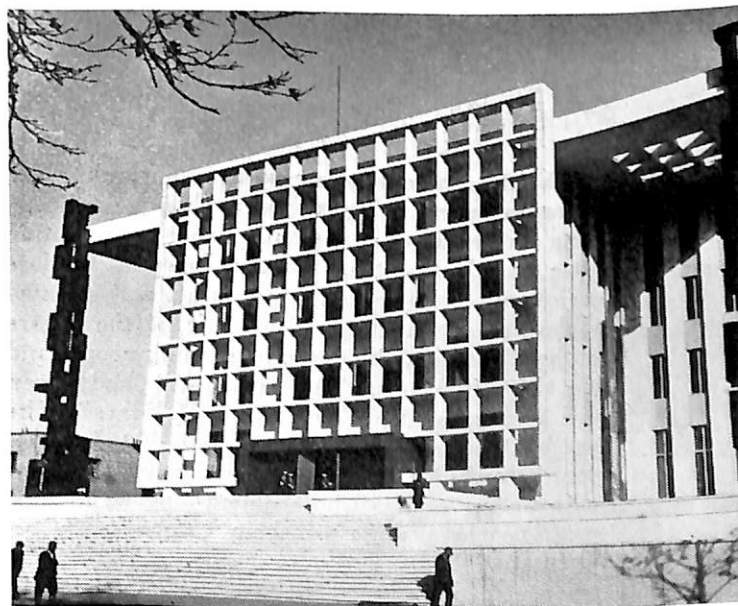
Committee proceedings: Sir Arthur Young (U.K.) was unanimously elected Chairman.

He said that juvenile delinquency could be divided into two categories: anti-social behaviour leading to disturbances of law and order and anti-social behaviour which resulted in offences of various kinds. Juvenile delinquency was increasing, but only at the same rate as crime in general.

Speaking as *United Kingdom* delegate, the Chairman stated that in his country the Government was coming more and more to consider juvenile delinquency a social problem; it had published a White Paper describing the legislative measures it intended taking; it was proposed never (or almost never) to take minors under 14 to court nor 14-17-year-old juveniles, except in exceptional circumstances. In an effort to reform rather than punish, the Government therefore intended transferring a large part of the responsibilities at present falling to the police to the local welfare authorities.

Mr LINDSAY (CANADA) said that the Canadian NCB had prepared a study on crime by young adults — the juvenile delinquents of a few years ago. In particular, the study dealt with crime committed by students (who often came from very good families); they were called “residential area crimes”. He thought that perhaps the committee would like to examine ways of combating this new form of delinquency.

His country was particularly worried by the 20-24 age-group, which had the highest crime rate. These young persons were not minors and were almost always taken to court; they were often given suspended sentences due to their age, but this often led to their committing second offences. The tragic story of young persons from Montreal who were found dead in Kansas after travelling several hundred miles by hitch-hiking had made headlines in the press. However, anti-social behaviour among students constituted only 8% of juvenile crime — a percentage which was all the same sufficient to provoke the student riots from which Canada had so far been spared. Drug-users — especially of LSD — were also numerous in this age-group; they too were often from wealthy families. (The recent suicide of two rather brilliant students in sinister circumstances had received wide publicity).



(Photo: Embassy of Iran)
The Iranian Senate building.

How should the problem be tackled? The answer was probably to strengthen the welfare services. But the police was not a welfare service; its main duty was to search for and prosecute offenders. Should it also turn its efforts to welfare action?

The *United States Delegate* reported that in his country the crime statistics for 1967 showed an increase of 130% to 140% in the number of minors under eighteen arrested for using drugs. On 1st July 1968, Congress had voted a text on juvenile delinquency providing for better co-ordination between public and private services, more policemen, courts and other competent bodies at the federal, State and local level, the organization of crime prevention services and the development of Community programmes. For this purpose, Congress had allocated \$25 million for 1969, \$50 million for 1970 and \$75 million for 1971.

Mr FERAUD (General Secretariat) said that the Congress of the Social Defence Society held in Belgrade in 1961 had already discussed the problem of young adult offenders (20-25). The Congress had concluded that although from the physiological point of view these young persons could be considered adults, they had not acquired the sense of responsibility that usually came with adulthood. The United Nations and certain other specialized agencies thought that a special category ought to be created for them, providing them a degree of leniency normally only accorded to minors. This was the trend in the United Kingdom. This did not mean that all sanctions should be done away with, especially not for young adults who, as minors, had committed a whole series of offences.

The *French Delegate* thought that police officers should concentrate their efforts on controlling and preventing juvenile delinquency. Relations between the police and welfare workers were difficult and each country had its own problems.

In France, there were no police-run youth clubs, but the police was doing its best to change the image young people had of it. For this purpose, a reception centre had been set up at the Juvenile Welfare Service, run by male and female staff and situated in pleasant surroundings. The staff at the centre did their best to advise and guide young people and help them find jobs. The experiment had given good results, as had "Operation Holidays". The *French Delegate* therefore suggested that Interpol adopt a resolution recommending the setting-up of police welfare centres whose duty would be to give young people a sense of their responsibility as citizens.

With regard to young adult offenders, the *French Delegate* thought it was impossible to continue to coddle a person for an indefinite period because he had not reached a state of maturity. In France, it had been found that as they grew older, young adult offenders did not integrate themselves in society. To remedy this situation, the *French police* had introduced the following system: the police started taking an interest in juvenile delinquents who had

committed three or more offences (whether they had been convicted in court or not) and had set up files on these delinquents in order to follow their careers until the age of about 25. The subjects were usually gang-leaders, armed robbers, murderers or dangerous sex offenders. Of the 2,500 record cards contained in the files, 150 had held the police's attention due to serious crimes committed by them as young adults (who had passed the age of legal responsibility). 70 young men who were confirmed criminals had thus been located and the police followed their movements, behaviour and the circles they frequented. The record cards of these 70 "young adults" had been transferred to the "bandit" card index.

The *French delegate* suggested that Interpol stress once again the recommendations voted last year about strengthening relations between welfare workers and the police, increasing the number of women police and the setting up of records on young adult offenders.

The *Argentine Delegate* agreed with the *French Delegate* on the role the police should play in juvenile delinquency. He urged that the police role be clearly defined and that a study be made about the possibilities of action. In Argentina, the police had made a special effort to show young people that it understood their problems and that it was not authoritarian in dealings with them. Such efforts had proved successful. Furthermore, the *Argentine police* did not intend to neglect the medical and social aspects of juvenile delinquency; its auxiliary social services were trying to remedy the causes of juvenile delinquency and their work was extremely useful.

The *Chinese Delegate* pointed out the police had only limited resources for dealing with juvenile delinquency; when it acted somewhat vigorously it was violently criticised, as was the case recently in Chicago. Like the *French and Argentine Delegates*, the *Chinese Delegate* believed that the problem could be alleviated only by crime prevention campaigns. He stressed the inadequacies in the spiritual educations of young persons. He felt that the police should strengthen its relations with the religious and education authorities. China had made efforts along these lines and it had neither hippies nor student movements.

The *Delegate of the Central African Republic* said that in African countries increasing urbanisation had led to mass migrations from rural areas and given rise to enforced idleness, vagrancy and begging. He then gave a few details about the setting up of a Centre of Young Pioneers in Bangui. There, under good leadership, the young persons were taught trades before returning to the countryside or towns where they acted as advisers. He hoped Interpol would adopt a draft resolution to combat

juvenile delinquency in all its forms and he asked the Organization to take an interest in the training of criminologists to be sent to developing countries.

The *Japanese Delegate* said that the police in his country tried to recognise juvenile delinquents as soon as possible and put them back on the right path, notably by creating model communities, co-operating with specialised authorities and organizations, encouraging individuals to help young people and trying to do away with all bad influences on young persons (such as unwholesome working conditions) and undesirable literature. They were making efforts to control all crimes committed by adults against children, such as making children work in conditions of real slavery. This was sometimes a cause of juvenile delinquency.

The *Colombian Delegate* drew the Committee's attention to a situation which existed in developing countries but which could also occur in highly developed countries: the using of minors by adult criminals to commit theft where their small size was an advantage. By the time they were sixteen they had made their place in criminal circles.

The *United States Delegate* asked that the draft resolution submitted to the Assembly mention also the main causes of the difficulties encountered by police forces. In his opinion, these difficulties arose from the fact that, all too often, the negative aspects of police work were over-emphasized. Interpol should underline the positive aspects of police activities.

The *Australian Delegate* described the measures taken in his country to help young persons; thanks to these measure (juvenile recreation centres organised by the police, youth assistance offices, etc.), juvenile delinquency had not reached alarming proportions in Australia.

The *Zambian Delegate* reported that his country had set up youth services and youth camps. The latter were intended for children whose parents were unable to bring them up. The police's role in this field was simply to keep the Government informed of juveniles who formed themselves into gangs. These juveniles were handed over to youth commissioners and sent to the camps. Zambia had received assistance for this project from Israel, which had sent an instructor to advise them.

The *Philippine Delegate* felt that the different juvenile welfare bodies should put more emphasis on the positive aspect of their activities and analyse the factors which made juveniles become delinquent (harmful publications and films, etc.). Young persons needed to express themselves in one way or another, but their energy had to be channelled in the right direction.

The *Greek Delegate* said he agreed with the draft resolution as elaborated so far. He thought it would be a good idea if the General Secretariat were to publish regularly a document listing all aspects of the problem: existing institutions, practical measures taken in each country and the results obtained. Mr FERAUD (General Secretariat) pointed out that such a list already existed in the form of the periodical report submitted to the Assembly.

The CHAIRMAN noted that most delegations had expressed their approval of the draft resolution containing the following points: 1. Reminder of the police's preventive role; 2. Co-ordination of police activities with the action of the welfare service, education authorities and spiritual forces of the country; 3. More publicity for police activities and campaign to show young people that the police were there to help them; 4. Continuation of the General Secretariat's work of studying juvenile delinquency and circulating its findings.

After noting a number of suggestions, the CHAIRMAN proposed that the resolution be drafted by a drafting committee composed of delegates from the following countries: *Canada, China, France, Central African Republic and United Kingdom.*

The resulting text was unanimously approved by the Committee. Later, in plenary session, the *United Kingdom Delegate*, Chairman of the Committee, summed up the conclusions that had emerged from the Committee's discussions. The Committee had concluded that juvenile delinquency was rising at the same rate as crime in general, and that the situation of young adult offenders, mentioned by Canada, posed special problems due to the indulgence shown by the courts to this category of offenders; the Committee felt that juvenile delin-



*Delegates of Chile and China Republic
(Iran Press Photographers Assoc. - Tehran)*

quency was one of the problems for which international co-operation could do the most and that in fact it was essentially a social problem encountered all over the world, and ought to be solved by enlightened legislation and concrete social measures. In this connection, prevention rather than punishment should be the key-word. This policy had proved successful in a number of countries and should be extended to all. The police should work in collaboration with welfare and social bodies.

