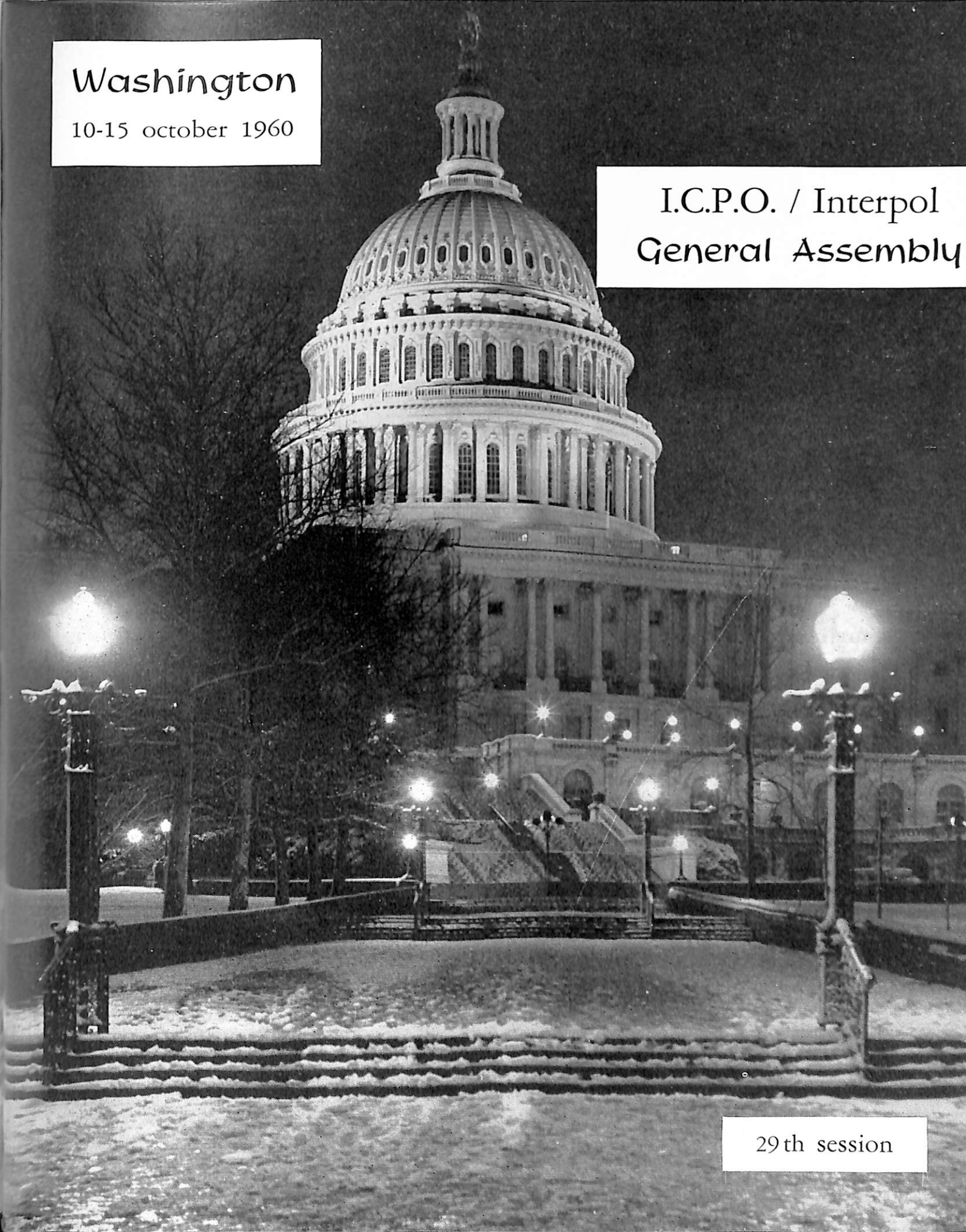




Washington

10-15 october 1960

I.C.P.O. / Interpol
General Assembly

29th session

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Formal Opening Session

THE SPEECHES

The 29th session of the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization opened on Monday, 10th October 1960 at 10.45 a.m. in Washington, in the New State Department Building. The following are extracts from the inaugural speech made by Mr. Robert B. ANDERSON, Secretary of the Treasury and the message of welcome sent by President Eisenhower.

"Mr. President, delegates, advisers and observers:

It is my privilege to read to you a message of greeting from the President of the United States:

Dear Mr. Lourenço:

It is a pleasure to send greetings to the delegates and guests gathered in Washington for the 29th General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization.

The forces of crime are constantly seeking to exploit humanity. Standing against these forces are the servants of law and order. By working together in mutual purpose around the world, these upholders of law and order shall prevail.

Interpol is a splendid example of the close co-operation which exists between law enforcement authorities of our several countries. Over the years, this organization has earned the deep appreciation of all. As it continues to advance steadfastly, our common war against crime will be ever more successful.

My congratulations to the members of Interpol, and my best wishes for a fine Assembly.

Sincerely,
Dwight D. Eisenhower."

"The United States and the Treasury Department in particular," continued Mr. Anderson, "welcome this, our first opportunity, to be your host.

This organization has earned an honorable place among international agencies as an effective force against the evil aims of those who sabotage the rights and privileges of others. We in the United States have partic-



Mr. Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of the Treasury.

ular cause to be grateful because our own law enforcement agencies have benefited so greatly from the unique services provided by Interpol...

I have often been asked why it is that the United States Treasury Department represents our government on this international body of law enforcement agencies. The answer lies in the fact that the enforcement work of the Treasury has to do specifically with such areas as counterfeiting, illegal trade in narcotics and smuggling...

It is the use of speedy interchange of vital information that represents the major part of the joint capital investment of Interpol. Interpol was never intended to be an international police force. Each nation provides its own agency of law enforcement. But there are many outstanding and dramatic stories of the triumph of law and order because of the work of Interpol. Your real contribution and tangible progress come from the constancy of your attention to the tasks of assuring justice in our societies...

Yet I believe it is a good thing for all of us to break off occasionally from our concentration on day-to-day affairs and allow the larger aspects of our calling to fill our vision.

Let us remember that what lives in such great documents as the Magna Carta, the American Declaration of Independence, and indeed in the fifty articles of your own Constitution, is the undying spirit of man's search for freedom under law for an embodiment of the truth that there can be equal justice for all.

As law enforcement officers, you are sworn to uphold the great bodies of national law on which freedom rests. Let us never forget the famous admonition of John Locke, that "the end of law is not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge freedom". That is the "unfading glory" attaching to all professions which have to do with the law...

In our own times, as well as in the pages of history, we have had countless demonstrations of the fact that justice is not assured by the mere setting down of rules of conduct or by the proclamation of such rules from a rostrum. There must be an acceptance, woven throughout the fabric of the nation's consciousness, of the rightness of providing equality for all. Every nation will falter in achieving the ideal of human right which, in Whitehead's words, has been only "gradually emerging in the slow sunrise of a thousand years".

Like liberty itself, a little added to the concept of justice anywhere, in any country, grows and spreads and eventually benefits free men throughout the earth. Likewise, any falling back in our adherence to justice under law — whether within parts of a nation or between nations — will bring world-wide injury to its cause.

There must be a deep and personal acceptance of the rule of fair play reflected in the daily actions of a nation's people. It is in the national consciousness — not in the statute books — that freedom and justice live and grow.

This is the thought which I hope you will take with you... Perhaps I might venture to add one more observation; a rather tempering one which is useful, I think, to all of us who are in any way associated with government or with law enforcement activities. I am quoting from Spinoza who once said: "I have laboured carefully not to mock, lament and execrate the actions of men; I have laboured to understand them."

May I extend, on behalf of the delegation of the United States, our personal good wishes for a stimulating and fruitful meet-

ing. We shall all do our best to make your stay in our capital city a pleasant one."

Mr. Lourenço, President of the Organization, replied as follows to Mr. Anderson:

"Mr. Secretary:

It is a great honor for me today, and one of which I am particularly proud, to be the President of the International Criminal Police Organization and, as such, able to speak on behalf of all my friends and colleagues assembled here to you and to the Government of the United States of America.

I should like to begin by expressing our gratitude for the kind invitation extended to us last year in the name of the American Government. I anticipated that a large number of our affiliated countries would accept this invitation and, in fact, Mr. Secretary, a new record has today been added to those already held by your country in so many fields of human activity. This is the first time that so many delegates and countries have met at an Interpol General Assembly. With fifty-two delegations present, we number two more than the stars on the American flag.

We are also most grateful for the message with which the President of the United States, Mr. Eisenhower, has honored our Assembly. We shall do our utmost to fulfill his hopes.

Our gratitude is also due to you, Mr. Secretary, for your presence with us today. The Minister of Finance is the busiest minister in any country and I imagine that you are particularly occupied with the present electoral campaign.

We are thankful not only for the invitation to our conference but also for the decisions taken in 1958 when, on the proposal of a group of people who were mindful of the benefits of international cooperation, Congress passed the law, subsequently signed by the President, regularizing the United States' membership of our Organization.

After a long period of collaboration with the Treasury Department, I will not conceal the fact that we were extremely gratified to receive this token of official recognition and I should like to thank you publicly, Mr. Secretary, for the important part I know you played in this decision.

In this connection, Mr. Secretary, may I also mention how much we appreciate the



Mr. Lourenço, President of the I.C.P.O., making his opening speech. Mr. Sicot and Mr. Anderson on the left.

work done by the Treasury Department law enforcement agencies. They are fighting against complex forms of highly-organized crime with wide-spread international ramifications. Their adversaries are bold professional criminals who have substantial means at their disposal...

I should next like to express our pride at being present on an occasion which is a landmark in our history... This Washington session provides proof, if proof be needed, of the world-wide scope and influence of the I.C.P.O.

In a country so fully aware of international viewpoints, it would be pointless for me to explain that the time when national frontiers proved a barrier to crime has long since passed. We in Europe, where the continent is split up into different countries, were undoubtedly the first to suffer from this fact. This is presumably why we attempted to promote international police co-operation

several decades ago... Scientific progress and especially the startling developments of modern air travel, have made us all realize that the oceans themselves no longer constitute a barrier. The nineteen countries which recreated the Organization in 1946 gradually attracted others and, today, I am able to greet you on behalf of the police forces of sixty-three affiliated countries.

Every year our General Assembly session provides an object lesson in international friendship. Our delegates wisely refuse to indulge in sterile political quarrels and concentrate on professional aims alone.

You may be surprised to see so few delegates representing the huge number of departments which are responsible for public order throughout the world. You may be all the more surprised because the police forces of this enormous land, the United States, have remained extremely decentralized. Experience has taught us, however, that if

we are to ensure profitable day-to-day international contact it must be through a certain number of bodies which have made this their speciality, not only so that we may overcome the often essential problems of language but also in order to maintain a number of important principles on which our cooperation is based.

There is no international police force consisting of a few superdetectives who range the world in search of mysterious criminals, nor could such a force exist. Once it has been understood that each country's sovereignty is respected when it joins the I.C.P.O. and that every one of its police forces continues to deal independently with the tasks which lie within its province while, from time to time, enabling the police forces of other countries to benefit from the results of its work, then it is clear that any police force, wherever it may be in the world can be a valuable international police agency. The need for a special liaison department in each country should be equally understandable.

We, therefore, hope that all the police forces of the United States will be able to cooperate in this vast organization. This would imply, among other conditions, that all Federal law enforcement agencies take part in it, following the example set by the Treasury Department.

I hope that this session will mark the beginning of still closer collaboration with the United States. The interest shown not only by the Treasury Department but also by other major American police forces proves that this would be valuable.

Our present conference will certainly be remembered as the first to be attended by a number of newly independent African States. We must help them with the technical development of their police forces.

Naturally police cooperation within Interpol cannot solve every problem or put an end to every difficulty. Nevertheless, we do feel that by building up our Organization as we have done and by firmly remaining aloof from any form of political interference, we can help countries to combat the international aspects of crime effectively and to build up the permanent links between them which are so essential for law enforcement and the prevention of crime.

To strike a more personal note, I am sorry to say that this session of the Assembly is

a landmark for me for another reason. My term of office as President is coming to a close and one of the main tasks of the Assembly will be to choose my successor. So many of you here in this room are worthy of the office that I am certain the task will not prove too difficult. It is in the United States, therefore, that I shall come to the end of a four-year term in an international office which, I think, is one of the highest to which a police officer can aspire.

During these four years, Mr. Secretary, I shall have had the great satisfaction of seeing the International Criminal Police Organization recognized as one of the major international organizations. I have pleasure in saying that the warm support given to us by the Treasury Department and the American Government have greatly contributed to this recognition and, on behalf of everyone, I should like to express my thanks."

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The Secretary General then asked the Assembly to consider the agenda (the items of which are given in the contents of this issue) and reported that applications for membership had recently been received from the Republics of Gabun, the Congo (capital Brazzaville) and China (Taiwan),

The Assembly, he said, would have to decide on whether to include these applications on the agenda of the session.

The heads of the Portuguese, United States and United Arab Republic delegations were first chosen to form an election committee which would organize all the voting.

Mr. CHESSON (Liberia) speaking on behalf of the Executive Committee, recalled that Article 13 of the General Regulations stated that members of the Organization should be informed of all items liable to be put on the agenda thirty days before the Assembly session began. In view of the dates on which these applications had arrived, the Executive Committee had thought it preferable to allow the General Assembly to decide on this question which was merely one of procedure since there should be no discussion of the merits of the applications.

Mr. TSING-KANG CHU (Observer from the Republic of China) apologized for the fact that his country's application had not reached the General Secretariat in time. He

nevertheless hoped that the General Assembly would consider his government's request.

The PRESIDENT asked the Assembly to vote on the proposal that the applications for membership from the Republics of the Congo (capital Brazzaville), China (Taiwan) and Gabun should be included in the agenda.

The proposal was defeated by 19 votes to 17 with 12 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT made it clear that these applications for membership could be submitted to the General Assembly during its next session.

The agenda was unanimously adopted.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Three countries had applied for membership of the Organization early enough for their requests to be considered by the Assembly: the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Federation of Nigeria and the Republic of Togoland.

Dr. FÜRST (Switzerland) stated that the Swiss authorities had been extremely pleased to hear that Liechtenstein had applied for membership of the I.C.P.O. The territory of the Principality of Liechtenstein had been united with the territory covered by the Swiss customs since 1924. A number of other conventions, mainly relating to the granting of working permits, had preceded the final customs union treaty.

In addition, the Swiss franc was the currency used in the Principality, while as far as its police force was concerned, the Principality was completely sovereign and independent and relations between the forces of both countries were extremely satisfactory.

Mr. NUAMAH (Ghana) supported the applications of both Nigeria and Togoland. He was certain that both these countries would derive great benefit from the assistance provided by the I.C.P.O. in the solution of the police problems with which they were faced.



M. Nuamah (Ghana)

Liechtenstein, Nigeria and Togoland were unanimously elected members of the I.C.P.O.

Colonel MAHMOUD EL SABAI (U.A.R.), speaking on behalf of the Election Committee, warmly congratulated the new members.

Mr. DECKON (Togoland) thanked the members of the I.C.P.O. most sincerely. He explained that the police force of Togoland was being reorganized and he hoped that the I.C.P.O. would help it to fulfill its promise rapidly.

During one of the next meetings, the PRESIDENT welcomed Mr. GARBA, the Nigerian Federation's delegate, who had been prevented from attending the first days of the Assembly session by his country's independence celebrations.

Mr. JACKSON added his good wishes to those of the President ¹⁾.

¹⁾ For other requests for membership, see p. 294, col. 2.

Part 1. Activities of the Organization

Section 1. The reports

A) Progress report.

The SECRETARY GENERAL submitted the following report:

This is the first time in the history of the I.C.P.O. that a Secretary General has submitted his annual progress report and programme of activities before so many delegations, assembled in a great country outside Europe. This single fact demonstrates better than any wordy commentary the place our Organization now occupies in the international field. You will understand the pride and satisfaction with which I begin this report on the activities of the I.C.P.O. since the last meeting of the General Assembly in December 1959 and what it is to do in the future.

I. — General relations with member countries

This year, three countries, Liechtenstein, Nigeria and Togoland have asked to join the I.C.P.O.

With its present rate of development, the African continent needs co-ordination in the various fields of human activity. In regard to the police, the I.C.P.O. is particularly suited to assume this essentially international task. I know that other newly independent countries in Africa have perfectly understood this and are planning to join. This means that next year the Assembly will once more have to decide on the question of the admission of more candidates.

I hope that those countries of South America who do not yet belong to our organization — Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay — will comply with a recommendation formulated at the conference of the drug traffic held in Rio de Janeiro in March this year.

This would allow the I.C.P.O., which now has 66 members, to strengthen its ties with all American countries, as we have been able to do with some others, in particular in the Near and Middle East. Perhaps I

should mention in this connection the extensive tour I made early this year with the Deputy Secretary General and a section head in this part of the world. During this journey (to which I shall return later) we visited the National Central Bureaux of the U.A.R., Lebanon, Jordan, India, Iran, Turkey and Greece. I have no need to stress the cordiality with which we were welcomed everywhere and I am convinced that these visits, these direct, personal contacts, have been most fruitful.

I, for my part, am firmly convinced of the utility of this policy of personal visits and contacts between the Secretary General and the National Central Bureaux which we have set up and which are well worth continuing in as full a measure as our finances will allow.

II. — Finances

As financial matters have been included as a separate item on the agenda, I have no need here to go into detail, especially as the Organization's finances are perfectly sound.

III. — Police matters

The keystones of co-operation between member countries are, of course, the National central bureaux. It can never be too strongly stressed that, whether giving or receiving, if a National Central Bureau is able to interest all the police departments in its country in international cooperation, if it is able to adapt information from other countries to the needs of these departments, then this country is participating beneficially in our common action. Those in charge of National Central Bureaux should therefore be of high rank, well aware of practical police problems, while their staff should be capable and active police officers, whose spirit of international co-operation is undisputed.

I would like to stress the fact that high ranking officers of the N.C.B. should be able

to impart their enthusiasm and knowledge to others. When rules and regulations do not expressly forbid it, they should not confine their activities to the department they belong to. They should include in their activities all those departments in their country which combat ordinary crime. Naturally, this co-operation postulates objectivity and broad vision.

It cannot be merely sporadic or occasional. It must be continuous and planned if it is to be effective.

Moreover, if one is to judge from the Secretariat's copies of letters exchanged between N.C.B., contacts are on the increase. Two years ago, on an average, we received 500 such copies per month. Last year, the figure rose to 850 and this year, it is 975. Some N.C.B. (especially in South America) which were not very co-operative, have now changed their habits and are now working with the rest. Statistics for 1959 for six countries (Germany, Australia, Austria, India, U.A.R. and Switzerland) show that these countries have made 243 arrests and 1,719 identifications for other countries and sent out some 19,036 letters of information.

The General Secretariat has played its part in the drive against crime by performing its task of co-ordination and the passing on of information. Between 1/6/1959 and 1/6/1960, it dealt with some 2,669 cases:

Manslaughter	26
Larceny	161
Breach of trust, fraud	557
Counterfeiting	996
Drug traffic	566
Sexual offences	87
Miscellaneous	276

During the same period, the Secretariat sent out throughout the whole world the descriptions of 417 criminals, 151 of whom were "wanted persons". If one counts the sending of radio messages, co-ordination work done by the General Secretariat has resulted in the arrest of 193 criminals. In addition, 3,528 notes of information were supplied on police cases to the various N.C.B. For instance, we sent descriptions of 206 international pick-pockets to the Italian N.C.B. just before the Olympic games. These figures may appear rather modest, especially

when given in a country where statistics run into millions, but it must not be forgotten that the police interventions by the General Secretariat only concern, and should only concern international criminals.

Over the last few months, the Secretariat has increased its documentation on crime considerably. On 1/6/1960 it had 436,560 general cards concerning about 150,000 persons, 32,212 fingerprint cards and 4,020 photographs of specialised criminals.

We have just brought into operation an automobile identification index based on the registration plates, also we now have an index of makes of narcotics sold illicitly.

The "Counterfeits & Forgeries Review", which is sent to 78 different countries or territories, to 4,375 subscribers, is still rendering considerable service. Between 1/6/1959 and 1/6/1960, information on sixty new counterfeits and 65 genuine banknotes and coins was published.

With regard to counterfeit money, during its meeting last June, the Executive Committee decided, on my suggestion, to install a laboratory at the General Secretariat to make chemical and physical tests to determine scientifically the characteristics of new types of counterfeit. Any countries which have not yet adequate means of their own will be able to ask for our help. The Secretariat will then be better equipped to deal with certain aspects of its work on its own responsibility. This decision has been accepted by the Netherlands authorities and will be realised some time in the near future.

In this section dealing with the drive against crime, I would like to make special mention of the regional conference on the illicit drug traffic in South-East Asia. This took place between 18th and 23rd January last in Lahore. This was the first time that the I.C.P.O. had ever organized a regional conference with the help of the government of that region, in this particular case, the Government of Pakistan. This government made us very welcome and placed every facility at our disposal. I would like to thank them publicly.

Thirteen countries and territories were represented at the conference by experienced specialists and for a week, points of view on

the narcotics traffic in the region and those responsible for it were exchanged. The United Nations Organization, which sent an observer, expressed its satisfaction.

I would like to stress the value of such conferences, which bring together specialists from some particular region of the world. I myself hope that there will be more meetings like it, it being understood, of course, that such regional conferences should be limited to a definite technical subject.

IV. — The radio network

We all know how effective police co-operation depends on rapid communications and, in particular, on the Interpol radio network.

In 1959, the network's activities as a whole increased. Some 68,049 messages were sent, 1,309 of them being general ones — an increase of 18% over the messages sent in 1958, and the number for that year was considerably higher than the number sent the year before.

Patiently, so that we shall be able to meet increasing needs and bearing in mind our financial possibilities, we are adding to the equipment of the central international station. We now have twelve transmitters in all, nine of them are in use today and the others will be put into operation in a few months.

In my last progress report, I stressed the particularly important part played by the Buenos Aires station, which relays Santiago de Chile. Now it also relays Uruguay so that, gradually, a real network of radio communications is being built up in South America. Canada and Venezuela are planning to join the network. I believe that Mexico is also interested. In so far as Asia is concerned, we have made contact with Tehran. Other countries are considering links with us and there is even a possibility of establishing communications with South East Asia. In Africa, Liberia has decided to equip a station.

