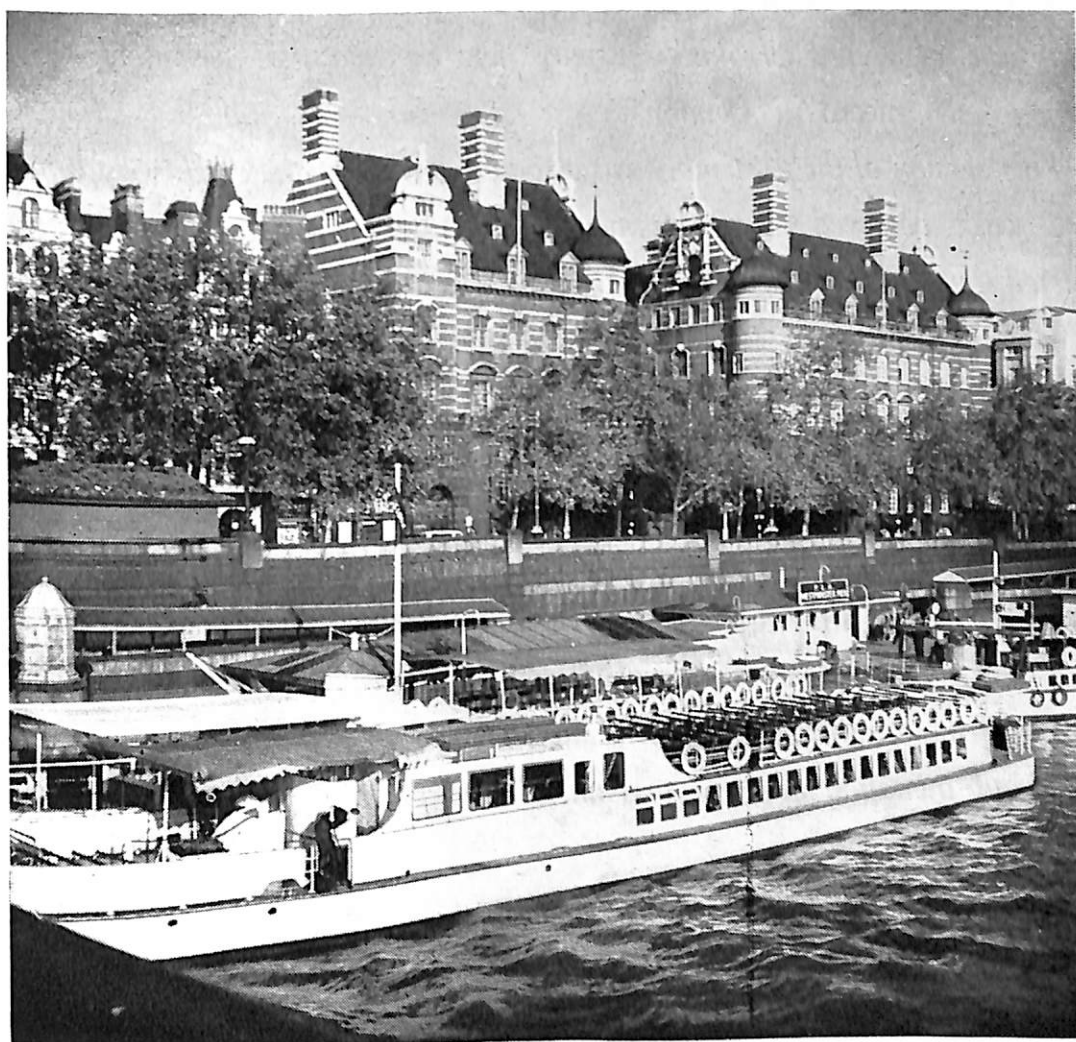


The I.C.P.O. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

London



15-19 sept. 1958

The Thames and the "Yard"

XXVIIth Session

FOREWORD

The twenty-seventh session of the ICPO General Assembly was held in the shadow of Westminster Abbey, only a few hundred yards from Scotland Yard.

Never had so many countries been represented by so many delegates. In this age of record breaking, it may here be said that we most decidedly broke our own record in London.

This session of the Assembly was also noteworthy for the quality and quantity of the work achieved. By adopting a sound set of financial regulations, it completed the work begun in Vienna 1956. In addition to the usual questions, it dealt with new problems such as industrial and artistic counterfeiting and the effect of homosexuality on crime.

The discussions, which were both long and animated, further cemented the co-operation which now extends to sixty-two countries. This, again, is another record worth mentioning and was due to Ethiopia, Ghana and the Republic of Panama joining the Organization.

The London General Assembly meeting also showed the world-wide character of the Organization by deciding to hold its coming session in Lahore on the kind invitation of the Government of Pakistan.

OFFICIAL OPENING MEETING

The 27th session of the General Assembly was opened on Monday 15th September 1958 in Church House, London, by Mr R. A. Butler, Her Majesty's Home Secretary. We give below an extract from his speech :

It is now twenty-one years since we welcomed you in London for a meeting of the General Assembly. It is an honour to us to receive you once again in our capital and an honour to our police service to be your hosts on this occasion, and it is a great pleasure for me to be here to meet you and to open your session.

The twenty-one years that have elapsed since your last visit to London have been years of change, not only for the world's police organizations, but for the societies whom they serve. The war meant the collapse or at any rate the eclipse of many of the things we valued. For you it meant the suspension of your activities, until in 1945 you arose again to continue your valuable work through the energy and vision of your first post-war president. Since the war your constitution has changed, and your activities broadened. Throughout the world the post-war years have been years of development, and we have witnessed an advance in material well-being and in the progress of science and discovery such as has not been known in the world's history. We have entered the atomic age, and scientific discovery takes us forward at a rapid and perhaps alarming, but certainly an exciting pace.

But the picture has its darker side. For us the post-war years have brought an increase in crime. This increase no doubt has many

causes. And it is not only that the number of crimes has increased: the ingenuity of the criminal and the means he has at his disposal to help him have also increased.

The facility and speed of modern communications have certainly brought their problems to the detective policeman, and perhaps most of all to the international detective. In this country we have not had so many policemen as we would have liked.

The police forces of this country have at their disposal all the most modern resources of forensic science.

Our police forces are capable also of a very high degree of mobility and are equipped with modern wireless communication. All this to an extent that would hardly have seemed possible a quarter of a century ago.

But the policeman of to-day must not only be well equipped: he must be well trained. He must be trained in his day to day duties and in the use of the resources at his disposal: he must learn to co-operate with others who can help him; and above all to learn as much as he can of the society in which he lives and works. In the system of training which we have instituted since the war, I believe that we provide this necessary brand of professional and liberal training. I do not suppose that many of you will have the opportunity during your stay here — for I see from your programme that you will be kept fully occupied — of seeing our Police College. But it is a College of which we in this country are extremely proud.

You have gathered here for a week of

The presidential tribune.



discussions of topics of professional interest.

You will also be enabled to compare techniques and experience in an informal way. I am sure they will be fruitful; but in all these international gatherings of professional men there is something more too. The inter-



Mr Simpson, Commissioner of Police, Scotland Yard (right) and General M. Zentuti (Libya) (left).

change of ideas of men of many nations and many races and continents cannot but further the cause of international understanding, but international understanding does not mean meetings of politicians; it means a sense of sympathy between people in every walk of life. A week or so ago someone asked me if 'Interpol' was an international convention of politicians, observing that there seemed to be quite enough already. I was able to assure him that it was not — while at the same time not detracting from the value which I set on politicians.

On behalf of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom I welcome you to London, and wish all success to your deliberations. I hope that your contacts here will be fruitful.

It gives me great pleasure to declare open the twenty-seventh General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organisation.

The President of the International Criminal Police Organization, Mr. Agostinho Lourenço (Portugal) then replied:

It is a most pleasant duty for me to be the spokesman for the representatives of the 48 countries gathered here and to be able to

thank Her Gracious Majesty's government on their behalf for the invitation which was extended to us and for the welcome we have received.

I should also like to thank you for having been willing to open our conference in person; I know that, in order to do so, you have had to postpone your departure abroad. We are grateful to you for your presence here, not only because of the honour this confers on us but also because your position makes you the supreme head of the whole magnificent British police administration and of its most representative part: Scotland Yard.

The fame of Scotland Yard has made of London — I hope that you will allow me to use this image — the cathedral of all the police forces of the world. During its long life, the example of the London police and the contribution they have made to the development of our professional techniques have earned them the gratitude of all those forming our large police family.



(Left) Mr Hatherill (Scotland Yard) and Mr Ros (Sweden).

Our English colleagues have always been noted for their methods, their techniques, their impartial administration of justice and their liking for work well done. This, in fact, is why to-day, all over the world, the word "detective" has come to have a particular meaning and to inspire respect and trust. As President of Interpol and on behalf of all my colleagues, I wish to pay this well-deserved tribute to the British police.

As far as I know, I am the only person present who attended the General Assembly session which was held in London in 1937.



The General Assembly meeting in Church House.

You have just reminded us of the many, often terrible, events which have occurred during the past twenty years. However, I can vouch for the fact that the faith and enthusiasm which inspired those of us present on that occasion have not faded and that the flame still burns as brightly among those who have taken their places. To-day you have before you a newly-strengthened Organization, including among its activities all subjects which concern the prevention or the suppression of crime, welcoming as members young nations from all parts of the world, having ever-increasing means at its disposal. Co-operation between the police bodies of our affiliated countries — shortly to number sixty-two — has been intensified and every year we are able to improve this instrument the value of which has been recognized for a long time.

I think, Mr. Home Secretary, that you yourself have mentioned one of the reasons for this success: the absence of any political influence on our research or our activities.

For my part, I am sincerely convinced that,

in all fields of human activities, technicians who remain on their own ground have made, and will continue to make, great contributions to our essential goal, that of bringing men and nations closer together.

On the other hand, however — and you, as a politician will certainly not deny this — we have only been able to achieve what we have achieved through the help and support given to us by governments. All those here to-day are official representatives of their countries; all the countries which co-operate in Interpol's activities are linked by a Charter the value of which lies in its acceptance by member governments. Her Majesty's government bore witness to this fact by accepting the reforms which, a short while ago were suggested in order to consolidate our Organization's structure.

I therefore feel it my duty, as a matter of common justice, to recall all those who have contributed to our Organization's ascent ever since Colonel Van Houten first inspired us. Among so many other names, I should like

to mention those of Schober, the first head of the I.C.P.O., Skubl who was President of the session held here in 1937 and Louwage, my predecessor.

In a few minutes' time, Mr. Home Secretary, we shall begin the discussions called for by our very heavy agenda. I am certain that, at the end of this session, we shall all feel that we have accomplished something constructive, that we have once again helped to spread the spirit of international co-

operation both among ourselves and abroad and that we shall be able to count on the sympathetic and powerful support of your country."

The President then recalled the deaths of General Mohamed Fathi (U.A.R.) and Señor Echalecu y Canino (Spain), which had both occurred since the previous meeting of the General Assembly. He said that the Organization had lost in these men two most valuable collaborators. The Assembly paid homage to them by observing a minute's silence.

Part 1: Administrative matters

NEW MEMBERS

The Secretary General recalled that according to art. 4 of the Constitution, "Any country may delegate as a Member of the Organization any official police body whose functions come within the framework of activities of the Organization. The request for membership shall be submitted to the Secretary General by the appropriate governmental authority. Membership shall be subject to the approval, by a two-thirds majority, of the General Assembly."

Mr Giorgis (Ethiopia) submitted his government's application for membership to the Assembly, stating that it was ready, to respect the provisions of the Constitution and to co-operate with the Organization. He hoped that the General Assembly would accede to this request.

Mr Amable (Ghana) requested the Assembly to give its approval to the request for membership sent by his government to the Secretary General of the Organization.

In the absence of the Panamanian delegate, Mr Népote (I.C.P.O.) read out a letter of 19th August 1958 in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Panama had submitted his government's request for membership.

The Assembly then proceeded to take secret ballots on these requests.

Ethiopia, Ghana and Panama were unanimou-

sly elected members of the I.C.P.O. by the forty-six voters present.

The president then congratulated these three countries on their most successful election and welcomed them to the I.C.P.O.



The delegates from Ethiopia, Libya and Ghana.

PROGRESS REPORT

Although the principal questions dealt with this year were not as numerous as previously, some of them were the subject of several reports and were discussed in greater detail in plenary session or at the committee stage. For this reason we feel that they should be considered here in a way differing from the usual and the Secretary General's report is given here in slightly abbreviated form.

Part 1. PAST ACTIVITIES

Relations with affiliated countries in general

1. ...

2. Some might have wondered whether the two important reforms decided on in 1956 in connection with the Organization's constitution might not have had some undesirable effects, but the Secretary General was able to assure the General Assembly that far from this being the case, both reforms had had a salutary effect. They had confirmed and strengthened the Organization's position in the eyes of most governments.

3. The special position of certain countries, however, called for some remarks.

4. He was extremely pleased to inform the Assembly that the position of the United States in the I.C.P.O. had been settled. The U.S. congress had just passed a bill according to which American co-operation (i.e. the Treasury Department) with the Organization received the governmental and congressional approval which it had lacked.

This great success was due to the initiative and efforts of our friends in the Treasury Department and to the understanding attitude of the Attorney General's Office. He was pleased to express his most heartfelt thanks to them.

5. He was also pleased to be able to report that three more countries had applied for membership of the I.C.P.O., namely, Ethiopia, Ghana and Panama. This brought the total number of member countries up to sixty-two.

6. In the Middle East, the creation of the United Arab Republic was responsible for the absence of Syria's name on the list of affiliated countries. However, as a province of

the United Arab Republic, the Syrian police forces would continue to participate in the common activities.

7. In the Far East, both those countries which had recently joined, like Cambodia and Laos, and the older members, had co-operated fully and with good will.

8. The considerable increase in interest and support of the countries of South America was well worth noting. The Argentine, Brazil and Mexico were becoming more and more interested in the Organization's work and no longer merely replied to the questions asked them. They showed initiative and very often made requests, which meant that they had come to realise the benefits they could derive from international police co-operation. Bolivia had made enquiries with a view to joining the Organization...

9. ... Since the Lisbon conference, several countries in different continents had passed through very important events. In practice, these political events had not altered their relations with the Organization. The conclusion was that international police co-operation through Interpol had now become a necessity to the present-day world. In this might also be seen the happy consequence of the strict political neutrality observed by the Organization and which was one of its good points.

10. to 13...

Combating Crime

14. ... However important the other problems of co-operation, sight should not be lost



The Executive Committee at work in the Commissioner's office.

of the fact that the Organization had been established for the purpose of providing practical help in the ordinary daily task of arresting criminals. Today, when human international activities were so widespread and no country was isolated from the others, the original task of the I.C.P.O. appeared to be more necessary than ever.

15. Very generally speaking, the mechanism for the exchange of information between national central bureaux was working as it should. Each day the national bureaux exchanged information, asked for investigations to be made and replied to questions asked them in a spirit of good will.

16. In order to illustrate this co-operation, I would like to mention just one simple but edifying case from among hundreds of others. On 15th May 1958, the Netherlands reported the disappearance in curious circumstances of a person by the name of Houtman. On 12th June the Tunisian authorities reported that they were looking for Houtman, who, together with an Indonesian and a Dutch accomplice, had committed a murder in Tunisia. On 17th June Houtman was arrested in Tripoli and on 24th June his two accomplices were arrested in Egypt.

17. The following figures for 1957 from nine countries ¹⁾ clearly showed that the case mentioned was by no means unique: these countries made 180 arrests, 2,065 identifications and sent 17,967 notes of information for foreign authorities.

18. In this connection, Mr Sicot regretted that only a few countries sent statistics of the activities of their national central bureaux to the Secretariat. Being unable to obtain sufficient data, it was impossible to give an account, however exiguous, which might give an idea of the extent of international collaboration within INTERPOL and which might impress the general public.

19. As in the past, the General Secretariat had been carrying on its tasks of centralization, liaison and co-ordination.

20. Between 1/6/57 and 1/6/58 the Secretariat had sent out circulations concerning 113 wanted persons whose extradition was requested. In all, some 317 different circulations had been distributed.

21. If account was taken of immediate action by means of radio, 124 criminals had

been arrested and 29 identified outside the requesting country, their whereabouts having been unknown.

22. The General Secretariat itself had dealt with 4,906 cases, comprising 755 identifications, 121 murders, 330 simple and qualified thefts, 1,424 offences against property, including breach of trust cases, fraud and smuggling, 1,054 cases of counterfeit currency, 751 cases of drug smuggling, 70 sexual offences and 385 miscellaneous. Our criminal records department now contained 329,023 individual cards, concerning more than 115,000 persons, 25,528 fingerprint cards, 734 description cards and 3,390 photograph cards.

23. A new card index had been installed, based on the car registration systems used in different countries, so that it was now possible to say what country a car belonged to from a part or the whole of its number.

24. The Secretariat had this year published a substantial amount of work complementary to the general information on gold traffickers. The groundwork of a digest on clandestine drug laboratories had been accomplished and information compiled which would make it possible to correct or add to the circulars sent out on substitution theft and pickpockets.

25. The "Counterfeits and Forgeries" review had appeared regularly and had been sent to 77 countries and territories. From 1st June 1957 to 1st June 1958, thirty-seven new counterfeits and 141 specimens of genuine, new currency had been published.

This publication now contained information on the gold coins most commonly used in forty-seven countries and a far more complete and technical description of the principal counterfeit notes.

