

32nd Session
21-26 August 1963

General Assembly

I.C.P.O./Interpol
HELSINKI

Formal opening session and first plenary session

21 August 1963



The School of Economics where the Assembly was held.

At 9.30 a.m. His Excellency the Finnish Minister of the Interior, Mr. RYHTÄ, formally opened the 32nd session of the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization — Interpol. He was accompanied by Mr. JARVA, Director General of the Finnish Police, and was met by Sir Richard Jackson, President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, and Mr. Marcel Sicot, Secretary General.

The Minister of the Interior made the opening speech.

It is a great pleasure to us to be hosts for the 32nd General Assembly of Interpol. After our country became a member in 1928 of this Organization which is now known and appreciated all over the world — that is, five years after the Organization was founded — we have here in Finland long hoped for the opportunity to invite delegates of other countries to Helsinki. Now that this has become possible, we hope that the meeting will be enjoyed by you all and that it will, from the point of view of Interpol's work, be a successful one.

The organization and activities of our police

are based on long historical development, originating from the 13th century. The present official title of rural police chiefs comes from these early times. Even though our country was for a long time part of the Swedish Kingdom and after that about a hundred years an autonomic Grand Duchy of Russia, the Finnish people have always been a separate nation with regard to language, as well as in other respects. It has also been in a privileged position in that the maintaining of law and order has through the centuries — except for rather a short period before independence — been in our own hands. After we became independent in 1917, when the initial difficulties were over, there followed a period of strong development during which, in the 1920's, a new police Organization was created, based on old traditions, but suited for activities of the future. Co-operation with the police of other countries and our membership of Interpol played a very important part in this. Development in police work is continuous and we have noted that one of the most important ways to help us keep up with modern times is to maintain very close connections with Interpol members.

Honoured Guests, we should like to acquaint you with all we have been able to do for the development of our police (especially the criminal police) and in keeping up with the latest developments. But we also hope to be able to give you a picture of our country, its nature, its people, its achievements and endeavours.

Finland is said to be, after Iceland, the most northern independent country in the world. A third of the length of our country is on the northern side of the Polar Circle. The 30,000 islands and 60,000 lakes give the country its own special character. In the North of Finland there is incessant daylight for nearly three months in summertime, but in winter there is none for nearly two months. In many parts of the country living conditions are severe, but the Finnish people have become hardened and have adapted themselves to the circumstances.

When you came to Finland your views of this country may have been very different from the experiences you will have here, but I hope that during this meeting we shall be able to give you as much knowledge as possible about modern Finland and especially factual knowledge that will mean closer and better co-operation, not only in police matters, but also in many other fields.

I now declare the 32nd General Assembly of Interpol open.

Sir Richard JACKSON, President of the Organization, thanked the Finnish authorities for their warm welcome to the General Assembly and said that it was all the more



The Mayor of Helsinki greeting his guests.



Opening of the General Assembly session: The Finnish police band and choir.

fitting that this session be held in Helsinki because Finland had been affiliated to Interpol for such a long time. He reminded those present that the opportunities provided the Annual General Assembly for an exchange of views and ideas were of great value in combating criminals whose own methods and techniques were constantly improving, as recent events in the United Kingdom had shown.

After having stressed the fact that Interpol's activities could only be fruitful if they were entirely untouched by political considerations, the President once again expressed his gratitude to the Finnish government and, on behalf of the Assembly, congratulated the Helsinki Police on the excellent rendering of musical items given by their band and choir, as a prelude to the opening speech.

I. — ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA.

In view of the considerable increase in the number of affiliated countries since 1957, the Liberian Delegation had submitted to the General Secretariat a proposal to alter the Constitution, increasing the number of members on the Executive Committee and appointing a third Vice President.

Mr. GOODRUM emphasised that this proposal was based on the principle of geographical distribution within the Executive Committee and was quite free from any spirit of regionalism. Many African countries had recently become affiliated to the I.C.P.O.; Mr. Goodrum thought it was therefore desirable to increase the number of Executive Committee members to eleven.



The platform: from left to right, Mr. Xavier, Mr. Népote, Mr. Jarva, Sir R. L. Jackson, Mr. Sicot and Mr. Sagalyn.

Mr. ZENTUTI (Libya) supported this proposal, especially since new members were nearly all African countries. The President pointed out that the request had been received by the General Secretariat too late to be considered at the present Assembly and therefore no decision could be taken before the next Session. The President said he was sure that the members of the Executive Committee would never be tempted to place the interests of their own countries or regions ahead of those of the Organization. It was essential that there be mutual trust and confidence between member countries.

Mr. GOODRUM (Liberia) expressed his full agreement with all the President had said and stated that a new study would be submitted to the Secretariat at a later date.

After certain modifications had been made, the agenda was adopted.

II. — APPOINTMENT OF THE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE.

The PRESIDENT read Article 40 of the General Regulations: "At the beginning of each session the General Assembly shall elect three heads of delegations who will form the "Elections Committee"."

As there were no candidates he suggested that the heads of the Yugoslav, Libyan and Argentine delegations be appointed — Mr. ZENTUTI, Mr. HODŽIĆ and Mr. SALCES respectively.

This suggestion was unanimously adopted.

III. — AFFILIATION OF NEW COUNTRIES.

The following countries had applied for membership: Algeria, Bolivia, Congo (Léopoldville) and Jamaica.

After stating his belief that a rigorous respect for the truth was one of the essential factors which could lead to progress throughout the world, Mr. TIDAFI (Algeria) declared that his government wished to become a member of the great I.C.P.O.-Interpol family whose services and efficacy it already valued. He hoped that his application would be favourably received.

Mr. GUTIEREZ MENTIETA (Bolivia) said that his government was extremely happy to be represented at the present Assembly session. He felt that membership of Interpol was extremely important and assured the Assembly that the Bolivian police would apply the Interpol Constitution strictly and do all in its power to help the Organization in its work.

Mr. ZAMANDU (Congo — Léopoldville) said that his government expected a great deal of the Organization but also firmly intended to co-operate closely with it and to respect its Constitution.

The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL then read a letter dated 9th April 1963 received from the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Jamaica, applying for membership.



The staff of the highly appreciated information office. In the centre, Mrs. Eile Kännö, head of the Interpol Bureau at the Helsinki Police Headquarters.

- The vote was then taken by secret ballot.
- Bolivia and Jamaica received 59 votes.
 - The Congo (Léopoldville) received 57 votes (2 abstentions).
 - Algeria received 55 votes (4 abstentions).

Since the required two-thirds majority had been obtained, all requests for affiliation were granted.

The President extended a warm welcome to the new members.

Part 1. The Organization's Activities

PROGRESS REPORT AND PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES.

THE REPORT.

The Secretary General, Mr. Marcel SICOT gave an account of the working of the General Secretariat and the Organization's activities and submitted a programme of activities.

Relations with countries.

The Congo (capital Léopoldville), Jamaica and Algeria have decided that they wish to take part in the activities of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol. It is extremely encouraging to see that newly sovereign States now consider affiliation to our Organization essential for the proper working of their police forces.

Bolivia too has applied for membership. This happy decision means that of the countries of South America only Paraguay now remains unaffiliated to the I.C.P.O.

If we take into account the new applications ratified during the present session, there are now eighty-nine police forces affiliated to our Organization and this number will probably increase. Is not this constant progress the best possible sign of the universal trust and respect granted to Interpol?

However, I have had occasion to point out several times that co-operation and active participation in our work is far more important than formal membership.

In this connection we have recorded a number of promising developments over the past months but we must also admit that we have had some disappointments.

We have noticed with pleasure a further improvement in co-operation between N.C.B.'s, particularly marked in countries that have been members for some years making encouraging progress. Certain National Central Bureaus which originally played an insignificant part in our Organization have now become important pivots of co-operation. In several countries the heads of the N.C.B.'s have made considerable efforts to increase the part played by their national police forces.

On the other hand, it is my duty to inform you of the less happy side of the picture:

Cuba, which has not paid its financial contribution since 1959, has ceased to co-operate with us for all practical purposes. At its last meeting the Executive Committee decided that the Secretariat should not send any further documents to Havana as no replies had been forthcoming to our various circulars, letters and requests. We have naturally written to the Cuban authorities to explain our action and they are free to resume normal relations with the I.C.P.O.'s headquarters if they wish to do so.

It is also to be regretted that the Republic of Ecuador, which became a member last year, has not yet designated a government department to act as its National Central Bureau.

P o l i c e c o - o p e r a t i o n .

It would be impossible to over-emphasize the fact that the whole reason for our Organization's existence is the daily struggle it wages against those who break ordinary criminal laws.

Through our N.C.B.'s, all the police forces of affiliated countries are required from time to time to contribute to the international solidarity which is needed if both crime and criminals are to be effectively prosecuted.

Unfortunately we are unable to express the activities of all our N.C.B.'s in figures. Several years ago we printed a very simple form for recording their essential operations but the form is hardly ever used.

Nevertheless, the number of letters exchanged between N.C.B.'s (of which the General Secretariat receives copies) is con-

stantly increasing, the monthly average for 1963 being 1,310 as against 1,250 in 1962 and 1,065 in 1961. This indicates greater activity on the part of the N.C.B.'s and also greater cohesion between them and the General Secretariat.

In 1962, for instance, Federal Germany, Austria, Italy and Switzerland, working within the framework of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, arrested 372 foreigners on their own territory and had 362 people arrested by other N.C.B.'s. They sent out information about 30,863 cases and received information about 24,679.

As far as the General Secretariat itself is concerned, a partial reflection of its work is given by the following figures: Between 1st June 1962 and 1st June 1963 it dealt with 2,997 cases (30 offences against persons, 180 major thefts, 680 cases of fraud, 721 cases of currency counterfeiting, 681 cases of drug traffic, 204 sexual offences, 223 identifications and 278 miscellaneous cases).

During the same period, we sent out wanted or warning notices about 372 international criminals. Of the wanted persons with whom the Secretariat was dealing, 304 were arrested and 25 were identified outside the country which had asked for their apprehension. In addition, information on 3,697 cases of all kinds was sent out to various N.C.B.'s.

All the Secretariat's work is based on the ever-increasing amount of information in its records which now contain 660,000 general information cards, 48,000 fingerprint cards and 5,600 photographs of specialized criminals.

We also published more general documents including:

— A booklet containing description of 105 international pickpockets to complete the information on this subject issued in 1956.

— 21 regional notices on Middle Eastern traffickers to add to those we published in the loose-leaf book last year.

— Monthly recapitulative tables on drug traffic giving brief accounts of 406 cases of traffic and details of the identity of 842 traffickers.

— In accordance with the hopes expressed last year, the French N.C.B. gave us full details — which we have now circulated — about a method of controlling the buying and selling of acetic anhydride.

— Our work on the identification of car

registration plates has also been completed. It contains information about eighty countries and reproductions of 384 plates.

— We have also done a great deal of work on methods of filing Chinese surnames — an extremely difficult problem for the police forces of countries where the language is based on an alphabet.

— As in the past, we have devoted a good deal of time to our Review „Counterfeits and Forgeries”. It is now distributed to 3,565 subscribers in 105 countries and territories (not including subscribers to the German regional edition). Between 1st June 1962 and 1st June 1963 the characteristics of 147 new types of counterfeits and 147 new issues of genuine currency appeared in the Review while, during the same period, our currency counterfeiting laboratory examined 160 bank-notes and cheques.

Naturally, the machinery for co-operation does not always run smoothly. We have noticed unfortunate delays and gaps which need to be filled in the treatment of certain cases which can also be complicated by linguistic difficulties. Furthermore, the action taken by judicial authorities is not always that hoped for by the police: arrests are not invariably followed by extradition and the rules of criminal law and procedure are far from uniform. Care, vigilance and circumspection must consequently be exercised along with zeal in professional activities.

Finally, we must take special precautions to ensure that our co-operation does not go past the limits set by Article 3 of our Constitution. The provisions of this article are absolutely fundamental and, at the Executive Committee's request, I have recently reminded affiliated countries of them in a circular. Any breach of these principles, any introduction of political factors into our machinery for international collaboration, would inevitably lead to a split in our Organization and threaten its very life.

All our affiliated countries understand this very well and even if unfortunate incidents do sometimes occur, they are quite exceptional. No-one dreams of abolishing the railways because accidents occur from time to time. In order to avoid difficulties of this type we must consider all initiatives and correspondence carefully, remind all authorities who seem unaware of them of the provisions of our constitution, be scrupulously careful in applying our rules and methods of

co-operation, taking every possible precaution and keeping, if need be, to the old rule “When in doubt, abstain”.

I must also draw your attention to suggestions that have been made about setting up parallel machinery to our own for international co-operation. We know that none of these suggestions are in any way directed against the I.C.P.O. and we must not overdramatize the situation. We realize that those who put forward such proposals do so mainly because they are ignorant of all the possibilities afforded by the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, the strength and efficiency of which is founded on unity. The only solution is to continue our policy of educating and training local police forces in international co-operation as the latter may underestimate the international bearing of cases on which modern techniques sometimes confer unexpected importance.

All those who take part in international conferences or seminars dealing, however indirectly, with law enforcement, should be well briefed on our methods of working. They will thus avoid suggesting initiatives and making recommendations which do not take into account machinery already in existence. The Heads of N.C.B.'s have an important task to accomplish in this field.

S u r v e y s .

A great deal of research on theoretical and technical subjects has been done at the Secretariat over the past year.

To begin with, we might mention the reports prepared for the present General Assembly session.

A number of analytical reports or lists of books and articles have been sent out to N.C.B.'s, research workers or experts. A few of the titles will give an idea of the variety of work we are asked to do:

— national bureaus for the suppression of traffic in women (Italy), juvenile delinquency (Belgium), training police drivers (India), non-payment of hotel and restaurant bills (Belgium), the police and prostitution (Federal Germany), emergency services for dealing with road accidents (Italy), reporting air disasters and identifying the victims (Switzerland, Australia), extradition (Japan), private detective or security agencies (India and Italy).

We also prepared reports for the United Nations Organization on the rôle of the police

in the prevention of juvenile delinquency, the right of persons to travel from one country to another, safeguarding human rights during police investigations and — in preparation at the moment — the rights of detained or arrested persons.

In accordance with a resolution adopted during last year's session, we approached the U.N. about enabling States to become parties to international conventions signed before they came into existence.

In order to comply with an enormous number of requests, we have published last year's report on protecting motor vehicles from theft in the form of a booklet.

The Quarterly Lists of Selected Articles appeared regularly, as usual. In 1962 they listed 1,952 articles from 307 journals.

Between 1st June 1962 and 1st June 1963 we sent out 509 microfilmed articles to readers in twelve different countries or territories.

Our library received 263 books or papers during the years bringing its collection up to 1,620 books and 1,275 papers.

Finally the seminar on Organized Crime, in which our President played an active part, took place at our Organization's headquarters in November 1962 and merits special mention. There were 45 participants from 19 countries all of whom found the seminar extremely valuable. It enabled them to have very fruitful discussions about the worst forms of crime. We have prepared a summary of these discussions which will be published in English and French in the near future. The success of this meeting confirmed us in our view that regular seminars of this type are one of the most profitable activities of our Organization.

The International Criminal Police Review.

The international Criminal Police Review caused us some anxiety last year because of delays in the publication of all its editions. Steps have been taken to ensure that this does not recur.

Again and again we have been assured that readers find our Review most interesting but the number of subscribers still remains steady at about a thousand. The 1,500 copies we distribute free of charge to all N.C.B.'s naturally compete to some extent with our

subscriptions but I do not think this is an adequate reason for our lack of progress, any more than the relatively modest price of 25 Swiss francs for a technical journal of this quality.

It does seem, however, that the Review is not widely enough known or publicized. It would be a great help if Heads of N.C.B.'s could try to alter this situation, by having notices inserted in legal, criminological, police and other journals for instance. Successful efforts to increase the number of subscribers have been made in Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands and France.

We have also noticed a certain amount of progress in the United States where the Review is becoming more widely known on its own merits. Similarly, some of the officials of newly independent States consider that the Review is an excellent means of keeping abreast of developments and they have added to the number of our subscribers.

All these facts show that the International Criminal Police Review could appeal to a far wider public than it has known up to the present. A larger number of subscribers would result in a considerable saving for the Organization's budget. Hoping to find concrete solutions to these problems, we have suggested that the subject be discussed during the meeting of Heads of N.C.B.'s.

Relations with other organizations.

For the first time in our Organization's history we were asked by the Secretary General of the United Nations Organization to supply a list of experts who could carry out a criminal investigation in the Congo for the U.N.O. The speed with which the list was submitted seemed to have been particularly appreciated by the U.N. Secretary General who wrote to thank us. He chose two Swiss police officers who undertook the mission.

As in the past, we have taken part in the work of the major international organizations dealing with problems of interest to the police.

Mr. NÉPOTE attended the meeting of the U.N. Narcotics Commission as he does every year. It seems that the Commission would like us to prepare a report on the connection between cannabis addiction and crime.

We were represented at a United Nations seminar held in Rome on juvenile delinquency. The aim of the seminar was to evaluate the efficacy of methods of preventing this type of delinquency and it provided us with the opportunity of describing the part that the police can play in this field in a report which will be published in the *International Review*.

We were also represented at a U.N. seminar held in Australia on the rôle of the police in the protection of human rights. Our observer at this meeting was able to clarify the views of the police about various methods used in investigation.

We have kept up with the work done by the Council of Europe's Committee on Crime Problems.

A few weeks ago we sent observers to the Congress of the International Union of Judges which was discussing the international validity of court sentences, an important subject closely connected with our constant struggle against professional international criminals.

The press, radio and television continue to take as much interest as ever in our Organization. We have written articles on INTERPOL for several journals at their request and have come to the conclusion that this is probably the best practice to follow since it means that the structure and working of the I.C.P.O. will be described correctly even if the editor decides to add certain comments of his own.

We have also prepared a leaflet, for distribution to the public, containing a brief outline of how our Organization is built up and how it works.

Our resources.

In view of the decisions taken last year by the General Assembly, our main efforts have been concentrated on the building of our headquarters.

A special report is being submitted to you on this subject and Mr. NÉPOTE will give full details. With the help of the working party we have agreed on the procedure to adopt for all the building operations and the decisions they will involve, we have had plans for the building prepared, we have submitted our request for permission to build

and we have looked for and found methods of financing the project.

We have grounds for hoping that, if you agree, the works can begin as soon as this General Assembly session is over. The construction of our own building will be an important achievement and will put the Organization in an even better position for performing its tasks. I am especially pleased that you have given me the opportunity of initiating this important project before I retire from my position as Secretary General.

