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# General Assembly

I.C.P.O.-Interpol

35th Session

## Formal opening session

On 31st August 1966, at 10 a.m., on behalf of the Federal Council and the Swiss authorities, Mr L. von MOOS, Federal Councillor, Head of the Federal Department of Justice and Police, formally opened the 35th session of the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization-Interpol.

A slightly abridged version of his speech is given below.

*On behalf of the Swiss Federal Council and of the authorities of this country, it is an honour for me to extend the greetings of the Swiss Confederation to the delegates of the countries affiliated to the International Criminal Police Organization who are here to-day for their 35th General Assembly session...*

*Seventeen years ago, in 1949, this Assembly held a previous session in Berne. The presence of delegates from so many countries is an honour for Switzerland. Also it provides an occasion for recognising the importance of your international organization and the need for it and an opportunity to express our esteem for its work...*

*Modern discoveries and the resulting progress have brought states and continents and their peoples closer together. Experiments, successes and assistance can now be shared across borders to promote mutual understanding between peoples and to strengthen the desire to co-operate more and more closely for the good of mankind. In this context, encouragement and support for international co-operation are aims and ideals which are shared by Switzerland and the countries and peoples which you represent. It would be inconceivable for the progress which has brought so much good and holds so many promises in other domains, not to extend its benefits to the work which, all over the world, falls to the police. Criminal activities know no frontiers and do not respect one form of government any more than another. Technological progress and the development of modern means of communication have contributed to their increase. In this situation, any effort to prevent and combat crime must include a commitment to international co-operation, increased exchanges of information and support for one another across frontiers in the struggle against injustice and crime.*



Berne. The Federal Palace, site of the 35th General Assembly session of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol.  
Photo by Swiss National Tourist Office.

*It is for this reason that your Organization quite rightly inscribed this goal at the start of its Constitution..., which also states that this objective shall be pursued within the spirit of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. This reference is not simply a limit; it should really be a watchword for the police.*

*The goal of police work is to uphold the law and social and public order. Everywhere... it rests on recognition of the dignity and rights of human beings and of moral law... It was instituted with a view to protecting them... against illicit and criminal attacks. Legislators lay down the bases for this protection, the courts guarantee it and must put a stop to attacks on it. But it is incumbent on the police to prevent illicit and criminal acts from being carried out success-*

fully — using methods appropriate for the task — and to restore order and the rule of law. However, the police can only be as effective as the co-operation they receive. By encouraging and strengthening this co-operation and constantly improving and developing the facilities for it, we are performing an essential service in the name of respect for human dignity and of the security and law and order without which it is impossible to conceive, in the present day, of human society in its physical, spiritual, cultural and economic aspects — in a word, of human existence itself. . .

We are delighted with the constructive work which has been accomplished by your Organization and would like to congratulate you on the outstanding progress made since your last session in Switzerland. . . In the name of the Federal Council I would like to express the hope that the session which opens to-day will mark a new milestone in the harmonious development of an enterprise dedicated to the service of ideals and to the good of your peoples and of humanity as a whole.

Mr F. FRANSSEN, President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, then replied.

On behalf of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol I should like to thank you, Mr Federal Councillor, for the praise and encouragement you have just given us.

We, for our part, are extremely happy to find ourselves back in your beautiful country where three different peoples live side by side so harmoniously. Switzerland sets the world an example of a nation which is proud of its independence and liberty and where respect for the individual is sacred. It is also an ideal country for international conferences and we must pay homage to its success in creating conditions which are exceptionally favourable for meetings and discussions.

On 3rd June 1946, Mr Louwage, the then President, succeeded in having the representatives of seventeen countries — one should mention the fact that Chile, Egypt, Iran and Turkey figured among them — meet in Brussels to reconstitute our Organization which had suspended its activities during the preceding six years. In 1946, too, the International Criminal Police Review first appeared and, in the editorial of its first issue, the then Secretary General, Mr Ducloux, reminded all readers that President Louwage had asked the delegates attending the Brussels meeting



On the platform: President FRANSSEN (centre), the Secretary General (left) and Vice-President NAPOMBEJRA. (Except where stated otherwise, all the photographs of delegations were taken by Foto Bucher, Berne.)

“not to let the flame go out”. Mr Ducloux added: “we, therefore, have the high but arduous responsibility of bringing back its former glory to the crusade waged by our Commission against crime and in favour of the rule of law”.

I do not think that we have failed in our task and Switzerland may be proud of its substantial contribution to our success. In 1949 the International Criminal Police Commission — which became the International Criminal Police Organization in 1965 — counted 35 affiliated countries, 29 of which were represented at the General Assembly session held in Berne.

To-day our Organization covers the whole world. The number of affiliated countries has nearly reached one hundred and over 70 of them have sent representatives to this session.

This result has been achieved thanks to a Constitution which was freely accepted by all our members' governments and which makes it impossible for the I.C.P.O. to engage in any activities with a political, racial, military or religious bearing.

The I.C.P.O.'s work consists essentially of constant co-operation by all crime investigation departments in searching for and arresting offenders against ordinary criminal law. It is also concerned with the study of the more theoretical aspects of police work and crime prevention since, as we all know, prevention is one of the best means of combating crime.

I hope my colleagues will excuse me for

stressing Article 3 of our Constitution yet again but, in the troubled times we are living through, I feel most sincerely that unconditional adherence to this Article is our Organization's greatest source of strength.

There is another problem to which we should devote time and thought. There are certain countries which are not bound by any extradition treaties whatsoever and this often enables hardened criminals to escape from justice in their own countries. I cannot appeal too strongly to the heads of N.C.B.'s of the countries concerned to do all in their power to persuade their governments to remedy this situation.

Finally, I should like to take advantage of

this opportunity to pay homage to Attorney General Fürst, who has been the head of the Swiss delegation to our General Assembly sessions for a number of years. He was a member of the working party responsible for supervising the building of our new headquarters at St Cloud. His advice and counsel are always greatly appreciated and he has shown on many occasions that in addition to the qualities of a senior magistrate, he has a thorough knowledge of police work.

While expressing my thanks once again for all that the Swiss authorities have done to ensure the success of our General Assembly may I ask you, Mr Federal Councillor, to open the 35th session of the General Assembly of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol.

## I. Administrative Matters

### ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The provisional agenda was unanimously adopted.

### APPOINTMENT OF THE ELECTION COMMITTEE

The PRESIDENT reminded the Assembly that it should appoint three heads of delegations to form the Election Committee. He proposed that the heads of the Pakistani, Chilean and Cameroun delegations be chosen.

This suggestion was unanimously adopted.



The Zambian delegates (Messrs MATAKA and KAMBELA).



Mr H. J. BURGE, delegate for newly-affiliated Malawi.

### ACCESSION OF NEW MEMBERS

Three countries — MALAWI, UGANDA and ZAMBIA — submitted applications for membership which, in accordance with Article 4 of the Constitution, had to be approved by two-thirds of the delegations present if they were to be accepted.

As there was no delegate from Uganda present, the SECRETARY GENERAL said that that country's position was similar to those of Malawi and Zambia.

The PRESIDENT put the three applications to the vote by secret ballot.

The applications from Malawi, Uganda and Zambia were accepted almost unanimously.

## PROGRESS REPORT & PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES 1966-67

**I. Progress Report.** This report gave an account of the activity of the Organization and of its General Secretariat during the period June 1965 to August 1966 (34th to 35th sessions of the General Assembly).

### RELATIONS WITH AFFILIATED COUNTRIES

Three countries applied to join the Organization: Malawi, Uganda and Zambia. This brings the number of members up to 98.

The 2nd Interpol African Regional Conference was held in Lagos from 4th to 8th October 1965. 13 affiliated African countries sent representatives and 9 other countries sent observers. The conference enabled the Secretary General to visit the National Central Bureaus of Ivory Coast, Dahomey and Ghana.

The 1st Interpol European Regional Conference was held in Rome from 10th to 15th May 1966. It was attended by representatives from 20 European countries and observers from 4 other countries.

Brazil has now, according to plan, centralized all Interpol activities in the Departamento Federal de Segurança Publica in Brasilia.

### POLICE CO-OPERATION

The day-to-day work of co-operation between N.C.B.'s and the General Secretariat continued to progress satisfactorily. Many N.C.B.'s made an attempt this year to supply annual activity statistics in the form adopted by the General Assembly. 29 reports were received on 1965 as compared with 7 for 1964. The totals were:

— Arrests at the request of other countries .....	788
— Arrests obtained from foreign N.C.B.'s .....	956
— Items of information sent to other N.C.B.'s .....	78,297
— Items of information received from other N.C.B.'s .....	57,312

A few occasions arose on which it was necessary to invoke Article 3 of the Constitution forbidding intervention in cases with a

political military, religious or racial character. Both the letter and the spirit of this provision must be respected for the sake of the Organization's unity and strength.

Between 1/6/1965 and 1/6/1966 the General Secretariat dealt with the following volume of work:

1) Cases handled: 3,926 (against 3,003 last year).	
— Violence against persons .....	37
— Larceny .....	251
— Motor vehicle theft .....	67
— Fraud .....	568
— Counterfeits and forgeries ....	1,304
— Narcotic drugs .....	1,130
— Sex and morals offences .....	65
— Identification .....	220
— Miscellaneous .....	284
2) International notices issued about persons .....	314
3) Notices issued about stolen articles	50
4) Arrests resulting from General Secretariat notices or intervention	334
5) Persons identified by the General Secretariat .....	30
6) Items of information supplied to N.C.B.'s .....	4,010

On 1st June 1966 the General Secretariat's files contained:

- 927,000 descriptions filed by names;
- 61,200 fingerprints;
- 5,225 photographs of criminal specialists.

Other General Secretariat activities included:

a) Publication of the monthly summaries on drug traffic; these tables have been drafted regularly but printing was increasingly delayed owing to the limited resources available for the job. Steps will be taken to simplify the presentation format. The 1965 tables covered 688 cases and 1,276 offenders.

b) Regional notices: South-East Asian Regional notices were issued about 56 drug traffickers, bringing the total number up to 189.

c) Publication of the guide for law enforcement officers on drug traffic cases.

d) A list of firearms' proof marks was distributed and a file of cartridge markings was begun.

e) Information on international pick-pockets was collected and sent to the London and Ottawa N.C.B.'s.

f) The counterfeiting situation is described in a special report.

"Counterfeits and Forgeries" had 4,163 subscribers in 114 countries or territories (plus the German-language regional edition). Between 1/6/1965 and 1/6/1966 particulars of 194 new types of counterfeits and 242 new issues were described. The General Secretariat laboratory made out technical cards on 157 genuine notes for comparison purposes and examined 72 counterfeits.

#### STUDIES AND REPORTS

As scheduled in the previous year's Programme of Activities, reports on the following subjects had been prepared for submission to the present session: *Protection of Funds during Transport; International Frauds; "Bomb Hoaxes" in Aircraft.*

A survey was prepared on neutron activation analysis and its admissibility as evidence in court.

A substantial amount of information about portable, two-way radios was distributed to N.C.B.'s, as were the U.N. "Standard Minimum Rules" for the treatment of prisoners awaiting trial.

Between June 1965 and May 1966, 41 specific questions were studied at the request of 17 countries.

The Quarterly List of Selected Articles appeared regularly (nos. 64—7):

— Number of articles selected . . . . .	2,047
— No. of magazines covered . . . . .	315
— Articles microfilmed for departments or individuals in 20 countries . . . . .	515

The library had acquired 144 books and 170 other publications since June 1965, bringing



Swiss National Tourist Office.

its collection to 1,828 books and 1,687 booklets. 47 books were reviewed.

International crime statistics for 1963 and 1964 were published.

These statistics, which first appeared in 1951, now seem to call for some improvement in presentation.

#### SYMPOSIA

*Symposium of Heads of Police Training Colleges:* The first of its kind, this symposium brought together 60 educators from 30 countries at the Organization's headquarters from 25th to 28th October 1965.

*Symposium on electronic data processing in police work:* Again the first of this kind, this meeting was attended by 51 specialists from 15 countries from 29th November to 3rd December 1965.

As far as can be gathered, meetings of this type are extremely useful and worthwhile for the participating countries.

## INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW

The International Criminal Police Review appeared regularly. The 200th issue has just been published. The French and English-language editions had 944 paying subscribers on 1st July 1966.

We hope all N.C.B.'s will make an effort to find both subscribers and contributors. Subjects for articles should not pose any problem as the Review publishes anything connected with police work.

### RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol has always been interested in the work of other bodies in the same field. In August 1965 we were represented at the 3rd U.N. World Conference on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. We had been asked by the U.N. to prepare one of the basic reports — on "police contributions to a social defense policy" — for the Congress. A member of the Interpol General Secretariat was chosen as a rapporteur and the Congress' conclusions, where the role of the police is concerned, reflected the Secretariat's report. A letter on this subject was sent to the N.C.B.'s on 28th September 1965. A few weeks later, the I.C.P.O. was represented at the 5th Congress of the International Criminology Society in Montreal.

This year, as always, the Secretariat followed the work of the U.N. Narcotic Drugs Commission, and assisted with the regional conferences on narcotic drugs organized by the U.N. in Lagos (August 1965) and in Tehran (April 1966).

It took part in the work of the Council of Europe's Committee on Crime Problems and also in a seminar held by the Panarab Social Defense Organization which discussed Interpol co-operation among other subjects.

In order to provide accurate information about the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, a booklet was published giving a complete picture of the Organization's history, structure and work. Copies will be sent to the N.C.B.'s and will prove useful in police colleges, for example.

Under the auspices of the Canadian and

German N.C.B.'s, the Organization participated in police exhibitions in Montreal (September 1965) and Hanover (August 1966).

The press, radio and television networks continued to be very interested in the Organization's work and every effort is made to give their representatives concrete and accurate information. Unfortunately, news stories sometimes contain more imagination than fact and mention "Interpol" in connection with events with which we are in no way concerned.

### RESOURCES

*The new headquarters:* The new building was complete and the General Secretariat moved to St. Cloud as scheduled in June 1966. The finances of the project are discussed in a separate report. Although the books cannot be closed for another few months it is clear that, both technically and financially, the project went according to plan.

The move to a new building which is functional, distinctive and our own property, is a tangible sign of the Organization's vitality and an important milestone in its history.

*General Secretariat staff:* Moving into the new headquarters naturally involved staff increases as a result both of the centralization of all departments under one roof (move of the radio station) and of the installation of new services (e.g. the switchboard and cafeteria). By early September 1966, when all the new facilities have been installed, the staff will comprise 63 police officers and 32 employees on private contracts.

On 1st June 1966 a Royal Canadian Mounted Police officer was seconded for three years to the General Secretariat, where his British and Swedish colleagues are still serving.

*Radiocommunications:* 89,409 messages and 781 general notices were carried on the Interpol network during 1965, an increase of 12.78% over 1964 and of 135% over 1955.

More countries are preparing to join the network. Thanks to the efforts of an operator trained at the central station, the Tehran station should soon be in operation.

Recent improvements in both schedules and equipment will help to cope with the increasing volume of traffic.

*Photographic laboratory:* Between 1/6/65 and 1/6/66 the laboratory produced 54,062 photographs or photocopies, 4,283 microfilms and 222,996 other documents.

### TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

The 1965 programme of technical co-operation included grants to several countries chosen by the Executive Committee in accordance with the programme approved by the General Assembly.

Two radio technicians from Ghana on a training course in London were given trips to Paris to study the central station equipment with a view to setting up a Paris-Accra link.

A radio operator from Iran was awarded a

travel grant to study Morse code at the central station.

Five travel grants were awarded to heads of police training colleges in Colombia, the Central African Republic, the Philippines, Madagascar and Senegal for the October 1965 symposium.

For 1966 a travel grant and living allowance have been made to a Liberian radio technician to attend a course on transmitter repairs in Lagos.

We also helped Libya to find suitable candidates for posts as experts in a crime prevention and criminology department.

Finally, the Secretariat advised a Saudi Arabian police officer about equipment for a criminal investigation department and about the use of police dogs.

### 2. Programme of Activities.

The programme lists our general goals and most important individual projects, some of which have been accepted at previous General Assembly sessions.

— Faster reactions by N.C.B.'s and General Secretariat in criminal cases.

— More stringent application of long-standing decisions on N.C.B.'s activity statistics.

— Technical research with a view to modernizing Interpol communication: testing of radio-teletype links with countries close to the central station and research on norms and procedures for wirephoto transmission.

— Additions to the Phrase Code.

— Completion of the international ammunition markings file commissioned at the 32nd General Assembly session.

— Production — if possible — of the film on police and juvenile delinquency.

— Collection of visual material (coloured slides) and publication of an elementary course on narcotic drug problems.

— Analysis of replies to the enquiry about

juvenile delinquency and a report on the findings.

— International seminar on road traffic offences (March or April 1967) which had to be postponed because of the Secretariat move.

*The Swiss delegation.*





— International symposium on fingerprinting problems (June 1967).

— Comparative study of the rights and duties of the police in investigation and action; Part I: Arrest and Custody.

— Asian regional conference.

This list of projects does not, of course, include regular day-to-day activities such as the handling of cases, the publication of notices, the *International Review*, etc.).

In the course of presentation of these reports, many items gave rise to discussions or further explanations which are summarised below.



Photograph by W. NYDEGGER, Berne.

### 3. Discussions on the Progress Report.

The SECRETARY GENERAL pointed out that the admission of three new members had just brought the total number of affiliated countries up to 98 and added that other applications could be expected for the future.

He then said that the 2nd African Regional Conference, held in Lagos in October 1965 under the chairmanship of Mr Edet, had been a great success, mainly thanks to the Nigerian authorities' fine arrangements. Visits to neighbouring N.C.B.'s had also proved useful.

The first European Regional Conference (Rome, May 1966) had also been extremely

well organized and cordial. Discussions had centred on day-to-day co-operation, which is intense in Europe. A report on crime in Europe was being prepared and would shortly be sent out to N.C.B.'s.

On the subject of decisions taken by the Executive Committee in Paris and Berne, the PRESIDENT underlined the fact that they had always been unanimous.

The SECRETARY GENERAL then thanked the N.C.B.'s that had sent in statistics of their work. These could also be used to show the authorities in each country the scale of work being done at an international level.

On the whole, even though a good deal still remained to be done, co-operation seemed satisfactory. The increasing number of members and of cases to deal with, naturally tended to complicate matters.

He went on to explain that breaches of either the letter or the spirit of Article 3 of the Constitution would inevitably lead to incidents; but he thought that all members usually respected this rule.