The *President* then read out the draft resolution.

RESOLUTION

After examining and discussing the General Secretariat's report No. 14 and 14(a) on recent developments in juvenile delinquency,

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting at its 37th session in Tehran from 1st to 8th October 1968,

RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The police, while conscious that its first duty is crime control, should in the field of juvenile delinquency adopt an essentially preventive approach. In order to carry out this task successfully, the police should be provided with adequate means appropriate to local conditions;

2. Police efforts to prevent juvenile delinquency should be closely linked with the activities of the welfare services, the education authorities and the vital spiritual forces in the member countries;
3. The police should give as much publicity as possible to its delinquency work and make a particular effort to explain its objectives in this field in order to obtain the public's understanding and co-operation. The police should also try and show young people that it is aware of their problems and wants above all to help them;

REQUESTS the General Secretariat to continue its study of juvenile delinquency and anti-social behaviour among young people, and congratulates it on the work it has already completed;

ASKS it to continue to encourage the exchange of information between all affiliated countries, and urges the latter to answer the questionnaires sent to them.

Adopted unanimously by General Assembly.

HOW TO FACILITATE IDENTIFICATION

Identification at the international level presented a great many difficulties. NCBs often sent requests for identification of persons, who were the subjects of crime investigations in their countries, with so little data that the NCB and police encountered considerable difficulty in searching their central criminal records and in establishing the exact identity of the person in question. The subject was raised by the GREEK DELEGATION.

The regulations in force in Greece required that identification requests involving searches of the central criminal records (to establish whether a person had a record of previous convictions or charges pending against him) be accompanied by three photographs (front view and right and left profiles), fingerprints, full identity particulars (and any additional relevant information).

The following particulars had therefore to be included in identification requests: Family name, first names, family status, maiden name, first name(s) of father, first name(s) of mother, maiden name of mother, date and place of birth, number of passport (or identity card, driving licence or other identity paper), occupation, nationality,

citizenship, address (present address and previous address in requested country), family names, first names and addresses of other persons liable to give information.

If an identification request contained all the above particulars — including photograph and fingerprints — the police dealing with the request would be greatly assisted.

For foreign names, the Greek authorities drew up a card on which the name was written in Roman letters, as it was written in the country of origin; this first card was filed alphabetically. Other cards were then drawn up on which they tried to transcribe the family names — as they were pronounced — into Greek letters; these cards were filed phonetically.

The Greek delegation therefore proposed that identification requests should indicate — wherever possible — the pronunciation of the family names of the persons concerned. For this purpose, a simple phonetic system such as the "Phonetic code" could be adopted.

A special "Identification and Fingerprints Form" should be used when identification was requested through Interpol channels. This form would be completed in two copies (one for the NCB requested, one for the Interpol General Secretariat) in the following cases:

- 1) When a foreigner had committed a felony or misdemeanour;
- 2) When any person, native or foreigner, had committed an international crime;
- 3) When a foreigner applied for a permanent residence permit or naturalization.

(The phonetic code and a two-page draft form (comprising 8 sections) were appended to the Greek report; there is no space to describe them here).

During the meeting of Heads of NCBs, the *Delegate of Nigeria* wanted to know whether there

was a standard form for preparing a description of fugitives. The *Secretary General* replied that there was a form, but that, unfortunately, by the time the case moved from the local level to the Interpol level and the General Secretariat asked the local police department to fill in the international form, the offender had often been transferred elsewhere; there seemed very little that could be done to remedy this situation. Interpol had a whole series of forms for wanted persons, persons about whom information was wanted or persons whose movements were to be reported to the General Secretariat. At its last session, the General Assembly had adopted a resolution specifying the elements of information which should be supplied in a description in order to ensure maximum accuracy in the identification of international criminals. The Heads of NCBs were reluctant to encumber the organization with more complex directives. It would be an excellent idea for all NCBs to study the contents of the Greek report and try to follow the rules in it.

AUSTRALIAN DRAFT FORM FOR DISASTER VICTIM IDENTIFICATION

At the 35th I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly session (Berne 1966), the Australian delegation submitted a report entitled "*Disaster Victim Identification Form*".

The General Assembly decided to take this document as a basis for working out a standard form to be used by all Interpol countries for identification of victims in disasters.

The majority of experts sitting on the Committee set up by the Assembly were in favour of the draft form which, they felt, was well adapted to the essentially practical requirements: it codified the measures to be taken in the event of a disaster and served as a guide for specialists who had to deal with problems of this kind. It filled a serious gap and constituted a big step forward in international co-operation, at a time when international air transport was making new progress (supersonic aircraft, airbuses).

The purpose of the report submitted by the General Secretariat was to analyse the experts' comments on the *contents* and *presentation*, together with the General Secretariat's suggestions, and to set out possible modifications to the Australian form with a view to international use.

The need for an international form for the identification of disaster victims was obvious: no such form existed and as a result each investigator was obliged to improvise.

With this single printed form which enabled everyone to use a standard approach based on the form's specific headings, a certain amount of scope had, nevertheless, to be left for personal initiative; in particular, an investigator should always be free to include additional diagrams or photographs.

The Assembly set up a Committee to study the Australian form; Mr BISHOP (Australia) was unanimously elected Chairman.

During the detailed discussions, a number of modifications — based on the experts' recommendations, — were made to the form.

It is impossible to reproduce the form here — it measures 13½" x 8½" — makes it pointless to enter into details.

However, the modifications (some concerning content, but most concerning presentation) do not in any way alter the basic structure of the original form; they are simply minor improvements to make the form as complete as possible. This, in fact, was the point of view held by the *Australian Delegate*.

The following resolution — drafted by the Committee — was submitted to Assembly's vote; it was adopted unanimously with 2 abstentions.

RESOLUTON

HAVING EXAMINED report No. 6 concerning the Australian draft of the disaster victim identification form, and

HAVING EXAMINED the minutes of the Committee's meeting;

The General Assembly, meeting from 1st to 8th October 1968 in Tehran at its 37th session:

THANKS the Australian NCB for the study on the identification of disaster victims by means of the abovementioned from;

DECIDES to adopt the form as described in Appendices III, IV and V of Report No. 6, taking

into account the additional amendments approved by the Committee and mentioned in the minutes of its meeting;

ASKS the General Secretariat to have the form printed in English, French and Spanish and to have it distributed to the NCBs;

RECOMMENDS that the experts in different countries keep each other regularly informed about their respective work, and

HOPES that all member countries will make sure that their airlines have made satisfactory arrangements with undertaking firms to deal with situations of this kind.

PROTECTING SHIPMENTS OF WORKS OF ART AND PRECIOUS OBJECTS

The development of international relations in the wake of technical progress and improved communications had given an enormous impetus to cultural exchanges in the last few years.

The number of international exhibitions had considerably increased and, as a result, loans of valuable paintings, precious objects and works of art among museums in different countries had risen sharply.

Some of the exhibits were of inestimable value, some could never be replaced. Regardless of the inevitable insurance coverage, it was obvious that organizing committees and museum directors attached enormous importance to the protection of shipments of loaned and borrowed works of art.

Most such exhibitions were official and under the patronage of the governmental agency in charge of cultural affairs — which meant that the assistance of the police was usually sought to protect and guard works of art during shipment.

At the beginning, there was some confusion about international co-operation and the authorities quickly sought the help of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol to co-ordinate the work of the police forces involved.

However, vague and/or inadequate information about impending shipments was often communicated to the NCBs and the latter had frequently had to improvise and take individual initiatives in order to ensure that the necessary precautions were taken.

In view of this situation, the *French Delegation* had raised the matter at the previous Assembly (KYOTO).

A recent exhibition would serve as an example of the problems facing NCBs and police agencies responsible for freight protection: On 2nd April



*Delegations of Morocco, Mauritania and Mexico.
(Iran Press Photographers Assoc. - Tehran)*

1968 the 12th Council of Europe exhibition, entitled "Gothic Europe", opened at the Louvre Museum in Paris.

Works of art from most European countries were shipped to Paris within a period of a few weeks and the task of protecting them was discharged in somewhat difficult circumstances. In some cases, the NCBs of the countries that sent exhibits or else the exhibition organisers themselves (Headquarters of the French National Museum) communicated details of shipments to the police well in advance; but other shipments were only announced at the last minute.

The following basic rules should be observed for international shipments of works of art: international level:

- 1) The NCB in the country holding the exhibition should be informed of the exact date of the shipment in time for the necessary arrangements to be made.

- 2) As much information as possible should be given about the articles being transported, including their size and value.
- 3) Full details should be supplied about the means of transport:
 - a) If road, describe vehicle(s) carrying works of art and give registration number(s).
 - b) If rail, give train, carriage and compartment numbers, if possible.
- 4) The name and official capacity of each person accompanying the exhibits should be listed; for unaccompanied shipments, the name and job of the driver or transport company employee in charge should be given.
- 5) Full routing details should be supplied including planned stops and, in particular, the time and place where the border will be crossed.

In France, the police branches responsible for providing this protection had a great deal of experience and could be of valuable assistance to NCBs; and they were always ready to co-operate. It would be useful to know the scope of action of the different NCBs so that their action could be co-ordinated.

The subject of the report was obviously not a criminal police matter in the strict sense, but the protection of shipments of works of art fell into the context of crime prevention and NCBs could not shirk this task — especially since the appeal to Interpol constituted a mark of confidence.

These were the conclusions of the French delegation.

As the draft resolution only applied to official shipments, the *Delegate of Chile* thought a reference to possible measures of protection for large private shipments of culturally valuable objects should also be included. The *French Delegate* replied that this would raise financing problems. Really important shipments should, whenever possible, have some sort of official status.

The *Delegate of Mauritania* felt that the real problem was that of private shipments because if works of art disappeared during shipment, the police had to investigate.

The *Delegate of France* reminded the meeting that the subject under discussion was not *stolen* works of art and NCB activities in this connection, but *protection of works of art during shipment*. So far, police protection had never been sought for private shipments. If the police had to protect private shipments, the work of the NCBs would be enormously increased.

