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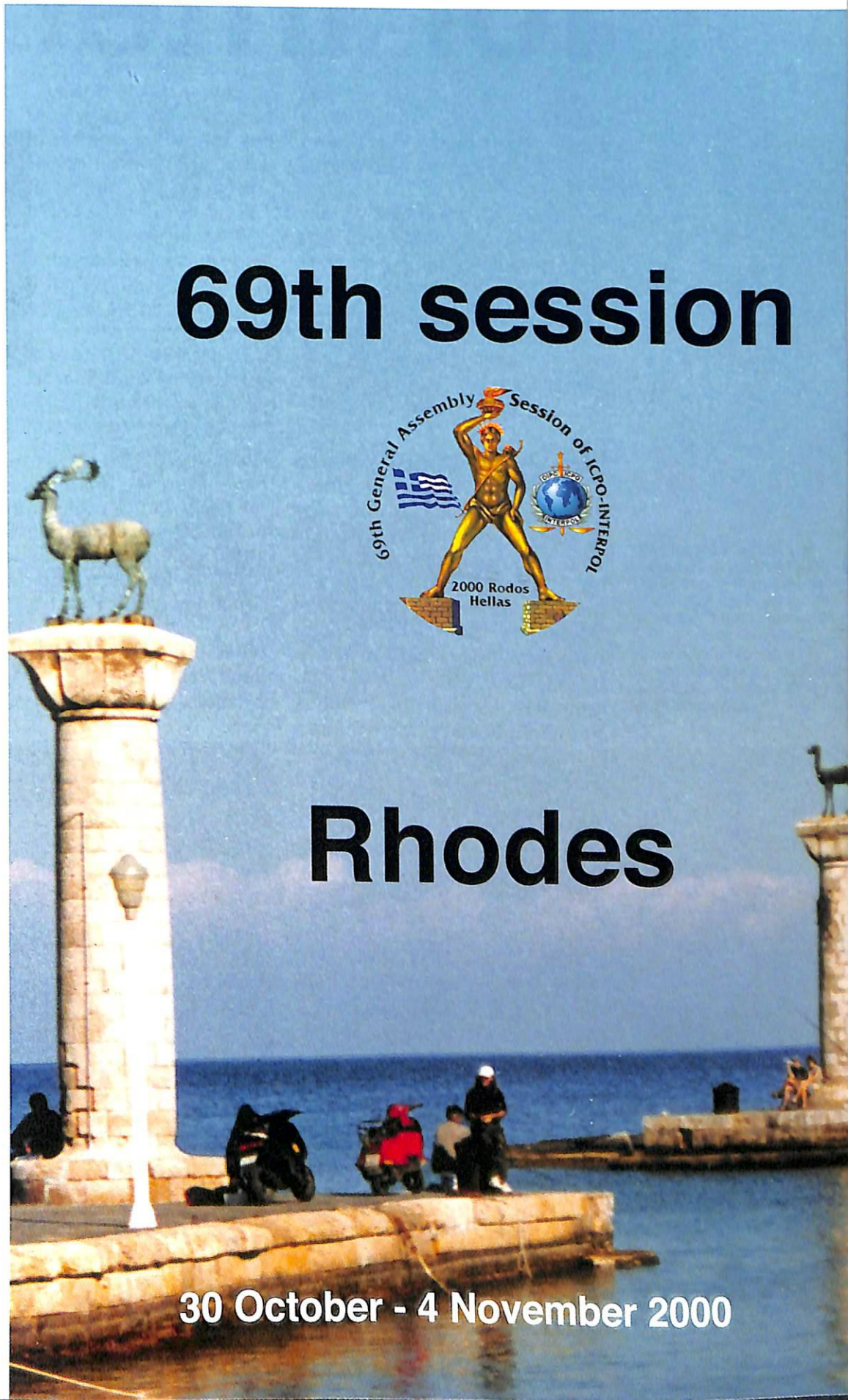
General Assembly

69th session



Rhodes

30 October - 4 November 2000



New leaders for Interpol

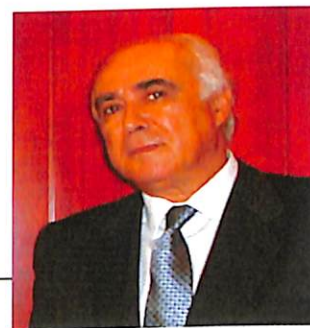


Photo: Dominic Sae

The 69th General Assembly session was marked by a rare double change in leadership with both a new Secretary General (Mr Ronald K. Noble above) and a new President (Mr Jesús Espigares Mira on the left) taking up their duties.

THE 69TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY session marked the culmination of a year of change in the history of the Organization with two departures: first that of Mr Raymond E. Kendall who was first elected Secretary General of Interpol in 1985 at the General Assembly session held in Washington, and who is now succeeded by Mr Ronald K. Noble, and secondly that of Mr Toshinori Kanemoto, President of the Organization, who is now succeeded by Mr Jesus Espigares Mira. The terms of office of six other members of the Executive Committee also came to an end and new members have been elected to replace them.

Election of a new President: Mr Jesus Espigares

The newly-elected President of Interpol, Mr Espigares Mira (Spain), addressing the delegates just before his election, said that he had thought long and hard about what to say to his colleagues when asking them to put their confidence in him and entrust him with the responsibility of President of the Executive

Committee. The words therefore came from the heart rather than the head. Police professionals did not really need to be particularly gifted orators, although such an ability could be useful in crisis situations.

What did his colleagues expect from a police officer who aspired to such a high responsibility?



Mr Espigares Mira presenting his candidature for the Presidency of Interpol. He was subsequently elected unanimously.

What they all had in common was their professional activity and their concern to provide an essential public service: preventing and combating crime. What they expected of an organization dedicated to international police co-operation was therefore quite clear.

In a career spanning over 30 years, Mr Espigares Mira had had to manage considerable human and material resources and such an experience had prepared him well for the responsibility he now aspired to. His two years as a member of the Executive Committee had given him a good understanding of the vital responsibility of the Committee in monitoring the implementation of General Assembly decisions, supervising the management of the General Secretariat and providing impetus to ongoing projects.

The SDP was the driving-force behind the strategy designed to satisfy everyone's needs as far as possible within the Organization's financial capabilities. However, it

was also vital to reaffirm the importance of regionalization, which needed to be given a new direction. Interpol's activities needed to be integrated with those of the appropriate regional public security organizations and the projects planned for the NCBs needed to be given substance. Interpol had made considerable progress in information technology and telecommunications but much remained to be done to harmonize national standards and particularly to implement training programmes for NCB and SRB staff. The main aim was to improve the quality of services provided to users. For that to be achievable, the Organization needed to find a solution to the current financial situation. It needed to identify priorities to promote those projects which gave the best results at minimum cost. The policy of co-operating with other international organizations also needed to be pursued.

Mr Espigares said he was prepared to commit himself wholeheartedly to the task and that his objective would be to make Interpol the ideal instrument of international police co-operation.

Appointment of Mr Ronald K. Noble as the new Secretary General

Mr Ronald K. Noble, who was appointed Secretary General of Interpol, gave the speech below immediately prior to his election.

In the vote that will follow, you may be entrusting me with responsibility for managing this great Organization. You thus should know things about me that do not appear on a c.v. In thinking about how to do this, I decided to speak about my parents. Many of you have told them that they should be proud of my accomplishments, but after hearing what follows, you may change your mind.

Both of my father's parents had died by the time he reached 14 years of age; so he had to quit school to help support his brother and sisters. My mother's parents had to give her away to foster par-

ents when she was a very young child because, with 10 children, they simply could not afford to take care of her.

Following World War II my mother and father met and fell in love in Germany.

Although my father was black and a US Army soldier and my mother was white and German, her parents had only one question of my father when he asked for permission to marry their daughter. Would he respect her religion? You see my mother is Catholic and my father Protestant. My father said that he would. So, my parents were married. Later, my brother was born in Germany where they lived and travelled as a family until my father's military unit was transferred back to the States.

Their life in the US was dramatically different from their life in Germany. In the US during the early 1950s, my parents could not travel together as freely as they had in Germany; they could not live together in certain states and they could not eat together in many public restaurants. Racial strife in my country at that time made that impossible. Consequently, we frequently travelled through certain states in the US under cover of darkness because a black man and a white woman

could not be in the same car without the risk of attack. I still remember my mother dropping my father, brother and me off at a motel for blacks and her leaving to go somewhere else. I always wondered why I could not go with her. As soon as it got dark, she would return to pick us up. Travelling was always an adventure for us. We never knew whether we would be served in restaurants that we entered. When refused, my mother would simply buy take-out food and bring it out to us in the car. As a result to this day, I don't care where I eat. I'm just happy to be served.

Throughout it all, my parents remained optimistic and maintained high spirits in front of us. They believed and still believe that anything is possible. This point has been driven in me for as long as I can remember. Some might say that they are obsessed with this point.

My parents also believed in the importance of education. There was a Catholic school near the military base where my father was stationed. It was a very good school. The problem was that it was all white and had never had a black student in the school's history. My parents were determined to get their children admitted to this school.

Delegates from 139 countries and 4 Sub-Bureaus attended the General Assembly in Rhodes together with Observers from 10 other international organizations, making a grand total of 509 participants.



So, my father worked out an agreement. He promised that he would clean the school's classrooms, floors and bathrooms in exchange for their admitting my brother. And, that if my brother did well academically and did not cause any disciplinary problems during his first year there, I would be admitted the following year. My father was so proud that we had a family meeting to share the good news. He told my brother, who was 10 at the time, that our family was counting on him. I remember seeing my brother coming home from school cut, bruised and with torn clothing. But, he never complained. He inherited the stoicism of my father. When asked, he simply said that it happened while playing at school.

At the end of the year, I was admitted to the school; our country matured and opportunity after opportunity came my way. I could go to any school that I wanted; so long as my grades and my behaviour were good. I had job opportunities that one could only dream about.