In conformity with a decision of the General Assembly, a meeting of radio technicians of fourteen countries was held in Paris last April. All problems concerning the working,

discipline and equipment of the network were reviewed. A report on the discussions will be given later, but I should like to mention here that two important measures were recommended and later approved by the Executive Committee:

1) The I.C.P.O. General Secretariat is to join the international telex network, on the understanding that this form of communication will only be used for the reception of messages, not for sending.

2) In order to give more flexibility to the system of broadcasting general messages, it has been decided to use a new method of addressing collective messages.

The problem of frequencies is still being given our attention. It is, of course, gratifying that the General Telecommunications Conference held in Geneva at the end of 1959 retained the paragraphs of the general regulations concerning international police communications — in other words Interpol radio network communications — in their entirety. We are still, however, having considerable difficulty in getting certain frequencies allocated to us. Twice in the last few months we have contacted the heads of Interpol stations but have failed to obtain a fully satisfactory solution and we need the active assistance of all countries on the network in this matter.

I must here give a report on the work done on the phrase code. The French edition, the first proofs of which were submitted to the Assembly at its last session, is completely finished. This is true also for the English edition and both are being distributed. Thanks to the efforts of the Bundeskriminalamt (Federal German Republic), a German edition has been prepared and is now being printed. These editions are absolutely identical and we are willing to agree to editions of the code in other languages. So as to give the N.C.B. time to become familiar with the new code, it will only be put into use on 1/1/1961.

V. — Subjects studied

Since 8th December 1959, the date of the last progress report, the General Secretariat has studied a number of subjects and actively participated in what might be termed international criminological life.

First of all, a great deal of work was done in our library using methods which have proved their worth.

Between 1/11/1959 and 1/9/1960, the I.C.P.O. library was increased by the addition of 117 volumes. It now contains 1,556 volumes and 956 monographs on all kinds of subjects. The 286 reviews from 55 countries which we regularly receive were used in the compiling of the quarterly lists of selected articles which are regularly sent out. The last three contained references to 1,263 articles on the police, criminology or crime. All these documents have been widely used by our correspondents since, between 1/10/1959 and 1/9/1960, we sent 485 microfilms of articles to 63 departments or specialists.

The valuable legal and technical documentation in our possession, sometimes added to by the N.C.B.'s, has made it possible for us to study a large number of subjects for the following countries: Germany, the United Arab Republic, Austria, Argentina, Chile, France, India, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Japan, Morocco, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

I had insisted that heads of N.C.B.'s should get any information they needed on some particular problem through the General Secretariat. It appears that this request has been heeded and we are most grateful.

After compiling information on the French police, we have now published details of police organization in Switzerland.

Several reports to be discussed during this session (extradition, the use of the interdigital area, the protection of taxi drivers, international proxenetism) are the results of a considerable amount of hard work, very often helped considerably by the N.C.B.

We have already started on work for our 1961 session.

In the period between our last General Assembly meeting in December 1959 and this September, the I.C.P.O. was represented at a number of international conferences.

Several of these concerned the narcotics problem. In addition to the Regional South-East Asian conference, we sent an observer to a meeting held in Cairo on the illicit traffic in the Middle East, under the patron-

age of the United Nations. Another observer went to the Rio conference of ten South American countries mentioned previously. As usual, the I.C.P.O. was represented by Mr. Népote at the session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the U.N.O. This important commission has once again and quite officially drawn the attention of governments to the activities of the I.C.P.O.

Other conferences with different aims also required our presence:

- In January 1960, at the United Nations in Geneva, at a limited conference during which a draft set of regulations on the transport of narcotic drugs in aircraft was drawn up;
- In May 1960 in Tokio and in June 1960 in Vienna at two seminars organized by the United Nations on the problems relative to criminal procedure and on Human Rights in criminal proceedings.
- In August 1960, in London, at the second world congress of the United Nations for the prevention of crime and the treatment of delinquents. We submitted a report which was unanimously considered a work of reference in matters concerning police departments dealing with the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Lastly, a few weeks ago, we were represented at the Congress of the International Society of Criminology, in The Hague.

By regularly and actively taking part in international conferences at which police problems are tackled and where criminological ideas are developed, by co-operating with eminent specialists on other subjects, we are doing more than helping to develop police techniques, we are making a great contribution to the intellectual and moral prestige of our functions. Who would have thought, several years ago, that a police officer would be chosen as a rapporteur for a world congress organized by the United Nations, as was the case in London?

The papers drawn up were on subjects of various kinds, such as juvenile delinquency, legal information concerning counterfeit money, the police and the press, naturalisation, the structure of criminal police departments, women police in various countries,

tracking drugs with dogs, collections of materials for comparison and the experience of various laboratories, the training of motorcycle police, the organization of official journeys, police strengths in various countries, legislation on the prevention and suppression of "violent gangs", single and ten-finger classification, informers, cinema and crime, photographing vehicles at a distance, perforated cards for police records, statistics on theft from vehicles, etc.

During the press conference, the day-before-yesterday, I was given the chance to reply to definite questions and make matters a bit clearer. I was asked whether I had the right to make an arrest in the United States. To this I replied that the American authorities would have the right and the duty to arrest me myself if I ever attempted to do such a thing."

VI. — The international criminal police review

The International Criminal Police Review is pursuing its satisfactory course quite smoothly and its 141st number has been published. The German and Spanish editions are appearing with greater regularity. Our present difficulties are mainly due to a shortage of articles, which means more duties for the staff of the General Secretariat itself.

Our Review belongs to all of us. I will now repeat the appeal I have made so many times at our meetings and which I confirmed several months ago in my circular asking for serious articles to be sent us in greater number. With regard to subscriptions, on 1/9/1960 we had 965 subscribers to the French and English editions. This is very few when we think of the number of readers we could have. In this field also, everyone must make an effort.

VII. — Public relations

As far as relations with the press, radio, television and cinema are concerned, you know the importance we attach to the proper explanation of our Organization's activities. During the last few months several dozen journalists have been to interview us and I must say that, in general, their articles are correct providing we overlook the usual dramatisation which they seem to consider is due to their readers. For instance, an excellent series of articles has been published

in a widely-read American periodical, giving a fairly accurate idea of what international crime is and the means used by Interpol to combat it.

On the other hand, I must repeat the reservations which I mentioned last year about a television series at present being shown in several English-speaking countries, including the United States. In these films the "Man from Interpol" (perhaps its Secretary General) is a super-detective who, revolver in hand, solves the most difficult cases in several minutes to the great astonishment not only of the viewers but also of the local police.

I need hardly tell you that we are in no way responsible for these productions and that we greatly regret that the name of Interpol has been used in this way for publicity in spite of our comments.

A recent inquiry made in connection with the resolution voted by the General Assembly in 1958 on the protection of the name "Interpol" has made it apparent that legal protection is possible in a number of countries. However, the best way is to check producers, whenever possible, before any public broadcast.

B. Programme of activities

This programme has been mapped out in so far as the drive against crime is concerned.

Several long-term tasks have already been started on and will be performed: monographs on police organization in member countries; circulars on the possibility of arrest with a view to extradition; international crime statistics for 1957 and 1958.

We shall soon be distributing a report on clandestine drug laboratories.

The committee of experts, specially constituted in 1958, will be studying the Australian proposal for a descriptive code.

We shall complete, for submission to the General Assembly, the reports on subjects previously proposed: the seizure and safe-keeping of stolen articles, television and the police, colour photography (stills and movies) in crime investigation.

We shall do our best to organize, in the first half of 1961, a seminar on road offences and the problems they create for the police. Let us hope that this seminar will be of the same standard and be as successful as the one held in 1959 on drugs.

We should like to study two subjects which the General Assembly submitted to us at previous sessions: the prevention of thefts from cars and the help that the press, the radio and the television can furnish the police in the finding of missing persons.

We shall have to attend international conferences held under the aegis of the United Nations and other large organizations.

Many other tasks will be imposed by circumstances and which we must be ready to meet, even if they require exceptional efforts, by dividing up the work judiciously.

If we add to this the preparation of the conference on currency counterfeiting scheduled for 1961 and the work which will ensue from the decisions made at this session of the General Assembly, it will be seen that we have more than enough to do, and this can only be tackled by a closely united team of workers who are free from any narrow considerations.

Our equipment and staff have remained at practically the same level for several years, only the central radio station equipment having been increased.

It is therefore imperative for everyone in the N.C.B.'s and at the General Secretariat to work with the enthusiasm required for a great enterprise like ours, an enterprise which is essentially human but free from sentimentality, which does not limit itself to fine words but comes into daily contact with reality.

Section 2. The discussions

The PRESIDENT proposed that the activity report and the programme of activities should be examined, section by section.

Several delegates spoke, making suggestions or adding details.

1) The progress report:

A. — In connection with radiocommunications, two questions were tackled: the activities of the central station at Pomponne and a projected extension of the network to the Far East.

The Paris international station

Mr. TREVES (France), who is in charge of the station, spoke first and said that the developments in the radio network over the last four years had induced the General Secretariat to convene a meeting of the heads of stations and this was held in Paris on 5—8th April 1960 ¹⁾.

Practically all the problems concerning the network were studied, but, in view of

their technical nature, only an outline can be given here.

Frequencies. The problem of radio frequencies was always most difficult, since it concerned stations in a score of countries. We might therefore congratulate ourselves on the way our organization was being helped by the International Frequency Registration Board and the International Telecommunications Union.

Two frequencies were decided upon to meet the requirements of the increase in traffic in the Mediterranean-Europe section and also the extensions to America, the Middle east and — soon — Africa.

A long and useful discussion took place between the representatives of the central station and the Argentine delegation.

Equipment. The delegates at the meeting of the heads of stations exchanged information on the equipment and possibilities of their stations. There were also some very interesting exchanges of technical information.

All the delegates visited the central station, which now had more transmitters.

¹⁾ The following countries were represented: Argentina, Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Iran, Israel, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and Venezuela.

The meeting was very pleased to hear of the progress made over the whole of the network. Quartz control was now generally employed and the stability of the transmitters had greatly improved.

Work had been being done on the stations in Germany, Argentina and Spain, while work was being done (or planned) on stations in Argentina, Austria, Canada, Israel, Tunis and Venezuela.

Use of the network. The number of messages in 1959 was double that of 1955. Unfortunately, only four stations kept open all the time, while only six or eight others kept to the hours laid down in the regulations. The meeting expressed the hope that it would always be the same operators who would deal with Interpol messages.

The technicians suggested that telegrams should not be longer than necessary and not be marked "urgent" unless they really were. They were glad that the code would soon be introduced (1/1/1961), as it would shorten messages, even though more concentration would be required.

Once again the General Secretariat regretted to report that very often the N.C.B. sent telegrams to forward to other national bureaux not on the radio network.

Development of the network. The American part of the network, which now included the stations of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay, had made great strides. Both Canada and Venezuela hoped to join the network soon.

The Buenos Aires station, which relayed Montevideo and Santiago de Chile, was powerfully equipped and staffed with qualified persons.

During the meeting of technicians in Paris, a sub-committee was formed, comprising the representatives of Argentina, Canada, Venezuela and the General Secretariat. It decided how the stations of Ottawa and Caracas would make their tests, both with Paris and Buenos Aires, the arrangements being flexible. It also studied the possibilities of extending the network to other stations on the American continent. Similarly, a special meeting was organized with the Iranian representatives to discuss tests between Paris and Tehran.

If, as was hoped, many countries joined the network, it would be unwise if all made direct contact with Paris. Only central regional stations would contact Paris direct.

Moreover, why should neighbouring countries send messages to each other — and there must be many — via Paris? In any case, the central station could not keep contact with very many stations.

It would be a good idea if other stations were to relay messages from neighbouring stations, as was done in the case of Buenos Aires.

The extension of the network had raised the problem of "part broadcasts" and collective addresses. Lastly, it was decided that the General Secretariat should be placed on the Telex network.

The Deputy Secretary General drew attention to the document summarising the statements made at the meeting of the delegates of South East Asian countries on a possible extension of the Interpol radio network.

Mutual technical aid. The General Secretariat had already provided several countries with suggestions on the establishment of their national radio stations.

The conference of heads of radio stations in April 1960 provided a fine example of professional co-operation between radio technicians of different countries and continents.

Mr. Saludo (Philippines) said that it had been asked whether his country, in the centre of the region comprising Japan, India and Burma, would agree to instal an Interpol radio station. The Philippine authorities would be willing so long as the other countries who benefited from it would provide financial help.

A committee was then formed to consider this proposal. It was composed of delegates from Burma, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand and two delegates from the General Secretariat.

Though unable to say so officially, the Thai delegate intimated that his country would be agreeable to make a grant. The Burmese and Indonesian delegates were also



in agreement with this initiative. They would consult the authorities of their countries. However, the Japanese delegate, though interested in the scheme, asked for time to consider it.

The General Secretariat considered that the choice of Manila for a regional station was wise, in view of the geographical situation of the island and the fact that the national language of the Philippines was English.

The delegates all agreed that the scheme should be submitted for consideration by all the countries concerned. They asked the Secretariat to make the necessary contacts and suggested that the matter be taken up at the next meeting of the Assembly.

Other matters

As an observer for the International Society of Criminology, Mr. HACQ (France) emphasized the value of the work done by the General Secretariat on matters concerning *international criminology*. In particular he congratulated the I.C.P.O. on its international crime statistics.

The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL explained to new members that the General Secretariat had a quantity of literature and information on many subjects and could therefore help them in their police work.

In connection with the International Criminal Police Review, the Philippines delegate, Mr. SALUDO, remarked that, following the United States' example, his government had published a booklet called "Know the counterfeit". In his opinion, each

I.C.P.O. member country should try to do likewise.

The Deputy Secretary General reminded delegates that the General Secretariat sent free to each N.C.B., a number of copies of the Review, proportional to contributions paid. *It was important that the Review should be more widely circulated throughout each police force.* For instance, the Italian N.C.B. had taken out a subscription for a hundred copies of each number to be sent them for the provincial police forces. This example was one to be followed.

Mr Marquez (Venezuela), was interested in *public relations* and suggested that the Secretary General or one of his colleagues should go to various countries, particularly those without NCB, and study police organization and try to interest them in the activities of the ICPO. Mr Wiechmann (Chile) warmly seconded this suggestion.

Mr Népote remarked in this connection that the co-operation between several Latin-American countries had considerably improved. He maintained that the best basis for more effective co-operation was the willingness of countries to organise dependable Interpol bureaux, working in accordance with the principles of the ICPO. The example given by some countries in Latin-America should be followed by all those in this region who were not yet members of the Organization.

It was unlikely that the financial contribution required by the ICPO was an obstacle to this, when one considered the importance of the problems to be solved.

The progress report was put to the vote and was unanimously adopted with one abstention (Lybia), as the delegate of this country had received no instructions from his government.

The programme of activities for 1961

The Secretary General emphasised that the Secretariat would have to undertake some long-term work, such as monograph on the organization of member police forces, circulars on the powers of the police to arrest with a view to extradition and international crime statistics for 1957 and 58. He also recalled the main projects already mentioned above.

The programme of activities for 1961 was adopted unanimously.

Part 2. Technical questions

Section 1. Interpol and extradition

I. THE REPORT

The Secretary General's report begins by giving some legal data on the problem and some basic definitions. It makes, for instance, a clear distinction between:

a) The request for detention *which consists of a notification that a certain person is wanted and a request that he be kept at hand until the request for provisional arrest arrives. This step is generally taken by the police of the requesting State.*

b) The request for provisional arrest: *which consists of a definite request for provisional arrest until the request for extradition is received. This step is generally taken by the legal authorities of the requesting State. He recalled that "detention" i.e. taking into custody to prevent the person from absconding before he is provisionally arrested, should not be confused either with the English "preventive detention" (a supplementary prison sentence imposed on habitual offenders) or the French "détention préventive" (detention during the judicial enquiry or detention awaiting trial).*

c) The request for extradition: *which should result in the final arrest after the person claimed has been extradited. This step is taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the requesting State which sends an application to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the requested State (diplomatic channels).*

2. There is no need to stress the importance of extradition with regard to criminal proceedings; it is the corner-stone of any attempt to combat crime on an international level.

For extradition to be of real value, the procedure must be rapid and effective. Consequently, it implies direct co-operation between the police forces of different countries. It is for this reason that the police forces of the countries and territories affiliated to the International Criminal Police Organization have discussed the subject on several occasions.

The first International Police Congress (Vienna, 3rd to 7th September 1923), which set up the International Criminal Police Organization — then known as the "International Criminal Police Commission", the I.C.P.C. — agreed that a close watch should be kept on persons whose extradition or provisional arrest had been requested even if the requests had not yet been officially transmitted. The Congress also considered that extradition should only be granted by judicial authorities.

In 1926 (Berlin), January and December 1930 (Vienna and Antwerp) and 1937 (London), the I.C.P.C. considered the question again: after having stressed the need to obviate diplomatic interference in extradition procedures, it drew up the first set of rules applying to international requests for preventive arrest and expressed the hope that internationally circulated warrants of arrest would be valid for provisional arrest. At the same time, a committee was formed to study the question of a draft universal convention on extradition which was intended for the League of Nations. Then (September 1930), the I.C.P.C. restricted international circulations on wanted persons to ordinary offences. It also urged that requests should not be made for detention for non-extraditable offences.

During the first stage of its life (1923 to 1945) the I.C.P.O. had thus settled the main terms of both its practical and theoretical approach to the problems police forces have to face in connection with extradition, as may be seen in the draft universal convention on extradition and in the regulations concerning requests for preventive arrest.

This effort has been sustained ever since the reconstitution of the Commission in June 1946, when a resolution was passed recommending that a telegram sent by an I.C.P.C. national bureau and containing certain specific details, should provide sufficient authority to warrant arrest and taking the person concerned into custody.

Two years later, a great step forward was taken: any co-operation in cases of a political,

racial or religious nature was forbidden. This now forms the basis of article 3 of the present constitution which came into force on 13th June 1956 (in Vienna, being adopted unanimously). This article states that it is *strictly forbidden for the Organization to undertake any interventions or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character.*¹⁾

It may be remembered that a draft universal convention on extradition was submitted to the 17th General Assembly session by the Secretary General, the late Louis Ducloux. This draft was based on the model extradition treaty proposed in 1935 by the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission in Berne.

Finally, at the same session of 1948, emphasis was laid on the need, from the police point of view, to speed up the sending of requests for provisional arrest.

In 1949 (Berne) the General Assembly recommended that a standard formula for requests for provisional arrest be adopted and that the rules established in this connection be carefully complied with.

Since that date, the I.C.P.O. General Assembly has not discussed the problems linked with extradition. However, the practical aspects of the part police forces should play in the initial stages of extradition have been further clarified.

3. The extradition problems facing the International Criminal Police Organization are mainly concerned with *detention and with the bringing about of provisional arrest.*

The circulating of warrants of arrest on an international basis — an innovation brought about by the I.C.P.O. — has changed the traditional form of extradition procedure. In the past, if a police force or an examining magistrate learnt by chance of the whereabouts of a person who had been charged with a crime and had absconded, extradition

was officially requested, generally through diplomatic channels. In the meantime, the person claimed remained at liberty to go to another country if he wished.

Now, thanks to the co-operation of I.C.P.O. members, the examining magistrate or other authority can ask the police to institute investigations in other countries. When these investigations are successful, they lead to the detention of the wanted person. When the magistrate learns of this, he has time to ask for provisional arrest and to take the appropriate steps in connection with the request for extradition.

Between the issuing of the warrant of arrest and the cancelling of the wanted notice, there are eight successive stages which can be distinguished. The part played by the police in these stages has been summarized in I.C.P.O. resolutions and circulars. The traditions of an international *pre-extradition procedure* have thus been built up by the I.C.P.O. in accordance with article 26 of its constitution. What is this procedure? Here, we can only give a short summary of two forms:

A — THE NORMAL PROCEDURE

— *Stage n° 1:* The magistrate applies, either directly or through a police force, to the I.C.P.O. national bureau in his country to ask for the international circulation of his warrant of arrest with a view to subsequent extradition.

— *Stage n° 2:* The I.C.P.O. national bureau to which the magistrate has applied considers the request in the light of article 3 of the constitution, completes it and sends it to the I.C.P.O. General Secretariat for general circulation.

The formalities necessary for a request to distribute an international “wanted” circulation involving detention are described in a series of rules, all the result of common experience.

— *Stage n° 3:* The General Secretariat decides whether the request for an international circulation is compatible with Article 3 of the constitution and, if so, it sends details of the warrant of arrest to the police forces of affiliate countries and territories.

¹⁾ The Liston assembly (1951) in the meanwhile confirmed this principle by deciding that the Secretary General could, if necessary after conferring with the President, suspend any international circulation or investigation which appeared to be contrary to the constitution.

The circulation sent out is known as an "individual notice" and, in fact, amounts to an international warrant of arrest.

The form and contents of the internationally-circulated "wanted" notices leading to extradition (individual notices, international notifications of warrants of arrest, requests for preventive arrest, etc. are all synonymous) are controlled by strict rules, also the product of long experience: uniform presentation, publication of monthly recapitulations, corrections and additions, confidential character of the circulations, the right of the General Secretariat to insist on compliance with the terms of art. 3 of the Constitution, responsibility of those making the request should incorrect information be given.

— *Stage n° 4*: The police forces which receive the individual "red" notice search for the person described.

— *Stage n° 5*: The police force which finds the wanted person must naturally inform its I.C.P.O. national bureau of the fact immediately.

It should also take all possible steps not contrary to their own country's laws or to universal human rights, to keep the wanted person in custody so that the extradition procedure can begin with the provisional arrest. Thus, individual red notices are, in fact, *requests for preventive arrest*.

Each country and territory affiliated to the I.C.P.O. is sole judge of the lawful steps it is prepared to take on the basis of an individual "red" notice.

— *Stage n° 6*: The national bureau which finds the wanted person, *immediately* informs the General Secretariat and the requesting bureau.

— *Stage n° 7*: Once the requesting national bureau has received this information, it *immediately* asks the magistrate concerned to send the request for provisional arrest (while awaiting the request for extradition through diplomatic channels) to the appropriate authorities of the country where the wanted person has been discovered. This request should be sent *as soon as possible*.