The resolution (with minor amendments) on the protection of shipments of works of art, was adopted unanimously and would be submitted to the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION

IN VIEW OF the increasing number of cultural exchanges at the international level, and

HAVING NOTED the instructive report on the protection of shipments of works of art submitted by the French delegation,

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Tehran (Iran) from 1st to 8th October 1968 at its 37th session:

STRESSES the importance it attaches to the protection of works of art, which are often of inestimable value;

NOTES that the official bodies in charge appeal increasingly to National Central Bureaus in order to obtain the assistance of the branches responsible for protecting works of art;

ASKS the National Central Bureaus to report on the scope of their action in this field and to take the necessary steps in order to see that efficient surveillance is organized and that everyone adopts the same approach and same methods; and

RECOMMENDS that all NCBs give a maximum of information about dates, means of transport and route chosen for art objects which have to be transported, together with a description of the objects and an indication of their value.

Adopted unanimously by the General Assembly.

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The *United Kingdom Delegate* felt that it would be useful to have good-quality photographs of works of art being shipped so that if one was stolen, pictures of it could be circulated. He mentioned a new magazine published in London — a sort of guide to fine-arts auctions — whose editor had promised to devote 1 or 2 pages in each issue to recently stolen works of art, provided the owners of the works consented to their reproduction.

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POLICE PLANNING AND RESEARCH UNITS

The police were confronted with a situation in which they had to cope with steadily more complicated responsibilities; increasingly mobile criminals were quick to adopt new techniques; the world was being transformed by population changes and urbanization. If the police wished to dominate the situation and not just trail behind events, it was essential for law enforcement agencies to bolster and modernise their means of information, analyse their data in a scientific way and adapt police structures, staff and equipment to new developments. The police had to be able to forecast systematically the conditions and requirements of the future.

This approach involved research and planning.

“Research” meant systematic investigation of a field in an effort to discover the facts, formulate a working hypothesis and arrive at a certain number of conclusions which could be verified by experiment or by a statistical follow-up. In the field of crime prevention, for instance, research aimed at determining methods and procedures for preventing crime and at devising rational action programs. Research was needed to improve and rationalise the routines in a given sector of police operations in order to save money or to increase productivity of existing personnel: such a project involved working out an accurate description of the prevailing situation, devising a series of hypothetical changes, estimating their probable effects and comparing them with the results obtained by the current set up.

“Planning” involved setting up programmes which defined the objectives to be attained, gave forecasts of the various financial and other requirements at each stage of the plan and, if necessary, outlined the structure of the bodies to be created. When working on *long-term forecasts* or devising structures to be set up for the distant future, planning might involve the kind of comprehensive long-range analysis which examined the technological, scientific, economic and social factors of change in the modern world in an effort to foresee the situations which could result from their combined influence. This kind of long-range analysis was not concerned with extrapolating future needs from a present situation; it started from a picture of future possibilities, to orient thinking about the present.

Research and planning required powerful data processing facilities. The *computer* was naturally a great boon.

In a rapidly-changing society, the pragmatic approach was inadequate for complicated problems involving large volumes of data, long time spans or a high number of variables.

In some countries, the police had already grasped the advantages to be gained from research in establishing the structures of a police force, orienting its activities, rationalising its administrative and operational methods and in deploying its equipment and personnel more selectively — in summary, an ability to operate more efficiently, hence more economically. The police had also realised that it could no longer be administered or operated on a day-to-day basis, that it had to be guided by long-term policies, establish programs designed to meet future contingencies — in other words, it had to resort to *planning*.

At the suggestion of the Indian delegation, the I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly meeting at its 36th session (Kyoto, 1967) decided to ask its members whether there were branch(es) or institution(s) engaged on research and/or planning projects in fields of interest to the police in their countries.

Several of the replies described administrative work performed at the Headquarters of national or local police forces, such as collecting crime statistics or police activity statistics, recruiting and training personnel, replacing equipment, re-organizing departments or making short-term forecasts. This was confusing administrative work or management studies with “research” and short-term forecasting with “planning”.

In addition, many replies explained that research and planning were distributed among different police branches, each of which dealt with its own problems of administration, organization, etc. Situations of this kind revealed a total absence of overall research and/or planning.

Of the 66 replies received, only 21 could be used for the purposes of this report; these replies came from the following countries:

— *Federal Germany, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Spain, United States, Ethiopia, France, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, United Kingdom, Thailand and Venezuela.*

The 21 countries could be divided into 3 distinct groups:

1) Countries (relatively few) in which the police possessed a special branch which conducted research and planning projects and which had access to computers.

2) Countries with a special police branch allocated small financial resources and set to work on administrative problems (e.g. police reorganization, equipment, statistics) rather than research and planning in the real sense of the word.

3) Countries which had split up the work among several police branches but were well equipped with computers and specialists who carried out real research and planning work. Some of these countries mentioned independent scientific or criminological institutions which did research on subjects likely to interest the police. Significantly, none of these institutions had carried out research at the request of the police.

In plenary session, the *Secretary General*, reminded the Assembly that the report had been prepared at the request of the Indian delegation, which had submitted an interesting report on the subject in 1967 in Kyoto.

The main sectors to be studied by the methods recommended (research and planning) were crime trends, crime prevention, criminalistics, personnel administration and manpower deployment, police equipment, data processing applications in crime investigation and police administration.

The *Italian Delegate* congratulated the General Secretariat on the excellent summary of the situation; he proposed that the I.C.P.O. members send the Secretariat reports on the research, technical progress and new administrative procedures which they had instituted or realised.

The *Delegate of India* emphasized the importance of research and planning and of automatic data-processing. India had a special department under the authority of the Police Research and Advisory Council. Some aspects of research and planning were also pursued in other institutions with or without police participation. However, more international co-operation was needed, and the I.C.P.O. could perhaps intervene with international organizations interested in research work (like UNESCO) and ask them for financial assistance. Also, it was essential to pool information.

The *United Kingdom Delegate* explained that in his country the Police Research and Planning Branch operated under the Home Office — with excellent results. A police research bulletin was published and copies could be sent regularly to all interested countries.

The *Peruvian Delegate* complimented the General Secretariat on its excellent work. Police planning could be extremely important provided the form which the police action would take was clearly defined in advance. In Peru, there was a police planning department which undertook very thorough technical and statistical studies which paved the way of large-scale innovations.



*Delegations of Colombia and Peru.
(Iran Press Photographers Assoc. - Tehran)*

The *Secretary General* explained that in the present circumstances, the Secretariat could only publish a list of the research and planning subjects being studied in the different countries.

He reminded the Assembly that the I.C.P.O. often published technical studies on research and planning projects.

With regard to the point raised by the Indian delegate about the possibilities of obtaining technical assistance from the United Nations, the *Secretary General* explained that the United Nations Development Program (U.N.D.P.) only intervened when its assistance was requested by a Government within the framework of a general programme of priorities established by the Government itself. No international organization could apply therefore for assistance on behalf of a particular country.

As for the technical assistance provided by Interpol itself, the sum allocated to this item was intended to be used *for various activities directly related to the Organization's activities*, and not the activities of the police in general. He thought that as the topic had been much discussed in plenary session, the Assembly could vote straightaway on the proposal for the Secretariat to draw up a list of the research and planning projects every year at the time of the General Assembly session, it being understood that it was up to each country to use the information given in the list as it wished.

The Secretary General's proposal was adopted unanimously (66 votes in favour).

FIREARMS: STUDY OF NATIONAL LEGISLATIONS

Asked to make a report on the subject, the General Secretariat had circulated a questionnaire to member countries and received 56 replies (1). In the resulting report, the various points were treated in the same order as in the questionnaire; an attempt was made to locate the similarities between the laws and regulations in different countries and to point out individual differences where they occurred.

I. — TRANSPORTING FIREARMS ACROSS NATIONAL BORDERS

A) IMPORTING:

In a few countries (*Burma, Bolivia, Sierra Leone and Turkey*), it was *absolutely forbidden* to bring firearms into the country. This applied in *Tunisia*, too, unless *special permission* was obtained and then only on certain conditions.

In the great majority (2) of countries, importation of firearms was *controlled by regulations*.

Some countries required an import licence; others asked those wishing to bring in firearms to give their reasons, which were then examined by the authorities.

Few countries indicated the *length* of time for which the authorisation was valid.

The *agency responsible for issuing the import permit* was usually the *police* (after the weapon had been deposited with the customs), sometimes the *courts* (*India, Ireland, Luxembourg, Surinam*), or the *customs* or *various other government departments* (*Argentina, Cyprus, Spain, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, United Kingdom, Trinidad, Tabago, Tunisia, Venezuela*).

Firearms could be taken into the following countries *without control* of any kind:

— *United States*: A person could import up to three weapons (rifles, shotguns, automatic pistols or revolvers) and 15,000 rounds of ammunition.

— *France*: A person could import a firearm that

(1) *Algeria, Federal Germany, Netherlands Antilles, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Bolivia, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cyprus, Congo Kinshasa, Korea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Denmark, Spain, United States, Finland, France, Ghana, Upper Volta, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Uganda, Peru, Portugal, United Kingdom, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Switzerland, Surinam, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela.*

(2) This section on "import controlled by regulations" included countries which stated that firearms could be brought in freely, but were actually subject to regulations of some kind (e.g. permit to be obtained from the authorities).

he had acquired legally and owned in his own country, after the usual customs formalities.

— *Switzerland*: There were no specific formalities, apart from the regulations on the carrying of firearms (see VII below). Freedom from import-duty was granted for one pistol or revolver (plus 25 rounds of ammunition).

In some countries, the importing of firearms was *unrestricted on certain conditions* (*Congo Kinshara, Senegal*).

B) EXPORTING OF FIREARMS:

In some countries (*Burma and Bolivia*), it was absolutely prohibited to take firearms out of the country.

The exporting of firearms was *authorised*:

— *with no formalities of any kind*: in *Federal Germany, Austria, Belgium and Sweden*. In *Switzerland*, the rules for exporting firearms were the same as for importing.

— *providing a declaration was filed* with the authorities in *Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cyprus, Congo Kinshasa, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, France, New Zealand, Peru, United Kingdom, Senegal, Tunisia*.

— *on certain conditions, e.g.*: depending on the country to which they were being exported (*Canada*) or for a limited number of arms (*United States*) or provided they were not loaded and were in cases (*Spain*); or provided the firearm was brought back to the country within a certain time and — for the diplomatic corps — provided that the principle of reciprocity was recognised (*Turkey*).