The PRESIDENT drew attention to the important subject of statistics and reminded the delegates that forms for this purpose were at their disposal from the General Secretariat.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate thanked the General Secretariat and all the N.C.B.'s that had replied to his enquiries about international pickpockets liable to visit his country.

The SECRETARY GENERAL described the projected police college film on juvenile delinquency. Prints would be available in several languages and would cost about 1,500 Swiss frs each. At least 80 advance orders would be needed to avoid strain on the Organization's normal budget but so far only 50 countries had given firm assurances of purchase.

He then stressed the value of the Quarterly List of Selected Articles: it was unique in the world as a bibliography covering everything connected with police work. Microfilms of interesting articles could be had free of charge.

On the subject of the Review, Mr NEPOTE said that the Secretariat's aim was to obtain as many subscribers as possible and to find high-quality articles. He thanked all those who had contributed and appealed to everyone else to follow their example.

He reminded the Assembly that there was now an up-to-date booklet describing the aims, structure and activities of the I.C.P.O. and said that N.C.B.'s could use it to provide information to the press and to other police departments; this basic document on inter-national police co-operation could also be distributed to police colleges.

Finally, he thanked the Canadian and Federal German N.C.B.'s for their assistance with the Organization's booth at the Hanover

and Montreal exhibitions but warned the delegates about excessive curiosity on the part of newspaper, radio and television journalists about everything relating to Interpol.

The COUNCIL OF EUROPE Observer wished the Assembly every success in its work on behalf of his own Secretary General. He said that the Council hoped that some of the solutions found by its members to their own problems might have a world-wide bearing and that was why close co-operation with Interpol could be of benefit to both Organizations.

The LIBYAN delegate emphasized the importance of the action undertaken by the Arab League and the committees it had formed and also the close co-operation between the Arab States and Interpol shown by the presence of two Observers from the Panarab Organization at the present session.

*Technical co-operation:* On behalf of his country's crime laboratory the UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC delegate asked about the possibilities of co-operation in police science.

The SECRETARY GENERAL replied that he was always ready to facilitate exchanges of experts but felt that an international police laboratory giving advanced training would cost a great deal and be difficult to set up.

*After having been discussed chapter by chapter the Progress Report was put to the vote and unanimously adopted.*

#### 4. Discussions on telecommunications.

Mr TRÈVES, head of the Interpol Central Station, described the situation: no new stations had officially joined the network for a year but there were prospects of Congo-Kinshasa, Iran, Peru and Yugoslavia doing so.

The main task had been to move the station to Saint-Cloud and the Secretariat was now absolutely self-contained in that respect.

The new station included a radio room where six operators could work simultaneously, a teletype room with two machines, a storage room and a maintenance workshop.

The Organization had its own transmission centre at Lagny-Pomponne and the 12 transmitters were now remote-controlled from St-Cloud and no longer from the French Ministry of the Interior.

Once again, a new frequency was needed and all N.C.B.'s should do their best to see that the necessary formalities were accomplished.

Traffic had increased by about 11% over the year but the network had been able to handle the volume satisfactorily.

Mr TRÈVES reminded his hearers that the sole purpose of the Phrase Code was to reduce the length of messages and thus speed up traffic. The Lebanese N.C.B. had submitted a proposal about the use of automatic coding devices which would ensure secrecy.

The General Secretariat had pursued its research on the use of teletype instead of Morse. The former system was rapid and did not require highly-trained staff but, on the other hand, it needed expensive equipment, it was more sensitive to interference than Morse and it was more difficult to find the necessary frequencies.

Nevertheless, the Secretariat intended to carry out tests with stations fairly near Paris in a few weeks' time.

*Wirephotos:* Research in this process had shown that a definition of about 8 lines per mm would be needed to transmit documents bearing fingerprints. It would certainly be useful for N.C.B.'s to be able to transmit images directly to one another or to the General Secretariat, as the French Sûreté did between Paris and Marseilles.

The SECRETARY GENERAL explained that a waiver from the International Telecommunications Union would have to be obtained if the public telephone service were to be used for transmitting images by telephone between different countries. If a general waiver could not be obtained, complex negotiations between all the governments involved would have to be conducted.

He then read a draft resolution on this subject.

## RESOLUTION

**AFTER DISCUSSION** of Interpol telecommunications during the plenary session on 31st August 1966 (the minutes of which are to be found under the reference PV/3), and

**IN VIEW OF** the benefits to be derived from the use of wirephoto techniques for transmitting facsimiles of identity documents between police departments in different countries, and

**IN VIEW OF** the fact that such exchanges are now technically feasible, and

**IN VIEW OF** the fact that the fastest and most economical method of operation is a direct wirephoto contact between police departments' facsimile-image transmitter-receivers (a method which has proved itself at the national level in some countries),

but **IN VIEW OF** the fact that this method of operation is not allowed by present international telecommunication regulations,

**THE I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly** at its 35th session in Berne

**INSTRUCTS** the General Secretariat to negotiate with the International Telecommunication Union to see these regulations amended for the benefit of police departments.

### 5. Discussion on the Programme of Activities 1966-1967.

The UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC delegate asked the Secretariat to make enquiries about ways of protecting the lives and property of tourists and to provide machinery for an exchange of information about the preventive measures taken to this end by the police forces of affiliated countries.

Returning to a proposal he had made in Rome at the European Conference, the NETHERLANDS delegate said that regulations on the sale, purchase and possession of firearms varied from country to country and it was thus relatively easy for criminals to procure weapons abroad either directly or through an agent prepared to send them off fraudulently. He asked if the General Secretariat would make a comparative study of the laws on the sale of firearms and ammuni-

tion, particularly to private persons. This might lead to the essential clauses being brought into line everywhere and it might also make it possible to forbid their sale to foreigners who did not possess valid authorizations from their own countries.

The delegate from THAILAND said that during the meeting of Heads of N.C.B.'s he had asked the Secretary General if he could publish a list of countries giving their positions with regard to the extradition of wanted criminals. This would be a useful document for Interpol Bureaus.

The VENEZUELAN delegate then said that the considerable — and encouraging — increase in the number of delegations to Assembly sessions tended to reduce the time available for discussion and sometimes made it impossible for delegates to express their views on important points.

The MOROCCAN delegate asked that revision of the forms used for international statistics be put on the Programme of Activities.

The JORDANIAN delegate drew the Assembly's attention to the ever increasing number of victims of car, plane and railway accidents, asking that the subject be studied closely and views be exchanged about the preventive measures taken by different countries to combat this often neglected evil.

The PRESIDENT said that the subject would be considered during the international seminar on road traffic offences.

The delegate from the PHILIPPINES then suggested that research be undertaken on means of preventing crimes committed by people who already had criminal records in other countries.

The PRESIDENT asked the Assembly to vote on the Programme of Activities with the inclusion of the points mentioned by the Secretary General and by the delegates of the United Arab Republic, the Netherlands, Thailand, Morocco and the Philippines.

*The Programme of Activities for 1966—1967 was unanimously adopted.*

## FINANCES AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE HEADQUARTERS

### FINANCES AND BUILDING BUDGET

Presenting the *extraordinary building budget*, the SECRETARY GENERAL began by saying that the building was almost completed and had been in use since 1st July 1966, as planned.

He emphasized the fact that the time-schedule had been strictly adhered to. It was still too early to give the exact cost of the whole operation but it seemed that prices had not increased by more than 11% over the estimates given a year previously.

Refunds of taxes paid to the French government (about 500,000 Sw. frs.) and some exceptional contributions made it certain that all expenses would be covered from the extraordinary budget.

The PRESIDENT expressed the Organization's gratitude to the architects who designed and built the magnificent new headquarters and to the Secretary General who had devoted so much energy to the project.

Submitting the *regular accounts for 1965*, the SECRETARY GENERAL said expenses conformed to the credits approved by the Assembly in 1964. The sums allocated to most of the chapters of the budget had proved sufficient and the balance in hand on 31st December 1965 was slightly higher than it had been in 1964.

One of the auditors had not been able to come to Paris to check the accounts and neither of the deputies had been available at the time; the accounts had therefore been checked by only two people.

The PRESIDENT asked one of them, Mr BENHAMOU (France), to comment on the audit.

Mr BENHAMOU reported that the ordinary accounts and the extraordinary building budget had been checked on 26th August 1966; he proposed that the Assembly give its approval to both of them.

The Assembly unanimously accepted the accounts for 1965.

*Draft budget for 1967:* The SECRETARY GENERAL said that it had two essential features:

- 1) No increase in contributions was being requested;
- 2) Expenditure was difficult to estimate because of new factors arising from the new building.

The draft budget took into account the extra expenditure that would stem from the new headquarters but also of the saving of rent paid for the Paul Valéry building. It had been approved by the Executive Committee.

There was, however, an important financial project to submit to the Assembly: the possibility of buying land next to the new headquarters. The Secretary General pointed out that the Organization's funds and reserves could cover this purchase: the price of the land was 650,000 French francs but a third of

this sum could be paid by yearly installements over five years.

*Having noted that the Organization could afford to pay for the land out of its funds in hand, the Assembly decided (by 67 votes in favour and none against) to authorize the purchase and accept the draft budget for 1967.*

The Secretary General then said that 75,000 Sw. frs. had been set aside for technical co-operation. (Decisions about its use, taken when the Programme of Activities was discussed, included ten travel grants to participants attending the seminars on road traffic offences and fingerprinting, and other expenses involved in organizing these conferences).

Finally, the Secretary General said that expenditure and income would balance and that, if all went well, the safety and reserve fund would be added to. He therefore asked the Assembly to give its approval to the Financial Report.

*The whole Financial Report was unanimously accepted.*

## II. Technical Questions

### NARCOTIC DRUGS

#### The Report

##### Analysis by drugs

Only cases with international ramifications were reported.

##### A. Raw opium.

In arrests, Iran was a runaway leader (66.3% of the total number), followed by Malaysia (7.7%), Singapore (5.8%), Thailand (3.8%) and Turkey (3%). The Near, Middle and Far East were the main sources of supply.

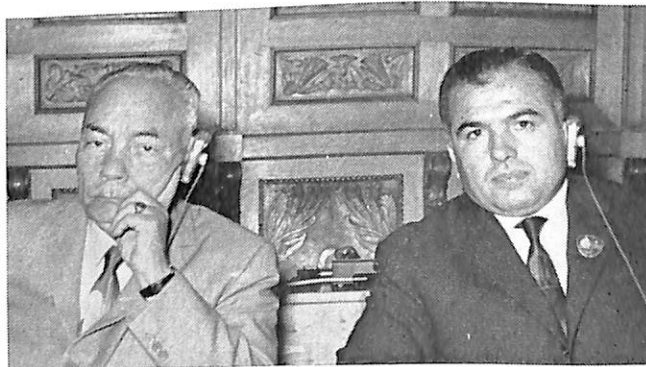
Traffickers tend increasingly to use motor cars. The next most popular means of transport was ships and then, in the Near and Middle East, caravans (of camels, horses or mules).

Iran continued to wage a vigorous campaign against traffic and traffickers.

##### B. Prepared opium.

The traffic in opium prepared for smoking was not substantial except in the Near and Middle East, where opium is traditionally consumed in this way. The largest seizures

Messrs SAFWAT and EZZO, representatives from the Panarab Social Defense Organization.



and greatest number of arrests, were made in Thailand, followed in number of arrests by Singapore, Germany and Hong Kong.

### C. Morphine.

Most of the morphine seized came from the Near and Middle East or the Far East. The drug was usually transported overland. Two illicit laboratories were discovered.

### D. Diacetylmorphine.

As regards the number of arrests, France came first, followed by Iran, Lebanon and Thailand.

Eight illicit laboratories were discovered. In an interesting case, 3100 grs of heroin were seized at the airport of Beirut (Lebanon) en route to Aruba (Netherlands Antilles).

### E. Cocaine.

Argentina led in number of arrests, followed by Peru, Chile and Mexico.

Eight illicit laboratories were discovered.

### F. Cannabis.

The largest number of arrests were made in the United Kingdom (17.1% of total), followed by Spain (15.9%), Greece (13.1%), Lebanon (9.1%), Morocco (8.6%), France (7.5%) and Germany (7%). There was a distinct drop in the total quantity seized.

Sea transport was used in 85 cases, road transport in 37 and air transport in 26.

In addition to large-scale seizures in Lebanon, Pakistan, Syria and Turkey, a case was reported by Panama involving 990,000 grams.

### Analysis by regions

Drug traffic seemed to follow much the same pattern in 1965 as in 1964. It continues on a large scale, particularly in opiates.

Although the number of seizures rose appreciably over 1964 figures, the reports forwarded to the Secretariat showed that as far as morphine, diacetylmorphine and cannabis were concerned, smaller quantities were confiscated than in the preceding year. The number of arrests, however, rose slightly.

— AFRICA: Traffic is exclusively in cannabis and the patterns were unchanged in 1965.

One current of international traffic, mentioned in previous years, has its sources in Morocco and in Nigeria.

— AMERICA: In spite of severe penalties, the illicit American market is still a pole of attraction for traffickers. Diacetylmorphine is the most popular item, followed by cocaine and cannabis.

Information from South America suggests that cocaine traffic continues unabated. Laboratories were found in Chile, in Mexico and especially in Peru.

— EUROPE: Despite a number of police successes in recent years, the situation remains disturbing, particularly the cannabis problem in France.

— NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST: No important changes were reported in 1965 in this part of the world, which is still one of the most important production centres (for opium, morphine and cannabis) and dispatching areas towards Europe.

Large quantities of opium were seized in Turkey and in Iran.

The cannabis traffic affected mainly U.A.R., Syria and Turkey.

— FAR EAST: In this region, the situation changed very little. Large quantities of opium were seized, notably in Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore.

The traffic to Japan, in previous years reported, did not seem to be increasing. However, the cannabis smuggling between Indonesia and Penang (Malaysia) seemed to cease completely when the two countries broke off commercial relations.

— OCEANIA: Australia and New Zealand reported a few seizures of raw or prepared opium and morphine, but traffic in narcotic drugs did not seem a major problem in this part of the world.

### International police co-operation

Drug traffic is one of the main fields where the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL's efforts to promote

co-operation among different police forces are invaluable. Here is one example from among many:

Surveillance of a number of Air France stewards led to the seizure of 28,000 grams of heroin in Montreal (Canada) on 24th March 1965. The shipment had been disguised as official Air France parcels and sent from Orly Airport, Paris (France). Canadian and French Air France employees were arrested in Canada and confessed in the presence of a French police officer working with the Canadian police. The French police were thus able to arrest three people, including two suppliers.

#### The work of the I.C.P.O. and its General Secretariat

a) *Questions of principle:* During its 34th session held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1965, two resolutions were passed:

— inviting member countries to increase their efforts to eradicate illicit traffic and consumption of cannabis;

— and inviting the I.C.P.O.-Interpol Secretary General to transmit the Interpol report concerning the possible amendment of the 1936 International Convention to the U.N. Secretary General .

In August 1965, the General Secretariat was represented at the regional conference organised by the U.N. Division of Narcotics and held in Lagos (Nigeria).

Drug problems were discussed during the Interpol African regional conference which was also held in Lagos (Oct. 1965).

b) *Police cases:* International notices were circulated about 25 international drug traffickers (15 of them seamen acting as courriers); twelve Monthly Recapitulative Tables of narcotic drug seizures as reported to the Secretariat in 1965 were sent to the police forces of adhering countries and to specialised bodies. These tables gave particulars of the identity and nationality of 1276 traffickers. South-East Asian regional notices (D.R.A.S. notices) continued to be published during the year and, on 1st February 1966, the booklet contained particulars of 189 traffickers. Experts were again consulted

about the final form of the "manual" the Secretariat is preparing for law enforcement officers who are not already familiar with drug cases. The booklet is to be distributed to the National Central Bureaus during 1966.

c) *Other information:* Early in 1965, the West Pakistan Council of Ministers decided to increase the penalties provided for in the Opium Act and the Ordinance on Opium Smoking.

#### Plenary and Committee Discussions

In plenary session, the SECRETARY GENERAL indicated that, in spite of law enforcement efforts, the situation had not improved. New factors had appeared, some of them extremely important: 1) a certain amount of transference of addiction from opium to heroin (Iran and Thailand); 2) cannabis was being cultivated in more countries than were mentioned in the report; 3) the appearance on a large scale of new hallucinogenic products sought after by groups of young people in many highly-developed countries.

The Observer from the PANARAB SOCIAL DEFENCE ORGANIZATION gave an account of the aims, activities and duties of his organization which consisted, he said, of a General Assembly, an Executive Council and three Permanent Bureaus: one for combatting traffic in narcotic drugs (Cairo), a second for co-ordinating work on crime prevention and the treatment of offenders (Bagdad) and a third for co-ordinating police work (Damas-The speaker said that the P.S.D.O. would remain in close contact with INTERPOL.

The PRESIDENT asked the Assembly to form a Drugs Committee; representatives from the following countries agreed to serve: Federal Germany, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Congo Kinshasa, Korea, United States, France, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela.

Also, the observers from the United Nations and the Panarab Social Defense Organization.

Mr. Kohni (India) was unanimously elected chairman of the Committee.

The Observer from the PANARAB SOCIAL DEFENSE ORGANIZATION described the problem of narcotic drugs in the Arab world.

The latter could be divided into three groups: 1) countries that produced and manufactured heroin and morphine; 2) countries through which illicit drugs travelled; 3) consumer countries, the victims of this traffic. The governments of the Arab countries were making considerable efforts to combat cultivation, manufacture and sale of drugs.

He reminded the Assembly of the proposal made by himself at the previous session about creating regional bureaus to be responsible for checking and co-ordinating measures to combat the cultivation, manufacture, consumption, illicit traffic and smuggling of drugs.

The LEBANESE delegate read a very interesting report on the replacing of cannabis plantations by other, useful crops, particularly sunflowers. The scheme was already in operation; the government was supporting and co-ordinating the project in the hope that it will have proved a complete success in three years' time. The most difficult problem was to win over the farmers.

The UNITED NATIONS Observer said that his Organization was extremely interested in the scheme; he also congratulated the Iranian government on its remarkable efforts.

The Observer from the PANARAB SOCIAL DEFENSE ORGANIZATION, too, felt that the Lebanese government was to be congratulated.

The MOROCCAN delegate said that, in spite of the increasing number of traffickers coming to Morocco to acquire cannabis, the cultivation of this drug was strictly prohibited. Like Lebanon, Morocco had substituted other crops for cannabis. Morocco was therefore no longer a safe source of cannabis for international traffickers.