Let us repeat, if the request for provisional arrest does not reach the appropriate

authority in time — generally within 24 hours, the detained person must be released.

We may recall that, through the national bureaux, the I.C.P.O. radio network is placed at the disposal of the requesting authorities, in order to transmit their requests for provisional arrest.

— *Stage n° 8*: When the wanted person has actually been placed under arrest the requesting national bureau must inform the General Secretariat so that *the "wanted" notice can be cancelled*. This is essential, as wanted notices remain valid until they are officially cancelled and failure to do so may result in an illegal arrest.

B — THE EMERGENCY PROCEDURE

National bureaux on the I.C.P.O. radio network may, in case of emergency, send out a request for a general search by a telegram known as an "Interpol diffusion", which enables stage 3 to be bypassed (temporarily) to save time.

Since Interpol "diffusions" are not checked by the General Secretariat before broadcasting, it follows that complete faith in the *bona fides* of the requesting national bureau must be had. Their transmission, form and contents must conform with the regulations of International Police Radiocommunications.

Interpol circulations must contain sufficient information and indicate that extradition will be requested.

The emergency procedure temporarily suspends any intervention by the General Secretariat but does not prevent it. The Secretary General may cancel any Interpol circulation which is incompatible with Article 3 of the Constitution and may ask for the normal circulation procedure to be followed in order to obtain full information on the reasons for the request for detention.

This office is held responsible if it later appears that the case was political, military, racial or religious in nature.

4. The efficacy of this usual pre-extradition procedure established by the I.C.P.O. was confirmed by fifteen countries when,

on 13th December 1957, the Council of Europe countries signed the European Convention on Extradition in Paris. The third paragraph of Article 16 of this convention, dealing with provisional arrest, gives definite legal value to circulations sent out by the I.C.P.O. (red individual notices and Interpol circulations); *this may result in the present requests for detention becoming, in fact, requests for provisional arrest.*

Having, for practical reasons, become a source of international common law the I.C.P.O. has succeeded in solving some difficult problems of international co-operation.

II. Mr JACKSON opened the discussion by pointing out that the part in the report saying that "Every state is always competent to judge all its subjects, even should they have committed the offence in another country" did not apply to the United Kingdom. Similarly, British legislation made no mention of the transit through the British Isles of persons who are being extradited. He gave examples of the problems raised by differences in legislative systems. It was especially useless to ask the United Kingdom to arrest for extradition someone unless there was complete and undeniable proof of guilt.

Mr FUERST (Switzerland) said that one of the essential tasks of the I.C.P.O. in connection with extradition was the speedy dispatch of international warrants of arrest. Most countries required an extraditable act to be an offence in both the countries concerned. In view of the fact that definitions of offences often varied from country to country, the requesting country cannot define the act in terms of its own law and must therefore send an accurate description of the act to the country requested so that the latter may decide whether the alleged offence is also one according to its own law. This fact has not escaped the attention of the I.C.P.O., nevertheless Interpol circulations and individual notices often only contain incomplete descriptions — or perhaps none — of the reasons for wanting the arrest. The General Secretariat should see that the N.C.B. only accepted and circulated requests with adequate details of the offence and that it only circulated those which allowed proper legal classification.

Moreover, it sometimes happened that an international search was asked for by an

assurance from its legal authorities that extradition would actually be requested and sometimes even for non-extraditable offences.

Mr Fürst considered that only the appropriate government department was qualified to give the assurance that extradition would be asked for. The General Secretariat should insist that the statement about extradition being requested should include the name of the authority it will be asked by.

Finally, he asked the Secretary General to include this statement in the directions on the procedure to be followed, if he considered it advisable and to submit to the Assembly any proposals.

Mr PLAZA (Venezuela) recalled that at one time a request for extradition was in the interests of either the requesting or the requested country or both. Today, it concerned all countries, as criminals had very speedy means of travelling at their disposal. Law should therefore be enforced on an international scale.

There were now three fundamental tendencies in extradition:

- Close co-operation with a view to extending the application of extradition and to speed up procedure.
- Close co-operation to safeguard human rights and individual liberty.
- A desire to improve the technique of the extradition procedure.

According to the European convention on extradition, the act which resulted in extradition need not necessarily be a serious offence, but it had to carry a penalty of at least one year's imprisonment. According to the Harvard project, the offence should be punishable by at least two years' imprisonment.

In regard to the second tendency, mention should be made of what was called the "principle of the specific crime or offence" according to which an extradited person cannot be prosecuted and convicted for a non-extraditable offence. This rule was an obstacle placed in the way of countries obtaining one of their subjects for a non-extraditable offence.

In regard to technical improvement, Mr Plaza said that the old system in which extradition was granted if the offence was on the list of extraditable offences had given way to a system based on the nature of the offence and the period of imprisonment it entailed. Provisional detention was another step forward and was now part of the procedure used by Interpol.

Referring to the draft general convention on extradition previously drawn up by Interpol, Mr Plaza drew attention to article 5 which stated that political offences were not extraditable. But actual or attempted murder of the head of a state was considered to be an offence in ordinary law. In this connection he recalled that the Venezuelan head of state had recently been the victim of such an attempt.

He also approved of the penalty involving the loss of liberty laid down in article 7 for fiscal offences — a minimum of five years. This provision moreover confirmed Gonzalo Barrios' principle as detailed in the Warsaw Interparliamentary Convention. On the other hand, he said the clauses of art. 4 were contrary to the Venezuelan Criminal Code.

Summing up, he approved, on the whole, the conditions of extradition and the extradition procedure laid down in the I.C.P.O. draft convention.

The COLOMBIAN delegate noted that international jurists had succeeded, after several conferences, in elaborating some very instructive conclusions. For example, at the Bogota conference it had been decided that the country in which the wanted man was found should be provided with all the documents necessary to establish the offence, so as to avoid abuses and any infringement of personal liberty.

Mr QUIROZ (Mexico) recalled the statements made by the President of the United States in his message to Interpol and also some made by the Organization's president in his speech at the opening meeting of the session, concerning the part played by the police in the maintenance of peace and order. International collaboration had manifested itself in the most striking fashion in Interpol, especially between Interpol Mexico and Interpol Madrid.

Replying to the various speakers, the SECRETARY GENERAL stressed the complexity of the question and suggested that it be taken up again at the meeting of the Heads of the N.C.B.

Interpol was constantly insisting that every request should be accompanied by full and detailed information and reasons for the request.

It was also essential that formal assurance be given that an extradition request would indeed be sent.

In regard to attacks on heads of governments, one had to be extremely objective and avoid calling what were political crimes in reality, crimes in ordinary law. In regard to fiscal cases, the opinion of the heads of the N.C.B. should be obtained.

Mr SICOT then assured the Colombian delegate that no one had more respect for human rights and personal liberty than those responsible for Interpol. The difficulty was in reconciling these rights with the need for speed of action. The Mexican delegate was quite right when he had spoken of the strictly apolitical nature of the I.C.P.O. By keeping to strictly neutral ground, they had proved that it was possible to work in a constructive way.

Mr SICOT also took note of the remarks of the Italian and United States delegates.

III. During a meeting of the heads of the N.C.B. under the chairmanship of Mr JACKSON (U.K.) a number of speakers dealt with problems which extradition raised — and would continue to raise for a long time yet.

Mr FONTANA (Italy) agreed that Interpol had developed procedures for extradition which should work effectively when applied. He said that Italy was frequently asked to make arrangements for the transit of extradited persons although there were no legal provisions for this.

Mr BEAUVOIR (Haiti) replied that the police of extraditing countries should always request permission for transit by telegram before extraditing an offender.

Mr SIRAGUSA (United States of America) thought that the meeting should consider legal methods of preventing international criminals from escaping from justice in the country in which they had committed their offences and mentioned the example of a drug trafficker who had escaped

from the United States and could not be brought to trial there as he had re-acquired Italian citizenship. He felt that such persons should be expelled as undesirables to the prosecuting country.

Mr ESSID (Tunisia) had three points to make. He said in the first place that countries asked to extradite offenders often replied that they would like to receive sufficient information in order to take proceedings themselves and he considered that this would be a satisfactory form of procedure if it were always reciprocated. Secondly, he pointed out that foreigners were often arrested by virtue of Interpol notices but that the requesting country would later decide to cancel the request for extradition, which raised difficulties. Thirdly he asked what Tunisia should do when it received messages stating that a criminal should be arrested with a view to extradition "only if he were found in Europe" since European criminals often crossed the Mediterranean and were found in his country.

Mr HACQ (France) also considered that the N.C.B. should receive full information on each case and that one should not request arrest with a view to extradition until sufficient evidence had been obtained. All N.C.B.'s should give notice of the arrival of extradited offenders in good time. Once the arrest had been made and the offender handed over to the appropriate authorities, the task of the N.C.B. was over. It was not for the police to recommend that the course of justice be hastened.

U. BO (Burma) asked whether some legal authority or the U.N.O. could definitely say whether attempts on the life of a head of state were political offences or not. Mr BEAUVOIR (Haiti), said that his country's law was perfectly clear on this point: it stated that attempts on the lives of heads of state were not considered to be political offences.

Mr MULLIK (India) said that only the extradition treaties his country had signed with others could be binding in India. There was no such thing as preventive arrest in Indian law but wanted persons could be kept under surveillance.

Mr LOURENÇO (Portugal), president of the I.C.P.O., Mr ROSALES MIRANDA (Mexico), Mr PLAZA (Venezuela) and Mr WIECHMANN (Chile) all agreed on the need for a universal convention which would take into account modern developments in communications and transport and felt that a good many of the bilateral and multilateral treaties in existence were outdated. Governments should follow the proposals in the European Convention on Extradition.

Mr ARIAS NAVARRO (Spain) suggested that a magistrate should be attached to each N.C.B. and should study requests for arrest with a view to extradition.

Mr NUAMAH (Ghana) thought that the draft resolution should mention the fact that extradition procedure had to be undertaken rapidly once a criminal had been arrested.

Mr HARVISON (Canada) wished to comment on the fact that the General Secretariat circular on the possibilities of extradition in Canada stated that Canada could take no steps in respect of a

citizen of the Commonwealth. This was true under Canada's extradition act but steps could be taken against such persons under the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders Act.

He explained that the Canadian N.C.B. could not take any action in cases falling under civil law and the CHAIRMAN confirmed that this was also true of the United Kingdom police forces.

Mr NÉPOTE thought that two main principles had been made clear. In the first place, police forces could only act as auxiliaries of the law and apply their own countries' legislation but, on the other hand, the more practical instructions for routine procedure contained in the report on extradition could and should be carefully observed. With reference to this procedure he emphasized with Dr Fürst that full information on each case should be transmitted and with Mr Essid that requests for extradition limited to certain parts of the world were not satisfactory.

He suggested that a small committee be formed to draft a final resolution on this subject, to be submitted to the Assembly for approval. The heads of the German, Haitian, Indian, Swiss and United Kingdom delegations agreed to serve on this committee.

Following the report on extradition, the discussions in plenary session and exchanges of view between the heads of N.C.B., the resolution given below was submitted to the General Assembly, which adopted it unopposed — 42 votes in favour and one abstention.

The I.C.P.O. General Assembly,

TAKES NOTE of Report No. 3 submitted by the Secretary General and concerning the part played by the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL in the sphere of extradition;

WISHES TO DRAW THE ATTENTION of all N.C.B.'s to this report and, in particular, to all the sections of the document relating to police intervention and to the machinery provided for initiating police operations;

STRESSES, once again, the importance of giving a summary of the events which led to the charge against any person in respect of whom a wanted notice is issued with a view to subsequent extradition and **ASKS** the Secretary General to request the N.C.B.'s to be particularly careful in this regard;

POINTS OUT, however, that in this field the police are invariably and primarily the auxiliaries of the government department responsible for the granting of extradition and that the N.C.B.'s are consequently bound by their own national laws and extradition conventions or treaties.

Section 2. Drugs

The "extraordinary" character of the 28th session of the General Assembly prevented an account of the activities of the Organization in 1958 in regard to drugs from being given. The reports given this year, therefore, refer to both 1958 and '59. Consequently they are somewhat voluminous and occupy some sixty-seven pages.

I) THE REPORTS

The conclusions they arrive at depend on the amount of information given and the promptness with which it is supplied by affiliate countries. The number of seizures and arrests depends, of course, both on the efficiency of the police and on the amount of traffic. Conclusions should therefore not be drawn too lightly. Finally, all the information is arranged according to geographical location of the countries.

In some cases, regions, with conventional boundaries have been given, such as the "region of the Persian Gulf", of the "Indian sub-continent", the "Yunnan region", the "Near East", the "Middle" and "Far East".

In order to determine where a drug comes from, all the data supplied has been taken into consideration (physical appearance, analysis, trade mark, markings or designs on the drugs, packing, place sent from, route taken and means of transport, statements made by arrested persons and witnesses, etc.). The reports mention in addition whether the origin is certain, presumed or unknown.

Here are the most interesting remarks.

OPIUM

As in previous years, international traffic was mainly in raw opium: 1958: 16,474,906 grams out of 17,064,329 grams, or 98%. 1959: 10,839,043 grams out of 11,469,695 grams, or 94.5%. The largest number of seizures was reported by Thailand: 28.6% of the 1958 total 39.3% in 1959; the second largest by Singapore: 1958: 22%, 1959: 16.5% (in 1957, Singapore was in the first place for seizures reported, with 32.1%). Burma remains in third position in 1958: 9.5% (as compared with 14.6% in 1957) and in 1959 has fourth place with 6.7%, after Australia (10.8%), which is Australia's highest place so far. The largest seizures were made in 1958 in Thai-

land (77.8% of total weight), Turkey (6.3%), Singapore (4.3%), Hong Kong (3.9% and India (3.3%) and in 1959, Thailand (53.2%), Burma (23.5%), Singapore (11.5%), Hong Kong (7.2%) and the United Arab Republic (2.8%).

In number of arrests made, Thailand holds the record for both years, with 25.7% and 43.5%, which is encouraging when compared with 1957. In 1958, Thailand is followed by Italy (14.7%), U.S.A. (7.8%), Singapore (6.8%), the U.A.R. and Turkey (5.2%) and in 1959 by Singapore (11.5%), Burma (6.8%) and Mexico (6.4%).

The main sources of supply are still the Yunnan region, Burma (Shan States), Thailand (Bangkok is still an important port for exporting Yunnan opium to the countries of South-East Asia via Singapore). The ports of Singapore and Hong Kong are still important transit centres.

The principal means of transport is still by sea (43% of the cases in 1958 and 38.8% in 1959, as against 61% in 1957). Then come motor vehicles (14.5%), rail (9.8%), especially inside Thailand and lastly air, which appears to be becoming more frequently used (4.1%).

Information has been given over the last two years by a number of countries which had not done so before: Chile, Irak, Macao, Morocco, Mexico, New Caledonia, Pakistan, the Netherlands, U.A.R., Turkey and Sudan.

CANNABIS

Like in 1957, the largest number of seizures was reported by Spain 1958: (42.5%) and in 1959: (18.9%), followed by Israel (16.2% and 15.5%) and then, in 1958, Lebanon (12.5%) and France (10%) and in 1959: Burma and France (12%). The greatest total weight of drugs seized was, in 1958, in the Lebanon (60.9%) and in Israel (35.1%); in 1959, in the Lebanon (42.3%), the United Kingdom (24.9%), Israel (16.9%) and Burma (9.9%).

The chief sources of supply are Lebanon and Burma.

Sea transport was used in the majority of cases (58.7 and 39.6%). However, in 1958, by far the greater percentage by weight of the drug was transported by camels or lor-

ries. Only in seven cases was the air used (three in 1959 and four in 1958).

MORPHINE

The *greatest number of seizures* were reported, in 1958 by Hong Kong (30.7%) and by Turkey (23%); in 1959, by Macao (43.7%), Hong Kong (15.6%) and Thailand (12.5%). The *greatest total weights* were seized in Turkey (37.5%) and Hong Kong (31.7%) and then in Hong Kong (32.7%), the Lebanon (21.8%) and Thailand (20.6%).

In 1958, it was the United Arab Republic which made the *greatest number of arrests* (30.4%), followed by Turkey (26%) and in 1959, Macao (25%), then the Lebanon (23.5%) and Turkey (19.1%).

DIAMORPHINE

The *greatest number of seizures* were reported, in 1958, from Hong Kong (25%) and France (12.5%); in 1959, by Macao (50%), Hong Kong (15.6%) and Italy (12.5%). The *greatest total weights* were seized in 1958 in Hong Kong (35.6%), Turkey (18.9%) and in the United States (13.8%); in 1959 in the United States (30.5%), Macao (22.9%) and Hong Kong (15.2%).

Unlike other drugs, diamorphine causes the police considerable work both in the Far East and in the "West" (Europe and America).

COCAINE

In 1958, there was very little traffic. A clandestine laboratory was discovered in Cuba, in 1959 there was a slight increase in international traffic.

The *greatest total weights* seized were reported in 1959 by Brazil (33.3%) then Italy (26.6%). The largest number of seizures took place in Mexico (37.8%), followed by Brazil (24.9%) and Cuba (20.1%). In 1959 also five clandestine laboratories were discovered (in Argentina, Italy and Mexico).

SYNTHETIC DRUGS

No seizure has been reported.

ETHYLMORPHINE and METHYLMORPHINE (dionin and codein).

One seizure of each (130 grams and 10 grams; 17 arrests) was made in 1957.

II. PLENARY SESSIONS

The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL pointed out that a committee would be set up to make a detailed study of this problem and that he would merely give information about illicit traffic in 1958 and 1959, the regional conferences and the draft single convention.

1) *Illicit traffic*: the situation still remained one of concern and required very close collaboration not only for the arrest of traffickers, but for exchange of information on illicit activities. In future, Mr. Népote said, *the N.C.B.'s would send the same form to Interpol and to the United Nations.*

If some countries had improved their methods of collaboration, many others had not yet done so. It was to be hoped that they would take these imperative measures.

2) *The regional conferences*. The Lahore conference (January 1960) would almost certainly lead to better international collaboration in that part of the world by a stricter application of measures already agreed on.

An Interpol observer was present at the Cairo Conference organized by the Arab League under the auspices of the United Nations. Its purpose was to draw attention to illicit traffic coming from countries in the Middle East and to recommend that the United Nations set up a *permanent bureau on illicit drug traffic* in that part of the world. However, the Commission on Narcotics only considered sending missions of observers.

An I.C.P.O. observer was also present at a regional meeting organized by the Brazilian Government in Rio de Janeiro, under the auspices of the United Nations. Ten American countries, all from South America with the exception of the United States, were represented. The agenda included a study of illicit traffic in cocaine in South America and means of combating this traffic by better international co-operation. The conference recommended that all South American countries become Interpol members and collaborate with the I.C.P.O., to combat illicit traffic. The application of this resolution would make it possible to take a large step forward.

Mr. Népote emphasized how fruitful such meetings could be if they were carefully prepared and if the participating countries delegated competent officials thereto.

3) *The draft single convention*: prepared by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 1959, would be submitted in 1961 to a conference of plenipotentiaries that would submit the final text to the governments.

This convention contained a certain number of articles relating to police action and to penal measures to be taken against traffickers.

Mr. SALUDO (Philippines) stated that the question of narcotic drugs was a subject of grave concern to his country. It was mainly the Chinese in the Philippines who were the victims of this traffic. He then appealed to Hong Kong to help his country to check the traffic.

Mr. HACQ (France) stated that the heroin produced in his country was not intended for the French market and that it was essential that the specialized services of the Middle East distribute information throughout the countries of transit and consumption.

Among all the existing agreements, Mr. HACQ added, the convention concluded in Geneva on June 26, 1936, was of most value to the police. It met the problems created by the modernization of communications and transport in particular. However, the draft single convention constituted a step backward. The central offices, in particular, had become mere specialized units, deprived of the possibility of corresponding directly with each other. Likewise, the draft single convention did not retain the provision relating to the transmission of international rogatory commissions.

As for Article 45, it did not take into account the fact that contraband in narcotics was actually a trade and that financing was one of its most important aspects; on the other hand, it did not provide for the prosecution of those who, without participating directly in the traffic, furnished means of action to the traffickers.

Mr. HACQ pointed out that the draft single convention would be powerless in annihilating large criminal groups scattered through-

out the world. He therefore felt it indispensable to include article 13 of the 1936 convention on the transmission of letters rogatory. He also suggested changes in Article 45.

Mr. FLUES (United States of America) said that regional conferences, whether sponsored by Interpol or other international bodies at *victim* countries should be represented. That was why the United States had been represented at the meeting in Rio. On the other hand his country had not been invited to the Lahore conference though on the basis of the adverse effect of the traffic emanating from that area, the United States would have been greatly interested in attending that meeting.

With respect to the draft single convention, Mr. FLUES stated that if all the provisions of the 1936 convention had been incorporated in it, his country would have been obliged to make reservations. He was glad that the Interpol recommendations appearing in document No. 11 had been given consideration by the United Nations and that a representative of Interpol would attend the conference of plenipotentiaries in New York in 1961.

The report on illicit traffic was excellent. However, Mr. FLUES found it too imprecise about the sources of opium production. He asked that any members of Interpol having information on the production sources of opium in the Far East area send the same to the Secretariat. He also wished to mention the valuable assistance given by the French and Lebanese Governments his country in several cases.

Finally, he thanked Italy, Canada, Mexico, Turkey, Lebanon, Syrian Province of the U.A.R., Iran, Bolivia, the Republic of China, Japan, and Hong Kong for their co-operation.

In connection with the statements made by the delegate from the Philippines, Mr. BO (Burma) confirmed the fact that in spite of all efforts large quantities of opium were carried across his country towards Singapore.

In connection with the single convention the DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL indicated that the 1936 convention had been ratified by only 22 countries, and that was why it had been necessary to sacrifice some provisions.

1) With respect to the single convention, it had not been possible to submit the proposed amendments to the Assembly before submitting them to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs because the latter met in May whereas the Assembly of INTERPOL in recent years had met only in the autumn.

The General Secretariat had therefore assumed its responsibilities along the lines of the general policy adopted by the Organization in this matter.