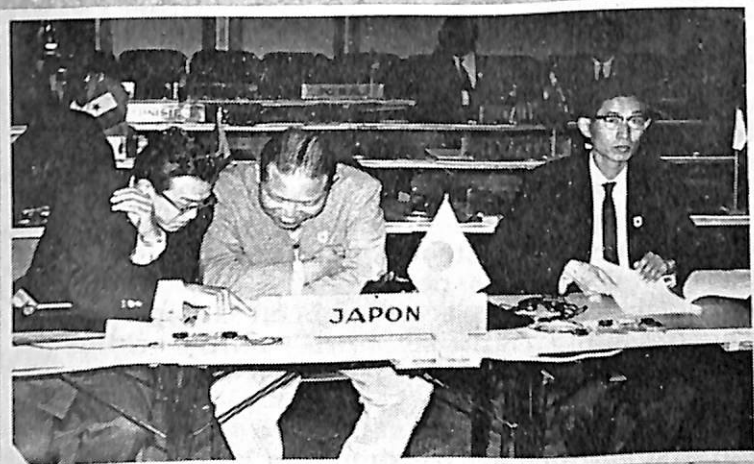
As far as our attempts to facilitate liaison between N.C.B.'s are concerned, the loose-leaf notebook we published last year with the addresses of the Bureaus and details about their working has proved its worth and is constantly being brought up-to-date.

There has been ever increasing activity on our radio network. 72,581 messages were sent over the network in 1962, an increase of 13.8 per cent as compared with the previous year, and 586 general messages were sent out. As far as stations are concerned, Monrovia has now joined the network after extremely encouraging trials. The temporary suspension of activity of this station should be considered merely as part of its growing pains.

We have continued our efforts to set up a regional network in Asia based on the Manila station which is functioning well. We hope that the present Assembly session will give us an opportunity of making progress along this path. A certain number of other countries are considering joining the network and we have provided them with the technical information they require for the purpose. In addition, a number of consultations have been held about the registration of the frequencies we need.

The photographic laboratory at the General Secretariat is one of our most valuable tools. Between 1st June 1962 and 1st June 1963 it photographed or photocopied 133,000 documents, produced 5,325 microfilms and printed 390,000 copies of other documents. Its reproduction apparatus has given us a certain measure of independence which will certainly grow, especially as far as our notices are concerned.

You will remember that last year we announced that it had been decided, with the full agreement of the Dutch authorities, to transfer the Special Currency Counterfeiting Office from The Hague to France. On 1st



November 1962 the documents were brought to Paris. The General Secretariat official who is now in charge of this group had previously spent several weeks in the Netherlands in order to learn something of the work. In addition, the Dutch authorities were kind enough to allow an official from The Hague, who had great experience of the work, to spend some time in Paris to place his experience at our disposal. Meanwhile, an agreement had been reached with the Systemen KEESING of Amsterdam who print and circulate "Counterfeits and Forgeries". In accordance with this agreement, which was approved by the Executive Committee, the Systemen Keesing now pay the I.C.P.O.-Interpol twenty per cent of their turnover as an editing fee. Thus an operation which might have been delicate was conducted under the most favourable circumstances possible and our work has not suffered at all from the transfer of this department.

We have collected all the texts governing the Organizations's finances and printed them in a booklet in order to provide a clear picture of the whole subject.

Generally speaking we consider that the means at the General Secretariat's disposal, in spite of their regular growth, remain extremely modest. A few weeks ago the head of one of our N.C.B.'s who visited our offices was most astonished. He had thought that much more equipment and staff would be needed to deal with the information collected and work done by the General Secretariat. I must say that only the skill, intelligence and devotion to duty of the heads of the sections, the heads of groups, the police officers and other employees make it possible for the Secretariat to do the work it does and that in several fields it has reached the limit of its capacities. But the team itself is a good one and worthy to be the tactical headquarters of the Organization. I am proud to have spent twelve years at the head of this group of people who deserve your confidence and who have a great contribution to make to Interpol's future.

Programme of activities.

Article 10 of the General Regulations states that it is up to the Secretary General to submit a programme of activities for the future months. As retiring Secretary General I do not know whether it is really my place to do so but I am sure that you will give me leave when you know that it has been pre-

pared in full agreement with my friend and excellent collaborator Jean Népoté to whom I hope to pass on the torch in a few days' time.

There is not really any need to list all the routine work on police cases. I shall merely list the most salient points on which we feel the Organization should concentrate its efforts.

a) As far as the building of our headquarters is concerned, the I.C.P.O. will be moving into a period of achievement. The actual work will be done more by concrete mixers and grabbuckets than by the Secretary General but we shall naturally have to keep a close watch over the progress of the operations and their financing in liaison with the architect and the working party.

b) We shall be able to study the following subjects, all of which have been suggested by the General Assembly at previous sessions:

the complex and difficult problem of gang juvenile delinquency for which we now need remedies rather than definitions; the protection of banks against theft; the mechanization of police records; possible amendments to the 1949 Convention on Traffic in Women and the 1936 Convention on the suppression of illicit drug traffic.

A certain number of these subjects were on last year's programme. They have not been completed owing to a lack of time but the research is well under way.

c) We shall have to consider whether we can produce an instructional film about the police and juvenile delinquency, based on a script which has recently been submitted. The Assembly could set up a small working party of experts to give technical advice.

d) It has already been decided that during the first half of 1964 we should hold a seminar on illicit drug traffic similar to that held in 1959. Moreover, in November of this year, we shall be holding a seminar on the scientific aspects of police work for which we have great hopes.

e) The relationship between cannabis addiction and crime is to be studied.

f) We are preparing to circulate a new series of regional notices on drug traffickers operating in the Far East, this time, instead of the Middle East.

g) The working of the radio network raises complicated problems of frequencies and discipline which have to be periodically reconsidered. That is why the Executive Committee has suggested that the heads of radio stations should meet in 1964.

h) Finally, in April, the Executive Committee discussed the question of assistance to N.C.B.'s and decided that some grants could be made in 1964.

I should be grateful if you would consider this programme, as is customary, and let us know at the end of this session whether you wish to adopt it as a whole or in part with any modifications you feel should be made.

My dear colleagues and friends,

This would be the end of my speech were it not for the fact that circumstances lead me to make a few more personal remarks.

As everyone knows I was determined to respect the spirit of the Constitution with regard to its age-limit for the Secretary General and had no intention of using Article 28 to enable me to remain in office until the end of my five-year term.

I very much appreciated the confidence you showed in me two years ago by electing me for the third time. Nothing could have pleased me more and I am especially grateful to you, Mr. President, for the tact you displayed at that time. But I announced my intentions at once and I have kept my word. I did not wish to give the impression that I was clinging to office to the detriment of younger persons whose qualities I have always emphasized, often by remaining in the background even though this attitude — dictated by my sole desire to safeguard the Organization's future — has not always been completely understood. I admit that I may have taken a certain pride in deciding to leave while my reputation with the Organization was still high but my main feeling is that I am now accomplishing my last duty after spending twelve years of my life in a most interesting position which will remain one of the most cherished memories of my professional life.

I had the good fortune to live through some of the finest hours of the I.C.P.C. — now the I.C.P.O. — which had thirty-seven affiliated countries when I was elected Secretary General for the first time in 1951. Now the number of members is not far short of one

hundred. At that period the Organization was almost unknown. I felt it my duty to remedy this situation for, although I was aware that personal publicity of a sensational nature should be avoided, it is nevertheless clear that nothing great can be accomplished without a certain amount of support from public opinion. I think I can say that I have succeeded in this task since the I.C.P.C. — which at my suggestion became the I.C.P.O.-Interpol — is to-day famous throughout the world.

But what would I have accomplished without the advice of my predecessor Louis Ducloux and without the clear-sightedness and energy of Mr. Lowage, then President, even though I sometimes had difficulty in convincing him of the necessity of increasing the ridiculously low rate of financial contributions. The Secretariat itself had made an excellent start but it had to be organized, broken down into sections and groups, staffed with competent officials. This was one of the first tasks Jean Népoté and I had to deal with. We also had to find suitable premises, give a "new look" to our Review, create its Spanish and German editions and develop our radio network which is now expanding rapidly. Finally, we had to provide the I.C.P.O. with a firm Constitution giving it a more official character and protection against political influence.

Lastly, thanks to the generous understanding you have displayed I have recently been able to acquire an outstanding piece of land on the hills above Paris where, in two years' time, the Organization will have a magnificent building.

By listing these achievements I make no claim to fame; it is hardly up to me to sing my own praises. I have merely tried to recall some of the Organization's history and point out that I was lucky enough to be present at this important time when I could play my part in turning Interpol into a major organization which concentrates on actions rather than words and which works for the good of society by waging a constant struggle against the forces of evil while respecting the dignity of all men, whatever their race or opinions.

I have also had the good fortune to come into contact with men like you, men who know how to set aside petty differences, men like you, inspired by high ideals and a passionate will to be useful to humanity. This is the best possible guarantee of the bright future which lies ahead of the Organization.

THE DISCUSSIONS.

The PRESIDENT opened the discussion on the Secretary General's report, proposing to study it paragraph by paragraph.

Mr. EDET (Nigeria) asked what was the role of the two Swiss police officers mentioned in the paragraph on the Congo.

The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL said that the U.N. Secretary General's request had been for two investigators to be designated, to investigate an offence against ordinary criminal law which had been committed in a Congo town, with the agreement of the local authorities whose own enquiries had proved unsuccessful. The U.N. Secretary General had thus acted within the framework of his responsibilities concerning the maintenance of law and order in the Congo. Interpol had consulted member countries, 5 or 6 of which had submitted the names of investigators, together with their professional qualifications. U Thant had chosen two Swiss investigators from this list and the police officers had gone to the Congo some weeks later, had made their enquiries and had then returned home. This had therefore been only a mission of limited duration and with a specific aim.

Mr. TREVES (France) then gave an account of the developments which had occurred since the last General Assembly in the international police *radio network*, which has continued to grow both in the number of stations and the volume of traffic.

The Monrovia (Liberia) station had been officially opened on 31st January 1963, bringing the number of stations in the network to 25 and a certain number of other stations were continuing tests and had not yet been able to go into actual operation because of difficulties involving equipment or staff. This applied in particular to Manila, Ottawa and Teheran, which were carrying out tests with Paris, and to Caracas, which was carrying out tests with Buenos-Aires.

Promising contacts had recently been made with Addis Ababa and, in addition, two countries had recently indicated that they intended to join the network.

Among the stations now in service or engaging in trials Mr. Trèves mentioned in particular: — Buenos Aires, at the head of the South-American regional network, which acts as a relay for the stations of Montevideo and Santiago soon, it is hoped, to be joined by Caracas; — Monrovia, the first Interpol radio station in Africa south of the Sahara

which, thanks to its powerful transmitter and large number of operators, will probably be called upon to play an important role in the future; — Manila where trials are continuing and which will soon acquire powerful equipment enabling it to join the network officially after which it will act as a regional central station for the South-East Asian network.

He added that questions connected with the various regional networks would be studied in greater detail during the "continental meetings" for which provision had been made on the agenda.

Mr. Trèves then went on to give a number of details about the transmitting centre at Lagny-Pomponne which, he said, now had twelve transmitters at its disposal as well as satisfactory aerials and both a normal and an emergency power supply. There remained only the task of extending the remote control system which had been installed in 1955 and was now inadequate. Nine channels were now needed. A new system could be purchased and installed out of the funds normally set aside for radio-communications.

Frequencies, Mr. Trèves said, were still a problem. Although it had been announced during the previous Assembly session that 2,593 kc/s was to be used as a frequency for short distances, this plan had had to be abandoned owing to the difficulties it might have caused for Scandinavian stations. Thanks to intervention by the German N.C.B., which had succeeded in overcoming objections raised by the German civil service, 2,840 kc/s was now being used as a substitute. On the other hand the negotiations undertaken



The Finnish delegation: Mr. Jarva, who to-day is President of the Organization, is in the centre.

to put a stop to the interference on 7,532 kc/s had not met with any success and another frequency in this range would have to be found with the help of the affiliated countries.

Finally, negotiations were being conducted with Argentina with a view to finding a frequency in the 22 mc/s range for liaison with Buenos Aires.

Dealing next with the working of the network, which was generally satisfactory, Mr. Trèves pointed out that in 1962 traffic had increased by 13.8 per cent by comparison with 1961 and that 72,581 messages had been transmitted, 586 of them general messages. In five years, therefore, traffic had doubled. The decrease in the number of general messages was proof of the efficacy of the zoning system.

Using the phrase code still seemed to give rise to one or two difficulties which would be discussed by the Heads of N.C.B.'s during their forthcoming meeting.

Mr. Trèves hoped that in 1964 it would be possible to hold a meeting of heads of radio stations similar to those held in 1956 and 1960 and that numerous delegates from countries which formed part of the network or hoped to do so would attend. A meeting of this type would be another demonstration of the spirit of co-operation which inspired the technicians of the international network, all of whom were proud to be assisting the I.C.P.O.

The Progress Report was unanimously approved.

FINANCIAL MATTERS AND BUILDING THE HEADQUARTERS.

The question of finances and that of building the headquarters which were studied during the 32nd Session are closely linked and will therefore be dealt with in the same chapter.

Discussions began with an account of the 1962 financial year. The Secretary General pointed out that conditions had been normal during the year and that, taking into account certain sums which had already been paid to acquire a plot of land, the Organization's balance in hand had slightly increased.

The auditors, Mr. BENHAMOU (France), Mr. DE MAGGIUS (Denmark) and Mr. WALTERSKIRCHEN (Austria), expressed their approval after checking the accounts and the account of the 1962 financial year was approved unanimously.

The Secretary General then gave some explanations about the evolution of the 1963 budget. He recalled that as from 1st January 1963 the budgetary unit had been increased from 1,350 Swiss francs to 2,480 Swiss francs and said that contributions were being paid satisfactorily. There was every reason to believe that at the end of the 1963 financial year there would be a credit balance which could be used for the new building.

With regard to the draft 1964 budget, an income of 1,637,000 Swiss francs was expected and an expenditure of:

- 974,000 Sw. frs. — working expenditure;
- 250,000 Sw. frs. — assistance to N.C.B.'s;
- 400,000 Sw. frs. — "building fund".

The draft 1964 budget therefore seemed to balance out and it was adopted unanimously.

The Deputy Secretary General then presented the plans for the building. (More detailed information about these will be given in a later number of the Review.) From the technical point of view, a Working Party and a Technical Committee had been set up to examine the architect's plans, to choose between certain alternatives and to appoint contractors.

The Deputy Secretary General explained that, since the land had been acquired, the main problem was that of financing the project and a solution could only be found if annual repayments of a possible loan did not exceed 400,000 Sw. frs.

He went on to say that just before the Assembly negotiations with the French Government had been concluded. By a law of 31st July 1963, the French Parliament had authorised the Ministry of Finances to give a State guarantee to a loan from a State bank. This loan was 4,000,000 French francs (3,540,000 Sw. frs.), repayable over 20 years at an interest rate of 5.25 %.

The Deputy Secretary General pointed out that the Organization would have to repay 292,000 Sw. frs. per year, which was well within its capabilities.

Adding to this loan the Organization's own investments, it is possible to envisage financing the construction, the cost of which is approximately 4,500,000 Sw. frs.

Finally, it was suggested that an "extraordinary budget" be opened to cover the overall building operation.

The General Assembly unanimously adopted the three resolutions presented by the Executive Committee:

RESOLUTION N° 1.

The General Assembly, at its 32nd session, meeting from 21st to 28th August 1963 in Helsinki, having studied reports 3a and 3b, presented by the Executive Committee:

1. APPROVES the architect's design and the plans presented during the 32nd Session.
2. APPROVES the procedures for implementation of the project as set out in Report N° 3a (Chapter I).
3. CONSIDERS that construction of the headquarters should be carried out as soon as possible and asks the Secretary General to take all necessary steps to this end.

Unanimously adopted with 58 votes in favour.

RESOLUTION N° 2.

The General Assembly, at its 32nd session, meeting from 21st to 28th August 1963 in Helsinki:

1. APPROVES the methods of financing the construction of the headquarters as set out in Reports 3a and 3b and, in particular, the principle of a long-term loan,
2. NOTES that, because of the guarantee accorded by the French Government, a loan could be obtained from a French public concern on much more favourable conditions than those offered to date by private concerns,

3. AUTHORIZES the Secretary General therefore to contract from the French concern proposed by the French Ministry of Finance, a loan on the conditions set out in Report N° 3b,

4. EXPRESSES its sincere gratitude to the French Government and other authorities for the great help given in the implementation of this project.

Unanimously adopted with 62 votes in favour.

RESOLUTION N° 3.

The General Assembly, at its 32nd session, meeting from 21st to 28th August 1963 in Helsinki, in view of Art. 15 to 18 of the Financial Regulations,

DECIDES to open an "extraordinary budget" for the construction of the headquarters, which will be subject to the following conditions:

A. The income of the extraordinary budget will consist of the following:

- Loans specially contracted by the Organization.
- Deductions from the safety and reserve fund, subject to the agreement of the Executive Committee.
- Exceptional contributions, possibly agreed to by members of the Organization.
- Other subsidies and gifts, subject to acceptance by the Executive Committee.

B. Expenditure entered under this extraordinary budget shall be all expenses relating to the construction of the headquarters, including all those concerning equipment for the building.

However, expenditure covering the actual purchase of the land and the purchase of normal furniture will still be charged to the ordinary budget.

C. Expenditure covered by paragraph B above which has already been charged to the ordinary budget will be modified in accordance with the above provisions.

Unanimously adopted with 61 votes in favour.

Part 2. Technical matters

NARCOTIC DRUGS.

THE REPORT.

1. Information.

INTRODUCTION: The communications sent to the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL by affiliated countries relate only to cases of drug traffic which are of international interest.

The conclusions drawn cannot be used as a basis for estimating illicit drug consumption in a particular country; *they can only reflect the characteristics of international illicit traffic.* The value of the conclusions depends, on the extent and punctuality of the information received from affiliated countries. Moreover, the number of seizures and arrests reported depends as much upon the efficiency of the police and the regularity of reports as on the amount of traffic.

Lastly, all the information appearing in this report is presented according to the *geographical* position of the countries concerned. In certain cases it has been found necessary to refer to „geographical areas” with conventional limits such as the Persian Gulf area, the Indian Peninsula area, the Yunnan area, etc.

The origin of drugs is determined on the basis of all the facts yielded by the inquiry (physical appearance of the drug, chemical analysis, trade mark, letters or drawings on the drug, packaging, place of despatch, itinerary and means of transport, statements by witnesses or accused, etc.).

O p i u m.

International traffic is mainly concerned with raw opium (9,309,158 grs. of the total 9,781,334 grs. seized) to which the following remarks apply:

As regards the number of arrests, Turkey came first (50.2% of the total), followed by Singapore (5.3%), Thailand (4.4%), Italy, Lebanon and Syria (4%).

The main sources of supply are Turkey, Burma (Shan States) and Laos. Bangkok (Thailand) and Rangoon (Burma) are the main shipping ports for opium from Burma; Singapore and Hong Kong continue to be important transit centres.

The main means of transport used is still the ship (31% of cases) while motor transport comes next (28%).

M o r p h i n e.

Five clandestine laboratories for converting opium into morphine were discovered: 1 in Turkey, 1 on board a junk off Macao and 3 in Thailand.