In ISRAEL, said the delegate of this country, the main problem was that of suppressing illicit traffic (274 seizures involving 114,000 grams of cannabis, 23,000 grams of raw opium and 410 arrests). Dogs had been trained to detect hashish.

The CANADIAN delegate stressed the seriousness of the L.S.D. problem in his country. The medical applications of this drug were satisfactorily controlled and strict control was exercised over its manufacture.



The JORDANIAN delegate thought that all countries in which plants were grown to make drugs should be asked to prohibit their cultivation, whatever the consequences to the national economy might be.

The UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC delegate said that his country had spared no efforts to eliminate drug addiction although the problem was one of consumption rather than one of cultivation. He then read a report drawn up by the Anti-Narcotics League in Cairo.

The NEW ZEALAND delegate said that Parliament had recently adopted a bill whose main provision authorised searches without a warrant. He felt that only close co-operation between Interpol countries and perhaps the setting up of an international team composed of members of national police forces would give positive results.

The delegate from THAILAND said that his country was very much concerned by both drug traffic and drug consumption. Substantial results had already been achieved by international co-operation.

The Observer from the PANARAB SOCIAL DEFENSE ORGANIZATION gave a talk on the abuse of barbiturates and amphetamines. He said that the Permanent Anti-Narcotics Bureau had recently recommended that these substances be added to the list of dangerous drugs. Tranquillizers, too, should only be sold on prescription.

The MEXICAN delegate reminded the meeting of the efforts his country had made to combat the cultivation of plants used in the manufacture of drugs. Legislation on amphetamines, barbiturates and L.S.D. was being



considered and any advice from Interpol would be welcome.

The SECRETARY GENERAL felt that those countries which had made efforts to deal with the cultivation and punishment aspects of drug trafficking were to be congratulated.

He mentioned the publications and notices circulated by the General Secretariat. As for the New Zealand delegate's suggestion to set up an international squad, this would be extremely difficult to implement at the present time.

At this point in the discussions, the CHAIRMAN considered that a *drafting committee should be formed to prepare a draft resolution for study by the Committee at its next meeting. He suggested that the drafting committee be composed of delegates from the United States, France and the United Arab Republic.*

*This suggestion was adopted.*

Discussions were resumed and Mr Aubé (GENERAL SECRETARIAT) remarked that cocaine was the drug about which the Secretariat received least information. This was regrettable. He added that the increasing traffic in new synthetic drugs would no doubt mean that the General Secretariat would have to extend the scope of its operations and studies.

The CHAIRMAN then invited delegates to give their comments on the second section of the report which summarized the information received by geographical area.

In the opinion of the PAKISTANI delegate, not enough interest was being shown in synthetic drugs, particularly in developing countries. The AUSTRALIAN delegate agreed with him.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate said that in his country the total number of addicts had increased by 23% in 1965. Some doctors gave prescriptions for cocaine and heroin too readily. Also, the habit of taking amphetamines often led people on to cannabis. Referring to the Israeli delegation's communication (see above), the speaker explained that two dogs had been trained by the Metropolitan Police to detect the presence of hashish. L.S.D., he said, had been placed on the poisons list and was subject to strict control. The British Government had published a White Paper on drug addiction in 1965.

The FRENCH delegate felt that the problem of illicit drug traffic would be greatly simplified if production, at one end, and consumption, at the other, could be eliminated. France itself was only involved as being a place where the drug was transhipped and converted from morphine into heroin. There was also a small amount of cannabis crossing France, although consumption remained insignificant. The French N.C.B. was constantly urging the Ministries involved to see that traffickers were punished more stringently. Turning to the new problem of the use of drugs among very young people, in particular of hallucinogenic products, he said that a Decree from the Ministry of Social Affairs dated 1st June 1966 prescribed that these "hallucinogens" be listed on Table B of the Poisons List. This had enabled police to take action. Similar action had been taken against "Nubarène" and "Mecloqualone" on 3rd August 1966.

The ITALIAN delegate stated that, at the request of the Italian N.C.B., the Minister of Health was preparing a decree forbidding anyone to import, manufacture or trade in hallucinogenic drugs — although they were not yet being used in Italy.

The SWISS delegate announced that he had just heard that L.S.D. 25 had been placed on the list of forbidden drugs in Switzerland that very day.

The UNITED STATES delegate insisted that whenever drugs were seized, all information, even if it appeared unimportant to the country in which the seizure took place, should be sent to the country from which the drugs came.

The NEW ZEALAND delegate then repeated his suggestion about setting up international drug squads; members of such teams would remain in their own country except when there was a difficult case in a member country; they would then go there to work in conjunction with the local members of the team, on behalf of Interpol.

With regard to the powers given to the members of such teams, he suggested procedure similar to that used in his own country. Police officers from New Guinea, the Fiji Islands or other countries who were seconded to New Zealand were sworn in as temporary members of the New Zealand police and this gave them the authority they needed.

The UNITED STATES delegate then told the

Committee that a special research department had been set up to study hallucinogenic products, barbiturates and amphetamines. Most of these drugs were only sold on medical prescription in the United States and restrictions on the quantities manufactured were being considered; the amounts produced greatly exceeded the quantities consumed legally.

The CANADIAN delegate said that for the past two years there had been a team composed of members of the R.C.M.P., the Provincial police and the Municipal police at Toronto airport. The results had been outstanding. Why not extend the scheme?

The TURKISH delegate said that the cultivation of the opium poppy in Turkey was strictly controlled by the state. Nevertheless, the government had decided to restrict the areas used for growing opium poppies and to move them to the East of the country so that they could be controlled more easily. The 1961 Convention would probably be ratified this year. In addition, his country was considering passing a law which would give all informers rewards amounting to 40% of the seizures (another 40% going to the law enforcement agencies).

He said that in his country, the death penalty could be applied in certain cases of drug trafficking. Drug users were no longer being sent to hospitals as before; they were subject to sentences of up to 5 years' imprisonment.

The THAI delegate requested that the General Secretariat publish a list of all resolutions previously adopted.

Mr Aubé (GENERAL SECRETARIAT) announced that the United Nations observer had with him a remarkable paper entitled *Review of the work of the Committee on Narcotic Drugs during its first twenty years of existence* which could be placed at the disposal of all delegates.

The UNITED STATES delegate presented the draft resolution which had been drawn up by the drafting committee. After a few amendments, the draft resolution was adopted by the committee.

In plenary session, the delegate from INDIA, chairman of the committee on narcotic drugs, gave a summary of the deliberations which had taken place in committee: the necessity for prohibiting the production of drugs, for increasingly close co-



Mr TUFNEL, U.N. observer.

operation among the N.C.B.'s and for prompter exchanges of information were the three main points which emerged from discussions. He then read the draft resolution to the Assembly. Various amendments and additions were proposed. The following text was finally adopted by 57 ayes and 6 abstentions.

#### RESOLUTION

HAVING CONSIDERED the resolutions adopted at previous sessions dealing with the various aspects of the struggle against illicit drug traffic and recommending that this world-wide campaign be intensified;

HAVING NOTED that international illicit traffic in narcotic drugs continues to be of great concern to the world;

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly at its 35th session:

#### RECOMMENDS again:

- 1) That all illicit cultivation and production of opium poppies, coca and cannabis be detected and destroyed;
- 2) That clandestine laboratories be located and destroyed;
- 3) That the importation and internal movements of acetic anhydride be controlled in countries where heroin is known or suspected to be manufactured clandestinely;
- 4) That suitable facilities be established for the cure and rehabilitation of narcotic drug addicts;

- 5) That existing laws against drug traffickers be still more strictly applied;
- 6) That measures be taken to forbid the production, distribution, circulation and use of hallucinogenic and psychodilyc substances such as lysergic acid diethylamide or L.S.D. 25 in particular, except for medical or scientific reasons;
- 7) That N.C.B.'s renew their efforts to improve international co-operation and to ensure better implementation of recommendations already made;
- 8) That the public be educated, with the appropriate precautions and in a form carefully adapted to the intended audience,

CONGRATULATES Lebanon on the measures it has taken to do away completely with the

cultivation of cannabis by substituting other, socially and economically beneficial crops for it, and

SUGGESTS that other producing countries follow the example of Morocco and Lebanon which have been the first to achieve effective and constructive results in combatting cannabis;

CONGRATULATES the U.A.R. on the exceptional measures it has taken to put an end to drug traffic and consumption, and

SUGGESTS that other consuming countries follow this example;

CONGRATULATES the General Secretariat on the quality of the handbook it recently published for police officers investigating drug cases.

## INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY COUNTERFEITING

### The Report

The report analysed the information received by the General Secretariat during 1965.

#### PAPER CURRENCY.

Forgeries — in the sense of genuine notes on which the indications of value have been altered — were few and easily detected. Some U.S. \$1, \$2 and \$10 notes were altered to \$100 or \$500.

Two hand-drawn counterfeits appeared in Germany.

Several counterfeit U.S. notes bearing brand names were found in Germany, France and the United States.

Electoral leaflets resembling Belgian 1,000 franc notes (MERCATOR type) were seized in Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands. Finally, small-scale reproductions of the banknotes of several countries, intended as chewing-gum wrappers, were printed in Israel and Germany for an Israeli export company. Several millions of these wrappers were sent to the United States, Canada and Europe.

The figure given as the total for counterfeit U.S. dollars (5,831,639) includes those seized in the United States (4,502,780). According to the Secret Service, only 19% of these had actually been uttered. Counterfeit dollars found outside the U.S.A. (1,328,859) accounted

for about 23% of the total seized (9% in 1964); this seemed to suggest a definite increase in international traffic.

Counterfeit U.S. banknotes were discovered in 44 countries (37 in 1964 and 33 in 1963). Eight African countries were affected, as against five in 1964.

The number of countries whose currency was counterfeited was 16 — 4 fewer than in 1964.

The table of new types of counterfeit notes identified by the General Secretariat in 1965 showed that 203 new types of counterfeit American banknotes were identified as against 123 the previous year.

#### Some cases:

GERMANY: A new type of counterfeit U.S. \$20 note appeared in August 1965: 168 seizures were reported from twelve European countries and the U.A.R. during the latter months of 1965. Simultaneous investigations led to identifications and arrests in Germany, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia.

Several international criminals had uttered the counterfeits for the gang:

— A German known in his own country as a swindler and in France as a ponce;

— Two Austrian men, one of them wanted in

Germany for fraud and known in France as a car thief and trafficker in counterfeit currency, and the other with a record of previous convictions for theft, fraud and immoral offences in Austria and for traffic in pornographic pictures in Belgium;

— An Austrian prostitute, the wife of the last-mentioned. She was responsible for taking the notes to her accomplices from the suppliers in Paris, hiding them in used sanitary napkins;

— a Swiss national who supplied the notes in Paris, known as a swindler in his own country and in Germany and convicted of misappropriating a car in Belgium.

FRANCE: In November 1965, 146 counterfeit U.S. \$20 notes were found in Paris in the possession of a stateless citizen of Hungarian origin, a former professional soccer player. The same man had been implicated in several burglaries in Switzerland in 1961 and 1962; a warrant had been issued for his arrest at the time and an international search requested. Arrested in Paris in 1962 with stolen gold watches in his possession, he had been extradited to Switzerland. He had been deported from France in 1965 for a customs offence.

GREECE: 1,610 counterfeit U.S. dollars in \$10 and \$20 notes were seized in Athens in January 1965, when they were discovered in the possession of three Austrians and a Lebanese. One of these Austrians, the head of the gang of traffickers, had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Bombay (India) in 1964 for smuggling watches. After his release, he had stolen and altered a Swiss passport; when ordered to leave India, he had gone to Pakistan, where he met two compatriots; the trio had engaged in traffic in watches, weapons and stolen travellers' cheques (which he then altered).

In Beirut (Lebanon), they met a Lebanese national who put them in touch with a Frenchman living in Turkey and this man supplied them over \$3,000 worth of counterfeit notes. The notes were put into circulation in Turkey and Greece. An Athens shopkeeper, suspecting the notes to be counterfeits, had taken the number of the traffickers' car and informed the Greek police. A few days after their arrest, the Turkish police located the French supplier and seized \$5,460 worth of notes identical to those in Athens. The next link in the chain was another Frenchman, who was known in Marseilles currency

counterfeiting circles. He was sought and investigation showed that he had been sending the notes to Istanbul using a Turkish national — who was arrested — as a courier. The latter's Portuguese mistress had lived with a French international criminal in 1963 who was known as a burglar and trafficker in counterfeit currency (in a hotel in Austria, he had taken all his girl-friend's money and left her three counterfeit \$20 notes in exchange).

SWITZERLAND: Counterfeit \$100 notes — 3,762 of them — were found in the possession of a British subject in Lausanne in July 1965. The supplier (also British) and an intermediary (a U.S. citizen) were arrested in the United States. The supplier was suspected by the American authorities of having attempted to take several million dollars' worth of counterfeit 10,000 lire notes into Italy in 1965 (before his arrest). The workshop was thought to have been in California. The two British nationals involved had also been engaged in traffic in counterfeit \$1,000 International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation bonds. Fifty counterfeit bonds had been deposited in a Liechtenstein bank in May 1965 and 238 more sold in the Netherlands in October 1965. The counterfeit bonds were being supplied from the U.S. by an American who had since died.

Austria, Canada, China, Honduras, Iran, Mexico, Uganda and South Africa all reported numerous seizures of notes or equipment.

No new printing methods were reported. Among traditional methods, offset was most often employed for backgrounds and vignettes and typography for numbering.

#### Counterfeits and Forgeries:

Number of counterfeits described: 142.

Number of genuine issues described: 210.

N.B. — The considerable increase in the number of genuine and counterfeit notes published in 1965 in *Counterfeits and Forgeries* is explained by the increased amount of information supplied by the countries collaborating with this publication and by the fact that 52 countries made alterations to their currency in 1965, as against 30 in 1964.

#### Activities of the General Secretariat laboratory:

55 counterfeit notes and 420 genuine notes were examined and their particulars placed on file. Opinions were given on about thirty notes at the request of N.C.B.'s.

## METAL CURRENCY

The Austrian and British police both reported interesting cases involving counterfeit gold coins. In January 1965, 70 counterfeit gold half-sovereigns were seized in London. The coins had come from Singapore: a journalist of Indian origin who was also a dealer in gold coins had bought 200 from a local Indian money changer and sent them to the United Kingdom. Counterfeit gold coins are manufactured by Singapore goldsmiths and sold as ornaments to women of the local Chinese community. Goldsmiths are authorised to reproduce gold coins, and although their fine gold content is lower (870/1000 against 917/1000), their price is slightly higher than that of genuine coins because of the labour involved.

*Manufacture:* Two workshops were found in Italy (Avellino: Italian 500-lire coins; Milan: Austrian 1 and 4-ducat gold coins).

*Counterfeits and Forgeries:* 3 counterfeit coins described and 59 genuine issues.

## OTHER COUNTERFEITS

*Counterfeit cheques:* a few cases.

In Europe, a printing plant turning out counterfeit cheques and travellers' cheques was discovered in Rome in April 1965. A large amount of equipment was seized. A number of criminals of South American origin were arrested who were specialists in counterfeit cheque traffic and in using false identity papers. Other gang-members were identified by means of an album made up by the Italian police from photographs found on the identity papers seized in Rome. Another was identified from fingerprints sent by wire-photo.

Between June 1965 and February 1966, a large number of counterfeit cheques drawn on American banks were cashed in Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. Several people were identified or arrested; most of them were of Central European origin and carried forged Argentine, Austrian, Canadian, German or Uruguayan passports. The scale and extent of their activities were such that police officers from thirteen countries met to discuss them at the General Secretariat in Paris (June 1966). It was decided that international warning notices should be sent out about those who had been identified and

that enquiry notices should be circulated about the others. In addition, everyone promised to send the Secretariat all seized counterfeit cheques and identity papers so that the printing methods could be studied and the handwritings and signatures compared.

In America, the Canadian police sent out a general Interpol radio message (June 1965) stating that over 2,000 counterfeit \$100 Bank of America travellers' cheques had been cashed in Canada. Interpol-London replied that three Canadians were thought to be responsible for this traffic and for uttering similar counterfeits in Europe. The Paris N.C.B. confirmed that the three suspects, with another Canadian accomplice, had operated in France. In August 1965 one of the criminals was arrested in London. Twelve people had been involved in the operations in Canada. Early in 1966 it was learnt that more of the same type of cheques had been put into circulation in Mexico, Germany, and the Netherlands. A second arrest was made in London and the clandestine workshop was found in Toronto in May 1966.

*Counterfeit passports:* Apart from the workshop found in Rome in April 1965 where counterfeit cheques and passports of various types were being produced, no other cases were reported. However, altered passports were used to cash counterfeit cheques. A case in which German visas were counterfeited and stamped on Turkish passports was reported in 1965 and 8 Turkish nationals were arrested.

*Miscellaneous counterfeits:* 70 counterfeit money-orders drawn on an American bank were found in Hong Kong; they came from Korea, as did 24 counterfeit British postal orders (Republic of South Africa).

Finally, we should mention the counterfeit International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation bonds seized in Liechtenstein and the Netherlands, and the counterfeit bonds found in Belgium in 1965 (several Belgians and Italians had managed to put 7,000,000 Belgian francs' worth of these bonds into circulation).

## Plenary and Committee Discussions

The SECRETARY GENERAL reminded delegates that three types of counterfeits could be distinguished: banknotes, coins and other bank documents such as drafts, cheques, travellers' cheques, etc. As far as the counterfeiting of paper currency was concerned, he said they should note:



Mr HASSLER, delegate from the Principality of Luxembourg, who was attending the General Assembly for the first time.

1) The increasing abundance of "publicity" notes which constituted a real danger if the public were not warned about them.

2) The large number of new types of counterfeits that appeared in 1965 (203 in international circulation detected in 1965, as against 123 in 1964!). Fortunately, this statistical increase for the most part reflected better Interpol co-operation.

3) The currency most often counterfeited was that of the United States. However, it should not be presumed that highly-developed countries monopolised the field.

4) Counterfeiters mainly used the off-set printing technique.

5) Counterfeiting of coins was only serious where gold coins were concerned.

6) Counterfeiters were tending more and more to imitate bank cheques and travellers' cheques. The police, said Mr Népote, were often hindered by the fact that private firms did not divulge information about counterfeits or else gave it to the police too late.