I invited my family here for two reasons. First, if confirmed, I will not see them as much as before; so I wanted them to see why Interpol and its work was so important to me. Second, I wanted to let all of you see how I have been blessed in ways that do not appear on a c.v. I am filled with proof that people of different countries, races, cultures, languages and religion can work together towards a common goal. (Enthusiastic applause)

For this reason it is I, not my parents and family, who should be proud. Thanks to them, I simply won't accept that we can't work together because we come from different parts of the world or have had different experiences.

Let me turn now to my formal remarks which will last no more than 10 minutes. (Applause)

President Kanemoto, Members of the Executive Committee, Secretary General Kendall, Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen ... it is a great honour to be able to address you here today. My remarks will

be brief as you have been patient and hardworking, and we have important business to complete.

President Kanemoto has described the long and detailed process that he and the Executive Committee implemented to select its nominee to succeed Secretary General Kendall. I thank them and my fellow candidates for the high degree of professionalism demonstrated over the last three years.

Although I speak one of Interpol's official languages, in preparing myself to become Secretary General, I have worked very, very hard to learn two of Interpol's other official languages. As many of you know, when one attempts to learn a language late in life, it is almost impossible to do so without the support of native speakers.

Je tiens donc à remercier la France, ses citoyens et la délégation française de m'avoir permis de résider temporairement à Lyon afin d'améliorer mon français tandis que je réalisais l'étude sur les contributions statutaires pour le compte d'Interpol.

Quisiera tambien dar las gracias a España, a sus ciudadanos y a la Delegación española por haberme ayudado a aprender español durante mi estancia en Madrid el año pasado.

To my Arab colleagues, I ask you to be patient and accept my simple greetings to you. *Al Salam Alekum. Anna Awado an Ashkorokom Ala Damokom. Shokran Lakom. Wa Salam Alekum.* I hope one day to learn enough of your beautiful language to say something more complicated and more comprehensible in the future.

I also would like to thank Mr Tasiopoulos and the Greek police authorities who have done so much to make this General Assembly a success.

Finally, I thank my country and my fellow law enforcement officers from the United States for their support. They understand that if confirmed, I will no longer only be a citizen from the US but also a citizen of the world, as Mr Kendall has so often said.

Let me turn now to the heart of my remarks: Policing and Interpol.

The Police Profession

From my earliest days, I have considered the rule of law essential to the well being of any country and its people. Dedicated, hard-working and honest police always have been, are, and always will be essential to the enforcement of the rule of law.

I have had the honour of having command responsibility over 4 of the US Government's 8 largest law enforcement bureaus with over 30,000 personnel and a two and a half billion dollar budget. They included the US Secret Service, the US Customs Service; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Internal Revenue Service's Criminal Investigation Division. During my time there, our law enforcement officers were required to confront some of the largest crises in the US history.

For example, on February 28, 1993 in Waco, Texas, Treasury agents were involved in one of the bloodiest law enforcement operations in the history of the US. 75 agents attempted to serve search and arrest warrants at an armed compound housing over 80 people, most of whom were heavily armed with machine guns and other automatic weapons. In the end, 4 federal agents were killed and 25 were wounded. After a fifty-one day stand-off, the leader of the armed religious group, David Koresh, set fire to his compound killing himself and over 80 occupants. Several years later, a person angered by what happened in Waco, Texas, bombed a government building in Oklahoma City killing over 100 people including 8 law enforcement officers under my command from the US Secret Service and the US Customs Service.

The law enforcement raid at Waco and the bombing of the Federal building in Oklahoma City taught me much about how the police must operate under crisis. More importantly, I confronted something that every Police Executive fears. I saw dedicated police offi-

cers and other law enforcement personnel murdered in the line of duty, leaving children motherless and fatherless. I will never forget the impact of having attended 16 funerals of slain officers during a short 2-year period.

This difficult time also renewed my respect for the professionalism of the police because the officers wanted to learn from these events. In each situation, we took prompt action not only to respond to the crisis but also to deal with the immediate human needs of the officers and families involved. We then identified steps that we could take to reduce similar tragedies in the future. In so doing, we conducted a transparent review process relying on our own officers working closely with outside experts. The rank and file officers who were intricately engaged in examining these tragedies developed an ownership interest in the changes we would propose in police practices. I believe deeply that the best memorial for a slain police officer is to learn from the tragedy so that his or her colleagues will be safer in the future.

As Secretary General Kendall has noted, I have spent the last 7 years working with Interpol in its important role of supporting national police forces throughout the world in fighting crime. And let me pause here for a moment to recognize the extraordinary career of the Secretary General, Raymond Kendall. I want to thank him for his support and guidance throughout my association with Interpol. For 29 years he has dedicated himself to this Organization and for more than half of those years as its Secretary General. He helped to bring Interpol into the modern age: from 3x5 cards at Saint Cloud to computers and the state of the art Headquarters in Lyon. He also sacrificed precious time away from his family. Interpol and all of us from law enforcement owe him our gratitude and thanks. (Applause)

Now, let me share some thoughts on my vision for Interpol that builds on the considerable progress made over the last fifteen years under Secretary General Kendall.

A Vision for Interpol's Future

The process of developing the Strategic Development Plan required Interpol to re-examine its fundamental mission; indeed to focus on the very reason why Interpol was created. This process was good for Interpol. The best organizations must regularly re-examine their core mission and services to ensure that they remain relevant and are being delivered well. Within a framework of scarce and competing resources, Interpol must establish clear priorities; eliminate those projects that are no longer relevant; and co-ordinate existing projects with brother and sister organizations. Only then should Interpol assume new responsibilities.

For me a fundamental for Interpol is ensuring that police officers worldwide have a structure to turn to when tracking criminals, when fighting crime crossing its borders, and for keeping abreast of the latest threats and crime fighting techniques at home. By helping national police organizations in these areas, we provide the support systems for the police officers in the field. So, before Interpol launches new initiatives, it must determine how the new initiative fits into its core purposes and its Strategic Development Plan.

With only 370 or so people at Headquarters in Lyon, and the Regional Bureaus just developing, Interpol must find ways to leverage its resources using national police forces and regional police organizations. It also must continue to develop a cadre of well trained and experienced professionals at the Secretariat and provide them the technologies and the career opportunities to reach their potential. Seconded police officers must be rotated through the General Secretariat with greater frequency. They must not lose touch with the needs of their national police agencies. The goal for Interpol and its member countries must be to dedicate ourselves to the development of fine police officers who benefit Interpol and their national police forces as a result of having spent a meaningful number of years at Interpol Headquarters and Sub-Regional Bureaus.



Mr Ronald K. Noble addressed the Assembly immediately prior to the vote appointing him Secretary General of the Organization.

However, we police professionals cannot do it alone. We must build bridges to the rest of the international community. As we forge our strategy based on improving our fundamentals, we will increasingly work with such international organizations as the UN, the World Bank, the IMF, the World Customs Organization as well as with regional police organizations such as Europol, and other evolving organizations in South America, Africa and Asia. Where possible we must avoid unnecessary duplication. Member countries paying dues to more than one organization deserve no less from us.

Before I go, I would like to address my family and friends who travelled here from various parts of the US in order to support me once again. In my mind and heart I know that without your enduring support and continual love, I never would be where I am today - standing before the General Assembly of Interpol awaiting its confirmation. So, I thank you once again with all of my heart.

Thank you."

Departure of President Toshinori Kanemoto

Four years filled with challenges

After his outstanding speech, which is reproduced in full below, the Assembly paid tribute to Mr Kanemoto, the outgoing President.

His Excellency Michalis Chrysohoidis, Minister of Public Order,
General Ioannis Georgakopoulos, Commissioner of the Greek National Police,
Honourable Members of the Diplomatic Corps,
Honourable Delegates,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is indeed a great honour and pleasure for me to address all of you at the opening ceremony of the 69th General Assembly session of the ICPO- Interpol here in Rhodes, Greece.

As you are all aware, Greece has always been very active within the Organization. It is worth noting that Greece was one of the participants at the 1923 International Criminal Police Congress, during which the Organization was founded. Greece also participated in the 1946 conference where the Organization was reconstructed after the devastation of war.

Although it acceded to the Organization as a full member later, Greece can be referred to as a founding member of the Organization. Since it joined the Organization, Greece has seconded a number of highly motivated and experienced police officials. We now have Mr Tasiopoulos as a member of the Executive Committee, who always makes valuable contributions.

On behalf of Interpol and all the delegates representing Member States as well as the Observers from all over the world, I would like to express our deepest appreciation to the Government of the Greek Republic.

I would also like to thank the members of the Greek Police, in particular, Mr Tasiopoulos and members of the Organizing Com-

mittee, who have worked so hard to make this meeting a success and our stay a comfortable one.

Last but not least, I must thank the community of Rhodes and the region of Dodekanissa. It is not always easy to organize a conference of this size outside the capital and we owe a great deal to the people from the local community for their support and co-operation.

I am convinced that, in return for the hospitality of the Greek authorities and people from the local community, this Assembly will meet the challenges for the future of the Organization.



Mr Toshinori Kanemoto, President of the Organization, delivered the opening speech at the session, which also marked the end of his term of office.

Ladies and Gentlemen, as I always say, time flies.

Four full years have already passed since you elected me as President in Antalya. At the end of my term of office, I would like to reiterate the fundamental question I have kept asking myself over the past four years, namely: "What must we do to ensure that the Organization remains relevant in the next century?"

I believe that this question should be examined in the context of three essential elements which are necessary for the Organization

to grow and succeed: strategy, resources and leadership. I therefore feel obliged to inform you of the developments during the past year and of the issues you will be asked to consider during this General Assembly session.