Turkey comes first as regards the number of arrests (34% of the total) followed by Italy (14.6%), Singapore (10.9%), Hong Kong, Macao and Thailand (9.7%).

D i a c e t y l m o r p h i n e.

Four clandestine laboratories were discovered: 1 in Beirut (Lebanon), 1 in Hong Kong and 2 in Thailand.

France was the presumed place of purchase of 47,000 g of the diacetylmorphine seized, i.e. of 39.6% of the total quantity. In this connection attention should be drawn to the important seizure of 44,000 g carried out in two operations on 18 January 1962 and 24 February 1962 in New York (U.S.A.), the drug being concealed in hiding-places in a motor-car dispatched from France.

C o c a i n e.

Little information was received on the international traffic in cocaine, which is mainly located in South America.

C a n n a b i s.

As regards the number of arrests, France comes first (14% of the total, followed by the Federal Republic of Germany (13%), Lebanon (7%), Israel (6%), the United Kingdom and the U.A.R. (6%).

The principal cannabis growing country is still Lebanon.

The sea route was used in 32 cases (4.8%), road transport in 22 cases (2.4%) and air transport in 7 cases (1.6%). 1,872,500 g, i.e. 34%, was seized when two caravans were intercepted, in Syria and Israel.

II. Recapitulation of information received, classified by geographical area.

A. *Africa*: Traffic in narcotic drugs does not appear to constitute a serious problem at present, though some traffic in cannabis, originating in Morocco, is reported.

B. *America*: Most of the international traffic in diacetylmorphine continues to be directed towards North America (particularly the United States).

Such information as has been received from South America leaves very little doubt as to the existence of international traffic in cocaine. In most cases the basic material is reported to come from Bolivia.

C. *Europe*: There were relatively few seizures of opium and, particularly of its derivatives (morphine and diacetylmorphine); the reports received, however, indicate the existence of transit traffic to North America.

D. *Near and middle east*: The Near East and Middle East continue to be the centre of the production of and traffic in drugs supplying Europe (morphine) and other countries in that area.

E. *Far east*: According to the reports received from this area the drug traffic in the Far East is still intensive.

F. *Oceania*: Drug traffic does not appear to be very extensive in this area.

III. International police co-operation.

One of the aims of I.C.P.O. is to promote co-operation between the various police services in combating drug traffic.

The work of the General Secretariat can be summarized as follows:

— International notices were circulated on 49 international drug traffickers (including 43 seamen carriers).

— Twelve monthly recapitulatory tables of narcotic drug seizures reported to the Secretariat in 1962 were sent to the police departments of member States and to various specialized bodies. These tables give the personal particulars and nationality of 626 traffickers.

— A pamphlet entitled "Narcotic drug traffickers — regional notices for the Far East", similar to that on the Middle East, is now being prepared as is a study on the classification of Chinese names.



In the corridors...

IV. Other information.

France: It is gratifying to note the firm attitude shown by the French judicial authorities in two particularly important trials as a result of representation made to the Ministry of Justice by the French N.C.B. and in application of the resolutions adopted at recent general assemblies of I.C.P.O.-Interpol.

Thailand: By an Act published on 14 December 1961, Thailand added diacetylmorphine and its salts to the list of drugs covered by the legislation in force. Henceforward these substances are included among the "narcotic drugs subject to absolute prohibition" in the country.

DISCUSSIONS IN COMMITTEE.

To begin with, during the plenary session, the DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL welcomed Mr. CHAPMAN, Director of the U.N. Division of Narcotic Drugs and U.N. observer. He then commented on the report as follows:

It seemed that the traffickers' activities had not decreased. Important seizures of opium had recently been made in the Middle East. In South East Asia, large quantities, not only of opium but also of morphine and heroin had been seized, and a recent case of illicit heroin traffic from Western Europe to the United States of America had showed that the situation in this field had not greatly improved. Cannabis from Africa, Asia and even Central America was still being sent to Europe.

He wondered if the traffickers had invented new methods or even whether co-operation between police services was effective even though it had improved during recent years and some Middle Eastern countries which previously had not participated in the fight

were now making a valuable contribution to the suppression of illicit traffic.

He mentioned the fact that the Secretariat had brought its publications up-to-date and that, in reply to a request from the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Director of the Narcotics Division, a study would be made, with the help of the N.C.B.'s, of the relationship between the use of cannabis and crime. The Secretariat also proposed to hold a seminar on the drugs problem during the last quarter of 1964 for approximately two weeks. He added that the seminar had been postponed to allow time for all countries to apply for technical assistance from the United Nations or Interpol, notably in the form of study grants.

The PRESIDENT then invited the Assembly to establish the Drugs Committee.

The members of the following countries agreed to make up this Committee:

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Malaya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela.

— **Observers:** United Nations Organization International Airlines Security Officers' Association.

On behalf of all the delegates at the meeting and of the General Secretariat, Mr. AUBE (General Secretariat) welcomed Mr. Giordano, the new United States Commissioner of Narcotics. He asked the latter to convey to his predecessor, Mr. Anslinger, how much both Interpol as a whole and its individual members had appreciated his great achievements.

Mr. CAMATTE (France) was proposed as Chairman of the Committee by the United States delegate and elected unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee discuss the various subjects in the order in which they appeared in the Secretariat's Report.

A. Raw opium: With regard to raw opium, the UNITED STATES DELEGATE considered that the Yunnan area should be mentioned as one of the major opium-producing areas of the world.

The DELEGATE FROM THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA agreed and reminded the meeting that in 1960 and 1961 80 per cent of the raw opium concerned came from the area of mainland China beyond the Northern border of Thailand.

B. Prepared opium: The PORTUGUESE DELEGATE gave further details about arrests and seizures and on the laws on the inspection, use, purchase and sale of drugs in Macao which had recently been brought up-to-date. A decree issued on 4th December 1962 should lead to more effective suppression of the traffic.

The DELEGATE FROM THAILAND began by saying that in spite of the considerable efforts made by his government the general situation was as serious as ever. Traffickers were encouraged to continue by the fact that the punishments inflicted on them fell far short of the profits they could make even though they could be sentenced to up to 20 years' imprisonment or to death.

Having described the routes used to convey drugs illicitly through his country, the Thai delegate expressed his gratitude to the United States Narcotics Bureau for its close collaboration with the Thai authorities.

The UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER read the resolution that had been adopted on the Far East during the last meeting of the U.N. Narcotics Commission which stated that the governments concerned should try to obtain further information about the areas where opium poppies were grown and also about laboratories manufacturing morphine and heroin. In addition, opium smokers should be sought out and an index should be kept of their names. Departments combating illicit drug traffic should be strengthened and the staff training and working methods of these departments should be improved. Governments should exchange information directly in order to find out exactly how and where the illicit traffic operated. In addition, they could request technical assistance for the setting up of departments responsible for combating drug traffic.

The PAKISTANI DELEGATE stated that these measures could solve a number of his country's problems. But it would still be necessary for all the countries of the world to co-operate closely.

Drug addiction, he went on, was not a particularly serious problem in Pakistan but

his country had signed many of the international agreements in force and co-operated closely with the efforts made by the World Health Organization. It had promised to ensure that drugs were used only for medical reasons and was doing all in its power to keep its promise. Nevertheless, 25 per cent of the opium produced in Pakistan reached illicit markets mainly because there was a considerable difference between the price paid by the government — based on the price of pharmaceutical products for which the opium was used — and the price paid by traffickers. Surveillance was made all the more difficult by the fact that those concerned were tribes living in the far North of Pakistan.

The situation with regard to the growing of cannabis was similar but on a smaller scale. There were, however, no problems with regard to cocaine and heroin.

The Pakistani delegate then underlined the fact that co-operation within both Interpol and the United Nations was essential.

The UNITED STATES DELEGATE suggested that the General Secretariat should remind all affiliated countries that their reports should indicate clearly the origin of drugs seized.

Mr. AUBE promised that the Secretariat would try to obtain the information requested but was not sure whether its effort would be successful.

The INDIAN DELEGATE then gave an account of the measures taken by his government to control opium and its derivatives: the growing of opium poppies was authorized only in carefully defined areas. The methods used for controlling production worked satisfactorily. The whole harvest was purchased by the government which alone was responsible for the manufacture of opium. Distribution and sales were also strictly controlled and consumption was only authorized on the basis of medical prescriptions.

Exporting could only take place under government licence. A large number of officials were employed to check requests and the Bureau of Narcotics had done important work in this sphere. In fact, seizures of opium thought to originate in India only amounted to five per cent of all the seizures made. The extremely strict measures had resulted in a slight increase in the stocks of opium; this did not, however, imply that illicit traffic would tend to increase since all the stocks were in government hands. In addition, sent-

ences of three to four years' imprisonment were now being passed on traffickers by the courts.

In conclusion, the Indian delegate expressed his gratitude to all member countries for their assistance and co-operation, referring particularly to Burma, Ceylon, Malaya, Pakistan and Singapore, not to mention the Interpol General Secretariat.

The UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATE then gave an account of two cases that had recently occurred in his country and which had led to the arrest of several traffickers.

The UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER said that he had been most interested to hear this information and informed the Committee of a proposal put forward by Burma during the Commission's previous meeting, asking that a group of experts be sent to his country to help his government investigate the economic and social requirements of opium-producing areas and to suggest a plan for the rehabilitation of addicts. The Commission had adopted a resolution on the subject which had been submitted to the Economic and Social Council. In a resolution adopted by the latter a fortnight ago, the Secretary General and specialized agencies of the U.N. had been asked to conduct the required investigations.

C. Morphine: The TURKISH DELEGATE reported receiving a telegram from Ankara informing him that the police, in collaboration with the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics, had just found a huge laboratory manufacturing opium. A considerable quantity of morphine and of manufacturing apparatus had been seized and three persons had been arrested.

The UNITED STATES DELEGATE congratulated the Turkish government on the excellent work that had been accomplished during the past few years. The seizures made had resulted in the destruction of huge quantities of drugs. With regard to "999" morphine found in South-East Asia, it was essential to localize the source of the raw material.

The United States delegate then read a most interesting document which had been distributed by his delegation and dealt with the following main points:

- 1) Certain countries send their statistics on seizures only to Interpol or only to the United Nations; closer collaboration on the subject of statistics between these two bodies therefore seems needed.



General view of the conference hall.

2) Certain countries do not seem to have implemented Resolution N° 5 adopted during the 31st General Assembly session in Madrid and stating that all countries should send the Secretariat an annual report on measures taken to increase penalties and to arrest addicts.

3) Close co-operation between the police and customs authorities is essential. U.S. assistance to foreign authorities resulted in the seizure of 4,548 kgs. of raw and prepared opium; 134 kgs. of morphine base; 14 kgs. of diacetylmorphine; 407 grs of cocaine; 39 kgs. of marihuana; and 3 clandestine heroin laboratories. 47 seizures were made and 110 international traffickers were arrested. In Thailand, in the latter part of 1962, 58 kgs of morphine base — about 455 kgs of heroin and about 2½ tons of raw opium were seized. This reflects the most noteworthy law enforcement program of Thailand.

4) The U.S. Bureau of Narcotics Training School has been in operation for 7 years in Washington, D.C. During this time, training in methods and techniques has been made available to 1,060 national and foreign enforcement officers. Of the 169 officers who graduated during 1962, 18 were from other countries. During 1962, training programs

from 13 countries. The U.S. program of technical assistance and international co-operation has included short seminars and conferences conducted for approximately 50 officials of foreign countries.

The U.S. Government feels high esteem for the splendid accomplishments of the I.C.P.O. and for its membership of Interpol. Among its varied services to member countries has been the compilation and distribution of special survey reports on various trends in the traffic, brochures on the traffic in certain regions, papers on the problem of clandestine heroin laboratories, booklets on major international traffickers, all of which are also of value to the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs and other international organizations.

5) Interpol should prepare a special report on trade-marks, labels, packaging, etc., preferably with colored photographs, with detailed references to where seizures are made, place of known or presumed origin, and other pertinent data.

The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL thanked the United States delegation. He remarked that it was true that the Interpol General Secretariat statistics were not identical with those supplied by the U.N.

as, firstly, several countries were members of the United Nations but not affiliated to Interpol and, secondly, the U.N. figures took internal traffic into account while Interpol reports concerned only international traffic. Finally, certain Interpol members did not send enough reports to the General Secretariat. However, the situation was improving every year and the Secretariat would henceforth try to correlate its figures with those of the United Nations.

Mr. Népote added that the General Secretariat received all the documents published by the United Nations and that co-operation between the two organizations was excellent.

With regard to Resolution No. 5 adopted in Madrid, he added, only the United States had applied it so far and submitted the report requested. This report would be sent to all affiliated countries, as a model.

In reply to the request for a document on drug trade-marks, Mr. Népote said that the Secretariat now possessed information about 250 trade-marks and was therefore in a position to prepare a report, but since time and money would be important factors in the final decision, no definite promises could be made.

The Deputy Secretary General drew attention to the drugs seminar to be held during the last quarter of 1964. He asked Mr. Chapman to give some details about the working of technical assistance, so that those present could take the necessary steps to obtain grants.

The UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER said that his Organization intended to publish a document on technical assistance based on the discussions which had taken place during the conference held in Addis Abeba. In order to enable experts from different countries to exchange their ideas, the U.N.O. made a practice of holding conferences and seminars and of organizing missions, either independently or in collaboration with other specialized agencies.

In 1961, 19 police and customs officers from 13 countries had visited the major sea and air ports of South-East Asia. This had enabled them to make recommendations about means of preventing drug traffic. Grants were available for this type of project and information about them could be sent to those requesting it. The U.N. was beginning to supply documentary material, mainly in the form of films.

Technical assistance could be obtained — at the express and specific request of the governments concerned — and the representatives of the Technical Assistance Committee were always prepared to help with the formulation of such requests. The U.N. could help member countries to set up departments controlling the production, manufacture and distribution of drugs since they collaborated with the police, the gendarmerie, the customs and other major services concerned. The U.N. could also supply information on ways of improving national regulations and bringing them into line with the Convention on narcotic drugs. Furthermore, the U.N. laboratory enabled specialists from various countries to learn methods of determining the origin of opium seized.

The F.A.O. and the W.H.O., Mr. Chapman then explained, dealt respectively with the substitution of other crops for those from which narcotic drugs could be produced and the treatment and rehabilitation of addicts.

The DELEGATE FOR ALGERIA, a newly affiliated country, stated that his country did not wish to become a field of action for traffickers and asked: (1) What criterion was used to define some seizures as internal affairs and not to be counted in Interpol statistics? and (2) Whether the disparity between the U.N. figures and the Interpol figures was not due to inaccuracies and if a system of co-ordination could be found?

The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL answered that relations between Interpol and the United Nations were governed by the desire to avoid duplication. Interpol did not concern itself with the number of drug addicts and small seizures were not therefore included in the reports, but important seizures could be taken into consideration because of the vast possibilities of addiction they represented. Interpol documents were not solely statistical. They should above all enable areas where traffic was prevalent to be determined. Moreover, there was no sort of rivalry between Interpol and the U.N.O.

The definition asked for by the Algerian delegate did, in fact, appear on the first page of the annual report.

Mr. Népote added that it was interesting to know about all seizures, even though not very large, made in countries where there was no addiction — as for example in France — since the drugs seized were therefore intended for export. Interpol preferred to

receive too many documents than not enough. In addition, these reports made it possible to draw up a monthly recapitulative table giving the identity of all traffickers, an extremely important point for the police.

The MEXICAN DELEGATE felt that it would be useful if Interpol could receive indications about the number of drug addicts in each member country. Comparisons could then be made between the quantities of drugs seized and the number of addicts, which would make it possible to evaluate the quantities intended for international traffic.

He thanked Mr. Giordano for the efforts he had made in co-operating with the Mexican Government. A certain number of problems had still to be solved but mutual co-operation would certainly prove successful.

D. Diacetylmorphine: The UNITED STATES DELEGATE recalled that heroin constituted 95% of all drugs consumed in the United States and that it came exclusively from abroad. Recently, thanks to the co-operation of the French and Canadian authorities, several spectacular arrests had been made. One of the major traffickers and two Canadians had been arrested by the French police. Six kilos of heroin had been seized.

The CHAIRMAN then gave a detailed account of this case and emphasised the importance of systematic surveillance, which implied long and exacting work and a large staff because of the traffickers' mobility, precautions and tricks. It was essential to act with the utmost rapidity to obtain evidence for the prosecution.

The CANADIAN DELEGATE expressed his appreciation for the constant help the French police gave to the Canadian authorities. With regard to the traffic in heroin — the main, if not the only, drug in use in Canada — his country depended on the efforts of other police forces throughout the world, since all the drug was imported. He had been most interested to learn of the efforts made by other Interpol member countries in an attempt to find a solution to the problem of illicit traffic. He had been encouraged to find that, even in Western Europe where drug addiction was not a problem, the authorities were convinced of the necessity to fight against drugs.

Speaking as a French delegate, Mr. CAMATTE indicated that his country, in

permanent co-operation with its neighbours and all countries concerned, devoted all its efforts to the surveillance of large-scale traffickers and that, even if not many arrests were made, they were highly important.

In connection with the resolution adopted in Madrid, the Chairman pointed out that it was difficult for the French authorities to obtain increased sentences since there were hardly any drug addicts in France. On the other hand, the police worked through the Ministries of Health and Justice in an attempt to ensure that the heaviest possible sentences were imposed.

Referring to the Pakistani delegate's proposal for international legislation, the PERUVIAN DELEGATE proposed that the Committee recommend that the governments of member countries study this problem. The Organization should also recommend that member governments ensure that drug statistics were sent through police channels.

The CHAIRMAN felt that, taking into account the Deputy Secretary General's remarks, he could give an assurance that all countries would receive satisfaction, with regard to documentation.

The UNITED STATES DELEGATE wished to associate himself with the Canadian comment that it was essential for police forces throughout the world to be on the alert, regardless of the extent to which their own country was concerned.

A member of a large gang in the United States had made a confession to the American police revealing that drug traffic was being dropped by those engaging in organised crime since there was a continual increase in the severity of sentences.

He added that the discovery of clandestine laboratories was a vital element in the struggle and that efforts should be intensified in this connection.

E. Cocaine: The PERUVIAN DELEGATE pointed out that, in collaboration with the Mexican police, a large seizure of cocaine derivatives had been made in Peru and expressed his surprise that this seizure did not appear in the Interpol report. In Peru, the laws passed in 1959 had not taken full effect; illicit traffic had, in fact, developed as the price of drugs had increased considerably.

He then mentioned the kind of difficulties encountered by his country. The Peruvian police had discovered that traffickers now

simply sent drugs abroad by post. He then gave all the technical details concerning the manufacture of cocaine on a small scale by individuals or families. In conclusion he expressed the hope that the Assembly would pass a resolution which would serve as the basis for an effective programme.