The PRESIDENT expressed his entire agreement with this statement, then asked the Assembly to form a Committee to study the report on currency counterfeiting.

Representatives from the following countries and organizations agreed to serve on the Committee:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Congo Kinshasa, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Spain, Switzerland, Tanzania, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Panarab Social Defense Organization, United Nations.

Mr BENHAMOU (France), unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee, stressed the two-fold danger arising from "publicity"-type notes: in addition to the fact that members of the public who were not warned about them might take them for real banknotes, these reproductions could give the employees making them the idea of manufacturing "real" counterfeits.

The UNITED STATES delegate asked whether the reproduction of such notes was covered in international conventions. The SECRETARY GENERAL replied that, as far as he knew, the 1929 Convention did not provide for cases in which only parts of the note were reproduced.

The NETHERLANDS delegate mentioned a case where a Dutch firm had inserted small-scale reproductions of Dutch banknotes in boxes of cigars exported to other countries. This was not a punishable offence in Dutch law, in view of the size of the reproductions. Switzerland, which had received some of the reproductions, had suggested prosecuting for breach of copyright. The authorities of the Dutch issuing bank "De Nederlandse Bank" had had the copyright of the artist who had designed the genuine notes transferred to it and were thus in future protected by the laws on artistic and literary copyright.

It would, he said, be interesting to know whether there were any special provisions against publicity banknotes in the penal codes of member countries or whether copyright laws could be applied elsewhere as well. If so, who would be authorised to sue for breach of the copyright?

The CHAIRMAN said that the French penal code did contain provisions applicable to anyone who reproduced a part of a French or foreign banknote.

The delegates from Australia, Lebanon and Cyprus explained that publicity type notes could be manufactured in their countries provided that they were not used for fraudulent purposes. If they were, proceedings could be taken against the persons responsible.

After a brief discussion, it appeared that the reproduction of banknotes for publicity purposes was not a punishable offence in most of the countries represented on the Committee; the exceptions were Morocco, whose penal code had only recently been drafted, and Mexico.

The SECRETARY GENERAL said that two points of view emerged from the discussions: some people thought that the imitation of genuine banknotes for publicity purposes should be totally forbidden, however they were used; others felt that only fraudulent use of such notes should be punishable by law, while their printing and distribution should be permitted. He himself rather shared the first point of view.

It would be difficult to draft a formal resolution at once, but the subject would be considered during the special conference to be held on currency counterfeiting.

The UNITED STATES delegate said that great improvements had been made over the past three years in the way in which member countries kept each other informed about currency counterfeiting cases. Also, an increasing number of countries were involved, including developing countries.

It was most important for police forces of all member countries to be able to examine notes properly. Interpol should help them achieve it. The forthcoming seminar could be a start to the programme. Mr Hanly said that he was willing to help the Secretariat.

The CHAIRMAN said that the strength of the French franc on the international market had "inspired" counterfeiters. Nevertheless, the difficulties caused by the variety of colours and watermarks daunted all but three attempts, all of which were poor. A plan to utter counterfeit French Treasury Bonds had been foiled (in March 1966); a large quantity of them had been seized and this had discouraged the instigators, who were operating out of Italy and Germany.

The dollar, he went on to say, was still in the "lead". The arrest of a number of "wholesale" dealers had somewhat disturbed dollar counterfeiting circles.

Currency counterfeiting, added Mr Benhamou, was an endemic evil in France and it was dangerous to divulge police identification methods during trials.

The SECRETARY GENERAL said that he thought the police authorities could indeed ask the courts not to insist too much on the characteristic features of genuine and counterfeit currency. He also regretted the financial authorities' secretive policy towards the police, in France and in many other countries.

The CHAIRMAN said that he was so well aware of this attitude that he had submitted the report he had just read to the Banque de France. The fact that they had authorised him to read it was an encouraging sign.

The CANADIAN delegate spoke about the results achieved in his country over the past few years. He requested Interpol's help in seeing that the 1967 Montreal Exhibition did not become the occasion for a flood of counterfeit money.

The PHILIPPINES delegate explained that counterfeiting of the national currency was one of the few offences for which the courts in his country could try people for acts committed abroad.

The MOROCCAN delegate described a case of counterfeit travellers' cheques discovered on an Austrian arrested in Tangiers. His statements had prompted investigations by the N.C.B.'s in Belgium, Luxembourg, Austria, Germany and elsewhere. The Austrian's story was rapidly discredited and attention redirected to Morocco, where a clandestine printing plant was discovered — thanks to the speed with which the other N.C.B.'s had responded to Morocco's queries.

In VENEZUELA, said the delegate, counterfeiting had declined and forgers were more interested in cheques. The police had asked the banks to help train police officers for handling these cases. The delegate thanked Spain for sending an expert to lecture on bank forgery.

The SECRETARY GENERAL wanted to put on record that the Interpol system of co-operation was working satisfactorily on the whole; the statements made by various delegations at the meeting testified to it. He

reminded his listeners that the General Secretariat had made an educational film on counterfeiting — 55 minutes' long with a passage in colour. Although it was now ten years' old, the film was still very valuable for police training colleges. Prints could be purchased in French, German, English or Spanish, in 16 or 35mm.

The MEXICAN delegate said that his country had bought the film and found it very useful, particularly in police training colleges.

The CHAIRMAN that he could promise for a forthcoming conference a screening of a film made by the French Sûreté Nationale on the activities of Bojarski, a notorious counterfeiter. This film would tell the story from the making of the paper to the finished counterfeit note. The VENEZUELAN delegate asked whether it could be shown during the delegates' visit to the new Secretariat building on 9th September. The CHAIRMAN replied that the film was not yet finished but that slides could be shown. A copy of the film would eventually be deposited with the Organization.

The SECRETARY GENERAL drew the delegates' attention to *Counterfeits and Forgeries*. It was difficult to consult, he said, and police officers who were not familiar with its arrangement should ask the Secretariat about how to find what they were looking for in it.

Turning to another point, he wanted to know whether delegates felt that the information (in particular, the tables) contained in the counterfeiting report served a really useful purpose. It represented a great deal of work. Also, he wanted to know the delegates' thoughts about holding a conference on counterfeiting. It would be possible to organise a *conference of experts* or a *seminar for police officers*, one or the other, in 1968.

The UNITED STATES delegate began by saying that he thought the information given

in the annual report was indispensable. He added that a training seminar would also be useful since he had noticed that several European countries did not have police officers capable of acting as expert witnesses in court.

*The Committee asked that the annual report on currency counterfeiting continue to appear.*

The CHAIRMAN thought that it would not be possible to plan for more than the conference of experts in 1968 but that a training seminar could be held subsequently.

The SECRETARY GENERAL said that he would think about it and, meanwhile, he would publish a list of the reports that had been submitted at the Copenhagen conference so that countries wishing to use them for training purposes could ask for them. He also mentioned the General Secretariat's laboratory which could be used, free of charge, to detect counterfeits.

The delegate from KUWAIT asked whether police officers could be trained in the Secretariat laboratory and Mr Népote said that they could.

*In plenary session*, the PRESIDENT asked Mr Benhamou (France), Chairman of the Committee on Currency Counterfeiting, to give his report (which did not include a draft resolution).

Mr BENHAMOU began by saying that a case of counterfeiting involving Ruanda, Congo-Kinshasa, France and Switzerland had just been discovered. A counterfeiter carrying 7 kgs. of counterfeit 500-fr. notes from France had just been arrested in the capital of Ruanda. The Swiss police had been informed and were making enquiries. Here was an example of international co-operation. He then went on to mention the death sentences passed by the Special Economic Court in Algiers on three counterfeiters who had smuggled about half a billion counterfeit French banknotes into the country.

## INTERNATIONAL FRAUD

### The Report

During the 34th General Assembly session (Rio de Janeiro — 1965) the United States delegation reported on the development of

new types of international fraud and asked the General Secretariat to study the problem.

Some examples of this type of fraud are given below.



*Fraud in connection with the hiring of foreign labourers* — reported by Federal Germany (1,000 cases), Lebanon and U.A.R.

Answering newspaper or magazine advertisements offering well-paid posts in industrialized countries, applicants are given forged employment certificates and asked for sums amounting to as much as \$200 each to cover "expenses".

*Fraud in connection with travel agencies.*

Some travel agencies accept money to cover tourists' travelling and hotel expenses and then fail to pay the hotel keepers who have supplied accommodation.

*Fraud in connection with insurance and reinsurance:*

— *Obtaining compensation from several insurance companies for a single loss* — reported by Federal Germany. Insurance policies covering the same risk are taken out with several, if possible foreign, companies. Compensation is then claimed from each of the companies; the total return is equal to the loss multiplied by the number of policies.

The same type of fraud, but involving car insurance, is reported by France.

— *Fraud in connection with reinsurance.*

Apparently bona-fide foreign companies have supplied reinsurance in the United States and have simply disappeared when faced with substantial claims.

*Fraud in connection with the sale of land.*

In Canada, a properly registered company sold off a tract of land near an industrial centre in small lots, obtaining exorbitant prices for worthless lots by a well-organized publicity campaign.

*Commercial frauds* — reported by Federal Germany, Burma, Canada and France, where two foreign importing companies bought goods on credit from French suppliers to the value of 1,000,000 frs. and failed to pay for them.

*Fraud in connection with imports and exports.* There are a great many types, some of them are described below:

— *Fraud in connection with goods held in customs* — reported by the U.A.R.

— *Fraud in connection with non-existent exports* — reported by Argentina. Seemingly bona-fide export firms in Argentina have proved otherwise. After operating regularly for some time in order to gain the confidence of their suppliers and their clients, they sign contracts to supply local products to foreign import firms and then forge documents proving that a consignment has been sent off and draw sums equivalent to its value from the consignees' banks.

— *Obtaining export (or import) subsidies or bonuses under false pretences.* Certain governments and intergovernmental bodies try to encourage exports by offering bonuses or other inducements, and forged papers are sometimes produced with a view to defrauding these public institutions of large sums.

— *Cheating on the quality of exported goods* — reported by Thailand.

— *Over-billing by vendors for sales made to (overseas) companies.*

The United States reported such over-billing, which enables employees or managers to accumulate funds in foreign countries.

*Worthless cheques and stolen cheques drawn on foreign banks.*

The following case was reported by France: a bank employee stole 200 "bank-to-bank" cheques; he gave them to a group of accomplices and the two authorized signatures were forged. The cheques were then cashed in Federal Germany by four people using forged passports for a profit of 181,000 D.M. The same employee later stole a bundle of money orders and handed them over to a gang. The orders were all cashed on the same day in 39 banks in London, Brussels, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dusseldorf, Geneva and Milan, for a profit of 240,000 Fr. francs.

*Crediting bank accounts on false pretences.*

A large Argentine bank was recently defrauded of all the funds it possessed in banks abroad, i.e. U.S. \$1,000,000. An employee who was familiar with the bank's foreign

accounts made out transfer orders, forged the two managers' signatures and thus transferred the money to accomplices in other countries.

*Uttering worthless stocks, shares and I.O.U.'s.*

Large numbers of shares issued by bogus companies with head offices in Canada, the United States and Panama have been put on the market in Federal Germany with skilful publicity claiming that they would yield high dividends. The companies were, however, either non-existent, bankrupt or being liquidated.

*Obtaining credit, either:*

- 1) By using forged or worthless bonds as security or;
- 2) By pretending to have increased the registered capital of a company.

Example: a limited company was set up in Switzerland and, although the real registered capital was an amalgamation of the capital of two German companies (worth 20,000 DM each), the assets were stated in the new company's accounts to amount to 100,000 plus 250,000 DM, which enabled the entrepreneur to obtain several hundred thousand Swiss francs' worth of loans in Federal Germany.

*Fraud in connection with stock exchange speculation.*

A limited company publishes an information bulletin about stock exchange prices and promises subscribers important confidential information about trends. Among the sound, generally available information, there are a few strongly recommended shares, naturally bought cheaply a few weeks' previously by the bulletin's staff.

*Conclusion.*

The above examples are drawn from the many cases reported to the General Secretariat. It is up to the General Assembly to decide whether (as the document submitted by the U.S. delegation in Rio suggests) the police should be encouraged to exchange information with internal revenue agents and other tax representatives in order to expose and investigate cases of international fraud.

## Plenary and Committee Discussions

In plenary session the PRESIDENT asked the Assembly to set up a Committee to draft a resolution on this subject.

The I.A.T.A. Observer explained that his organization's fraud prevention group could use the airlines' telecommunications system to exchange information rapidly about stolen tickets or credit cards, the movements of suspicious individuals, etc.

Recently, I.A.T.A. members had made an arrangement with a commercial firm to use an electronic computer for storing data supplied by the Fraud Prevention Office in London and by the airlines. "Black-listed" credit cards or tickets could now be identified in a matter of seconds.

Investigating frauds against airlines was often made difficult because the swindlers were frequently involved in other types of international fraud and because local police authorities did not always fully grasp the number of ways airline tickets and credit cards could be used.

The Fraud Prevention Group was trying to have it made an offence to sell or buy airline tickets at less than the official price or to use them for purposes other than travel.

In behalf of his association, the I.A.T.A. representative thanked the General Secretariat and all the national police forces that had co-operated with the Fraud Prevention Group.

The UNITED STATES delegate then said that he thought the report prepared by the General Secretariat could be used as a basis for the study of this vast problem. It was important to find out how law enforcement agencies could co-operate with the business community — victims of commercial fraud. He felt that a standing committee should be set up to study the problem but Mr NÉPOTE feared that there would not be sufficient funds available to make the committee effective.

The SECRETARY GENERAL thought that there was a distinction to be made between traditional swindling and "economic" crime.

He suggested that the Secretariat should prepare a supplementary report on this subject for 1968.

*In accordance with the PRESIDENT'S suggestion, a Committee was formed composed of representatives from the following countries: Canada, Cyprus, Ecuador, France, Federal Germany, Guatemala, India, Iran, Italy, the Philippines and the United States.*

Mr BENHAMOU (France), was elected Chairman and began by summarizing the points of view put forward in plenary session. The UNITED STATES delegate then pointed out that international fraud was increasing as communications improved. The victims were usually large commercial organisations who did not publicise their losses; they might, however, be prepared to supply information on a confidential basis. He felt that the whole legal position should be studied by the General Secretariat.

The SECRETARY GENERAL did not think the Committee had enough time at its disposal to study the subject thoroughly.

A few key ideas had already emerged from the discussion. Mr Feraud had summarized them in a document which the Secretary General read (see below for text).

The UNITED STATES delegate thought that a symposium should be held on this critical problem and that the Secretariat might issue an index of the documents available from various countries.

The PRESIDENT and SECRETARY GENERAL welcomed the first suggestion and thought that a symposium of experts could prepare a report for the following Assembly session. The second suggestion might jeopardise the centralization of Interpol's information and activities.

*The Committee then decided to submit the following text to the General Assembly:*

## RESOLUTION

### IN VIEW OF:

The increase in some kinds of international fraud and the serious damage caused to public and private interests which are the victims of these activities;

The still more harmful consequences which could result from these activities in the near future;

The importance and urgency for all countries to be informed immediately about new forms of such crime;

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly:

I. STRESSES the urgent need for machinery to exchange information concerning:

- A) Forms of international fraud which are new either because of the domain in which they are practised and/or because of the modus operandi employed;
- B) Individuals who are identified as the authors of such frauds and data which might help identify persons engaging in such activities, and

INSTRUCTS the Secretary General to take all the necessary measures to this end;

II. TAKES NOTE of report no. 14 submitted by the General Secretariat.

III. INVITES countries adhering to the Organization:

- A) To find suitable ways of ensuring co-operation between departments with police responsibilities and the representatives of public and private interests harmed by these fraudulent activities;
- B) To see that this co-operation becomes as close and frank as possible for maximum law enforcement;
- C) When necessary, to create one or more special branches in police forces for investigating crimes of this kind.

IV. REQUESTS the Secretary General:

- A) To consider organizing a symposium at which these problems would be studied;
- B) To submit a report on this same subject at a forthcoming General Assembly session.

*Adopted with 66 votes in favour and one abstention.*

# PROTECTION OF FUNDS AGAINST ARMED ATTACK DURING TRANSPORT (1)

## The Report

In 1964 (General Assembly in Caracas), the General Secretariat was asked to undertake a study of possible ways of protecting funds (cash, negotiable bonds, gold, etc.) being transported from one establishment to another; it was felt that this research would complement the findings of the report submitted previously on the protection of banking establishments against theft.

Twenty-four countries replied within the specified time to a questionnaire: *Argentina*, Austria, Belgium, *Canada*, Denmark, France, Federal Germany, Greece, India, *Israel*, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, *Japan*, Korea, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Spain, *Switzerland*, Thailand, *United Kingdom* (2).

Opportunities for thieves are provided by insufficient or inefficient staff, carelessness on the part of the staff responsible for the transport, or by inadequacies in the equipment and safety devices.

Attacks are carefully set up; the planners are ingenious, experienced and well-informed. The robbers are usually armed with high-calibre weapons which, however, they increasingly try to avoid using except as a threat. Successful raids are invariably over in a matter of minutes and the operation depends on split-second timing.

## SECTION I. SPECIFIC PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

### A. — Funds carried by foot messengers.

Many *financial establishments* (3) are still using the very hazardous system of messengers or courriers on foot or two-wheeled motor vehicles. They are seldom armed.

1. *Material safeguards*. — Funds are usually carried in a briefcase, bag or suitcase which may or may not be fastened by a chain to a locked bracelet. Some countries feel that the chain is too obvious.

Bags and suitcases are sometimes fitted with alarm sirens or boobytraps. Messengers sometimes conceal funds in special vests and

are then advised to carry a briefcase filled with junk. Accompanying employees can carry identical bags to baffle attackers.

2. *Prevention and protection methods*. — Establishments recruit only very fit men who can defend themselves.

— In some countries, a limit is set to the value of the cash or documents that can be carried (often insurance companies set these ceilings), or else foot messengers are only used for short distances and only in urban areas.

— Messengers hardly ever wear uniforms.

— A courier is sometimes protected by another employee, who is armed and who should never let the messenger out of his sight. In some countries, the police will provide an escort on request.

— Establishments try to ensure secrecy about transports of funds. Instructions are only given at the last minute. The funds are given to the messengers out of sight of the public and other employees.

— Personnel, dates, times and itineraries are constantly shuffled.

— Unaccompanied messengers are advised to beware of strangers who seem to be trailing them or who hail them and of vehicles with several passengers which stop near them with the engine running, etc.