First, on leadership. As you may recall, I informed the General Assembly in Seoul that, in view of the departure of the present Secretary General Raymond Kendall in 2000, the Executive Committee had selected Mr Ronald K. Noble as the candidate for the post of Secretary General to be presented to the General Assembly in 2000 for its approval. Since then, the Executive Committee has, in close co-operation with the Secretary General and the Secretary General Nominee, ensured that transition has progressed without disrupting the smooth functioning of the Organization. I am greatly honoured to announce that the Executive Committee unanimously endorses Mr Noble's selection and that, on Thursday, 2nd November, you will be asked to approve the appointment of Mr Noble to be the next Secretary General of Interpol.

Second, on the issue of resources, i.e. the proposed reform of the statutory contributions system.

In Seoul, the final report prepared by the Organization's Adviser, Mr Noble was circulated, with some modifications, among Member States for comment. The General Secretariat further organized three meetings of experts representing primarily those countries whose dues would be increased. The Executive Committee is pleased to present to this General Assembly an interim report that has been prepared on the basis of the deliberations and negotiations during the experts' meetings. It is the hope of the Executive Committee as well as of the Secretary General that further negotiations with the countries concerned will help solve some of the remaining issues before the General Assembly in 2001. You will be asked to examine and decide on necessary amendments to the Organization's rules and regulations so that a new and more equitable system of contributions can be put in place, hopefully from 1 January 2002.

Third, on the issue of strategy, in particular, implementation of the Strategic Development Plan, which is Interpol's road-map for the next century. Since the Seoul Assembly last year, progress has been made with several projects related to specific crime areas such as child pornography, stolen motor vehicles and East European organized crime. I also note that the projects on performance improvement (including NCB standards) are progressing. With respect to Project Atlas, which could become Interpol's "cutting edge", a technical study has been completed by the Atlas Working Group and the issue of financial feasibility is now being considered. Bearing in mind our financial constraints, the Executive Committee placed priority on such programmes as governance, performance improvement and NCB improvement for the fiscal year 2000 and 2001.

I would like to thank the Steering Committee and the General Secretariat staff for their efforts to implement the various programmes that make up the Plan. However, I have to admit that progress in some areas has not entirely met our expectations. The reasons are obvious.

First and foremost, the Organization's resources are still restricted by the zero-growth budget policy adopted at the Rome Assembly in 1994. It is my belief that a review of the zero-growth budget policy is contingent upon the full implementation of a new system of contributions which is now being negotiated. This is another reason why the contributions reform plan should be completed as soon as possible.

Second, I feel it necessary to mention the problem of prioritization.

I have often asked myself, "Are we not attempting to do everything at the same time?" or "Are we not asking for more financial and human resources simply because the Strategic Development Plan has been approved?" My answer is "Yes". We must set our priorities much more clearly in implementing various competing projects. Let us not try to satisfy everybody at the same time. Otherwise, we will not only spend our scarce re-

sources in a manner which is not only both ineffective and inefficient, but will also jeopardize the very momentum of the Plan itself.

These are, among others, the most important issues that will require your full attention and your active discussion during this General Assembly session.

As you are all aware, I conclude my term as President shortly and several colleagues on the Executive Committee are leaving as well. Whereas an objective assessment of the past four years under my presidency is for all of you to make, I feel that it is time to look back for a moment. The four-year period has been filled with challenges. Some have been successfully met, others are still facing us and I must thank you all for your untiring support, advice and guidance.

First of all, I am very proud that I have had the trust of Member States to carry out this important duty during the past four years. I thank the hundreds or even thousands of those individuals and entities I have had the opportunity to work with. Your advice, assistance and co-operation have been the basis of any success I may have achieved as your President.

My thanks also go to Secretary General Raymond Kendall who shared his deep knowledge and experiences with me in the most unstinting way. You have remained committed to Interpol for almost 30 years with perfect self-control and a contagious sense of humour. In spite of the divergent opinions we may have had over the future of the Organization, I have really enjoyed working with you and I cannot thank you enough for what you have given me.

I would like to thank all Executive Committee members with whom I have had the privilege of working for the past four years. I have always had constructive and solid support from my colleagues on the Executive Committee. Without that support I certainly could not have discharged my responsibilities as President. I have really enjoyed working with you and I have also learned a lot from the dedication, candour and profes-

sionalism that all of you have never failed to demonstrate in meeting the challenges faced by the Organization.

Lastly, my remarks should also be addressed to those who represent Observer organizations. You deserve my sincere gratitude for the spirit of co-operation that you have shown in our common fight against international crime. You have helped me widen my professional and intellectual horizon. I owe you a great deal.

Having mentioned that, I have to remind you, ladies and gentlemen, that I still have an important duty to discharge for another couple of days. That is to invite all of you to participate actively in our discussions to make this General Assembly session a fruitful one. I hope I can count on your co-operation and support until the end of the session.

Before concluding, with your permission, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to dedicate my address to the late Jean Nepote, former Secretary General of Interpol, who passed away in June this year.

May I conclude my remarks by thanking again the Greek authorities and people from the local community for their excellent arrangements and hospitality, which I believe will help us make the Assembly a real success and one of the most memorable ones.

Thank you for your attention.

During the Closing Ceremony, Mr Kelly, Vice-President of the Organization, recalled that to have the honour of presiding over the future of the Organization, one had to be a true professional. No one fitted that description better than Mr Kanemoto who, by his outstanding work, had raised the presidency to hitherto unattained heights. One only needed to glance at the General Assembly agenda to have an idea of the complexity of the tasks incumbent on the Organization in the world today. Mr Kanemoto had responded willingly to the challenge. He had just been appointed President of the Japanese Police College, a



A Tribute to Raymond E. Kendall

There can be no doubt that Raymond E. Kendall's departure from Interpol constitutes a milestone in the Organization's history. Throughout his long career in Interpol — he took up his first post in 1971 and was Secretary General for the last fifteen years — he led and supported efforts to improve international police co-operation. A brief look at his extensive career as a police officer over the years testifies to his strong sense of duty.

After completing his national service in the Royal Air Force, Mr Kendall went on to read modern languages at Oxford University before joining the police in 1956. He served in Uganda, then in the London Metropolitan Police, working mainly in Special Branch. In

1971, he came to the Interpol General Secretariat (which, at the time, was in St Cloud on the outskirts of Paris) and took up the post of Head of Drugs Sub-Division. He was appointed Head of the Police Division in 1976, a post which he held until 1985, when he was elected Secretary General by the Organization's General Assembly in Washington, D.C., at its 54th session. He was subsequently re-elected twice as Secretary General, in 1990 and 1995. In the meantime, in 1986, he had been promoted to the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissioner in the London Metropolitan Police.

The effects of his work were felt far beyond the confines of the General Secretariat and earned him the recognition of the international community. He received honours from 13 countries for his outstanding services and, during his many visits to member countries, several Heads of State pledged him their support in recognition of his talent. Perhaps Mr Kendall's greatest achievement is to have persuaded the General Secretariat staff of the need for an unfailing commitment to international police co-operation.

prestigious post in a country which was considered to be exemplary in many areas of police practice. Mr Kelly offered him his sincere gratitude on behalf of the Executive Committee and the General Secretariat.

Departure of Mr Raymond E. Kendall, outgoing Secretary General

The Assembly pays tribute to Mr Kendall's remarkable achievements during his 15 years at the head of the General Secretariat.

The history of an organization often bears the imprint of its leaders. The Interpol with which Mr Kendall has been associated over the past 25 years has evolved remarkably: new technologies have been introduced, the Headquarters moved from St Cloud to Lyon in 1989, the General Secretariat has adapted to take account of new types of crime, and new countries have joined the Organization which now counts 178 members, and last, but certainly not least, there are the new co-operation agreements with other international organizations, partic-

ularly the one giving Interpol Observer status in the United Nations General Assembly (1996)

Mr Kendall's term of office as Secretary General came to an end on 4 November 2000 with the close of the General Assembly. The Assembly awarded him the well-deserved title of Honorary Secretary General and many of the delegates paid tribute to his work on behalf of the Organization.

Mr Kelly (Vice-President for the Americas), speaking on behalf of the Executive Committee, said that the 69th General Assembly session would go down as significant in the annals of Interpol because of the handing over of office. It was the last which Mr Kendall would attend as Secretary General. Interpol was a remarkable organization, which, for 15 years, had been in the hands of a remarkable man. If one considered everything which led to divisions between the nations, it was quite astonishing to note the unity of the Organization, a unity which had been strengthened to a large extent through the efforts of Mr Kendall. That turbulent period had called for the strong leadership he had provided. During the 15 years he had spent at the General Secretariat in various posi-

tions of responsibility and the 15 years for which he had held the post of Secretary General, he had worked to ensure that the Organization kept up with the times. He had pushed for the new Headquarters to be built and had understood the necessity for a new technological infrastructure. To have equipped Interpol with the necessary means to face the future was a remarkable achievement. Mr Kelly thanked him on behalf of the General Secretariat and the Executive Committee.

Mr Kendall thanked the General Assembly and said that it was not a sad day either for himself or for the Organization, whose future was assured. He felt happy to leave it in the condition it was in.