The UNITED STATES DELEGATE said that large quantities of cocaine had been smuggled into the United States from Cuba, via the Caribbean Islands, by Cuban traffickers who were operating in Central American countries. Gangs in the United States distributed the cocaine. Quantities of cocaine from Bolivia had also been seized in 1962 and in that same year, during a conference held in Lima (Peru) on the question of coca-leaves (at which Interpol was represented), the Bolivian delegate had indicated that production in Bolivia amounted to 12,000 tons, 6,000 of which were used in illicit traffic. This amount could be converted into 45 tons of cocaine. This showed the volume of the traffic which could originate in that part of the world.

The BOLIVIAN DELEGATE then said that he wished to submit a proposal from his government. Brazil and Switzerland, which did not themselves produce coca leaves, had the exclusive monopoly of the manufacture of cocaine for which they used raw materials bought in Bolivia. In view of the harmful effects of this drug on the population, might it not be advisable to permit Bolivia to manufacture the cocaine it needed for medical purposes. This would enable Bolivia, with the assistance of the U.N.O. and Interpol, to make a contribution to progress in the field of medicine and help those dealing with the rehabilitation of addicts.

The UNITED STATES DELEGATE thought that if Bolivia were allowed to manufacture cocaine, for medical purposes, there might be a very limited market for the product.

The UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER felt that this subject should be studied by experts.

The CHAIRMAN felt that this was more a problem for the United Nations than for the I.C.P.O.

F. Cannabis: The JAMAICAN DELEGATE made a point of drawing attention to the fact that cannabis was widely grown and used in Jamaica. Recently a gang of traffickers operating between the United States and Jamaica had been detected but it had not been possible to make any arrests.

The DELEGATE FOR GHANA stated that in his country the drug problem was not very serious because of the severity of the laws. However cannabis had been introduced into the country by sailors and people were using it. The Ghanaian police had been forced to take very strong measures to discover the identity of addicts. Legislation now made it possible to convict anyone involved in the sale or use of cannabis, with sentences ranging from 1 year to life imprisonment. Close international co-operation was, he added, essential.

The LIBERIAN DELEGATE mentioned his country's difficulties in connection with cannabis at the beginning of 1961 which had been discussed at the Monrovia Conference. Due to the training of immigration and customs officials, traffic between Liberia and neighbouring countries had decreased considerably. In addition, beds of cannabis and wild cannabis plants had been destroyed. However the constitution of the free ports hampered enquiries. Quantities of drugs were transferred from ships from the United States, Europe and Southern America to ships sailing in the Far East. Might it be possible to forbid sailors known to be drug traffickers leaving the ship while anchored in port. Would Interpol be able to do anything in this connection?

The CHAIRMAN observed that this question was an extremely delicate one. In France it had been decided that professional cards for employees of navigation companies would no longer be given to convicted drug traffickers. Such measures were of national, rather than international, import unless each country could take them on the basis of the lists of drug traffickers prepared by the General Secretariat.

The UNITED STATES delegate shared this opinion. The aim of these lists was to make known the names of sailors who had been convicted of trafficking and to enable the countries concerned to take all suitable measures and, if necessary, have legislation adopted on this subject. In the United States identity cards were confiscated for a period of time and, in some cases, they were not returned.

Mr. AUBE (General Secretariat) stressed that the Secretariat's role, was to continue to publish international notices on sailors known to be drug traffickers, while respecting the sovereignty of various countries.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that there was a resolution recommending Heads of

N.C.B.'s to urge their respective governments to take all measures necessary to hamper the drug traffic. One such measure could be to ask for entry to be forbidden to anyone appearing on the list of traffickers.

The LIBYAN DELEGATE stated that the legislation in force in his country fulfilled its purpose and drug traffic did not constitute a serious problem. He insisted on the importance of co-ordination of efforts between all members of the I.C.P.O. One preventive measure could involve submitting to the Secretariat a complete list of known and suspected traffickers for distribution. In the Arab States, known and suspected traffickers were put on a black list and forbidden entry into the country. However, since such a measure was incompatible with certain international conventions, notably that governing the free entry of sailors into ports, the United Nations and Interpol should jointly study the question.

The U.S. DELEGATE agreed with the Secretariat that it was difficult to express co-operation between member countries as statistics. However the Secretariat could perhaps make more substantial that part of the report dealing with co-operation between police forces, since this was after all the very aim of Interpol.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the General Secretariat had made an attempt to do so. The same kind of data could perhaps be developed in 1963 if member countries complied with the resolution adopted in Madrid.

The Chairman proposed that the minutes mention that the Committee wished the Secretariat to ensure the strict application of the resolutions adopted and that N.C.B.'s send in reports, not only on their police activities, but also on efforts made to encourage administrative bodies to take measures which conform to the policies of the I.C.P.O.

The NIGERIAN DELEGATE said with regard to the disparity between the statistics on cannabis submitted by the U.N. and those published by the I.C.P.O., that this might be due to the fact that the information supplied to the United Nations at the end of each year was not always forwarded to the Interpol General Secretariat. For instance, in 1962 a total of 33 kilos of cannabis had been seized in Nigeria but the report did not mention this figure. He asked, that the Committee consider drawing up a draft resolution on this subject.

The UNITED STATES DELEGATE recalled that he had recommended that a copy of the reports sent to the U.N. be forwarded to the General Secretariat merely because some of the member countries of the U.N.O. were not affiliated to the I.C.P.O. He was in no doubt about the United Nations' desire to collaborate closely.

Mr. AUBE (General Secretariat) wished to make it clear that the facts and figures in the General Secretariat's report were drawn from information *provided by the N.C.B.'s*. The disparities and gaps in information mentioned stemmed from the fact that the Interpol report covered a specific period and had to be published at a specific date.

The CHAIRMAN then asked the members of the Committee to give their views on the Draft Resolutions which were approved by the whole Committee.

PLENARY SESSION.

In the name of the General Assembly, the PRESIDENT thanked Mr. CHAPMAN, the United Nations observer, for the valuable help he had given in the work of the Committee.

The Chairman of the Committee then read out the report and then submitted two draft resolutions, the first on illicit traffic in cocaine and the second on the manufacture of heroin in illicit laboratories.

After a purely formal amendment suggested by Mr. FRANSEN (Belgium), the following two texts were *adopted with 54 votes in favour and none against*.

RESOLUTION N° 1.

WHEREAS the traffic in cocaine is increasing and the chewing of the Coca-leaf is a continuing problem, and

WHEREAS the increased use of such drugs creates most serious problems in all countries affected,

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, during its 32nd session in Helsinki:

RESOLVES that:

1) Such member countries where the coca-leaf is grown make every effort to reduce the production and growth to that necessary amount needed for medicinal, scientific and commercial use as a flavouring extract;

2) All member countries use their good offices to stimulate co-operation and take such effective measures as are necessary toward the curtailment of this illicit traffic.

RESOLUTION N° 2.

WHEREAS the clandestine production of heroin is of profound interest and concern to all nations, and

WHEREAS the traffic of heroin results from the operation of clandestine laboratories,

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, during its 32nd session in Helsinki:

RESOLVES that:

1) Those member countries where indications suggest the existence of clandestine laboratories take extraordinary measures to locate and destroy such clandestine laboratories and that the operators of such clandestine laboratories be dealt with severely:

2) Those member countries where clandestine laboratories exist be encouraged to report all pertinent details of the destructions and the surrounding circumstances thereof to the Interpol General Secretariat.

IDENTIFICATION OF FIRE-ARMS AND SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION.

Establishment of an international reference system.

THE REPORT.

The following proposal was put forward by the French delegation:

Among exhibits sent for examination to technical police services, police laboratories or legal identification bodies during criminal investigations, fire-arms and their ammunition undoubtedly occupy a privileged position.

The pistol or revolver are the instruments most used by criminals. The results of investigation of fire-arms and their projectiles can sometimes provide guidance for enquiries.

But if techniques of examining fire-arms, projectiles and cartridge cases as a whole, which tend to provide categoric evidence, have progressed satisfactorily, a need is felt for a system which would enable more simple questions about the origin or make of a fire-arm or ammunition to be answered easily and quickly.

Asking the gunsmith — however competent — for this information is often useless. Because of wars and the increasing number of types of individual weapons and ammunition, it is extremely difficult to identify a weapon of an unknown model or to determine the make of certain ammunition.

Several attempts have been made to establish a reference system which would enable such questions to be answered but without much success. In general they tend to contain much more information about weapons from the country in which the book is published than about foreign weapons.

However, in spite of the fact that there are some works which are notable for the reliability, quantity and quality of the illustrations and technical information given, most laboratories are forced to establish their own collection of weapons and ammunition. These collections are of course mainly composed of weapons with a local origin. In addition, this reference system is only at the disposal of the laboratory which has the collection.

The French Police therefore thought it expedient to propose an exchange of information on certain identification characteristics of weapons and ammunition, notably:

- 1) The identification of trademarks on the base of cartridges of small arms ammunition.
- 2) The identification of makers' marks and proof marks on fire-arms.

We cannot give the report's detailed observations on these two points, but might just recall its conclusions:

"The French Delegation believes that, by proposing that the I.C.P.O. adopt measures to improve means of identifying weapons and ammunition examined during criminal investigation, it is replying to a need felt by a large number of identification and criminological services. The proposal is that a reference system should be set up at international level, enriched by the co-operation of members of the Organization, and that this system should be circulated and kept up-to-date by the General Secretariat. The French Delegation puts at the disposal of the Organization two

works established by the Central Identification Service of the Sûreté Nationale, one containing 495 distinctive ammunition trademarks, the other 326 proof and control marks for weapons."

Mr. GUENON (France), who presented the report, recalled that the criminal police and subsequently, the Court, always asked the technical services to make a complete and thorough examination of an instrument used to commit a crime.

He observed that, because of its size, the I.C.P.O. could make it possible to centralise this technical information, which was something that no single department could do. The French Delegation had presented for information the reference system it had built up and had described the filing methods used. This could constitute the preliminary foundation for a system for immediate use.

The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL remarked that to put into operation this suggestion — whose value was in no way

under-estimated — it would first be necessary for the Secretariat to have the required staff and equipment. It had not been possible to implement almost identical projects in 1950 and 1951 because of the lack of such resources.

The PRESIDENT suggested that a very small Committee be set up to study this essentially technical subject.

THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

It was decided that representatives from the delegations of the United States of America, France, Iran, Israel, Italy, Mexico and the United Kingdom should form the Committee.

Mr. GUENON (France) was chosen as chairman of the Committee.

The UNITED STATES DELEGATE said that his country would be ready to assist by contributing all the information it possessed.

The ISRAELI DELEGATE stated that he was ready to co-operate in the implementation of the project. The financial aspects of the proposal seemed quite satisfactory at first sight. Apart from the collection of 500 manufacturers' marks on fire-arms and ammunition, submitted by the French Delegation, there was an American work listing 2,000. It had been estimated — very approximately — that the whole collection might contain from 3 to 4 thousand cards.

The DELEGATE FROM ITALY considered the French delegation's report both interesting and valuable. His delegation was prepared to collaborate with other police forces in this field.

The MEXICAN DELEGATE agreed and made some extremely interesting and useful suggestions which were later studied individually.

The UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATE thanked the French delegation for its interesting report. The United Kingdom had begun to prepare its own standard specimens, but the proposal to put this on an international level was extremely interesting, provided that the information was kept up-to-date.

Mr. GUENON, chairman, therefore proposed that the Committee should recognise the principle of the establishment of an international reference system on the identification of fire-arms and ammunition for small arms.



Sir Richard Jackson, President of the Organization, and Mr. Sagatym, Vice-President.

The Committee unanimously approved this.

The Committee then decided to examine first the United Kingdom delegate's proposals concerning the conditions in which the proposed system would be implemented, and then the Mexican delegate's proposals.

Should the Secretariat first send out the documentation available at present or collect a more ample documentation and not send it out until this had been done?

The IRANIAN DELEGATE thought that it would be preferable to collect more information before distribution.

The UNITED STATES DELEGATE felt that the Assembly should approve the principle and that the Secretariat should study ways of implementing it.

The ISRAELI DELEGATE agreed with this; however, he felt the Committee could express a preference for the card index system and could fix a time limit — for example, six months — for the study and collection of information.

The MEXICAN DELEGATE was also of this opinion.

The CHAIRMAN noted that the Committee members were agreed that implementation of the principle adopted should be entrusted to the Secretariat. Consequently, they could propose one of the following procedures to the Assembly:

1. The General Secretariat should be instructed to implement the principle adopted, taking into account observations made by members of the Committee.
2. The Committee could ask the General Assembly to express its opinion, particularly of the Israeli delegate's proposal to fix a time limit.

The MEXICAN DELEGATE hoped that manufacturers would supply information *about the characteristics of ammunition fired from a weapon that had already been used.*

The CHAIRMAN asked if the Secretariat could apply directly to ammunition manufacturers throughout the world or whether each member country should collect the necessary information and send it to the Secretariat.

From the technical point of view, the question was complicated by the fact that the experts had not reached definite agreement

about the characteristics that should be adopted for filing cards bearing trade-marks or on the order in which these characteristics should be recorded on the cards. The Secretariat might therefore not be qualified to decide what type of cards to choose.

The IRANIAN DELEGATE pointed out that Metzger's book contained a large number of details on this subject and that the F.B.I. also possessed up-to-date information on the question. The CHAIRMAN said that Metzger's book had appeared in the 1930's and contained information mainly about German fire-arms. It was necessary to complete this documentation and bring it up-to-date.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that the Mexican delegate had suggested that research be conducted on *methods of estimating the amount of time that had elapsed between the moment when a shot was fired and the time when the weapon was being examined.* It was doubtful whether any unanimous conclusions would be reached by a group of experts. The Secretariat could perhaps publish articles on this subject in the I.C.P.R.

The MEXICAN DELEGATE hoped that the Secretariat would publish the various opinions on this subject in a single document and circulate it to the N.C.B.'s.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Secretariat already published regular lists of books and articles on technical matters which were available for affiliated countries.

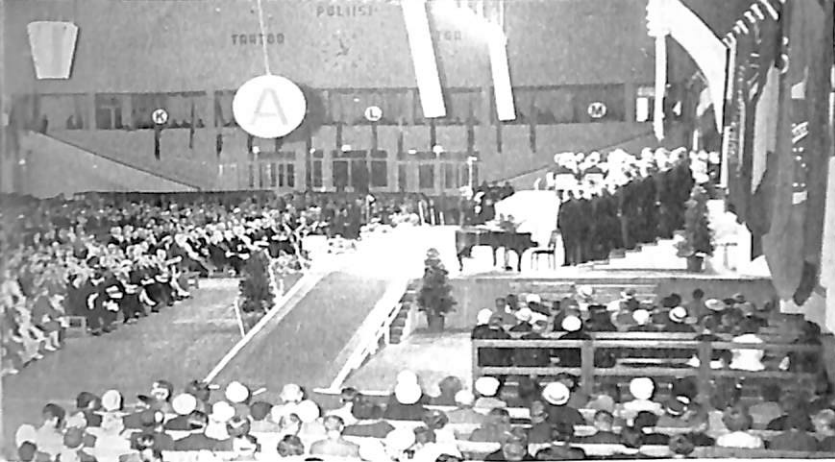
The UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATE suggested that the Secretariat hold a meeting of experts to discuss this problem.

The MEXICAN DELEGATE also made a *suggestion about the Paraffin test.*

Here again, one could only obtain the various experts' opinions without hoping to achieve an unanimous result.

The ISRAELI DELEGATE said he would be glad if it were possible to establish valid documentation on the subjects under discussion, but he felt this task would be too much for the means available to the Secretariat. In his opinion, the only solution was to call a conference of experts and distribute their report. However, it should not be expected to result in generally accepted views.

The CHAIRMAN felt that these questions could be included in the agenda of the seminar on the scientific aspects of police work, to be organised by Interpol in the near future.



The "Finnish Police Day" (cf. p. 341)

The ISRAELI DELEGATE supported this suggestion but the ITALIAN DELEGATE could not agree. He considered that the Mexican delegate himself should make proposals to the Secretariat, since these questions were not covered by the French delegate's report which the Committee had been instructed to examine.

However, the Committee decided that a recommendation dealing with the two last points made by the Mexican delegate should be included in the draft resolution.

CONCLUSIONS.

In plenary session, Mr GUENON (France), Chairman of the Committee, gave an account of the Committee's work and read the draft resolution.

Mr. FRANSSSEN (Belgium) said that the research suggested should be carried out by ballistics experts and should therefore be undertaken through the Heads of N.C.B.'s.

The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL pointed out that some ballistics experts would attend the seminar in addition to a number of police officers capable of undertaking

preliminary research; the Secretariat would later ask for the N.C.B.'s opinions.

The PRESIDENT then put the amended draft resolution to the vote:

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS it is often indispensable to be able to identify the fire-arms and ammunition used to commit crimes or offences, and

WHEREAS an international reference system could give the appropriate departments of Interpol member countries a means of replying to questions put to them on this subject,

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, during its XXXIInd session in Helsinki:

- 1) DECIDES to adopt the French delegation's suggestion that a special reference system be established and kept up-to-date with information about the proof-marks on fire-arms and the trade-marks on ammunition for small arms;
- 2) Consequently ASKS the General Secretariat to collect technical data on this subject from member countries and to circulate such information in whatever form and at whatever intervals seem most suitable;
- 3) RECOMMENDS that a first set of data, based on information collected, be sent out as soon as possible;
- 4) RECOMMENDS that the General Secretariat find a means of establishing a reference system which would enable types of weapons used to be determined from the markings they leave on bullets and cartridge cases.

Unanimously adopted with 56 votes in favour.

CRIME PREVENTION BUREAUS IN POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

THE REPORT.

During its 29th session held in 1960, the General Assembly asked the General Secretariat to study the rôle, organization and effectiveness of Crime Prevention Bureaus set up in affiliated countries either by the police, or by other public or private bodies.

Fifty countries and territories replied to the circular sent out by the Secretariat.

PART I.

NATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

In all the countries and territories considered the police combine preventive action, i.e. physical presence in the streets, surveillance, and the application of laws and regulations intended to prevent crime, with their other duties. But in certain countries the police have gone beyond this stage and are organized for this purpose.

We have divided the countries into four main groups: those where a branch or department of the police deals exclusively with crime prevention: Federal Germany, Ethiopia, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, the U.A.R., Switzerland; those where a branch of the police deals with crime prevention as well as other duties: Denmark, Guatemala, India, Portugal, the United Kingdom, the Sudan, those where crime prevention is dealt with wholly or partially by public or private bodies working in liaison with the police: Finland, Israel, Liberia, Mexico, Sweden, Thailand, Venezuela, Yugoslavia; those where crime prevention is undertaken by the whole police force as one of its general duties: Netherlands Antilles, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Ceylon, Congo, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Laos, Lebanon, Luxemburg, Malaya, Morocco, Monaco, Nigeria, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Senegal, Singapore, Turkey, Uruguay.