Everywhere else, the exporting of firearms was *subject to regulations*.

II. — RETAIL SALES OF FIREARMS

Retail sales of firearms were *restricted*, except in some States in the United States. Most countries had *regulations* on the sale of firearms.

THE DEALER had to:

— be accredited and licenced to engage in this trade;

— keep a register, periodically checked by the police, giving the specifications of every weapon sold, the number of the purchase-authorisation order or gun permit and the purchaser's identity.

— in some cases, inform the authorities of each sale.

THE PURCHASER had to apply for an authorisation from the proper authorities; he had to meet a certain *number of requirements* (age, reputation, qualifications).

Retail sales of firearms to private individuals were prohibited by law in several countries (*Burma, Dahomey, Upper Volta, Sierra Leone, Turkey, Venezuela*).

Sales of firearms were controlled by the police in most countries.

A few countries had legislation providing for *temporary restrictions* on sales of firearms in particularly serious situations.

III. — ACQUISITION AND POSSESSION OF FIREARMS

In most countries, acquisition and possession of firearms was strictly controlled.

In *Burma*, it was *forbidden*; in *Japan*, no one was authorised to own a firearm for the simple purpose of having a collection or for self-defence.

A total *absence of regulations* was rare. In the U.S.A., most States had no firearms laws; in *Argentina*, within the city limits of the Federal capital, .22-calibre (and under) firearms were sold freely; in *Switzerland*, where the acquisition of firearms was controlled, there were no limitation on keeping a firearm in any place one wished; in *Mexico*, the Constitution gave each citizen the right to have a firearm for self-defense.

The acquisition and possession of firearms were normally *subject to regulation*.

The necessary *formalities* for obtaining a permit to purchase or own a firearm were very similar in most countries.

In most countries, there were certain *conditions* to be met before a permit would be granted to a person residing there: age and qualifications (general, medical, technical).

In some countries, the applicant had to supply other *guarantees*.

When an application had been completed, it was submitted to the proper authorities (usually the police) for consideration. In some countries, an *inquiry* was made following the application.

The *permit* was strictly personal; it could be refused or revoked; it could be renewable, or involve payment of a fee.

Some countries had special provisions for *foreigners*.

IV. — CATEGORIES AND CALIBRES

Firearms could be classified in 4 categories: military firearms, prohibited weapons, defensive weapons, hunting and sporting guns.

In most countries, *military weapons* were forbidden. The possession of *prohibited weapons* was an offence in most countries. In *Belgium*, however, where an authorisation was required to acquire and own a defensive firearm, it was not an offence to keep a prohibited weapon in the home; the only offence in this connection was to accumulate a "private arsenal".

Fully-automatic weapons were outlawed in most countries (*Japan, Congo Kinshasa, United Kingdom, Malaysia*), together with guns capable of firing gas canisters, rifle-canes, pen-revolvers, etc., and also magazines with a capacity of more than 6 rounds or guns which could be fitted with silencers (*Japan*).

Defensive arms were those which could be used for protection and which were not classified as military weapons or prohibited arms.

In 16 *replying countries*, gun permits covered pistols and revolvers of *all calibres*. In the others, calibres of firearms which private individuals were authorised to own were *specified*.

The calibre limitations were sometimes more liberal with regard to revolvers than automatics. The dimensions of firearms (in particular, the barrel length) were also controlled in some places.

V. — TRANSPORTING FIREARMS IN VEHICLES

In reply to the question: "Can legally-acquired weapons be transported by their owners or kept in their vehicles?"

— 20 *countries answered "no"*; they considered that a permit to purchase and own a firearm did not mean that the weapon could be transported or carried about outside the place indicated on the licence (home, office); this required a special licence.

— 35 *countries answered the question in the affirmative*; these replies, however, sometimes mentioned restrictions or conditions.

Some U.S. States required that firearms be kept in the glove compartment or else placed in full view on the front seat of the car. In Finland, it was forbidden to carry a firearm in a vehicle near the frontier or in places of public amusement.

VI. — CAN A NON-RESIDENT ALIEN ACQUIRE A FIREARM?

— 38 countries answered *yes*. In these countries, a foreigner wishing to purchase a firearm must meet certain moral, physical and psychological requirements.

— 15 countries answered *no* including Argentina, where the applicant's military service card was requested — thus automatically excluding all foreigners. *Foreigners were not mentioned at all in the legislation of some countries.*

VII. — BEARING ARMS

In most countries, it was an offence — “carrying an unauthorised weapon” — to carry a gun outside one's own home without a permit.

In most countries the required *permit* had to be carried whenever the gun was. Depending on the country, it could be issued by: the *police* (national or federal); by *national or local administrative authorities*; by the *national police headquarters*; by the *courts*; by the *military authorities*; or by a *special office*.

Usually, the permit to carry a gun was separate from the permit required to own one.

It was rare — Malawi was an exception — for arms-bearing not to be controlled.

Permission to carry a firearm was often granted with *restrictions*: the weapon had to be kept out of the public; permits to carry a firearm were refused to minors, retarded or mentally-infirm people, people with no fixed address, persons with criminal convictions; permits could be revoked or limited (in time and space); the number of cartridges carried with the gun could be limited.

In some countries (Cyprus, Dahomey), the carrying of firearms was *absolutely prohibited*.

VIII. — CARRYING FIREARMS

(Categories and calibres)

Almost all countries replied that the weapons private individuals could be authorised to carry were of the same category and calibre as the ones they were permitted to acquire or own.

There were no restrictions, however, in the following countries: *Austria, United States, Finland, New Zealand and Surinam.*

IX. — CARRYING FIREARMS (Authorised persons)

In 26 countries, only members of the armed forces, the police and other official agencies responsible for security could carry firearms.

The regulations could be waived in special circumstances or cases.

In the countries that replied in the affirmative to the question, persons in certain professions could be authorised to carry firearms while performing their duties.

X. — NATIONAL FILE

In reply to the question “Is there a national file of persons authorised to own and bear firearms?”, 34 countries answered “*yes*”.

21 countries replied that they had no national file. As a rule, the local police authority (province, department, constituency, canton) kept a register containing the names of people authorised to own and/or carry firearms.

XI. — AMMUNITION

The sale of ammunition was *entirely unrestricted* in the United States and Burma.

In 44 countries, ammunition could be sold to all persons authorised to own or carry firearms.

In some countries, the sale of ammunition was *uncontrolled, but with certain restrictions*:

The sale of ammunition was *prohibited* in Belgium when the licence to purchase a firearm did not include the purchase of ammunition (e.g. foreigners in transit). It was also prohibited in Venezuela, with the exception of shot gun shells.

Several countries had regulations fixing the *number of rounds* which could be bought.

For members of *shooting clubs*, there were usually special facilities for buying ammunition.

Some countries regulated *second and subsequent purchases of ammunition*.

It was rather difficult to find enough similarities between the various national laws and regulations to be able to suggest minimum measures; the laws in force in different countries were sometimes contradictory: in some countries there was great tolerance, while regulations were very strict in others; in one country, the minimum age at which

a person was allowed to own a firearm was 14. elsewhere it was 25.

Most countries had adopted a classification of firearms, and a system of regulations governing their use, and found means of seeing that these regulations were respected. Firearms were usually *classified* from the most dangerous to the least dangerous.

The *regulations* usually covered manufacturing and selling arms and ammunition, owning and carrying firearms, transporting firearms and ammunition, and withdrawal of permits.

Checks (usually administrative) were made at different stages, and there were penalties for violations of firearm regulations.

As a step towards helping prevent offences against ordinary criminal law, it would be extremely valuable to adopt a recommendation advocating the introduction of regulations on the sale, ownership and carrying of firearms. A further step towards crime prevention would be for each country to keep records of all persons authorised to own or carry firearms, and this would only be possible if all persons purchasing or owning firearms were required by law to register them with the authorities.

In plenary session, Mr Népote, Secretary General, explained that the General Secretariat had tried to group the national laws which appeared more or less similar.

In the large majority of countries, the sale of firearms was subject to regulations. Only in very few countries was the sale and possession of firearms entirely free. The United States was an example but the authorities were seriously considering changing this situation.

One of the most useful police measures was the setting up of a national index file of all persons owning firearms. Unfortunately, in many countries the names of firearm holders had only to be registered with the local police.

The *Dutch Delegate* approved the conclusions of the report; however, he pointed out that national control of the sale of firearms became much less effective if individuals could purchase arms in other countries where the regulations were less strict. He called for a resolution requiring that firearms licences only be issued to non-resident foreigners provided *the country of which they were resident* had no objections.

The *United States Delegate* congratulated the Netherlands on raising this important question. He

went on to explain that in his country, which had a doctrine of separation of government powers, the Executive was currently pressing for a much stricter control of firearms than Congress was likely to adopt in entirety. A certain amount of control over the sale and import of firearms was now being introduced; however, the United States still remained the country with the least strict legislation in this field. U.S. police were ready to support a resolution calling for stricter controls, but it was afraid that Congress would take a different view.

The *Venezuelan Delegate* explained that in his country the import and possession of firearms was forbidden. He would like to see the General Assembly adopt a resolution calling for stricter control.

The *Libyan Delegate* asked that the Assembly vote on two proposals: that full identity particulars of foreigners who bought firearms be sent to the NCB in the country where the foreigners were resident; that foreigners buying firearms be subject to the same conditions as those in force in their own countries.

The *Greek Delegate* suggested that the Assembly draw up the regulations it would like to see implemented; each delegation could then press for these measures to be introduced in its own country.

The *Nigerian Delegate* stated that in 1966 three decrees had been introduced in Nigeria providing heavy penalties for manufacturing, holding or using certain firearms (fines of up to Nigerian £500 and sentences of 10 years' imprisonment and more). Certain judges were empowered to use summary procedures.

The *Colombian Delegate* suggested that the President follow up the Dutch delegation's proposal by setting up a committee, to draft some concrete conclusions. Certain measures could be implemented by national police forces straightaway, without any legislative action having to be taken. These conclusions should include two essential points: the setting up of national firearm indices and the exchange of information between NCBs about purchases of firearms made abroad.

The *Argentine Delegate* said that in Argentine (restrictive legislation), the police was certain of obtaining the collaboration of the provinces to set up a national firearms index; he hoped such indices would become indispread.

The *Zambian Delegate* said that in his country any person wishing to acquire a firearm had to

supply his fingerprints. The law provided for heavy penalties against persons who used firearms.

The *Lebanese Delegate* suggested that NCBs in countries where the sale of firearms was less strictly controlled should supply information about purchases to other NCBs.