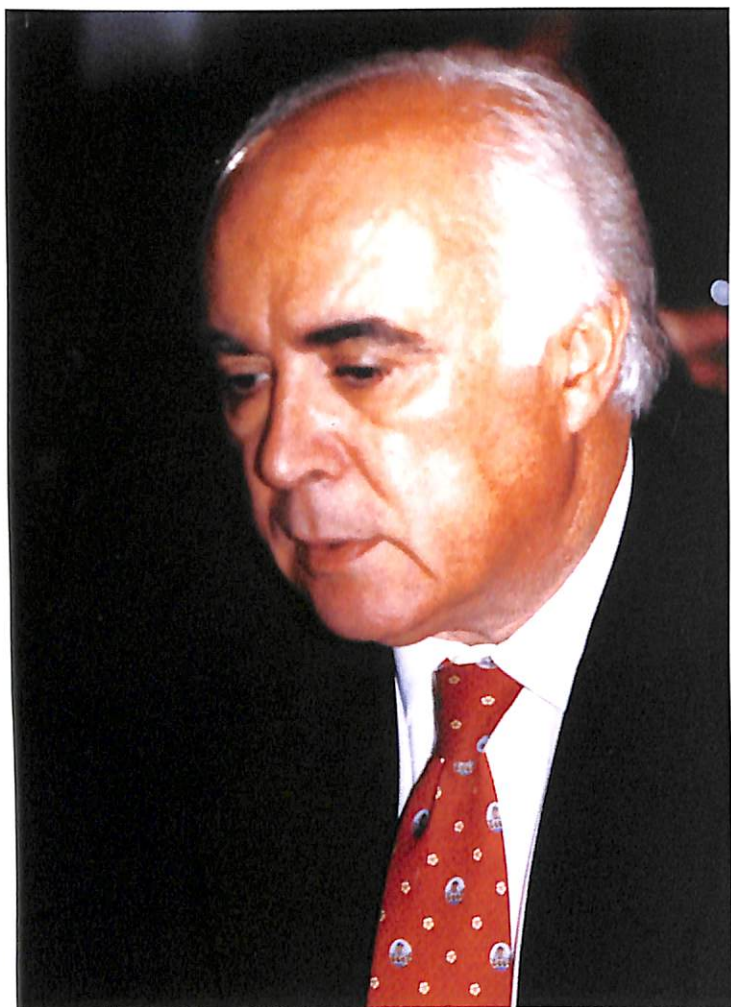
Further elections were held to fill the remaining vacancies on the Executive Committee, with the following results: Mr Neal Parker (Canada), Vice-President for the Americas; Mr Joong-Kyoum Kim (Korea), Vice-President for Asia; Mr Hamid Mannan Mohamed (Sudan), Delegate for Africa; Mr Thomas J. Pickard (United States), Delegate for the Americas; Mr Andy Hughes (Australia) and Mr Liu Zhi-qiang (China), Delegates for Asia; Mr Klaus Ulrich Kersten (Germany), Delegate for Europe.



Interpol Executive Committee

The current members of the Executive Committee following the elections during the 69th session of the General Assembly (Rhodes, 30 October - 4 November 2000).

Mr Jesús Espigares Mira
Spain
President of the Executive Committee



JESÚS ESPIGARES MIRA was born on 18 January 1946 in Spain. He is married and holds a Bachelor's degree in law.

He joined the Spanish National Police in 1968 and, in the course of his long professional career, has organized and actively supported a large number of courses and seminars on the methodology of criminal research, money-laundering, organized crime, terrorism, drug trafficking, the use of undercover agents, etc.

He has held several executive posts in the Spanish National Police, including director of various specialized police units, and is currently Director of the Criminal Investigation Department, the most senior post in that department. In this capacity, he has overall responsibility for dealing with drug trafficking, money laundering and organized crime, and for co-ordinating international police co-operation, a cause which he defends most ardently.

Mr Espigares Mira has been awarded several national and international decorations in recognition of his professional achievements.

In 1998, he was appointed to the Organization's Executive Committee and, at the last General Assembly session (Rhodes, 2000), he was elected President of the ICPO-Interpol.

Reciente mi nombramiento
como Presidente de Interpol,
aprovecho la oportunidad que
me brinda la Revista -
Interpol, para enviar un
cordial saludo a todos los que
desde su esta tarea tienen
la responsabilidad de de-
fensa de la Ley.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Espigares Mira'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Handwritten text:
Following my recent appointment as President of the ICPO-Interpol, I should like to take this opportunity offered by the International Criminal Police Review to convey my best wishes to all my colleagues who, in their day-to-day work, are responsible for upholding the law.

Mr John Abbott
United Kingdom
Vice-President for Europe

JOHN ABBOTT joined Sussex Police in 1968 and gained experience in a variety of uniform, crime and other specialist units, including Special Branch, Tactical Firearms and Operational Planning. In 1986 he was seconded for two years to the Royal Hong Kong Police as a Divisional Commander at Shek Kip Mei and Kai Tak Airport. He later joined the staff of the Police College at Bramshill as Assistant Director of the Senior Command Course.

In 1991, John Abbott was appointed Assistant Chief Constable in Sussex Police, initially with responsibility for personnel services and subsequently for operations which included crime and traffic policing, operational support, control rooms and major operations. He gained significant experience as the Commander of public order and high security operations, including the policing arrangements for the Tour de France cycle race and the Conservative Party Annual Conference. He was also closely involved with major incident contingency planning, vehicle tracking and the policing of airports.

John Abbott was appointed as Assistant Inspector of Constabulary in September 1994. His specialist areas of responsibility included all aspects relating to the prevention and detection of crime, terrorism, operational policing, public order and operational support units.

In 1996 he was appointed Director of Intelligence and Deputy Director General of the National Criminal Intelligence Service (NCIS) and in 1997 he was appointed Director General.

In addition to his organizational and national responsibilities, John Abbott is the Chairman of the G8 (Lyon Group) Law Enforcement Projects Sub-Group (1997-), the United Kingdom representative to the Europol Management Board (1998-), and European Vice-President of Interpol (1999-).

The National Criminal Intelligence Service is an inter-agency organization with more than 20 organizations represented within it and provides strategic and tactical criminal intelligence on serious and organized crime to all law enforcement partners in the United Kingdom, as well as a range of support services. These include the Interpol NCB, the Europol National Unit, the management of the European Overseas Liaison Officer network, and the national contact point for counterfeit currency and financial disclosures.



*Interpol plays a vital role in
tackling international crime. It is
essential that we all support its
continuing development.*

John Abbott

Mr Augustine Chihuri
Zimbabwe
Vice-President for Africa



*"To ensure mutual assistance among all countries worldwide, within the frame-
-work of the rule of law and declaration of human rights in order to effectively prevent and suppress crime."*

Mr Chihuri

AUGUSTINE CHIHURI was born on 10 March 1953 in the Shamva district of Zimbabwe. He did his primary and secondary education in Zimbabwe before leaving the country to join the Liberation struggle for Zimbabwe's Independence.

When Zimbabwe became independent in 1980, Mr Chihuri joined the Zimbabwe Republic Police as a Patrol Officer. The year 1983 saw him commissioned as an Inspector. He then made his way through the ranks, reaching that of Deputy Commissioner of Police responsible for Crime Investigations and Operations in 1989. He became Acting Commissioner of Police in 1991 before being appointed as the Commissioner of Police (National Police Chief) in his own right in 1993, a position he holds to date.

Commissioner Chihuri holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration (MBA) from Brunel University in the United Kingdom. He also holds the following qualifications:

- Diploma in Management from Henley College, United Kingdom;
- International Leadership Diploma, United Nations University (International Leadership Academy), Amman, Jordan (1997);
- International Relations & Negotiations Diploma, University of Kanagawa, Japan (1998).

He has also attended the Command/Development Courses, at Bramshill Police Staff College, United Kingdom.

He was the founder Chairman of SARPPCO (Southern Africa Regional Police Chiefs Co-operation Organization) at Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe in July 1995.

Commissioner Chihuri has played a pivotal role in the development of Interpol activities in the Southern Africa Region and spearheaded the establishment of the Sub-Regional Bureau in Harare. He has led all Zimbabwean delegations at Regional Conferences and Interpol General Assembly Sessions since 1993. He was elected delegate to the Executive Committee of Interpol in 1996 and assumed specialized functions on the Finance Sub-Committee and Supervisory Board for the Control of Interpol's Archives.

In 1999, he was elected to the post of Interpol Vice-President for Africa at the 68th General Assembly Session in Seoul, South Korea.

Mr Joong-Kyoum Kim

Korea

Vice-President for Asia

JOONG-KYOUM KIM was born in 1946. He graduated from the College of Liberal Arts and Science at Seoul National University and then did three years' military service in the Army.

Between 1974 and 1981, before joining the Korean National Police Agency, he served in the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and was on the Economic Planning Board.

After joining the Korean National Police Agency in 1981, Mr Kim worked as Planning, Security and Criminal Intelligence Officer and Police Attaché at the Korean Embassy in Japan for three years.

In 1998, he was promoted to the rank of Superintendent General and was assigned as Assistant to the Commissioner General of the National Police Agency, where he was in charge of police reforms.

In November 1999, he was appointed as the Director of the Criminal Intelligence Bureau at the Seoul Metropolitan Police Agency, where he was in charge of Criminal Intelligence for Seoul (population: 12 million), but also dealt with a range of criminal intelligence issues, both local and national.

At the 69th Session of the ICPD-Interpol General Assembly, held in Rhodes, Greece in 2000, Mr Kim was elected Vice-President of Interpol. He is currently involved in planning improvements to the General Secretariat, enhancing Interpol communications and developing an effective and meaningful exchange of information among Interpol member countries in their quest to protect society.

In December 2000, he was promoted to the rank of Senior Superintendent General and was appointed Secretary for Police Affairs to the President of the Republic of Korea.

In a policing context, Mr Kim ranks action above words, the future above the past and reform above maintenance of the status quo.