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(1) *Transporting funds* is any handling or movement over some distance of consignments of paper currency, cheques, negotiable bonds, gold in the form of currency or bars and even valuable goods of other types if they require special protection during transport. The protection of sea or air or railway shipments would call for separate reports.

(2) Countries in italics enclosed photographs and/or booklets with their replies.

(3) *Financial establishments* (or simply establishments) include all public and private institutions whose activities mainly or partly consist of financial operations involving the transfer of cash or valuables (i.e. national issuing bodies, the various types of governmental and private banks and their branches, savings banks, post offices, exchange offices, hire-purchase companies, etc.).



Photograph by W. NYDEGGER, Berne.

3. *Views of police forces.* — The police forces of the twenty-four countries answering the questionnaire consider that transporting funds by foot messenger jeopardises both courier and cargo.

**B. — Transport in motor vehicle.**

1. *Material safeguards.*

*Protected loading and unloading precincts.* — Negotiable valuables are usually removed

protected, only to be exposed to all kinds of hazards while being handled in vulnerable areas and transported elsewhere.

That is why loading and unloading areas, as well as the journey vehicle, require special protection. One of the best forms of protection appears to be an inner precinct which communicates directly with the strongrooms, is out of the public gaze, guarded and solidly locked (SAS doors).

Even in some countries with advanced

economies, very few establishments have such precincts. Many financial establishments with their offices in old buildings constructed before the automobile age and therefore with no internal garage facilities, still have to load or unload vehicles parked in the street. Twenty-three of the twenty-four police departments were very much in favour of the type of protected precincts described.

*Containers for funds being transported by vehicle.* — Funds which are not too heavy to handle are put in cases, metal safes, bags or satchels which are fastened with safety locks. In ordinary vehicles, whether or not they have been specially adapted for the purpose, these containers should be placed either in boxes anchored to the bodywork or else locked in the boot. Inside an ordinary car, bags can be placed in a sort of metal mesh cage attached to a metal rod fastened behind the front seat with a safety lock.

*Vehicles used.* — At first glance, it would seem wise to use special vehicles or at least specially equipped vehicles adapted to be

mobile strongrooms. However, this view has not been uniformly adopted nor implemented in all countries. In some, vehicles are built for strength and defense and equipped with the latest security devices; in others, they are protected by the absence of special features.

a) Types of vehicles: (four main categories): specially-designed armoured vans; armoured vehicles for specific needs; modified standard vehicles; standard automobiles.

*Armoured vans* are specially designed and wholly or partially armoured, with locking safes riveted to the floor and/or sides; the driver's cabin often has independently-operated doors and is separated from the freight compartment by a sliding steel or bulletproof glass panel; bulletproof glass is also used for the windscreen, door and side windows; safety locks can only be opened from the inside, there is a device for setting of an audible or visible alarm and another for cutting off the engine or blocking the steering wheel (sometimes both) to which the driver has access — and sometimes the guards in the back, too; radio or radio-telephone are standard equipment. The vehicles are generally fireproof.

Vehicles of this type are widely used in Argentina and in Anglo-Saxon countries, where private companies specialise in security transport. The use of armoured vans was stimulated in France by recommendations issued by the Ministry of the Interior in accord with the banks in 1963.

*Armoured vehicles for specific needs*, such as wage payments and transactions in remote rural areas during harvest (e.g. Ivory Coast: bank-vans), collecting and paying for precious stones in mining areas, paying wages from "cashier-vans" which belong to a company hired to visit all the sites of dispersed enterprises (United Kingdom).

*Specially-adapted standard vehicles*, of which a few examples are: Argentina: semi-armoured vans with special equipment for routine trips; Denmark: the National Bank uses ordinary commercial vans with moored and safety-lock strongboxes, inside-bolted doors, alarm sirens, blackout device, radio contact with police dispatchers and with the escort vehicle; France and Italy: powerful saloon cars with specially-adapted luggage compartments or a system for fastening bags behind the front seats and a device for immobilising the car.

*Standard cars* are used in all countries, even in those where special vehicles are available. Often the same establishment uses both.

b) Opinions and recommendations.

Experts consider that armoured vans fitted with defensive and alarm devices — including radio sets, if possible — and manned by trained crews, have today become the only answer.

Users of armoured vans are very satisfied by the degree of protection provided. Not a single attack on this type of vehicle was reported. But such vans do have their critics. In Italy, some people feel that they are expensive, slow, heavy, unwieldy, too conspicuous, and uncomfortable for the crew.

T. HOGARTH (in the "Security Gazette", April 1961) points out the advantages of armoured vans: they have a deterrent effect, virtually constituting mobile safes, which cannot be opened from outside, broken into by ramming or overturned; they are bullet-proof; the driver is isolated and protected and can set off the safety and alarm devices; the guards can move about freely and the two-way radio sets inspire confidence in the crew, who can report on their whereabouts and thus get better protection.

2. *Methods for protecting funds being transported.*

*Procedure when the vehicle has to park on a public thoroughfare.* — In these conditions, operations are extremely dangerous and it is hard to cut down the risks.

*Secrecy.* — a) Most experts feel that when an armoured van is being used, the fact that the name of the financial establishment or security firm appears on it does not increase the risks. When plain cars or specially-fitted standard vehicles are being used, however, they should never bear visible insignia showing who the owner is.

b) Almost all the questionnaire replies emphasize that careful preparation is needed for any operation involving the transport of funds, and that discretion about the operation and the route is essential.

The crew should not be informed until the last minute, and should be scrambled at irregular intervals.

*Protection during transport.* — A wide

variety of recommendations were submitted, which cannot be described in detail here.

*Police protection of funds being transported by vehicle.* — The degree of protection supplied by the police varies considerably from country to country.

In Argentina and Israel, the police consider that financial establishments should provide their own protection. In Canada, the Netherlands, Switzerland, police protection is provided in special circumstances; in Federal Germany, when the sum exceeds a million DM.

In another group of countries (Austria, France, Italy, Monaco, Norway, United Kingdom, etc.), police are frequently involved when public funds or national bank monies are being transported. Finally, there are other countries where the police tend to comply with requests for protection from both public and private financial establishments (Korea, Ivory Coast, Denmark, Spain, Greece, India, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal).

Most replies felt the best form of police protection was an *escort* of one (or more) police car(s) accompanied by uniformed motorcyclists — both kinds of vehicles being fitted with modern equipment.

Uniformed motorcyclists can assist the transporting vehicle in negotiating traffic and can prevent it from being separated from escorting cars.

Private security companies generally use armoured vans and say that they very seldom need police protection.

*Procedure for facilitating investigations after an attack.* — Both the Canadian and the American Bankers Associations recommend that some serial numbers of the banknotes should be noted.

*Procedure for foiling an attack.* — When a financial establishment has reason to suspect that one of its vehicles will be attacked on a particular route, it should naturally inform the police, postpone the operation and alter some of the details. If the operation must be carried out, however, and the police cannot provide an escort, an empty vehicle can be sent off first, provided that the police have been able to arrange for surveillance and to supply a certain number of officers to travel inside the vehicle. The “real shipment” can leave a few minutes after the decoy completes its journey safely, but it would still be

advisable for the financial establishment to send one (or two) escorting car(s) with it.

### 3. *Role of private security companies.*

One major Canadian firm suggests that security companies should be forced to conform to a code of standards. Top-level staff of many of these companies in the United Kingdom often include a large number of retired senior police officers.

Opinions are divided on the desirability of these companies, but in countries where they are operating, the police forces — as always, overworked — acknowledge the service they render.

## SECTION II — GENERAL PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The measures, methods and practices described below seem likely to contribute indirectly to reducing the number of attacks.

### A. — Recruiting and training staff.

Staff for this type of work are hired directly by financial establishments or cash-carrying companies. Former police or army personnel are sought after.

Training can be highly organized in cash-carrying companies (i.e. physical fitness, self-defence, marksmanship, safety rules, and practical exercises).

In countries where guards carry fire-arms, the police check permit requests.

### B. — Preventive action by the police.

This can take the *direct* form of organising special patrols to keep an eye on collection and delivery points, or it can take the form of preventive measures or general recommendations likely to have an *indirect* effect — our main concern here.

The police have to reconcile two apparently contradictory attitudes: avoiding any interference in private activities but trying to prevent crimes in vulnerable areas.

Should the police wait to be consulted or should they approach financial establishments? The answer must depend on local factors; forecasts about the crime trends should, however, be taken into account as well as present-day statistics. Another key consideration is the importance police forces attach to crime prevention and whether or

not they have branches dealing with it. In any case, for the police to be able to influence financial establishments' methods relations must be based on mutual confidence. For instance, the Dutch police meet heads of financial establishments to discuss prevention.

The goals of police efforts are self-explanatory. The police may choose one or more of the following ways of organising preventive action: — Meetings with heads of financial establishments; lecturing to security personnel and/ or employees responsible for transporting funds; advising such employees either verbally or in writing circulating in information about suitable security and alarm devices; issuing warnings about certain types of attack; co-operation in preparing instructions designed to cut down risks or suggesting that instructions of this kind should be prepared.

#### C. — The part played by insurance companies.

From the information supplied by most of the countries that answered the questionnaire, it seems clear that insurance companies do not concern themselves much with encouraging their customers to adopt safety devices or precautionary measures which might considerably reduce the risks involved in transporting the funds they cover.

When the risks appear to be normal, insurance companies apply a "current rate" which is based mainly on the declared value of the consignment. When the safety devices and precautions adopted by an establishment are considered particularly effective, lower premiums are sometimes granted.

In some countries, on the other hand, insurance companies reduce their risks by setting limits to the value of consignments they are prepared to cover. Usually, however, when the risk is a bad one, insurance companies merely demand higher premiums, justifying this policy by the pressure of competition. The practice of reinsurance facilitates such contracts.

There is little likelihood of pressure being exerted to impose security in the transport of funds unless the insurance and reinsurance companies in different countries come to an international agreement on minimum security requirements. Insurance companies could agree to offer their customers either full coverage if safety rules are respected or else coverage of only a proportion of the value.

This would show insurance and reinsurance companies were taking an interest in the *social* aspects of their operations as well as in their *economic* potential. It would be a pity for governments to have to intervene to impose standards in a field where the vast majority of countries consider that the freedom of the contracting parties must be preserved as far as possible.

#### D. — Eliminating the need to transport cash.

Physical transfers of cash, currency and bonds between establishments have been greatly decreased by the practice of „clearing”.

Cash movements between establishments and private persons can be further reduced by substituting cheques, bills of exchange, etc. for money and by credit transfers to bank or other accounts.

However, movements of cash will always be necessary.

### SECTION III — STATISTICS.

The report contained in an appendix a table showing the number of attacks on funds being transported and the total sums stolen in each of the countries concerned 1961—1963.

#### CONCLUSION.

The whole problem of protecting funds in transport naturally has different aspects in different countries and even in the different financial establishments in a single country.

Even two financial establishments with apparently identical situations in the same town and a comparable turnover may be faced by very different problems as regards transporting their funds.

Nevertheless, it seems that all establishments could substantially reduce the danger of attacks by using safety devices and taking reasonable precautions. In this field, as in so many others, it is important to try to foresee trends and keep one step ahead of criminals by arranging for both overall general safety and individual, specific protection before a series of attacks alarms public opinion. Even in countries where wholehearted efforts have not eliminated attacks, the figures might otherwise have risen sharply instead of remaining static.



## Plenary and Committee Discussions

In plenary session Mr Feraud (GENERAL SECRETARIAT) presented the Report .

The Delegate of the PHILIPPINES felt that the study which had been made was so complete that it could be included in the curriculum of police training colleges.

The PRESIDENT felt that this very worthwhile suggestion could be submitted to the committee appointed to study the question. He invited the Assembly to form this committee.

*Representatives of the following countries agreed to sit on the Committee: Argentina, Cameroun, Canada, United States, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, Jordan, Libya, Malaysia, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Venezuela.*

*The United Kingdom delegate, Mr WILCOX was unanimously named chairman.*

In connection with funds carried by foot messengers, the FRENCH delegate described a new device designed in his country — a special briefcase for carrying money which, if stolen, causes a partial combustion rendering the banknotes unusable.

Commenting on funds transported in motor vehicles, the MALAYSIAN delegate wanted to know whether commercial firms which undertook to transport funds were covered by special legislation and their activities co-ordinated with those of the police.

The CHAIRMAN, speaking as the United Kingdom delegate, said that in his country these firms were not subjected to any special legislation but a number of them had decided to form an association and to co-ordinate their activities with the authorities and with insurance companies.

The FRENCH delegate reported that in France there were five major cash-carrying companies. Their activities were not supervised directly by the state but one of them had been set up originally for transporting the funds of nationalised banks. None of their vehicles had been attacked for years.

The delegate of MALAYSIA said that there was a danger of collusion between employees and criminals, and special legislation governing them should be urged.

The delegate of VENEZUELA said that in his country it was possible either to hire a

private firm for transporting funds or to ask for a police escort. Private firms' armoured vehicles had never been attacked and the authorities checked on all employees.

The DELEGATE OF AUSTRALIA said that cash-carrying companies existed in his country. There had been only two cases of attacks on their vehicles, both cases involving help from employees of the security company. Staff were now checked more carefully before engagement and fingerprinted.

Mr Feraud (GENERAL SECRETARIAT) expressed his regrets that the excellent report prepared by Australia had arrived too late to be included in the Report. With regard to the question raised by the delegate of MALAYSIA it was clear that in many Anglo-Saxon countries, such companies had to be registered with the proper authorities. They should also be adequately insured. But even so, they had certain responsibilities: for instance, in hiring personnel, backgrounds should be checked thoroughly.

The CHAIRMAN wanted to know the situation with respect to firearms in each country.

The AUSTRALIAN delegate said that guards employed by recognised security firms were armed because attackers were usually armed.

The UNITED STATES delegate said that bank robberies had increased. A Congressional

*Mr DICKOPF (Federal Germany) and Mr VAN CAKENBERGUE, Commissaire Général aux Délégations Judiciaires (Belgium), who was attending the Assembly for the first time.*



committee had adopted a resolution calling on banks to strengthen their security systems for better protection against attack and for enhanced chances of identification of culprits. No noticeable compliance had been forthcoming and serious consideration was being given to Federal intervention.

The delegate of FRANCE said that, following a government initiative in 1963, security measures had been increasing which were designed to protect banks against armed robbery. As a result, attacks of this kind had dropped in number quite considerably and criminals had turned their attention to *funds in transport*. For several months, the authorities had been applying a policy of issuing gun permits to guards in armoured vehicles. In France, criminals were quite prepared to open fire, even on police escorts. The measures taken had been fruitful.

The delegate of TUNISIA said that it was time to study the means offered by modern technology to protect funds in transport and prevent criminals from enjoying the fruits of otherwise successful attacks, like the French briefcase.

The CHAIRMAN opened the floor to comments on *vehicles used to transport funds*.

The UNITED STATES delegate said the funds were transported in the United States in vehicles which were all fairly similar. Government agencies used them, too.

The AUSTRALIAN delegate said that special vehicles were used in his country, manned by a driver and two guards, all three armed. The danger point was now during delivery, since armoured cars often had to double park to load or unload.

On the basis of the discussions, the JORDAN delegate found that three different solutions were possible:

- 1) establishments could hire specially-trained and equipped individuals or companies to transport their funds;
- 2) the job of transporting funds could be assigned to the police;
- 3) the owners of funds could choose any means of transport on the understanding that the police would supervise the actual transfer.

The CHAIRMAN opened the floor to nominations for a drafting committee to draw up a resolution.

*The following countries accepted places on the drafting committee: Australia, France, United Kingdom, Venezuela.*

In plenary session the UNITED KINGDOM delegate, Chairman of the Committee, gave an account of the discussions: the Committee's view had been that the police should vice when necessary and ensure that they were trustworthy. He thought that all delegates should study the report carefully, in particular the information about safeguards protective devices on armoured vans. He then read out draft resolution.

## RESOLUTION

Having considered and discussed Report No. 7 submitted by the General Secretariat on "The Protection of Funds during Transport", and

### IN VIEW OF THE FACT:

That funds carried by foot-messengers or in vehicles are particularly exposed to attack;

That attempts to steal such funds endanger the messengers and carriers concerned and seriously disturb public order;

That successful robberies increase the resources at the disposal of thieves, thus encouraging them to repeat their attempts and inciting others to do the same;

That it would consequently be desirable to apply rational methods to the protection of funds in transport and to the prevention of attacks on them;

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Berne at its 35th session:

CONGRATULATES the General Secretariat on the excellent report it has submitted on this subject;

CONSIDERS that the report contains a great deal of valuable information about material safeguards and about the preventive and law enforcement measures and methods that can be used for this purpose, leaving it to each country to select those which seem to apply best to its own situation and within the framework of its own laws;

### RECOMMENDS:

I That, in countries where private cash-carrying firms exist, the police contact and keep in

close touch with such companies, supervising the methods and equipment they use, in order to further guarantee the safety of the funds they are responsible for transporting;

II That countries affiliated to the I.C.P.O. promote contact between the police authorities and financial and insurance establishments with a view to the more effective protection of

funds and valuable articles against theft during transport;

III That the National Central Bureaus report to the General Secretariat any new modus operandi they discover so that the information may be shared with all affiliated countries.

*Adopted with 64 votes in favour, none against and no abstentions.*

## IDENTIFICATION OF VICTIMS OF MAJOR DISASTERS

*Two important reports on this subject were submitted by Australia and Peru.*

### 1) The Peruvian report on odontograms

The possibilities of odontology were first glimpsed by Pierre Fouchard, and his work was soon followed up by a number of experts — from Latin America in particular. In 1849 a dental surgeon was asked to give evidence in the “Parkman-Webster” case in the United States.

Then, in 1872, the mutilated body of Prince Napoleon, who had been killed by Zulus in Natal, was identified by British dentists. In 1897, 126 people were burnt to death at the “Bazar de la Charité” in Paris; the bodies were “terribly burned, mutilated out of recognition”, but were identified by three odontologists, Drs. Amoedo, Davenport and Brault.

In February 1909 the German Embassy in Santiago, Chile, burnt down and a body was found in the ruins and identified as that of the Secretary, Beckert. However, a dental surgeon — Dr. Valenzuela Bastarrica — was asked to study the case and he identified the body as that of a missing employee named Ezequiel Tapia. Beckert had, in fact, absconded with the Embassy funds.