Some examples of the different types of structure are given below:

Federal Germany: In every State there is a Consultative Bureau which comes under the State Criminal Police Headquarters and municipal police forces have also set up Consultative Bureaus. Information on crime is supplied by Federal and State bulletins, by the press and by complaints from private individuals. Action taken is mainly concerned with young people and its aim is to develop their civic and moral sense.

Action to protect the possible victims of offences is concentrated on theft of various types, indecent assault on children and fraud.

A variety of methods are used including education and warning of the public and publicity about safety devices brought to the attention of the public in the form of talks and lectures, notices published in the press and broadcast over radio and television networks, the distribution of leaflets, the holding of exhibitions, the sending of letters to individual victims, visits to the scenes of crimes, etc.

No steps are taken to persuade the public to co-operate but advice is given.

The Consultative Bureaus are in contact with numerous public bodies formed to combat corruption, obscene publications, superstition, etc. and to encourage honest dealing as far as trade and credit are concerned, as well as the fitting of anti-theft and electric safety or alarm devices. Public interest in this

work is shown by the number of visits (the Hamburg Bureau, for instance, receives about 2,500 visitors every year) and by the way in which other branches of the police force often ask the Consultative Bureaus for advice.

Argentina: The Headquarters of the Policia Federal is planning to make its future public relations department responsible for crime prevention. The police are already making an effort to educate and warn the public through the press, radio and television and by distributing leaflets and posters.

Australia: All the police forces avail themselves of every opportunity to prevent crime by the formation of "lecture squads" to give talks in educational establishments and before adult audiences, by using the press, radio and television and by co-operating with police and youth welfare organizations, youth clubs, probation services and the National Safety Council of Australia.

Austria: However, the police attach considerable importance to preventive work, especially where children are concerned. The police cooperate closely with social welfare workers, policewomen play an important part in detecting juvenile delinquency and pre-delinquency and the Vienna Federal Police Headquarters Youth Hostel helps to keep a large number of young people from crime.

Canada: All the Canadian police forces and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police engage in crime prevention both by physical manoeuvres designed to place obstacles in the path of would-be criminals, to increase the risk of detection and reduce the profits of crime and by trying to root out the source of ignorance, social maladjustment and crime.

Denmark: Since 1933 the Copenhagen Criminal Police has had a "Prevention Branch" set up to encourage *material protection against theft* and other offences against property. The Copenhagen police also have a welfare department which provides assistance to people without homes or work and throughout the country. The police co-operate permanently with associations for the protection of children and adolescents.

Ethiopia: The National Police Headquarters has a Crime Prevention Branch (10 members) which was established in 1960 and has made its existence known to the public by the press, the radio and the Police Gazette.

Finland: In six cities the local police forces have set up Police Advisory Bureaus, partially supported by funds provided by insurance companies, which deal mainly with the prevention of thefts and burglary. The effectiveness of this method of combating crime encourages the public to co-operate in preventive action and to follow the advice given by these Bureaus. Between 1944 and 1961 about 40,000 people visited them.

Guatemala: In 1960 the "Departamento Judicial de la Policía Nacional" was made responsible for preventive action in addition to its law enforcement duties. The public was informed of its duties by the Police Public Relations Office. The Bureau's information is drawn from observations about crime made by the active police departments and from complaints lodged by members of the public.

India: Preventive action by the police is undertaken, mainly on a local level, by various branches of the State Intelligence Bureaus. Each district has a *District Intelligence Bureau*, forming part of the C.I.D., which collects information on crime in the district and is also kept up-to-date by the Central Intelligence Bureau which covers the whole State and by local Village Vigilance Committees. Its main duties consist of keeping a watch on known criminals. In Madras City, various C.I.D. groups are responsible for preventive action connected with their normal duties. There are a Juvenile Aid Unit, a Prohibition Intelligence Bureau and a Vigilance Officer responsible for the suppression of immoral activities.

The public is asked to co-operate in lectures, radio broadcasts and police exhibitions. Emphasis is laid on the need to testify and to help in crime investigations. Taxis bear the police telephone number on their rear sides. Shopkeepers who are liable to buy stolen or lost property are warned regularly. Anyone who co-operates with the police is thanked by letter and rewarded by a certificate or present.

The Central Intelligence Bureau has collaborated in the preparation of various laws.

Ireland: In 1960 a *Crime Prevention Officer* was appointed by the Dublin Metropolitan Police. His rôle is a fairly wide one and includes: action to prevent persons from committing crimes, protection of possible victims of offences, steps taken to obtain the co-operation of the public, co-operation with

various public services and relations with professions and private organizations. The public and other police departments show their interest by co-operating closely.

Israel: The prevention of juvenile delinquency and female prostitution are dealt with by the Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Education in close collaboration with the police.

A public body assisted by private institutions, deals especially with road safety.

Italy: Crime prevention is the responsibility of all sections and ranks of police forces. The central body for collecting information about crime is the Criminal Investigation Division of the Police General Headquarters. Road Safety is the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Works.

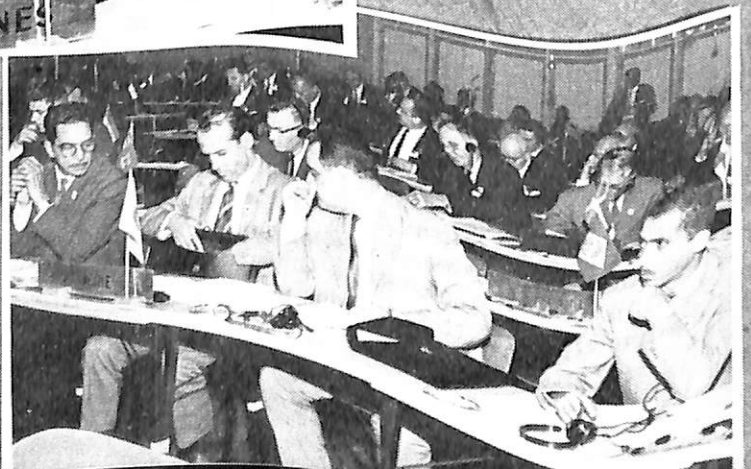
Each Questura is responsible for preventive action in its own district. The branches involved are the Prevention Measures Bureau, the Juvenile Delinquency Bureau, assisted by a corps of policewomen, the Narcotics Group and the Morals Squad. The circulation of an album containing photographs of "active thieves" greatly contributed to the decrease in thefts from tourists. The police do not divulge "modus operandi" but practical advice on protection is frequently given. In each Questura there is a Public Relations Bureau.

Japan: Since 1958 crime prevention has been organized by the police for the whole country. The central body is the Safety Bureau of the National Police Agency. Local bodies are the Crime Prevention Divisions and Safety Divisions. There are also consultative councils.

These crime prevention bodies prepare statistics on crime from the information supplied by the police in general and take action to prevent people from committing offences. Possible victims are protected from crime and public co-operation is constantly requested.

The prevention divisions co-operate with various public bodies; they have participated in the drawing up of several laws and decrees and they are in frequent contact with professions and private concerns.

Liberia: However, crime prevention is one of the duties of the Co-ordinator, Public Safety and Security, who receives daily reports on the crime situation in the country and prepares plans for action.



The traditional methods are used including police contact with potential offenders and victims.

The Co-ordinator has tried to obtain the support of civic leaders who are asked to speak at meetings and over the radio, to sign literature, etc. on crime prevention. He co-operates with various Ministries, the Red Cross and numerous private associations.

The effect of preventive action can be seen from the fact that traffic offences have decreased by 28 per cent since October 1962 and personal injuries and fatal accidents by nearly 70 per cent. Following the application of the curfew, juvenile offences have decreased by about 15 per cent. However, the improved training of the police and the acquisition of modern equipment certainly contributed to these results.

Malaya: All police officers work in liaison with official and private organizations to prevent crime.

Information Rooms, which correspond in some measure to Crime Prevention Bureaus, exist in all police stations. They contain permanent exhibitions of methods of preventing certain crimes and are open to the public during "Police Weeks".

Action designed to prevent people from committing offences is undertaken. Modus operandi are given wide publicity in the press and over the radio when a certain type of crime becomes prevalent and during Police Weeks the public are shown various implements, methods, etc. used by criminals.

Mexico: The institution in the country most similar to a Crime Prevention Bureau is the "Dirección de Prevención Social" of the Ministry of the Interior, under the auspices of which several bodies work to prevent juvenile delinquency.

Monaco: In addition to their general preventive work, the police have taken special practical safeguards against theft (alarm devices of banks and jewellers' shops connected to the Sûreté Publique) and social measures (protection of children).

Netherlands: Advisory Bureaus for the prevention of crime have been set up by the police in Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam and in Utrecht. The Amsterdam Bureau introduced itself to the public by means of a "Police Picture-Book" containing advice about safeguards and crime prevention. Information

is circulated to other branches of the police in a monthly booklet.

Preventive action is essentially designed to protect the public by explaining the precautions, attitudes and practical measures they should adopt.

Portugal: There is a crime prevention department attached to the Central Criminal Investigation Section, staffed by twenty-five specially trained officials with four radio cars, which keeps a special watch on areas where offences seem to occur most frequently. Warnings and advice are also given about protective measures. Direct contact with the public and mass media are used for this purpose. People who have co-operated are sent personal letters of thanks by the Director of the Criminal Investigation Department.

United Arab Republic: The Egyptian police has three types of Bureaus available, Conciliation Bureaus, Juveniles Protection Bureaus and Technical Advice Bureaus.

A) *Conciliation Bureaus* consist of both local village and town committees composed of senior citizens which try to find solutions to private quarrels and to limit litigation, and a principal Conciliation Bureau in the capital of each Governorate which tries to resolve dangerous situations caused by disputes or conflicts. Revenge killings decreased by 24 per cent in 1959 and 1960 by comparison with the 1958 figures. Conciliation solved one case in three in 1960 and 1961.

B) *Juveniles Protection Bureaus* give advice to the families of young pre-delinquents, check on the application of laws and regulations for the protection of minors in public places, combat prostitution and begging by young people, use female agents to provide a form of aftercare for juveniles released from institutions and search for young people who have disappeared or been convicted of offences.

A slight decrease in juvenile delinquency has been noted.

C) *The Cairo Technical Advice Bureau:* This Bureau, set up by the Cairo police in 1961, specializes in preventing offences against property (theft of various kinds, burglary, common types of fraud, etc.). All other branches of the police co-operate closely with it and follow its advice.

United Kingdom: (London Metropolitan Police District).

In spite of an attempt made in 1958, no branch has been set up to deal solely with crime prevention. The duties of a Crime Prevention Bureau are carried out by the standing advisory crime committee which is responsible for reviewing the development and incidence of crime, methods of policing to combat it and suggestions for possible improvements to efficiency; the research and planning branch which prepares the subjects and projects submitted to the S.A.C.C. and maintains a permanent exhibition of anti-theft devices and material about crime prevention; Crime Prevention Officers: a Chief Inspector of each Sub-division is responsible for this work in addition to his normal duties; he co-ordinates and implements crime prevention measures in his sector and is assisted by a Local Crime Prevention Committee.

It is felt that action taken to prevent people from committing offences can do a great deal to reduce larceny, burglary and unauthorized car borrowing.

As far as the prevention of juvenile delinquency is concerned, a scheme known as the West Ham Juvenile Liaison Officers' Scheme is in action in part of London.

Another promising scheme involves police officers giving lectures in Teachers' Training Colleges and it is felt that increased surveillance is an important factor in crime prevention.

Preventive action is, however, mainly intended to protect possible victims. The aim is to combat carelessness and circumstances liable to encourage theft and fraud to give wide publicity to practical means of protecting property and to warn the public against types of offences which seem to be prevalent. The public is asked to co-operate in crime prevention by taking the precautions advised and by phoning the police whenever they see something suspicious.

The police are in contact with various public bodies through their preventive work (e.g. the General Post Office, Government Ministries and the British Standards Institution) although the Standing Advisory Crime Committee does not play any part in the preparation of laws or regulations. The police also frequently enter into contact with professions and private organizations such as the press, radio and television networks, the Road Haulage Association, the Association of Burglary Insurance Surveyors and manufacturers of safety and automatic alarm devices.

Public interest is shown by the way in which police exhibitions are always well attended.

Sweden: Crime prevention is dealt with by two different bodies: *the Crime Prevention Co-operative Committee* whose aim is to ensure closer co-operation between the police and the authorities responsible for social welfare and education and *the Swedish Organization for Protection against Theft* which was set up by the National Institute of Technical Police and has Consultative Bureaus in five cities. The Consultative Bureaus can ask for the views of experts from professional associations (e.g. lock and safety device manufacturers and insurance companies) and must be informed by the local police of all thefts and burglaries.

All possible methods are used to educate and warn the public including the press, radio and television networks, leaflets indicating steps to be taken to prevent burglaries and exhibitions of protective material.

The Stockholm Consultative Bureau was asked for expert advice on the drawing up of stipulations for the prevention of thefts of motor vehicles. It has made an effective contribution to decrease the number of thefts especially as regards smash and grab raids, thefts of money from parking meters and thefts of motor vehicles. In 1961 it received 11,850 visitors and 8,630 requests for advice.

Switzerland: Only the police force of the city of Zurich has an office known as the Consultative Crime Prevention Bureau which was founded in 1952 which is kept informed of trends in crime by the police and by the courts. Its work is mainly designed to educate the public and to develop a feeling for practical measures. If co-operation has proved valuable, the police send a letter of thanks and sometimes a reward to the person concerned.

In 1959, acting on a suggestion from the Bureau, the city of Zurich ordered that an alarm device be fitted on taxis and in 1954 the Zurich Cantonal Police set up a central automatic alarm station to which private concerns are connected. The Bureau is frequently in contact with architects, insurance companies, banks and the manufacturers of locks, safeguards and alarm devices etc.

Venezuela: A "Comisión de Prevención de la Delincuencia" was set up in 1951. It is a consultative body composed of representatives

from ten Ministries, from the Federal District Government, from the Venezuelan Children's Council, the Confederation of Workers and the Federation of University Centres. Its task is to prepare recommendations to various authorities including the police and it circulates eight million copies a year of various publications. It also has three „Mobile Units” which visit the areas where crime is prevalent and give lectures and show educational films.

Action taken to prevent people from committing crimes is concerned with juvenile delinquency, the purchase, carrying and possession of weapons, prostitution, traffic offences and violence and crimes caused by alcohol.

The Commission has contacts with public and private bodies and has played a part in the drawing up of laws on the taxing of alcoholic beverages, on traffic, on anti-alcohol propaganda, etc.

The results available are promising.

Yugoslavia: As crime is a social phenomenon of complex origin, its prevention requires a variety of activities and organisms. These include, firstly, *General crime prevention services* consisting of *Councils of the Interior* designed to eliminate or reduce the causes and general attendant circumstances of crime and *Conciliation Councils*, whose task it is to settle differences between private persons regarding the boundaries of property or reparation of damages, insults, slander or violence etc.

Then there are also specific crime prevention bodies concerned with certain categories of people and consisting of:

— *Social welfare bodies* responsible for helping in the upbringing of children whose behaviour is negative or difficult. Each case is submitted for examination to a team consisting of an educationalist, a psychologist and a welfare worker which seek to find the cause of the behaviour and suitable measures to prevent its recurrence.

In Belgrade, juvenile delinquency decreased by 7 per cent in 1960, the year following that in which a local Social Welfare Body was set up.

— *Committees for Assisting Ex-Prisoners* which ensure that released prisoners have food and lodging over a certain period and help them to solve their problems.

P A R T II.

NEW HORIZONS.

The extent to which the police can play a part in preventing crime.

A distinction can be made between the scope of the action and the methods used. *Traditional preventive action* stems from the “presence” of police officers in the streets and from the latter's actions undertaken to ensure that the law is enforced, while *modern preventive action* tries to reach out to individuals who are liable to become offenders or victims.

Police objectives with regard to crime prevention.

Police forces wishing to take a resolute stand in favour of a wide and dynamic conception of crime prevention have a vast field of work before them which can include: educating and warning the public, the rational organization of practical safeguards for offences against property, research on the most suitable methods of preventing crime, reducing the tension inherent in dangerous situations, diagnosing pre-delinquency, preventing juvenile delinquency and helping to organize the leisure activities of young people.

The value of a special branch or organ of the police force.

There are many possible reasons for setting up a branch of this type which should define objectives and methods, basing their definitions on statistical data, encourage crime prevention, by appealing to the branches of the police force liable to come across ways of preventing crime, offering guidance to these branches for their preventive work, following its progress and contacting public and private bodies which might help, prepare the educational aspect of the campaign, co-ordinate the implementation of the methods chosen and suggest legislative measures if the need arises.

In short, therefore, *the rôle of the crime prevention branch or organ is to plan and stimulate rather than to execute.*

Structure and organization of the crime prevention branch or organ.

The type of structure and organization proposed in the report is based on what has been achieved in some countries.

It seems that the structure of a crime prevention branch should be:

A joint committee responsible for defining objectives and methods; crime prevention officers, on whom the whole system will depend, responsible for carrying out the instructions given by the joint committee; a research bureau responsible for collecting and using the information (statistics, reports, etc.) supplied by the other branches and for preparing campaigns to educate the public.

As regards practical organization, it seems that as far as possible the branches' premises should be separated from those of the law enforcement bodies. It would also be advisable for the crime prevention branch to have its own means of publishing and reproducing documents. It should inform the public of its existence and duties by every possible means, using mass media and distributing booklets and leaflets.

It hardly seems necessary to stress the good effect a crime prevention branch of this type could have not only on the volume of crime but also on relations between the police and the public.

PLENARY SESSION AND COMMITTEE DISCUSSIONS.

Mr. SICOT (Secretary General) first emphasised the preventive role which must be played by the police in addition to its traditional role of law enforcement. The Assembly had on several occasions stressed this aspect of police work which is becoming increasingly important—Rome (1954), Washington (1960).

On the basis of replies received to the Secretariat questionnaire, it was appropriate to establish a clear-cut distinction between countries where only the police had set up and were operating crime prevention bureaus and those countries with joint bodies in which the role of the police was only partial.

In the latter case, it would be advisable to appoint policemen as crime prevention officers, responsible for carrying out the instructions given by the joint committee; they should be free of all normal law enforcement duties. Finally, a research bureau would be set up to collect and use the information provided by other branches and to prepare campaigns to educate the public.

The Secretary General felt that a certain number of particularly public-spirited citizens should be associated with this work, as was already the case in some countries. In addition, such co-operation would lead to increased knowledge and appreciation of the police.

Mr. FÉRAUD (General Secretariat) also stressed the importance of preventive action, which constitutes 50 per cent of police work. Its objectives must be defined and the methods to be used fixed.

One of the most effective means of doing so could be to set up crime prevention bureaus within the various police forces. He felt that a branch of the police dealing with other duties could also deal with crime prevention. The essential factor was that crime prevention should be guided by clearly defined objectives and that those responsible should have adequate means at their disposal.

A system of this type should be one step ahead of all persons liable to commit offences or become victims. It should concentrate on offences which could be foreseen and guarded against, either because of their frequency or through familiarity with the circumstances giving rise to them. In addition to an attempt to train the public as a whole, the bureaus could make direct contact with specific groups or individuals.