*To strengthen fraternity and
to pursue the honor of INTERPOL
all members in the fight against
crime.*

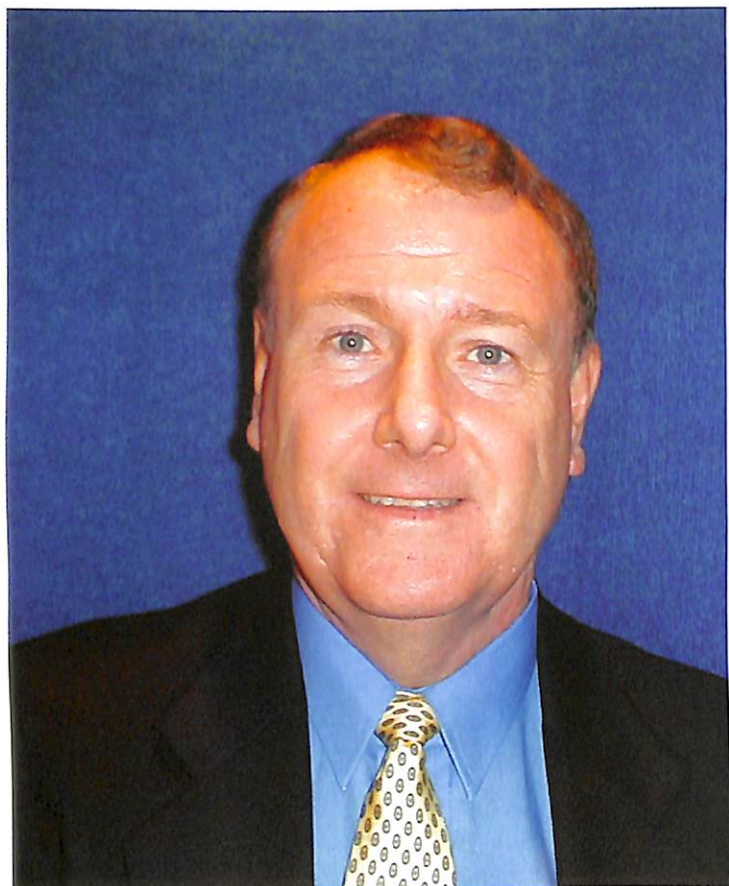
*To maximize efficiency and
productivity of INTERPOL, especially
to get rid of the bureaucratic
red-tape.*

Kim, JK
JOONG-KYOUM KIM

Mr Neal Parker

Canada

Vice-President for the Americas



NEAL PARKER left his native Canada in April 2000, to join the Royal St. Lucia Police Force (RSLPF), in order to lead its police reform process. He was selected for this task because of his proven track record as a leader, motivator, seasoned criminal investigator, communicator and strategic organizer. He brings 26 years of operational and administrative police experience to his position in St. Lucia, West Indies. Moreover, he is an important link from the Caribbean to the international policing arena, as since October 1997 he has served Interpol as its Delegate for the Americas.

DCP Parker is also a Chief Superintendent with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Canada's national police force, of which he has been a member for over 26 years. He has been seconded on contract to the RSLPF for a period of two years.

DCP Parker originally came from Montreal, Quebec. After joining the RCMP in 1974, following extensive basic training in Regina, Saskatchewan, he worked in Ottawa in Protective Operations, Customs and Excise, and Commercial Crime sections. He assumed command of his first federal Detachment in 1985 in Kapuskasing, Ontario. He led the RCMP Ottawa Fraud Unit in 1987, and went on to earn a Queen's Commission in 1991 in order to work as a Detective Inspector and eventually direct a Commercial Crime, Bankruptcy and Counterfeit Currency Section. In 1995, he accepted the position of Chief Financial Officer for the province of Quebec. In 1996, DCP Parker took his operational police experience into the international police arena. Beginning as an Operations Officer, he later became the Officer-in-Charge of the RCMP Foreign Service and Interpol Programmes in 1997. In 1999, he accepted a special assignment to work with the Alignment Action Team tasked with redesigning the RCMP's corporate centre.

He was elected Interpol's Delegate for the Americas at the 66th General Assembly Session (New Delhi, 1997), and has served on the Interpol Executive Committee since that time. In 1998, he was chosen to sit on the Strategic Development Plan Steering Committee, which was formed to oversee the creation, development and roll-out of Interpol's Strategic Development Plan.

Over the next two years, DCP Parker intends to lead the RSLPF in police reform and to work for Interpol's member countries as Vice-President for the Americas on the Interpol Executive Committee. Since 1997, as Delegate, he has played a major role on the Executive Committee, challenging the management of the Interpol General Secretariat to strive for excellence. He has driven the implementation of the Interpol Strategic Development Plan at a very critical time, chairing the Strategic Development Plan Steering Committee while simultaneously contributing to the strategic development of the RCMP and the Royal St. Lucia Police Force.

Only by sharing resources, best practices and, most importantly, information can we even attempt to improve interagency coordination and make Interpol a truly global policing forum. If our strategic plan is implemented effectively, the next years of Interpol's evolution could be its most productive and remarkable.

Neal Parker

Mr Andrew C. Hughes

Australia

Delegate for Asia

ANDREW (ANDY) HUGHES is a career Police Officer with 24 years' experience. His diverse policing experience includes criminal investigations and general policing at community and national levels in Australia and internationally. He is a member of the Australian Federal Police (AFP) Senior Executive Team with responsibility for International and Federal Operations. The focus of this work is major transnational organized crime such as narcotics trafficking, people smuggling and money laundering. He also has responsibility for domestic federal law enforcement.

He has over 12 years' experience in international law enforcement with three years as a Liaison Officer in London. Whilst in London he was responsible for co-ordinating and facilitating criminal investigations between Australian law enforcement agencies and most European countries. As well as liaising with European law enforcement agencies, he also worked directly with Interpol Offices throughout Europe.

Mr Hughes has worked closely with Interpol since 1994. He is a regular attendee of Interpol Conferences on a broad range of topics and has participated in three General Assemblies. He actively promotes the role of Interpol in Asia and the South Pacific to expand its membership and increase the use of Interpol facilities. From January 1999 until June 2000 Andy was the designated Head of the Australian NCB.

He is the Chairperson of the AFP Law Enforcement Co-operation Programme (LECP), Board of Management. This innovative programme was established in 1998 to allow the AFP to interact more closely with international law enforcement agencies to collaboratively fight transnational crime. Initiatives funded under this programme are developed in consultation with international law enforcement agencies to combat major criminal syndicates involved in narcotics trafficking and illegal people smuggling. The programme fosters international co-operation and alliance building. The AFP, using LECP funding, co-sponsored with Interpol the 2000 International Workshop on Ecstasy Production and Trafficking. Plans are well advanced to conduct future workshops and conferences under similar arrangements.

His relevant tertiary qualifications include: Bachelor of Science (Honours), Policing & Police Studies, University of Portsmouth, England 1997; Graduate Certificate in Applied Management (Australian Institute of Police Management) 1998; Graduate Diploma in Executive Leadership (Australian Institute of Police Management) 1999

He has resumed French language training in 2001.

His personal interests are Australian Rules Football, sailing and physical fitness. He is married with four sons.



In a world dominated by multinational enterprises, Interpol's moment has arrived. Transnational organised crime and terrorism are now the greatest threats to the nation state. Interpol must become the greatest threat to transnational organised crime and terrorist groups.

Dr Klaus Ulrich Kersten

Germany

Delegate for Europe



KLAUS ULRICH KERSTEN was born in Berlin on 19 April 1941.

1970: Federal Ministry of the Interior (Section: "1972 Munich Olympics")

1972: Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution

1972 - 1973: Koblenz Border Guard Directorate (Department: "Border Police Affairs")

1973: Federal Ministry of the Interior, Internal German and Berlin Affairs Section

1975: Doctorate conferred

1976: Federal Ministry of the Interior, Police Affairs Division, General Criminal Police Affairs Section

1978: Working Group: General Bundeskriminalamt Affairs and Suppression of Crime

1980: Head of Police Information System and Forensic Science Section in the Police Affairs Division

1987: Head of Federal Border Guard Affairs - General Policy, Legal and Organizational Matters Section in the Police Affairs Division

1991: Head of General Police Affairs and General Federal Border Guard Affairs Sub-Division

1995: Head of the newly created Federal Border Guard Division at the Federal Ministry of the Interior

1996: President of the Bundeskriminalamt

1999: Head of the Department for Police Affairs at the Federal Ministry of the Interior

2000: Delegate for Europe on the Interpol Executive Committee

We are striving to increase the quality and the speed of the ICPO - Interpol Information exchange and continue to improve our service performance, in order to orient ourselves better towards the wishes of our clients, the national police forces.

Ulrich Kersten

Mr Liu Zhi-qiang

China

Delegate for Asia

LIU ZHI-QIANG was born in July 1963 in Shangdong Province, China. He joined the Ministry of Public Security as a police officer in 1984 after graduating from the International Politics College in Beijing with a Bachelor's degree. He then gained experience in several responsible positions, working in the International Co-operation Department of the Ministry of Public Security until 1991.

From 1991-1992, he studied at the Centre for Police and Criminal Justice Studies at Exeter University, United Kingdom, graduating with an MA degree.

On his return from the United Kingdom, Mr Zhi-qiang continued to serve in the International Co-operation Department of the Ministry of Public Security for a further four years. In 1996, he was detached to the Yantai Municipality Police Force, Shandong Province and served as Deputy Commanding Officer in charge of Criminal Investigation Operations.

Two years later, he returned to the Ministry of Public Security and was appointed as the Director of the International Liaison Division, in charge of co-operation with relevant international organizations, including Interpol.

In 1999, he was promoted to Deputy Director-General of the International Co-operation Department, the youngest officer to be appointed to this senior post.

In addition to holding this post, Mr Zhi-qiang is also Deputy Head of the Chinese NCB. At the 69th General Assembly session held in Greece in 2000, he was elected as a member for Asia on the Executive Committee of Interpol.