Radio communications

26. The importance we attach to radio communications is well known. It is one of the most valuable assets of police co-operation. Countries which had only been able to correspond by airmail and felt themselves both distant and cut off, suddenly found themselves nearer and closer to those engaged in the same struggle as themselves when they had radio.

More efforts had been made to improve the central radio station, which was in a way a visible symbol of the General Secretariat, a focal point of international communication.

¹⁾ Australia, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, Federal Germany, India, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland.



A view of the Assembly.

27. ...

28. The completion of this work produced immediate results. Communications with other countries in Europe had already been good and it was now possible to offer a regular intercontinental service. Such a service between Paris and Brazil had been functioning since April 1958 and soon they would be in contact with the Argentine and possibly with Canada.

29. With the opening of permanent intercontinental telecommunications, a new and important step had been taken by the Organization. What, several months ago, had appeared as a distant possibility, was now within grasp: the joining up of the Interpol radio network with South America and its extension to other parts of the world.

30. The importance assumed by the Interpol network was indicated by the number of messages. In 1957, it had dealt with 46,162 messages, 1,093 of which had been for general distribution. This was about 6% more than for the previous year.

General subjects

31. The General Secretariat undertook research into a certain number of subjects concerned with the theory and principles of police work. The importance of such work should not be overlooked, since the police must have principles on which to base their actions.

The I.C.P.O. library had added a further 235 volumes to its collection in the period between 1st June 1957 and 1st September 1958, so bringing the total up to 1,771 not

including 706 monographs and many U.N.O., W.H.O. and I.C.A.O. publications. To this may be added 1,832 periodical reviews from 51 countries or territories.

Our four quarterly lists of selected articles contained a total of 1,761 titles of articles on penal, criminological, medico-legal and police subjects. Reviews of 105 books were published in the *International Criminal Police review*. Our correspondents were able to benefit directly from this information, as could be seen from the fact that 438 microfilms of articles were sent out to the 91 departments or specialists who requested them. These figures only concerned the work based on information obtained from the library.

32. The Secretariat had, with the assistance of many N.C.B., undertaken research into fifteen subjects for the following countries: Netherlands Antilles: international conventions on drug traffic; Burma: police organization throughout the world; Egypt: women police and counterfeiting; Spain: railway police; France: municipal police; Greece: airline accidents; India: powers of the police and legal authorities in urgent cases of apprehended danger; Italy: counterfeiting of stamps; Morocco: cannabis; Sweden: identity cards; Switzerland: the maintenance of public order; Thailand: traffic in women and police training schools; Council of Europe: repatriation of prisoners on release.

33. The I.C.P.O. had been consulted by the United Nations on the problem of crime statistics and, in answer to their request, had provided them with a critical appreciation of a paper they had sent us on the matter.

34. Among other enquiries and research work undertaken were:

— A statistical study of sexual delinquency in European countries since 1950 and a theoretical analysis of the concept of sexual offences which was sent to the Social Defence Section of the U.N.O. in Geneva.

— A study of the catalogue of articles submitted by the Swiss police (which was again discussed by the Assembly).

— Investigations into criminal law on homosexuality and into the recruitment of policewomen, information on which had been sent to the delegates.

— Research into the protection of museums against theft, undertaken for the International Council of Museums (affiliated to UNESCO), done with the help of several national central bureaux.

35. Circulars on Liberia, Thailand, Switzerland, Morocco, the United Kingdom, the Lebanon, Ceylon and Japan had been published in the series concerned with the powers of member state police forces in connection with subsequent extradition.

Thus the powers of twenty-eight countries in this field had now been clearly defined.

36. Finally, the General Secretariat had been preparing for an international seminar on the illicit drug traffic, to be held in Paris in the spring of 1959.

The international review

37. The International Criminal Police Review was appearing regularly and number 121 would shortly be appearing.

The experiment of having the Review printed by a different firm, which began last year, had given conclusive results.

In order to make the task of the Madrid N.C.B. easier, it had been decided that the General Secretariat would be responsible for having articles translated for the Spanish edition (as from the number appearing in April 1958).

38. The Secretariat's belief in the high standard of the International Criminal Police Review had induced them to initiate a publicity campaign in order to obtain subscribers from among private individuals in certain responsible positions.

On 1st September 1958 there were 992

subscribers, but publicity had so far only been made in a limited number of countries. The N.C.B. which had helped a great deal in this connection were thanked.

International and public relations

39. Under this heading came the completion of a task which the Assembly had requested and which the Secretariat felt to be a necessity, namely the publishing of three booklets in both English and French on the history of the I.C.P.O., the Organization's aims and activities and the radio network.

Copies of these booklets had been sent to the N.C.B. Considerable effort had been devoted to explaining the work done by the N.C.B. and the General Secretariat. They could be used to inform the public. They certainly would give police officers an idea of the meaning of international co-operation and might be used as a basis for lectures in police schools.

40... As in past years, the I.C.P.O. had sent representatives to various meetings organized by the United Nations, including the annual session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, during which its observer was able not only to take part in the discussions on the illicit drug traffic but also in the discussions on the draft single convention and on technical assistance, the meeting of experts on crime, held in Geneva in August, the seminars on human rights held in Santiago de Chile in May and the one held in Manila in February 1958 and the seminar on crime prevention and juvenile delinquency in Tokyo in November and December 1957.

41. The I.C.P.O. had also been represented at the meeting organized jointly by the United Nations and the Council of Europe for the discussion of sexual delinquency, held in Strasburg in September 1957.

42. With regard to the Council of Europe in particular, the I.C.P.O. had been invited to send a representative to the constituent meeting of the Committee on criminal problems, held the previous June. The presence at the Assembly of representatives of the Secretaries General of the U.N.O. and the Council of Europe proved the excellence of their relations with these bodies.

43. ... During that session the Assembly should, in principle, have considered a draft agreement between the I.C.P.O. and the Council of Europe. For purely procedural reasons,

this agreement had not as yet been drawn up in its final form and it would therefore be submitted to the General Assembly at a later date. It would be in the form of two letters, one sent by each Secretary General to the other and would take into account the provisions made in article 3 of the I.C.P.O. constitution. The basis of the agreement had already been established and would have no effect on Interpol's universal character.

44. The I.C.P.O. was also interested in the work of non-governmental organizations which frequently considered the less usual aspects of problems affecting the police.

45. It had for this reason sent representatives to the following international conferences: the seventh international congress of criminal law in Athens, in November 1957; the fifth congress of juvenile court judges in Brussels in August 1958; the fifth congress of the International Society of Social Defence in Stockholm in August 1958; the fifth international congress of comparative law in Brussels in August 1958; the thirteenth international congress on psychology as applied to problems of crime, in Rome in April 1958 and to the ninth session of the Biocriminological Society in Freiburg, Germany in November 1957.

46. Interpol's relations with the press radio and television should also be mentioned under this heading.

47. In the beginning of 1958, a well known American magazine with nearly a hundred million readers throughout the world had published an article on the I.C.P.O. which had had a far-reaching effect. A great many journalists had asked the General Secretariat for material for articles which it always tried to check before publication.

48. In regard to television, after a series of negotiations which had lasted for several years and which had sometimes had disappointing results, agreement had finally been reached with a big British company which was about to produce a series of films which were first to be shown in the United States.

Firm guarantees had been obtained as regard the checking of the productions. However, it appeared that the British firm in question was having difficulties of a commercial nature about the use of the name "Interpol", which they had been authorized to use. Rival establishments had objected that they had copyrighted "Interpol" as a title, though we had not even been consulted.

49. In the Secretary General's opinion, the term "INTERPOL" was neither merchandise nor publicity slogan that anyone could feel free to use or claim as his own. It was today an integral part of the Organization's title and he felt that it belonged to it alone. In any case, it was for the Organization to say under what conditions they might allow someone else to use the Organization's official title.

50. He stated that he would be grateful if the General Assembly would study this question and adopt an attitude which would make it possible to counter any misuse of the name "INTERPOL" liable to shed a false light on the Organization's work for the public welfare.

PART II — PROGRAMME OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES FOR THE COMING YEAR.

51. ... The Secretary General said that he was rather at a loss. It was not that their field of activities was decreasing or that nothing useful could be suggested. On the contrary, there were innumerable problems to be tackled, particularly since the tasks to be completed or undertaken had to be reconciled with the means at their disposal.

A choice would have to be taken and it was for the General Assembly to decide what should be done.

Basic work

52. He first of all wished to draw the Assembly's attention to the consequences of the use in the very near future of jet aircraft for international transport.

53. ... Criminals would be able to take advantage of the new facilities to escape faster and to places further from the scenes of their crimes. The use of jet aircraft would have a direct bearing on their rate of work. International police co-operation would consequently have to be more and more widespread and, above all, more and more swift.

54. This would entail more "digests" of information. He believed that the General Secretariat would very soon be bringing up-to-date our important booklet on substitution thieves and also the digest on clandestine drug laboratories.

55. The library would continue to do its theoretical and practical work, the compiling of information on subjects as requested by various countries and the publication of con-

cise circulars on the possibilities of extradition.

56. Crime statistics for 1955 and 1956 would be published.

57. The Secretariat would continue to send its representatives to international meetings whenever the interests of the Organization required it or the subjects under discussion concerned it. Experience had shown the advisability of attending such meetings.

Tasks previously decided upon

58. In order to deal with the more exacting requirements of crime suppression and prevention, it was essential to extend the radiocommunications.

At its meeting in April last, the Executive Committee had given the Secretariat permission to undertake further work on the Interpol central station, including the erection of another aerial mast and the purchase, if finances permitted, of two 1 Kw. transmitters and an emergency generator for use in case of power failure. When the work was completed, about four-fifths of the programme initially decided upon for the equipping of the Paris central station would have been accomplished.

59. The abbreviation code and the cipher, both increasingly needed, would soon be finished.

60. In accordance with a resolution passed the previous year, the Secretariat would soon begin to publish booklets on the organization and structure of police forces in different countries. This was a long-term project which would undoubtedly continue for several years. An account of the structure of the French police had just been completed and other countries would be asked in turn to provide similar ones on their own forces.

61. With the help of the national bureaux, research work would be carried out into international proxenetism and the results would probably be submitted to the Assembly at a forthcoming session.

62. For some weeks in the spring attention would be concentrated on the international seminar on drug traffic.

63. As would be remembered, the General Assembly had expressed its approval of the idea of producing an instructional film on police and children. Some work had been done on the subject and an attempt would be made to provide a solution.

64. On the proposal of the Australian delegation, the previous year, the Assembly had asked the General Secretariat to go into the matter of the prevention of the theft of motor vehicles. The Secretariat had begun to study the problem and would attempt to find a solution.

Subjects suggested by outside events

65. ...

The United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs had felt that it would be very useful if the I.C.P.O. could organize a regional conference on illicit drug traffic in South-East Asia where great importance was attached to this form of crime.

A similar scheme initiated by the I.C.P.O. General Assembly for Europe and the Middle East had not yet been put into practice owing to the course of events.

66. Through its committee on criminal problems, the Council of Europe would be requesting the I.C.P.O. to take an active part in work on mutual international assistance in the suppression of traffic offences, which caused more damage than certain diseases or wars.

67. Finally, the United Nations had asked the I.C.P.O. to prepare, in 1959, a report on police forces which specialised in juvenile delinquency for the 1960 world congress for the prevention of crime.

68. These requests, proof of the confidence of other bodies in the I.C.P.O., could not be refused. The Organization could not fail those whom it had encouraged to trust in it and a negative or over-wary attitude on its part would lead to a serious risk of competition.

New subjects which might usefully be studied

69. This last group contained subjects which had come to the attention of the Executive Committee or the General Secretariat, new problems which they might decide to study on their own initiative and, finally, those which the Assembly might suggest during the discussions.

These subjects were the following:

70. The Dutch police had submitted to the Assembly in London an account of an interesting experiment on the use of television by the police. It was considered that a study of the general aspects of television in police work would be most opportune.

71. Owing to the number of people travelling at holiday periods, Interpol was often asked to look for people for social or family reasons (persons in danger, victims of serious accidents etc.). To find them, it was sometimes necessary to make appeals through the press or over the radio and it would be interesting to consider the powers of the N.C.B. to take action in such cases. The problem also applied to wanted criminals and it might be very valuable to consider co-operation with both publicly and privately owned news services.

72. The attention of the Secretariat had been drawn to the work done in several countries on the ways and means of protecting taxi-drivers against armed attack and they felt that considerable benefit might accrue if more countries did likewise.

73. Finally, in view of the considerable importance and influence of traffic problems on police duties, the Executive Committee had felt that it would be useful for the I.C.P.O. to tackle certain aspects of these problems. The communique published at the end of the last meeting of the Executive Committee stated that: "More and more frequently, countries are asking the Organization and its General Secretariat to study subjects rather outside the scope of its normal task of searching for wanted persons (e.g. questions relating to all aspects of crime prevention, the duties of uniformed police officers, road traffic, etc.). It was felt that § b of art. 2 of the Constitution allowed the I.C.P.O. to engage in a wide range of activities, their limits being, in fact, set by art. 3 of the Constitution". The Executive Committee had opened the way and the General Secretariat was ready to deal with the new tasks gradually imposed

on it by circumstances. The Assembly was asked for suggestions on this point.

74. .. Clearly, if this programme were to be carried out, two essential conditions would have to be fulfilled:

75. Firstly, greater assistance from the N.C.B., which should not be afraid of extending the scope of their activities. The Secretary General could understand that some N.C.B., fully engaged in combating crime, could not always keep up with the ever increasing and varied demands made of them. What they should do was to apply to the appropriate specialized departments, request the assistance of experts and, in short, organize an extended system of inter-departmental collaboration.

76. Secondly, I.C.P.O. methods of working should be strictly adhered to, although some might need to be revised. Certain practices had arisen during the last few months which, if constantly applied, would hamper the arrangements which had been slowly and carefully built up. Several N.C.B., interested in particular problems, had written directly to all the others and simply informed the General Secretariat of this, sometimes after the event. There were serious drawbacks to this procedure, one of which was that it added to the already heavy tasks of the N.C.B. and would end in seriously overburdening them.

77. Very often the General Secretariat had basic information of the problem in question and should always be consulted first.

78. Lastly, the very structure of the



The United States delegation.

Organization made it essential for general requests for information to originate from the headquarters which had now sufficient experience to judge the best means to be employed. Not all countries needed to be consulted on every problem and the General Secretariat knew the best ways of presenting such enquiries.

79. *The volume of work to be accomplished by the Organization, the national bureaux and the General Secretariat in conjunction required a collective discipline, though it was far from his intention to attempt to prevent direct contact between N.C.B. when circumstances required it. It was most advisable to leave general questions to the Secretariat and he felt that everyone would understand this.*

80. *Owing to a remarkable spirit of co-operation and co-ordinated working, the I.C.P.O. had achieved outstanding results. He felt certain that if this path were followed, they would accomplish the tasks they had*

assumed and make of Interpol an increasingly strong and effective organization.

After the reading of the progress report, Mr. M. J. Ambrose (U.S.A.) stated that the U.S. Congress had passed a bill placing the United States' participation in the work of Interpol on an official basis.

The Treasury Department had been chosen to represent the U.S.A. at the present conference, but the American delegation was pleased that representatives of the Army authorities had also been authorised to attend the meetings as observers.

Mr Ambrose said that the American authorities would do all within their power to help Interpol member countries.

The whole of the part of the report relating to the past activities of the Organization (paragraphs 1 to 50) was approved by the Assembly.

PROTECTION OF THE NAME „INTERPOL”

The Secretary General asked the delegates to express their point of view, especially on the use of the expression "Interpol", which the Organization wished to consider as its own property.

A discussion then followed on the latter subject, showing the importance which I.C.P.O. member countries attached to what happened to the Organization, especially in connection with its name.

Mr de la Quintana (Argentine) stressed that any abuse of the name "Interpol" should be avoided. The Federal Police had taken proceedings against a magazine which had improperly taken the name of "The International Police Review". It had, for monetary gain, made use of the name "Interpol", thus creating confusion among the general public.

Mr R. L. Jackson (U.K.) said how pleased he was that the Secretariat had been able to obtain safeguards in connection with the films being produced for television.

He regretted that the name "Interpol" had been wrongfully used and mentioned, in particular, the case of a short film which had been shown on television and which was highly likely to mislead the public about Interpol's tasks and activities. He promised to do all he could to ensure that films produced in the United Kingdom did not distort the facts.

The Secretary General gave details of a great many misuses of the name "Interpol".

Mr L. H. Nicholson (Canada) felt that the problem was particularly serious in regard to television and the cinema. He wondered what the law was in this matter in different countries and if national laws made it possible to protect the name of Interpol.

Mr Ambrose (U.S.A.) stated that in his country there were copyright laws which could prevent one organization from using the registered name of another. It was therefore possible to protect "Interpol" in the

United States, but it would be necessary, before taking action, to obtain more precise guarantees on the legal facts of the matter.

Mr Franssen (Belgium) was also of this opinion.

In Spain, said Mr Catalayud, intellectual property was legally protected and the Spanish criminal code provided penalties in



Mr R. L. Jackson (centre), speaking to Mr S. Toumi (Tunisia), Mr Ghazi (United Arab Republic) and Mr Mengiste (Ethiopia).

cases where proper names, emblems or official or semi-official titles were misused. The title "Interpol" could therefore be effectively protected in his country.

Mr Fontana (Italy) suggested that a small committee be set up to study the possibility of drafting a bill which could be sent to all I.C.P.O. affiliated countries, so that it might be tabled with a view to making it law.

Mr Népote said that ever since 1956, when the Organization had adopted its new constitution, the term "Interpol" had been included in its title and it therefore appeared that the latter had now the right to insist that the term should not be used without the

permission of the Organization's competent authorities.