2) As an observer the I.C.P.O. representative had every opportunity to state his point of view but he did not have the right to submit draft resolutions. When he wished to make a proposal to the U.N. he had to find a governmental delegation that would agree to submit it in its own name. The Secretariat had therefore made a careful study of the texts prepared by the various governmental delegations and the manner in which they could be amended in order to take into account the basis policy of the I.C.P.O.

The President suggested that a large committee be formed to study this subject more thoroughly.

III. *The following countries and delegates were represented on the committee:*

Burma: U. Bo; Canada: Mr. C. W. Harvison; Ceylon: Mr. Jirasinha and Mr. Abeyakoon; Colombia: Mr. Ramirez; France: Mr. Camatte; India: Mr. Mullik; Italy: Lt. Col. Vincenzo Tanga; Lebanon: Mr. Nessib Abou Chacra; Mexico: Mr. Rosales; Pakistan: Mr. Hafizuddin; Portugal: Mr. Amorim; Switzerland: Mr. Vogel; Thailand: Mr. Pow Sarasin; Turkey: Mr. Benli; United Arab Republic: Mr. Sebai Mahmoud; United Kingdom: Mr. Stourton; United States: Mr. Siragusa and Mr. Flues.

Mr. Goossen (International Law Academy, the Hague) and Mr. Liu and Mr. Chu (Republic of China) attended the Committee meetings as observers.

Mr. Charles Siragusa (U.S.A.) was appointed Chairman by the Committee decided to study the two documents.

a) INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC (1958—1959)

1°. Referring to seizures of opium and speaking as the U.S. representative, the Chairman said that the fact that some governments had not supplied information might mean either that seizures were carried out but were not made public, or that no seizures took place. The report should clarify this question.

Mr. POW SARASIN (Thailand) pointed out that the number of seizures and arrests depended just as much on the efficiency of the police as on the amount of trafficking and that the conclusions should not be taken too literally since the countries that provided the most information were not necessarily the most important centres of the traffic.

The CHAIRMAN, speaking as a delegate of the United States, was glad to see that an innovation had been made in the report, this being the insertion of extracts from the report of the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs. He fully approved of this innovation.

2°. On the subject of cannabis Mr. ABEYAKOON (Ceylon) indicated that the production intended for local consumption had increased. He wondered whether that was the case in other countries. Mr. RAMIREZ (Colombia) replied that a plant of the same type, marihuana, was produced in Colombia and that the illicit traffic in marihuana was widespread. The police had seized large quantities of marihuana and the cultivation and sale of this plant was punishable by law.

Mr. HAFIZUDDIN stated that cannabis sativa was grown in Pakistan in well-defined area and under license. The entire process of production, consumption, and sale was strictly controlled by the Government.

Mr. GOOSSEN (Observer from the Academy of International Law) reported, as a member of the mission sent to the Middle East by the United Nations to carry out an investigation of narcotic drugs, that cannabis was grown on a large scale in the Lebanon, creating a very serious problem for that country. Lebanon needed a great deal of financial assistance if it was to replace cannabis by other products.

Mr. ROSALES (Mexico) pointed out that the report did not note great efforts made by the Government of Mexico to combat the use of marihuana. From January to September 1960 more than 2,000 tons of marihuana had been destroyed. Mr. ROSALES transmitted the report prepared by the Government of Mexico for the year 1960.

3°. On the subject of diacetylmorphine, Mr. CHU (Observer - Republic of China) indicated that Taiwan did not produce any narcotic drugs but that they were imported from continental China via Hong Kong. He thanked the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Philippines, Thailand and Japan for their co-operation. The Republic of China — whose application for membership of Interpol it had not been possible to consider this year — hoped to be able to co-operate with the Interpol Secretariat and members on this subject.

Mr. FLUES (United States) congratulated the Republic of China thanks to whose co-operation it had been possible to uncover two important conspiracies.

Still in connection with diacetylmorphine, Mr. FLUES wished to have a certain number of points included in the Committee's report or in the resolutions which would be submitted to the Assembly.

1) Before Interpol came into being, unofficial agreements had been based on a list of international traffickers drawn up by the Cairo police; this list had made it possible to wipe out a large international gang and to put an end to the activities of an organization through whose hands had passed tons of narcotic drugs. Although today the volume of traffic had decreased, it was nevertheless necessary to continue the efforts and the Government of the United States had prepared a list of the most important domestic traffickers and another list containing the names of the international traffickers. This list was accompanied by photographs and information on the traffickers and their associates. It had been very widely distributed and it had made possible, in particular, the arrest of a notorious trafficker, by the German police, which had been informed by telegram. This had dealt a very serious blow to another large group of traffickers.

Consequently, the delegation of the United States proposed that Interpol prepare lists of important international traffickers. These lists would be established for each region (Europe, the Near and Middle East, the Far East, Africa and the Western hemisphere), drawn up along the lines of the international list of the United States, with each trafficker would bearing an individual number per region.

Mr. FLUES suggested that Interpol ask the United Nations to give help with this task by means of technical assistance funds.

2) The importance of imprisonment sentences in the battle against trafficking in narcotics should be emphasized.

The American law passed in 1956 specifies the following penalties for drug traffickers: 1st conviction: imprisonment for a minimum period of five years to 20 years. 2nd conviction: imprisonment for a minimum period of 10 years to 40 years. Provisions had even been made for traffickers who sold drugs to minors to be sentenced to life imprisonment or capital punishment. The sentences could not be suspended. The application of these stringent penalties had resulted in a considerable decrease in drug addition and certain areas of the United States had been completely cleared of this menace.

The Regional Conference which took place in Rio de Janeiro in March 1960 had also recognized the need for very severe sentences and the United Nations Narcotics Commission had constantly insisted that governments should make provision for more rigorous penalties. Unfortunately, too few countries had applied the recommendations passed by international bodies on this subject although the U.A.R., Turkey, and Iran deserved to be mentioned.

The United States' delegation strongly recommended that the Interpol Committee on Drugs and the General Assembly should emphasize the need for the infliction of severe imprisonment sentences on traffickers.

3) The question of compelling addicts to receive treatment in hospitals should also be carefully studied. Experience had shown that addicts could only be cured in hospitals. Hospitalization was by no means a punitive measure but simply a form of treatment similar to those used for other illnesses. Since drug addicts could not be relied on to persevere in a course of treatment Mr. FLUES wished the I.C.P.O. to recommend obligatory treatment for addicts. The draft single convention contained a provision to this effect.

Mr. GOOSSEN (Observer — Academy of international law) mentioned in this connection, the case of Iran where the number of addicts had decreased from 300,000 two years ago to 30,000 today, Iran having forbidden the growing of opium poppies in spite of the serious losses this entailed. With the assistance of the United Nations Organization, the W.H.O. and the F.A.O., other crops had been substituted for poppies. In addition, Iran had built special hospitals and spectacular results had been achieved.

Mr. ROSALES (Mexico) said that the Mexican legislation had provisions for imprisonment sentences ranging from one to ten years for possessors and national traffickers and from six to twelve years for those who engaged in international traffic.

He indicated that if important seizures had been made in his country this did not show that traffic had increased but merely that new methods used to combat illicit traffic and collaboration had proved very effective.

Mr. MULLIK (India), on a point of order, felt that the American proposals did not come within the scope of the report under discussion and that, moreover, the other delegations had not had time to study these proposals. He thought that it would be more appropriate if these proposals came from the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs or from national drug offices. Mr. Bo (Burma) agreed with this opinion.

Mr. SIRAGUSA, speaking as a U.S.A. delegate, considered that every one of the three proposals were pertinent to the report under discussion. He emphasized that the Interpol Drugs Committee definitely shared the responsibility and duty with the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs in relation to each of the three proposals.

b) THE DRAFT SINGLE CONVENTION

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States) explained that all the I.C.P.O. Comments had already been sent to the United Nations and circulated to member governments. They could not therefore be considered as completely new points but delegates who felt that they needed to consult their governments could abstain from voting.

Mr. HARVISON (Canada) said that he was quite satisfied with the explanations that had been given and, at his suggestion, the Committee unanimously decided to take Document No. 11 as read.

c) DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

The CHAIRMAN then asked the Committee to comment on the draft resolutions before it.

Mr. EL SEBAI (United Arab Republic) read the two resolutions submitted by his country. (cf. Resolutions Nos 1 and 2 below). On the proposal of Mr. FLUES, the first draft resolution was adopted.

On the subject of the U.A.R. resolution No. 2, Mr. STOURTON (United Kingdom) wondered whether the Committee really wished to recommend that conferences be attended by representatives of all countries or rather by representatives from all I.C.P.O. member countries. Mr. EL SEBAI (U.A.R.) said that the second interpretation was correct.

Mr. MULLIK (India) realized that all countries were adversely affected by traffic from certain areas but pointed out that if regional conferences were attended by all member countries, they would cease to be regional.

Mr. CAMATTE (France) submitted a draft resolution on the subject of information about bank accounts liable to be used in connection with illicit drug traffic.

Mr. STOURTON (United Kingdom), Mr. NUAMAH (Ghana), Mr. MULLIK (India) and Mr. VOGEL (Switzerland) all said that in their countries it was illegal for bankers to give information about their clients' accounts except under very exceptional circumstances.

Mr. HACQ (France) understood the objections connected with bankers' being bound to secrecy but took pleasure in mentioning the whole-hearted support the French authorities had nevertheless been granted by the Swiss.

At the suggestion of Mr. CHESSON (Liberia), a committee was formed to re-draft the text (see below).

Mr. CAMATTE (France) then submitted two recommendations intended for the forthcoming conference of plenipotentiaries, the texts of which are given below.

The UNITED STATES DELEGATE next submitted the three draft resolutions prepared by his country:

The first two were adopted during a plenary session (see Narcotic Drug resolutions Nos 5 and 6). As far as the second American draft resolution which recommended heavier penalties for traffickers was concerned, the Burmese delegate felt that the real problem was the difficulty of obtaining evidence for a conviction; in his country, sentences were already severe. The third American draft resolution:

RECOMMENDED that this organization go on record as approving compulsory treatment for drug addicts in a drug-free environment under criminal or civil commitment, with skilled medical care and adequate facilities, and

FURTHER RECOMMENDED that members of INTERPOL urge their respective governments to consider the providing of such care and facilities for the purposes specified, where resources or national laws permit.

Mr. BEAUVOIR (Haiti) pointed out that the question lay more within the competence of public health authorities. As, furthermore, this draft could be interpreted as censure of the countries that did not yet have institutions of this type. Mr. Beauvoir could not give it his support. Mr. Essid (Tunisia), and Mr. Nuamah (Ghana) and Mr. Noronha Filho (Brazil) supported this opinion.

Mr. FRANSSEN (Belgium) thought that this resolution was not within the scope of the I.C.P.O.

Mr. ROSALES (Mexico) agreed that it was impossible to treat and cure drug addicts against their will, but it was sometimes possible to obtain the assistance of medical circles when the habit resulted from medical treatment.

Replying to these objections, Mr. SIRAGUSA (United States) said that although the problem of compulsory hospitalization of drug addicts was within the field of public health, it was nevertheless directly related to law enforcement. Furthermore, hospitalization in no way constituted a punishment and treatment would not result from a judgment but from a decision of the civil authorities. Moreover, the I.C.P.O. should take into consideration all the aspects of the problem, which was not limited to law enforcement.

IV. After these important meetings of the Committee on Narcotic Drugs, the following resolutions were submitted to the Interpol General Assembly:

RESOLUTION N° 1

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol:

CONSIDERING that there are countries who are not members of INTERPOL but who are extremely concerned with the narcotic problem and the illicit drug traffic, and

CONSIDERING it desirable for INTERPOL to co-operate and exchange information with such countries.

REQUESTS the General Secretariat to study this question in order to determine which areas might constitute important sources of information and how such information could be obtained.

Adopted with 41 votes in favor, none against and one abstention.

RESOLUTION N° 2

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol:

1) CONSIDERING that the suppression of illicit drug traffic requires effective and prompt international police co-operation, and

2) CONSIDERING that prompt international police co-operation primarily affects countries having long common borderlines, and

3) CONSIDERING that under many circumstances, narcotic law enforcement co-operation of border areas is highly desirable, and

4) CONSIDERING the efficacy of past regional conferences and the desirability of attendance by representatives of all countries concerned with the problem in a particular region,

5) REQUESTS the General Secretariat to study this matter and to report to the General Assembly at the next annual meeting;

6) FURTHER REQUESTS the General Secretariat to give favorable consideration to encouraging and sponsoring future regional conferences, inviting participating countries as mentioned above.

Adopted unanimously.

RESOLUTION N° 3

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol:

KNOWING that certain countries permit persons living outside their territories to deposit monies in their banks under coded numbers which enable the depositors to conceal their identity, and

REALIZING that this practice covers financial transactions with respect to illicit narcotics,

RECOMMENDS that all members of the I.C.P.O. Interpol request their respective governments to suggest to banks not to accept anonymous accounts, and

ALSO RECOMMENDS that all members of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol report to the countries affected details of such anonymous accounts which may be used for illicit drug traffic, whenever this is legally possible.

*Adopted with 23 votes in favour,
2 against and 16 abstentions.*

Before voting on this resolution, Mr. Fürst (Switzerland) had pointed out that bankers in Switzerland were bound by professional secrecy and this could not be changed. Switzerland, of course, intended to continue to collaborate in the drive against the drug traffic, as it always had, but he could not accept the French delegation's draft.

RECOMMENDATION

(N° 4)

A — The preamble to the single convention should include the words: "it being understood that the present convention should not be a backward step for those countries which had adopted the 1936 convention."

B — Article 45 of the single convention should be completed by a reference to the monetary transactions which take place during trafficking in narcotic drugs.

*Adopted with 34 votes in favour,
none against and 4 abstentions.*

RESOLUTION N° 5

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol:

RECOGNIZING the necessity for international police co-operation in the suppression of the illegal narcotics traffic and the apprehension of those involved in it, and

DESIRING to present and effectuate all means of accomplishing these objectives,

CONSIDERING that we should strive for improved techniques and procedures for the dissemination of information concerning the international trafficker,

RECOMMENDS that each nation provide the Secretariat with the names of those persons known or suspected to be engaged in the international illicit narcotics traffic, together with such descriptive material as is pertinent and available concerning the trafficker himself, his methods and his associates, and

ALSO RECOMMENDS that the Secretariat, from such information, prepare lists of international illicit narcotic traffickers by regions with supporting information, the same to be provided each member country of INTERPOL,

AND FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the Secretariat request the United Nations, through their technical assistance program, to provide such funds as would be necessary to defray the expense thereof.

*Adopted with 45 votes in favour
and none against.*

In connection with this resolution, the Secretary General had made some comments in plenary session, suggesting that it might suffice if the N.C.B. were to use the description cards that the Secretariat regularly sent them. However, Mr. Flues (United States) had insisted that the lists made out by the General Secretariat would cover a far wider field of action than the American lists, which were admitted to be quite useful. Doubtless the necessary financial means would not be difficult to find.

RESOLUTION N° 6

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol:

RECOGNIZING that the international illicit narcotic traffic is still of serious concern to many regions of the world, and

CONSIDERING that lenient punitive penalties are not effective in discouraging traffickers in illicit narcotics, and

REALIZING that inadequate control of the illicit traffic in narcotics breeds drug addiction,

creates grave police enforcement problems, and injures the national welfare, and

HAVING IN MIND that many international bodies concerned with the narcotics problem have stressed the importance of adequate punitive penalties as a deterrent to the illicit traffickers,

RECOMMENDS that all members of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol urge on their government the necessity of providing for severe prison penalties for the convicted drug traffickers, if the existing legislation is inadequate.

Adopted with 40 votes in favour and 2 abstentions.

With regard to the third American draft resolution (the hospitalization of addicts), Mr. NORONHA FILHO (Brazil) suggested that, in view of the differences of opinion, it should be referred to the 1961 session of the General Assembly.

In accordance with Article 29 of the General Regulations, the Brazilian delegate's proposal was put to the vote and was carried by 28 votes to 11 with one abstention.

Section 3. Juvenile delinquency

The United Nations Organization had invited the I.C.P.O. to take part in the Second Congress of the United Nations for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Delinquents (London, 8-20th August, 1960), asking Interpol to submit information on police departments which specialized in matters concerning juveniles.

All the national bureaux were consulted on 10th February 1959. Thirty-seven replies were received by the General Secretariat. With this information it was possible to draw up a report, which was submitted at the United Nations Second Congress for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Delinquents.

I. *The report began with a short summary of Interpol's discussions and resolutions in this field before the second world war (third session of the General Assembly, September 1926, Berlin and the fourth session in July 1928, resolution n° 15); in the period just after the second world war, which, as we all know, was a most critical one for juvenile delinquency, the General Assembly (16th*

session, June 1947, Paris and the 17th session in September 1948 in Prague) ratified the principle that juvenile delinquency should be dealt with by specialized departments of the criminal police. In Berne, in 1949, prevention, as well as suppression, was stressed and this induced the I.C.P.C. to study the social role of the police (at the 21st session, June 1952, Stockholm, report and resolution n° 11; at the 22nd session, June 1953 in Oslo, report n°s 3 and 5; at the 23rd session, October 1954 in Rome, resolution n° 9). In 1955 and '56, n°s 90 and 95 of the International Criminal Police Review dealt with police boys' clubs, the former exclusively, the latter in part.

At the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly (June 1956, Vienna), the General Secretariat submitted a model programme for the training of police officers in matters concerning juvenile delinquents. This was based on three principles: all trainees should be volunteers, they should specialize and be given special training. In 1955, the United Nations' first Congress for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Delinquents

voiced the opinion that: "in the general organization of the police, the institution of special police departments for juveniles should be officially encouraged. These special departments should be composed of specially trained police officers".

In Lisbon (June 1957), in its resolution n° VI - 1957, the General Assembly approved a report of the General Secretariat recommending that: "Policewomen should be regularly used in those departments dealing with the task of reducing juvenile delinquency". The general principles governing the recruitment of women for police work were laid down in a report (n° 6a) submitted by the General Secretariat in London the following year.

In regard to suppression, Interpol's policy raised no difficulties. On the other hand, prevention was a complex matter, with two principal aspects:

- General prevention: ensuring that offences are not committed (or that someone does not commit an offence) by surveillance, patrols, raids, etc.
- *Individual prevention*: ensuring that individuals do not become criminals or return to criminal ways, — which entails the diagnosing of maladjusted persons — the rehabilitation of offenders, etc.

General prevention also has two aspects: the prevention of crimes against juveniles and preventing juveniles themselves from committing offences.

Both prevention and suppression can be performed by a single department or by two separate departments (one for suppression and the other for prevention), which are co-ordinated.

To correspond with the new criminal law for juveniles there should be a youth police. The latter must therefore specialize, whether it is a special section of the general force or a separate force specially for juveniles. So we may have: a) *Law enforcement departments for juveniles*, which are generally sections of the criminal investigation department proper or even a single official who has specialized; b) *Crime prevention departments for juveniles*, generally distinct from the "adults' police" and in close contact with the various social institutions, both public and private. Youth clubs should be encouraged. c) "Complete" departments, which are either

divided into a preventive section and a suppressive or undivided one having specialists which deal with both aspects. The former is to be preferred.

Personnel should be composed entirely of carefully chosen volunteers with special training. It is advisable to use women for preventive work which concerns girls and boys up to the age of puberty and in law enforcement work in connection with young children or adolescent girls. Whether police women should be used to deal with young prostitutes is a controversial matter.

It should not be forgotten however that the police forces of different countries are divided, according to their legal powers, into two main categories: — those which are responsible for the investigation into offences and possibly prosecution — the accusatorial or Anglo-Saxon system — and those who act under the orders of magistrates entrusted with the preliminary investigation and committal for trial. (the public prosecutor, examining magistrate) — the inquisitorial or "continental" system.

Police forces in countries with the Anglo-Saxon system seem to have greater scope in dealing with juvenile delinquency. In fact, from the point of view of law-enforcement and the prevention of juvenile delinquency, the accusatorial system, which is constantly spreading, allows the police to act freely in accordance with individual requirements.

As the United Nations wished to make clear what practical achievements had been made by the police in these fields, Interpol affiliate countries were asked to submit reports on what had been done.

The General Secretariat, placed the replies at the disposal of the specialists.

Law enforcement and juvenile crime prevention (the latter being on the increase) have now three main aspects: a) the specialization of individual officials (cf. the Liverpool experiment) b) the formation of local teams of specialist officials (cf. the United States, France, etc.) c) the formation of a special, national central department which has under it both individual officials acting on their own and also teams (cf. Japan).

There is now a tendency to form special teams of youth police composed of both men and women.

In no social stratum does anyone now contest the value of youth squads or police women.

In all its work in connection with juveniles the police invite the indispensable cooperation of other private or public bodies interested in the welfare of youth. They also need the help and understanding of the public.

The General Secretariat's report ends with appendices of the greatest practical importance: i.e. the reports submitted by the I.C.P.O. General Secretariat 1) at the XXVth session of the General Assembly, Vienna, 7-13 June, 1956 (model programme for the training of youth police) and 2) at the XXVIth session of the General Assembly, Lisbon, 17-22 June 1957 (youth police: the use of women police).

These are followed by *some advice for youth police*, which is of considerable practical value and the result of actual experience.

II. The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL recalled that the United Nations Organization had approved Interpol's policy in this field as it recommended governments to organize their police departments in accordance with the directives contained in the above report. Some delegates at the second U.N.O. congress on the prevention of crime considered however that courses given by the police in good citizenship should not be accompanied by either rewards or censure. This appears very reasonable. The taking of fingerprints of juvenile delinquents was also discussed. However, if the police did not take them it would be giving up a valuable means of identification of offenders who relapse. Moreover, the psychological shock brought about by fingerprinting brings home to young people more effectively the consequences of their acts. This point should therefore be studied very carefully.

Mrs. E. FABRICANT (U.N.O.) mentioned that the I.C.P.O. booklet had helped U.N.O. delegates to understand this important problem better. She took this opportunity to thank the I.C.P.O. for its collaboration in other fields, such as the anti-drug drive and social defence, etc.