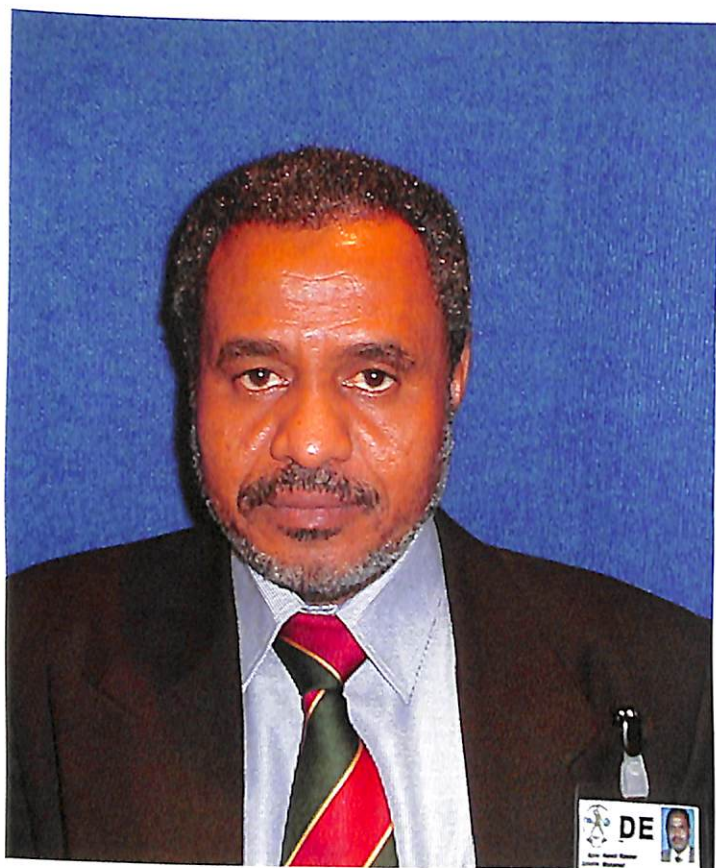
It's a great honour for me to serve the international law enforcement Community being a delegate for Asia to the Executive Committee of ICPO-Interpol. I'll spare no efforts in contributing to the future direction of the organisation.

Liu Zhi-Qiang

Mr Hamid Mohammed Mannan

Sudan

Delegate for Africa



HAMID MOHAMMED MANNAN was born on 1 January 1956. He is presently Brigadier/Director of the Central Drug Combat Administration.

Academic Qualifications

1981: BSc.: University of Khartoum
Special three-month Seminar on Islamic Law - Omdurman Islamic University
1985: Training course in using LKB Analysis equipment, Athens, Greece
1989: Training course at the Officers' Training Institute Khartoum
1989: Two-week seminar on drugs identification by French experts group, Khartoum
1990: Three-month Training Course in Identification of Drugs of Abuse, Vienna International Centre, Austria (UN fellowship)
1993: Two-month Training Course in Identification of Drugs of Abuse in Biological Specimens Helsinki, Finland (UN fellowship)
1997: PhD in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, University of Khartoum

Employment Record

1982-1993: Forensic Evidence Administration
1994-1997: Worked for the Central Drug Combat Administration as Deputy Director and Head of Operations and Acting Director for several periods
1997 to 2000: Director of National Central Bureau of Khartoum (Interpol Khartoum) November
2001 to date: Director of Central Drug Combat Administration Member of Interpol Executive Committee

Publications

Hamid Mohammed Mannan has co-authored several articles:
"Drug Use among Prisoners in Three Main Prisons in Khartoum — Sudan", *Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal*, vol. 4, No 1, pp. 122-126, 1998.
"Haschich Cultivation in State of Southern Darfur — Sudan", *Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal*, vol. 4, No 1, pp. 114-121, 1998.
"Drug Use among Workers in Three Industrial Localities in Khartoum State", submitted to *EMJH*, 1997.
"Haschich Use in the Capital Khartoum — Sudan", submitted to *EMJH*.
Haschich in Houd (Basin) Bahr El Arab, Khartoum University Printing Press, 1996.
"Cannabinoids and Resin Contents of Haschich in Sudan", submitted to *Bulletin on Narcotics*, 1996.

منذ أن عرف بالعالم المقتدر تقاليد وألوان
التعاون الدولي في شتى مجالات الحياة وأنشأ
شعباً لذلك المنظمات والهيئات التي تخدم المصالح
الإنسانية المشتركة كانت منظمة الإنتربول إحدى هذه
المنظمات والتي يمكن القول دون تحفظ أنها
فاعلية حيث أن مجال عملها هو محاربة الجريمة
التي تشترك في ذلك العالم بكل مبعده واتجاهاته
وتأتي اللجنة التنفيذية للإنتربول والتي أشرف عليها
مفتحة للجميع للإشراك في عالم متكاتف وموحد
في معالجة هذه مشكلاته الجرمية

Handwritten text:

"Since the value of international co-operation methods and practices has been recognized in the civilized world, and organizations and structures have been created to serve the common interests of mankind, Interpol has always been — and this can be said unreservedly — the organization which has been most effective (because it is the most involved) at combating crime, the common enemy of mankind. The Executive Committee, of which I have the honour of being a member, represents the will of mankind to create a world united in its stand against crime."

Mr Eduardo MOLINA FERRARO

Uruguay

Delegate for the Americas

EDUARDO MOLINA FERRARO joined the Uruguayan National Police on 15 March 1954 as a Cadet at the National Police Academy. On 31 January 1993, six years after attaining the highest rank in the Uruguayan Police Force, he took voluntary retirement.

On 1 March 1995, the President of the Republic appointed him Director of the National Police Force and Assistant Director General of the Ministry of the Interior, a position of considerable trust with the executive and, in professional terms, his most important post.

With the change of Government on 1 March 2000, he left this post and was appointed Adviser on International Affairs to the Ministry of the Interior.

Inspector General Molina Ferrero has devoted part of his long career to teaching, in various branches of Law, Ethics and Professional Guidance and Police Legislation, and is the author of numerous articles and specialist texts. He founded and ran for over six years the journal "Policia", which is circulated throughout Uruguay, Latin America and Europe.

He has also helped draft important modifications to Organic Police Law and various regulations relating to the executive bodies and/or functions of the National Police Force.

He has served as Director of the National Police Academy, Director of the Higher Police Academy, National Inspector of Schools and Curricula, and Chairman of the National Police Force Syllabus Advisory Board.

He has been on the general staff of several Departments of the Ministry of the Interior, as National Director of the Police Health Department, Director of Police Administration, Director of Investigations and Director of Press and Public Relations. He has also presided over Regional and Special Disciplinary Tribunals on several occasions.

He has followed courses both in Uruguay and abroad, receiving a number of national and international awards and honours.

Since 1979, when he was Secretary General of the First South American Police Conference and Games, he has directed his energies to strengthening police relations and co-operation in the region. To this end, in 1997, in collaboration with his counterparts in neighbouring countries, he founded the Council of Chiefs of Police of Mercosur, Bolivia and Chile, of which he is the current Chairman.

When the Meetings of the Ministers of the Interior and/or Justice of Mercosur, Bolivia and Chile were set up, he was appointed President of the Technical Committee responsible for organization, a post he held four years running.

At the 68th Interpol General Assembly Session held in 1999 at Seoul, South Korea, he was elected to his present post on the Executive Committee. His term of office runs until 2002.



UNA DE LAS MÁS ALTAS DISTINCIONES
PROFESIONALES ES PERTENECER
AL COMITÉ EJECUTIVO, COOPERAN-
DO - CON NUESTRO MEJOR ESFUERZO -
A SU FECUNDA Y ARDUA TAREA..

MI ADMIRACIÓN Y RECONOCI-
MIENTO PARA TODOS AQUELLOS QUE
EN EL MUNDO, DEDICAN SUS VIDAS
A ENFRENTAR LOS DESAFÍOS DE
LA DELINCUENCIA ORGANIZADA Y
TECNIFICADA DEL SIGLO XXI

Handwritten text:

"One of the greatest honours in my career is being on the Executive Committee, working with the other Members to focus our energies on this productive - yet demanding - job. I would like to express my admiration and appreciation for all those throughout the world who have devoted their lives to taking up the challenges posed by organized and technologically sophisticated crime in the 21st century."

Ms Abimbola Jolaade Ojomo

Nigeria

Delegate for Africa



ABIMBOLA JOLAADE OJOMO, an Assistant Inspector-General of Police, currently in charge of the "D" Department, Force Criminal Investigation Department (FCID) of the Nigeria Police Force and Executive Committee Member for Africa, was born on 20 November 1945 in Lagos, Nigeria. She was educated at the Queens School, Ede, Western Nigeria (1959-63); the State University of New York, Albany, USA (1964-66); the Lady Spencer Churchill College of Education, Wheatley, Oxford, England, and the University of Ibadan, Nigeria (1967-70). She holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Sociology and a Master of Science degree in Strategic Studies and International Relations, in addition to several professional certificates. She is a fellow of the National War College (fwc) of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

In the course of her career, she has worked as a Research and Crime Analysis Officer, an Administrative Staff Officer and a Director of Studies at the Police Staff College, Jos. She headed the Management Services Department of the Nigeria Police (1991-1993) and was Commissioner of Police at the Nigerian NCB (1993-1999).

She has served on several committees for Interpol and other organizations at international and national levels. Currently, she heads the standing Sub-Committee on Harmonization of Operations and Training of the West African Chiefs of Police Committee, and is a member of the Steering Sub-Committee of the Interpol Executive Committee. Her major interest areas and achievements have been in the initiation and participation in the creation of the West African Chiefs of Police Committee (WAPCCO), a committee established to foster sub-regional co-operation in fighting trans-border crime. She is presently engaged in re-engineering the Nigeria Police Force CID to meet the challenges posed by the dynamics of law enforcement and information technology. Of significance too, are her concerns over the plight of Nigerian girls in particular, and children in general, who are forced into situations of extreme exploitation through trafficking and forced labour. She heads the National Working Committee on Human Trafficking in Nigeria and is the Contact Person for Nigeria with UNICRI on the issue. She is also involved in crime statistics and information management.

Publications to her credit are "Abstracts of Police Statistics" and "Police and Fraud Perspectives". She is a member of several professional/philanthropic bodies. These include the International Police Association and the Enabling Environment Forum. She holds a number of professional and social awards, and is happily married with children.

Her vision of Interpol is captured in this statement, "I must state quite succinctly that my interaction with Interpol over the years has opened up vistas for international police co-operation, which is an imperative for global peace and unity, and law and order. I strongly believe the Organization is poised to take remarkable strides to make the world a better place. It is thus a pride for me to be associated with the Organization".

I feel elated to serve on the Executive Committee of INTERPOL, an Organisation which is reputable and acclaimed for the global control and management of international crime and criminality. My years of association with Interpol have been memorable affording me opportunities to meet eminent law enforcement officers and to acquire more skill professionally.