Mr. FÉRAUD mentioned some of the replies received (Austria, Denmark, Finland, India, Italy, Mexico, U.A.R., Sweden). He regretted not being able to mention all the results achieved; the report had been greatly inspired by replies from the United Kingdom and Sweden.

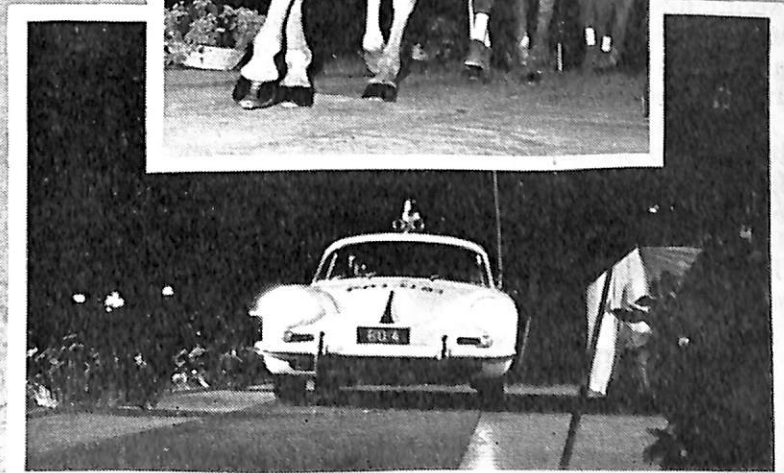
The PRESIDENT thanked Mr. Féraud and proposed that a committee be set up to study these questions.

The Committee consisted of representatives of the following delegations: Argentina, Australia, Canada, United States of America, France, Italy, Liberia, Libya, Malaya, Nigeria, Netherlands, Philippines, Portugal, United Kingdom, Sudan, Surinam, Switzerland, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Yugoslavia and Venezuela.

Mr. EDET (Nigeria) was proposed as Chairman of the Committee by the United Kingdom delegate and elected unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that the report was divided into two sections: achievements in different countries and „New Horizons”. He opened the discussion on this second section which, in fact, gave the Secretariat's conclusions.

The FRENCH DELEGATE explained that the French N.C.B. had not been able to supply the information requested within the given



time. He hoped that no final decisions would be taken by the Committee as he intended to inform the Secretariat as soon as he returned to Paris.

There were no actual crime prevention bureaux in France but it could be placed among countries where crime prevention was undertaken by the whole police force as one of its general duties. The police took a large part in discussions on the alteration of criminal legislation and collaborated with Ministerial and Inter-Ministerial Committees in their attempts to prevent crime (car thefts, attacks on banks and thefts of works of art in particular). He hoped that the Committee and the General Assembly would allow him to submit a report on the subject during the next session.

The UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATE explained the working of the Liverpool juvenile liaison officers scheme. When an adolescent was accused of having committed a crime no judicial proceedings were taken against him but he was taken in hand by a police officer who discussed his motives with him and visited his family and school in order to try to set him on the right path. Over the past few years, only 20 per cent of these adolescents had committed further offences. In other cases, boys between the ages of 12 and 20 were placed under surveillance and obliged to attend special centres where they did useful work, practised gymnastics and studied certain subjects. The average proportion of further offenders among such boys was 25 to 30 per cent.

With regard to Conciliation Bureaus in the United Arab Republic, the U.K. delegate felt it would be extremely useful if guidance centres were attached to these Bureaus. He stressed the value of conferences between bank directors and police officers designed to study safety devices.

At the request of Mr. FERAUD (Secretary to the Committee), Mr. MACDOUGAL (United Kingdom) then spoke about the West Ham Juvenile Liaison Officer's Scheme which was being tried out in a London district, based on experience gained in Liverpool. The only new aspect in the West Ham scheme was that teachers were asked to help to reclaim juvenile delinquents. The United Kingdom considered this side of police work extremely important.

The ARGENTINE DELEGATE said that in his country crime prevention was part of general police work. However, the Federal po-

lice envisaged making a public relations department responsible for this delicate task and certain police officers had been trained in these duties at the Senior Police College since 1961. The police of Argentina informed the public about how to protect itself against certain offences by means of press conferences, booklets, radio programmes and exhibitions with reconstructions of the scenes of offences. Finally, they tried to obtain co-operation from all the country's inhabitants.

The YUGOSLAV DELEGATE then emphasised the fact that offenders often returned to a life of crime because they could not earn their living when they emerged from prison. In Yugoslavia, committees for assisting ex-prisoners had been set up in each commune, thanks to which the number of habitual offenders had decreased by 15 per cent during the past few years.

The LIBERIAN DELEGATE reported that a city for juvenile delinquents was being constructed in his country and would be opened in December. This city would not be a reform centre but an institution which attempted to remodel the characters of the young population and help them to stick to a better way of life. A campaign was being conducted among the public to point out that a stay in this city should not be considered a disgrace. The government had supplied the land but the city would be financed out of private contributions. The creation of a similar centre for girls was being considered.

In addition the Firestone Co., which employed 4,000 people, had asked the police for assistance in guarding its property and had recently organized a body of guards chosen from among its own staff and working under the supervision of the local chief of police. This had made it possible to decrease the number of police officers operating in this area by 50 per cent.

As far as released prisoners were concerned, a group of businessmen and certain religious organizations had drawn up a programme for their assistance, to find them employment in industry, without taking their antecedents into account.

The FRENCH DELEGATE quoted an experiment which had been carried out in France in 1959 and which had had excellent results — the prevention of juvenile delinquency (cf. I.C.P.R. No 152, p. 265).

No less than 200 plain-clothes officers, 3,000

uniform police and 2,000 gendarmes were involved in the exercise, which lasted from 1st July to 15th September. The results noted were extremely satisfactory since during the period in question in 1962 juvenile delinquency had decreased by 80%. The French delegate hoped that other countries could take similar measures.

The AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE felt that crime prevention fell into two categories, passive and active.

Most police forces undertake passive prevention as part of their public relations. They persuade people to look after their houses, their property and their motorcars, in order to reduce the temptation to steal or break in. Also there is patrolling, lecturing to children and work for the welfare of people generally.

However, he added, there is a great deal of "lip service" in the field of active prevention. This is because the laws of various countries set out to protect the freedom of individuals and only to interfere when it is necessary for the protection of the people collectively (e.g. Australian laws give the police control over the sale of certain goods including liquor, the repair and alteration of motor vehicles, the movement of livestock etc.).

But we have done very little to meet the modern requirement of helping youths by keeping them out of the courts of law. Instead we tend to try to solve this problem with the criminal law — which amounts to bringing them before children's courts and helping to rehabilitate them afterwards. This is not true prevention, even though our children's courts work diligently in the interest of saving youths from the tragic consequences of having criminal records. Even when a youth has been treated lightly by a children's court, he or she feels a loss of self respect which lessens his determination to keep within the law.

We live in an age when there is less family life and family control. Youths are more mobile too. They can easily travel to places where they are unrestrained by their being known. There is a need for the police to step in and do those things which parents would do if they were present. Governments urge the police to exercise "common sense". However the measure of common sense is subjective and there can be a wide interpretation of it. It seems high time that laws should be passed similar to those which exist in France to enable the police to intervene and



The end of a session.

discover the identities of youths when they appear in places where they are obviously exposed to danger.

There should be special provisions to specify the powers of the police for preventive action in connection with juveniles, so as to avoid the application of the criminal law. It should be possible to intervene before too late. But how could the policeman's right to intervene be justified? A resolution should be drawn up making it an obligation for the police to intervene.

The SUDANESE DELEGATE stated that crime prevention was one of the main duties of the police in his country. All departments co-operated with the social workers dealing with juveniles. Children found guilty by the juvenile courts were sent to camps to have vocational training. This was an excellent way of preventing a juvenile delinquent becoming a habitual offender. Certain juveniles were forbidden to leave their home between the hours of 6.0 p.m. and 6.0 a.m. or were forced to report regularly to the police station so that a check could be kept on them. These measures had proved effective especially in cases of burglary and theft.

The LIBYAN DELEGATE congratulated the General Secretariat on its interesting report. In Libya the police kept constant watch on people's behaviour, particularly in bars, and did everything possible to convince tradespeople to take better care of their property and premises. He felt that the British West Ham Juvenile Liaison Officers' Scheme gave much food for thought; in addition, the

Swedish system could lead to an improvement of the methods used in Libya and could be adapted to local conditions in that country.

The CHAIRMAN read the list of reasons which could lead to the creation of Crime Prevention Bureaus and asked the members of the Committee to give their views on this subject.

The FRENCH DELEGATE said that he had to reserve judgment since France had not yet studied the question. The VENEZUELAN DELEGATE did the same as Venezuelan laws were extremely clear about the attribution of crime preventive duties most of which were entrusted to an interministerial body.

Mr. FERAUD (General Secretariat) quite understood that it might be difficult for certain countries to express their approval immediately of the idea that the police should set up special departments to deal with crime prevention. He nevertheless thought that the resolution might contain a reservation about the various structures which existed in different countries.

The CHAIRMAN said that note would be taken of the comments made by the French and Venezuelan delegations and the General Secretariat.

Mr. FERAUD then explained that the Secretariat had felt that bodies should exist to define the objects of crime prevention and the methods to be used. These committees should not be composed solely of high-ranking police officers. The chairman, however, should be a police officer of this type since the aim of the committee would be to define various police objectives. But it was essential that the police point of view should not be the only one adopted and valuable contributions could be made by magistrates, sociologists, criminologists, etc. This suggestion had been inspired by the achievements of the London Metropolitan Police and the results obtained in Sweden.

The CHAIRMAN wondered whether it was really advisable for committees of this type to comprise members who were not police officers and also if it would be possible for a police officer to act as chairman.

The UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATE said that in theory the idea of a joint committee was a good one but felt that no rigid definition of its members should be given. The countries which already had a satisfactory system might not wish to change it.

The CHAIRMAN then asked whether the premises should be separate from those of law enforcement branches or should not.

Mr. FERAUD explained that the report merely considered it preferable for the preventive branch to have independent offices so that its nature would be clear to the public. But it should be made quite clear that this was merely a suggestion and not in any way binding.

The AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE said that a committee similar to the type suggested existed in Victoria although it consisted of no magistrates while sat on it doctors, psychologists, etc. and representatives of the police force. The Committee did not try to make any distinctions between preventive and other police work and the public had finally come to understand that police officers could provide valuable guidance and protection.

The CHAIRMAN then suggested that a drafting committee be set up to prepare a draft resolution. The following countries wished to participate: Argentina, Australia, United Kingdom, Tunisia.

At the following meeting Mr. FERAUD (Secretary to the Committee) read the text printed below which was studied and then put to the vote. It was adopted with 16 votes in favour and none by the Committee and then with 62 votes in favour and none against by the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS:

- 1) Substantial progress has been made by many member countries in the field of crime prevention;
- 2) Further activity on the general lines indicated in the report is still necessary where both moral and material prevention are concerned;
- 3) Each member country should be encouraged and guided in its efforts to undertake preventive police work.

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, during its XXXIInd session held in Helsinki, having considered the report submitted by the General Secretariat on police crime prevention bureaus (Report N^o. 6):

CONSIDERS that it would be of assistance in crime prevention work if the police, in addition

to their normal duties, set up one or more crime prevention bureaus responsible for defining the objectives to be achieved, the methods to be used and the means required.

RECOMMENDS:

1) That the objects to be achieved and the structure of crime prevention bureaus should be

inspired by the general ideas given in the conclusion of the General Secretariat's report;

2) That governments should be invited to acknowledge and extend the special responsibilities of the police in the field of crime prevention, especially as far as juvenile delinquency is concerned, and should take all the legislative and financial measures this implies.

THE USE OF MASS MEDIA FOR FINDING MISSING PERSONS.

THE REPORT.

During its 27th session held in London in 1958, the General Assembly suggested that an investigation be made into the extent to which mass media (the press, radio and television) can help to find missing persons.

Forty-nine countries replied to the General Secretariat's questionnaire within the specified time.

General comments on definitions and categories of missing persons.

A. — *Definitions:* The definition of a "missing person" or the concept generally accepted in a particular country is of great importance insofar as it determines the cases in which searches may be instituted. Definitions are very rarely met with in a country's laws (6 countries only). They are usually to be found in regulations issued by government departments or in departmental instructions.

B. — *Categories:* In a certain number of countries and big towns (13 countries and 2 cities in the U.S.A.), missing persons are divided into categories based on age-groups, the circumstances under which the disappearance occurred and, sometimes, the reason for the disappearance (known or presumed) and its voluntary or involuntary character. These categories indicate the type of investigations that should be undertaken in the circumstances. One category is usually set aside for juveniles and the same applies to persons who are liable to have been the victims of an accident or crime or to have committed suicide.

The existence of a central missing persons department.

When a central office exists for the whole country with a centralized police force, or is attached to the police forces of major cities, this office can do valuable work.

When centralization of this type exists, it is in the form of either an independent central office (13 countries) or a special department (London and major cities in the U.S.A.). Or else a department or branch of the headquarters acts as a central missing persons office (usually a branch of the Criminal Investigation Department or the Central Criminal Records and/or Identification Department — 16 countries).

Usual procedure adopted for finding missing persons.

A) *Initiation of a search:* Reports that someone is missing are usually made to local police stations by anyone concerned.

B) *Authorities responsible for instituting a search:* It is generally the head of the local police station at which the disappearance is reported who decides for a certain number of cases are solved locally.

C) *Procedure used if the disappearance seems to be the result of a crime:* Either the usual procedure is applied but intensified, or the central missing persons office deals with the case, or else the Criminal Investigation Department is made responsible for the search.

The use of mass media.

A. — *Mass media used in the countries and cities considered:* Mass media are used in addition to the usual procedure in order to facilitate searching, by the publication or broadcasting of notices issued by the police. Their use varies in the countries consulted.

B. — *The authority or department responsible for deciding to use mass media:* In a great many cases it is the local police authority. However, when there is a central missing persons office, this office is responsible for the decision.

C. — *Need for the family's consent to the use of mass media:* The consent of the family is usually necessary but sometimes it is sufficient for there to be no opposition on the part of the family and in other cases the family's consent is not necessary.

D. — *Nature of the assistance given by mass media.*

1) **Voluntary nature of co-operation:** In general, the press, radio and television give their help voluntarily at the request of the police. No cases of refusal have been reported. It is seldom possible for the assistance of mass media to be demanded.

2) **Payment to mass media for co-operation:** In most of the countries, territories and cities under consideration, the mass media are not paid. The exceptions are mainly in countries where the missing person's family may apply directly to have announcements made.

3) **Alteration of announcements by mass media:** The announcements prepared by the police about missing persons are usually published or broadcast without any alteration by the press, radio, and television.

E. — *Broadcasting of announcements by a police officer over the radio and/or television:* This is current practice in some countries and large cities.

F. — *Frequency of recourse to mass media:* It is difficult to give accurate figures.

G. — *The possibility of using the methods available in one country to requests received from another country's N.C.B.:* Most countries territories and cities are prepared to use their mass media for this purpose. One or two, however, consider that the case must comply with the definition used in the requested country; there should be definite reasons for presuming that the missing person is in the requested country; the request should be accompanied by a detailed description of the missing person, his photograph and, if possible, his fingerprints; the request should state what is to be done if the missing person is found; reciprocity should be granted.

Value and effectiveness of the assistance given by mass media.

There are different and sometimes conflicting views on this subject but most countries are in favour of using mass media.

Suggestions for improving the methods used to find missing persons.

1) These media should be reserved for urgent and important cases.

2) Co-operation on the part of the public is indispensable.

3) There should be more recourse to the press for the publication of photographs of missing persons.

4) Photographs should also be shown in cinemas.

5) Hospitals and welfare centres in the area should be sent announcements.

6) All missing persons offices should also centralize information about unidentified dead bodies so that the body may be identified if the family is found after a certain lapse of time.

7) There should be single national and international records of missing persons.

Cases of missing persons solved in the various countries.

Two remarks are called for:

1) The number of people found in one year is sometimes higher than the number of people who disappeared in the same year because people who disappear over several years can be found in a given year.

2) On the other hand, the number of missing persons sometimes increases progressively while the number of people found does not increase at the same rate, often because families fail to inform the police when a missing person returns.

Finding persons whose address is not known in order to give them urgent messages.

A. — *The normal procedure for finding missing persons in such cases* can be used in certain countries while others have plans for providing these facilities.

B. — *Mass media can also be used to find people who are travelling in certain countries;* arrangements are often made by the police.

C o n c l u s i o n s .

The first step is to find out whether the procedure normally used for finding missing persons in the country concerned can be applied to a particular case.

In certain countries and territories there is a national central missing persons office which may also centralize information about unidentified and unclaimed bodies.

Mass media are fairly widely used by the police. On the whole, they co-operate satisfactorily and free of charge.

Whichever of the mass media is chosen, it should be used sparingly if it is to remain effective.

Most countries and territories agree that mass media can be extremely valuable when used judiciously.

Most of those consulted are prepared to use their normal methods of finding missing persons and the mass media to which they usually apply on receipt of a request from the Interpol N.C.B. of another country.

Most of the replies were also in favour of the police helping to find people travelling in order to give them urgent or important messages, and of using one of the mass media — generally the radio — for this purpose.

For details about the existence of central missing persons' offices, cf. the General Secretariat report.

DISCUSSIONS IN COMMITTEE.

A Committee was formed to study the report; it was composed of representatives from the following countries:

Algeria, Australia, Austria, Chile, Denmark, Spain, United States of America, Guinea, Italy, Laos, Nigeria, Portugal, United Kingdom, Tunisia, Venezuela.

Mr. WALTERSKIRCHEN (Austria) was unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. FERAUD, the Committee's Secretary, thought that it might be preferable not to mention definitions and categories in the draft resolution.

The SECRETARY GENERAL also thought it would be wise not to attempt to draw up a definition. It might be a good idea to consider setting up special offices, preferably at the national level, or to consider consolidating those which already existed, to be responsible for co-ordinating administrative and judicial activities. On an international level, the special national office and the Interpol N.C.B.

of each country, working in close collaboration, should be responsible for all decisions and as each case had its own particular features, any principles adopted should leave a wide margin for freedom of action.

The ALGERIAN DELEGATE said that a special office had been set up in his country to deal with searches on a national level; it worked in close collaboration with the Red Cross and had already produced some highly satisfactory results. Both he and the Secretary General felt that care was needed as regards the addresses of missing persons once they had been found.

The TUNISIAN DELEGATE considered that some attempt should be made at least to classify types of missing persons.

The NIGERIAN DELEGATE pointed out that the figures appearing in Appendix IV to the General Secretariat's report did not give the full picture as far as Nigeria was concerned. In many cases the parents and friends of missing persons did not inform the police when such persons returned home so that the police records did not entirely correspond with the facts. Although a precise definition of missing persons might not be of value, categories should be established.