Mr Noronha Filho (Brazil) hoped that each delegation would send to its appropriate authorities a document from the General Assembly asking them to make official recognition of the title "Interpol" and to take steps that it was adequately protected.

At the suggestion of the Secretary General, a committee was formed to draw up a draft resolution on the protection of the name "Interpol".

This committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Jackson (U.K.), drew up the following text:

"The General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization, at its XXVIIth session held in London from 15th to 20th September 1958,

Wishing strongly to protect the word "Interpol" which is known all over the world and which is an integral part of the title of the International Criminal Police Organization,

Having noted that the word "Interpol" had been used for commercial purposes without authorization from the Organization's appropriate authorities,

REQUESTS that each member,

- a) Having obtained the Secretary General's agreement, take such action as may be deemed suitable to protect the word "Interpol",
- b) Report to the Secretary General on any information received and on any action taken."

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

Financial questions were to occupy a great deal of time during the Assembly discussions in London.

In the first place, the Secretary General was to submit his financial report for 1957 and 1958 and the draft budget for 1959.

In the second place, he submitted, as he had promised to do last year, a set of draft financial regulations. As financial matters are always rather forbidding and hardly of great interest to readers of our Review, we shall merely give the main points which arose during the discussions.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

In 1957, the figures for the Organization's income and expenditure were similar to those of 1956.

Subscriptions from new member countries, and the payment of some back subscriptions, brought our income up to about 442,000 Swiss francs.

Expenditure amounted to about 376,000 Swiss francs.

A fairly large sum was spent on the I.C.P.O. radio station and, nevertheless, the Organization's total assets on 1st January 1958 amounted to 338,000 Swiss francs.

1958 was a crucial year in that the financial reforms decided on at the last General Assembly session were applied for the first time.

The Secretary General reported that the large majority of affiliated countries were already applying the new contributions scale which therefore appeared to have begun successfully.

It was estimated that expenditure for 1958 would be similar to that for 1959, apart from the increase in the portion of the budget devoted to "Staff".

However, the draft 1959 budget which was submitted to the Assembly provided for a far heavier set of expenses since, in 1959, France would no longer be responsible for certain payments which it had made so far on the Organization's behalf. This would apply, in particular, to the building housing the General Secretariat. In addition, a further contribution to the equipment of the central radio station appeared desirable.

Nevertheless, in view of the contributions which will be paid by various countries, the 1959 draft budget will be balanced on the basis of approximately 660,000 Swiss francs.

Mr. Lehmann (Switzerland), while expressing his confidence in the management of the I.C.P.O.'s finances, asked for further details on certain points of the 1959 draft budget. In particular, he felt that the salaries of Secretariat staff should be fixed by either the Executive Committee or the General Assembly.

Mr. Nicholson (Canada), as Vice-President and at the request of the Secretary General, explained that the question of increased salaries and allowances for General Secretariat staff had been very carefully considered by the Executive Committee during its last two meetings. Each case had been dealt with separately. An attempt

had been made to classify the staff in categories on the basis of the work they did. He suggested that a sub-committee be formed in order to examine the Swiss delegation's questions more thoroughly and this sub-committee, comprising the representatives of Brazil, Canada, India, the United Kingdom and Switzerland, was immediately set up.

Later, Mr. Pastor de Oliveira (Brazil) told the Assembly, on behalf of this sub-committee, that he and his colleagues had been provided with all the documents and information they considered necessary. He stated that the sub-committee had declared itself satisfied with the conditions under which salaries had been paid in 1957, were being paid in 1958 and would be paid in 1959, but asked the Executive Committee to give further study to the question, with the help of the Secretary General.

Meanwhile, Mr. Benhamou (France) and Mr. Ghazi (United Arab Republic), who had been appointed auditors during the previous Assembly session, after checking the accounts, asked the Assembly to give its approval to the Secretary General's management of finances.

In these circumstances, the Assembly gave its unanimous approval to the financial report for 1957 and 1958 and to the 1959 draft budget.

Referring particularly to the Swiss delegate's remarks at the beginning of the debate, the Secretary General stressed the fact that all financial matters had been considered with great care and that the problems of payment of staff were especially difficult to solve since the General Secretariat comprised both employees who were paid by the Organization and persons in French government service, paid by two different governmental departments. There were a great many factors to be taken into account and it was difficult to appreciate the position without full knowledge of the general situation and of each individual case.

The Financial Regulations.

The draft financial regulations were submitted by the Secretary General. During its 26th session, held in 1957, the Assembly had decided to change the method of determining members' subscriptions and financial questions had become so important that a set of regulations on the subject seemed justified. The draft set contained 39 articles which dealt successively with the drawing up and application of the ordinary budget, with extraordinary budgets, with general funds, accounts and the reserve fund and, finally,

with the control of the Secretary General's management.

Mr. Lehmann (Switzerland) felt that the draft regulations submitted by the Secretary General on behalf of the Executive Committee needed some amendment with regard to possibilities of controlling the application of the budget. In his view, not only accounts of expenditure, but also justification for expenditure should be checked.

Mr. Nicholson (Canada) said that he, too, would have certain amendments to suggest and the same applied to Mr. Porter (Australia), Mr. Hedfors (Sweden) and Mr. Singh (India).

In reply to Mr. Lehmann who asked whether, in these circumstances, it would not be preferable to postpone the adoption of the financial regulations to a later session, Mr. Népote (I.C.P.O.) emphasized the necessity for deciding on these regulations as rapidly as possible for it was to provide the fundamental basis for the Secretary General's management.

At the President's suggestion, a committee, under the presidency of Mr. Porter (Australia) was formed to consider and amend the draft submitted.

The problems facing the Committee were so complex that a special sub-committee, comprising the Federal German, Swedish and Swiss delegates, was set up.

The main amendments proposed by the Committee were as follows:

- The sums adopted by the General Assembly for the main chapters of the budget were not to be transferred to any other chapter by the Secretary General unless exceptional circumstances arose and then only with the approval of the Executive Committee.
- Draft budgets should always be drawn up in the same form with the main chapters divided into articles which might be further subdivided into items.
- As far as possible the total income and expenditure on the budget should remain stable for three-year periods.
- The auditors chosen in accordance with the General Regulations should check the justifications for expenditure as well as its accounts.

The draft financial regulations (given, in their final form at the end of this issue) were considered article by article in General Assembly after they had been modified by the Executive Committee. The whole draft was finally approved unanimously with one abstention on the part of the Liberian delegate who felt that he had not had enough time to go into the question thoroughly, especially insofar as article 32 was concerned.

2nd part: Some crime problems

As always, the delegations considered several crime problems which constituted the main reason for existence of our organisation. This year they were the traditional ones of drugs and gold traffic and two new ones: police protection in connection with artistic and industrial counterfeiting and the relation

between crime and homosexuality.

Like last year, we shall review, in connection with each main question, the reports submitted (I), the discussions of the Assembly (II), where necessary, the work of the committees and finally the conclusions and resolutions adopted in plenary session.

DRUGS

This year, the question of drugs was dealt with in three reports: the illicit traffic, problems of the international seminar and the draft of the single convention.

The illicit traffic: the situation in 1957.

The report on drugs (n° 4/a) showed that

the General Secretariat never scorns any observations, criticisms or opinions addressed to it. Mainly in its composition and terminology, it is an improvement over last year's report. It begins with a number of very simple definitions which, like all really simple formulae, are the result of long experience and careful work.

In addition, the statistics have been cut down, together with all unessential details.

It should be mentioned that the conclusions of report n° 4/a are **only intended to reflect the characteristics of the international illicit traffic.**

These conclusions depend on the amount of information received and the punctuality with which it is sent by affiliated countries. The number of seizures and arrests depends, of course, just as much on the efficiency of the police as on the volume of traffic. The conclusions should therefore not be taken too literally. Lastly, the data given in this report relate to the **geographical situation of countries or territories.**

In some cases we have had to mention regions whose limits are purely conventional, such as "the Persian Gulf", the "Indian peninsula", "Yunnan", the "Near East", the "Middle East" and the "Far East".

The origins of a drug are based upon the data provided by the investigation (physical appearance of the drug, analysis, trade mark, any designs on the substance, packing, place it was dispatched from, route and means of transport, statements made by the accused or witnesses, etc.). So as to be objective and on the safe side, the report makes a distinction between cases where the origin is certain, where it is only presumed and where it is unknown.

It should be mentioned that at the last session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, appreciation was expressed of the "presentation of the information relating to the origins of seized drugs in the annual memorandum by the I.C.P.O." (Cf. United Nations Economic and Social Council document E/CN.7/L. 170 - Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 1958.)

At the end of part I there is a table giving, by nationality, the boats used for the smuggling of drugs and also a section summarising some characteristic facts concerning the illicit traffic.

In addition, at the end of each part dealing with a particular class of drugs, it was considered advisable to add some very interesting extracts from the report adopted by the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirteenth session in May 1958.

Not being able to reproduce the various tables as they are, below are given some of the most interesting figures and remarks:

Opium: International traffic in opium in 1957 was mainly in the raw product: 3,931,741 grams out of 4,146,306 grams, or nearly 95%. The

greatest number of seizures was reported by Singapore (32.1% of the total), followed by Burma (14.6%), India (12.4%), and Hong Kong (10.9%). The largest seizures were made in Thailand (45.6% of the total), then Singapore (18.2%), Hong Kong (12.3%) and India (10.2%).

India made the largest number of arrests (17.1%), followed by Burma (14.3%), Singapore (13.3%), Thailand and the Lebanon (both 12.4%) and Hong Kong (11.4%).

The main supplies come from the Yunnan region, Burma (Shan States), Thailand (Bangkok appears to be an important port of embarkation



Mr Esquivel (Chile).

for the opium from the Yunnan region and intended for the countries of South-East Asia via Singapore.) The ports of Singapore and Hong Kong are still important transit centres. The chief means of transport is still by sea (60% of cases). In only four of the cases did the traffickers travel by air.

Cannabis: Most seizures were reported by Spain. The drug was brought to the country on boats of the regular lines plying between Spanish territory in Morocco and Spain itself. Large quantities of the drug were seized in both Israel and Lebanese territorial waters. In the former case, from a camel caravan crossing the desert and in the second on board a small motor sailing boat.

Practically all cannabis is taken by sea (only one case of smuggling by air).

Morphine: The greatest number of seizures (50%) and the largest (60%) were reported by Hong Kong, where most arrests were made (34%), followed by Italy (31.5%) and the Lebanon (26.3%). A secret laboratory was discovered in Bhamdoun (Lebanon).

In 38.8% of cases the drugs came by sea and by air in 27.7%.

Diacetylmorphine: The Near East appears to be the main source of supply. A laboratory was discovered in the Lebanon. There were few seizures. The largest were made in Spain (40.5%) and Hong Kong (27%). Smuggling was done by sea. There were few arrests and almost one smuggler in four was a sailor.

As compared with 1956, the quantity of diacetylmorphine seized increased by 28.2%, the number of seizures by 79% and arrests by 68%.

Cocaine: Outside Latin America, there was little traffic in this drug.

Compared with 1956, the quantity of cocaine seized was seven times as great, the number of seizures increased by 50% and arrests by 42.8%.

Synthetic drugs, etc.: No seizure of synthetic drugs was reported in 1957.

Ethymorphine (dionine) — Italy, (1957: one seizure of 130 grams. None in 1956).

— **Methylmorphine** (codeine) — Italy, (1957: one seizure of 10 grams 1956: one seizure of 255 grams).

Sixteen Italians and a trafficker of unknown nationality were implicated in this case. The drugs came from an authorised Italian laboratory.

Several particularly illustrative cases were mentioned, one of them concerning the long and complicated investigation which resulted in the arrest of a person who stole jewellery worth some £ 200,000 and who was also an international drug trafficker.

The General Secretariat pointed out that all the information received was immediately studied. By "information" was meant any new details concerning either the traffic or a trafficker and should be taken in its widest sense.

The General Secretariat received 329 notes of information and sent out 311.

In addition to the various individual cases referred to, the General Secretariat did work of a more general interest to all affiliated countries. International circulations had been compiled concerning 74 international traffickers (of which 34 were sailors carrying drugs). Two circulars were also sent out, one of them concerning the whole of the drug traffic between 1949 and 1956 between North America and Western Europe. Another, dealing with the clandestine laboratories discovered since 1946, was being prepared.

The police forces of affiliated countries and various specialised bodies were sent twelve monthly recapitulative tables concerning drug seizures reported to the General Secretariat in 1957.

Some may be astonished that so much work has to be done on the question of drug trafficking alone. The reason for this is that it is still at an unpleasantly high level.

Specialisation of officials, centralisation and co-ordination of information at a national level are the principles which should guide the action taken by suppressive bodies.

Nevertheless, international co-ordination is no less indispensable.

The system of co-operation developed by our organization is well known, but it must be applied with increasing thoroughness. With this in mind, two suggestions might be adopted by the I.C.P.O.:

— The first, technical in nature, is a suggestion of the General Secretariat:

It is suggested that whenever coded or ciphered documents relating to a case of trafficking are discovered, the relevant N.C.B. should send photostatic copies of them to the General Secretariat. Careful examination and comparison of these documents should provide useful information on the international connections of the traffickers.

— The second, of a strategical order, is based on the report of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (13th session, May 1958), which contains the following paragraph:

"The Commission felt that, in view of the volume of illicit traffic in the Far East, co-operation on an international level between the enforcement services should be developed in that part of the world and would welcome such steps as the I.C.P.O. may take toward that end, for instance, in the form of a regional meeting of officers responsible for the repression of the illicit traffic."

II. In plenary session, the report on the illicit traffic was the basis of some most interesting comments.

Mr Oswaldo Esquivel R. (Chile) said that the situation was serious in South America. There was a great deal of trafficking in drugs between Chile, Peru and Bolivia, especially in cocaine and marihuana. Latin American countries should therefore collaborate closely with Interpol.

Mr de Castroverde (Cuba) congratulated the Secretariat on its very interesting report. With regard to Latin America, the problem of drugs, he felt, was most acute in Bolivia and Peru. These countries should therefore be persuaded to join Interpol. Cuba was used as a staging point for drugs intended for the United States, Mexico and Canada.

Mr Chesson (Liberia) gave some information on the situation in his country, where the police often found opium in the luggage of travellers when they made searches of ships. This importation of opium was particularly serious because of the crime it provoked among young people. In 1956, a law had been passed which made trafficking in and the consumption of opium offences liable to prison sentences of from five to ten years. Liberia would be sending a report to Interpol when the authorities had completed the series of investigations at present being carried out into the origin of the traffic.

Mr Amable (Ghana) said that in his country the traffic had almost ceased to exist for about ten years, but was now on the increase, as could be seen from the fact that 90 cases of illicit traffic had been discovered in 1957 and seventy-two during the first six months of 1958. Investigations had convinced the police that the poppy was grown in Africa not far from Ghana and also in a country in Europe.

Mr Neves Graça (Portugal) said that drugs were no problem for the Portuguese authorities, either in Portugal itself or in the African provinces. As the report had indicated, the opium poppy was not produced in Angola and was very rarely consumed there. In addition, the Angola authorities were endeavouring to put an end to the use of cannabis.

In Macao, on the other hand, traffickers were fairly active, a fact which was not at all surprising when considered in relation to the geographical position of this territory. The Macao police had intensified their attempts to suppress this traffic and their efforts seemed to have borne fruit, as there had been a decrease of about 20% in cases of drug trafficking. The Lisbon N.C.B. would continue to send the General Secretariat information, especially in regard to Macao.

Mr Chamras Mandhukanonda (Thailand) gave some further details on the measures taken by the Thai government both to suppress the illicit traffic in opium and morphine in its own territory and to prevent traffickers from using Thailand as a transit country. Although Thailand did

not produce drugs itself, seizures of large quantities of opium and morphine smuggled into the country had occurred from time to time. In general, the drugs came from countries bordering on Thailand's northern frontiers which were very difficult to control because of the jungle and high mountains stretching for over 1,200 miles.

In spite of all efforts large quantities of opium and morphine had been taken through the country to Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong. *In 1957, more than eleven tons of opium had been seized.* This figure clearly showed the amount of work accomplished by the authorities, who had developed new methods for this purpose. But the situation was such that Thailand could not fight alone against the traffic and needed the collaboration of its neighbours.

Mr Ibrahim Ghazi (the United Arab Republic), drew attention to page 15 of report n° 4/a, where it mentioned that Syria produced hashish. In actual fact, he said, Syria neither produced nor consumed hashish. It could be seen from the many seizures made over the last few years that hashish was produced in a neighbouring country. Consequently, the United Arab Republic's delegate, at the second session of the Narcotic Bureaux of the Arab League, in February 1958 in Cairo, had proposed to contact the authorities of this producer country and to ask them to increase their efforts to suppress the cultivation of cannabis.

Mr Nahmias (Israel) explained that although considerable quantities of drugs had been seized in his country, they were neither produced nor consumed there. His country was being used to take drugs across it and the authorities were doing all they could to stop this traffic. However, Israel's relations with her northern and southern neighbours made this difficult. Consequently, Israel would like to co-operate as far as possible with the countries concerned in order to combat this illicit traffic as effectively as possible.

Mr Gillard (France) stressed that drug addiction was not really a problem in France, where the limited number of addicts mainly obtained their drugs from chemists on irregular prescriptions. On the other hand, France was used as a transit country and for the preparation of heroin from morphine base. As far as possible the authorities were trying to join in the struggle against the drug traffic. Unfortunately experience had shown that it was not possible to get at the traffickers from the humble addict. Moreover, it had been proved that the more important drug traffickers never carried the drugs themselves,

that they had considerable means and could convey orders by telegrams sent to accomplices.