The *Delegates of Senegal and Libya* explained that the problem of firearms was acute in newly-independent African countries.

The *Central African Republic Delegate* hoped that the Assembly would adopt a draft resolution which would be submitted to member governments and to international organizations like the Organization for African Unity.

The *Delegate of Belgium* informed that Assembly that a bill was pending in Belgium which would give the Council of Ministers in his country the power to limit, prohibit or delay exports of firearms.

The *United Kingdom Delegate* thought it would be useful if NCBs were informed of the regulations in force in other countries: then no one would be granted a licence to send a firearm to a country where private citizens were not allowed to carry guns.

The *President* opened the floor for volunteers for the drafting committee which would prepare a draft resolution, on the basis of the Dutch proposal.

The following text was finally submitted to the Assembly's vote:

RESOLUTION

HAVING APPROVED the General Secretariat's report on national firearms laws;

CONSIDERING that it is in the common interest of crime control that Governments register and control the sale, purchase, possession and transport of firearms by private individuals; and

IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT certain national laws are inadequate, as is the exchange of information at the international level;

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Tehran from 1st to 8th October 1968 at its 37th session:

1. RECOMMENDS that all Interpol-affiliated countries which do not already have firearm regulations adopt effective legislation placing the import, export, sale, possession and transport of small firearms and ammunition under the control of the authorities. SUGGESTS that the countries refer to the information contained in the General Secretariat's report No. 7 (37th session, 1968) entitled "Sale, Possession and Transport of Firearms".

2. STRONGLY RECOMMENDS that each country set up a national index file of all persons authorized to possess and/or carry firearms.

3. ASKS the General Secretariat to publish a memorandum summarising different countries' laws governing the import and export of small firearms.

4. RECOMMENDS that the NCBs of affiliated countries draw their Governments' attention to the importance of checking the criminal records of persons applying for permits to hold firearms. Foreigners (tourists or temporary residents) could obtain clearance either through exchanges of information between countries or else by producing testimonials from the local authorities in their countries of permanent residence or certificates indicating that their local authorities had no objection to the applicants' acquiring firearms.

5. RECOMMENDS that in cases where a prior check of this kind has not been possible the countries involved should exchange the identity particulars of all non-resident foreigners acquiring firearms.

Adopted by 69 votes in favour, 0 against and 2 abstentions.

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After the vote, the *Iranian Delegate* suggested that the Secretariat draw up a list of manufacturers and retailers and prepare an illustrated catalogue giving descriptions of all the makes of firearms currently on the market. A supplement updating the catalogue could be published each year.

The *Secretary General* replied that to produce an exhaustive catalogue, the Secretariat would need the permanent services of at least 4 or 5 officers, and one translator — this was impossible for the moment. The question had not been forgotten, however; the resolution to set up documentation on ammunition marks, voted in Helsinki in 1963, was proof of this.

In the meantime, the General Secretariat would try and draw up and circulate a list of all the works already published on the subject.

III Auxiliary Meetings

MEETING OF HEADS OF NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUS

Mr EPAUD (France) was unanimously elected Chairman; the agenda contained five items.

The *Canadian Delegate* felt that international smuggling should be added to the agenda: the Regional Conference in Lima had been unanimous in wanting it.

The *Delegate of Colombia* proposed the question of air piracy. The *Delegate of Lebanon* thought that this question would be very difficult to discuss in a meeting of Heads of NCBs; he proposed that it be discussed in plenary session.

Finally, the following questions were discussed:

1. Possible means of co-operation to enforce exchange controls.
2. Protection of shipments of works of art and precious goods.
3. International fraud.
4. A new method to facilitate the identification of persons.
5. Air piracy.

As reports were published on items 2 and 4, the summary of these discussions will be found after the reports (cf. pp. 300 and 298).

Possible means of co-operation to enforce exchange controls

The *Delegate of Ceylon* explained that his NCB had submitted a draft resolution several months earlier on police co-operation in this field. A motion had been unanimously approved in Kyoto for the subject to be included in the 1968 agenda. Many reasons justified inclusion of this question:

- 1) Foreign trade was vitally important to countries which had achieved sovereignty;
- 2) Violations of the exchange control regulations almost always involved forgeries and fraud which were punishable under the ordinary criminal laws;
- 3) Foreign exchange illegally amassed abroad were often used for criminal activities such as arms or drug purchases, etc.;
- 4) Exchange control violations were punishable under national laws because they undermined the strength of the currency.

The *Delegate of Guatemala* said that exchange control violations occurred in many Latin American countries, including his own. Accounting documents and authorisations for foreign exchange had been presented to banks and found to be entirely forged. In some cases, the swindlers had succeeded in getting the official stamp of the exporting country. The effect of violations of this kind was to devalue the currency. His delegation would like to see a resolution adopted which expressed the Organization's agreement on the principle of co-operation and its desire to see offenders severely punished.

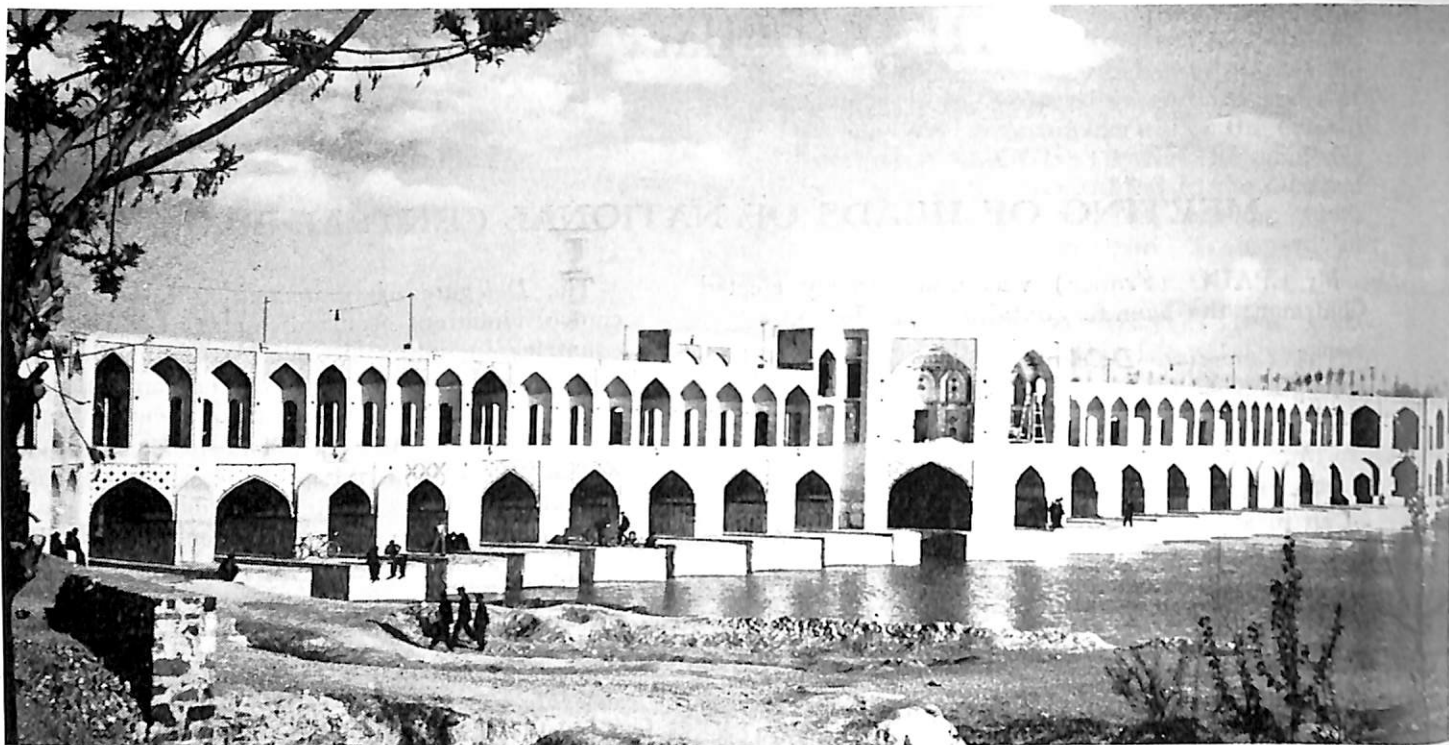
The *Delegate of France* understood the Ceylonese delegate's point of view because France had also suffered from gold and currency trafficking when exchange control was in force there. However, co-operation on this problem was only possible among countries which had exchange controls because the legislation was always provisional.

The *Delegate of India* explained that his country had had an exchange regulation law since 1947. Millions of roupies went abroad. The Indian delegation supported the Ceylonese draft resolution wholeheartedly.

The *Delegate of Uganda* said that, in submitting orders, importers often asked exporting firms to increase the price on the bill and then credit the difference to a foreign account in the importer's name. He would like to see additional provisions concerning the recovery of funds and application of extradition procedures in cases involving exchange control violations.

The *Delegate of Nigeria* said that it was indispensable for the developed countries to co-operate with the developing countries which lacked foreign exchange reserves.

The *Delegate of Colombia* pointed out that checks on the purchase of foreign exchange had disclosed a system of fraud which affected not only the Colombian economy but also the private commercial sector of certain regions in Europe and the U.S. In some cases, cargos had been declared as having exported to Europe when, in fact, they had never even been on board a ship. Thanks to Interpol, this swindle had been stopped.



Isfahan - Khadju Bridge.

(Photo: Embassy of Iran)

The *Delegate of Chile* felt that the police departments in different countries ought to co-operate to enforce laws on exchange control. In Chile, whenever the customs service detected an irregularity, the General Bank sued for damages, and this system had given positive results. Some cases had shown a conspiracy between importers and exporters. The problem should be studied thoroughly by the General Secretariat. Another type of fraud which was related to the foreign exchange problem involved pretended thefts of merchandise which left the port of embarkation but never reached their destination. The insurance companies reimbursed the owners on the strength of a certificate issued by the customs. The merchandise was, in fact, smuggled into the country for which it was destined.

The *United States Delegate* congratulated the Ceylonese delegation for formulating the problem. His delegation supported the draft, at least as far as the substance of it was concerned. He thought that everything possible should be done to combat frauds of this kind.

The *Delegate of Canada* supported the Ceylonese draft resolution. He wanted to raise a related, and what seemed to him a very serious, problem — smuggling. He wanted to see a resolution adopted on this subject or else to have a special paragraph added to the Ceylonese resolution.