In Nigeria, missing persons could be divided into: 1) children, 2) people who move to cities to look for work, 3) those who commit suicide and 4) child victims of religious rites.

The AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE remarked that requests for searches in Australia generally came from the parents of recently arrived immigrants. As far as searching methods were concerned, he felt that it was up to the police to decide which to use.

The TUNISIAN DELEGATE considered that any requests for searches should state who had asked that the missing person be searched for and the reasons for the request.

The SECRETARY GENERAL thought that the first step would be for each country to set up a special central office at the Ministry responsible for the country's police forces. This office should not be purely another branch of the police and should engage in welfare and preventive work as well as in law enforcement if necessary.

He thought that it might be useful to add a sentence or two to the resolution recommending that missing persons offices be issued with clear instructions for their guidance as

far as their own countries were concerned and that they should never ask for searches at the international level without the agreement of their Interpol N.C.B. except in particularly distressing or important circumstances.

He also wondered whether it might not be preferable to draw up categories of people whose requests for searches could be accepted rather than of the types of missing persons that should be searched for.

The ITALIAN DELEGATE considered that a definition of missing persons was needed in order to enable the police forces of various countries to adopt identical methods.

The SPANISH DELEGATE said that his country had no definition of missing persons and that searches were only made in the case of minors and old persons but a definition of missing persons would be extremely useful for international purposes.

The CHAIRMAN asked the meeting to vote on the proposal that paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, dealing with the definition of missing persons, be deleted.

This proposal was adopted by 8 votes to 4.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted, first by the Committee and then by the Assembly in plenary session:

RESOLUTION.

HAVING STUDIED the General Secretariat's report on the use of mass-media in searching for missing persons and having discussed the report,

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, during its XXXIInd session held in Helsinki:

RECOMMENDS that the following principles be borne in mind in connection with searches for missing persons:

1) Cases involving missing persons can be

solved rapidly if all the information about such cases is centralized by the police or other competent bodies at the national or State level; the information collected may also deal with unidentified bodies and identified but unclaimed bodies.

2) The use of mass-media to obtain the cooperation of the public in searching for missing persons would be likely to lead to the rapid solution of numerous cases; cooperation with these mass-media, which should be sought by the police, could be based on agreements.

3) Whatever the relation between the police and their country's mass-media, assistance from the latter should be used with discrimination so that they retain their full effect on the public.

It seems, in particular, that television should be used by the police only in exceptional cases (e.g. if children or adolescents disappear in certain circumstances, if a crime is suspected, etc.) and only when the police or the missing person's family can provide recent photographs or distinct elements for identification purposes.

4) Any request for a search for a missing person sent by one National Central Bureau to another should bring into play both the traditional procedures used by the police and, if necessary, the use of mass-media in exactly the same way as if the missing person were a subject of the requested country.

Such requests for searches should be made only in important cases and when these are reasons for presuming that the missing person is on the requested country's territory. They must comprise full details of the missing person's identity and appearance and a brief account of the circumstances under which he disappeared.

5) As far as possible, the police should assist in conveying urgent and important messages to people who are travelling in their country without a fixed address. Assistance from the mass-media — and from the radio services in particular — should be sought in such cases.

Part 3. Administrative matters

MEETING OF THE HEADS OF NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUS.

As in past years, the Heads of N.C.B.'s met to discuss technical problems at length. The first problem dealt with was that of daily co-operation between N.C.B.'s. Suggestions

were made about speeding up certain working procedures and there was considerable discussion of conditions in which certain countries can make a provisional arrest of criminals while awaiting their extradition.

The use of the Phrase Code and the preservation of the secrecy of Interpol messages were also studied at length. The French and Algerian delegates then described in detail two major cases of swindling.

The Indian delegate called attention to the fact that the problem of gold smuggling remained a serious one for his country; the African countries were especially interested in diamond smuggling, while the United States

delegation was disturbed about the counterfeiting of gold coins.

The meeting finally discussed the importance of examining and checking financial transactions undertaken by important criminals in order to discover indications, if not proof, about their criminal activities.

The confidential nature of these discussions makes it impossible for us to give any further details.

CONTINENTAL MEETINGS.

These meetings were a new feature allowing the different countries belonging to the various continents to meet for a few hours and discuss their own peculiar problems, with the same agenda for each meeting to ensure a certain uniformity of discussion.

The African, American, Asiatic and European Continental meetings were held under the Chairmanship of Mr. ESSID (Tunisia), Mr. SALCES (Argentine), Mr. XAVIER (Philippines) and Mr. FRANSSSEN (Belgium) respectively.

The Chairmen gave the plenary session an account of the meetings.

Mr. XAVIER (Philippines) said that there had been a discussion about the efforts made by countries in Asia to set up radio stations which could have contact with the station in Manila. During the previous Assembly session held in Madrid, Manila had been chosen as regional station for South-East Asia since it had been in contact with the central station for two years and was situated in a suitable position.

With the exception of Australia, none of the other Asian member countries had installed a radio station for this purpose. The meeting therefore asked the Secretariat to take up the matter again with the various Asian countries.

On the subject of the development of international crime, there had been an extremely interesting discussion. Among others, the Australian delegate had described a typical case of swindling which had required rapid co-operation on the part of the countries of this region to be dealt with effectively and the Asian countries had promised to co-operate and co-ordinate their efforts more closely.

Co-operation on the subject of arrest and extradition had also been discussed and it had been decided to try to encourage the signing of extradition treaties between countries where these did not exist, using the 1959 European Convention as a model and including as large a number of countries as possible.

Mr. SALCES (Argentina), speaking as Chairman of the American regional meeting, congratulated the Executive Committee and the General Secretariat on organizing these meetings which would certainly prove fruitful in several ways. There had been an interesting exchange of views on the development of Interpol radiocommunications on the American continent. Venezuela would soon have a fully equipped station which would enable it to contact Buenos Aires and other regional stations. It was also hoped that the Ottawa station would soon join the network. Countries wishing to set up their own radio stations would certainly apply to the Secretariat for advice. All the American countries had expressed the hope that they would maintain close contact with each other.

As far as the development of international crime was concerned, the American countries had been mainly concerned about the types of delinquency that had appeared in numerous countries. The Mexican delegate hoped that legislative measures would be recommended. Thefts from banks had been mentioned and it had been recalled that the Secretariat had studied this question and would probably be submitting a report on the subject to the next General Assembly.

Thefts of vehicles had also been discussed.

On the subject of co-operation in arrest and extradition, it was felt that a country should be able to expell an undesirable foreigner



Finland and Mauritania.

without having to arrest him. The General Secretariat should collect all useful information in this connection.

In Venezuela no-one was allowed to be detained awaiting trial for more than 8 days. It had been suggested that affiliated countries supply each other with details of the detention periods allowed by their laws. The Peruvian delegate had said that governments should be encouraged to sign international conventions designed to combat crime.

The UNITED STATES DELEGATE had stated that the very basis of international co-operation was the exchange of information. He had quoted a case of forged currency in which collaboration with France and Canada had proved extremely useful.

Mr. FRANSSEN (Belgium), Chairman of the European Meeting, stated that the different points on the agenda had been dealt with during a discussion and exchange of ideas which had been particularly fruitful. At the level of international crime, an increase in certain aspects of crime had been noticed in Europe: traffic in stolen and forged traveller's cheques and passports, frauds involving dress materials and carpets and giving the wrong change. There was a rather large amount of cases of proxenetism and important hold-ups and burglaries. However, there did not seem to have been any increase in offences against persons. New techniques used by criminals in certain important cases of theft and hold-ups had been described and had aroused much interest.

In conclusion, Mr. Franssen said that the

experiment had produced remarkable results. He hoped that in years to come such meetings would be held again.

Mr. ESSID (Tunisia) then read a document drawn up at the end of the African Meeting, which made the following proposals:

1) Radio communications between the African countries should be developed by means of a network covering the whole African continent and comprising several regional and secondary stations. In order to achieve this aim, the countries concerned should inform the General Secretariat of their intentions so that they may receive technical advice likely to assist in the working of the network.

2) In view of the increasing number of crimes (especially those related to fraud, swindling, unlawful use of titles, immorality, etc.), as much information as possible should be exchanged both about the Africans and citizens of non-African countries concerned.

The countries concerned should also consider encouraging their governments to pass laws designed to protect their national heritage in order to put an end to the increasing traffic in works of art.

3) Any African governments that have not already done so should be invited to sign diplomatic agreements on extradition, particularly with neighbouring countries, so that offenders can be handed over to countries requesting them.

4) Efforts should be made to ensure the strict application of Article 7 of the I.C.P.O. Constitution concerning the presence in each national delegation at General Assemblies of the head of the N.C.B., or at least a police officer qualified to solve any problems which might be submitted to him during the Assembly.

5) The provisions of Article 8 of the General Regulations should be applied at the next General Assembly with regard to African police bodies who are not members of the Organization.

6) Finally, in future more time should be devoted to these Continental meetings which experiments had shown to be extremely useful.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

1. Several delegates — notably Mr. FOLMER (Netherlands), Mr. MANOPULO (Italy), Mr. SALCES (Argentina) and Mr. MACDOUGAL (United Kingdom) — spoke about *data-processing methods for criminal records*. Since this important question is to be studied during the next Assembly session, it would be premature to deal with it at the present time.

2. Mr. HACQ (France) informed the delegates of an interesting achievement of the Central Identification Service of the Sûreté Nationale. This department had established a card index which, when faced with a given typed text, made it possible to determine the kind of machine used to type the document. This card index contained 275 specimens of type from French and foreign machines which showed the characteristics necessary for identifying a model and for the logical filing of the cards. Such a reference system appeared to fulfil the needs of the majority of specialised police departments. The Head of the Technical Section of the Legal Identification Services, Mr. BAVEREL, had come to Helsinki and had made himself available to delegates interested in this question.

Mr. HACQ then proposed that the Central Identification Service should submit to the next Assembly a reference system as comprehensive as possible which would help enlighten delegates, who could then decide if they thought it useful or even necessary, to

include this subject in the Assembly's 1965 agenda.

3. Mr. HOSNI (United Arab Republic) mentioned his desire that Arabic be used as a spoken language during General Assembly sessions. He hoped that a formal proposal on this subject would be made in good time so that the matter could be discussed during the following session.

The PRESIDENT felt that representatives of the Arabic speaking countries should first discuss the subject in detail with the General Secretariat in view of the administrative and financial problems to which it might give rise.

During one of the later sessions, Mr. ZENTUTI (Libya) recalled the request made by Mr. HOSNI (U.A.R.) that Arabic be used as a spoken language during Assembly sessions. He pointed out that representatives of the Arabic-speaking nations had met during recent days and had adopted a solution which should not involve any extra expense for the I.C.P.O. nor slow down the work of the Assembly. This would be examined in liaison with the Secretariat and presented within the time limit imposed for the submission of amendments to the Constitution. He stated that the sole aim of this proposal was to allow the Arabic-speaking countries to participate more fully in the work of the I.C.P.O. He hoped that this proposal would be approved when submitted to the Assembly during its next session.

THE ELECTIONS.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL, Mr. SICOT, AND NOMINATION OF THE NEW SECRETARY GENERAL.

The PRESIDENT announced that it was now time for the General Assembly to bid farewell to the great police officer who, for twelve years had occupied the position of Secretary General of the I.C.P.O. Mr. Sicot's outstanding qualities, first used in the service of the magnificent police force of which he had been a member, were well known to all those present. Sir Richard himself had been in a position to appreciate the succession of important events which had affected the Organization over the past twelve years and he knew that Mr. Sicot had spent himself unstintingly to further Interpol's causes.

The PRESIDENT then recalled that Mr. Sicot had published a remarkable work on the history and activities of the I.C.P.O. entitled "A la barre de l'Interpol". He invited all those who had not already done so — and especially the delegates from newly affiliated countries — to read this book and tell others about it.

Finally, he announced that the Executive Committee had decided to mark its appreciation of the exceptional services Mr. Sicot had rendered the Organization by asking the Assembly to adopt a draft resolution. He asked Mr. Sagalyn, Vice-President of the Organization, to read this Draft Resolution:

"Having noted the considerable progress made by the International Criminal Police Organization during Mr. Sicot's twelve-year term of office as Secretary General,

in view of the fact that Mr. Sicot is now leaving this post,

The General Assembly:

WISHES to thank him most heartily for the great personal services he has rendered to the Organization;

WISHES to express its deep gratitude and the high esteem it has for Mr. Sicot;

DECIDES, as an exceptional measure, to confer on him the title of Honorary Secretary General of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol."

This Draft Resolution was adopted by acclamation.

The SECRETARY GENERAL said that he was extremely touched and merely wished to say how greatly he appreciated the Assembly's whole-hearted adoption of this draft resolution. He had been extremely pleased to see that the Assembly had realized that he set more store by moral than by material values and he thanked all his colleagues from the bottom of his heart for this exceptional favour granted to him which he appreciated at its full worth.

Mr. HODZIC (Yugoslavia) then said that he would like to express his own delegation's feelings about the departure of Mr. Sicot. He particularly wished to underline the outstanding human and professional qualities of a man who, for the past twelve years, had devoted himself to the Organization's cause and had succeeded in creating immense prestige for Interpol throughout the world while building up a General Secretariat that was admirably suited for the part it played.

As well as a great police officer, the Yugoslav delegate continued, Mr. Sicot was a great administrator and a man of deep and extensive culture, ready to discuss all problems with an understanding of their human aspects. Mr. Hodzic himself had always taken great pleasure in listening to Mr. Sicot's speeches and in conversing with a man whose company was very dear to him and whose departure greatly affected the Yugoslav delegation. Finally, Mr. Hodzic thanked Mr.

Sicot for all he had done to facilitate his country's co-operation with Interpol and wished him a long and happy retirement which would undoubtedly be very active.

The General Assembly then proceeded to the nomination of the new Secretary General.

The PRESIDENT said that, in accordance with Article 42 of the General Regulations, the new Secretary General should be appointed by secret ballot for a five-year term of office and that the names of candidates should be submitted by the Executive Committee.

The Committee had been unanimous in nominating Mr. Jean Népote, Deputy Secretary General, for this post.

A secret ballot was held.

Mr. Jean Népote was appointed with 58 votes in favour, none against and one abstention.

Mr. Népote entered the hall to loud applause. The PRESIDENT announced to Mr. Népote that he had been appointed Secretary General of the Organization and added that he considered him to be the ideal person to succeed Mr. Sicot. Having embraced his predecessor, Mr. Jean Népote, Secretary General, then took the floor and said:

I am very honoured by the fact that you have entrusted this high office to me.

By appointing me to succeed Mr. Marcel Sicot, you have given me immense pleasure from the moral and professional point of view.

I should like to thank the Assembly most sincerely and to say how much I appreciate its massive vote in my favour.

Also I should like to express my gratitude to the Executive Committee for having proposed my candidature.

This display of good will leads me to hope that you have all decided to remember only the services I have been able to render the Organization during the past seventeen years and to forget the slips, mistakes and errors I have certainly made with regard to both people and events.

I am very conscious of the fact that the honour paid to me to-day has been extended to my country and to all the members of the General Secretariat staff.

You have now appointed your fourth Secretary General. I should like, very briefly, to pay homage to my predecessors.

The first Secretary General, Oskar Dressler, has been largely forgotten. He was a hard-working, man of wide culture and typically Austrian distinction. He played a major part in setting up the I.C.P.C. in 1923 and we still abide by a number of the principles he instituted.

In 1946, the newly reconstituted Organization's Secretary General was Louis Ducloux, a Burgundian who combined strength with subtlety, like the wine of his native province. His experience of the highest positions in the French police force, his calmness and his self-control were unequalled. Having worked under him for five years, I remain faithful to his memory.

Then, in 1951, Mr. Sicot became Secretary General and my chief.

There is no need for me to praise you to this Assembly which has had ample opportunity of appreciating your professional skill, your wisdom and your tact.

Nevertheless, I think I am the person best qualified to say a few words about your day-to-day activities in your office, and I should like to mention the fairness, integrity and humanity with which you considered all the problems submitted to you.

The fundamental reforms and achievements implemented during your twelve-year term of office bear witness to these qualities.

Personally I owe you a great deal for having granted me your whole-hearted trust and confidence and for having invariably treated me as your successor.

Moreover, when I consider my future, I think first of you and hope that I shall be worthy of the authority and esteem granted to you as Secretary General of our Organization.

Mr. President, Gentlemen,

In taking up my new position I hope to be able to contribute a certain experience of international police problems and of international affairs in general but, above all, I should like to assure you of my complete devotion to and faith in the I.C.P.O.'s destiny.

I hope to be worthy of my new responsibilities and of the confidence shown in me.

The PRESIDENT invited the Honorary Secretary General, Mr. Sicot, to take the floor.

Mr. SICOT said that when, at the end of his Progress Report, he had explained that he was retiring from his post, he had not thought that he would have another speech to make. However, he felt it his duty to take this last opportunity of speaking from the platform to the General Assembly.

The whole-hearted designation of Mr. Jean Népote as his successor, Mr. Sicot continued, fulfilled one of his most cherished hopes. It also showed that Interpol's activities were not affected by any political considerations — a fact worth mentioning. Moreover, the Assembly had chosen wisely in placing the General Secretariat's fate in the hands of the person most competent to deal with it, and should be congratulated on its choice.

Mr. Sicot then congratulated Mr. Népote on the massive vote in his favour, expressed his best wishes for Mr. Népote's success in his future post and thanked him for his kind and moving words. Mr. Sicot hoped that no one would misunderstand him if he said that Mr. Népote alone now had the great honour and grave responsibility of directing the workings of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol Headquarters. There was no doubt about the fact that he would prove worthy of this honour by remaining in close contact with the President and by trusting — in the same way as he had been trusted by Mr. Sicot — his team of collaborators, since nobody was universal or ubiquitous. The ideal Secretary General of an Organization such as the I.C.P.O.-Interpol should combine an almost superhuman number of virtues and qualities. The list was far too long to enumerate as the part which had to be played was a many-sided one.

Turning then to the President, Mr. Sicot said that Sir Richard was leaving both the British Civil Service and the Executive Committee of which he had been a member for several years and on which his outstanding qualities and sense of humour had been greatly appreciated. Sir Richard was also retiring from his office of President which he had held, unfortunately, for only three years but for three years that had been full of important achievements in which the President had played a prominent part. Sir Richard Jackson would leave Interpol with the memory of a great President and a good friend. It was sometimes said that the British did not express themselves very freely but

the President had shown that morning and on the previous evening that a knighthood did not prevent people from finding heart-warming words.

Having again reminded the Assembly of the importance of the elections that would be taking place in a few minutes' time, Mr. Sicot said that he did not wish to confine his congratulations and thanks solely to the new Secretary General and the President but to extend them to all those who had shown and continued to show him constant loyalty.

In particular, he wished to thank his Finnish friends who, on the previous evening, had conferred such an impressive and moving honour on Sir Richard Jackson, Mr. Jean Népote and himself (1).