In Laos, said Mr Lunamachak, it was the task of the customs to make investigations and to prosecute. Since 1948, measures had been taken by the government to suppress the illicit use of drugs and regulations of ever increasing severity had been applied to the illicit traffic. However, the political circumstances of the last twelve years had made the application of these measures more difficult.

The situation in Canada, said Mr Nicholson, was rather different from that in other countries. All the drugs found there had been smuggled in and the use of heroin was forbidden, even for medical purposes. The number of drug addicts was not very great, but in some large towns there were fairly big groups of people which obtained drugs (which were very dear) by means of prostitution and other offences. Canada was collaborating with the United States in the anti-drug drive.

The Canadian police and welfare departments were working together to suppress the drug traffic and Mr Nicholson described the measures applied to drug addicts after arrest (treatment, etc.).

The President then proposed that a committee be formed. This having been done, it nominated Mr Bernard (Italy) as chairman.

Mr Singh (India) pointed out that the seizures of opium in India were made on the frontiers. Consequently, India could not be considered as being the place of origin of such drugs. The Government of India had reduced the production of opium to such an extent that India could hardly be called a producer country. Generally speaking, the drug seized came from Pakistan, but this country also was only a transit region. As yet, it had not been possible to discover just where the opium seized in India had actually come from.

In connection with geographical regions, the French delegate to the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs had asked Interpol and the U.N.O. to come to an agreement and use the same terminology for regions. Mr. Népote recalled that this could not be done, as Interpol had, in fact, to consider geographical regions *from a purely technical point of view*, without any political implications whatsoever, which, unfortunately, was not the case with U.N.O. bodies.

Referring to the Secretariat's report, Mr Ben

Gnaoui stated that no cannabis was obtained by international traffickers from Morocco. Any seized were merely small quantities sent by families to relations abroad. In regard to production, he stated that the production of cannabis was lawful in the north of Morocco.

Mr Oswaldo Esquivel (Chile) stated that a very large quantity of cocaine was smuggled between various countries of Latin America. He wondered whether the Assembly might not send a special appeal to these countries, urging the need to report all seizures made to the I.C.P.O. General Secretariat. He moreover considered that the cocaine problem could not be solved unless Bolivia, a producer country, became a member of the I.C.P.O.

Lastly, the Chilean delegate expressed the wish that a representative of Interpol in South America be asked to study the question of the illicit drug traffic in the countries of this region.

Mr Guernsey (Canada) was afraid that the I.C.P.O. would be treading on dangerous ground if it asked one country to obtain information about what happened in others. Mr Gillard (France) observed that in order to counteract the constantly improving methods used by traffickers, each central national bureau would have to send all possible information on its organization, the methods it used and what it had observed during the year to the Secretary General. This information would then be sent to all affiliated countries who could then compare their methods and, if necessary, improve on them. In addition, at General Assembly meetings, the representatives of affiliated countries could meet and exchange their ideas and experiences. Mr Gillard finally urged that the suggestions at the end of the General Secretariat's report should be adopted by the Assembly, especially those concerning the codes used by traffickers.

In order to avoid the juxtaposition of totally dissimilar ideas and to make the texts submitted to the Assembly as clear as possible, two separate resolutions were drawn up by the committee. They were both adopted unanimously by the Assembly.

1) Whereas international illicit drug traffic has not decreased;

Whereas in comparison with the scale of the traffic, the results obtained as regards its suppression have not been satisfactory;

Whereas suppression organized on a world-wide level should enable departments dealing



A part of the United Kingdom delegation.

with the suppression of international traffic in the countries affected, to benefit from the experience acquired by the same departments in countries facing the same problems;

WHEREAS the struggle against traffickers could be reinforced by exchanging and comparing information on the methods used by traffickers and on the new methods and techniques used by departments engaged in suppressing traffic.

The I.C.P.O. General Assembly, meeting at its 27th session held in LONDON, from 15th to 20th September 1958;

NOTING with satisfaction the General Secretariat's suggestion concerning the information which could be gathered, on an international level, from codes used by traffickers, and asks the countries and territories affiliated to the I.C.P.O. to send as much information on this point as possible to the General Secretariat thus providing a good example of the international exchange of information;

REQUESTS the countries affected by international drug traffic to send the General Secretariat all information which might help to suppress this traffic and asks the General Secretariat to ensure that this information is circulated;

CONSIDERS that, in future, the greatest possible number of countries affected by international drug traffic should be represented on the Committee on Drugs of the I.C.P.O. General Assembly where the collection and comparison of information would thus be made even more efficient.

2) The General Assembly, meeting at its 27th session in LONDON, from 15th to 20th September, 1958;

ADOPTING the suggestion of the Secretary General expressed in report n° 4/a (illicit drug traffic) and concerning the collaboration between the services concerned with suppression in order

to reduce the extent of the illicit drug traffic in the Far East;

IN VIEW of the serious nature of the illicit drug traffic in this part of the world;

IN RESPONSE to the wish expressed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations Organization at its 13th session (1958) that the International Criminal Police Organization organize a regional meeting of the services concerned with the suppression of the illicit drug traffic in the Far East;

REQUESTS the Secretary General to take the necessary steps to organize in Asia such a meeting in the conditions which he judges most favourable; and

URGES all the countries in this part of the world to send qualified representatives to it.

Mr Yates (U.N.O.) took the opportunity to congratulate the I.C.P.O. on the work it had done in the field of drug traffic suppression and expressed his gratitude for having been allowed to attend the discussions.

The International Seminar.

The General Secretariat gave details of an idea which arose out of the meetings of the 1957 General Assembly.

I. It was the subject of report 4/b and concerned the international seminar which was to be held in the spring of 1959 at the I.C.P.O. Paris headquarters.

This seminar, to which, we must mention, the General Secretariat attaches great importance, is to consist of lectures of one hour, followed by fifteen minutes' discussion, films and visits to various places (in all, about 62 hours).

The following subjects are to be dealt with in both English and French, with simultaneous interpretation, over a period of some three weeks:

- Drugs, their properties, production and effects (8½ hours).
 - Drug control (8 hours).
 - The illicit traffic (8 hours).
 - The drive against the illicit traffic (22 hours).
 - The drug problem in various countries (6 hours).
- 2) Obstacles to suppression resulting mainly from extradition difficulties should be eliminated (arts. 8 and 9).
 - 3) The seizure and confiscation of any narcotic drugs, as well as any substances and instruments intended for the commission of offences (art. 10).
 - 4) Government services of every country should be organized in such fashion as to allow effective suppression. A central national office should be entrusted with the duty of ensuring liaison and centralisation in suppressive matters (arts. 11 and 12).
 - 5) Criminal procedure should be facilitated by provisions such as would allow the execution of letters of request and the speedy transmission of these documents from one country to another. (arts. 13 et seq.).

The course will be given to some fifty people who speak either English or French and with a general education up to the standard of the French "baccalauréat" and a knowledge of police investigation work. They may come from any department dealing with the illicit traffic.

II. Mr Népote (I.C.P.O.) said that he was pleased to be able to say that some of the most eminent personalities, either from international organizations or from different countries would be giving the lectures. Moreover, twenty-six countries or territories had informed the General Secretariat that they would be sending participants. He reminded those countries who wished to obtain financial assistance to cover the travelling and residence expenses of participants that they should contact the local or regional U.N.O. technical assistance representative.

Mr Bernard (Italy) expressed the satisfaction of his committee at the plan of the Secretariat.

Mr Selinger (Israel) hoped that the lecturers at the international seminar would stress the *practical aspect* of the drive against drug trafficking.

Mr Yates (U.N.O.) recalled that the grants made to the different countries within the framework of the United Nations Administration and Technical Assistance had already been included in the programmes of technical assistance for the current year. It was therefore essential that affiliated countries consult their local U.N.O. technical assistance representative about this.

The draft single convention.

The Secretariat then gave an account of the part it had played in the discussions of the United Nations in regard to the draft single convention on drugs. The purpose of this draft was to form a single document of all the relevant international agreements signed between 1912 and 1953.

I. The convention of 26th June 1936 concerned itself with provisions relating to the illicit traffic and contained the following five main points:

- 1) Certain acts must be severely punished as illegal (arts. 2 to 6).

Points four and five were not mentioned in the draft single convention.

On the basis of several resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the I.C.P.O. had considered that the draft single convention should place greater emphasis on suppressive action and more strongly urge certain fundamental principles of effective action against drug trafficking. The I.C.P.O. observer at the thirteenth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs voiced this point of view.

Naturally it was not possible, since the Commission had already rejected the principle, to ask that the central offices recommended in the 1936 convention should be retained, but the I.C.P.O. tried to show that certain fundamental rules should be observed:

The specialisation of officials engaged in the struggle against the illicit traffic; the centralisation of information on a national level, international police co-operation and the providing of magistrates with facilities to apply directly to other magistrates in other countries for certain procedures to be carried out.

The I.C.P.O. consequently proposed that the original draft be modified and added to.

The text proposed by the I.C.P.O. concerning international police co-operation was adopted by the Commission, together with the paragraphs on the specialisation of personnel and the co-ordination of action at a national level. On the other hand, direct communication between judicial authorities of letters of request was rejected.

II. Such was the action taken by the I.C.P.O. in connection with the draft single convention and which was outlined by Mr Népote (I.C.P.O.) before the General Assembly. He considered that the text of art. 45 of the single convention adopted by the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs would be a useful guide for governments. He felt that the representatives of the I.C.P.O. in the various countries should persuade their governments that the text decided upon by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should be definitely adopted by the other United Nations bodies and above all by the conference of plenipotentiaries whose task it would be to give a final form to the draft single convention.

IV. During the discussions of the Committee, Mr Gillard (France) said that he greatly regretted that the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations had not included article 12 of the 1936 convention in the draft single convention.

Mr Green (U.K.) recalled that this article called for the formation of central offices and

that it was because of this that the convention had been ratified by only a few countries, so it had been decided not to include it in the new draft.

It was true that the text adopted by the U.N. Economic and Social Council, as Mr Yates (U.N.O.) recalled, was not the final one, since it had still to be examined and revised at the conference of plenipotentiaries in 1960. Governments had been asked to send their observations and suggestions before this conference took place. Moreover, Interpol had also received a similar invitation and it would be possible for it to go into the matter again.

In conclusion, the Committee noted the improvements made in the draft single convention as a result of the action taken by the I.C.P.O. representative.

So may be summarised the discussions on the three questions concerning the drug problem. The two resolutions adopted concerned solely the illicit traffic.

THE INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN GOLD AND CURRENCY

I. It was during the XXIIInd session of the I.C.P.O. General Assembly in Oslo (1953) that the question of gold smuggling was first discussed. The Indian delegate at this time pointed out the fact that the smuggling of gold into India was harmful to his country's economy. At the XXIIIrd session of the General Assembly in Rome (1954), a survey was made of the action which could be taken by the Organization in this connection and a resolution was adopted which asked the Secretary General of the I.C.P.O. to collate information on the theft and smuggling of gold in different countries and to send this to affiliated countries and also to help in investigations into such cases when so required.

The importation of gold into India is prohibited under the Sea Customs Act of 1878 and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act of 1947. In order to discourage smuggling, this act was amended in 1955 and the penalties made more severe. However, gold continued to be smuggled in from the main producer countries; from Australia and the Philippines mainly by boat via Macao, Hong Kong and Singapore. From Africa, the gold came

generally in small boats and also by plane via Egypt, Syria and the countries of the Persian Gulf. American gold came mainly by air via France, Switzerland and the Middle East.

Smuggling was greatly encouraged by the high cost of gold in India, the prices being higher there than in neighbouring countries and in particular the Middle East. In these countries, it cost rarely more than the official rate of Rs. 62.8.0 per tola (0.447 ounces) fixed by the International Monetary Fund, while in India it was approximately Rs. 110 per tola. This continual influx of gold and corresponding outflow of Indian currency were due to the great demand for Indian currency in other countries such as those of the Middle East and South Eastern Asia. Not only was it just as much legal tender as local currencies, but it played an important part in trade between these countries and India. Although the Indian rupee was not legal tender in Pakistan and the official rates were at par, the difference between the unofficial rates of exchange of the currencies of the two countries made a difference in the price of gold

of from 21 to 24 rupees per tola, which made smuggling well worth while.

This Indian money, which left the country illicitly, found its way into Swiss banks and free ports, mainly in Persian Gulf countries from where it was returned to India through banking channels with demands for Sterling in exchange. This exchange, which was on a fairly large scale, resulted in a frittering away of the currency reserve and in the blocking of liquid assets which would otherwise have been available for investment.

Shipping and airline companies personnel had assisted in smuggling. An employee of T.W.A. recently arrested for smuggling large quantities of gold into the country had revealed the names of six other employees who regularly smuggled gold into and money out of India.

Investigation had shown the existence of a number of gold smuggling syndicates in Geneva which used codes and sent out carriers with secret instructions and telegraphic addresses.

The figures for illicit gold seized in India in recent years were impressive: in 1955, 1,021.6 kilograms; 1956, 1,470.1 kg.; 1957, 2,572.0 kgs. Smuggling had not decreased recently. Between 1st January 1957 and 28th February 1958, there had been sixty-four cases of smuggling, representing a total value of \$ 2,663,850, to which should be added four cases of currency smuggling representing a total of \$ 349,000.

From the markings on a number of gold bars seized in 1957, it was noticed that some of them, bearing the markings of Paris and London firms had been cast on a tola weight basis and with the weight in tolas embossed upon them. Since the tola is a unit of weight only used in India and Pakistan and the latter being a low consumer of gold, the logical conclusion was that they had been intended from the outset for India. It was considered that if enquiries were made, particularly in Paris and London, as to who was responsible for such castings and, who were the sponsors and ultimate buyers, most useful information might be obtained.

If India was to take effective action against this form of crime, more precise information and specimens of the trade-marks of the various assaying firms would have to be sent to it by the N.C.B.

Let us give two cases as an example, the first concerning gold smuggling:

On the arrival in Calcutta from the Far East of a boat belonging to a Hong Kong shipping company, a customs officer discovered some holes and specially made recesses which had no operational use and were not given in the ship's official plans. However, they were empty. But later, while searching a sailor's cabin, a bench was found screwed to a wooden bulkhead. The bench was removed and a small rectangular opening covered by a small piece of wood was found. This latter was taken away, revealing a small opening, leading to a space between the wooden and steel bulkheads. In this space were 133 packets of gold, weighing in all 9,736.55 ounces. It was marked with the names of Hong Kong firms and inscriptions in Chinese. It should be mentioned that the Indian customs use special detectors of metal.

The second example concerns the smuggling of Indian currency:

On 23rd June 1957, some 850,000 Indian rupees and 10,000 U.S. dollars were found on the person of a Cuban subject and an American at the land customs station of Attari. The money was found in ingeniously contrived compartments, hidden by tin sheet, over the petrol tank in the car they were driving into Pakistan and for which they had a tryptique. The two secret openings had covers which could not normally be detected. They had a most delicate mechanism and could only be opened with a pin. One of the men had a specially designed sleeveless shirt with pockets which could be concealed under the trousers and pass unnoticed when he was wearing a belt. It was learnt that previously this Cuban used these pockets to smuggle valuables into India. The investigation showed that a Bombay businessman had conspired with them to smuggle currency out of the country and that the Cuban had visited India five times in less than a year and that the American had paid three visits earlier. As a result of international co-operation, it was possible to establish that the "Cuban" had been travelling on a passport which had been withdrawn by the Cuban Government and that he was an international criminal with at least five aliases. He had used various passports and was wanted in several countries. The American was also known to belong to a family of international smugglers.

II — In plenary session, Mr Dutt (India), in presenting his report, made an urgent appeal

to affiliated countries of the Organization. He said that the repercussions of the international gold traffic on the application of the five-year plans which India had drawn up were immense. The countries which had granted their help in the application of these plans had a moral duty to impose measures to prevent this evil and the great loss of currency which resulted from it.

Mr Benhamou (France) felt that the problem raised by India was a customs rather than a police problem in which France was extremely interested. That was why France always endeavoured to supply India with all the information requested. However, because of the differences in legislations, reciprocal measures were not always possible.

Mr Toumi (Tunisia) stated that there had only been one case of gold trafficking in Tunisia in the last few years and the gold had come from India. The previous month there had been an important case involving diamonds. As the Tunisian criminal code provided no penalties for this action, the customs authorities had been asked to deal with it from a fiscal point of view. On the other hand, there was a considerable amount of traffic in currency and a great number of counterfeit dollars were circulating in Tunisia. Several seizures had already been made and the Tunisian authorities had sent the information to Interpol.

Mr Castroverde (Cuba) gave some details of a case involving the smuggling of gold bars worth \$ 50,000, about which information had been sent to the General Secretariat. Cuban law had made it possible for the persons involved to be arrested and the gold to be confiscated.

The Secretary General recalled the difficulties met with by the Organization in their efforts to help India suppress the gold traffic. These had been due to the fact that most countries considered this "traffic" as a customs or fiscal offence rather than a criminal one. However, Interpol helped India whenever possible and particularly when the gold traffic was linked to criminal offences. In this connection, Mr Sicot emphasised the need for an agreement with the customs authorities and felt that action on this level would be most useful.

He had noticed, from India's reports, that most of the traffickers travelled by air and he wondered whether the presence at the Assembly of representatives of the Inter-

national airlines organizations might not be taken advantage of to examine the possibilities of collaboration.