The *Delegate of Lebanon* was sorry, that parts of the resolution violated bankers' codes of professional secrecy.

The *Moroccan Delegate* pointed out that violations of exchange control laws could take numerous forms, some of which affected all countries and others only the developing countries. Only the latter category of offences were the concern of the Ceylonese text. Seen from this standpoint, the problem was extremely complex and he felt that it was beyond Interpol's power to solve it. The conflicting financial and economic interests of different countries were involved. He therefore wondered whether the draft resolution was really worthwhile.

A motion to throw out the draft resolution was defeated by 30 votes to 23 with 5 abstentions.

The *Delegate of Lebanon* suggested that the chairman put each paragraph and section separately to the vote.

Prolonged discussions ensued on the deletions, additions or amendments proposed in connection with the bankers' code of professional secrecy, national sovereignty or with the dangers facing developing countries. Finally, the following resolution was submitted to the Assembly:

RESOLUTION

IN VIEW of the importance which exchange control can have for the economy of a country and, in particular for the economy of a developing country; and

IN VIEW of the fact that serious violations of national exchange laws are occurring and that these violations often also involve other offences such as theft, counterfeiting or forgery, fraud, perjury, etc.; and

CONSIDERING that material evidence for proving a violation of exchange control regulations is often located outside the territorial limits of the country whose laws have been violated;

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Tehran from 1st to 8th October 1968 for its 37th session;

REQUESTS the General Secretariat, and the National Central Bureaus in affiliated countries, as permitted by their laws and as decided by the courts, to do everything to help countries which have been the victims of offences of this kind and assist them in their efforts to discover and obtain possession of evidence for convicting offenders.

Adopted with 61 votes in favour, 2 against and 7 abstentions.

INTERNATIONAL FRAUDS

The *United States Delegate* explained that he had asked for this subject to be included on the agenda as a follow-up to the symposium held in St Cloud in April. The development of travel facilities had helped criminals and measures should be taken to remedy this situation. The General Secretariat should assign a police officer specially to fiscal fraud. He would assemble all the reports received from NCBs on crimes of this kind, and the data should be processed on a computer so that it became available to NCBs as fast as possible.

The *Secretary General* thought the idea very interesting, but it involved certain difficulties. Naturally, speed was crucial for the police in trying to control international frauds. At the present time, however, there was a gulf between the Organization's funds and the price of a computer.

The *Delegate of France* understood the reasons for the objection; however, automatic data-processing was rapidly becoming less expensive and the Organization's financial situation would probably improve as time went by. Obviously, if the police were to be able to work coherently in this field, the Secretariat would have to study the problem of data-coding in the near future.

The *Secretary General* said that the question of coding would be re-opened at the second electronic data-processing conference, scheduled for 1969.

AIR PIRACY

The *Colombian Delegate* said that everybody was familiar with the situation which had arisen recently. Under close scrutiny, the people involved were usually animated by a desire for adventure or lured by the prospect of a free trip. The worrying aspect was that incidents of this kind jeopardised the lives of passengers and crews, who had no business being exposed to risks of this kind.

He wanted the law enforcement agencies in Interpol-affiliated countries to see that offences of this kind were punished as attempted mass murder. The aim, he said, was to make sure that this kind of piracy did not recur in the future.

The *Delegates of Lebanon* and of several other countries (Kuwait, Morocco, Tunisia and Venezuela) felt that a complicated question like this should not be discussed impromptu without a very thorough preliminary study of the situation. He suggested that further discussion be postponed until the available information could be circulated to the delegates.

The *Mauritanian delegate* advised recommending security measures to airlines (who were already working on the problem).

The *Delegate of Colombia* explained that he had simply wanted to emphasize how serious the immediate problem was; nevertheless the safety of the public had to be protected.

The *Secretary General* said he was very anxious to know the Assembly's point of view; however, lack of information and lack of time seemed to preclude any discussion of the matter this year. He added that the Director General of IATA wanted to meet him to discuss this problem. At the last General Assembly session Nigeria had asked for a study to be made of this problem; as any attempt to examine specific cases would have entailed almost insuperable difficulties, only a study of the theoretical implications had been included on the programme of activities.

The *Secretary General* also suggested that the General Assembly should decide by a simple vote during the discussions on the Programme of Activities for 1969 on whether to keep or drop the item: "Study of aircraft hi-jacking". In the negative, the subject would be dropped unless a report was submitted by a delegation at some subsequent session. If the project were kept, the General Secretariat would submit a report the following year on the principles involved, and the Assembly could then discuss the question in detail.

It was so decided.

CONTINENTAL MEETINGS

African Continental Meeting

The *Nigerian Delegate*, elected Chairman of the meeting, said that with regard to the first item on the agenda (Interpol communications), the delegates had unanimously agreed on the needs for having regional links among NCBs and direct links with the General Secretariat in Paris.

With regard to the second item on the agenda (day-to-day co-operation), the delegates had found that NCBs were working together satisfactorily, but that co-operation could be improved in some cases.

American Continental Meeting

The *Delegate of Canada* (Chairman) reported what the *Delegate of Chile* had said in the meeting; he had emphasized the excellent co-operation that existed between countries in the Americas in the narcotics and other fields of criminal activity. Seconded by the Colombian and Brazilian delegates, he had suggested that a type of regional clearing-house be set up in the Americas with representatives of the various NCBs attached to it.

However, the majority of delegates had agreed with the General Secretariat representative that it would be undesirable to have a proliferation of continental secretariats and with the CHAIRMAN who thought that *with the development of more efficient communications* the expense of organizing a regional secretariat might be avoided.

The *Mexican Delegate* suggested that the Secretary General should make all possible efforts to persuade more countries on the American continent to apply for membership in the I.C.P.O.-Interpol.

Asian Continental Meeting

The *Delegate of Iran*, who had served as Chairman, said that discussions had centred on the new developments in the radio network in the region, particularly in the Far East. *The Philippines and Japanese delegations and the Secretariat representative had reached an agreement to transfer the regional central station in Southeast Asia from Manila to Tokyo.* (recorded by G.A.).

It appeared that co-operation among NCBs in Asia left room for improvement. The *Malaysian Delegate* suggested that two or three neighbouring countries might meet to exchange information on particular problems of common concern.

The *Indian Delegation* had appealed to other countries for more help in connection with economic offences; information could at least be forwarded about the offenders.

European Continental Meeting

The *Delegate of France* said the discussion had borne chiefly on three points:

- Simple improvements of the radio network.
- Difficulties in extradition. This was mainly a problem of contacts between NCBs and between the magistrates in the countries involved.
- Translation of urgent messages in Spanish.

Following these too-brief meetings, the *Secretary General* made some observations:

AFRICA: He had met with the Ethiopian delegation and the Regional Conference was scheduled for the last week of February in 1969. The African countries would be consulted about the composition of the agenda.

AMERICA: The idea of setting up a regional bureau raised serious problems and it involved certain serious risks, the first being that it would create a precedent. As things stood, contacts among NCBs were extremely simple, and the General Secretariat was always there to co-ordinate the contacts. Dispersion, which was contrary to the objectives of the Organization, had to be avoided.

ASIA: The *Secretary General* asked the Assembly to note the transfer of the Asian regional radio station from Manila to Tokyo. He thanked the Philippines NCB very sincerely for all they had done during the years they had pioneered as regional station. He would not forget either how much the Organization owed Japan.

Speaking about the possibility of NCBs in a region occasionally meeting among themselves, the *Secretary General* thought the Secretariat ought to be informed in order to be able to send an observer whenever circumstances permitted.

EUROPE: If countries desired to have a regional meeting, they should bear in mind that the Headquarters of the Organization was well equipped for the purpose.

The *General Secretariat* would study the problem of the use of Spanish for messages.



IV Miscellaneous Questions

Elections

The Assembly was called upon to elect a President of the Organization, as Mr FRANSSEN's (BELGIUM) term of office had expired.

It had also to choose a Vice-President and two Executive Committee delegates.

A Secretary General had to be elected, as Mr NEPOTE's term of office had also expired.

Finally, the Assembly had to approve the list of technical Advisers.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DELEGATES

With regard to the Presidency, the *Chilean Delegate*, Chairman of the Election Committee, read out the names of the following candidates: Mr ABI CHACRA (Lebanon), Mr AWAN (Pakistan), Mr BRODIE (United Kingdom) and Mr DICKOPF (Federal Germany).

A secret ballot was held.

On the second ballot, Mr DICKOPF was elected President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol for a period of four years. He had 50 of the 74 votes cast, thus obtaining the required 2/3 majority.

Mr DICKOPF thanked the Assembly and told them he was very moved. He hoped that he would be able to fulfil his colleagues' expectations. If, in the next four years, the Organization succeeded in producing more good work, the merit would go to the delegations for their undivided co-operation. The task of preventing and repressing crime was both difficult and multifarious and Mr DICKOPF hoped he could count on everyone's support. He was particularly happy to have been elected in a country which he had long dreamed of visiting.

The *President* asked the Assembly to proceed with the election of a Vice-President and 3 Executive Committee delegates. Secret ballots were held and the following elected:

— *Vice-President*: Mr HENDRICK (United States).

— *Executive Committee delegates*:

America: Mr CELCKERS (Chile);
Mr BARLETTI (Peru);

Africa: Mr BEN AMMAR (Tunisia).

ELECTION OF SECRETARY GENERAL

After reading out the Constitution on the election of a Secretary General, the PRESIDENT said the Executive Committee had unanimously proposed Mr NEPOTE's mandate be renewed.

There was no need to go over the merits of the present Secretary General; he was the keystone of the Organization, a born administrator, good policeman, and a hard worker who had courage in the exercise of his duties. Mr Nepote had always acted as a genuine international civil servant.

*Mr Jean Népote, Secretary General of the
I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL*



The *United States Delegate* thought the present Secretary General had managed to do remarkable things — in particular, to construct the headquarters building and organize the communications network — while working strictly within the budgets he had been fixed, with able assistants, excellent judgement and willingness to co-operate. Mr Népote had been able to maintain the Organization's independence in all circumstances. His plans for the future opened interesting prospects for Interpol. He was held in universal esteem and the strength of his personality was apparent to anyone who came into contact with him. It was difficult, the U.S. delegate concluded, to imagine a person better qualified for the post.

A roll-call secret ballot was held.

Mr Népote was re-elected Secretary General for a 5-year term of office, with 73 votes in favour and one against.

On his return to the conference hall, the *Secretary General* thanked the Assembly for the mark of esteem which they had showed him by voting almost unanimously in his favour. It was a tribute not only to himself but to the united team of his associates.