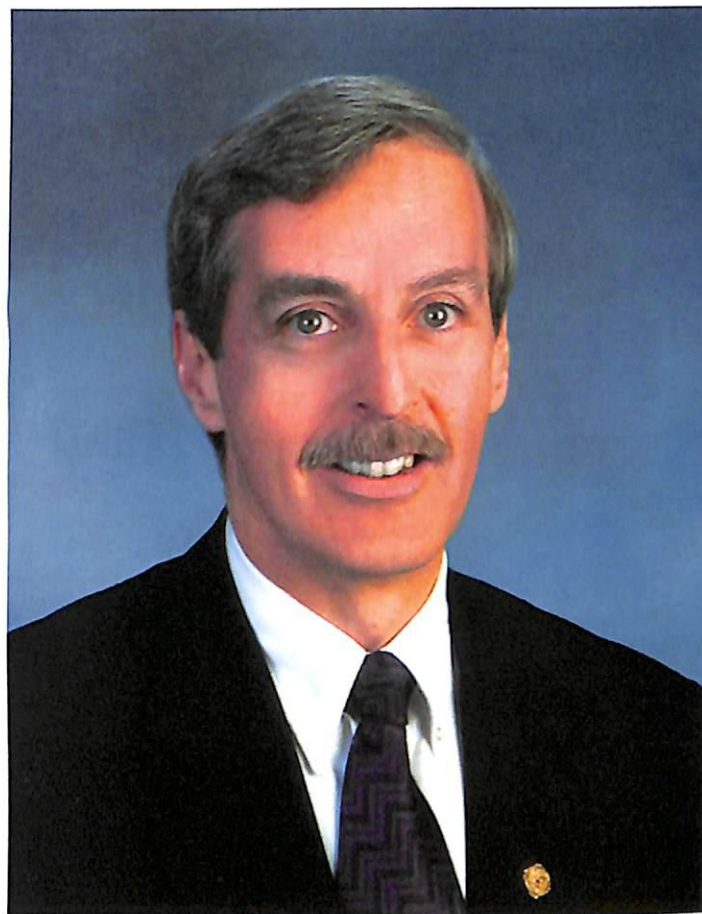
Mr Thomas J. Pickard
United States of America
Delegate for the Americas

THOMAS J. PICKARD is Deputy Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, having been appointed to that position by Director Freeh on November 30, 1999. Previously, he served as Assistant Director in charge of the FBI's Criminal Investigative Division (1998-1999) and Assistant Director in charge of the Washington, D.C., Field Office (1996-1998). During his 26-year career as a Special Agent, he investigated a broad range of cases, including political corruption, bombings, fraud and organized crime, primarily in New York City.

As Deputy Director, Mr Pickard oversees the FBI's day-to-day operations. He works closely with the Director on management issues such as defining strategic goals and objectives, allocating resources, and resolving competing priorities within the organization. Mr Pickard helped to develop the FBI's strategic plan and is currently implementing it. His abilities as a manager and an investigator have been commended in numerous awards, including the Presidential Rank of Distinguished Executive which he received in 1998.

Through his extensive travel and his work with police around the world, Mr Pickard has gained a direct understanding of the challenge posed by globalization to the world's law enforcement officers. He is committed to strengthening international police co-operation through Interpol and its regional initiatives. Following his election as a delegate to the Executive Committee in November 2000, Mr Pickard volunteered to serve on the Finance Subcommittee.

Mr Pickard was born in New York City. He graduated from St. Francis College, in Brooklyn, New York, with a Bachelor of Business Administration and received his Master's Degree from St. John's University, Jamaica, New York. Mr Pickard is a Certified Public Accountant, licensed by the State of New York. He is also an active member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.



Interpol confronts enormous challenges now and in the immediate future. I am honored to have been chosen as a delegate to the Executive Committee during this period of transition and look forward to working with my distinguished colleagues and the new Secretary General to ensure the continued success of the Organization.

Thomas J. Pickard

Mr Nikolaos Tasiopoulos

Greece

Delegate for Europe



INTERPOL is our key partner in the global efforts to combat international crime through the exchange of information, bringing together law enforcement agencies worldwide, in their efforts to protect the citizens and the democracy from organized criminal networks.

NIKOLAOS TASIPOULOS entered the ranks of the Hellenic Gendarmerie in October 1968, graduating in July 1969 with the rank of Police Sergeant from the Sergeants' School. In September 1974 he entered the Officers' (Inspectors') Academy and graduated three years later with the rank of Second Lieutenant.

From July 1996 to July 1997 he served as Head of the International Relations Section/Interpol, which comes under the International Police Co-operation Division of the Hellenic Police Headquarters. He was subsequently appointed Director of the International Police Co-operation Division, a post he holds to date, having been promoted in March 1999 to the rank of Police Brigadier. By virtue of this position, he is also Head of Interpol Athens, the Europol National Unit, the SIRENE National Office, the SECI Contact Point and the European Union Section Office.

Police Brigadier General Tasiopoulos is a graduate of the Law Faculty at Athens University. He speaks and writes seven official European Union languages (English, French, German, Greek, Spanish, Italian and Dutch) and possesses a basic knowledge of Danish and Portuguese. He has formal qualifications in the majority of these languages.

He was elected a member of the Executive Committee of Interpol at the 68th General Assembly session held in Seoul, Korea in November 1999, the first time a Greek officer has been elected to such a prestigious Interpol position.

He has been appointed the Permanent Member for Greece on the Management Board of Europol and the Joint Co-operation Committee of the SECI.

Police Brigadier General Tasiopoulos has participated at hundreds of international meetings, committees, conferences and councils and has successfully organized innumerable seminars, conferences, and international events. In 2000, as President of the Organizing Committee, he organized the 69th Interpol General Assembly session.

He has also been a member of IPA Athens since 1977 and has been successfully re-elected on a number of occasions as a member of the Hellenic Section of the IPA. He has been the General Secretary of IPA Athens since 1999.

During his high school and university years, he was an acknowledged athlete, winning several long jump championship titles as a member of the Panathinaikos track team and is still a keen football and basketball player. He has been a member of the Hellenic Athletic Association since 1995.

In 2000, he published two books entitled Acronyms and Abbreviations, one containing acronyms and abbreviations in five languages and the other in Greek.

A warm welcome

by the Greek authorities

Photo: Véronique Damour

THE OPENING CEREMONY of the 69th session of the ICPO-Interpol General Assembly was held on 30 October 2000 in the presence of delegates from 139 countries and 4 Sub-Bureaus and observers from 10 international organizations, making 509 delegates in all. The session was formally opened by Mr Michalis Chrysohoidis, Greek Minister of Public Order and Mr Ioannis Georgakopoulos, Commissioner of the Greek Police.

Speech delivered by Mr Michalis Chrysohoidis, Greek Minister of Public Order

President Toshinori Kanemoto,
Secretary General Raymond
Kendall,
Delegates of the Interpol member
countries,

On behalf of the Hellenic government I would like to welcome you, expressing a double pleasure: Firstly because we have the chance to host you in our country (especially at the island of

Rhodes) and secondly because of the General Assembly of Interpol, the importance of which surpasses the borders of this land.

The great importance of this co-operation, the roots of which are traced back to the beginning of last century (1914), becomes more and more noticeable today, that the globalization of criminality is the great threat and distinctive feature of the new millennium.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Many centuries ago, the ancestors of our country had taught us that "the protection of personal liberty is the essence of the state, because freedom and safety are an unbreakable unity".

Unfortunately, today, this value is seriously threatened by organized crime and, along with it, the total of our political, financial and social tissue. The miraculous technology man has developed has its price:

High technology is accessible by criminals, who have thus abolished the borders of their coun-



**Mr Michalis Chrysohoidis,
Greek Minister of Public Order**

tries, the language, the races, the morals and their customs. Organized crime is reflected and readjusted rapidly in every political and financial change and opposite to every legislative measure. The action methods of the international organized criminal groups and syndicates are parallel and dynamic. The criminals are taking advantage of every technological capability, while at the same time they avail themselves of the differences existing amongst countries in a penal, administrative and legal level. In fact, their ingenuity in new action methods is such, that the law enforcement authorities are coming behind the developments and react only to the facts, without foreseeing measures in advance.

Opposite to this reality man appears unprotected and trapped by the technological progress he created. The whole situation reminds a Greek tragedy and makes reference to the words of the German philosopher Emmanuel Kant: "From the spirits the man called, it appears that he will never be freed".

So, what has to be done?

How will our society manage to continue evolving in an area of freedom, safety and law?

One thing is for sure and all governments agree to that: The organized crime cannot be dealt with by each country alone. The interstate and international co-operation of the global community and the solid fall-back of all the police-customs and judicial authorities is required.

The suppression of organized crime must become a bet of the international community that has to be won. The struggle has to be severe and continuous, but always within the framework of the rules of the state of law, the Democracy and of the human rights; rules and values that we are called to protect.

The need for international co-operation is so imperative that I would personally be happy if the imminent U.N. Treaty, next December, on the fighting of international crime became a "hyper-



General Ioannis Georgakopoulos, Commissioner of the Greek Police

treaty", common and inviolable for all the countries. To this end, my country will make any possible effort. For this reason it estimates and wishes, at the same time, that the 69th Session of Interpol becomes a point of reference for the confrontation of the present and future challenges of international criminality.

With these thoughts in mind and with the conviction that the eyes and the expectations of millions of civilians are turned to this Session, I wish you success in your work.

Thank you.

Speech delivered by the Commissioner of the Greek Police, Mr Ioannis Georgakopoulos

President Toshinori Kanemoto,
Secretary General Raymond
Kendall,
Delegates of the Interpol member
nations,
Ladies and gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to Greece, and especially here in the beautiful island of Rhodes, on the occasion of the 69th General Assembly Session of the International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol and to wish you a pleasant stay and meaningful deliberations during this Session.