Mr VAN DER FELTZ (Netherlands) noted that several countries tended to separate police departments dealing with young delinquents from those dealing with

adults. In his opinion, they should both collaborate closely and constantly. The desire to dissociate the youth police from certain more or less unpopular police duties was not a valid argument. For the very reason that the youth police can improve relations between the police and the public the unity of the police departments should be maintained, even though the youth police department specialises and is composed partly of women. Mr MULLIK agreed with this.

In regard to the formation of youth clubs, Mr Van der Feltz considered that this was not a job for the police. They should, in the interests of prevention, simply keep an eye on public places which were a danger to young people and report relevant cases to welfare organizations. They could also serve as intermediaries between young people, their parents and these organizations, but they should never step outside the bounds of their duties.

Mr QUIROZ CUARON (Mexico) was pleased to find precise information on the training of personnel, both male and female, who had to deal with juveniles, in the report and its appendices. In this connection he paid a tribute to the women police of São Paulo (Brazil).

The French delegation handed to the Secretariat a report on juvenile delinquency in France, and Mr Fernet gave an account of the situation in Paris. This report will be reproduced in article form in the International Criminal Police Review, but in the meanwhile, here is a brief outline of it:

Between 1955 and '59, the percentage of children under the age of 18 arrested for crimes and misdemeanours had increased from five to ten percent of the total number of arrests.

At the same time, another phenomenon had appeared. Since 1958, the police had noted the presence in various parts of Paris of gangs of excentric and turbulent young people which sometimes indulged in larceny and brawls between rival gangs. The problem of the "blousons noirs" (literally "black-shirts", but "teddy boys" is the English equivalent) was with us.

Since 1942 there had been a youth protection squad in Paris, comprising both male and female sections. One of its tasks was the prevention of juvenile delinquency and the protection of young people against other

people, even including the influence of the family.

Since 26th June 1959, both plain clothes and uniformed police had had the task of patrolling all public places frequented by idle young people. Those attracting their attention were taken to police stations for a complete investigation into their circumstances. In addition, the parents were asked to call and warned.

In 1960, rowdiness by gangs of youngsters noticeably diminished. Criminal offences committed by children under eighteen also were fewer. The results show that the peace cannot be kept without a certain show of firmness. Moreover, the families which had been warned appeared to be glad that the police were protecting their children.

Those questioned were mainly youths between 15 and 25 years of age; "gang leaders" are generally between sixteen and seventeen. They are therefore children whose childhood was affected by the war. Most are working lads or apprentices employed by small employers. They live in immense blocks of flats of moderate rent. *The cultural level is pretty low. Their favourite pastimes are: the cinema, dancing or jazz music.* Generally, parental authority is neither constant nor energetic enough. When material conditions appear to be satisfactory, it is found that both parents work and cannot devote enough time to their children. Children feel the need for authority and if they do not find it at home, they will go out and find it in the discipline of a gang.

The criminality of children in gangs must not be confused with that of children acting together. In the latter case, the children only get together for the purpose of committing the offence. Gang delinquency is generally, to begin with, only chance delinquency. Gradually, the members of the gang proceed from turbulence to unasked-for violence and even to armed robbery.

An atmosphere of complacency, encouraging lazy-mindedness, encourages their formation. Weak parental authority and too liberal ideas on education also play their part. The French delegation submitted a draft questionnaire so that all members of the Organizations could express their points of view on this question and their experiences.

The SECRETARY GENERAL first of all thanked the U.N.O. representative for her

encouraging words. Then, replying to the Netherlands delegate, he stated that there was no intention of the police taking the place of the welfare services concerned with children. Nevertheless, they could and should help them considerably. Moreover, for some police officers, the protection of youth was a real vocation. For some years, the I.C.P.O. had attached considerable importance to the social role of the police. They must remain true to this idea.

In regard to the taking of fingerprints, Mr Sicot considered that they must break down the existing prejudice against it.

Mr MULLIK (India) said that as a correspondent of the United Nations for social defence, he was studying the problem of juvenile delinquency also from a social point of view.

The psychological shock brought about by the taking of fingerprints was certainly salutary. The experiment tried out in France showed that photographing and taking the measurements of the young offender also had a beneficial effect. Society continued to be based on a number of voluntarily accepted restrictions. An adolescent who committed a premeditated crime should be treated as a delinquent, though account should be taken of his age. The theory that a child who commits a crime is a superior being rather than a guilty one could not be accepted. Moreover, it had been noted that juvenile delinquency had not decreased in the countries inspired by this theory and where it was believed that social measures were sufficient to solve this problem.

Mr LYNN D. SWANSON, consultant to the special police departments for children and youth of the juvenile delinquency division, said that in 1955 a juvenile delinquency division had been formed at the Children's Bureau of the United States' Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Its main aim was to give technical help to the States and communities of the United States in connection with the prevention of juvenile delinquency, law enforcement among juveniles and the treatment of young delinquents. Two consultants from this division assisted the communities in connection with police departments for children.

Mr Swanson gave the Secretary General a copy of a report which had been submitted to the 86th Congress on Juvenile Delinquency in 1960. The Children's Bureau would be

happy to give Interpol any documentation or information about juvenile delinquency.

Mr Ramirez Merchan (Colombia) emphasized the fact that juvenile delinquency was one of the most serious problems facing present-day society and that it was essential to find a solution as soon as possible. This evil was to a great extent due to the failure of parental authority.

Two draft resolutions were submitted, one by Sweden and Finland and the other by Federal Germany.

Below are their finally accepted versions:

The I.C.P.O. General Assembly,

NOTES once again that the problem of juvenile delinquency is extremely serious in a number of countries;

CONSIDERS that the Organization should bear this problem constantly in mind;

CONSEQUENTLY ASKS the Secretary General to prepare a report on the conditions under which group juvenile delinquency emer-

ges and flourishes and on the appropriate means to suppress it, for a coming session of the General Assembly.

Adopted unanimously.

The I.C.P.O. General Assembly,

NOTES with satisfaction the interest expressed by the United Nations' Second World Congress for the prevention of crime and the treatment of delinquents in the report entitled "Special police departments for the prevention of juvenile delinquency" which was submitted by the I.C.P.O. Secretary General;

CONSIDERS nevertheless that the reservation expressed by the above Congress in the recommendation with regard to the fingerprinting of juvenile delinquents could have serious consequences;

CONSEQUENTLY INVITES the Secretary General to submit a report on this subject to a future session of the General Assembly.

Adopted with 39 votes in favour, one against and four abstentions.

Section 4. Trafficking in women and proxenetism

I. In June 1957, after considering the report on prostitution and crime, the General Assembly, at its 26th session in Lisbon, asked the General Secretariat to study the international forms of proxenetism, as they exist today.

Since 21st March 1958, the Organization's national bureaux had been able to send information to the General Secretariat on cases of trafficking in women on special forms. However, we had to go further back than this. Consequently, on 4th August 1958, the General Secretariat sent to the national central bureaux a *questionnaire* asking for information on:

- a) Criminal cases resulting in convictions for trafficking in women since the beginning of 1950;
- b) Cases suspected by the police to concern trafficking in women (since 1950) where there was not sufficient evidence to bring them before a court of law.

This meant that a very important question was asked: how can trafficking in women be

carried on without it being possible to prove it legally?

A) International agreements.

The most characteristic international form of proxenetism is trafficking in women. This is defined by article 1 of the international arrangement of 18th May 1904 (ratified by the United Nations protocol of 4th May 1949) as *the procuring of a woman for the purpose of prostitution in a country other than the one in which she normally lives.*

This definition calls for two remarks: a) Trafficking in women may take place inside a single state — if that state comprises several regions which are geographically dispersed. b) The concept of trafficking in women presupposes prostitution. The legislations of most states do not include definitions of prostitution and the same applies to international arrangements and conventions. The commonest definition (found in civil, common or administrative law) is something like the following: *Prostitution is*

the fact of satisfying the sexual desires of any person for remuneration. From the point of view of the police, strictly speaking, there is prostitution only when paid sexual intercourse with any person assumes the form of an occupation. Prostitution is not a criminal offence in a large majority of countries, but to exploit it and/or to assist it is almost everywhere punishable.

Apart from the international arrangement of 18-5-1904, actual trafficking in women was the subject of the international conventions of 4-5-1910 (amended by the protocol of the United Nations of 4-5-1949), 30-9-1921 (amended by the United Nations protocol of 12-11-1947) and the international convention of 11-10-1933 (amended by the United Nations protocol of 12-11-1947).

The international convention of 11th October 1933 made it an offence "*to procure, entice or lead away*" an adult woman¹⁾, even with her consent, for immoral purposes to be carried out in another country.

As prostitution in itself is not generally an offence, the women subjects of trafficking are not punishable. However, where no consent has been given, the offence is considerably more serious.

B) Commercial aspects of prostitution.

From a purely economic point of view, and disregarding its psychological aspects, prostitution is simply a business in which the prostitute offers sexual relations for cash. Frequent sexual relations with different people does not, legally, constitute prostitution, but simply, from a moral point of view, debauchery... providing such relations are not paid for.

Present-day society generally cannot or does not wish to take the commercial aspect of prostitution, into account. In addition, it does not generally forbid prostitution as being an illicit business, like the illicit drug traffic. Prostitutes are not liable to income tax, but anyone who lives on their money becomes a *souteneur*. Medical control is widely practised.

Although the business of prostitution is not governed by fiscal, commercial or penal law, prostitution has all the sociological forms one would expect it to have in view

¹⁾ The employment of a consenting minor is laid down as an offence in the international convention of 4th May 1910.

of its commercial nature, but all clandestine. There are local tariff agreements, secret "employment agencies", migration in response to supply and demand, a complete paralegislative system, with customs and practices upheld by the *souteneurs*, who act as both police and judges. The money prostitutes give to the *souteneur* is to some extent payment for protection.

Trafficking in women is an extra-legal organization for the engagement of labour in response to a demand from other countries, based on an itinerant prostitution, women tending to go to places where they can earn more. Direct engagement of an honest girl is exceedingly rare; it would entail far too much danger.

The individual immigration of itinerant prostitutes has nothing to do with trafficking and simply raises mainly questions of control and residence.

To summarise, in trafficking in women it is the person who acts as the travel and employment agent who is unconditionally guilty.

Of course, the movement of prostitutes and their agents to other countries may entail incidental offences such as the forgery of passports, visas and working permits, attempts to bribe officials, etc.

1. — Cases of trafficking in women.

From the thirty-seven replies received by the General Secretariat, it appears that twenty-six countries have had no cases of trafficking in women since 1950.

In some countries, criminal law is such that it is impossible to distinguish between strictly local proxenetism from trafficking. This is so in Belgium, Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom and the Philippines. Even when a distinction is made between commercialised vice and white slave traffic or procuring, this amounts to little more than the difference between the activities of the *souteneur* and those of the procurer.

Finally, in the seven countries (Argentina, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands and Switzerland) where cases of trafficking have come before the courts, (since 1950), there have been very few of them. In the cases mentioned, 35 women intended for Brazil, Peru and Venezuela, 13 to France and Belgium and 101 to countries of North Africa, Turkey and the U.A.R. as far east as Irak.

Among the procurers were several women, some of them had been brothel-keepers. *All the cases tried were connected with exportation of prostitutes.* Not a single case of trafficking in minors, non-consenting or "led away" persons was reported.

2. — *Cases where trafficking in women is suspected.*

Some of the replies are very interesting, but here only the main outlines can be given.

- 1°) There are two indirect forms of trafficking in women; legally unassailable:
 - a) "Tours" of "artistes" in which the women obtain their customers from among the audience, whether they intended to do so from the beginning or not. Such tours are not, properly speaking, a question of exporting prostitutes but simply a matter of sending them on a sort of circular tour.
 - b) A marriage ceremony with a person of another nationality makes it possible for a prostitute to go to the country of her husband and to "work" there without danger of deportation. Here again there is no question of exporting women but rather a matter of legal immigration.
- 2°) Police action is made difficult by the complicity of the women with their "travel agent". This is traditional and connected with the laws of the underworld and community of interest. Cases of naive girls joining a troupe of "artistes" and only discovering the truth later on are very rare.
- 3°) Prosecution of proxenetes is difficult because the offence of *soutenance* is not an extraditable one. Article 8 of the convention of 2nd December 1949 for the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others lays down that trafficking in persons, procuring and *soutenance* shall be considered to be extraditable offences, but this convention has as yet only been ratified by 25 countries.
- 4°) No direct or indirect case of traffic in women has been reported by the national central bureaux to the General Secretariat since the institution of special forms.
- 5°) Traffic or para-traffic in women ap-

pears to be widespread only because some too easily consider that all girls or women who disappear from their homes have been sent abroad as prostitutes. This is a quite unjustified assumption, as is made particularly clear by Switzerland's observations.

Without taking sides in the discussion on abolition, prohibition and control, we must consider the dangers of too much liberalism. We might also recall, that the Social Commission of the U.N.O. is in favour of abolition.

The main problem — already mentioned by our organization before the second world war — is still that of "tours of artistes". The observations made by Austria in this connection should be noted and full consideration be given to Resolution n° 7 passed at the 26th session of the General Assembly (22nd June 1957, Lisbon):

"The General Assembly urges the "authorities concerned to ensure that "more detailed investigations are made "before passports are issued and to "check all tours of artistes, who should "be kept under close surveillance both "when they arrive in a country and "when they leave it — any proofs of "their members having engaged in "prostitution should be sent to the "country in which the troupe was "formed, which, in turn, should report "the fact that troupes have left, to all "countries they are expected to visit."

II. The SECRETARY GENERAL recalled the above resolution requesting stricter control on the issuance of passports as well as the arrival and departure of travelling artistic troupes. Moreover, any proof of prostitution should be sent to the country in which the troupe was formed which, in turn, should report the fact that troupes had left, to countries they were expected to visit.

Mr. HACQ (France) said that in the first place, women did not go abroad for reasons of debauchery against their will. Traffic in women, however, existed in several forms: departures for North Africa of women who declared openly that they were going there to work in a licensed brothel; departures of prostitutes for Western European countries;

departures of women, who said they had jobs as barmaids, especially to Dakar and Abidjan; departures of women belonging to theatrical or ballet troupes usually to Middle Eastern countries or to Southern Africa. It was always a case of voluntary departure and the women sometimes even sought employment themselves, either because they were not well informed of the working conditions awaiting them, or because those recruiting had succeeded in deceiving them.

These situations should be studied on the national and international level. Mr. HACQ recalled that the French Parliament had passed a law authorizing the government to ratify the 1949 agreements. France was therefore clearly heading towards the abolitionist system advocated by the United Nations.

Measures were being envisaged, particularly in order to suppress proxenetism and to make prevention and recovery programs more efficient.

In addition, the October 31, 1958 Decree had established a *Central Office for the Repression of Traffic in Human Beings* within the headquarters of the criminal investigation police. Its tasks were to centralize all the information on proxenetism and to co-ordinate the work done by those responsible for the suppression of proxenetism. The first results obtained by the Central Office were very encouraging.

Mr. Hacq said that, on the international level, the I.C.P.O. should recommend strong measures and study possible modifications in the 1949 Convention in order to close the travel routes used by the traffic.

It would also be necessary to give proxenetism a standard definition throughout the world, to punish attempted proxenetism, including preparatory steps, to take into consideration as evidence of a second offence any conviction in a foreign country, to punish all hotel proxenetism, closely screen emigrants of questionable occupation, deport foreigners for acts of prostitution and review the possibilities of extradition, punish acts of complicity committed by intermediaries, ensure closer surveillance of railway stations, seaports, airports,

employment offices and agencies, artistic troupes, etc.

To this end, the French delegation thought that it would be useful if each country established a centralizing organization, to co-ordinate the suppression of prostitution and correspond, through the N.C.B.'s, with its counterparts. International collaboration should be very close. Also, governmental bodies responsible for the custody and rehabilitation of women, for screening emigrants and immigrants and for repatriating deported women should be developed. It would be necessary to make it impossible for prostitutes and procurers to cross international frontiers in order to disrupt the traffic. The withdrawal of passports and driving licenses could be considered. Finally, it should be made more difficult for people to engage in loosely defined occupations such as barmaids, cashiers, waitresses, small-part players and dancers.

Mr. ESSID (Tunisia) agreed with the report as a whole and with the statements made by the French delegate, but felt that traffic in women could only arise from prostitution which, in turn, could only exist because people wished to engage in it. If, as the French delegate had stated, women had said openly that they were leaving France to go to North Africa to work as prostitutes, this was partly because controlled prostitution had been abolished in France.

In spite of the decisions taken by the United Nations, the Tunisian delegate did not think that abolition would cause prostitution to cease. Prostitution was undesirable but would not be eliminated until young people reached a sufficiently advanced stage of sexual development. Prostitution was, at any rate, less harmful when, as in Tunisia, it was controlled and strict surveillance was exercised. The resolution that had been adopted in Lisbon should be applied strictly; this would decrease the dangers liable to arise for women who left their countries to engage in a safe-seeming profession abroad.

The SECRETARY GENERAL thought that abolitionism could clearly sometimes degenerate into excessive liberalism. The police were now often in a paradoxical situation; the public, which was ill-inform-

ed, thought that they were responsible for the number of prostitutes in the streets of certain cities whereas the abolitionist regulations made it impossible for the police to take action.

The *Secretary General* proposed that the Assembly create a small committee to summarize the discussion on this point and submit a brief report, recalling the previous resolutions, in particular. He proposed that the delegates of France and Tunisia and a Secretariat representative be appointed members of this committee.

The committee having met, the following draft resolution, aimed specifically at combating proxenetism, was submitted to the Assembly:

The I.C.P.O. General Assembly

APPROVES report No. 7 submitted by the Secretary General under the title "Traffic in Women";

RECALLS the provisions of the resolution adopted during the XXVIth session (Lisbon,

1957) in particular with respect to the need for strict control of international tours of artistes on their arrival and at their departure;

EMPHASIZES the difficulties encountered everywhere by the police in gathering the necessary legal evidence of the offence of proxenetism, especially when it involves an international process;

In view of the abolitionist tendency that is manifested in the international texts and in the legislation of many countries,

CONSIDERS that, in the light thereof, international conventions and national laws should be amended or supplemented with a view to combating proxenetism in its true or disguised forms more effectively;

REQUESTS, therefore, that the Secretary General undertake, for this purpose, a study of the amendments to be made to the 1949 convention in particular and that he submit the study to the General Assembly at a subsequent session.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Section 5. Traffic in gold and currency in India

I. The Reports.

A. Since 1953, India has been trying to direct the attention of the I.C.P.O. General Assembly at its annual meetings to the harmful effect of the gold traffic on the economies of not only their own country but of others in the process of development.

Investigations made in India lately and information exchanged with the I.C.P.O. General Secretariat and member countries show that the traffickers in gold and currency have constituted themselves into well organized syndicates with ramifications in a number of countries. They have their own financiers, organizers, carriers and intermediaries. Their organization is so complicated in fact that the carriers and intermediaries do not know the identities of the financiers — or those of the persons the gold is intended for. These traffickers also smuggle drugs, diamonds and watches, committing frauds and making counterfeit cheques and money.

In 1958, the I.C.P.O. General Assembly recognized that the exchange of information

between member countries was of vital importance and expressed the hope that the Secretary General would help the countries concerned in any way he could.

Between the beginning of 1956 and June 1960, an average of about 47,000 ounces of gold was seized each year. Until 1959, a fairly large proportion of this gold had come from Western Asia and countries in South East Asia because of the difference in the cost of this metal in these countries and India — hence a large profit could be made by traffickers. Another reason was the demand for Indian currency in such countries.

In 1957, India had to account for 300,000,000 rupees (£ 22,500,000) because of the conversion of rupee balances into sterling by banks in Persian Gulf countries, while only 30,000,000 rupees (£ 2,250,000) had been — legally — exported. This will give an idea of the amount of gold smuggled into India and the quantities of Indian rupees smuggled out, clearly from the sale of the gold.

To stop this money being smuggled out of the country, the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act of 1959 introduced special banknotes for use in West Asian countries which were not legal tender in India itself. This checked large scale gold smuggling into and currency smuggling out of India the same year.

The steady decline in smuggled gold may be ascribed to the following reasons:

- 1) Some of the persons involved in smuggling gold into India were severely dealt with. Punishments ranged from one to two years' rigorous imprisonment, plus heavy fines and confiscation of the gold. This probably had a deterrent effect.
- 2) As a result of the constant exchange of information between India, the I.C.P.O. General Secretariat and member countries, a clearer picture was obtained of the structures of international gold smuggling syndicates and the identities of their financiers, carriers and agents in India.

Up to the beginning of 1958, the smugglers hid the gold in specially made jackets worn by the carriers, who generally travelled by air by circuitous routes to disarm suspicion. They booked passages to places beyond India (such as Bangkok) but stopped at Delhi or Bombay and tried to give the impression that they were going further. Then they changed their methods, hiding the gold in specially made compartments in cars entering India temporarily on tourist permits. They came from Switzerland or France, shipping the cars from Genoa or Naples (Italy) to Ceylon or Karachi, entering India at Danushkodi or the Punjab. Such secret compartments were first found in a car belonging to Thomas Dana and Heinrich Beigel in 1957. They contained 850,000 Indian rupees. They were hidden above the petrol tank and behind the back seat in a compartment with rectangular openings closed by two iron plates fitted with automatic locks. It held ten rectangular containers, two dry cell batteries and a mirror.

Some air and boat crews were caught smuggling and appeared to have been acting for international syndicates. In 1959 a new trend was noticed. Smaller quantities

of gold were being smuggled by sailors, mostly Arabs or Chinese.

Several cases appear to indicate that some gangs are still sending carriers to India. A large quantity of gold was found on some Thai missionaries at Bangkok airport just as they were about to leave for India. Undeclared Indian money was found in the possession of a number of Thai students when they arrived in India to study.

The Indian delegation made the following suggestions on how to prevent and suppress this gold and currency smuggling:

- 1) Member countries should keep a watch on gold and currency smugglers who return home after conviction in India and also suspect gold and currency smugglers and accomplices, sending information about them to the I.C.P.O. and countries concerned.
- 2) The I.C.P.O. General Secretariat might collect and consolidate all information concerning suspect carriers, financiers and contacts of international gold and currency syndicates and circulate the Information to member countries.

B. The gold traffic is not the only source of worry to the Indian Government. There is also the traffic in counterfeit 100 rupee notes as shown by seizures in Syria, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, the region of the Persian Gulf and India itself.