Mr Fish (International Air Transport Association) replied that in reality the airline companies had been interested in the problem of illicit gold trafficking for some years and that they had co-operated with the Indian Government as far as lay within their power. In his opinion, this problem should be discussed by a committee which could consider the procedure which might be adopted.

Emir Farid Chehab (Lebanon) proposed that members of the Organization should be sent a recommendation that they help India whenever it appeared necessary and to send it all the information they had in connection with the gold traffic.

Mr Nicholson (Canada) also wanted closer co-operation with India.

III — Eventually, *a committee was formed*, and elected Mr Jackson (U.K.) as its chairman.

Mr Dutt (India) remarked that in his experience, smugglers were only arrested after they had operated five or six times.

Moreover, the customs aspect of the matter should make it possible for some countries to act and very often the gold had been stolen. There were also connections between gold smuggling and the drug traffic. All these factors should help suppression.

Mr Benhamou said that countries where the sale of gold was not free and where there were laws to this effect were an exception. It would therefore be difficult for national police forces and Interpol to obtain information. This problem involved national interests. In France, for example, where both currency and gold were controlled, his personal experience had shown him long ago that knowing suppliers in countries where the sale of gold was free had made it possible to arrest the smugglers but not the true owners.

Of course, when the gold had been stolen, or where it was used for barter, in connection with drugs, for example, then it became a question of ordinary criminal law. France would always give information to countries on matters concerning stolen gold or trafficking in gold coins.

Mr Chehab (Lebanon) stressed another difficulty: very often the traffickers were

foreigners or persons passing through, though if no national interests were involved and if no harm was done to the country concerned politically, there was no reason why the victimised country should not be helped.

Mr Christides (U.S.A.), commenting on the figures given in the Indian report, stressed the extent of the illicit operations they revealed if one considered that one could be satisfied if three or four per cent of the gold smuggled into the country were discovered. The facts therefore suggested that some three hundred million dollarsworth must have been smuggled into India. He suggested that it might be possible, if a study could be made of the customs regulations, to discover a practical solution through customs action. For export, a customs form could be filled in, stating the value of the goods exported. If the sum mentioned was too low, then the person responsible could be punished. People could be made to fill in declaration forms so as to show, if necessary, whether false customs declarations had been made. If so, the laws of the country concerning importation or export would have been contravened. In some countries, such as America, there existed what was known as a "conspiracy" law, which might provide a solution from this point of view.

Mr Jackson (U.K.) however, felt that "conspiracy" raised a very difficult problem. In the United Kingdom there was no offence unless there were two or more "conspirators". One person alone could not be guilty of such an offence. Now the action which had been legal in country "A", might be illegal in another country, "B". In this case there was no conspiracy and there could be no punishment.

Another difficulty, observed Mr Benhamou (France), arose in connection with the route taken by the gold. Gold produced in South Africa went quite legally through London to France, where it was made into ingots and then on to Switzerland, where it became "black market". Mr Jackson agreed that the difficulty was due to the gold becoming more and more "clandestine". He thought in view of this, that it was difficult for the police to take effective international action. Mr Browning (U. K. Customs) said that of the gold which normally and legally left the country, an unforeseeable quantity would go to an abnormal destination. It was not known when the chain became clandestine and where there might be conspiracy. Mr. Christides

still felt that in countries where there was a control and a declaration was made, it should be possible to discover the persons it was intended for.

Mr Benhamou suggested that one might urge both shipping and airline companies to put their employees on their guard against this traffic, although there already were strict regulations on the matter.

Mr Fish (I.A.T.A.) strongly protested. It appeared, he said, that there was a general belief that the companies and crews were responsible. This was the exception and such cases were very severely dealt with. It was mainly passengers who engaged in the traffic. The companies were willing to co-operate to the full extent of their ability but they were practically powerless and it was for the customs to take action.

Agreeing with Mr Benhamou, Mr Jackson considered that what had to be done was to *increase the efficiency of the departments on the spot and co-operation between the customs and police*, since one could not modify rules and regulations. Close relations between countries would make it possible to obtain information from each other.

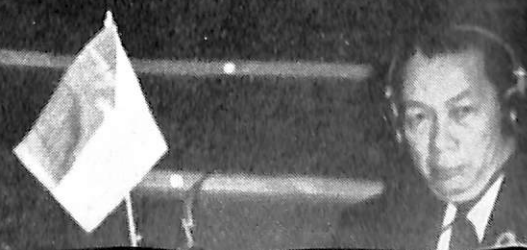
Mr Jackson (U.K.) then read the following text, which was to be submitted to the General Assembly:

"The Committee have carefully examined all aspects of the problem concerning the illicit traffic in gold raised by the Indian delegation and have reached the following conclusions:

- 1) That it is not practicable to try to find a solution outside the scope of the powers already possessed by the customs and police authorities of affiliated countries.
- 2) That in order that these powers should be exercised as efficiently as possible, it should be recognised that the exchange of information between affiliated countries of the Organization is of paramount importance."

The Assembly was satisfied with this text and consequently, in view of the resolution previously adopted, suggested that all members should be urged to send to the Secretary General for circularisation all relevant information about persons engaged in and methods used in such illicit traffic.

On behalf of I.A.T.A. and in the name of his colleague who represented the Association



of Airline Security Officers, Mr Fish said that he was grateful for having been allowed to take part in the work of the Committee. He very well understood India's urgent appeal, for it had to face a very serious situation.

Because of the development of air transport, which made close collaboration between the police and airline companies, it would be advisable, thought Mr Fish, to re-establish

the Air Traffic Committee which had been formed some years ago by the I.C.P.O.

Mr Coutinho (Association of Airline Security Officers) invited the I.C.P.O. to send a representative to the conference to be held in October in Brussels by his association. He was sure that even closer co-operation between the two organizations would prove to be extremely useful.

ARTISTIC AND INDUSTRIAL COUNTERFEITING

I — *This rather delicate question or, at any rate, certain aspects of it relating to postage stamps, works of art and dress designers' models, for instance, has been discussed several times in the International Review. Last year, the French delegation to the Lisbon Assembly session requested that the question as a whole be included on the agenda for the following session.*

The report submitted in London by the French delegation gives us a comprehensive and instructive survey of the subject.

a) This report reminds us that, in most countries of the world, laws protecting literary or artistic creators were passed very early in the country's history and have since become increasingly severe. However, the differences between the legislation in various countries often make it difficult to protect authors' rights.

Literary or artistic creation is undeniably an expression of the essence of the human mind and, as such, is international in character.

The International Union for the protection of authors' rights was first set up by the Convention of Berne, on 9th September 1886.

Article 4 of the Berne Convention defines its aims as follows: *authors who are subjects of one of the countries of the union have the same rights to their unpublished work, or to their work published for the first time in one of the countries of the union, as are granted or will be granted by such countries to their own subjects.*

The revisions made to the Convention in

Berlin (1908), in Rome (1928) and in Brussels (1948) completed this union which has been joined by 42 countries.

The Universal Copyright Convention, signed in Geneva on 6th September 1952 and which came into force on 16th September 1955, aimed at standardising protective legislation in, on the one hand, the countries which had joined the Berne Union and, on the other, those which had signed the Pan-American conventions.

The only formality required by the Geneva convention is that the letter C, surrounded by a circle, appears on any work published for the first time.

b) As far as industrial property and trade-marks are concerned, international protection was established by the convention signed on 20th March 1883 and ratified by 43 countries.

This protection consists of granting to any subject of one of the countries which have signed the convention the right, in any of the other countries, to the safeguards against copying or the unauthorized assumption of patents or trade-marks which are granted to any of the subjects of the country in question. The formalities and conditions imposed by each state on its own subjects have to be complied with.

As we know, a patented article must be registered in all the countries where it is sold if it is to be protected against copying.

Trade-marks, on the other hand, were the subject of the "Madrid Agreement" of 1891 which completed the 1883 International Convention; it allows subjects of any of the

contracting countries, who have registered a trade-mark in their own country, to ensure that this mark will be registered simultaneously in all the other contracting countries by registering it with the International Bureau of Industrial Property in Berne.

c) It is clear, however, that international agreements can only be effective if the laws of each contracting state provide for the punishment of any violation of copyright. The states which signed the 1883 and 1886 Geneva universal conventions have all worked to bring this about.

The report submitted by the French delegation contains an interesting section comparing the criminal laws of the following countries on this matter:

Belgium, (articles 184, 191 and 309 of the Criminal Code and the decree dated 2nd January 1935);

Italy, (articles 473 and 474 of the Criminal Code);

Switzerland, (the Federal laws passed on 30th September 1900 and on 7th December 1922 and modified by the law passed on 24th June 1955);

Spain, (the royal decree issued on 26th July 1929);

The Netherlands, (the laws passed on 23rd September 1912 and on 21st November 1956); Great Britain, (the British Copyright Act of 5th November 1956 which altered the 1911 law considerably and enabled the country to ratify the Brussels text of the Berne Convention and of the Universal Copyright Convention);

The United States, (the 1909 law on copyright modified by law N° 743 — the United States copyright of works protected by the convention no longer depends on whether a copy of the work has been deposited or on whether a registration certificate has been issued);

Brazil, (a whole chapter of the Criminal Code is devoted to offences against industrial and intellectual property);

France, (the first article of the law passed on 11th March 1957 states that: the author of an intellectual work has absolute and exclusive rights to this work, based on the sole fact of his being its creator).

This international and national legislation

has led to the foundation of international bureaux, of associations and of unions for the protection of this type of property. Professors, lawyers and writers have made a special study of copyright and of its defence.

However, the organized suppression of offences against these laws is still at a very rudimentary stage even though the laws which should be applied are by no means exceptional.

The laws protecting creators are part of the basic legislation of most countries and can generally be said to stand up well to the passage of time. In fact, to mention only two examples, alterations to the French law of 19th July 1793 and to the British law passed in 1911 were only found necessary after extraordinary progress had been made in the fields of broadcasting, feature and television films and mechanical recording.

The fact that cases involving this type of counterfeiting are so rarely brought to court is due to the complete or almost complete ignorance of the relevant legislation on the part of the police.

With a view to organizing a police service which would be capable of investigating industrial and artistic counterfeiting (about 200 cases of which occur each year) the French Police Judiciaire gave some of its officials special training in this subject a few years ago.

However, *counterfeiting can become an international offence*. The French criminal police have had proof of this on innumerable occasions. Gangs of criminals, organized like those trafficking in drugs or counterfeit currency, manage to acquire new industrial patents, original models of dresses or material, copies of popular films, and sell them to the best, or least scrupulous, bidders.

This atmosphere encourages gangs of counterfeiters to offer copies of patents and new models to industrialists and businessmen and to make fraudulent use of them.

This modern form of delinquency, recognized by the law to be as serious as fraud or theft, is an *international scourge* and must be dealt with on an international level. This, however, is an unrewarding task as the „offenders“ are not always conscious of having offended. An industrialist, for instance, would probably never think of stealing a lighter from a desk, although he might be quite ready

to acquire an invention patented by a competitor.

The police therefore have a very important part to play both in the prevention and in the suppression of this type of offence. By means of daily contact with the worlds of industry, commerce, the cinema and literature, they can make the persons concerned understand how serious counterfeiting is and can inform them of the means of obtaining redress through international conventions and the laws of their own countries.

This extremely important task which should be undertaken by the police *must be completed by close international co-operation*. That is why it would be in the common interest for all countries affiliated to the I.C.P.O. to give a course of training to a certain number of the officials of their central services on the relevant legislation of their own country and on the existing international conventions, as has been done in France.

This would ensure close and permanent co-operation under the auspices of Interpol which could facilitate both national and international inquiries.

It would also enable the I.C.P.O. to keep an index of international counterfeiters.

In view of these circumstances, the French delegation submitted the following draft resolution to the I.C.P.O. General Assembly:

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

Considers that, within the Interpol framework, international police co-operation against the infringement of literary, artistic, commercial, industrial and trade rights should be encouraged,

Recommends that, in each country, police officials be specially trained to recognize and combat this type of offence".

II — *This report, submitted by Mr. Besson (France) was founded on solid factual, legal and police bases and gave rise to an interesting discussion which did not, however, end in any formal decision. Some of us may have wondered whether the publicity given to this subject by the press and its interpretation of the question really served the cause of the rapporteurs. But let us not anticipate...*

In the plenary session, Mr. Rehorst of the Netherlands was the first to "open fire". While recognising the need to protect artistic and literary creations, he wondered how

police officials might be able to deal with this problem. In the Netherlands, he said, there was a body for the express purpose of protecting copyright. This institute employed many experts, 600 of whom were engineers. What training would police officials receive so that they could perform this expert work and in what way would investigations be carried out?

Mr. Singh said that in India artists and inventors were protected by special laws. An office of the Department of Trade and Industry specially concerned itself with the counterfeiting of trade-marks and the violation of copyright.

All civil law experts, remarked Mr. Goossen (Observer from the Association of Attenders and Alumni of the Hague Academy of International Law) affirmed that counterfeits of works of art increased every day and that civil law could not protect artists and inventors. Counterfeiters, in fact, generally worked for small companies with limited means. When these were sentenced by civil courts to pay a fine for damages, they simply went bankrupt and the counterfeiters could work for someone else. In view of the fact that counterfeiters stole the results of the work of artists and inventors, he considered that the suppression of this offence lay in the hands of the police and of criminal law courts.

Mr. Besson (France) replied that the aim of the draft resolution was not to change police officers into experts. Officials who specialised in the suppression of counterfeiting should simply *know the laws which forbade this offence*. When a case was reported, they would get in touch with the experts to discover their opinion before commencing the investigation requested by the authorities.

In reply to Mr. Singh, the rapporteur explained that it would be most useful for the police of various countries to know the officers in other countries who were able to provide them with the information they needed.

He also wished to point out that the Berne Bureau was interested in this problem and that it would even be prepared to help in the training of specialists of this kind.

Both Mr. de Castroverde (Cuba) and Mr. Zentuti (Libya) were convinced of the need for international police co-operation in this field.

Mr. Népote (I.C.P.O.) then joined in the discussion and quoted from the conclusions of the memorandum drawn up by the „International Bureaux meeting for the protection of intellectual property”: *“...it would be advisable for those responsible for international police co-operation to look for information in the first place by approaching those bodies which are concerned with this matter and which have specialised in intellectual property for a long period. If this method of preliminary study were practicable, the International Bureau for the Protection of industrial, literary and artistic property would be particularly glad to help in the setting-up of a preparatory study group”*.

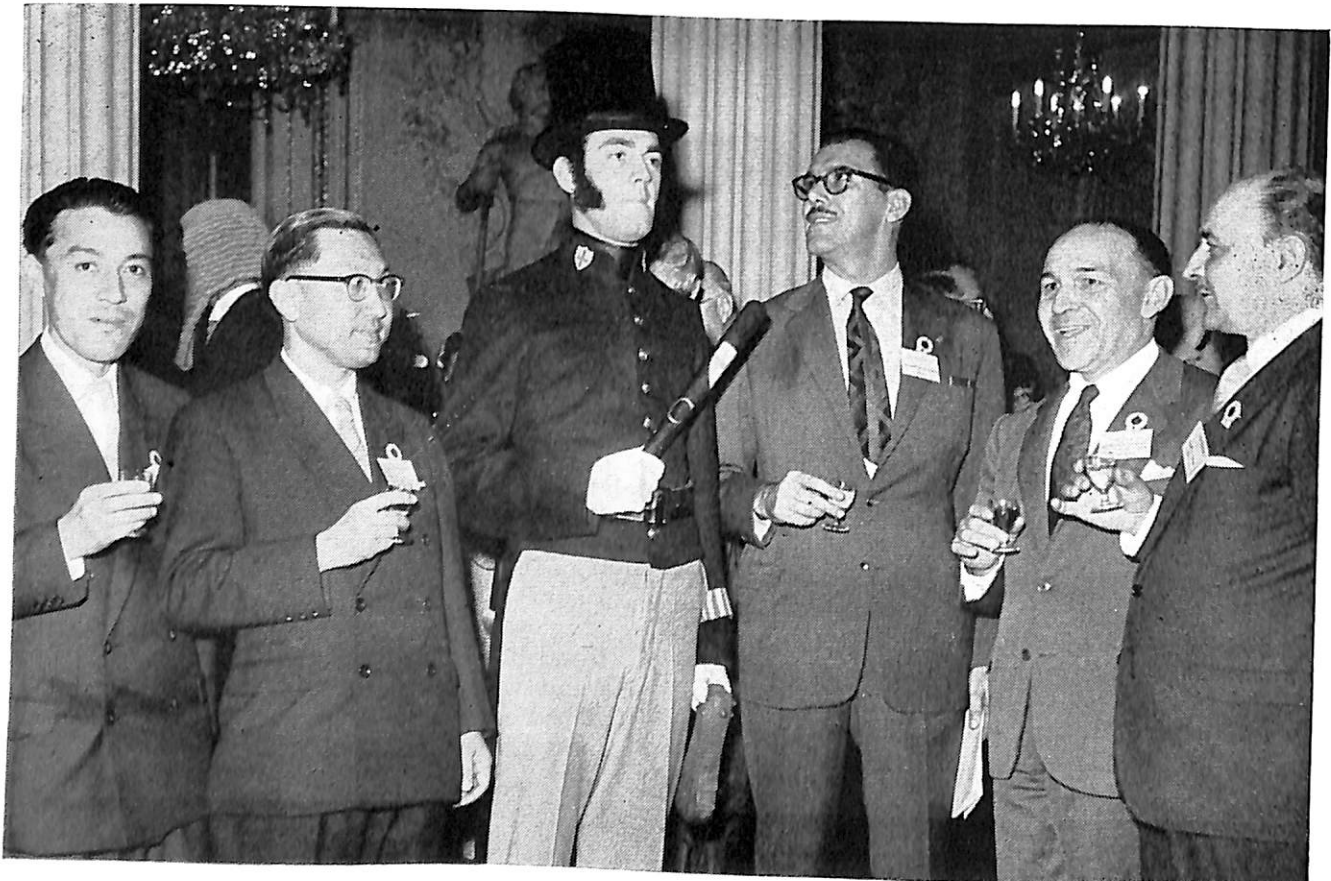
Mr. Nicholson declared that it would be equally impossible in Canada. In his country, too, violation of copyright was a civil, not a criminal offence and was punishable by a fine and not by imprisonment. Although he considered that the subject was of the greatest importance and did not wish to oppose the French proposal, he could not support it.