These results led the Latin-American Odontological Federation (at its meeting in Montevideo in 1920) to recommend “that governments include dental charts among personal identity documents and advise dentists to keep a file of their patients’ charts.” Then, in 1946, the First Panamerican Congress of Forensic Medicine, Odontology and Criminology — held in Havana — stated that: “dental development provides sufficiently concrete information for the odon-

tologist to perform a specialized task and to assist the course of justice by determining the approximate age of a living person or a dead body, even from fleshless or burnt remains; in addition, the odontologist’s knowledge of bucco-dental prosthesis, orthodontics, etc., enables him to make positive identifications.”

Similarly, at the 21st General Assembly session of the I.C.P.C. (Stockholm, 1951) a resolution about “the need for the study and teaching of forensic odontology in connection with crime investigation and identification” was unanimously approved.

The progress of forensic odontology is now bound up with developments in criminology and it will undoubtedly have a precious contribution to make in identification work.

As an example, the following case is one of the most significant dealt with in Peru.

The worst airline disaster in the history of Peru occurred at dawn on 27th November 1962

*Delegates from Peru (Mr CAMPOS MONTTOYA, delegate on the Executive Committee, and Mr UGARTE CAMARRA).*



when a Varig Boeing 707 crashed into a hillside as it was about to land at Callao international airport. The 95 people on board all died in the fire.

Most of the victims were not Peruvian nationals but the Forensic Odontology Department of the P.I.P. (Peruvian C.I.D.), helped by a number of specialized institutes, succeeded in identifying the bodies. Several countries sent dental charts — unfortunately in a variety of forms, and experience of this and other cases showed that:

- Odontology is an extremely valuable method of identifying the victims of disasters of this type;
- A standard dental chart should be brought into general use (1).

In addition to cases where people were identified by odontology in Peru, the report also mentioned a number of cases and decisions in other countries (Norway, Denmark, France, the United States and Japan).

The Forensic Odontology Department of the Peruvian police is part of the Criminological Division of the C.I.D. and was set up in 1962. Its main duties are:

1. To examine the teeth of C.I.D. members and make out dental identification charts;
2. To make out dental identification cards based on the information it receives;
3. To set up and maintain the central dental identification records;
4. To maintain contact with similar institutes in Peru and abroad in order to improve professional techniques;
5. To organize examinations, conferences and meetings in order to improve professional standards.

The department is divided into three main sections, one for *odonto-legal examination*,

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(1) The account of another Peruvian case "The corn-field crime" will be appearing shortly in the Review.

one for *moulding* and one for *odontographic identification*.

### Odontographic identification

Teeth, both by themselves and in connection with the jaws in which they are set, are of great value for identification purposes, especially in cases where bodies have been badly burnt or destroyed by chemical agents or putrefaction.

This is because:

- Its high proportion of mineral salts and small amount of organic matter make dental tissue extremely resistant to destruction;
- Teeth vary enormously in different individuals.
- They are reliable for identification.

Odontological examination can provide specific racial, sexual, anthropometric, chronological and individual data and tooth marks can obviously be used to identify persons who have bitten into something while committing an offence.

The Peruvian odontographic identification card (or odontogram) was designed to combine simplicity with accuracy.

Full details about the headings on both sides of the card can be found in the relevant Assembly Report.

The space for palatal markings deserves special mention, however, since these markings are individual and permanent.

Since 1929 it has been compulsory for an odontogram to be attached to the dossiers of all prisoners. Moreover, odontograms are now established for anyone travelling on a Peruvian military plane.

The Peruvian C.I.D. makes out odontograms for anyone asking for an "antecedents certificate" before travelling abroad and also for prospective emigrants whose records and dossiers are exchanged internationally.

As the value of odontological identification can no longer be contested, it would be desirable for all Interpol-affiliated countries to encourage the use of odontograms, if possible, of a standard model.

## 2) The Australian report on identification forms

Confronted with the task of identifying the mutilated bodies of victims of an aeroplane crash, the police of New South Wales (Australia) devised two forms — "Description" and "Identification" — for use in this and any subsequent cases.

The "Description" forms were completed with the aid of the next of kin and friends of the victims while the "Identification" forms were used at the morgue to give particulars of recovered bodies or portions of bodies.

Following this, a Conference of Australian Commissioners of Police agreed that the adoption of a standard form was desirable.

After study of the methods used throughout the world, a final "Disaster-Victim Identification Form" was adopted throughout Australia. Unfortunately we do not have room to print it in full.

### Facilitation of identification:

Forms should be completed for all suspected victims. Full descriptions of physical characteristics, clothing, jewellery, etc., should be obtained from relatives, friends, doctors and dentists.

A separate form for each known victim should be started on the scene and completed at the morgue or forensic pathology institute. The medical examiner will supply pathological and dental information.

The completed forms can then be compared for identification purposes.

*Victims whose identification appears simple should be dealt with first:*

— Clothing or remains of it should be described accurately. Samples of material should be stuck on paper or cardboard marked with the corpse number. Great attention should be paid to names, monograms, laundry

marks and size and makers' labels. In cases of fire, pieces of clothing can often be found under armpits, in the crotch or other unexposed places. Even on badly burnt bodies a belt may protect a laundry mark.

— The contents of pockets, travel documents, wallets, keys, etc., should be carefully listed, packed and marked with the corpse number.

— The sex, apparent age, race, height and weight of each victim should be determined as accurately as possible. Give information about the stature, state of nutrition and muscles; take fingerprints; count the teeth and note cavities and fillings (with the material used); remove dentures and mark them with the corpse number; note the colour, length and style of hair with features such as curliness, degree of baldness; note body hair characteristics; note colour and any abnormalities of eyes; indicate any scars on face, scalp or body and measure the larger ones; note any vaccination marks, moles, growths, birthmarks, perforated ear-lobes, etc.

— For the extremities, note any amputations, old fractures, deformities of bones, callouses, nail deformities, etc.

— Note any clues as to occupation (e.g. calloused hands), any tattoo marks and the development of teeth and ossification centres in children.

### *With unidentifiable remains:*

— Skull measurements might be taken for anthropometric evaluation; size and length of bones might provide information about height, the pelvis about sex and the aorta or internal viscera about age.

— Considerable difficulty is often experienced in the identification of remains from disasters involving big airliners, trains or ships with large numbers of passengers. However, some fragments can be identified by blood groups and sufficiently preserved red corpuscles and blood samples can sometimes be recovered from the blood vessels of the deep muscle layers of tissue fragments.

The Australian delegation recommended that these methods and the document embodying them be adopted at an international level.

## Plenary and Committee Discussions

In plenary session the PRESIDENT underlined the serious nature of this problem on which a number of articles had been published in police journals.

The AUSTRALIAN delegate recommended the adoption of the form used in his country. He added that a doctor from Victoria had suggested a method of identification by the Turkish saddle — a method which was being studied in Melbourne and would be extremely valuable if it worked.

The PERUVIAN delegate then introduced his country's report and said that it would be useful if all airlines would insist on their passengers filing odontograms. Most bodies dealt with by the special Peruvian department were identified but work was made more difficult by the variety of odontograms in use. It would be advisable for all countries to adopt a standard model which could complete the Australian form.

The FINNISH delegate then submitted a paper by a young Finnish researcher. Dental cards had been used for identification in Finland for a long time and the Finnish police had now drawn up new forms for the identification of dead bodies and missing persons.

The CANADIAN delegate considered the Australian form a good basis for a single, standard document. He also suggested that people's names should be printed on their dental plates.

The delegate from the PHILIPPINES thought that the best first step would be to obtain accurate lists of passengers on aircraft. The PERUVIAN delegate agreed, mentioning an accident when the number of bodies found exceeded the number of names on the passenger list.

The INDIAN delegate realized the importance of odontological identification but hoped that other methods would be considered in view of the fact that many people in some countries never visited a dentist.

The PRESIDENT suggested that a small committee of experts be set up to submit a resolution to the General Assembly on ways of pursuing the study of this subject. Their

definite suggestions could then be examined at the next session.

A committee was formed consisting of representatives from Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Peru and the United Kingdom and also of Professor Mathyer (Switzerland) and an I.A.T.A. Observer.

Mr R. H. ARNOLD (Australia), unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee, emphasized the need for a standard, worldwide identification form. He said that the work done at previous sessions had been useful and that the Australian N.C.B. had drafted a form on the basis of discussions in 1953. The form took into account several methods of identification, including odontology. The annual conference of Australian dentists would consider the subject in the light of recent developments.

Mr CECCALDI (France) paid tribute to

Mr McCLELLAN (Canada), Vice-President of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL.



the reports submitted and thought that the data now available would be useful in all types of disaster situations. But he pointed out that the cards and forms proposed could only be introduced after extensive groundwork, possibly at a very local level. Only then could they be used by doctors, anthropologists and odontologists for identification purposes.

He thought that before taking any decisions it would be advisable to set up a mixed committee of both police officers (to study local arrangements) and doctors, anthropologists and odontologists (to study identification methods). Moreover, in Europe at least, it would not always be possible to oblige travelers to have their dental peculiarities recorded or their skulls X-rayed and work would have to be based on family-supplied data for a long time to come.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate also thought that the Australian form covered all possible aspects of identification and could therefore be used as a basis for an international form. He then made a number of suggestions about the drafting of the form and went on to say that odontograms were also used a good deal in Britain for identification but that this method could only be successful when the findings could be compared with information already available. Since 1946 the National Dentists' Council had kept a permanent record of all persons who received dental treatment and this was an extremely valuable source of information since it provided the National Health number and name of every dental patient. Finally, he suggested that all dental plates be individually numbered.

The ITALIAN delegate then said that his country used a form giving all the particulars of individuals, including those of their teeth, and that this form had greatly simplified matters after the plane crash at Rome airport in 1965. But the state of people's teeth was constantly altering.

He suggested that the very well-prepared form that had been submitted now be sent out to all affiliated countries so that opinions and suggestions could be collected and then considered by a small committee of experts who would draft the final version.

Mr MATHYER (Switzerland: Interpol

Adviser) thought that bodies could not always be identified from odontograms or fingerprints alone. Special kits had been designed for the police of Berne Canton. He showed one of these suitcases to the Committee. It contained a series of numbered envelopes, each containing numbered cards, which made it possible to collect all the available data. This meant that the police called to the spot could collect all the evidence required for the forensic pathologists to work on later.

Mr Marc (GENERAL SECRETARIAT) suggested that the Australian form be circulated to all N.C.B.'s as a draft, so that experts could give their views on it. The FRENCH delegate suggested that the Peruvian form be appended.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate thought that the International Federation of Dentists would be prepared to help Interpol in the preparation of a form. Mr Marc agreed that it would be sensible for the GENERAL SECRETARIAT to contact the international organisations concerned with this problem, including the I.A.T.A. in particular. If the Committee agreed, therefore, the General Secretariat would send out the Australian form, with the Peruvian odontogram attached, to all N.C.B.'s within the next few weeks. Then a report on the form and experts' comments on it would be submitted to the Assembly at its next session during which a committee of experts (composed of people with police, medical and legal experience) would be set up to submit a definitive form for the Assembly's approval. The N.C.B.'s could then be asked to have this form adopted by their countries' authorities.

*The Committee gave its approval.*

The CHAIRMAN then asked the Committee what it thought of the identification system based on x-rays of the Turkish saddle.

The FRENCH delegate thought this a very valuable method but doubted whether it could be widely used since the photographs had to be taken from a carefully studied angle and the apparatus was very costly.

*In plenary session, the AUSTRALIAN*

delegate, Chairman of the Committee, suggested that the Assembly designate a certain number of countries, each of which would appoint an expert. This Committee of Experts could then study the subject for the next session.

The following countries agreed to designate experts:

*Argentina, Australia, Belgium, France, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.*

## INTERPOL INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIA IN 1965

In conformity with the Programme of Activities adopted by the General Assembly, two international symposia were held at the General Secretariat in 1965.

### I. HEADS OF POLICE TRAINING COLLEGES (25th to 28th OCTOBER 1965).

Fifty-nine participants from 29 countries attended. The following subjects were discussed:

- *Situation of police colleges in different administrative systems; teaching staff and students' life and schedules; tuition methods; advanced training and refresher courses; technical co-operation on training.*

It was decided at the end of the symposium that outlines of the curricula of the most representative college in each country would be forwarded to the General Secretariat and that copies of all the curricula received would then be distributed to all participants.

It was felt desirable for at least one lecture on the I.C.P.O. to be included in all curricula.

The participants were asked to send the General Secretariat a list of the educational films at their disposal.

The symposium expressed two wishes:

a) That the attention of police and governmental authorities be drawn to the importance of proper training for police officers, who were responsible for the protection and, in many cases, the stability of society as a whole;

b) That symposia on police officer training problems be held periodically under the auspices of the I.C.P.O.

### II. THE USE OF ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT BY THE POLICE (29th November-3rd December 1965).

Fifty-one participants from 15 countries attended. The following subjects were discussed:

- *Uses of computers in police departments; preliminaries to their installation; recruiting and training of technical staff; co-operation among the various departments concerned with a view to collecting and centralising information; critical evaluation of the different kinds of equipment in service; future prospects.*

Two desires were expressed by the symposium:

a) That a committee be formed to study the feasibility of drafting a set of standard codes: detailed research has to be conducted when information to be coded (e.g. descriptions of modus operandi and of offenders) resists arithmetical expression by its very nature and it would seem advisable to attempt to establish a sort of international code.

b) That a similar symposium be held in the near future (1967).

In plenary session the SECRETARY GENERAL again stressed the importance of police training and the value of giving trainees some information about the I.C.P.O.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

### RESOLUTION

Having studied Report n<sup>o</sup>. 5 on the international symposia held in 1965 and, in particular, the account of the Symposium of Heads of Police Training Colleges,



The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Berne at its 35th session:

RECOMMENDS that the Organization's members:

1) Ask the appropriate authorities in their countries to ensure that anyone beginning a career as a police officer, at whatever rank, receives thorough professional training of the

type he needs in order to be able to perform his duties properly;

2) Arrange for information about the I.C.P.O.-Interpol (its purpose, organization, activities, etc.) to be given as part of police training programmes so that police officers of all ranks are kept informed of the machinery for international police co-operation provided by the Organization.

### III. Miscellaneous Questions

In plenary session, the SECRETARY GENERAL said that this was an extremely complex question and long-term research would be needed. The symposium held in Paris had felt it would be desirable to try to standardize the codes used on punch cards. It was possible that police computers might, someday, be consulted on an international basis and it was therefore important to prevent discrepancies of the type that existed in fingerprinting, for instance. This was the purpose of the draft resolution submitted to the Assembly, recommending the same procedure as for the victim identification form. The only difference was that data processing was still more complex and would have to be studied by highly-qualified experts.

If this draft resolution were adopted, the Assembly would have to choose a small number of countries to appoint experts to work on the problem with the Secretariat.

The PRESIDENT agreed that the problem was extremely complicated and said that, once the experts had made their recommendations, the second and more complicated stage — implementation — would have to be considered. But he hoped that a solution would be found and he put the following draft resolution to the vote:

#### RESOLUTION

Having studied Report N<sup>o</sup>. 5 on the international symposia held in 1965 and, in particular, the account of the symposium on the use of electronic processing equipment by the police, and

IN VIEW OF THE FACT that it would be extremely valuable for departments specializing in the electronic processing of police records if

there were at least a minimum degree of international standardization of the coding of basic, common data about particulars of offenders' appearances and modus operandi;

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Berne at its 35th session:

#### DECIDES:

1) To set up a small Committee of Experts to study the possibility of preparing model codes relating to the personal particulars of offenders and their modus operandi, or at least of establishing a basic list of the data that should appear in the codes of all countries;

2) Asks the Secretary General to inform the Assembly of the conclusions of this Committee of Experts.

*Adopted unanimously.*

*At the President's request, the following countries agreed to appoint experts to sit on the Committee: Federal Germany, Argentina, Spain, France, Italy, United Kingdom, Venezuela.*

#### AIR TRANSPORT PROTECTION

As discussion on the Report on "Bomb Hoaxes" was postponed until the next session, we shall merely summarise the remarks made by the observer from the INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AIRLINE SECURITY OFFICERS.

He explained that about twenty years ago airlines had begun setting up their own security services but it had soon become clear

that it was essential for companies to exchange information. This had led to the creation of the present Association, with members from most of the 108 airlines belonging to I.A.T.A. (International Air Transport Association). The security officers were almost all former police officers.

The Association's main task was to protect the companies against fraud and theft (e.g. bad cheques, improper use of airline credit cards, tickets, etc.), to protect valuable air freight, to protect airlines against the heavy penalties imposed when planes were used for smuggling gold, diamonds, narcotics, etc. and to investigate thefts committed by airline employees.

While the I.A.T.A. Fraud Prevention Group was responsible for collecting and disseminating information relating to fraud perpetrated against the industry, the Airline Security Officers were engaged primarily in investigating, arresting and prosecuting the criminals responsible for these offences.

Co-operation between the Association and the police was mutually profitable. The Association was ready to extend its co-operation to the international level and any requests for assistance should be come from I.C.P.O. Secretary General to the Security Officers' Association headquarters in Montreal.

The PRESIDENT thanked the Observer for his interesting explanation and for his offer of co-operation.

#### Use of the Spanish language

The Argentine delegation had proposed an amendment to the General Regulations to enable Spanish to be used as one of the Organization's working languages in addition to English and French.

Any alteration to the General Regulations required a 2/3 majority of the members present in Berne. The proposal, put forward with energy and enthusiasm, stressed the fact that publication of all documents in Spanish would ensure that they were dealt with far more rapidly; it provided for the additional cost be borne by the Organization as a whole.

The additional expenditure involved had

been estimated by the General Secretariat to amount to about 60,000 Swiss frs per year and the question arose of whether this sum should be paid by all members (by increasing the value of the budget unit) or whether, on the contrary, the Spanish-speaking countries could cover the cost themselves.

After a fairly long discussion, a secret ballot on the proposed amendment to the General Regulations was held without any assurance from the Spanish-speaking countries about how the sums required would be found. *The proposal was rejected with 24 votes in favour, 42 against and 1 abstention.*

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A certain number of subjects, relating to both legal and police matters, for which no express provision had been made on the agenda, were nevertheless the subject of important communications or statements. Among others, we might mention:

- 1) Compensation for victims of crimes of violence (United Kingdom);
- 2) The replacement of dangerous crops (narcotics) (Lebanon);
- 3) The use of police dogs to detect hashish (Israel);
- 4) Crime squads (United Kingdom);
- 5) Crime squads (France);
- 6) Crime squads (Italy);
- 7) Car theft (Spain);
- 8) Extradition problems in the Scandinavian countries (Finland: sequel to statement at 1st Regional Conference, Rome, May 1966).