In 1958, 133 of these notes were detected in India and 591 in 1959. In addition, a large number were seized in other countries. In India, the counterfeits were discovered mainly in the north, which seemed to indicate that they came from abroad. This hypothesis was strengthened when in March 1958 the I.C.P.O. published, in its "Counterfeits and Forgeries" review, a photograph of a 100 Indian rupee note seized in Pakistan. This note was examined by the Master of the Indian Security Press and was found to be identical with a large number of notes detected in India. Similar notes were discovered in Persian Gulf countries of Qatar, Kuwait, Dubai, Muscat and Bahrein, also in Iran, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan and Pakistan. It was suspected that they were made by a well organized syndicate with ramifications in many countries.

This traffic naturally was a danger to the reputation of Indian currency. This was one

of the factors which induced the Indian Government to introduce special hundred rupee notes which would be valid only in Persian Gulf countries. After they had been introduced in May 1959, twenty-eight forged Indian 100 rupee notes were detected by the Reserve Bank of India in Bombay.

We trust, concludes the Indian report, that appreciating the gravity of the situation, member countries will send us and to the General Secretariat, details of the discovery of counterfeit Indian notes with antecedents of those responsible for their forging and uttering. Whenever possible, specimens of the notes should be sent to the Indian N.C.B. to aid prevention.

II. *During the plenary session*, Mr. MULLIK (India) stated that *the problem of international traffic in gold* which his country had had to face for 8 or 9 years was still just as serious. The suspects and those arrested came from all parts of the world. While appreciating the co-operation of the General Secretariat and the Member States of I.C.P.O., in particular the United States of America, he appealed for even greater co-operation with his government.

Mr. HAFIZUDDIN (Pakistan) pointed out that his Government had taken very severe measures against the smuggling of gold in Pakistan, and the rise in the price of gold on the market spoke for their effectiveness.

Mr. Mullik (India) stated that the number of Pakistanis arrested for illicit traffic in gold had indeed, decreased from 130 in 1958 to 17 in 1959 and to only 3 in 1960.

The CHAIRMAN invited all the Member States to continue to collaborate with the authorities of India.

The SECRETARY GENERAL noted that traffic in gold was often closely connected with traffic in narcotic drugs. It was therefore essential that every instance of smuggling of gold or currency be reported immediately.

With regard to the counterfeit 100-rupee notes, Mr. MULLIK (India) stated in plenary session that in co-operation with the Pakistani police, the Indian police had made investigations which had revealed the ex-

treme gravity of the situation. Mr Mullik hoped that investigations would be carried out in the countries in which these forged notes were in circulation, in order to discover where they were manufactured and put into circulation.

Mr. FUERST (Switzerland) informed the members of the Assembly that the Public Prosecutor's Department of Bâle-Ville, had made various important findings upon analysing the paper which was used for the manufacture of forged Swiss 20-franc notes.¹⁾

Commissioner Martin, he said, had constituted a collection of contemporary watermarks, which made it possible to reconstruct the complete form of the inscription. In his opinion, all the member countries of the I.C.P.O. should constitute a collection of watermarks, for the composition of paper was not the same in all countries.

Mr. HAFIZUDDIN (Pakistan) reported that, thanks to the measures taken by the Government of India, it had been possible to arrest several counterfeiters. Pakistan had not adopted the measure mentioned by Mr. Mullik (the circulation of special bank notes valid only in certain countries). That was perhaps why counterfeiting had not lessened, as far as his country was concerned. He requested all the N.C.B.'s to report all counterfeiting cases immediately to the Pakistani authorities and to the General Secretariat.

Mr. MADJITEY (Ghana) pointed out that this problem was of particular interest to young countries, for counterfeiting decreased the value of their money. He took this opportunity of asking the police of the Republic of Togo to be good enough to co-operate with his country.

Mr. LAFORTEZA (Philippines), said that he had distributed a few copies of a pamphlet entitled *Know the Counterfeit* published in the Philippines, with a view to informing the public about the bank notes and money of the country. In his opinion it would be a good thing if each country were to publish a similar pamphlet.

¹⁾ These findings will be published in the I.C.P.R.

He also pointed out that in the Philippines the Central Bank made available to the local police departments the sums of money required for the judicial inquiries in which the Bank was directly interested: e.g. counterfeiting, smuggling of gold and foreign exchange. The Central Bank operated in the

same way in Madrid and Mexico City. In view of the fact that the member countries of INTERPOL were also members of the International Bank, he wondered whether the I.C.P.O. could not obtain the financial support that it needed from that international body.

Section 6.

The protection of taxi drivers against attack

It was at its 27th session (LONDON 1958), that the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization asked the General Secretariat to submit a report on methods of preventing this type of crime. In February 1959, the countries and territories affiliated to the I.C.P.O. were asked the following questions:

I — What are the methods most frequently used by fares (passengers) when they attack taxi drivers?

II — What regulations or legal measures have been laid down to ensure the safety of taxi drivers?

III — What protective measures have been adopted by taxi drivers themselves or have been advised by their unions, associations, etc.?

IV — What material measures of protection have been adopted or recommended by the builders of taxis?

V — What protective measures have been adopted or recommended by your police forces?

VI — What are your opinions on the existing measures and your suggestions?

II. The Secretary General gave the conclusions drawn from the replies received:

The information and opinions received make one fact clear: *attacks on taxi drivers are fairly infrequent and are, for the most part, limited to a few countries of North-West Europe.*

Owing to circumstances such as the number and arrangement of seats in a car, the need for the attack to take place in public but unobserved, etc. *the modus operandi used by attackers varies very little.* In general, the driver is asked to stop in a deserted

area at night, he is attacked from behind and robbed. Often the criminal or criminals drive off in the car and later abandon it.

The main motive is money — cash much more than the car.

It is relatively easy to attack taxi drivers, but not particularly profitable because the possible gain is small compared with the severity of sentences imposed. *Consequently, there are no professional attackers of taxi drivers and no international attackers of taxi drivers.*

The following points are important:

- The problem is not that of preventing murder but rather of preventing threats and/or violence immediately preceding or accompanying theft;
- Prevention must be proportionate to the danger. It must therefore be *profitable*, i.e. it must not increase overheads too far, nor must it reduce the profits of taxi owners.
- Since people who attack taxi drivers are not usually habitual criminals, the aim should be to “discourage” them. *Spectacular* protective measures would best fit in with these requirements, i.e. visible installations.

There are, consequently, several aspects to the problem of protecting taxi drivers.

The behaviour of the driver:

Taxi drivers, perhaps even more by night than by day, are above all at the disposal of people who need to get from one place to another. They cannot therefore be allowed to refuse to drive any person they “don’t like the look of”.

In addition, their desire to make money will lead them to refuse any form of systematic checking of passengers who wish to make journeys at night or to distant places.

Keeping records of passengers would be annoying, inconvenient, disproportionate and would give them the right to check the identity of other persons.

The idea of never keeping large sums in the car is sensible but it would necessitate the organization of a special system for depositing money at taxi ranks and it would not be of great help to roving taxis which do not wait at ranks.

The suggestion that taxi drivers be allowed to ask police officers to check passengers' identities deserves consideration and, if adopted, should be given a good deal of publicity. Unfortunately, even in town centres, there are not usually many police officers to be seen at night.

Equipment:

It does seem, however, that taxi drivers should not be allowed to carry weapons as a rule, for the following reasons:

- 1) Since anyone employed in any type of social activity (trade, banking, transport, etc.) may be attacked, there would be no reason for not arming most of the active population of a country.
- 2) Even in countries where the constitution gives all citizens the right to carry weapons (U.S.A.), the police advise potential victims of armed robbery not to do so, in order to avoid turning assault into murder.
- 3) It would be most dangerous to allow all passengers to be at the mercy of armed taxi drivers' reactions to their every movement.
- 4) If all taxi drivers carried weapons, this might give rise to another type of crime: armed robbery of passengers, at night, by drivers.

Radio-telephone equipment can be extremely useful if the taxi is in permanent contact with a relay station. This contact, even if the call for help is automatically sent out without the attacker's knowledge, cannot prevent an attack but it can facilitate the search for the attacker after he has committed his crime. It must not be forgotten

that attacks are based on the element of surprise and take place far from busy areas. Alarm devices, whatever they consist of, are only of value in populated areas.

Among simple and relatively efficient alarm devices, pedal-operated sirens and flashing headlights can be recommended.

Where both radio and headlight signals are concerned, drivers should be able to operate the alarm without the knowledge of the suspect passenger or potential attacker.

It should be remembered, however, that an experiment with flashing headlights failed in Canada.

Installation of equipment to direct colouring matter, tear-gas, etc. onto attackers would be costly and would require special arrangements inside the car (a panel between the front and back seats). Photographing passengers without their knowledge would be useless and annoying.

Panoramic, rear-view mirrors would distract drivers and annoy passengers. They could only give warning of attacks at night if the inside of the car were brightly lit and this would make conditions difficult for driving.

The arrangement of taxis.

Taxi companies, co-operative associations or owner-drivers use either ordinary cars or specially-constructed taxis (as in London, for example).

In the latter case they are constructed to ensure the driver's safety and the passengers' comfort. Easily accessible positions for baggage, partition with sliding glass panels between the driver and passengers, special seats, etc. *The safety of taxi drivers only becomes a problem when ordinary cars are used as taxis.* In this latter case, supplementary installations mean more expenditure which they tried to avoid by buying cars instead of taxis.

It seems clear that the installation of safety-glass panels, drilled with holes for speech and having sliding portions that only the driver can open, would give satisfaction to the police, passengers and drivers — if not to penny-wise owners. Such panels provide both effective and visible protection. *The experience of the Swedes in this field deserves careful study.*

Installing safes in taxis would not be of great value: if the driver has the key, he will open the safe when threatened; if not, it would complicate any system of depositing money at ranks.

Police action.

The prevention of attacks on taxi drivers is only one of the general duties of the police in public areas.

An increased number of radio-equipped, motorized patrols in outlying districts, close contact between the police and taxi drivers' professional associations, checking of passengers' identities when this is discreetly requested (e.g. by flashing a special light without the passenger's knowledge) would all be valuable and might even be classed as essential.

In addition, outlying roads should be better lit, there should be more telephone boxes and taxi drivers should be given a list of police phone numbers.

Finally, one conclusion is universally valid: *ordinary cars should never be used as taxis without an adequate, bullet-proof partition between the driver and the passengers.*

II. The Secretary General considered that the Assembly could merely discuss the report and adopt a resolution requesting the N.C.B.'s of the countries where this type of attack was the most frequent to inform the professional groups and the taxi companies of the results of the study made by Interpol.

Mr. NORONHA FILHO (Brazil) considered that it was impossible to require the cars used as taxis — which were often old cars — to have a safety-glass panel between the driver and the passengers. In several countries, moreover, the registration of vehicles was not within the jurisdiction of the police. In any case, attacks against taxi drivers were fairly infrequent in most countries. Of course, the taxi driver was entitled, as any individual, to police protection. This protection was given by police patrolling the streets and highways and by immediate response to calls for help. However, Mr. NORONHA FILHO could not imagine what special measures could prevent such attacks. He felt that the General Assembly should preferably study questions of an international nature.

Mr. SALUDO (Philippines) stated that this problem was of particular concern to

his country. In view of the fact that robbery was usually the motive for such an attack, he suggested that customers should pay taxi drivers with checks or tokens that they could obtain at a reduced price in taxi offices.

Mr. FERNET (France) did not share the views expressed by the delegate from Brazil, and felt that the most difficult investigations were those concerning attacks on taxi drivers, for the driver did not know his attacker and no one had seen the latter get in or out of the taxi. Robbery was not always the motive for such attacks, as was demonstrated by the case of two young boys who wanted a car of a certain make and attacked and killed a taxi driver who owned the car of their choice. One of them, who was 21 years old, was sentenced to death.

The only protective measures that seemed to be effective were a bullet-proof panel between the driver and the passenger and a siren device that the driver could operate with his foot. In France, unfortunately, the unions and the taxi owners had refused to adopt such measures.

With reference to the tokens mentioned by the delegate from the Philippines, this method was used in France for gasoline station attendants, the tokens being sold in tobacconists'. It would be difficult to apply this method to taxis, for the customers were not always in the habit of taking taxis and did not always have the time to go and buy such tokens. The latter, moreover, should be available in various denominations since the prices varied according to the distance covered. He therefore thought it preferable to abide by the conclusions of the Secretary General's report.

Mr. ROSALES (Mexico) considered that the General Secretariat should continue its efforts in this field. Indeed, one should take into account the social prejudice created by the impunity enjoyed by the attacker of taxi drivers. The police authorities must adopt measures making it possible to find and punish the authors of such attacks. Legislative measures defining of this type of offence and the penalties applicable, should be envisaged.

Mr. NUAMAH (Ghana) did not believe that the installation of a safety-glass panel would be sufficient to ensure the protection of taxi drivers. Other preventive measures

should be studied, in particular those that appeared in the Secretary General's report.

Mr. MULLIK (India) shared the views expressed by the delegate from Brazil. It was impossible to adopt measures applicable in all countries and it would be better, consequently, not to carry the study of this question any further.

The SECRETARY GENERAL realized that this question was not of an international nature. It was, moreover, following a

request made during the last session that the General Secretariat prepared this report and not on its own initiative. However, the members of the Assembly seemed to be unanimous in rejecting the arming of taxi drivers. The General Assembly could merely take cognizance of the report and at the next session the General Secretariat would communicate any interesting new suggestion received on this subject.

This suggestion was approved.

Section 7. Fingerprinting and identification

Classification of middle phalanx impression and its use.

I. It was Sir F. GALTON, Mr. CHATTERJEE reminded the Assembly in his report, who during the eighteen-eighties proved the individuality of the finger impressions and that the irrefutable signature by impression of ridges is not limited to the finger tips only.

It is practically impossible to alter or remove the papillary ridges on the finger tips. Many criminals have tried to do so. John Dillinger who was public enemy n° 1, in the United States, spent 5000 dollars to have his finger tips specially treated with acid but in vain. The name of Robert James Pitt of Texas, U.S.A., who with his long criminal record, attempted to have his finger tips processed with the skin on the side of the chest, is known to all. When the hands were separated the ridges on the finger tips were distorted but the impression of the second joint or *middle phalange* was sufficient for a finger print identification.

There are numerous cases in every country where criminals have been identified from the impressions of the middle phalanx left at the scene of crime.

Hundreds of finger print bureaux have been established all over the world during the past sixty years, where the records are growing more and more in volume.

Henry's original system was not considered sufficient to deal effectively for quick searching the files in most of the fairly large Bureaux, which contain a million record slips, not to speak of the 130 million slips of

the F.B.I. Hence, Henry's system was extended using finer ridge details. Even then, it took long time to conduct a search in the files.

Methods of applying measurement have been suggested and are used by some Bureaux, but such methods are not a complete answer to the problem. Others introduced additional data in the form of palm prints and some used dates of birth to divide the records.

It is not always an easy task to have clear palm prints due to elevation and depression on the palm. Some Bureaux may face difficulty in providing extra space to record palm prints on F.P. cards. Moreover, the classification appears to be a little complex. Again, the dates of birth are not dependable where the criminals are illiterate.

Rolled impressions of middle phalanx may easily be taken simultaneously with the rolled prints of top phalanges where extra space is available in the routine finger print form. The plain impressions of middle phalanges can always be taken.

The ridges on the middle and last phalanges of the fingers form two systems of slanting ridges with opposite direction in peculiar but definite patterns. Application of these observations will not only increase speed in searching the files but also make it far less strenuous job than at present in all large Bureaux.

A method has been evolved for drawing up classification formula with proper consideration of the advantages and disadvantages we may come across in our work. The classifica-

tion formula either in part or in full, according to one's requirement, can be used very conveniently in breaking up the most heavy and difficult groups like 10 Arch.

According to Ploetz Radman, there are: *four basic patterns* (straight, hook, wave and arch); *seven combination patterns* (angle, arch and angle, double angle, double arch, double arch with angle, enclosure, feather), and a few "accidental" patterns".

The impressions of the Index, Middle and Ring fingers will always come out fully in the normal way but there is every possibility of missing the impression of the middle phalange of the little finger in our routine F.P. card on account of its natural position.

Three fingers, Index, Middle and Ring of both the hands have therefore been taken for the classification of the middle phalange impressions. It has been found to be useful to arrange Radmann's basic types and combination types with different trend of ridges into 5 groups (see table at end of Report).

It will appear from the frequency chart that occurrence of various patterns on two index figures is more than on other fingers. As such these two index fingers have been taken for primary classification.

Primary classification:

To draw up the Primary classification formula is to note Group number of the patterns on the Index fingers in the form of a fraction, with the Right Index for numerator and Left Index for denominator.

A secondary classification, comprising two sub-classifications, completes the system.

To make the formula small and concise both for primary and secondary, the combination of the group numbers for the pair of Index fingers in case of Primary, Right Middle with Right ring in the numerator and Left Middle with Left ring in the denominator of the Secondary are replaced by alphabetical symbols as below.

How to use Middle Phalange types as an aid to the 10 Digit System.

The middle phalange types can be used as an aid to systems of classification for 10 Digit impressions to divide the records under heavy groups as well as 10 Arch group into innumerable sub-groups.

Large finger print Bureaux would do well to use the middle phalanx patterns to divide the records. The middle phalanx formula (primary and secondary) is to be used just after 1st sub-secondary of the 10 digit formula. It would be advantageous to maintain the records in two parts under each 1st Sub-secondary, one part being slips *with* and the other part being slips *without* the middle phalange impressions. Such use of the middle phalanx formula will not cause any dislocation of the arrangements of the existing records.

In other words, middle phalanx primary and secondary formulae taken together will be used as Second sub-secondary of the formula for 10 digit impressions.

This method will not only solve search problems under the difficult groups but will also appreciably increase speed in search work.

II. Mr. MULLIK (India) thought that this report should be studied by the N.C.B.'s and that their findings should be summarized by the General Secretariat. Mr. ESSID (Tunisia) supported this proposal *which was unanimously adopted*.

The use of the interdigital palmar area in the classification of fingerprints. (The Baird System).

In London at the 27th session of the General Assembly September 1958 the Australian delegation submitted a paper on the use of the interdigital palmar area in the formulation, classification and finding of fingerprints (the Baird system). The comments were made in plenary session by the head of the Australian delegation and sent to the members of the Organization asking for their opinion.

The twenty-three replies received by the General Secretariat were used in two ways: a) The technical opinions were sent directly to the Australian N.C.B. and b) the conclusions were used to form the basis of this report.

Though the theoretical value of the Baird system is admitted, the experts see no need to apply it. Ten-finger classification may be used for a great number of cards (a good deal more than twenty million) without being forced to use elements other than

those provided by the fingers (palmar, interdigital or phalangeal).

However this may be, all the experts praise the work presented by the Australian delegation in 1958.

In Argentina, they consider that the Baird system might be used for a future world or continental fingerprint card-index. In any case, the use of the hypothenar region is

preferable to that of the interdigital region, in ten-finger classification.

The conference of Australian fingerprint experts has approved the Baird system as an additional element when it is required to extend ten-finger classification. Its practical application (the inclusion of interdigital prints on all fingerprint cards) will only be decided upon if the I.C.P.O. recommends it.

The Canadians consider, like the Argentinians, that the Baird system would only be necessary in a fingerprint bureau of tremendous size (at least ten million prints, says Pakistan). The Canadian system of classification is capable of greater extension than that of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the U.S.A., which is used for a collection of more than twenty-five million fingerprints, without needing to use the interdigital area.

The United Kingdom police also think that more use can be made of fingerprints and experience has proved this. A secondary file has been formed of persons over the age of forty who have not attracted police attention for twenty years.

The Danish police consider the Baird system would only be useful for identity control — not merely for criminals — and therefore on a very large scale. In this case, a system using perforated cards would appear to be the only alternative. The New Zealand police were also of this opinion.

The French reply considers this system to be useful where formulas are overcrowded. The interdigital formula may be an element of selection *preceding* the ten-finger formula, but it is rather difficult to take prints of this area.

The Tunisians consider that this region could at the most be used as a supplementary aid to identification. The callosities, wearing of the skin, etc. restrict its use. The Indian police recommend middle phalanx impressions as an aid to the ten-digit system in preference to the interdigital area.

The Italians are stronger in their criticism. They feel that the Baird system is intended for application to collections using the Henry system, which has just those drawbacks which necessitated the introduction of



Mr. Brown (New Zealand) on the left and Mr. Palmaro (Monaco) on the right. Behind them, Mr. Kleveland (Norway).

the Baird system. The adoption of the Baird system by even a limited number of Interpol members would only complicate international fingerprint card exchanges, which Israel and New Zealand consider *should be based on maximum uniformity*.

It would be necessary to see how the extra work required to apply the system compared with any saving of work in searching fingerprint files.

Swiss experts think that the Baird system at first sight appears to have been elaborated from a relatively small number of prints. The main objection is that if one adopted a classification not solely based on fingerprints, systematic searches based on the finding of single prints on crime scenes would be almost impossible.

II. *During the plenary session*, the DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL gave a brief history of the Australian proposal and of the consultations arranged by the I.C.P.O.