He then expressed his gratitude to all his colleagues and friends on the Executive Committee and also to Mr. Hodzic of Yugoslavia who had so spontaneously and unexpectedly overwhelmed him with more praise than he deserved. He had been extremely touched by this speech and by his appointment as Honorary Secretary General and nothing could have pleased him more. It was a title which would bind him for the rest of his days to the Organization to which he was and had been so deeply attached.

Finally, Mr. Sicot said that he would be sorry to leave all his friends but that he hoped to see them again from time to time since he would remain in Paris. He was leaving with the feeling that he had done his duty although he had been rather embarrassed at some of the praise lavished on him. He was also leaving with the serenity merited by his conviction that he had continued the task begun by his predecessors; they had ploughed the furrow where he had planted the good seed which, in time, should bring forth its harvest.

The PRESIDENT thanked Mr. Sicot, Honorary Secretary General, for his kind and moving words. He himself had had a most enjoyable term of office both on the Executive Committee and as President of the Organization. He considered that the I.C.P.O.-Interpol was unique as an international organization in that it had succeeded in banishing "the poison of politics" from its discussions.

Although he had no time to name all those with whom he had served, the President ended by saying that his thoughts went out

in particular to the members of the Executive Committee and to Mr. Sicot and Mr. Népote who had helped him to perform his duties effectively.

Mr. SAGALYN (United States) stated that on this occasion it was fitting and proper that the Organization should recall the distinguished services rendered by the retiring President. As Senior Vice-President Mr. Sagalyn believed he could speak for all the assembled delegates, as well as those member countries who were not represented at the 32nd General Assembly. One could not hope to express adequately the extent of Organization's debt to this truly remarkable man. Sir Richard's keen, incisive mind, good humour, gentle wit and his common sense had time and again prevented many a mistake being made. His thorough professional knowledge had gained deep respect. As President, he had personified the best of the Organization's ideals and aspirations. All those who had been fortunate enough to have known and worked with him had had their lives enriched. Under his leadership Interpol had made great progress for he had imbued all its members with a new sense of purpose, pride and confidence in its future.

THE ASSEMBLY then gave Sir Richard a standing ovation.

The PRESIDENT replied with what must, he felt, be the shortest speech on record: "Thank you very much indeed."

DEPARTURE AND REPLACEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT, SIR RICHARD L. JACKSON.

The PRESIDENT then stated that the Assembly should elect a President for the rest of his, Sir Richard's, period of office, i.e. for one year.

Mr. ZENTUTI (Elections Committee) read out the names of the proposed candidates: Mr. DICKOPF (Federal Germany), Mr. FRANSSEN (Belgium), Mr. JARVA (Finland), Mr. SAGALYN (United States of America) and Mr. PORTER (Australia).

Messrs. DICKOPF, FRANSSEN, SAGALYN and PORTER declined to accept nomination.

Mr. ZENTUTI (Elections Committee) declared that the only candidature was therefore that of Mr. JARVA.

Mr. JARVA (Finland) was elected President with 59 votes in favour and one abstention.

(1) Mr. Sicot was referring to the Gold Medal of the Finnish Police Force. (see photo p. 342)

The NEW PRESIDENT replied that he would very much like to say how moved he was but could not find the appropriate words. Finland felt very proud to have been the host of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol for the 32nd session of the General Assembly. The authorities had made every effort to give a clear impression of their country and of the Finnish police in their daily work. He felt that the result of the election was explained by the favourable impression gained in seeing the Finnish police at work. The fact that he had been elected to replace the eminent President of this famous Organization was a tribute to the police of Finland and, in their name, Mr. Jarva warmly thanked the Assembly.

The new President said that he was perfectly well aware of the heavy responsibilities involved in his position. However, he felt sure that he would receive help to accomplish his task.

ELECTIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Elections were held for five seats on the Executive Committee, that of one Vice-President from the African or Asian countries and those of four members, two from Europe, one from America and one from Africa or Asia.

The results of the voting were:

— *Vice-President*: Mr. ZENTUTI (Libya);

— *Delegates*: Mr. DICKOPF (Federal Germany), Mr. REHORST (Netherlands), Mr. EDET (Nigeria) and Mr. SALCES (Argentina).

The Assembly also appointed Messrs. BENHAMOU (France), DE MAGGIUS (Denmark) and GOODRUM (Liberia) as auditors and Messrs. SARASIN (Thailand) and DIARRA MBEMBA (Guinea) as deputy auditors.

CHOICE OF A VENUE FOR THE 1964 GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Mr. ZELLEKE SHOWL (Ethiopia) said that he first wished to thank the Government, people and police of Finland for the splendid welcome they had given Interpol. He then renewed his Government's invitation for the Organization to hold its 33rd Assembly in Addis Ababa.

Mr. UZCATEGUI BRUZUAL (Venezuela) stated that, for the second time he wished to invite the I.C.P.O.-Interpol to hold its 33rd General Assembly in Caracas.

The Assembly chose Caracas by casting 32 votes in its favour as against 26 in favour of Addis Ababa.

Mr. UZCATEGUI BRUZUAL thanked the General Assembly on behalf of the Republic of Venezuela for the honour paid to his country.

CLOSING OF THE SESSION.

Mr. SAGALYN (Vice-President) said that the Hon. Robert Kennedy, United States Attorney General, had sent a personal representative to the Assembly session which he could not attend himself in view of other official duties he had to undertake.

The PRESIDENT asked Mr. TYDINGS of the U.S. Department of Justice to take the floor.

Mr. TYDINGS (United States) stated that the Hon. Robert Kennedy, Attorney General of the United States, when nominating him the U.S. Department of Justice's representative in the United States delegation to the Interpol General Assembly, had instructed him to seek an opportunity to express some of his personal feelings on the importance of Interpol.

He stated that the Attorney General felt

that the importance of co-operation between law enforcement agencies of the various nations of the world could not be over-emphasised. In the United States this concept of close co-operation and mutual assistance between various law enforcement agencies and police forces in the different cities and states was beginning to pay important dividends in the fight against organised crime. Effective curtailment of the international drug traffic and other international crimes could not be achieved without a common co-ordinated effort between police officers of the nations concerned. The Attorney General congratulated the member countries and the Secretariat on the success attained by Interpol in this area over the last 40 years which success was believed to be without parallel in any other international organisation. He went on to say that the United States felt that Interpol also served a tremendously important



Mr. Tydings, personal representative of Mr. Robert Kennedy, Attorney General of the United States.

role in the world to-day because indirectly it stressed the importance of law, of international co-operation in the enforcement of law and therefore it necessarily strengthened the concept of world co-operation and peace within a framework of law rather than force or strength.

Mr. TYDINGS concluded by saying that one extremely happy feature of Interpol was the fact that the foundation of this organization rested upon the professional law enforcement officer, the man whose primary mission was the enforcement of law and the war against crime without dependence upon or concern with the tides and vicissitudes of political changes or fortune. Truly, the goal of every professional police organisation should be complete independence from political influence or manipulation and complete devotion and concentration to the war against crime and criminals.

Mr. Tydings, speaking on behalf of the Attorney General and the U.S. Department of Justice, once again saluted the President and delegates.

The PRESIDENT said he was sure that he was speaking on behalf of the whole Assembly in thanking Mr. Tydings for the gracious and most important message which he had just delivered.

The President ended by once again expressing his thanks for the excellent arrangements made by Finland for this Interpol meeting and said that the Organization's new President had every reason to be proud of the fact that the XXXIInd session had been one of the most interesting and successful held by the General Assembly.

Sidelights on the Conference

The City of Helsinki, represented by its Mayor, Mr. Lauri Aho, gave a reception in honour of the delegates at the City Hall. During his speech of welcome, the Mayor of Helsinki said:

"I know nothing about international criminal statistics and I do not know where you, as specialists, would place Helsinki on the world map of crime. Some twenty or thirty years ago Helsinki was called a large town. Nowadays, Helsinki is called a little city. It now has all the advantages and disadvantages of a large city and I am afraid that you will encounter in Helsinki the sort of thing you are accustomed to meeting in your daily work.

On behalf of all fairly law-abiding citizens, I should like to say a few words about our police. In Finland in general, and Helsinki in

particular, we are extremely satisfied with them and are happy to put ourselves in their care. There is no discord with the police, as appears to be the case here and there

Ruined crops.



throughout the world. For us, the police serve to protect us and to maintain law and order; they are not our enemies. You probably know that there are no municipal police forces in Finland and that the police in Helsinki are state police. However, as in other towns, Helsinki has certain economic obligations with regard to the police. The city is responsible for construction and upkeep of police buildings. It also contributes a third of police salaries and meets certain other expenses. During recent years we have built several modern police stations, particularly in the suburbs of Helsinki and another one is near completion. Plans have been drawn up for a central police station which, I think, will be constructed in the near future."

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During the elections session, Mr. Jarva handed to the President, Sir Richard Jackson, two police batons as a tribute from the Finnish Police: one as a personal souvenir, the other — mounted on Finnish wood — to stand on the table of the President in office when presiding over official debates. Sir Richard showed that he was more than happy to accept this double gift, since it gave him the pleasure of handing the second baton to his successor... who happened to be Mr. Jarva! In short, a very pleasant "handing over the baton". We can be sure that this symbol of law and order will — even if less noisy than the traditional bell — fulfil its role to perfection at meetings which are a little too lively.

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The Finnish Police have a mounted section, which gave an exhibition of its high degree



The excursion on the Finnish lakes.



of skill. The focal point of the exhibition was a Spanish school item presented by Mrs. Hertta Upari, an international riding champion and a member of the Finnish Police. Mrs. Upari is responsible for the technical training of the police riders and for the dressage of the horses.

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Delegates at the 32nd Session also had the opportunity to visit the new Finnish Police College, which was opened 2 years ago in the outskirts of Helsinki; this College trains police officers of all ranks and gives them a very thorough training in criminal investigation, the maintenance of order and traffic duties. The police students board at the College, which results in a very good team spirit.

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The Helsinki General Assembly coincided with the traditional "Finnish Police Day". This aims at improving contacts between the police and public, and various special events take place. For example, the police held a public exhibition of their latest equipment. They also gave an excellent concert which was remarkable for the high standard of the music, choir and singers. The main shopping centre of Helsinki was decorated with flags of the countries attending the Interpol Assembly and many shop windows showed displays honouring the police, exhibiting various objects, photographs, costumes, etc. It is quite obvious that the Finnish Police have been able to acquire a very favourable image in public opinion.

A dinner was given for the delegates at the General Assembly by Mr. Ryhta, Minister of the Interior. On this occasion, as proof of the interest shown by Finland in the work of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, the Finnish Police gold medal was presented to the President, Sir Richard L. Jackson, to the Secretary General, M. Marcel Sicot, and to M. Jean Nepote who was then Deputy Secretary General.



Mr. Sicot, Honorary Secretary General, receiving the gold medal of the Finnish police from the Minister of the Interior.

As the evening wore on, the rather restrained atmosphere which prevails at official dinners soon disappeared, to become more relaxed. An exhibition of Finnish rhythmic dancing by an excellent troupe of dancers helped to create this friendly atmosphere.

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Finland is noted for three things: salmon, shrimps and the sauna. Everyone was able to try the salmon and shrimps, but not everyone braved the sauna. The more daring who did so declared that they were highly satisfied with the experience; however, they did not seem to be able to tempt the great mass of delegates to follow their example in trying this typically Nordic activity.

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Helsinki is today 413 years old. It is one of the oldest Finnish towns. At the beginning of the century there were less than 100,000

inhabitants, in 1959 250,000, and the population today represents half a million. The town grows each year by 10,000 to 12,000 people. Its development is carried out harmoniously in its remarkable site of islands and lakes. The town-planning is modern, but not too startling, and always in good taste.

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Taking advantage of a sunny weekend, the Finnish authorities invited the delegates on an outing in the country. This lasted for several hours, allowing the delegates to appreciate the beauties of Finland as they travelled across lakes and rivers. Finland showed some magnificent examples of her landscapes, pine and birch forests, vast stretches of undulating countryside, sometimes broken up by the isthmuses and semi-islands which give a lace-like appearance to the land.

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The Helsinki Police Camera Club organised an exhibition of 80 excellent photographs in the building housing the General Assembly. At the suggestion of the President, Sir Richard Jackson, the Assembly appointed a jury to choose and award a prize for the best photograph. The jury based its decision not only on artistic criteria, but also on purely technical grounds, and chose the two photographs published on pages 289 and 340. Both photographs were taken by Mr. Mikko Savolainen of the Helsinki Police. A second prize was awarded to Mr. Ahte PESONEN.

We should like to congratulate them on their success.

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The Organisation of Finnish Employers and the Wood Industry jointly invited the General Assembly to a cocktail party in Helsinki. During the reception a film was shown on Finland, a remarkable documentary giving a specific idea of what the forests represent for the country. It also showed the ingenuity and skill with which the Finns exploit all the resources resulting from wood: the paper industry, construction, manufacture of pleasure boats, etc.

**LIST OF THE 66 COUNTRIES AND 4 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
REPRESENTED AT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.**

ALGERIA
 ARGENTINA
 AUSTRALIA
 AUSTRIA
 BELGIUM
 BOLIVIA
 BRAZIL
 CANADA
 CHILE
 CHINA (REP. OF)
 CONGO-LEOPOLDVILLE
 DAHOMEY
 DENMARK
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
 ETHIOPIA
 FINLAND
 FRANCE
 FEDERAL GERMAN
 REPUBLIC
 GHANA
 GREECE
 GUATEMALA
 GUINEA
 INDIA
 IRAN
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 NIGERIA
 NORWAY
 PAKISTAN
 PERU
 PHILIPPINES
 PORTUGAL

SENEGAL
 SIERRA LEONE
 SPAIN
 SUDAN
 SURINAM
 SWEDEN
 SWITZERLAND
 SYRIA
 TANGANYIKA
 THAILAND
 TUNISIA
 TURKEY
 UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
 UNITED KINGDOM OF
 GREAT BRITAIN
 AND NORTHERN IRELAND
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 UPPER VOLTA
 VENEZUELA
 YUGOSLAVIA

OBSERVERS.

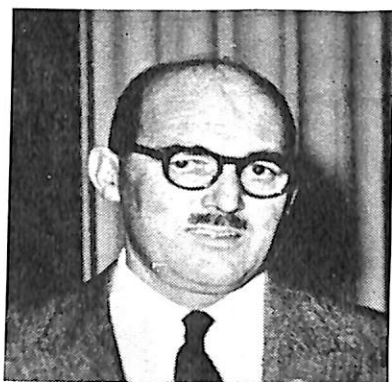
International Airline Security Officers' Association.

United Nations Organization.

International Society of Criminology

International Association of Penal Law.

OBITUARY.



It was with great regret that we learnt of the sudden death, on 9th October 1963, of Brigadier General S. H. C. Porter,

Chief Commissioner of the Police Force of Victoria, Australia.

Brigadier General Porter has represented Australia at several I.C.P.O. General Assembly sessions and only a few months ago we had the benefit of his stimulating presence in Helsinki. He had also recently represented the Organization at a United Nations' seminar in Canberra. Brigadier General Porter was one of Interpol's oldest friends and deeply attached to the idea of international police co-operation.

The Victoria Police Force has undoubtedly lost a highly esteemed and respected chief and on behalf of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol we should like to express our sincere condolences to the Australian Police as a whole and to Brigadier General Porter's family.

CONTENTS

FORMAL OPENING SESSION.

Speeches	page 291
Agenda, Elections Committee, applications for membership	292

PART I: THE ORGANIZATION'S ACTIVITIES.

A — Progress report, programme of activities:	
— the report	294
— the discussions	302
B — Financial matters and building the headquarters	303

PART II: TECHNICAL MATTERS.

I — Narcotic drugs:	
— the report	305
— discussions in committee	306
— discussions in plenary session and resolutions	313
II — Identification of fire-arms and small arms ammunition:	
— the report	314
— the discussions in committee	315
— the discussions in plenary session and resolution	317
III — The crime prevention bureaus:	
— the report	317
— discussions in committee and resolution	324
IV — The use of mass media for finding missing persons:	
— the report	329
— discussions in committee and resolution	331

PART III: ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.

I — Meeting of heads of N.C.B.'s	332
II — Continental meetings	333
III — Miscellaneous matters	335
IV — Elections	335
V — Choice of a venue for the 1964 session and closing of the session	339

SIDELIGHTS ON THE CONFERENCE	340
OBITUARY	343
LIST OF COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED	343
CONTENTS	344

At the end of its 32nd session,
in Helsinki (Sept. 1963)

INTERPOL acquired:

a new President, Mr. Fjalar Vilhelm JARVA

Mr. JARVA, Head of the Police Forces of Finland, was born on 5th March 1910. He attended Helsinki University and, in 1933, obtained the degree of Doctor of Law there.

After having held the position of Chief of Police of various districts in his country, he was appointed "Provincial Inspector" for the Turku and Pori province in 1944 and was subsequently given the same position in the province of Åland. Then, on 12th August 1957, he was made Head of the Police Division at the Finnish Ministry of the Interior and Head of the Finnish Police.

Mr. Jarva has been and still is the President or one of the members of a number of committees, societies and organizations and has published various articles in technical periodicals.

He has travelled widely in Europe, the United

States, Central America, Asia and Africa studying police conditions and methods in other countries and has represented Finland several times at Interpol General Assemblies and other international meetings.



(Left) Mr. JARVA and Mr Népote.

Mr. JARVA served in the Finnish army during the wars of 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1945 as a Major. He has received several Finnish civil and military decorations for his outstanding services as well as decorations from other countries.

During his service with his country's police force he has devoted a good deal of time to welfare activities and to relations between the police and the public; he has a number of achievements to his credit in these two fields. He has also taken a great interest in the training of his staff and played a major part in the setting up of the extremely modern Finnish Police Training College.

and a new Secretary General, M. Jean NEPOTE

Mr. Jean NEPOTE was born in Bolbec, Normandy, France, in 1915. After his secondary schooling in Rouen he took a degree in law at the University of Lyons. He entered French government service in 1935 beginning his career at the Prefecture of the Rhône Department in Lyons.

He was mobilized in 1936. In 1941 he was appointed to the police force as a "Commissaire" and sent to the General Headquarters of the Sûreté Nationale.

In 1946, when the International Criminal Police Organization was reconstituted, he was placed at the disposal of the General Secretariat which, it had been decided, should be established in Paris.

He was the Secretary General's closest collaborator with the title of "Deputy Secretary General" and, as such, he supervised the working of the various General Secretariat departments, directed the implementation of the Organization's main projects and frequently represented Interpol at meetings of international organizations or established liaison between the police forces of different countries.

On several occasions Mr. Népote has been designated as an expert by the United Nations Organization

In 1958 the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly granted him the title of Deputy Secretary General in view of the great services he had rendered to the Organization.

Mr. Népote has written a number of articles on technical subjects and is frequently asked to give lectures.

He was promoted to the rank of "Commissaire Divisionnaire" of the French Sûreté Nationale in 1955, is a "Chevalier" of the French Legion of Honour and has been decorated by a number of other countries.