Some of these communications (nos. 2, 4, 5 and 6) have been summarised in this issue of the International Criminal Police Review. The others — with their authors' permission — will appear as articles or News and Notes in later issues.

Due to lack of time, two items on the agenda could not be discussed: *Bomb Hoaxes* and *Car Thefts*. These will be discussed at the 1967 session.

## IV. Parallel Meetings

### MEETING OF THE HEADS OF NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUS

*Under Mr de Magius (Denmark), who was unanimously elected Chairman, the Meeting of Heads of N.C.B.'s devoted most of its time to three main subjects one of which — extradition — gave rise to an extremely important discussion.*

I. *Extradition.* This eternal problem, many aspects of which are not in the hands of the police at all, was considered mainly from two points of view: ways of co-operating in dealing with fugitives from justice when there are no extradition treaties between the countries concerned, and procedural difficulties.

The meeting stressed the following points:

1. Reciprocity and goodwill were no substitutes for extradition treaties; too many criminals took refuge in countries that had not signed them.
2. In all cases, Interpol telegrams should be full and accurate.
3. The federal structure of certain countries created a good many procedural problems.
4. Some countries might use their immigration laws to better effect. However, expulsion, refusing entry permits and deportation were not really more than expedients and lacked the safeguards built into proper extradition procedure. There were, nevertheless, countries allowed by law to extradite even in the absence of a relevant treaty.

The INDIAN delegate suggested:

- 1) That Interpol draw up a list of all the offences that should be covered by extradition treaties;
- 2) That Interpol draft a form of procedure that governments could use as a model when drawing up treaties.

The SECRETARY GENERAL said that it would not be easy to draw up a world-wide

list of extradition treaties — as one delegate had suggested — or to keep it up to date. And a minimal list of extraditable offences might raise questions about existing treaties. He thought, however, that a list of this type might be of value to countries drawing up new treaties if it were based on individual lists drawn up by countries of the offences they considered should invariably be extraditable.

On the other hand, he did not think that the Secretariat could suggest forms of procedure — there were specialized organizations for this purpose — even though traditional procedure and long-standing agreements were certainly out-of-date in the supersonic age.

Finally, he said, although some delegations would have liked a resolution on this subject, the matter seemed so complex that it might be preferable to submit a report first, as had been done in 1960.

#### II. *Special brigades combatting organized crime.*

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate gave an account of the organization and methods of Britain's *Regional Crime Squads*.

These had originated as local experiments but had been extended to cover the whole country in 1964. Nine regions were now

*The Cypriot delegates (Messrs ANTONIOU and HADJILOIZU, who were attending the Assembly for the first time).*



covered by squads comprising from 30 to 114 people.

Their duties were to find and apprehend people engaged in committing serious crimes, to assist local police forces and to collect and disseminate information about prominent criminals, their associates and their methods.

The members of the squads were kept free of routine work and supplied with modern equipment. They were all under a "National Co-ordinator" who was responsible to a Committee whose Chairman was a high Home Office official and whose members were representatives of the Chief Constables of the nine regions.

The CHAIRMAN thought that this experiment was particularly interesting in that it broke with the traditional local organization of the British police.

The FRENCH delegate then explained the structure of similar "groupes de répression du banditisme" set up in 1949 at the Sûreté Nationale's C.I.D. headquarters and in its 17 regional departments. Later, links were established with the Gendarmerie Nationale and the Paris Prefecture of Police. In 1964, the whole system was reorganized to improve co-operation between the Sûretés' "Brigade nationale des recherches criminelles" (the successor of the earlier "groupes") and the "Section de recherches d'information" at the Prefecture. These departments are responsible for solving major organized crimes in the country and for assisting the French N.C.B. with its international work. They had helped with the identification and arrest of criminals who prepared or committed armed robberies in Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Italy against cash-carriers, financial establishments, jewellers, etc. They also took part in the search for the British mail train robbers.

The ITALIAN delegate said his country's police force was organized "vertically" from the Ministry of the Interior down to the mobile patrols. To fill the need for more "horizontal" co-operation, a number of "co-ordination cells" had been set up.

The delegate of the UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC said that his country had special brigades for different types of crimes, their



Mr ZAFAR (Pakistan), who was attending the Assembly for the last time before his retirement.

work being co-ordinated by a department at the national police headquarters.

The PAKISTANI delegate said that his country had two types of special squads, the Central Intelligence Agencies at district level and the Criminal Investigation Departments at provincial level.

III. *International co-operation in summoning witnesses and certification of documents at the request of another country.*

The UNITED STATES delegate read a paper on the former topic recommending, in particular, that laws governing the summoning of witnesses be expanded at the international level.

The law passed in the United States on 3rd October 1964 made it possible to ask other countries to take testimony in connection with proceedings in the United States and to use the deposition as it had been obtained

by a U.S. court. It also enabled other countries with different judicial systems to have witnesses testify in the United States in the ways specified in their own laws. Several speakers then explained the situation in their countries.

Summarising the discussions, the SECRETARY GENERAL said that the problem seemed to have two distinct aspects. As far as the unofficial aspect was concerned, police co-operation was possible and was, in fact, given.

## CONTINENTAL MEETINGS

There were three Continental Meetings this year. A full-scale one for Europe did not seem necessary as a 1st Interpol European Regional Conference had been held in Rome in May. However, at a brief meeting under the Chairmanship of Mr de MAGIUS (Denmark), European representatives asked that documents distributed in any Continental Meeting be made available to all other delegates.

The *African Continental Meeting* (with the Ivory Coast delegate in the chair) concentrated mainly on extradition problems within the framework of the Organization for African Unity, and on the radio network, the prospects for which seem promising in Africa.

The members of the *American Meeting* (presided by the Argentine delegate) asked that information exchanged between the N.C.B.'s and General Secretariat be fuller and be transmitted more rapidly. The members discussed the problems that preoccupied their countries, e.g. the movements of international criminals, drug traffic, currency counterfeiting and fraud in general. Further developments in the radio network — which

But the official, mutual judicial assistance aspect was far more complex, as the Swiss delegate had pointed out.

The problem was the same as that of extradition: police action had to be undertaken on the instructions — in whatever form — of judicial authorities. All Interpol could do in this respect would be to draw up a list of the formalities that had to be complied with in different countries.

already had a solid foothold on the American continents — were expected.

The Chairman of the *Asian Meeting* (the Thai delegate) emphasized the importance of sending all information and requests for co-operation through N.C.B.'s. He regretted the fact that the people in charge of N.C.B.'s did not often remain long in their posts. Finally, he hoped that the General Assembly's resolutions would be distributed rapidly. It was announced that the radio stations in Tehran, Manila and Tokyo would soon be officially opened.

The SECRETARY GENERAL thanked all those who had taken part in the meetings, assured them of the Secretariat's desire to help and reminded them that a report on crime in Europe would be published in the I.C.P.R. He stressed the importance of the report on the role and functions of N.C.B.'s that had been distributed at the session in Rio. The idea of a "memorandum for Heads of N.C.B.'s" suggested by the Asian group had, in fact, been put forward some years ago but there had not been sufficient time or funds to implement it; the document would entail a good deal of work if it were to cover the twenty years of Interpol's existence.

## ELECTIONS AND CLOSING SESSION

A number of seats on the Executive Committee had to be filled at the 35th General Assembly session.

The following people were elected, by secret ballot and in accordance with the usual

procedure: Vice-President: Mr NAGUIB (U.A.R.).

Executive Committee members: Messrs A. B. AWAN (Pakistan), J. CAMPOS MONTOYA (Peru), H. ESSID (Tunisia), F. de



Colonel NAGUIB, delegate from U.A.R., who was elected Vice-President.

MAGIUS (Denmark) and J. NIETO GOMEZ (Spain).

They were all elected for three-year terms with the exception of Mr AWAN, who is to hold office for one year.

#### CHOICE OF A MEETING-PLACE FOR THE 1967 SESSION.

The PRESIDENT announced that several months ago he had received an invitation from Japan for the 36th General Assembly session and gave the floor to the Japanese delegate.

The delegate of JAPAN was greeted by applause and began by saying that he wished to take the opportunity of thanking the General Secretariat and Interpol member countries for their whole-hearted co-operation in combatting crime. He went on to say that no General Assembly session had yet been held in Asia and that the Asian Continental Meeting in Rio had hoped that one would be held on their continent in 1967. That was why he was proud to extend an official invitation to all the adhering countries of Interpol to hold their 36th session in Japan.

He added that Japan was one of the oldest

countries with its own culture, but was also a modern country where Eastern and Western civilizations fused. The Japanese people would be happy to show the delegates their beautiful landscapes and active industries. The session would be held in the ancient city of Kyoto which had been Japan's capital from the 8th to the 19th centuries and where a conference hall, perfectly equipped for international meetings, had recently been built.

Finally, the Japanese delegate assured the Assembly that his invitation was extended to all Interpol members without exception and promised that no discrimination of any kind whatever would be encountered. He sincerely hoped that the General Assembly would accept the invitation. (Hearty applause).

Voting by acclamation, the Assembly unanimously accepted Japan's invitation.

The PRESIDENT thanked Japan warmly for its offer of hospitality.

Mr HANS FÜRST, Prosecutor-General of the Confederation and Delegate of Switzerland, thanked the 159 delegates, the 45 observers, the representative of the General Secretariat and the other persons who had attended the 35th session of the General Assembly for the honour they had showed his country in coming. He trusted that everyone would leave with happy memories of their visit and would have good journeys home. (Applause).

*The PRESIDENT then took the floor: "We have reached the end of the 35th General Assembly session. I believe that we have accomplished a good deal. However, the agenda was very full and, as a result, the*

Japanese delegates (left to right: Mr TSUCHIKANE, Mr SEZIKAWA and Mr SHIZAKI).





Sir Ranulph R. Mansell Bacon (United Kingdom).

*Assembly was unable to go into sufficient detail on some very important questions. We may have to review our approach to discussions. This situation is, of course, the logical result of the increased membership in Interpol — a development which is wholly desirable.*

*“This year we are losing a friend. A distinguished police officer is leaving us: Mr Ranulph Robert Maunsell Bacon — or rather Sir Ranulph Bacon, since this honour has just been conferred on him for outstanding services to his country. We ask his colleagues to convey to him our best wishes for a long and happy retirement.*

*“I know that I speak for all of you in expressing our gratitude to all the Swiss officials and police officers who have contributed without stint to a perfectly organized meeting and who gave us the particularly warm welcome we have found here. We will take away very pleasant memories of Berne and Ticino.*

*“I would like to thank the interpreters, the charming hostesses who worked so hard for us, and the staff of the Secretariat who turned out so many papers.*

*“Next year in Japan I look forward to a large gathering. I wish you all a pleasant journey home. I now declare the 35th General Assembly session closed.” (Applause).*

## SESSION IN LOCARNO

The 1966 General Assembly had been invited not only to BERNE but also to LOCARNO, where one plenary session was held.

During this session, a Magistrate from the *Ministère public* (the Federal Prosecutor's Office in Switzerland) described his contacts with the police. The speaker, Doctor Adolfo Bader, Public Prosecutor for South-Ticino, proved an accomplished and witty orator who regaled his audience with an entertaining talk and at the same time advanced a number of interesting ideas. Since they challenge some of the established principles governing police

Mr A. BADER, Public Prosecutor of Lucarno, and President FRANSSSEN.



investigations in Europe, the ideas were original, even daring. Unfortunately, we can only give a few extracts here:

"...In the canton of Ticino, there is — with the exception of municipal police — only one police force: the cantonal police. This situation offers many advantages which are lost in countries with several police forces operating in the same area. At least so I have been led to believe. Our cantonal force includes the gendarmes, who are uniformed, and the Sûreté, whose detectives work in plainclothes. The Sûreté does most of the "criminal police" work and for this purpose it is under the orders of the Public Prosecutor's Office . . . As in many other countries, the Criminal Procedure of Ticino provides for a police investigation and, if necessary, a preliminary hearing and further preparation of the case.

"In Ticino and elsewhere, there is a tendency to set in motion all the formal apparatus of preliminary inquiries only in very complicated cases or in cases where the law imposes this procedure. Some Swiss cantons do not even have the type of preliminary hearing known as "*l'instruction judiciaire*": it is the Public Prosecutor who carries out the inquiries in Zurich or Bâle, for instance. In Bâle, a Public Prosecutor is actually the head of the criminal investigation department, which of course is a very satisfactory arrangement for law enforcement . . .

"The trend is therefore towards closer ties between the Prosecutor's Office and the criminal police. In my own case, relations with the police in general are good, very good. Perhaps this is due to the fact that I have studied the various aspects of crime detection work. More likely it is to be explained by the quality of the personnel at the Gendarmerie and the Sûreté; their agents are hard-working and some of them are very capable indeed.

"However, the criticisms formulated by the German prosecutors Nehm and Reimers in their work '*Staatsanwalt und Polizei*' are not without foundation in Ticino and, I think, elsewhere, too:

— 'How often do police officers turn to the prosecutor in case of doubt? How many police officers even know exactly what happens after the inquiry leaves their hands?'



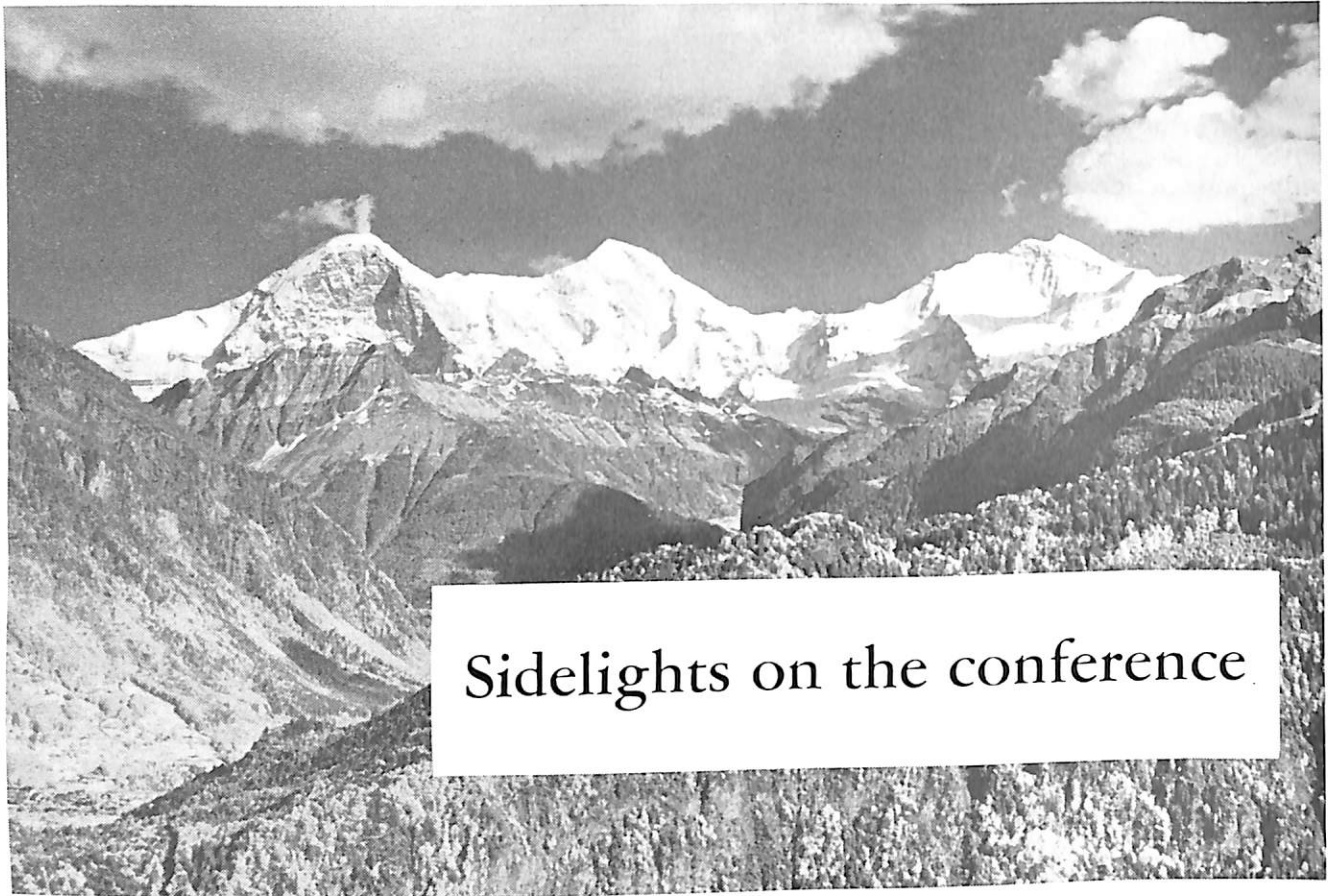
Locarno, la Madonna del Sasso. Swiss National Tourist Office.

"In order to remedy this situation, the authors stress the need for constant personal contact, for reports following the preliminary hearing, and the importance of assigning the prosecutor more responsibility for directing police inquiries, the need for the prosecutor to get out from behind his desk for field work and, finally, the necessity which brings me here to-day with pleasure — I mean the necessity for prosecutors to take part in police meetings . . .

"... As far as criminal procedure is concerned, one thing has to be said at the outset: thank goodness there exists an Organization called INTERPOL, and that it is possible, at the international level, for an official — in our case the prosecutor — to contact the local police, secure in the knowledge that the local police in their turn can get in touch with police forces in other countries. The teletype, the telephone and the telegraph have become arms of the law. Trouble only begins when the police have finished their job and the prosecutor or other magistrate must meet his foreign counterpart: with the best will in the world, these two officials, even when they think and reason in the same way, are often hampered by the fact that the laws and codes of state A do not coincide exactly with those of state B. Mutual assistance on judicial matters can be very difficult where criminal matters are concerned . . . Fortunately, the police are often in a better position to see eye to eye and we magistrates are the first to be grateful . . ."

In closing, Prosecutor Baden expressed his hopes for a pleasant visit in Ticino. His wishes were abundantly fulfilled in this respect.





## Sidelights on the conference

*The Eiger, the Mönch and the Jungfrau (Bernese Oberland).*

*Swiss National Tourist Office.*

On arriving in BERNE, delegates immediately felt the charm of this city which is busy but not feverish, modern but still rich in reminders of its proud and interesting past and its important role in the struggle for human freedom. From the famous clock, to the bridges over the Aar, the streets wind through old quarters where the buildings have kept their medieval facades. The artistically-arranged shop windows in the arcaded streets are filled with the latest productions of the clock-making industry or with rare objects assembled by antique dealers.