He also wanted to say how much he valued the 73 out of 74 votes; this gave him full moral authority — all the Secretary General of an international organization could have. Of course, he was aware he had not been able to satisfy all the affiliated countries at all times and his almost unanimous re-election was no doubt a mark of some delegates'

indulgence. Needless to say, the I.C.P.O.-Interpol could continue to count on him in the future as in the past.

ADVISERS

The *President* explained that the mandates of the nine I.C.P.O. Advisers, appointed in 1965 for three years, had expired and he informed the Assembly of the Executive Committee's proposal to renew the mandates of the incumbent nine Advisers for another 3 years.

At the recommendation of Vice-President ABI CHACRA, the Executive Committee intended appointing a tenth Adviser in the person of Mr Pierre NOUJAIM, President of the Criminal Division of the Lebanese Supreme Court, who would be called upon for advice on the legal aspects of criminal law and criminology.

The General Assembly unanimously decided (by 70 votes) to appoint the following ten persons as Advisers:

Professor P. L. CECCALDI (France).
Mr J. COGNIARD (France).
Professor P. CORNIL (Belgium).
Professor Dr W. FROENTJES (Netherlands).
Professor R. GRASSBERGER (Austria).
Dr N. K. IYENGAR (India).
Dr LESZCZYNSKI (Federal Germany).
Professor J. MATHYER (Switzerland).
Professor Dr NIYOMSEN (Thailand).
Mr Pierre NOUJAIM (Lebanon).

ADOPTION OF MEETING-PLACE OF 1969 GENERAL ASSEMBLY CLOSING CEREMONY

The *Mexican Delegate*, speaking on behalf of the Attorney General of Mexico, said he had the honour of inviting the Interpol General Assembly to hold its 38th session in 1969 in Mexico City.

It was in the name of friendship that he urged all the delegations present to accept his country's invitation. The gates of Mexico were open to all without exception and without discrimination as was only fitting for colleagues and old friends. It would be a great honour for Mexico to receive the General Assembly.

The *Assembly* accepted the Mexican Government's invitation by acclamation.

Speaking on behalf of Lieutenant-General *Mobasser* and the Iranian delegation, the *Delegate of Iran* thanked all the delegates warmly for the expressions of friendship and gratitude to the Iranian authorities which had been forthcoming on many different occasions.

The Iranian police, the people involved in or-

ganizing the Assembly and the people of Iran had been delighted and honoured to welcome the ICPO to their country.

The delegate of Iran reiterated his faith in the goals and in the success of the ICPO. He hoped that the Organization would go on from strength to strength, in an atmosphere of harmony.

The *President* said that the agenda had been completed, but before adjourning the session, he wished to thank the Iranian authorities, on behalf of the delegates and the General Secretariat, for all they had done to make the Assembly session a success; nothing had been overlooked either in making their stay a pleasant one.

In taking leave of the Organization — this session marked the end of his active service — he wanted to express his confidence in the future of Interpol, which had chosen two worthy leaders in Mr DICKOPF, the new President, and Mr NEPOTE, the Secretary General.

Tribute to retiring President Firmin Franssen (1964-68)

The last day of the 37th I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly session marked the end of Mr Firmin Franssen's 4-year term of office as President of the Organization and simultaneously the conclusion of his 44-year career in the criminal police.

Mr Franssen, a Belgian, joined the criminal investigation branch of the Brussels Public Prosecutor's Office in 1924. In 1929 he was appointed *Commissaire de police*, in 1945 *Commissaire en Chef* in the Belgian capital and in 1952 *Commissaire General de la Police Judiciaire Belge*. He reached retirement age in 1966 and was given a special appointment as Government adviser on international police work.

His international career paralleled his success at home: for many years, he was the close associate of Mr F. E. Louwage, I.C.P.O. President from 1946 to 1956. Head of the Interpol National Central Bureau in Belgium from 1952 to 1966, Mr Franssen was twice member of the Executive Committee. In 1964 at the General Assembly session in Caracas, he was elected President of the Organization.

Mr Franssen leaves behind him a reputation as a particularly competent President, a man of absolute integrity, convinced of the nobility of the Organization's mission. His thorough knowledge of the subjects under discussion and their practical implications enabled him to provide steady guidance. Presiding over General Assemblies and Executive Committee meetings, he had great parliamentary skill and natural good humour coupled with a certain firmness, enabling him to rise to the occasion unflinchingly. His advice always reflected the general interest and his clear, objective opinions made him an esteemed counsellor.

Mr Franssen takes with him the respect and friendship of all those who had the privilege of working closely with him. He rendered outstanding service to the cause of international police co-operation, and he will undoubtedly continue to serve Interpol's interests and follow its activities closely in what we trust will be a long and happy retirement.

*Mr Firmin Franssen,
Outgoing President of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL.*



Mr Paul Dickopf, newly-elected President



Mr Paul Dickopf, President of I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL.

On the final day of the 37th I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly session, the President of the Bundeskriminalamt and Head of the Interpol National Central Bureau in Federal Germany was elected President of the Organization for four years.

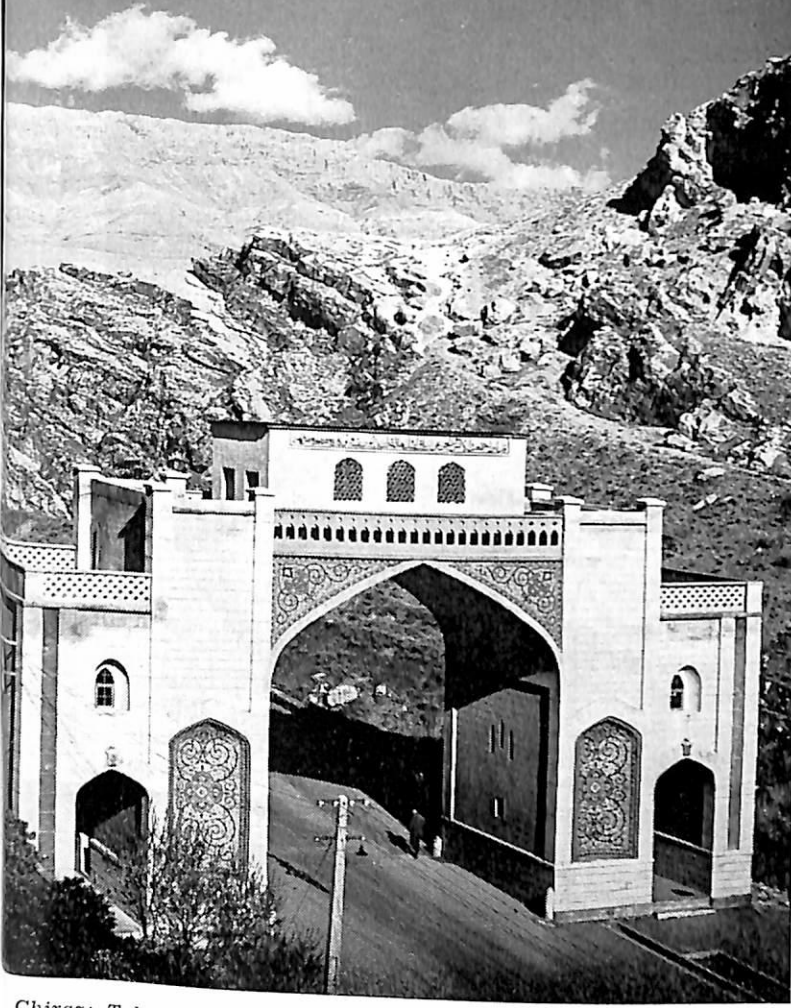
Mr Paul Dickopf, our new President, is 58. The son of a teacher, he has been Chief of the German C.I.D. and Head of the Interpol bureau for the last three years. He entered the C.I.D. after finishing his secondary studies in natural science and law and on completing his military service. When the Second World War broke out, Mr Dickopf was Head of the Identification Department in the former

“Lande” of Baden. Shortly after, he was called up and seconded to the military counter-espionage service where he stayed until the Autumn of 1942. At this point, wanted by the regime in power, he was forced to flee the country, first to Belgium, and then to Switzerland, where he obtained asylum as a political refugee.

On his return to Germany at the end of the war, Mr Dickopf helped to set up a new German C.I.D. After the proclamation of the Federal Republic, he was called to work in the Federal Ministry of the Interior where he stayed three years. During this period, he contributed substantially to the laying of the legal foundations and staffing and equipping of the future Bundeskriminalamt built in Wiesbaden in 1952/53. When Federal Germany became a member of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol in Summer 1952 (21st General Assembly session, Stockholm), Mr Dickopf was appointed Head of the German National Central Bureau, and as such, has taken an active part in all Interpol conferences since then. At the same time, he was permanent Deputy President of the Bundeskriminalamt charged with complex administrative duties — a wide range of responsibilities which would have daunted all but the most energetic and capable of men. Mr Dickopf sat on the Interpol Executive Committee from 1959 to 1962 and from 1963 to 1966. He was also a member of the Committee which drafted the Organization’s new Constitution in 1955/56. From 1962, he sat on the building committee which handled the problems related to the construction of the new General Secretariat building in Saint Cloud.

All that he has done for his “barony” in Wiesbaden and for the Organization qualifies him most certainly for the Presidency of Interpol; he has an enormous capacity for work (there is no distinction between day and night for him) and his Goethean qualities of a “citizen of the world” have enabled him to make lasting friends everywhere.

Conference Sidelights



Chiraz: Tehran Gate.

(Photo: Roger Violet - Paris)

THE FIRST OFFICIAL ACT OF THE ASSEMBLY IN TEHRAN was to pay tribute to the father of modern Iran. A wreath was laid on the tomb of Shah Reza the Great, the founder of the ruling Pahlevi dynasty, by the Executive Committee, led by President Franssen. The remains of the man who brought Iran into the 20th century lie a few miles outside the capital in a mausoleum at Chahr Rey, an ancient site where neolithic remains dating back to the 5th millennium B.C. have been discovered. Near the mausoleum of the Great Shah stands Hazrat Abdol Azim Mosque, whose dome rises above the maze of streets which constitute the busy local Bazaar.

Along the route, the official procession was greeted enthusiastically by crowds of Iranians.