Emir Farid Chehab said that in the Lebanon also the violation of copyright was dealt with by the civil and not the criminal courts.

The Secretary General then reminded the Assembly that, at any rate in the countries which had ratified the international conventions on copyright, *civil proceedings in such cases were followed by criminal proceedings*.

As Mr. Besson then pointed out, 42 countries had ratified the Berne 1886 international convention and about 25 states had ratified the 1929 Geneva international convention on copyright after having brought their own laws into line with this convention. It was quite true that in some countries industrial and artistic counterfeiting were civil offences, but plaintiffs could choose between the civil and criminal courses. Consequently, police officers might, on some occasions, have to deal with the suppression of this offence.

While giving full value to the French delegation's proposal, Mr Jackson (United Kingdom) said that he would have to concur with the statements made by the Canadian



A policeman of 1839 with the delegates of Japan, Brazil and the Argentine.

and Lebanese delegates. In Great Britain, laws on copyright were extremely complicated and it would be difficult to apply the proposed draft resolution.

Mr. Zentuti (Libya) suggested that the final paragraph of the resolution be amended to read as follows: "recommends that, in each country, police forces take the necessary adequate steps to combat this form of crime".

Mr. Amable (Ghana) supported the French delegation's proposal but said that, so far, this problem had not arisen in his country. He thought that it would be difficult for police officers to discover counterfeits and felt that it was up to the victims of such offences to prove that they had been injured.

In Australia, said Mr. Porter, legislation on this question was similar to that in Great Britain. He fully agreed with the suggestion made by the Libyan delegate. This problem was not very important in Australia where, as far as fashion was concerned, for instance, it was more a question of competition between different dealers than one of counterfeiting. However, France should be helped to find a solution to this problem.

In conclusion, the Secretary General suggested that the General Assembly should trust his staff to establish liaisons between national police forces, whenever necessary, in order to combat industrial and artistic counterfeiting or the counterfeiting of trade-marks. This would have to be achieved within the limits set by the laws of each country.

The Assembly declared itself in agreement with the Secretary General's proposal.

Later, however, the subject of counter-

feiting was to come before the Assembly again under an entirely unexpected angle and for a very different reason.

Mr. Ambrose (United States) said how sorry he was to see an article in one of the major British newspapers accusing certain American citizens of stealing fashions. This article was entirely incorrect. Mr. Besson had made no statement to this effect and was himself to explain this.

The United States delegation, continued Mr. Ambrose, had already explained the considerable legal difficulties in the way of the suppression of counterfeiting in his country, as in all other countries where the Anglo-Saxon legal system prevailed and where those who violated copyright came under the jurisdiction of civil rather than criminal courts. The American Delegation was entirely sympathetic to France's position because, as they knew, the problem cut both ways and France's efforts to help the United States with the same difficulties had been greatly appreciated.

Mr. Ambrose asked that steps be taken to correct the inaccurate reporting of the newspaper concerned.

In fact, said Mr. Besson, ever since the French delegation arrived in England, it had been besieged by journalists wanting scoops on fashion counterfeiting. But members of the delegation had been amazed to read the completely personal interpretations of this subject which an editor of the paper had thought fit to publish.

The explanations given by both Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Besson enabled the discussions to close on a rather happier note.

HOMOSEXUALITY AND CRIME

Last year, during its session held in Lisbon, the General Assembly asked the General Secretariat to study the legislation on homosexuality in different countries.

In November 1957, therefore, the General Secretariat sent out the following questionnaire to member countries:

- a) What is the legal definition of homosexuality (both male and female) in your country?
- b) What laws punish homosexuality?
- c) What are the maximum penalties laid down for homosexual acts?
- d) Is homosexual prostitution administratively controlled?
- e) Has your country granted or obtained the extradition of a person charged solely with homosexuality? (specify any cases of refusal or consent).

f) With what crime (murder, blackmail, etc.) is homosexuality in your country associated? Is it on the increase or is it decreasing?

g) Do you consider that the laws in force at present in your country should be changed? If so, in what way?

The report drawn up on the basis of replies received from forty countries dealt with homosexuality alone; in other words, it was not concerned with sexual offences based on homosexuality. (Homosexuality can, of course, like heterosexuality, end in rape, indecent assault, public acts of indecency, exhibitionism, incest, the abduction of minors, disorderly conduct, soliciting, procuring, protecting prostitutes, etc.).

Homosexuality is as old as humanity. It is essentially characterised by the fact that the persons concerned are of the same sex.

The most varied types of person indulge in homosexuality, totally or partially, occasionally or regularly. These types vary according to class, race, country, period, conditions of community life, etc. It would therefore be just as useless to attempt to describe the "homosexual type" as to try to give a single theory for the existence of this practice.

How, in 1958, do different countries react to this practice?

a) In general, there is only a legal definition of homosexuality in those countries where it is partially or completely forbidden.

These definitions can be divided into three categories:

— *The Anglo-Saxon definition:* a good example of which is given by sections 12 and 13 of the Sexual Offences Act of the United Kingdom. A distinction is made between *sodomy* (or buggery) — sexual intercourse *per anum* with man, woman or beast and, on the other hand, *gross indecency between males*, the definition of which is left to common sense.

With slight modifications, this dual definition applies in Australia, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, India, Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Sudan and the United States of America.

A similar concept is apparent in the legislations of Cuba and Greece although only sodomy between males is mentioned; Tunisian legislation forbids both sodomy and lesbianism.

— *The Germanic definition* is to be found in article 175 of the German criminal code and it applies to "all indecent acts committed by any male with a person of the same sex", i.e. to *indecent acts between males*.

Federal German court rulings have defined indecency (*Unzucht*) in two ways. They call an act *objectively indecent* when it is contrary to the sexual morality of the community and they call an act *subjectively indecent* when it is committed to bring about sexual pleasure.

According to these rulings, during such indecent acts, if the body of the partner serves to excite or satisfy sexual desire, then such an act is homosexual.

This comprehensive definition includes all auto-erotic acts committed in common.

The Yugoslav legal definition is similar to that of Federal Germany.

— *The French definition:* This applies to both male and female homosexuality (French criminal code, article 331) and is intentionally imprecise: "an indecent act, or one that is contrary to nature, with a person of the same sex".

With slight variations, this definition applies in Austria, Finland, Portugal and Switzerland; in Morocco, it includes sodomy and, in this respect, is similar to the Anglo-Saxon definition.

b) The official reactions to homosexuality in different states vary considerably. In some of them, no penal distinctions are made between homosexuality and heterosexuality.

In others, homosexuality is not penalised any more than heterosexuality but, in order to protect minors from homosexual relations, the legal age of majority is raised. In yet other countries, homosexuality is partially forbidden.

c) The report then dealt with the subject of administrative regulations concerning homosexual prostitution, defining prostitution as it had been defined by the General Assembly in Lisbon: "habitually satisfying the sexual desires of any person for payment". This definition applies just as well to homosexual as to heterosexual relations.

It is obvious that *homosexual prostitution is automatically forbidden in countries where certain forms of sexual practices, including homosexuality, are prohibited.*

This is the case, in particular, in countries where all forms of homosexuality are forbidden, e.g. in Federal Germany and Yugoslavia as far as male homosexual prostitution is concerned and in Austria and Finland as regards both male and female homosexual prostitution.

In none of the countries which replied to the questionnaire are special provisions made for homosexual prostitution in special regulations, apart from Federal Germany, Denmark, Greece and Switzerland where it is expressly forbidden.

d) In view of the fact that extradition must be for an offence punishable in both the country requesting extradition and the country to which the request is sent, the possibilities of granting such a request for homosexuality alone are very limited. *In actual fact, extradition for homosexuality alone is very rare.*

Setting aside extradition between different states of the U.S.A., the countries who replied to the questionnaire only reported four cases:

- An extradition from Austria to Federal Germany in 1953;
- An extradition from the United Kingdom to France for "gross indecency between males" (public indecency in French law) in 1926;
- Two extraditions — one from Canada and one from Australia — for sodomy between males (buggery) to the United Kingdom in accordance with the "Fugitive Offenders' Act".

e) There are, naturally, varying ideas on the connection between homosexuality and other forms of crime.

Homosexuality being essentially a private form of behaviour, the best-informed specialists in countries where it is forbidden consider that scarcely one per cent of both male and female homosexuals are ever detected. The detection of homosexual acts occurs even less frequently.

Wherever homosexuality in one form or another is forbidden, clandestine homosexual prostitution flourishes in conjunction with special forms of crime such as the decoying and robbing of prostitutes' customers, various forms of violence, extortion by blackmail or threats of violence, etc.

In countries where homosexuality is not

forbidden, it gives rise to little more crime than heterosexuality.

The present tendency appears to be an increase in homosexuality in large towns.

The relations between homosexuality and crime were one of the main points of the report, but recent criminological studies and the replies sent by the countries consulted do not provide any definite answer to this problem.

f) With regard to the laws in force in various countries, those where no distinction is made between homosexuality and heterosexuality generally feel that their legislation is satisfactory. On the other hand, certain states in which homosexuality is forbidden show a tendency in favour of reforming their legislation to bring it into line with the *Franco/Danish system* which makes no distinction between homosexuality and heterosexuality apart from raising the age limit for minors where homosexual practices are concerned.

Thus, about twenty countries appeared to be entirely satisfied with their legislation on this matter.

With the exception of a few other countries which did not have any remarks to make on this subject, the remainder of the replies received varied greatly but were often most instructive. In Austria, a parliamentary commission has drawn up a bill which would permit homosexuality between adults but which would maintain the existing prohibition of male homosexual prostitution. In Belgium it has been suggested that the age limit for the protection of minors against homosexual relations be raised from sixteen to twenty-one. Before making any statement on this subject, the Brazilian police wished to know the results obtained in the field of crime prevention by countries where homosexuality is punishable as an offence. According to the reply received from Cuba, sexual instruction to mixed classes in schools should complement the existing legislation. In Denmark, homosexuality is considered as an essentially social problem and it is felt that homosexual prostitution on the part of young people should never be considered as a crime. Punishment of these persons does no good; it merely strengthens their tendencies. In the United States, there appears to be a tendency to standardise the laws of the different states in accordance with the Anglo-Saxon legislation forbidding homosexual practices; moreover, homosexuality is increasingly

considered as a psychopathic sexual abnormality requiring psychiatric treatment. France seems to consider its legislation satisfactory although it might be supplemented by a general prohibition of shows in which men dress as women and of men dancing together. India, in its reply, states that only a scientific investigation similar to that made in the United Kingdom by the Wolfenden Committee could show whether the present laws on the matter require any change. The fact that such a committee has not been set up might imply that no change in the law is considered necessary. As for Indonesian legislation, it is not amply provided with laws on immoral offences in general. It might be useful for the Indonesian government to propose specific laws on sadism, masochism, fetishism, homosexuality, etc. In Israel there is a tendency in favour of more liberal legislation on homosexuality. A bill has been introduced in New Zealand to forbid female homosexual acts committed with girls under the age of sixteen — such acts not being punishable at present. In Pakistan, in spite of their severity, the existing laws have scarcely reduced homosexuality. It is felt that the function of the law is to prevent violence, to safeguard young people and to preserve public order and decency, and that all matters outside the scope of this purpose should be left to moralists and social opinion. Finally, in the United Kingdom, the Wolfenden Committee advised the introduction of the Franco/Danish system into Great Britain in September 1957. The police forces of the country are not generally in agreement with this suggestion.

g) In spite of their diversity, the replies can be said to make the following two facts and two tendencies clear: in the first place, extradition for homosexuality is extremely rare and, in the second, there is no very strong connection between homosexuality and other forms of crime; also the tendency to ignore homosexual relations between consenting adults is gaining ground, as is the trend in favour of raising the age of protection of minors against homosexual practices.

H — During the plenary session, the Secretary General emphasized the conclusions to be drawn from the report brought out by the Secretariat. Mr. Fernet (France) submitted a long study of homosexuality and of its effect on crime.

In view of the length and value of this report, the Assembly agreed to the suggestion

that it be published in the International Criminal Police Review, made by Emir Farid Chehab (the Lebanon).

Mr. Jackson pointed out that, in Great Britain, the whole question of homosexuality and its relation to criminal law had been considered by a Commission set up by the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Scotland. The Commission had been set up in 1954 and had submitted its report in 1957. If the recommendations contained in this report were adopted, British criminal law on this subject would be substantially modified. One of the most striking recommendations suggested that homosexuality between consenting adults should no longer be considered as a crime.

In Chile, said Mr. Oswaldo Esquivel, homosexuality was not very widespread but it had led to serious crimes. He gave some examples of these crimes and said that when homosexuals were allowed to meet in public they constituted a real threat to society. That was why he felt that, without entering into the philosophical reasons for homosexuality, the police, in view of their responsibilities and their educational tasks, should consider it their duty to protect children and adolescents at any price. He emphasized the preventive nature of police action.

Mr. Gibbens of the International Criminology Society said that he had been most interested to hear police officers express the point of view that homosexuality did not lead to other crimes to any extent. This view might need modification in minor detail, in view of what the French representative had said, but the general principle remained the same.

He, himself, felt that if homosexuality should be considered as a crime in cases of violence or when children were seduced, a distinction should be made about consenting adults engaging in homosexual practices. He considered that it would be correct to state that crime had not increased as a result of homosexuality. Those who opposed the relaxation of laws against adult homosexuality often said that this led to general social deterioration and therefore crime. The police view that this did not occur was very important. In conclusion, he expressed his gratitude for having been allowed to attend the discussions and hoped that co-operation between criminologists and police officers would continue to increase.

The discussion closed without the adoption of a resolution.

3rd part: Matters of police technique

The seven technical reports submitted this year may be divided into two groups: those dealing with strictly police matters and the rest, dealing with more complex subjects.

In the first group will be found, in particular, matters relating to the women police, the Swiss suggestion concerning the catalogue of articles, an Australian report on a particular aspect of fingerprinting, etc.

In the second group are two reports, one concerning the regulations governing police international radiocommunications and the other, the use of television by the police.

In view of the multiplicity and complexity of technical problems, the Secretary General suggested to the Assembly that it should establish special bodies to deal with them, in this case, committees of experts, who would take over the work which had hitherto been performed by either the N.C.B. or the advisers.

These committees of experts (comprising only a limited number of members) would be formed, as circumstances may require, by the General Assembly, which would, of course, decide on the countries to be asked, in their turn, to nominate an expert.

The persons chosen would then be consulted individually or would discuss among themselves the matter submitted to them. The Secretary General could ask them to hold a formal committee meeting at the I.C.P.O. headquarters.

Mr Franssen (Belgium) wished to know whether the experts would be paid or not. Mr Sicot pointed out that they would be nominated by those countries chosen by the Assembly for the very reason that they had qualified experts who were generally members of a police force.

It would only be exceptionally that paid experts would be consulted.

The General Assembly was asked to indicate its attitude to the matter. This was shown by the following resolution, which, apart from one abstention (U.S.A.), was adopted unanimously:

The I.C.P.O. General Assembly, at its meeting held in London on . . .

Feeling that the work undertaken by the I.C.P.O. should be carried out in the best possible conditions and wishing to have the weight of expert opinion behind its judgments and criticisms,

Realising that certain subjects submitted to the I.C.P.O. for consideration are of a highly technical nature and need thorough discussion and an exchange of points of view,

CONSIDERS that such subjects can only be properly studied by a group of experts,

RESOLVES that, whenever necessary, the I.C.P.O. General Assembly may decide to set up "Committees of Experts" in accordance with the following rules:

- 1) The countries to be represented on each Committee of Experts shall be selected by the General Assembly;
- 2) The countries thus selected shall name a suitable person as their expert;
- 3) The experts named shall meet in committee when invited to do so by the I.C.P.O. General Secretariat, which shall direct their work;
- 4) The experts' travelling expenses shall be paid by the I.C.P.O. and their living allowances by their own governments.

Mr Ambrose (U.S.A.) stated that his delegation had abstained because it had not had the time to consider the question thoroughly enough.

WOMEN POLICE

A. The question of women police, which is by no means a new one for the I.C.P.O., was dealt with this year in two reports, one from the General Secretariat and the other submitted by the United Kingdom delegation.

I — The first report began by recalling several

definitions, such as that of a **policewoman**: a police officer of the female sex, which excluded secretaries, telephonists, nurses, welfare assistants, filing clerks, etc.; the **police unit**, which was "mixed" when it contained both policemen and policewomen and "autonomous" when it only comprised one or the other sex.

In order to determine the principles governing the recruitment of policewomen, in November 1957 the General Secretariat consulted its members.

In the beginning of 1958, the police forces of twenty-eight countries and territories affiliated to the I.C.P.O. employed policewomen.¹⁾

Five other countries expressed their intention to recruit policewomen sooner or later:²⁾

Some of the replies received are well worth quoting in full, but this is unfortunately impossible, so only the gist of their general trend can be given. In spite of this, it is of considerable interest.³⁾

It should be here mentioned that women police units already exist in many different countries and the number of setbacks they have had up to the present is negligible.