As the delegates filed into the Swiss Federal Parliament to take their seats in the plenary session chamber, many of them found it impossible to remain unmoved at the thought that it was here, in this imposing hall, that the elected representatives of the Swiss cantons regularly sit to make decisions governing the destinies of the Confederation of Switzerland.

A concert by the Canton and Berne Police Band marked the opening session in the Parliament hall. In the evening, the Assembly delegates were invited to the vast Kursaal by the Head of the Swiss Delegation and there the band put in another appearance. Appearance is the right word: with a fanfare, the flags, the helmets and then the entire band appeared on an hydraulic stage at the end of the auditorium. The concert over, the band "disappeared" again the same way it had come, accompanied by enthusiastic applause from the audience.

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Two days later, the delegates had a chance to travel back through time and to live for a few moments in the days when BERNE was the leader of a group of cantons united in

defence of their common liberties. The Council of the Canton and of the city of Berne had invited the delegates to Government House, which is separated from the Parliament by the streets of an old quarter lined with centuries-old houses. The delegates were received in a spacious hall whose architecture reflected the nobility and simplicity of an earlier age. Perhaps some of the friendships which were formed or renewed on that occasion will share the permanence of Bernese institutions, symbolised by the monumental pillar in this hall which supports the massive center beam from age to age.

It was surely a "first" in the annals of the Organization to be invited by the host country to make a genuinely international excursion which took the delegates from BERNE (Switzerland) to STRESA (Italy). Through deep Alpen valleys, skirting lakes and plunging through long tunnels, the INTERPOL train went first to LOCARNO, where the authorities of TICINO had organised a warm and lavish welcome. From most of their hotels, delegates had views of the calm beauty of the lake and the majesty of the surrounding mountains.



*The Organising Committee for the 35th session. From left to right: Mr MEZGER, Mr FREIVOGEL, Miss REBER, Mr BENOIT, Miss BERTHOUSOZ and Mr WUETHRICH. Photograph by W. NYDEGGER, Berne.*

In the evening, an imposing buffet dinner was given at the Hotel Palma du Lac. On torch-lit porches the long tables laden with elaborate dishes offered a spectacle which attracted a crowd of evening strollers and



*Delegates' excursion on Lake Maggiore.*

*Photograph by Fritz Eckinger, Locarno.*

tourists. From the little siren of Copenhagen to the Egyptian pyramids, monuments from all the adhering countries could be recognised on the buffet — sculptures made from fish, foie gras, pastry, chocolate which reflected as much credit on the cooks' culinary powers as on their artistic skill. Doctor S. PELLEGRINI, Director of the Police in the Ticino Canton and Councillor of State, welcoming the delegates and extolling the Organization with all the resources of the Italian tongue, was given a long ovation, as was the Mayor of Locarno, who then took the floor.

The next day offered Mediterranean sunshine, and a handsome excursion boat had been laid on for the cruise down Lake Maggiore. The delegates had several hours on board, drifting past green landscapes under towering mountains. The first port of call was Brissago, a garden island with almost tropical vegetation surrounded by the calm waters of the Lake. The cruise ended in Stresa, in Italy — where the authorities allowed the delegates to enter the country on an informal basis, i.e. without any formalities.

The trip back was by special train; from the Simplon and Lotschberg tunnels, the delegates emerged before the South face of the Bernese Oberland crowned with lofty glaciers and sparkling in the setting sun.

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Two days after the Assembly session, forty or so delegates met in Saint Cloud. They had taken advantage of their presence in Europe to visit the General Secretariat building at the Secretary General's invitation. Small groups were guided round the headquarters, from basement to roof terrace. Many expressed their satisfaction at seeing the various Interpol departments finally brought together under one roof in a building which is both functional and pleasant and which is located on a superb site offering a panoramic view of Paris. These personal contacts with the Secretariat staff can only serve to make for easier and more direct relations in letters and telegrams. Many of the visitors promised to return when the building was entirely finished and when meetings and seminars

could be held in a setting worthy of the Organization.

Some delegations wished to mark their countries' recent adhesion to Interpol by offering colourful gifts reflecting their folklore.

The Congo-Kinshasa delegation gave authentic tom-toms to all non-African delegations and, in addition, a superb sculpted brass plaque depicting a woman pounding millet (see below) to be hung in the new headquarters building.

The Zambian delegation in their turn gave a magnificent emblem to be displayed at the headquarters in St.-Cloud.

*The Congo-Kinshasa delegate presenting a gift from his country for the new Interpol headquarters.*  
Photograph by W. NYDEGGER, Berne.



# LIST OF DELEGATIONS

## ARGENTINA

Messrs GOYOS J. R., Inspecteur general.  
CASTRO A. B., Commissaire.  
TRUFFA A. J., Officier principal.

## AUSTRALIA

Messrs ARNOLD R. H., Chief Commissioner of police.  
FLETCHER P. W., Commissioner id.

## AUSTRIA

Messrs WALTERSKIRCHEN F., Ministerialrat.  
ROCK E., id.

## BELGIUM

Messrs FRANSSSEN F., Conseiller du Gouvernement.  
CAKENBERGHE G. van, Commissaire général Délégations jud.

## BRAZIL

Messrs De GOUVÊA C. A., Ministry of Justice.  
ALVES SIQUEIRA G., Federal Police.  
DIAS MADEIRA Theotonio, Brasília, N.C.B.  
GOMES Iracy José, Police State of Guanabara.

## CAMEROUN

Mr MFOU'OU J. C., Serv. Centrale de Pol. jud.

## CANADA

Messrs McCLELLAN G., Commissioner R.C.M.P.  
FITZSIMMONS W. J., Chief Superintendent.  
ERICKSON E. Chief, Sub Inspector.  
ROBERT Adrien J., Director General, Police Prov. Québec.  
SILK Eric, Ontario Provincial Police.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Mr SOW-OUAKARA R., Direction Sûreté Nationale.

## CHILE

Mr GARIN VILLEGAS H., Prefect of Police.

## CHINA

Mr HWANG You, Director.

## CYPRUS

Messrs ANTONIOU S., Deputy Commander.  
HADJILOIZOU G., Chief Superintendent.

## CONGO-KINSHASA

Messrs MAURICE A., Sûreté Nationale.  
MANDE A., id.  
MÉGALI A., Coopération internationale.

## DENMARK

Messrs HEIDE-JØRGENSEN E., Director General of Police.  
MAGIUS F. C. V. de, Head Criminal Police.  
NIELSEN Jørgen, Ministry of Justice.

## ECUADOR

S.E.M. ARTETA RIVERA Federico, Ambassador extraord. in Berne.

## ETHIOPIA

Messrs DIRASSIE D., Major General, Commissioner.  
KASSAYE M., Captain.

## FINLAND

Mr JÄRVA Fjalar, Director of Police.  
Mrs KÄNNÖ Eila, Head of N.C.B.

## FRANCE

Messrs HACQ M., Directeur Serv. Pol. jud., Sûreté Nationale.  
CAMATTE R., Commissaire div., Sûreté Nationale.  
BENHAMOU E., Commissaire div., Sûreté Nationale.  
GERTHOFFERT A., Commissaire, Sûreté Nationale.  
TRÈVES J., Chef Service Transmissions, Ministère de l'Intérieur.  
JOBARD G., Préfecture de Police, Paris.  
CECCALDI P. F., Professeur, id.

## GABUN

Mr MEBIAME L., Directeur Sûreté Nationale.

## GERMANY

Messrs DICKOPF P., President Bundeskriminalamt.  
OESTERHELT G., Bundeskriminalamt.  
GRIESE K., id.

## GHANA

Messrs DEKU A. K., Commissioner of Police.  
ADJEI S. A., Superintendent.

## GREECE

Mr SKARMALIORAKIS A., Police Captain, Athens N.C.B. Athènes.

## GUATEMALA

Messrs ECHEVERRIA F., Directeur, Bank of Guatemala.  
MARTI E., id.

## INDIA

Mr KOHLI D. P., Director Central Bureau of Investigation.

## INDONESIA

Mr SURIAATMADJA S., Deputy Minister of the Police Force.

S.E.M. TANUMIDJAJA Memet, Indonesian Ambassador.

## IRAN

Messrs ATTAI M., General.  
SEYRAFI M., Brigadier General.

## ISRAEL

Messrs KANNER J., Commander.  
NASH Y., Assistant Commander.  
LESS A., Israeli Embassy, Paris.

## ITALY

Messrs NARDIS F. de, Inspector General, Rome.  
RICCI R., Vice-Prefect, id.  
MANOPULO A., Commissaire chef, id.  
NARDONE M., Vice-Questor, Milan.  
VINCIGUERRA E., Vice-Commandant Carabinieri.  
PALERMO A. T., Col., Guardia di Finanza.

**IVORY COAST**

Messrs **BOTCHE D.**, Commissaire.  
**LOROUGNON J.-P.**, Officier de Police.

**JAMAICA**

Mr **McINTOSH W. H.**, Assistant Commissioner.

**JAPAN**

Messrs **UEDA A.**, Superintendent Supervisor.  
**TSUCHIKANE K.**, Chief Superintendent.  
**SEZIKAWA M.**, Chief Superintendent.  
**KANEKO J.**, Deputy Chief.  
**ISHIZAKI A.**, Embassy, Paris.

**JORDAN**

Mr **GHRAIBEH F.**, Captain.

**KOREA**

Messrs **KOO Ja Choon Cdt.**, National Police College.  
**PAEK Sing Bong**, Police Lt., id.

**KUWEIT**

Mr **SHUAIB E.**, Major.

**LAOS**

Messrs **LUANGLAR C.**, Director, State Police.  
**PHANHAVONGSA B.**

**LEBANON**

Messrs **BANNA M.**, Director, F.S.I.  
**CHACRA H. Abi**, Cdt., Chef d'Etat-Major, F.S.I.

**LIBERIA**

Mr **DAVIES A. T.**, Acting Director of Interpol.

**LIBYA**

Messrs **ZENTUTI M.**, General.  
**MSEK M.**, Colonel.  
**ABDELHAMID Ali**, Major.  
**GHET I.**, Major.

**LIECHTENSTEIN**

Mr **HASSLER H.**, C.I.D. of the Principality.

**LUXEMBOURG**

Messrs **JACOBY H.**, Avocat général.  
**DONCKEL P.**, Chef de la Gendarmerie.

**MADAGASCAR**

Mr **RANDRESIARISON J.**, Chef Police jud.

**MALAWI**

Mr **BURGE H. J.**, Assistant Commissioner.

**MALAYSIA**

Messrs **ISMAEL Tan Sri Mohamed Salleh bin**, Inspector-General Royal Malaysian Police.  
**HAJI NIK MAT Dato Nik Daud bin**, Ministry Home Affairs.

**MAURITANIA**

Mr **NEGIB MOHAMED Mahmoud**, Directeur-adj. Forces Police et Sécurité.

**MEXICO**

Messrs **ROSALES MIRANDA M.**, Parquet Général, México.  
**FRIAS A.**, Bank of Mexico.  
**DIEZ de URDANIVIA I.**, Chef Serv. Expertises, id.

**MOROCCO**

Mr **SEDDIKI A.**, Direction gén. Sûreté Nationale.

**NETHERLANDS**

Mr **REHORST W. M.**, Lt.-Col., Ministry of Justice.

**NETHERLANDS ANTILLES**

Mr **DE HASETH, W. G.**, Ministry of Justice.

**NEW ZEALAND**

Mr **SPENCER C. Leslie**, Commissioner of Police.

**NIGER**

Messrs **BOUBE I.**, Sûreté Nationale.  
**ABOUBAKAR Mahamane.**

**NIGERIA**

Messrs **INYANG E. O.**, Superintendent of Police.  
**NTE J. G.**, Assist. Superintendent of Police.

**NORWAY**

Messrs **KLEVELAND A.**, Chief Inspector.  
**GJERDE J.**, Prefect of Police.

**PAKISTAN**

Messrs **ZAFAR M. A. S.Q.R.**, Q.M.P., P.S.P., Inspector General of Police.  
**AWAN A. B.**, Director, Intelligence Bureau.

**PERU**

Messrs **MONTOYA J. Campos**, Inspecteur General Supérieur.  
**CAMARRA F. Ugarte.**

**PHILIPPINES**

Mr **de los REYES José.**

**PORTUGAL**

Messrs **DA SILVA PAIS F. E.**, Directeur Police internationale.  
**GOMES DA COSTA O.**, Directeur Pol. jud.  
**MORAIS COELHO DIAS R.**, Sous-Directeur Police internationale.  
**CUNHA PASSO J. M.**, Inspecteur adjoint Police internationale.

**SAUDI ARABIA**

Messrs **ABDEL HALEEM HAMZAH**, Criminal cases.  
**MARDEENI M.**, Director Narcotics Section.

**SENEGAL**

Mr **DIALLO M.**, Chef Division Police générale.

**SPAIN**

Messrs **BLANCO RODRIGUEZ**, Directeur General Seguridad.  
**HERRERO SANCHEZ P.**, Technical department.  
**NIETO GÓMEZ J.**, Commissaire.

**SURINAM**

Mr **MIRANDA M. G. de**, Attorney General.

**SWEDEN**

Messrs PERSSON C., National Police Commissioner.  
BRUNDIN L., Head of Administrative Dpt.  
MAGNUSSON Age, Head of Division.

**SWITZERLAND**

Messrs FÜRST H., Procureur général.  
HANNI O., Substitut du Procureur général.  
MARKEES C., Division fédérale de Police.  
BENOIT J., Ministère public fédéral.  
GÜRTLER H., Cdt Police Bâle-Campagne.  
BURGI H., Cdt Police Obwalden.  
WAEBER J., Cdt Gendarmerie Fribourg.

**TANZANIA**

Messrs AKENA E. E., Commissioner of Police, C.I.D.  
KISASI E., id. id. Zanzibar.

**THAILAND**

Messrs RUJIRAWONGSE P., Police General.  
SARUTANANDA K., Police Lt.-General.  
NAPOMBEJRA B., Police Colonel.  
YODMANI C., Police Major.

**TUNISIA**

Mr ESSID H., Sûreté Nationale.

**TURKEY**

Mr ELVER H., Head of N.C.B.

**UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC**

Mr HOSNI TAHA NAGUIB, Colonel.

**UNITED STATES**

Messrs BELCHER Carl W., Chief, Department of Justice.  
PICINI Michael, Treasury Department.  
HALL Stanley, id.  
HANLY John H., Special agent in charge, id.  
CHANDLER Robert L., id.  
PHILCOX Norman W., Legal Attaché, Embassy,  
Paris.  
ENGLE Byron, Director, State Department.  
GREENE James F., Deputy Associate Commissioner,  
Justice Department.  
BARTIMO Frank A., Department of Defense.

**UNITED KINGDOM**

Sir BACON Ranulph Robert Maunsell, Deputy Commissioner.  
Sir YOUNG Arthur Edwin, C.M.G., C.V.O., Commissioner of Police.  
Sir KENNEDY Albert, Inspector General Royal Ulster Constabulary.  
Messrs MILLEN E. G. W., Commander, C.I.D.  
WILCOX A. F., Lt.-Col., O.B.E., Chief Constable.  
ROBERTSON J., C.B.E., B.L., Chief Constable.  
CRANE J. W. D., New Scotland Yard.  
DEEGAN J. W., C.M.G., C.V.O., Inspector General Colonial Police.

**URUGUAY**

Miss BERTANI P., Uruguayan Embassy, Berne.

**VENEZUELA**

Messrs OLIVARES BOSQUE C., Directeur Police Techn. jud.  
RODRIGUEZ ALVAREZ F., Commissaire Général.  
ARANGUREN H., Directeur Ecole de Police jud.

**YUGOSLAVIA**

Messrs HODZIC A., Inspecteur general.  
GAZAPI D., Crime Suppression, Fed. Secretariat,  
Domestic Affairs.

**ZAMBIA**

Messrs MATAKA M., Commissioner of Police.  
KAMBELA R. J., Senior Superintendent.

**OBSERVERS****UNITED NATIONS**

Mr TUFNEL, Narcotics Division.

**COUNCIL OF EUROPE**

Mr. HARREMOES Erik, Crime Problems Division.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AIRLINE SECURITY OFFICERS**

Messrs MACNAMARA Richard C., President.  
CORDON-GARMICHAEL Desmond D., Air Canada.  
MOMMSEN Theodor H., Lufthansa.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CRIMINAL LAW**

Mr SCHULZ Hans, Lecturer.

**CONFERENCE DES COMMANDANTS DE POLICE**

Messrs ALTENBACH O., ARNET H., BERTSCHI R., BURKHARD J., HUBER R., HUGGENBERGER J., KESSI K., LEPRI G., LEYVRAZ A., MÜLLER M., RUSSBACH W., SPÖRRI E.

**FED. SUISSE FONCTIONNAIRES DE POLICE**

Messrs BULA C., President central.  
LORTSCHER W., Editor of "Fonctionnaire de Police".

**INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (I. A. T. A.)**

Mr ASHWORTH K., Fraud Prevention Officer.

**PANARAB SOCIAL DEFENSE ORGANIZATION**

Messrs SAFWAT A. A., General, Director ferm. Narcotics Bureau.  
SALEH EZZO, Director General, Permanent Crim. Pol. Bur.

**SECRETARIAT DU DEPARTEMENT FEDERAL DE JUSTICE ET POLICE**

Mr RIESEN Armin, Secrétaire du Département.

**INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY**

Messrs HACQ, Michel, Directeur Serv. Police judiciaire.  
CECCALDI P. F., Professeur agrégé.

**UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE**

Mr MATHYER J., Directeur Institut Police scient. et criminologie, conseiller de l'O.I.P.C.-Interpol.

**SWISS MINISTERE PUBLIC FEDERAL****a) Legal department:**

Messrs VOGEL U., GAUTSCHI O., FREIVOGEL E., WÜTRICH B., MEZGER E.

**b) Federal police:**

Messrs AMSTEIN A., MAURER O.

**c) Swiss Central Police Bureau:**

Messrs CARREL A., SCHICK W., ZALA R., ZORDO H. de.

**d) Federal police division:**

Messrs SCHÜRCH O., BÜHLER O., ZUMSTEIN H., FELLEJ P., BÄCHLER W., SCHMID P., STÖCKLI J.

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