The first day ended with a late-night "plenary" session which was much gayer than its daytime equivalents. General Mobasser, Chief of the Iranian Police, had invited the General Assembly and many Iranian officials to a dinner at the Police Officers' Club on the slopes of the Elborz Mountain, which rises more than 12,000 feet above Tehran. The meal was for many delegates an introduction to the delights of Persian cooking. After drinks like vodka-lime and the unique caviar of the Caspian, the famous kebabs appeared: grilled mutton or spring chicken, accompanied by the fabulous Iranian rice which is cooked the same way nowhere else in the world — each grain separate without losing anything of its fluffy succulence. In addition, there was rice mixed with chicken and lemons or exotic dishes of meat in parsley and lime sauces. For those not in the mood for gastronomic adventure, more conventional dishes were available. On that evening as on many subsequent occasions, delegates were able to sample a range of unusual drinks from yoghurt in mineral water, which is both refreshing and nourishing, to Iranian wines, some of which are of outstanding quality.

Each General Assembly provides opportunities to become acquainted with different national cuisines. Is it simply fun? Or is it perhaps another step towards understanding one's neighbours and actually participating for an instant in another way of life?

Police training at all ranks is very much in the thoughts of police officials everywhere, and in Iran the delegates were very interested to visit the Tehran Police College, which is in fact a University, offering training in all subjects of potential police interest and for students at all levels.

The Iranians have spacious premises equipped with a full range of audio-visual teaching aides from the simplest to the most modern, where ordinary police officers can be trained in a matter of months. In addition, training is provided for special agents, male or female (the demonstrations given by the Female Motorcycle Brigade and by the women's judo class were greeted with great enthusiasm). In the same establishments, police officers, recruited at university level, spend three years as resident students at the university to learn the police and command side of their duties, while at the same time studying for a degree from one of the academic faculties in Tehran.

In addition, in-service training sessions are provided for many regular police officers and for all candidates for senior posts at the rank of Colonel and later General.

In front of the teachers at the Police College and their pupils, delegates spontaneously offered a number of comments and asked questions which showed their interest in the work of the college and desire to encourage its members to feel proud of their accomplishments and carry on the good work.



Visit to Police College (top to bottom)
 — General Rahimi Larkjani, Director of the Police College
 — Women's Motorcycle Brigade
 — General Mobasser at gymnastic exhibition.
 (Iran Press Photographers' Assoc — Tehran)

Visit to tomb of Shah Rezā the Great
 — President Franssen signing the distinguished visitors' book
 — The executive Committee entering the mausoleum.

In addition to its regular police duties, the Iranian police (like some other countries' forces) is in charge of penal administration. Next to the police college is the huge Ghasr Prison, which the delegates were able to visit. The visit provided a vivid introduction, for which words were unnecessary, to different methods used in Iran for rehabilitating prisoners.

The literacy campaign and primary teaching are very important in this respect in Iran. And the wood-working, iron-working shops, the printing plant, weaving and wiring classes, etc., showed the stress given to vocational training. Every form of activity is encouraged, including the traditional Iranian handicrafts — wooden inlay, copper-working and, best-known of all, hand-woven rugs in the typical styles of the different provinces. The prison workshops turn out appreciable quantities of goods, which are a boon to everyone and most of all to the prisoners themselves, who have this way to earn a little money for their release.

One of the dealers who give work to the prisoners received a rather extraordinary order from the Iranian authorities in early 1968: nearly 300 little rugs, about 12" x 18" which were given as souvenirs to INTERPOL delegates to the 37th General Assembly session. As part of a larger effort to renew the stock range of traditional emblems, a 16-colour design was worked out which symbolised Interpol by its emblem; at the same time, each carpet recalls the traditions of the art of rug-weaving in Iran, because the borders contain the very ancient weavers' emblem, a kind of hook with which they wrap each woollen thread around the woof, then knot it and cut it off as closely as possible. Each INTERPOL rug contained 69,890 knots and represented 230 hours of work.

In Iran, symbols in rugs have always had a great deal of importance: they are supposed to protect both maker and owner from a whole range of disasters. Certainly the symbols in the souvenir rugs brought home by Interpol delegates will constantly increase their owners' appreciation of the givers' kind hospitality.

Traditions, symbols and folklore are carefully tended in Iran. Delegates had many occasions to appreciate this feature of life there:

— The central figure in the emblem of the session represented Ahura Mazda, the spirit of good (in the Zoroastrian system, in eternal conflict with evil).

— An excellent programme of Iranian folksongs and dancing was provided in the Ministry of Culture auditorium, and on another evening the delegates were invited to a "Persian Evening", at which a banquet was laid out on sumptuous carpets while

Iranian musicians — violin, flute and drums — played for native dancers.

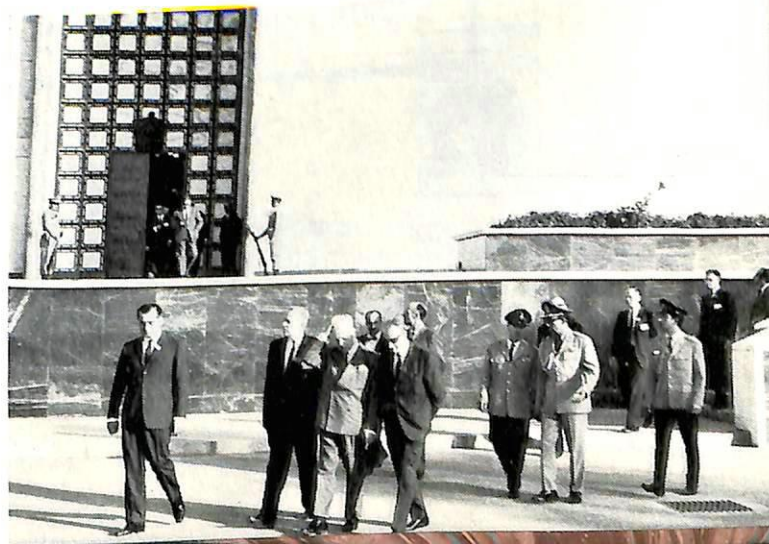
— In a traditional arena, a Zur-Khummah, a score of young men built like Hercules and wearing red-leather breeches, juggle massive steel and wooden clubs, do feats of incredible strength and acrobatic grace. The performance is in fact a training session in an ancient Iranian sport designed to keep Iranians fit for resistance against the many invaders who have crossed their borders throughout history. These training exercises for physical and psychological readiness are still cultivated and highly respected in Iran as part of the national heritage.

On Saturday and Sunday, delegates were taken by groups of 30 in planes to Isphahan. We cannot attempt here to describe that day straight from the "Thousand and One Nights", spent amidst the marvels of one of the world's most fabulous cities, which everyone has visited in their imagination with the help of the world's poets and writers. Reality finally surpassed the dream when the delegates stood on the topmost terrace of the Ali-Qapu Palace and gazed down on this marvellous Asian city spread out below, with its mosaic domes sparkling in the sunshine, its minarets and the surrounding mountain frame.

From the Royal Square, which had been the market place before sand was put down for polo playing, delegates visited the Royal Mosque, immense and majestic, green and blue, from the buttresses covered with marble slabs to the monumental main door. Delegates were reluctant to leave this masterpiece of one of the glorious eras of Iranian art, in which shadow and sunlight bring out all the nuances of the mosaic, the delicate work in each frieze and cupola and enhance the graceful upsurge of the minarets.

Other mosques were also visited: Cheikh Lotfollah, a jewel set in stone; the Friday mosque, whose appeal is more austere but perhaps even more

Executive Committee at tomb of Regâ the Great.



refined; the King's Mother's mosque, which seemed conceived as an appeal to study and meditation. Each made some new call on the delegates' powers of admiration.

No traveller to Ispahan can miss the city's fabled monumental bridges, and the delegates saw some of them: the Old Bridge, with 33 stone arches in its span. They also spent a few minutes at the Armenian Cathedral and were guided through the graceful Palace of 40 Columns, so-called because the 20 columns of its front terrace are mirrored in a statue-lined reflecting pool. The only regret of the trip was not being able to stay longer in this marvellous city.

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On 7th October 1968, the Iranian Post Office issued a stamp commemorating the 37th General Assembly session. The stamp, which shows the Interpol emblem in a large rectangle (4 x 2.5 cm). had a face value of 10 Rials.

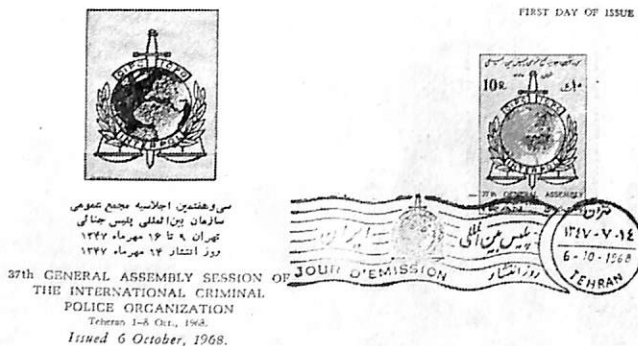
Naturally, the special post office which had been set up in the Majless (or "New Parliament") building was very busy as a result.

This gesture is another among so many which showed the Iranian authorities' high esteem for the Organization and the importance they attached to the 37th session. The Organization was deeply gratified by their attitude.

Following the example of many other bodies of men of good will throughout the world, the Assembly was prompt to mark its feeling of sympathy for the Iranian people over the terrible earthquake in Khorassan Province in June 1968.

A minute of silence was observed in commemoration of the victims. A suggestion by the Cyprus Delegate — that a collection be taken up — was immediately adopted. The sum collected (\$450) was perhaps modest in comparison with the needs to be met, but it was more than just as token.

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Never in the Organization's history have so many delegations and delegates met as at the 37th session. Naturally, there were many newcomers. But familiar faces were not overlooked. The Assembly greeted with a round of applause an Iranian veteran of Interpol, Mr HOMAYOUNFAR, retired police general, who had represented Iran in Brussels in 1946 when the Organization was reconstituted after World War II. The Assembly sent a message to Mr GARDIKA, longtime head of the Greek N.C.B., who had just retired and who had represented his country at the Vienna Conference in 1923.

Mr WELHAVEN, who was head of the Oslo N.C.B. for many years, had recently celebrated his 85th birthday and the Assembly sent him its best wishes. The President read out a letter from Mr Michel HACQ, who had for many years been head of the French delegation, thanking his colleagues for all their co-operation during his 10 years in that position and introducing his successor, Mr Pierre EPAUD. Other messages were also received, in particular from the head of the Italian police, Prefect VICARI, and from the Government of the Principality of Monaco, which had been host at the conference in 1914 when the idea was launched for the first time of an international criminal police organization, which has today become INTERPOL.