Actual recruitment not only depends on local conditions, but on the duties the recruits will have to perform:

In the general police, the same qualifications should be required of both men and women (apart from physique) and preference given to single women.

In special police forces (criminal investigation, juveniles' police, social police, etc.) preference is given for the candidate having already studied social welfare work and there is less objection to married women.

There are therefore two different concepts concerning the part to be played by women police: The "English" concept, which is characterised by the preference given to general police duties and consequently to uniformed autonomous female units.

The "continental" concept, characterised by a preference for special police forces and to plain-clothes mixed units.

Naturally, these two concepts are reflected in the standards of the recruitment of policewomen.

¹⁾ The Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, Finland, Federal Germany, Greece, India, Israel, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States of America.

²⁾ Italy, Morocco, the United Arab Republic (Egypt) and Thailand.

³⁾ The replies sent to the General Secretariat may be obtained on request in the form of micro-films by any affiliated country or territory.

It is therefore very difficult, if not impossible, for the General Secretariat to propose a model scheme for the recruiting of policewomen. The following points should nevertheless be adhered to:

1) Before attempting to institute a women police force, it is advisable to prepare public opinion in advance for the innovation.

2) The recruiting of women by starting with a particularly qualified woman seems to have given very good results.

3) The qualifications required in recruits depend on what they are to be required to do, though they must always take a course of training in a police school.

4) The difficult question of marriage of recruits and policewomen might be solved by using the married women for duties (special police) for which their social situation might give them greater aptitude.

5) Marriage (like divorce) alone should never count against a candidate and, in particular, it should never result in her discharge.

6) Autonomous female units should have a woman for their immediate commander.

It might be a good thing to draw attention to the fact that a police force should never hesitate to take advantage of the experience of that of another country, either by sending the person in charge of organizing the women police to this country to receive instruction or by asking for the services of a qualified adviser.

Many of these rules, standards or characteristics are to be found in the organization of the women police in the United Kingdom. *The report submitted by the United Kingdom delegation* is one of the fullest and most instructive received by the General Secretariat.

Here are some extracts from this document:

"... the community should be policed by men and women. Both have a part to play in police work, which for the most part is concerned with the day-to-day affairs of members of the public. As the police are recruited from all walks of life, they are a cross-section of the public and are able to understand all the problems which may confront them.

Much of the success of any police system depends on the confidence the public has in its absolute integrity and in its reputation for fair dealing in all matters. ... Great Britain ... is an essentially law abiding country. Only in such

a situation could a population of fifty million people be adequately served by a police strength of seventy-nine thousand. This figure includes women (2,529) and we believe that women should take their full share in the general policing of the country and should not be limited to dealing only with the victims of sexual crimes and wayward or delinquent juveniles.

Women recruits are selected for their qualities of human understanding, for their ordinary common sense, for their determination to preserve law and order and for their desire to help maintain the standards of a decent way of life. . . Women police recruits here are trained with the men . . . taking exactly the same syllabus and examination. They receive additional training from women instructors (experienced police officers) in the matters affecting children and young persons. . .

The report then goes on to enumerate three important principles to ensure success in the employment of women police:

- 1) "... They should wear uniforms and be out and about, easily identifiable and available to the public at all hours. Uniformed women can do much to prevent crime and by their very presence can curb rowdy and unseemly behaviour. On their patrols they become well acquainted with the public, who have no hesitation in approaching them with their difficulties and they are therefore able to give service to a far greater number of people than they could if their activities were limited to contacts only with the victims of assaults."
- 2) "... they have been recruited because they are women, to bring their special aptitude to the many problems involving women and children which come to the police everywhere."
- 3) "... they are in no sense a substitute for the men police but are complementary to them. In these days when road traffic problems take up so much of the time and attention of police officers it is natural to enlist the aid of the women officers . . . for traffic control duty, especially in the vicinity of schools . . . Should their special services as women be needed, they would be relieved of traffic duty and would concentrate their attention on the special case."

"There are women police in each one of the 126 separate police forces in England and Wales and in all but the smallest and remote forces in Scotland. Generally speaking, the number of women in a force should be about 6% of the number of men. . ."

"Besides receiving the identical recruit training as the men, the women are also included on mixed training courses on crime detection and they go to the police college where officers are trained to hold the higher ranks in the police service. All promotion is by qualifying examination and selection from the ranks, as for the men."

"Many lessons have been learned . . . over the last forty years. The most important . . . first step must be to select a woman of the right calibre, with the initiative and vision to be a senior officer. She should be given as wide a training and experience as possible and then be allowed to help select and train the main body of women police needed. So much depends on the outlook and example of this senior officer that it is difficult to over-emphasize the importance of making this initial selection with the utmost care.

It has been found valuable in this country to have in a position of authority in the department responsible for police affairs a woman who can advise. . ."

"To get the maximum value from the employment of women police there must be efficient welfare services available to which cases can be referred. Although women police are not trained social workers, they work in the closest partnership with welfare services."

"... the early fears for the safety of women police employed on patrol have proved groundless. Their uniform is a protection to them and the public has come to accept and respect them. Women police in Great Britain have been fortunate in that they have inherited the great tradition of the men who have accepted them into the service with such goodwill. . ."

The United Kingdom report included a very interesting appendix on the duties of uniformed women police (patrols, visits, station duties, court duties, etc.) and of plain clothes police-women (in connection with crime, women, children, women's organizations, prostitution, escort duties, etc.).

II — *In plenary session*, the Secretary General recalled these generalisations, especially the difficult problem of whether to employ single or married women.

It was not the moment, he said, to ask the Assembly to draw conclusions. He felt that the most important thing was to exchange opinions, to get to know the facts and to learn something from them.

Mentioning the case of the United Kingdom, where there were some 2,500 policewomen and comparing it with that of France, where there were only seventy-five, all of them in Paris, Mr Sicot felt that this would provide much interesting matter for discussion.

Mr Fernet (France) stated that for fifteen years there had been a women police force in Paris. In view of the fact that they had been concerned rather with prevention than suppression of crime, they had had to have the diploma of a social welfare worker. The services they had rendered had been very valuable in the case of child victims, because their intuition and understanding had made it possible to act more effectively than men in certain fields. At one time it had been thought that they might use women to keep watch in large stores in Paris, but they had shown some reluctance for this kind of work. In France, married women might join the police; although single women were generally engaged. It had been noticed, however, that once married, they usually left the service in order to concentrate on their duties as wife and mother.

In Cuba, said Mr de Castroverde, there were no women police, but he felt that the General Assembly might draft a resolution recognising the importance of women in the field of the prevention of juvenile delinquency and asking other states to consider the matter.

Mr Amable (Ghana) said that in 1952 there had been 28 women police in his country and recently the Ghana government had obtained the services of an English woman expert for the training of women who wished to work in the police. The same qualifications were required of both sexes, since the salaries were the same. Married women were only employed for special duties and were not generally expected to take part in normal police duties.

Mr Jackson (United Kingdom) remarked that the forty women employed in the departments of New Scotland Yard were given exactly the same duties as the men detectives.

Miss de Vitré (United Kingdom) felt that the police needed teams made up of both men and women, each of whom would carry out the duties best suited to them. Women did not work better than men, but they worked in a different way. It should be explained to men that women were not rivals but colleagues. Nor were they substitutes for men, as they undertook tasks in which they were more liable to succeed because of their feminine qualities. In Great Britain, married women were accepted by the police force just

as single ones were. The only person who could judge as to whether a woman should leave the force on marriage was the woman herself.

This statement from Miss de Vitré, who wrote the United Kingdom report on the subject, was greatly appreciated.

Although Mr Zentuti (Libya) recognized the value of women in crime prevention, he felt that it would be premature to suggest their use to his government. In Moslem countries, the place of women was strictly determined and public opinion would have to be prepared for any innovations.

The Secretary General had received some very interesting replies from American towns to which Mr Christides had forwarded copies of the questionnaire and he thanked them for their collaboration.

Mr Toumi (Tunisia) stated that his country, while approving the engaging of women for police work, could not, at the moment, in spite of the present day equality of the sexes, consider the formation of a body of women police. With regard to juvenile delinquency, the Tunis government had established re-education centres under the control of the Secretary of State for National Education, Youth and Sport, directed by both men and women supervisors.

Mr Dutt (India) said that in India, police-women were mainly used to prevent juvenile delinquency and prostitution, to combat illicit drug traffic and to maintain order during political demonstrations, owing to the fact that demonstrators had the habit of placing women in the front ranks so that the police would be disinclined to intervene.

Policewomen, considered Mr de la Quintana (Argentina) could play an important part on a national level. In Buenos Aires, there were one hundred policewomen, seventy-six of whom worked in office and dealt with administrative matters. Those on active duty dealt with juvenile delinquents and helped in road safety campaigns organized in schools. They also watched over women prisoners in hospitals. Both single and married women were recruited and received the same salaries as the men. The only difference in salary which could exist arose from the fact that women, for the moment, at any rate, could not be promoted to a rank higher than that of assistant inspector.

The President then suggested that the Assembly should ask the General Secretariat to devote its attention to the matter of women police, which was agreed to.

THE CATALOGUE OF ARTICLES

— Last year, too, the General Assembly decided that the "Catalogue of Articles" drawn up by the police force of the Swiss canton of Zurich and recommended by the Swiss delegation should be studied. The aim of this loose-leaf catalogue is to help with the descriptions of stolen articles or of articles in the possession of a criminal. It makes a distinction between personal effects, household articles and professional articles. The decimal system is used to enable articles to be "translated" into a series of figures which could be understood in any country. Our intention was to determine whether the experiment undertaken by the Swiss police ¹⁾ should be tried on an international level.

1 — The first question in the series sent out by the General Secretariat was: *Do you consider that, in general, a catalogue of articles could be of value to police departments, either for inter-departmental communication or for communication with the public?* 22 countries replied in the affirmative, 3 in the negative and one abstained.

A great many states feared that it would be difficult to keep such a catalogue up-to-date in view of the recurrent alterations in fashions, styles and models. In France, it was thought that this catalogue could enable the victim of a theft to give the police an exact description of stolen articles. It did not, however, seem possible to give this catalogue an encyclopaedic character and its existence would necessitate an index of stolen articles. But police forces had to restrict their indexes to *valuable* articles which can be identified, e.g. cars, weapons, radio and television sets, cameras and cine-cameras, works of art, jewellery, etc. Some of these articles were easy to describe and identify because they generally bore some trade-mark or number or because they had been listed or photographed but the catalogue would be particularly useful for jewellery which was most difficult to describe.

The Swedish police also thought that the catalogue would be particularly useful for such articles as jewellery, optical instruments, professional apparatus and, if possible, cameras.

¹⁾ cf. N° 110 of the International Review, page 236.

The reply received from Pakistan stressed the "heterogeneous nature" of valuable articles which vary from place to place, depending on regional and sectarian customs, climatic conditions, racial peculiarities, class distinctions, urban and rural environments, etc.

While the Netherlands realised that this catalogue would enable descriptions to become more uniform and telegrams to be made shorter, they felt hesitant at the thought of the radical changes in local systems which would have to be made in order to base them on the decimal system.

In the United Kingdom, on the other hand, the whole idea of a cipher catalogue was questioned as every single police station in the country would have to possess a copy and become thoroughly familiar with its contents and codes. In addition, the catalogue would constantly have to be brought up-to-date and any error in transmission by telephone or over the radio would result in the circulation of a misleading description. Moreover, coding and decoding would take time and, finally, it appeared doubtful whether articles to be circularised were sufficiently standardised to be capable of being disseminated by code. In 1937, a former Detective Superintendent had suggested a similar system which, for all these reasons, was not adopted.

2 — *Are you in favour of the decimal system used for classification in the Zurich catalogue of articles?* 17 countries replied to this question in the affirmative and 9 in the negative. The danger of numerical errors in either classification or transmission was stressed. The supporters of the system, however, considered that the use of decimals would enable information to be transferred to punched cards.

The reply from Canada emphasized the fact that clothing and shoe sizes in their country were different from those used in Europe or in the United Kingdom. The design of briefcases, suitcases, etc. also varied from that used in Europe and the inclusion of cameras made in the United States or in Asia would give rise to problems.

In the view of the French police, the decimal system might be used to describe

simple pieces of jewellery but it would not apply to certain modern brooches, clips or rings which jewellers aimed to make unusual. For this reason, the French criminal police were in favour of the use of multi-copying.

The *Italians* felt that only in theory would the catalogue provide great precision: certain articles might fall into several categories because of their similarity and this would complicate matters. The police forces of certain *Australian states* felt that it would be difficult to incorporate into a decimal system the serial numbers of certain articles, trade names, manufacturers' names and personal names all of which were of vital importance.

3 — Some countries objected to the principle of a universal catalogue on the grounds that it would be superfluous in countries with a common language (Canada and the United States for instance). Moreover, not all countries faced the same problems as those of Europe in relation to travelling international criminals or to the movement of stolen property across international borders.

Finally, photographs or drawings of very valuable articles were often available, even where these were not numbered like cars and weapons.

4 — Some of the countries which did not approve of the decimal system suggested other plans. The *Germans* recommended a dictionary of criminal police terminology similar to the one used in the Netherlands (an international, illustrated dictionary without, however, a cipher code).

In *Sweden* it was felt that articles should be grouped in categories and that within each main category the articles should be numbered in running order. Brief descriptions of the colour, substance or other characteristics could be added. A list of this type edited by the I.C.P.O. would be of great value in connection with searches.

5 — The fifth question countries were asked by the General Secretariat was as follows: *Does the police force of your country use a catalogue of articles or any other similar method of classification?*

The following countries answered "yes" to this question: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Federal Germany, India, Israel, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand and the United Kingdom. Others answered "no": Burma, Ceylon, Cuba, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Laos, Monaco,

the Netherlands, Pakistan, Portugal, the Sudan, Turkey, the United Arab Republic (Egypt) and Yugoslavia.

The police of *Federal Germany* use a huge collection of samples published by "Bauerfeind and Grassl". The second edition (1949) is divided into eight parts: valuable articles, optical instruments, furs and men's overcoats, typewriters, vehicles, trade-marks of German industrial products, short firearms, technical magazines on articles. In addition, a booklet on the description of articles will shortly be published by the Federal German Criminal Police Office, bringing the collection of samples up-to-date. No single method is used in *Canada*. Some large police forces use punched cards and two big cities use illustrated catalogues published by department stores which appear yearly and are always up-to-date in luggage, clothing and jewellery fashions, etc. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police uses the descriptions and reproductions of lost and stolen articles contained in the R.C.M.P. Gazette, published by the Master Bureau in Ottawa. The only really national Canadian catalogue is the "Tyre Tread Book" which gives illustrations of the treads of all tyres made in Canada and in the U.S.A. In many countries, albums of photographs of certain classes of articles (e.g. jewellery, bicycles, etc.) are used: Australia, Cuba, Denmark, Israel, Portugal, Sweden, and the large cities of the United Kingdom. In some of the *Indian states* articles in common use are listed and a typical list is sent to all officers of the force. The names mentioned in the list are used when obtaining reports from complainants, when examining witnesses and for investigation purposes. In *Thailand*, a national catalogue of articles has been drawn up by the police but has not yet been put into practice. The system is as simple as possible, to suit the standard of education of the majority of the public.

6 — Sixteen countries considered that it would be possible to draw up a catalogue of articles for use at a purely national level, but five did not agree.

7 — 19 countries were in favour of the drawing up of a catalogue of articles by Interpol, for distribution to all the N.C.B. and for use on an international basis; four were opposed to this idea.

The *German* police, for instance, approved of the idea but felt that only experience in Switzerland would show whether the Swiss catalogue should be used as a model. A

decision should not be taken too early in view of the expenditure required for the undertaking.

In Cuba, it was felt that a national catalogue would be more practical, particularly since the present system used by the I.C.P.O. gave entire satisfaction. An international telegraphic code for articles would also be valuable.

In the opinion of the Yugoslav police any international catalogue should only include indispensable articles, i.e. those most frequently stolen, in most general use in countries affiliated to the I.C.P.O. and of sufficient value to justify world-wide measures.

8 — Finally, the last question (*do you consider that national and international catalogues should be kept separate?*) received 13 answers in the affirmative and 7 in the negative; 5 countries did not reply.

It can be seen that a great many countries studied the subject thoroughly and that many of them found the idea itself interesting. The drawbacks most frequently pointed out were:

- the differences in articles and the frequent changes in fashions and models which would make it difficult, if not impossible, to draw up a general and universal catalogue and keep it up-to-date;
- the systems already in existence which would make it difficult to have a new type of catalogue adopted on the national level;
- the errors which might arise in the transmission of complex decimal formulae.

The General Secretariat felt that it might be useful to point out that only 9.1 per cent of the international circulations it sent out

between March 1947 and the end of June 1958 were concerned with articles which had to be traced.

Mr. Lehmann (Switzerland) explained that this catalogue had been used in Switzerland to counteract the insufficiency and inaccuracy of descriptions of articles in police reports. Only factors concerned in criminal proceedings should be included. In Switzerland, the use of this catalogue had resulted in increased efficiency in lost property departments without any increase in staff. There had been relatively few errors in figures and these had been easy to correct. Automatic selection would undoubtedly be of value to central government departments of vast territories but the decimal system of classification was preferable for local investigations.

Finally, Mr. Lehmann suggested that the catalogue of articles be introduced on the national level, under the auspices of the I.C.P.O. and that a committee of experts be formed to study its application.