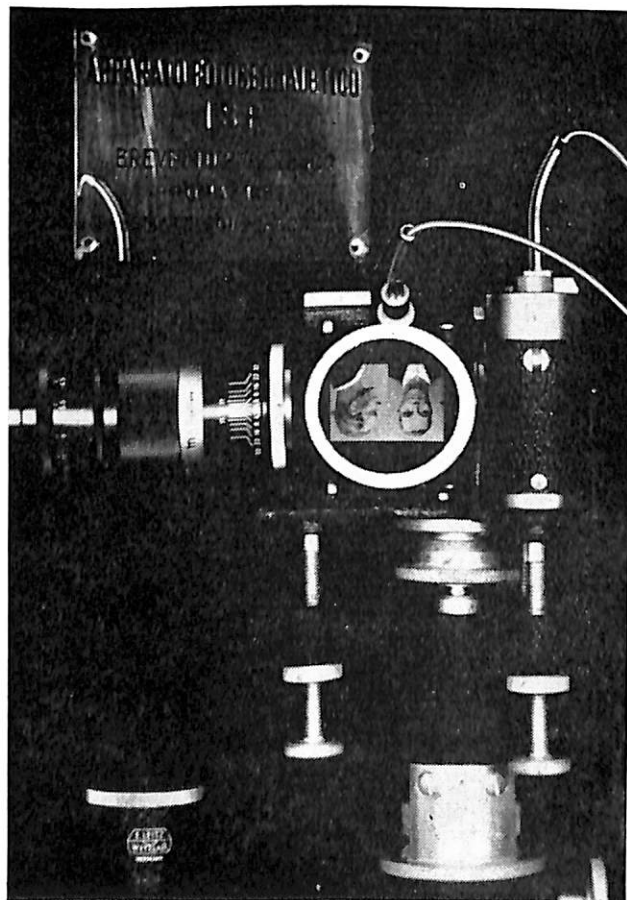
Mr CECCALDI (France) pointed out that in 1948 the Paris Prefecture of Police had classified the palm prints of a certain num-

ber of burglars, in particular. The files now contained 25,000 palms, naturally divided into those of right and those of left hands. The whole subject had been studied and it had been found that although these prints could not be used instead of fingerprints, they could be used, either totally or partially, to form sub-divisions in the most overcrowded fingerprint categories. They were easy to take and could be placed on the cards commonly used.

Opinion in general seems to be that the Baird system could be useful where a new large ten-fingerprint collection was being started, providing it can be proved that it is preferable to use the interdigital region rather than anything else. Under present circumstances the introduction of the Baird system would appear premature.

A new camera for identification photography

Bertillon's fixed lighting camera, with the help of a masked plate-holder, allowed two



poses (full face and right side-face) to be taken on the same plate. But two separate exposures had to be made, so introducing a factor which might prejudice identification: as the subject is turned to make the second exposure, his attitude and expression may alter.

Umberto Ellero, Inspector General of the *Sicurezza Pubblica* and a member of the *Istituto Superiore di Polizia* in Rome, corrected this defect. In 1906, he devised an arrangement composed of two similar cameras arranged so that their optical axes were at right angles and converged on the subject. They had a fixed lighting actuated simultaneously by the same shutter-release. In this way he photographed the subject both full-face and profile at the same time. However, to do this, he used two separate plates.

As time went by, the cumbersome "Ellero's twins", as the apparatus was called, dropped out of use.

However, a number of unimportant systems of identification photography were evolved, from time to time, using widely varying types of camera in accordance with ideas which were generally rather peculiar. Eventually, the very idea of identification photography became endangered. The description cards sent in to the central identity records department in Rome had (and still have) obvious defects and great differences in the appearances of the people photographed.

Standardisation throughout Italy has now become possible thanks to Calogero Marrocco, Director of the *Istituto Superiore di Polizia* in Rome and his collaborators. After careful study, they devised and produced a new camera, the *segnaletica I.S.P.*, which gives both full-face and profile photographs on the same 35mm film simultaneously.

The results obtained with this camera especially in uniformity — are excellent.

In view of the part played by photographs in international circulations, the Italian delegation proposed that the I.S.P. criminal identity camera be seriously studied by the members of the I.C.P.O.

The identi-kit

During the meeting of Heads of N.C.B., the DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL gave an

explanation and brief demonstration of a new method of description, the *Identi-Kit* system. He explained that the system had been commercialized but that it should be carefully examined by the committee of experts which had been set up in London in 1958 to consider the Australian code. The committee had not yet been sent copies of the Australian code and, since the *Identi-Kit* system appeared to be a still more modern development, it was felt that the two methods could be considered together.

The CHAIRMAN informed the meeting that Scotland Yard was extremely interested in the *Identi-Kit* system which had been demonstrated in England. He thought that three important questions were: a) how much difference was there between the various features supplied on the cards; b) did the system require specially trained operators; hand c) how much would it cost?

Mr HARVISON (Canada) said that the system had been used to great effect in his country.

Mr SALUDO (Philippines) pointed out that if the system were eventually adopted by affiliated countries on the recommendation of the experts' committee, it would only be worthwhile if all members were able to obtain the kits. If they were very expensive, he suggested that they should be provided by the Organization and that each country's financial contribution would cover their cost.

The DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL replied that the financial contributions from countries which paid only one budget unit would not even cover the cost of one *Identi-Kit*.

Pointing out that any identification system based on descriptions by witnesses was fallible, Mr HACQ (France) nevertheless felt that the *Identi-Kit* was an interesting development of a rather amateurish method invented by a French police officer, and was in favour of the system being studied by the committee of experts as were most of the other heads of N.C.B.'s present.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Having heard the explanations about a system for the preparation of descriptive details known as the "*Identi-Kit*" given by the Sec-

retariat during the meeting of Heads of National Central Bureaus,

The I.C.P.O. General Assembly

ASKS the Secretary General to submit the method for study to the Experts' Committee

which was formed in 1958 to consider a project for a verbal descriptive code prepared by Australia;

ASKS the Secretary General to inform the Assembly of the conclusions reached by the Experts' Committee.

Section 8. Air police

I and II: These questions were discussed by a committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. L. JACKSON (United Kingdom) and composed as follows:

R. L. Jackson (U.K.), B. Nopombejra (Thailand), H. Fürst (Switzerland), G. Thulin (Sweden), A. Gerthoffert (France), A. Campanelli (Italy), G. J. McKinna (Australia), J. A. Vogelsang (Australia), Tano (Japan), F. X. Di Lucia (U.S. Embassy in Rome), F. I. McGarraghy (observer, U.S.A.F.), R. H. Mankiewicz (observer, I.C.A.O.), C. Vallance (observer, I.A.T.A.), P. J. Fielder (observer, Trans-World Airlines).

Mr Jackson (U.K.) was unanimously elected chairman of the committee.

The representatives of I.C.A.O., I.A.T.A., the Association of Airline Security Officers and the Academy of International Law at the Hague also took part in the plenary session of the Assembly as observers.

The following matters were discussed:

Theft during air transport

The Deputy Secretary General recalled the difficulties of investigation for national police forces. Articles could be stolen at various airports of call and everyone attempted to throw the blame on everyone else.

Mr JACKSON asked whether stealing at airports had increased over the last few years. Mr McKinna (Australia) replied that it was difficult to find this out, as the airline companies preferred to make good the victims' losses rather than undergo the publicity which would follow a criminal investigation.

French experience, said Mr GERTHOFFERT, showed that thefts at airports were constantly increasing. The French police had been notified of one theft of gold ingots in October 1957 and another in 1958. Two cases had been reported this year, one of them of a parcel containing \$ 50,000 in banknotes. The regulations concerning the

transport of valuables were not always judicious. Valuable packages were nearly always placed in the baggage compartments with ordinary postal packets and the travellers' luggage. Each time the aircraft landed, however, a number of complex operations had to be undertaken rapidly. The freight and luggage were handed over to luggage porters whose honesty could not always be guaranteed and who were not usually under any form of surveillance. In addition, since they never left the airport, they were not searched by customs officers. Investigations had made it clear that thefts were not committed by gangs.

Mr FIEDLER (Association of Airline Security Officers) pointed out that the air transport companies had full details about all these thefts in their files for they were always reported to the companies concerned. Investigations of these thefts always proved very difficult as Mr Sicot so rightly said. The example which Mr Fielder quotes explains why the airline companies usually simply ask the police to patrol the premises.

Mr FUERST (Switzerland) reminded the Committee that a year or two ago some very considerable thefts had taken place in Swiss airports and this had led to an enquiry on the transportation of gold and currency. This enquiry had shown unbelievable negligence. He had therefore organized a meeting of representatives from the postal services, the railways, the air companies, the insurance companies and the Federal administrations with the aim of forming a safety committee. This committee collaborated closely with the police forces and the results of this collaboration had proved very satisfactory.

Sometimes aircraft carried up to fifty million or even a hundred million Swiss francs. The loading and unloading of this currency was carried out under the surveillance of armed police. The most dangerous moment in the transportation of valuable articles occurred while unloading took place. Valuable articles should be placed in small safes. On the other hand, the people responsible for the transportation of valuable articles should be worthy of trust and be able to assume the responsibility. Finally, efforts should be made to interest insurance companies in the security methods adopted.

The SECRETARY GENERAL expressed his whole-hearted agreement. Theft was often committed after registration of the luggage at the city terminal and before departure from the airport. That was why a careful watch should be kept,

not only by the airport police but also by the airline security department. Transit halls should also be discreetly watched.

Up to now it had not appeared that thefts had been committed by international gangs, but there were sometimes accomplices who acted during loading, transit or unloading. The airport police were often more concerned with passports than with the safety of luggage and co-operation between airline security departments and police forces should be closer.

Mr NAPOMBEJRA (Thailand) pointed out that when valuables were carried both airports of call and the terminal airport were advised. The airport staffs, being informed, knew that a careful watch would have to be maintained at both ports of call and at the end of the journey, between the aircraft and the customs. In Thailand the army was responsible for the surveillance of airports and the police could only enter at the army's request.¹⁾ However, there were always risks, especially of bribery. In addition, the airport was not sufficiently well-lit at night. Finally, staffs were badly paid and liable to be tempted.

The CHAIRMAN realized that it was often difficult to convince banks and private organizations of the need to alter their security methods. They generally thought it preferable to pay a hundred thousand dollars to an insurance company rather than to spend two hundred thousand to improve a security system which was not always efficient.

Mr CAMPANELLI (Italy) advocated a limited, well-protected area in airports reserved for loading and unloading of baggage. Plain clothes police officers could watch the people responsible for loading and unloading baggage in this specially reserved area.

Mr DI LUCIA (United States of America) said that the value of articles stolen in US airports amounted to ten million dollars a year. In his opinion the problem should be considered at an international level. The exporting country should send all the documents pertaining to transported goods and should verify the fact that the goods were really on board before departure. Valuables should be in sealed parcels which should be delivered to the customs authorities in return for a receipt. It would be preferable for these parcels to be wrapped in brightly coloured paper so that they would attract the attention of the police officers responsible for the surveillance of airports. They could also be put in a special place in the aircraft. A special locker should be provided at air terminals in case these parcels had to be left there. Finally, it was important that the people responsible for the safety of articles should realize the financial losses incurred by their countries if any of the articles disappeared.

These measures would be applied to prevent thieves from creating a moment of confusion. When an aircraft landed, it was invaded by a crowd of employees, each with his own duties. Measures to avoid confusion at this point had to be applied. Finally, the exchanging of information between the various air transport companies and the police

forces of various countries would speed up investigations and sometimes prevent offences from occurring.

It was surprising, said the SECRETARY GENERAL, to find that an area in which thousands of aircraft carrying thousands of passengers and quantities of freight every day, was considered a private area. This state of affairs did not make the preventive task of the police any easier. In countries where the army was responsible for the surveillance of airports, soldiers had to do police work though they had nothing to do with the police. In any case, this question of responsibility at the top was serious and should be considered by airline companies which were, in many cases, more concerned with their commercial interests than their surveillance duties.

The bad lighting of airports reported by the Thai delegate helped criminals. The way in which luggage porters were recruited was also surprising. In his opinion, there could be an agreement between air transport companies and government departments on this point. Although the police were bound not to give out details about criminal cases themselves, the government department concerned could certainly agree to give responsible persons general information about people applying for this work.

Finally, he thought that the suggestions made by the United States delegate were extremely interesting and should also be considered.

The "facilitations" problem.

Mr FIEDLER (Association of Airline Security Officers) mentioned the progress made in this field thanks to the work of I.A.T.A., mainly in the simplification of questionnaires.

This question, according to Mr VALLANCE (I.A.T.A.) should not be dissociated from that of thefts. Indeed, certain national regulations dealing, for example, with freight handling in airports, partially relieved the airline companies of responsibility and placed the responsibility on the customs. With respect to the carrying of passengers, certain governments no longer required any embarkation or debarkation form.

Mr DI LUCIA assured members that the United States' Government in no way wished to appear to oppose the simplifications but, the Government of the United States wished to exercise a certain amount of control on comings and goings across frontiers.

Of course, said the CHAIRMAN, each government acted according circumstances. The Government of the United Kingdom, for its part, had eliminated embarkation cards.

Mr Fiedler agreed that it was perfectly natural to require the traveller to fill in a single card but considered, whole pages of forms excessive.

Mr EMERICK (United States of America, Commissioner of Customs-Observer) submitted a draft resolution on this item in the name of his government.

In view of the importance of this document, it was filed for study at a subsequent session of the Assembly.

¹⁾ Mr Jackson said that the situation was similar in London and gave rise to serious problems.

The legal status of aircraft captains.

Dr FUERST (Switzerland) informed the Committee that, in application of the Federal Law of December 21, 1948, amended by the Law of October 2, 1959, an enactment came into force in Switzerland on January 22, 1960, fixing the rights and duties of aircraft captains. He commented on this law which, to his knowledge, was the first of its kind.

Owing to lack of time, the Committee decided, unanimously, to propose that the General Assembly place on the agenda of its next session, in order of priority, a certain number of items dealing with air police.

Mr MANKIEWICZ (Observer-I.C.A.O.) wished

to know Interpol's considered opinion on the draft convention which deals with various powers of aircraft commanders, as this draft might be dealt with by the legal committee of I.C.A.O. or at a diplomatic conference in 1962.

The SECRETARY GENERAL said that he would be very pleased if a constructive conclusion were to be reached on this subject, which had been studied now for a number of years by Interpol in association with the various international organizations concerned. It would be given priority at the next session. The Committee asked the General Secretariat to study the matter on the basis of the document prepared by the Swiss delegation and in due time to submit a report to the General Assembly.

Section 9. Crime prevention bureaux

I. A report had been prepared by the United Arab Republic on this subject. Extracts from it are given below:

The prevention of crime is of much interest to the general public. Many international and regional organizations study this subject. These social organizations cover a wide field in the prevention of crime, their efforts tend towards the prevention of anti-social behaviour from its earliest manifestations; their activity is not limited to the criminal action stage or even to the stage of preparation, but includes the long period of possible delinquency which precedes most criminal acts; it extends through the period of punishment to that of rehabilitation.

The police's field of action, however is usually restricted. Police activity in crime prevention stops short at removing crime opportunities and repressing the criminal by tracing him after his act, arresting him and building evidence against him, thus preventing a repetition of the crime, and making of him an example and a warning to others.

A regrettably large gap often separates the social agencies working in this field and the police organizations. Police crime prevention may assume three forms:

Social welfare service efforts to prevent crime

Under this heading is work done by special police bodies such as juvenile aid bureaux, police boys' clubs, morality bureaux or the social services performed by police in connection with suspects released on probation or convicts conditionally released or on parole, or condemned persons under

police supervision, vagrants and any other potential criminals with the purpose of preventing crime. Also under this heading are efforts made to settle conflicts and disputes between individuals or groups, and to remove feelings of anger and revenge which might result in crime.

Police efforts at crime prevention.

By this is meant steps of a positive nature taken by the police to this end such as patrols, surprise raids, observation and supervision of suspected places and persons, and guidance to the public on how to safeguard themselves and their possessions, all with a view to prevent crime.

The execution of preventive measures required by law and made with a view to social defence against persons who may not so far have committed crime, but who are strongly suspect and considered dangerous to society.

Of this nature are remand, repatriation etc. Some police organizations in which social consciousness is well developed have created *crime prevention bureaux* with duties which include some of the activities mentioned above.

In England, for instance, the police have seen the importance of having some of their men specialize in crime prevention through the investigation of places where repeated thefts take place. These men can give advice and guidance to the police organizations and to individuals on how to prevent repetition. In so doing the crime prevention specialists utilize all suitable methods. Sweden has established an office in Stockholm for the

performance of similar duties and the provision of technical advice. It has two branches, one in Göteborg and the other in Malmö. In the U.S.A., police have concentrated their crime prevention efforts on the field of juvenile delinquency and have made much progress. The municipalities of certain cities have offices for crime prevention, which work in close contact with police organizations.

In Egypt, the Ministry of the Interior established (November 27, 1958) an office for crime prevention which has the following duties:

1. To compile figures of all quarrels which might result in a disturbance of the peace; to control and direct police efforts to prevent any criminal consequences to these disputes, and take all steps to settle the conflict.
2. To carry out the suggestions of the Criminal Investigation Inspectors made in their reports on crime prevention.
3. To record the activities of the C.I.D. officers, to assist in the evaluation of their work and to provide incentive.

Proposal.

The Police of the United Arab Republic suggest that the International Criminal

Police Organization should make a survey of the special activities undertaken by the police in various countries throughout the world in the field of crime prevention. This survey would include a study of all crime prevention bureaux, run by police organizations, governments or private organizations, of their duties and responsibilities and of their relationship to police organizations.

II. Mr. MAHMOUD EL SEBAI (U.A.R.) pointed out that the report submitted by his delegation on crime prevention consisted of two parts (police action in the field of crime prevention and crime prevention bureaux). He requested the Assembly to be good enough to come to a decision regarding the proposal that the I.C.P.O. should make a synthesis of the special activities of the various police departments of the world in the matter of crime prevention.

Mr JACKSON (United Kingdom) supported this proposal. He reported that Scotland Yard had recently instituted a crime prevention bureau, which had already organized a campaign to improve investigations in this field. International research on this extremely important question would be most useful.

The proposal of the delegation from the United Arab Republic was adopted unanimously.

Section 10. Miscellaneous matters

Having already given a brief account of the major technical subjects discussed by the Heads of N.C.B.'s during this session, (extradition, narcotic drugs, identification methods) there only remain two subjects that should be mentioned. The first, introduced by Mr Noronha Filho, dealt with a new

method of identifying human blood perfected by the Director of the Rio de Janeiro Technical Police Division. The reagent was obtained from the blood of hens. The process, which was very simple, would be communicated by Brazil to the General Secretariat for publication in the Review. The second subject, introduced by Mr Buenaventura (Colombia) concerned measures the I.C.P.O. could adopt in order to simplify the identification of stolen vehicles.

Mr JACKSON (Chairman — United Kingdom) said that Scotland Yard had recently established a section for this purpose and that both this section and the General Secretariat would be more than willing to assist the Colombian police on specific cases.

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Part 3. Administrative matters

A. — Technical assistance.

I. Although no report on this important subject had been submitted the DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL gave a summary of the situation during a plenary session.

In addition, *the delegations from India, Haiti and Tunisia submitted a draft resolution on the development of technical assistance within the Organization.*

II. Mr BEAUVOIR (Haiti) explained that in spite of the limited financial means available to the I.C.P.O., it was important that assistance should be given to all members so that they might combat crime more effectively since criminals were continually using new techniques.

Mr NAHMIAS (Israel) considered that before sending members in need of technical assistance to various international organizations — or at least simultaneously with these international organizations — there should be a study of what individual Interpol members could do to help each other. He suggested that a list of these possibilities be prepared.

Mr FRANSSEN thought that this list would be superfluous. It would suffice if any departments desiring technical assistance wrote to the General Secretariat while those who could supply it did the same. Mr WIECHMANN (Chile) and Mr JACKSON (United Kingdom) agreed.

Mr FLUES (United States) thought that it would be desirable to have a technical assistance programme financed by the U.N. and administered by Interpol. He also suggested that the Belgian delegate's opinion be submitted to a re-drafting committee.

Mr ESSID (Tunisia) pointed out that a country asking for one form of technical aid could often supply others.

Mr FRANSSEN (Belgium) pointed out that the terms of the draft resolution made it appear that technical assistance was primarily financial assistance. It was, however, difficult for several of the N.C.B.'s to cover the living expenses of the police officers they would like to welcome from

other countries. Mr JACKSON (United Kingdom) agreed, particularly since the structure of police forces varied from country to country. It would be difficult to ask local departments to pay the sums required for certain forms of technical assistance.

Mr ESSID (Tunisia) explained that the authors of the draft had technical and not financial assistance in mind and that they had not thought of appealing to the U.N.

At the suggestion of Mr HACQ (France) and Mr DICKOPF (Germany), the PRESIDENT asked the authors to prepare a new version of the draft resolution.

III. *During the meeting of Heads of N.C.B.'s a number of delegates returned to this subject.*

Mr POS (Surinam) asked what form Interpol's technical assistance to less developed countries would take. Would it consist of help from an affiliated country or could a General Secretariat official be sent to help with the organization of an N.C.B.?

The SECRETARY GENERAL thought that both possibilities could be envisaged. Also, officials attached to the Interpol bureaus in less developed countries could spend some months at the General Secretariat or with the N.C.B. of another country. A limited application of this plan was being considered for the training of radio operators for international work.

However, the present Interpol budget for technical assistance (20,000 Swiss francs) would only allow the Secretariat to send out one or two experts a year. That was why seminars such as the one on drugs in 1959 and the one on road traffic planned for 1961 were being held.

The SECRETARIAT was fully aware of the need for technical assistance in new countries but pointed out that it would be necessary to make a financial effort if they were to be satisfied.

Major BEAUVOIR (Haiti) suggested that the Secretariat ask the more developed countries whether they would be willing to furnish aid free of charge for Interpol programmes. They could, for instance, cover the expenses of scholarship-holders from less developed countries.

Mr BUENAVENTURA (Colombia) suggested that the possibility of more and less developed countries exchanging some of their police and technical personnel be considered.

At the request of Mr WIECHMANN (Chile), the Secretariat agreed to contact the I.A.T.A. to find out whether transport facilities could be granted to participants at I.C.P.O. seminars or to police officers travelling for technical assistance purposes.

Mr MULLIK (India) suggested that the Secretariat centralize requests for technical assistance from less developed countries. He added that aid granted should come from countries which had had to solve the same problems in the past. The Secretariat could suggest the National Bureaus best able to offer help. Mr JACKSON (United Kingdom), who took the chair at the meeting of Heads of N.C.B.'s, supported Mr Mullik's suggestion.

IV. After these various remarks, the following draft resolution was submitted to the Assembly:

The I.C.P.O. Interpol General Assembly.

CONSIDERING the advantages for the members of the Organization of technical assistance particularly in the training of personnel,

NOTING the fact that owing to its lack of funds the Organization cannot, at the present time, increase its possibilities of providing technical assistance for its members,

SUGGESTS that the Secretary General try to reach this goal as the means placed at the disposal of the Organization increase in future years,

ASKS the Secretary General:

a) to contact the proper agencies of the United Nations in the near future in order to learn if and under what conditions, that Organization might finance a police technical assistance program which would be carried out by I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL;

b) to find out as soon as possible from all the N.C.B.'s what technical possibilities are offered from different countries for the training of personnel or the supplying of experts and to make this information available to the countries which might request it.