I consider it my duty, ahead of my brief speech, to focus your thoughts on the pioneers who, in the early days of the previous century, specifically in 1914, during

the first International Police Meeting on Criminology, realized the necessity of developing an international co-operation on police and judicial issues.

My country which has been a member of the Organization since 1956, participated with its representative, the ever-memorable professor of Criminology Constantinos Gardikas, as early as 1923, during the 2nd International Congress of the Criminal Police that was held in Vienna, where was decided the creation of the International Committee of Criminal Police, which later on, in 1956, was transformed to the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-Interpol).

Hellas declares on every occasion its will for co-operation by supporting every effort which aims at the prevention and the confrontation of worldwide crime, at both an international and a regional, as well as at a bilateral level.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Unfortunately, as ascertained by everyone, criminals today have at their disposal and fully exploit every form of modern technology which continuously leaps ahead, taking full advantage of high tech, in order to achieve their criminal aims.

The achievements of high technology are used by criminals to commit crimes. The internet, beyond its undoubted usefulness in the global society, has become a means of influence for the vulner-

able and the susceptible in breaking the law and also those who, when confronting principles and values, show weaknesses and incomplete attitudes.

With the widespread use of the high tech provided by computers, enormous amounts of money are transferred and laundered all over the world, gained from criminal activities, with all the self-evident negative effects on national economies.

Trade progress on an international scale and the rapid development in world communication followed by the decrease or abolishment of border controls have facilitated criminal activities of organized and individual criminals.

Criminals worldwide organize themselves in small closed groups which operate under rules of utmost secrecy, communicating through secret channels, thus forming a dangerous criminal community.

Legal and illegal immigration, as well as population movement which has been in progress during the last decade, has contributed in the development of relations and links of co-operation amongst organized and solitary criminal groups.

Statistics and surveys carried out by international and national organizations have predicted a further increase in all criminal patterns in the near future.

Crimes such as terrorism, drug and firearms trafficking, child and women trafficking for sexual purposes, slave trade and other serious crimes, concern us all on a daily basis and as a result, immediate steps of action must be taken. To combat this phenomenon, new strategical, tactical and more effective methods of action have to be found at a national and international level.

The Governments of all countries have ascertained that the fight against constantly increasing criminality presupposes and requires co-ordinated actions of all law enforcement authorities, which can only be achieved through the development of a strategic plan in

terms of improving international police co-operation.

The declared war of the police forces against crime is unorthodox with undefined and ambiguous fronts - everywhere and nowhere. This combat should be aggressive and pre-planned, in a way that takes into account all the methods and the means used by criminals in their actions.

The main weapon in this fight is precise and reliable information. A need exists for the operation of a comprehensive system of receipt, process and transmission of information.

The heavy burden of such a difficult task, as well as the further development of international police co-operation, has been undertaken by the International Criminal Police Organization, which is

required to seek forms of co-operation with other international organizations, such as the World Customs Organization and Europol, in order to reinforce the effectiveness of joint actions taken by law enforcement authorities.

There is no doubt that Interpol must create and implement, within its competence, mechanisms for preventing, detecting and suppressing criminal activities.

As I have already mentioned, we have all realized that crime is no longer a local or a regional problem. The fight against crime will demand, in the near future, radical changes of the existing framework of international law, national law enforcement authorities and judicial systems, complying with the expectations of our time, respecting at the same time the protection of freedom and human rights.



Professor Constantin Gardikas, criminologist, was one of the leading figures behind international police co-operation in the years following the foundation of Interpol. Below is an extract from a letter sent to the General Secretariat in 1971.

*discours au congrès international de Vienne j'avais dit
que selon eux sa législation considèrerait comme son
idéal de développer une solidarité telle que tout citoyen
ressente l'injustice faite à un autre comme si elle était
faite à lui même; une solidarité telle semblable
à celle de l'organisme humain: si un seul organe
souffre l'organisme ~~entier~~ entier est souffrant. Or, je
suis très heureux de constater que notre rêve de 1923 est
réalisé; l'organisation a créé cette solidarité entre
les policiers et la population de tous les pays.*

le 24 novembre 1971

Const. Gardikas

I believe that in this session, a methodical assessment and the synthesis of actual facts, in conjunction with the degree of success of the final aim in each of our efforts, will bring useful conclusions, new attitudes in the confrontation of the ever-changing problems, and new flexible policies and more effective methods of action will be developed.

I hope that the 69th session of Interpol will be referred to as the starting point in the times to come and will be considered as the basis for further development and improvement of those measures which will effectively limit and prevent crime.

Once again I wish you a pleasant stay in Greece and every success at the 69th session. Thank you."



Mr Noble thanking Mr Tasiopoulos, Chairman of the Organizing Committee and Delegate on the Executive Committee, for all the preparations that had been made to ensure the success of the General Assembly's 69th session.

Rhodes

Rhodes, "Island of the Sun" (a name dating back to mythological times), covering over 1300 m2, is the largest island in the Dodecanese. It is well known for its history, picturesque sites, climate and beaches and has become a major centre for international tourism.



Photo: Véronique Damour



Photo: Véronique Damour

Proceedings of the 69th General Assembly



Photo: Dominic Suc

Of particular interest were the presentations on the Information Systems Directorate's new projects, including the Atlas network.

THE PROCEEDINGS of the General Assembly session are to be found on the CD-Rom which accompanies this issue, containing all reports, minutes and the thirteen resolutions adopted. A printed version of the Interpol Progress Report for 1999 is enclosed.

The more noteworthy issues debated by the General Assembly in Rhodes included the presenta-

tion of the new projects within the Information Systems Directorate, such as the replacement of the X.400 network with the Atlas network, the new ICIS-ASF database services, Internet developments and the notable successes achieved as a result of the General Secretariat's adoption of the automated fingerprint identification system two years ago. Other projects linked to specific types of crime have also been im-

plemented, i.e. Project Millennium and the project dealing with traffic in human beings.

Central databases are currently being developed on the exploitation of pornographic images (Excalibur), the analysis of routes and methods used for the traffic in weapons and explosives (IWETS), trafficking in human beings, theft, counterfeit travel documents and environmental crime.

It would seem that, in the future, technical services need to be made directly available to national law enforcement bodies.

A large-scale study carried out at the NCBs in order to determine their needs and take on board their opinions has provided input for both the Strategic Development Plan and the NCB Performance Improvement Programme.

A significant initiative has been taken by the Criminal Intelligence Directorate in the area of drug trafficking: major trafficking trends have been extensively studied, in particular the decline in traditional drugs such as heroin and cocaine and the corresponding increase in synthetic drugs.

International police co-operation has been strengthened at the General Secretariat by the setting up of working groups, such as that on traffic in women for sexual exploitation, and as a result of progress made in projects relating to organized crime, i.e. Project Millennium (on criminal organizations in Russia and Eastern Europe) and Project Bridge (on the trafficking of Asian migrants by criminal groups).

In addition, the establishment of a strategic analysis service at the General Secretariat will allow member countries to be provided with an annual worldwide update on the threat posed by organized crime.

A computerized database on stolen cultural property has been set up by the General Secretariat and may be consulted by NCBs using Easyform software.

With regard to terrorism, the General Secretariat will be organizing a conference on sea piracy in 2001.

In the area of economic and financial crime, steps are being taken to combat counterfeiting, particularly of the euro. Computer crime calls for strengthening of the partnership between the private sector and police forces. A study is also under way on the issue of intellectual property rights as they relate to counterfeiting and its links with organized crime.

Finally, Interpol is working on measures to counter corruption and asking member countries to adopt a resolution on support for new anti-corruption initiatives by the Interpol Group of Experts on Corruption.

The Regional Co-ordination and Development Directorate has developed a strategy designed to improve the Organization's efficiency by putting in place a regional structure for providing services to member countries. This is complementary to the study carried out with a view to improving NCB performances and will strengthen Sub-Regional Bureaus' future activities as service providers. Strategic objectives have been defined, the primary one being to encourage the sharing of information. The Draft Headquarters Agreement for the San Salvador Sub-Regional Bureau was adopted at the General Assembly Session. Delegates were also reminded of the significance of the agreement shortly to be signed between Europol and Interpol.

The Legal Affairs Directorate submitted two draft resolutions to the General Assembly for adoption: one on accession to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations, the other on the follow-up to Resolution AGN/67/RES4 on a summary of the co-operation agreements approved by the Executive Committee.

The vote on the Draft Resolution on the sharing of information with international organizations was postponed to the next General Assembly session. However, three co-operation agreements were adopted:

- The Co-operation Agreement with the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC),
- The Co-operation Agreement with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS),
- The Co-operation Agreement with the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (EMCCA).

The Administration and Finance Directorate submitted the Progress Report for 1999, the Report on the 1999 Financial Year and the External Auditors' Report.

The General Assembly also adopted resolutions on the financial issues relating to the 2001 Draft Budget and the prospects for 2002-2005, follow-up of contributions in arrears and the study on statutory contributions.

To conclude the proceedings of the 69th Interpol General Assembly Session, it only remained to thank the Greek authorities for organizing the event and for the hospitality shown by Rhodes to the delegates. The 70th Interpol General Assembly Session will be held in Hungary in 2001 and the 71st in Cameroon.

The Hungarian Delegation. Hungary will host the 70th General Assembly session in 2001.



Photo: Dominic Sut

Delegations attending the 69th General Assembly session

Bureaus and Sub-Bureaus

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Congo (Democratic Rep.), Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Gibraltar¹, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea (Rep. of), Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Puerto Rico², Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

1. United Kingdom Sub-Bureau
2. United States Sub-Bureau

Observers

European Union
European Commission
Europol
General Secretariat of the Arab Interior Ministers Council
International Air Transport Association
International Banking Security Association
Organization of African Unity
Prince Nayef Academy for Security Sciences
International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
United Nations Organization
UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention
International Narcotics Control Board
World Customs Organization