Adopted with 48 votes in favour with one abstention.

B. — Financial matters.

In spite of the supplementary expenditure made necessary by the holding of the session in Washington, 1959 had been an extremely healthy financial year for the Organization and it had even been possible to add to the safety and reserve fund. If, however, the plans for technical assistance and for the building of premises for the General Secretariat took shape, the whole question of the budget would have to be discussed.

After considering the financial report, the three auditors Mr BENHAMOU (France), Mr PASTOR DE OLIVEIRA (Brazil) and

Mr SARASIN (Thailand) gave their approval to the Secretary General's management of financial affairs during 1959. The whole financial report was then unanimously adopted by the Assembly with one abstention (Haiti).

C. — President Lourenço's farewell.

At the beginning of the third plenary session, the SECRETARY GENERAL announced that the President, Mr LOURENÇO, was ill and could not be present. The Assembly should therefore elect an acting president in accordance with art. 41 of the General Regulations. As neither of the vice-presidents were present at the conference in Washington, the president would have to be chosen from amongst the members of the Executive Committee.

Dr FUERST (Switzerland), proposed Mr FONTANA (Italy). Mr HACQ (France) and Mr JACKSON (U.K.) seconded this.

Mr FONTANA (Italy) was unanimously elected acting president. He thanked the Assembly for this indication of confidence and addressed his wishes for a prompt recovery to Mr Lourenço.

During the fifth plenary session, the President, Mr Lourenço, whose state of health obliged him to leave Washington, thanked members of the Assembly for their friendship and long years of collaboration.

He would never forget those colleagues who had passed on; he expressed his best wishes to those who were continuing the work or who were indulging in well-earned rest. He requested the delegate from Belgium to be kind enough to send his best wishes to his predecessor, Mr LOUWAGE. He was sorry that he was unable to preside over the election of his successor, but he was convinced that the new President would successfully carry on with the work of the I.C.P.O. and he wished him all success in his new duties. He took the opportunity to pay tribute to the efficiency and devotion of the Secretary General and congratulated him on the remarkable results obtained by the General Secretariat under his intelligent guidance.

Speaking on behalf of all the members, those present at the General Assembly, Mr FONTANA thanked Mr LOURENÇO and congratulated him on the I.C.P.O.'s achievements during the four years of his term of

office. He regretted that this friend of all the delegates could not preside over the last meetings of the session but hoped to see him again when he was once again in better health.

The delegates rose to bid farewell to Mr LOURENÇO, who was greatly moved.

D. — Elections.

Mr FONTANA took the chair during the elections held by the General Assembly during its 29th session in order to choose the following officers:

— The President, for a four-year term, in place of Mr A. LOURENÇO (Portugal) whose term of office had expired.

— One Vice-President, for a two-year term, in place of Mr C. E. RIVETT-CARNAC (Canada) who had resigned for health reasons.

— One Vice-President, for a three-year term, in place of General ZENTUTI (Libya) whose term of office had expired.

— One member of the Executive Committee, for a three-year term, in place of Mr AMOROSO NETTO (Brazil) whose term of office had expired.

— One member of the Executive Committee, for a three-year term, in place of Mr FONTANA (Italy) whose term of office had expired.

After two ballots, Mr JACKSON (United Kingdom) was elected President of the I.C.P.O.

Mr. ROSALES (Mexico) and Mr. CHESSON were elected Vice-Presidents.

MM. HEIDE JOERGENSEN (Denmark), WIECHMANN (Chile), FUERST (Switzerland) and HAFIZUDDIN (Pakistan) were elected to the Executive Committee. MM. FUERST and HAFIZUDDIN respectively replace MM. JACKSON and CHESSON, who were elected to other positions.

Mr. JACKSON (United Kingdom) thanked his colleagues for having entrusted him with this important post of which he hoped to prove worthy. He congratulated the new Vice-



Mr. Fontana, interim president, congratulates Mr. Jackson after his election. In the foreground, on the left, is General M. el Sebaï (U.A.R.) and on the right, Mr. Sicot and Mr. Népote.

Presidents and members of the Executive Committee.

Mr. CHESSON (Liberia) and Mr. ROSALES (Mexico) also expressed their gratitude to their colleagues who had elected them as Vice-Presidents of the I.C.P.O. and felt that their countries would be honoured by this choice. They assured the Assembly that they would perform their duties to the best of their ability.

2. Mr. BOAS (Denmark) recalled that in 1959 he had already, in the name of his government, invited the Assembly to hold its 29th session in Copenhagen. However, as this had to be held in some country outside Europe, he had withdrawn his invitation, but now he reiterated it, for the thirtieth session. The President thanked the Danish delegate and the General Assembly unanimously decided to hold its thirtieth session in Copenhagen.

Mr. FLUES (United States) thanked the deputy Secretary General and all the members of the Secretariat for their devotion to duty and their kindness and bade the delegates a safe and pleasant journey home.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police observer thanked the I.C.P.O. for having invited his organization to be present at the discussions. He had been most interested and congratulated the I.C.P.O. on its achievements.

The acting president announced that the Assembly had come to the end of its work and congratulated it on the spirit of co-operation which it had always shown. He expressed his warmest thanks to the Secretary General, the Deputy Secretary General and all the members of the Secretariat and declared the 29th session of the I.C.P.O. General Assembly closed.

The new Executive Committee: In the foreground, from left to right, are: Mr. Népote (Deputy Secretary General), Mr. Rosales (Mexico), Mr. Jackson (United Kingdom, President of the I.C.P.O.), Mr. Chesson (Liberia) and Mr. Sicot (Secretary General). Above, from left to right, Mr. Heide Joergensen (Denmark), Mr. Wiechmann (Chile), Mr. Essid (Tunisia), Mr. Dickopf (Germany), Mr. Fürst (Switzerland) and Mr. Hafizuddin (Pakistan)



Mr. R. L. JACKSON succeeds Mr. A. LOURENÇO as President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol

At the end of a memorable term of office, in which Interpol obtained a new constitution and a considerable number of new members, the President, Mr Lourenço took leave of his friends.

His long experience of police matters, his wisdom and amiability brought him an eminent place in the Portuguese administration and these qualities were evident during his four years in office, which dated from the time in Vienna, in 1956, when reliance in some most he replaced Mr F. E. Louwage.

This period enabled him to carry out his functions as president with finesse, reserve, good fellowship and perfect self-difficult periods.

Consequently it is no mere passing emotion which his departure causes and the good wishes of his friends today are not simply lip-service.

Neither is there any suspicion of the conventional about the warmth with which his successor, Mr R. L. Jackson, is being welcomed, for he has already made many friends and admirers over the last few years among the representatives of Interpol, the Executive Committee and the General Secretariat.

Richard L. Jackson, C.B.E. (Companion of the Order of the British Empire), was born in India in 1902; the son of William Jackson, leader of the Calcutta Bar.

He was educated at Eton and Cambridge and was called to the Bar in 1927. In 1933, after appearing mainly for the defence, he joined the staff of the Director of Public Prosecutions and for eight of the twelve years he spent in that department, he was in charge of its cases at the "Old Bailey", London's Central Criminal Court.



In 1946 he was appointed Secretary of the London Metropolitan Police Force and in 1949 he was a member of the police mission to the Federation of Malaya. Since 1953 he has been Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and, as such, British representative on Interpol. He was elected to the Organization's Executive Committee at the 27th session of the General Assembly, held in London in September 1958.

These excellent references, the professional and personal qualities of Mr Jackson and the progress which our organization is continuing to make presage well for the term of office of Interpol's new President.



The memorial of Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States and mainly responsible for the drafting of the Declaration of Independence

Sidelights on the conference

Protecting the President of the United States is the responsibility of the Treasury Department and, in particular, of Mr U. E. BAUGHMAN, Chief of the Secret Service. Mr Baughmann arranged a tour of the White House for the delegates who found this extremely interesting. The General Assembly expressed its gratitude to President EISENHOWER by sending him flowers for

his 70th birthday which was being celebrated during the session.

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Our American hosts followed the custom of other host countries by organizing a most interesting and unusual excursion for the last day of the session. After visiting George

Washington's home at Mount Vernon, the delegates were invited to attend one of the main sporting events of the United States: a football match between the Navy and the Air Force in Baltimore. They found a colourful crowd, bands playing, enthusiastic cheers and saw the Navy gain a crushing victory.

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The importance attached by the American press to everything of news value is well known. Some of us even feared that the Assembly, or individual delegates, would find themselves rather overwhelmed by reporters. Special arrangements were made to preserve the secrecy of our discussions while keeping the press informed of the progress of our work by issuing and commenting on communiqués twice a day. Relations with the press were extremely pleasant and cordial.

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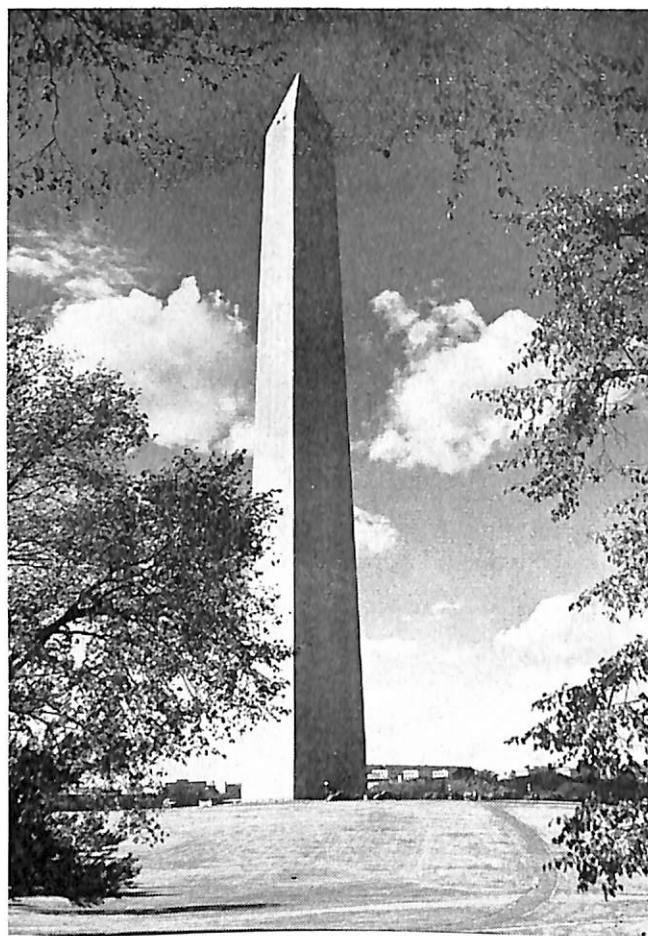
All the delegates were invited to attend the world premiere of a film called "The Magnificent Seven", starring Yul Brynner, one evening. A good many of those from Asia and Africa wore their sumptuous national costumes on this occasion. Before the curtain rose, there was a brief ceremony during which the key to the city of WASHINGTON was presented to President A. LOURENÇO who was deeply moved by this gesture.

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A number of highly enjoyable receptions were given by the Department of State, the Secretary of the Treasury Mr ROBERT B. ANDERSON, the Director of the International Co-operation Administration and by the Secretary of Defence. They were held either at Blair House or in one or other of the American armed forces' officers' clubs. The delegates had an opportunity of listening to the American Air Force Band and of appreciating the talents of two superb choirs of distinguished and friendly young officers.

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The International Association of Chiefs of Police held its annual convention in WASHINGTON during the week which preceded our own Assembly session. This enabled several of our delegates to attend both congresses. Mr SICOT, Secretary General, was able to attend the last I.A.C.P. meeting and, during his speech to his American colleagues, he said:



The George Washington memorial

"For a long time now, of course, your organization has been known and respected far beyond the frontiers of the States and in Paris I have often received visitors who proudly wore the little blue and yellow badge of the I.A.S.P.

But I realize the importance of this association for the police of the United States far more clearly when I see so many chiefs of police gathered together here from all parts of the Union.

In a country where centralization in police matters has always been regarded with disfavour for historical reasons and because of an inborn love of liberty, it is essential to have some means of bringing the police forces together. This is exactly what you, Gentlemen, and your predecessors, have been doing and you should be proud of having succeeded so well and of having thus served the welfare of your great country to such a great extent."

DELEGATIONS PRESENT

ARGENTINA

Mr. J. A. SERRANO REDONNET, Argentine Embassy, Washington.

AUSTRALIA

Mr. J. C. McKINNA South Australia.
Mr. J. A. VOGESANG, South Australia.

AUSTRIA

Mr. F. WALTERSKIRCHEN, Ministry of the Interior, Vienna.

BELGIUM

Mr. F. FRANSSEN, Belgian Police, Brussels.

BRAZIL

Mr. L. NORONHA FILHO, Federal Police, Rio de Janeiro.
Mr. H. CARDOSO MACHADO, Federal Police, Rio de Janeiro.
Mr. J. PASTOR DE OLIVEIRA, Federal Police, Rio de Janeiro.

BURMA

U BO SITHI, Burmese Police, Rangoon.
U KHIN MAUNG MAUNG Burmese Police, Rangoon.

CANADA

Mr. C. W. HARVISON, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa.
Mr. G. H. W. ASHLEY, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, (Liaison Officer in Washington).
Mr. J. R. W. BORDELEAU, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa.
Mr. J. C. GORNALL, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa.

CEYLON

Mr. M. W. F. ABEYAKOON, Colombo Police.
Mr. L. C. JIRASINHA, Colombo Police.

CHILE

Mr. P. WIECHMANN, International Police Dept., Santiago.

COLOMBIA

Lt. Col. J. RAMIREZ-MERCHAN, National Police, Bogotá.
Lt. Col. J. F. MOSQUERA, National Police, Bogotá.
Mr. J. BUENAVENTURA, National Police, Bogotá.
Mr. G. G. VARGAS, National Police, Bogotá.

DENMARK

Mr. V. BOAS, Ministry of Justice, Copenhagen.
Mr. E. HEIDE JOERGENSEN, National Police, Copenhagen.

EL SALVADOR

Mr. C. URRUTIA SEGOVIA, Inter-American Defense Board.

FINLAND

Mr. P. JARNA, National Police, Helsinki.

FRANCE

Mr. M. HACQ, Sûreté Nationale, Paris.
Mr. E. BENHAMOU, Sûreté Nationale, Paris.
Mr. R. CAMATTE, Sûreté Nationale, Paris.
Mr. CECCALDI, Prefecture of Police, Paris.
Mr. R. FAUGERE, Prefecture of Police, Paris.
Mr. M. FERNET, Prefecture of Police, Paris.
Mr. A. GERTHOFFERT, Sûreté Nationale, Paris.
Mr. J. TREVES, Ministry of the Interior, Paris.

FEDERAL GERMANY

Mr. R. DULLIEN, Federal Police, Wiesbaden.
Mr. P. DICKOPF, Federal Police, Wiesbaden.

GHANA

Mr. E. R. T. MADJITEY, Police Headquarters, Accra.
Mr. H. A. NUAMAH, Police Headquarters, Accra.

GREECE

Major N. ZARKADIS, Military Attaché, Washington.

HAITI

Major J. M. BEAUVOIR, Police Department, Port-au-Prince.

INDIA

Mr. B. N. MULLIK, Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi.
Mr. N. SAHGAL, Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi.

INDONESIA

Mr. R. SOEMARNO, National Police, Jakarta.
Mr. IMAN SOEDRADJAT, National Police, Jakarta.

IRAN

Mr. M. SEYRAFI, Imperial Police, Teheran.

ISRAEL

Mr. Y. NAHMIAS, National Police, Tel Aviv.
Mr. Y. PELEG, National Police.

ITALY

Mr. M. MICALI, Public Security Headquarters, Rome.
Mr. A. BRIGENTI, Public Security Headquarters, Rome.
Mr. A. CAMPANELLI, Carabinieri, Rome.
Mr. C. FONTANA, Public Security Headquarters, Rome.
Mr. P. FRAENZA, Public Security Headquarters, Rome.
Mr. C. MARROCCO, Public Security Headquarters, Rome.
Mr. W. PELOSI, Public Security Headquarters, Rome.
Mr. V. TANCA, Guardia di Finanza, Rome.

JAPAN

Mr. A. NAGAOKA, Police Headquarters, Tokyo.
Mr. J. KITANO, National Police Agency, Tokyo.

LEBANON

Mr. N. A. CHACRA, Criminal Investigation Dept., Beirut.

LIBERIA

Mr. J. J. F. CHESSON, Solicitor General, Monrovia.
Mr. N. S. BAKER, Commissioner of Police, Monrovia.

LIBYA

Mr. A. P. SHENNIB, Libyan Embassy, Washington.

LUXEMBURG

Mr. R. LENTZ, Attorney General.

MEXICO

Mr. M. ROSALES MIRANDA, Office of the Public Prosecutor, Mexico.
Mr. A. QUIROZ CUARON, Banco de Mexico.
Mr. J. DIEZ DE URDANIVIA, Banco de Mexico.

MONACO

Mr. M. PALMARO, Consul General, New York.
Mr. J. DUBE, Consul, New York.

MOROCCO

Mr. B. BACHIR, Sûreté Nationale, Rabat.
Mr. D. KADMIRI, Sûreté Nationale, Rabat.

NETHERLANDS

Mr. J. C. VAN DER MINNE, Ministry of Justice, The Hague.
Mr. W. A. VAN DER FELTZ, Ministry of Justice, The Hague.
Mr. W. M. REHORST, Ministry of Justice, The Hague.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Mr. W. G. de HASETH, Department of Justice, Curaçao.

NEW ZEALAND

Mr. W. S. BROWN, Wellington Police.

NIGERIA

Mr. J. GARBA, Nigerian Embassy, Washington.

NORWAY

Mr. A. KLEVELAND, Criminal Police, Headquarters, Oslo.

PAKISTAN

Mr. A. K. HAFIZUDDIN, East Pakistan Police, Dacca.

PHILIPPINES

Mr. Pastor SALUDO, Attorney, Manila.

PORTUGAL

Mr. A. LOURENÇO, President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol.
Mr. O. SOARES GOMES DA COSTA, Criminal Police, Lisbon.
Mr. R. PESSOA DE AMORIM, International and State Defence Police, Lisbon.
Mr. R. de MATOS CORTE-REAL, Criminal Police, Lisbon.
Mr. J. A. BOIM FALCAO, International and State Defence Police, Lisbon.

SPAIN

Mr. C. ARIAS NAVARRO, Dirección de Seguridad, Madrid.
Mr. L. POZO GONZALES, Dirección de Seguridad, Madrid.

SUDAN

Mr. A. M. FADL, Ministry of the Interior.

SURINAM

Mr. H. POS, Attorney General, Paramaribo.

SWEDEN

Mr. G. THULIN, State Police, Stockholm.
Mr. G. von SYDOW, Technical Police Institute, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND

Mr. H. FUERST, Public Prosecutor's Office, Berne.
Mr. W. FRUEH, Cantonal Police, Zurich.
Mr. U. VOGEL, Public Prosecutor's Office, Berne.

THAILAND

Lt. Gen. K. SARUTANANDA, Thai Police Department, Bangkok.
Col. S. RAJATAPRAKRON, Registration Division, Bangkok.
Pol. Col. K. PATCHIMSAWAD, Educational Technique Dept., Bangkok.
Pol. Maj. P. SARASIN, Police Science Division, Bangkok.
Pol. Maj. B. NAPOMBEJRA, Foreign Affairs and Information Division, Bangkok.

TOGOLAND

Mr. C. DECKON, Sûreté Nationale, Lomé.
Mr. B. CUTHBERT, Sûreté Nationale, Lomé.
Mr. A. AYI, Sûreté Nationale, Lomé.

TUNISIA

Mr. H. ESSID, Sûreté Nationale, Tunis.

TURKEY

Mr. S. BENLI, Sûreté Publique, Ankara.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Mr. M. el SEBAL, Public Security Headquarters, Cairo.
Mr. H. A. A. MAGD, Public Security Headquarters, Cairo.
Mr. M. A. NASR, Public Security Headquarters, Damascus.

UNITED KINGDOM

Mr. R. L. JACKSON, New Scotland Yard, London.
Col. I. H. E. J. STOURTON, Colonial Office, London.

UNITED STATES

Mr. A. G. FLUES, Treasury Department, Washington.
Mr. H. J. ANSLINGER, Bureau of Narcotics, Washington.
Mr. U. E. BAUGHMAN, Secret Service, Washington.
Mr. F. X. DI LUCIA, Bureau of Customs, Washington.
Mr. C. SIRAGUSA, Bureau of Narcotics, Washington.
Mr. F. J. DOUGLAS, Treasury Department, Washington.
Mr. J. P. HENDRICK, Treasury Department, Washington.

URUGUAY

Mr. A. LAFONE, Uruguayan Embassy, Washington.

VENEZUELA

Mr. R. PLAZA MARQUEZ, Criminal Police, Caracas.

YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. M. BULAJIC, Yugoslav Embassy, Washington.

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Mr. R. H. MANKIEWICZ.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY SOCIETY

Mr. M. HACQ, Sûreté Nationale, Paris.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. T. K. CHU, Chinese Embassy, Washington.
Col. Y. F. LIU, Chinese Embassy, Washington.

U.S.A.

Mr. H. L. BOATNER, Provost Marshal General Department of the Army.
Mr. H. L. TAYLOR, Deputy Provost Marshal General, Department of the Army.
Mr. F. A. KLAVENESS, Department of the Navy.
Mr. R. A. KLARE, Department of the Navy.
Mr. F. I. McGARRAGHY, U.S. Air Force.
Mr. J. L. FISHER, U.S. Air Force.
Mr. D. H. STEPHENS, Post Office Department.
Col. A. E. KIMBERLING, International Co-operation Administration.
Mr. B. ENGLE, International Co-operation Administration.
Mr. P. M. VELEZ, Treasury Department, Puerto Rico.
Mr. F. A. BARTIMO, Department of Defence.
Mr. W. O. BOSWELL, Department of State.
Mr. M. R. WILKEY, Department of Justice.