Mr. Fontana (Italy) felt that it would be preferable to await the results of the experiment in Switzerland before deciding on the international use of the catalogue. This opinion was also held by Mr. Zentuti (Libya) and Mr. Franssen (Belgium).

Mr. de Castroverde (Cuba) and Mr. Chesson (Liberia) supported this suggestion feeling that the Assembly could accept the principle of the Swiss catalogue on condition that it were used in Switzerland on an experimental basis for several years. The I.C.P.O. could then recommend that it be adopted on an international level. Mr. Lehmann accepted this suggestion and the debate ended. The Swiss police will submit the results of their experiment at some later date.

THE INTERDIGITAL AREA IN FINGERPRINTING

Clearly defined subdivisions in fingerprint classification and filing is the ideal basis for speedy and accurate fingerprint searching in a bureau, provided that the subdivisions are in reasonably simple form and are not taken to extremely fine limits.

In bureaux with large collections, extremely fine divisions of ridge-counts, tracings and patterns are used and the output of a fingerprint operator in such bureaux is affected.

The Scientific Bureau of the Western

Australian Police Force has evolved a method which eliminates some of the difficulties and is compatible with current procedures.

It was based, said Mr Porter (Australia) on the existence of patterns which might exist at the base of the fingers on the main interdigital area of the palm¹). The position of these patterns in specified sections of this area

¹) As opposed to the thumb-index interdigital area.

provided the primary classification. The type of pattern provided the secondary unit, whilst ridge tracing and counting gave the tertiary and final subdivisions respectively.

The use of interdigital aids might be added to any existing classification.

1. The Australian work was based on the interdigital combinations from one thousand sets of fingerprints chosen at random.

a) In the simplest form, the interdigital patterns grouped themselves into five principal sections, representing 22.2%, 13.6%, 12.3%, 9.4% and 10.7% of the total. In other words, 682 of the thousand prints came under these five categories. There were 222 prints of a common type in the first category. The ridge tracing provisions divided this accumulation again into three main divisions which were fairly evenly divided and the number of ridges made a further division possible.

The remaining 318 units fell into five comparatively medium-sized groups (5%, 2.8%, 3%, 5% and 4%).

Lastly, the remaining 120 were fairly evenly distributed into small groups which were easily identifiable because of their comparative rarity.

The report stated that these interdigital subdivisions should not be used until those of the existing subdivision system were exhausted.

The system recommended was particularly effective in the Henry 11/11, 00/00, A/A and 32/32 groups, the ones in which there were great accumulations of prints of a like classification.

It was recommended that such prints should not be taken at the same time as the fingerprints. To obtain good prints of the fingers, it was usual to close the fingers, while the fingers should be held wide apart and well extended for taking impressions of the interdigital area. Apart from this, the technique was more or less the same.

It might be thought that the difficulties of obtaining good impressions of this area were insurmountable. Experience over a two-year test had shown that this was not so. The taking of the additional data caused neither undue hardship nor great loss of time.

b) We have no intention here of entering into working details; the full report will be sent to all experts. Let us simply state that the primary classification is not based on figures but on colours. The use of coloured shapes stuck to the forms greatly facilitates work.

c) With regard to methods of using the interdigital classification, these are based on two completely opposed systems. The first is radical and consists of using this classification before the actual fingerprint classification itself. In this way, the whole collection of a bureau can be right away divided into comparative groups.

The objection to following this method is that it would cause disruption to existing procedure. A new collection would have to be commenced, devoted exclusively to sets of fingerprints accompanied by interdigital impressions.

The other system, which, it appears, could be used with the least disruption, is to place the interdigital classification after the fingerprint classification.

Using the procedure in this way means that those who take the fingerprints and those who classify them can adapt themselves to it and use it without much trouble.

Later, there would be no objection to place the interdigital classification first.

One thing, in any case, is certain: in Western



Major S. H. W. C. Porter (Australia) and Präsident Dullien (Germany).

Australia, the use of interdigital data as a complement to the existing system has caused not the slightest disruption to normal bureau procedure and is rendering great service (especially in dealing with the difficult 1/1 group and other large accumulation groups. Moreover, many of the old offenders have had new sets of finger prints taken with their attendant interdigitals and all new offenders have been processed similarly.

An alternative, of course, would be to use finer subdivisions of the existing fingerprint system or some other classification scheme. In either case, increasing cross-searching results, which would mean increasing trained staff to maintain output.

II. Mr Jackson (U.K.) considered this method to be most interesting and told the Assembly that it was worth considering by a committee of experts.

Mr Santamaría (Spain) entirely agreed with this and thought, as a person with long experience of fingerprinting, that it might well have far-reaching results.

Mr de la Quintana (Argentine) was more reserved. In the Argentine, he said, classification had no problems. He thought that the interdigital area used in his country might provide more accurate detail than the one used by the Australians. He felt that what it amounted to was to know whether the Henry or the Vucetich system was the best.

Professor Ceccaldi (France) explained the French experiment to the Assembly. This had been started in 1948. The Paris Criminal Identification Department had first of all used the complete palm-prints of 5,000 persons recorded as specialising in burglary. Later, he had used simply the main interdigital areas of these palm-prints as a subdivision in groups with large accumulations of prints.

Mr de Castroverde (Cuba) recalled that the Cuban delegation had submitted to the Assembly a report drawn up by a highly qualified specialist

who had been responsible for establishing the identification department of the Army, Navy and associate services. He urged that there should be a co-ordination of effort, because of the extent of the problem.

The Secretary General then gave the opinion of the specialists on this matter:

The person responsible for the Australian interdigital method had most intelligently used — although the idea was not new — the interdigital patterns to their fullest extent. One might, however, wonder if the thousand prints used were sufficient to guarantee the stability of the percentages indicated. The modification of an existing filing system appeared possible on condition, however, that one had the palm-prints of the persons included in it, which was rarely the case, at any rate in France.

The classification of missing fingers or ones deformed by injury was evidently greatly simplified by the use of the Australian system, as Mr Porter had noted and the use of colours for the designation of different groups seemed preferable to the use of figures.

The purpose was clearly to lighten the task of the searcher. It was no less true, observed Mr Sicot, that by increasing the number of subdivisions, one increased the number of possible searches. It was therefore preferable not to take interdigital classification too far.

Classification with the help of the interdigital zones appeared to a good suggestion for a new index.

In conclusion, stated the Secretary General, the project submitted by the Australian delegation would be sent to all national central bureaux, who would themselves contact their specialists. The General Secretariat would then make a summary of the replies and the matter might be brought up again before the General Assembly, which would then be asked to give its opinion.

It was so decided.

A DESCRIPTIVE CODE

Another Australian report was mentioned by Mr Porter (Australia) in plenary session, the descriptive code, based on the "portrait parlé" of Bertillon, which Australia had advised at the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly (1955).

This system, as the Secretary General recalled,

consists of a number of typical photographs, each illustrating a particular characteristic of the face (different types of nose, mouth, etc.) and body. Each photograph is numbered and the description can be sent in code, which can be decoded by referring to the catalogue.

Thus, for each characteristic, the receiver

would have an illustration. With the help of this code, the descriptions could be more detailed, more accurate and would involve less cost.

In spite of the resolution adopted in 1955, it was materially impossible to undertake the suggested study, in which all member countries of the I.C.P.O. should have taken part.

It appeared that the most rational way of preparing a draft code would be to entrust it to a committee of experts ¹⁾ comprising a limited number of experts (four or five) who, after an exchange of correspondence, would meet at the General Secretariat if necessary for several days at the end of its work.

Mr Porter (Australia) approved the proposal of the Secretary General.

Mr Franssen (Belgium) wondered whether it might not be possible to adopt a solution similar to the one chosen for the Swiss catalogue of articles. A specimen code might be tried out in Australia for a time as an experiment.

¹⁾ Cf. p. 325.

Mr Nicholson (Canada) seconded this suggestion and asked if his country might be permitted to have a representative on the committee. However, in view of the distance, comments would probably have to be sent by post. Mr Fernet (France), Mr Pastor de Oliveira (Brazil), Mr Fontana (Italy), Mr Hernadez (Mexico) and the Emir Farid Chehab (Lebanon) expressed the same wish.

The Secretary General pointed out that in view of the expense involved on the one hand and the importance of having a final meeting of technicians on the other, distant countries might be asked to meet the travelling expenses themselves if they wished their experts to be present at the meeting.

The Assembly and the representatives of distant countries agreed with the Secretary General's suggestion. The Assembly then nominated a committee of nine members, each of the following countries being asked to send an expert: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Federal Germany, France, Italy, Mexico, the United Kingdom and the United States.

RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS - MODIFICATION OF THE REGULATIONS

I. The first set of regulations for international police radiocommunications was adopted by the Organization's General Assembly in 1929, and have been retained until now, but it was revised by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session in Berne in 1949.

Since then, the INTERPOL network has been extended and its general traffic has considerably increased, since the number of telegrams passing through the central station alone increased from 11,300 in 1949 to 21,500 in 1957. At the same time, the number of users has greatly increased. This has had to be faced and effective measures taken.

The meeting of the heads of INTERPOL stations (at the General Secretariat in Paris, April 1956) greatly helped. In this way, certain regulations were adopted, though not exactly in conformity with the letter of the regulations.

Now the latter may only be modified by

"a new decision taken by the General Assembly" and this was the subject of the Secretary General's report.

I. The modifications proposed concern three points: the procedure of frequency allocation, steps to be taken against interference and daily working.

a) The procedure of allocation (and use) of frequencies.

Without going into technical details of the old regulations and the modifications proposed, it will suffice to recall several facts:

— Frequencies may only be allocated to countries. Consequently the use of any particular frequency by INTERPOL requires firstly the agreement of all countries having an INTERPOL station and secondly that no other country shall make any claims on it.

— The use by countries of frequencies allocated to them for international com-

munications for internal purposes has proved to be a bad practice.

- Events have proved that the central station should be free to use or direct its national stations to use the most suitable frequencies for if transmission conditions are not as they had been forecast.

b) *Interference.*

Practice over the last few years has shown that, in law, any proceedings taken against stations causing interference can only be validly taken by the station or stations of the network who have experienced the interference.

c) *The operation of stations (call-signs, station documents and records, test calls).*

1) The Atlantic City regulations drafted in 1947 at the International Telecommunications Conference states in § 414 that fixed stations which use more than one frequency for international transmissions should use separate call signs for each frequency. It is therefore necessary to modify the international police radiocommunications regulations.

2) It is absolutely necessary carefully to note all operational details in the station log so that, in case of an incident between two stations, the whole working of the network may be followed.

3) The central station should be able to carry out test calls not only on weekdays, but on holidays also, in order to check the quality of links and to discover if any messages are waiting.

II — *In plenary session*, Mr Trèves (France) gave information on the working of the international police radio network, which, since May 1958, had, with its new equipment, been extended to South America (Rio de Janeiro).

Mr Trèves (France) then said that two new 3 kw. transmitters with their aerials had

just come into service, thanks to the funds which the I.C.P.O. had allocated to the central station in 1957. A third aerial mast was being constructed. The programme which had been drawn up should be carried out. This provided for two one-kilowatt transmitters and a diesel generator.

The equipment of the national stations was, on the whole, satisfactory and, over the last two years, many countries had made important contributions to the network.

With regard to the *working times*, it was desirable that all stations should conform with the International Police Communications regulations, which laid down a continuous service from 7 to 2100 hrs G.M.T..

In the field of *technical co-operation*, several affiliated countries had last year requested the General Secretariat for technical data of stations which they intended to set up for communication with the international network or internal use.

Mr Trèves expressed the hope that the progress achieved in 1957—58 would continue.

Mr Van der Feltz (Netherlands), Mr. Lehmann (Switzerland) and Mr Jackson (U.K.) proposed that the wording of certain articles and paragraphs should be modified and asked the General Secretariat for some explanations of a technical order.

Mr de la Quintana (Argentine) stated that the Argentine police had now a new arrangement for the transmission and reception of messages and a competent staff. It placed its personnel and station at the disposal of the General Secretariat and the Latin-American countries, especially those which could not contact Paris directly.

Taking into consideration the discussion and the amendments made in plenary session, the draft was adopted unanimously, in the form of a resolution.

TELEVISION AND POLICE INVESTIGATIONS

I — Mr. Van der Feltz (Netherlands) explained that the municipal police force of Tilburg had, in 1957, undertaken an experiment on the use of television for investigation purposes. This experiment — or, rather, the Dutch report which describes it — deserves more than a brief summary in this issue of

our Review and we shall shortly be publishing it as an article.

II — During the London meetings, a documentary film on this Dutch experiment was shown, free copies of which, in any language, can be obtained from the head office view of television's increasing importance,

of the "British Petroleum Company".¹⁾ In the Netherlands police authorities had felt it incumbent on them to undertake this experiment and their results had been most encouraging. One of the most delicate problems connected with the transmission of negatives in the Netherlands arose from the fact that the police had no special network of their own. Photographs of wanted persons could consequently be seen by the general public and this might help criminals to escape. As this aspect of the subject, among others, needed to be discussed thoroughly, the President suggested that a committee be formed to study the whole question.

III — *Presided over by Baron Van der Feltz (Netherlands), this committee managed to consider several aspects of the question including, in particular, ways in which television could be used to facilitate investigations.*

In the United Kingdom, explained Mr. Johnston, both the government and private television networks were prepared to co-operate with the police, and had already done so in connection with road safety. However, the transmission of photographs of wanted persons, even in the form of negatives raised serious problems. English law on slander and libel was extremely strict and television broadcasts might influence the testimony of witnesses.

At any rate, replied Mr. Van der Feltz, there could be no legal objection where persons who had escaped from prison were concerned. Mr. Johnston agreed, and also suggested a technical solution to the problem: that broadcasts be given at fixed times for police forces alone, either on special wavelengths or by using partial scrambling.

One other source of danger mentioned by Mr. Johnston was that British private television (the I.T.V.) had suggested that they might reconstruct certain crimes in order to help the police. He felt, however, that their motives were probably mainly commercial.

Mr. Breuer (Germany) also held this view. German television had certainly been very co-operative and had already broadcast both matter connected with wanted persons and articles and also films for educational or crime-prevention purposes. However, these broadcasts had to be strictly controlled by

the police, as experience in Austria had recently shown.

The Chairman of the Committee added that television companies often had interests which were very different from those of the police.

Mr. Kosugi (Japan) said that the commercial television companies in his country had always offered to co-operate with the police. The Japanese police had not, however, taken advantage of this offer.

In Italy, said Mr. Pietracaprina, co-operation between the police and television had been limited to the showing of films for educational or crime-prevention purposes and to assistance in finding missing persons. He supported the British suggestion regarding the use of a scrambler system.

Mr. Zentuti (Libya) also thought that the I.C.P.O. should study this suggestion provided any information broadcast did not compromise the success of investigations or the good name of persons who were merely suspects.

The Chairman suggested that descriptions only be broadcast when the judicial proceedings taken justified such action.

The Libyan and United Kingdom delegates supported this suggestion and the German delegate stressed the importance of the views of local police forces which, alone, were in a position to judge of the value of using television. He felt that the problem was similar to that of using the press.

The Chairman then mentioned that, after some broadcasts, the police had received a flood of false information and accusations.

In France, remarked Mr. Trèves, there was some scepticism about the value of television to the police. The British proposal, concerning broadcasts to be received by the police alone, was most interesting and the General Secretariat should study it.

Finally, the United Kingdom and German delegates remarked that closed circuit television was frequently used for controlling traffic, guarding prisons, banks, etc. and that this aspect of the question should also be studied by the Organization.

The discussions had made it clear that different countries used television for varying purposes. For some of them, it was a means of educating the public, for others, a way of

¹⁾ Similarly, copies of the full report of this experiment will be sent to any delegates who request them from the head of the municipal police force of Tilburg (Netherlands).

warning their citizens against criminals, dangerous persons, etc. So far, no police force appeared to have its own network and the question of co-operation with existing companies therefore arose in all countries. Even if the police were able to control the programmes broadcast for their purposes, it would always be dangerous to show photographs of suspects and the only solution to this problem would be the broadcasting of programmes which could only be picked up by the police. After a most interesting exchange of points of view, the committee unanimously proposed the following resolution:

The General Assembly:

REQUESTS the General Secretariat and affiliated countries:

1) To ensure that police educational and preventive films are not broadcast on television without the official consent of the police concerned and in accordance with the legislation prevailing in each country.

2) To study the technical possibilities of television broadcasts which may only be received by the police.

3) To refrain from broadcasting photographs of persons until the necessary precautions, based on local laws, have been taken to see that such a broadcast will not be harmful either to the criminal proceedings or to persons who have not been tried.

4) To study the value to the police of the utilisation of closed circuit television.

MEETING OF THE HEADS OF THE NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUX

Chairman: Mr Nicholson (Canada).

The discussions of the heads of the national central bureaux this year mainly concerned travellers' cheques, composite photographs and several weak points in the mechanism of information exchange between the N.C.B.

Mr Franssen (Belgium) explained the material difficulties encountered by the Belgian N.C.B. in connection with warning banks about stolen or lost travellers' cheques.

In connection with composite photographs, he said that the Belgian authorities had shown considerable reserve, since this kind of photograph was only based on testimony which was not always dependable and there was a risk of involving innocent persons. He felt it would be interesting to know how these problems were tackled in other countries.

In the Netherlands, replied Mr Rehorst, the banks now had an excellent system of informing each other and because of the loss of time it involved, the police only exceptionally gave banks information on travellers' cheques.

Mr Fontana said it was similar in Italy, where the banks felt that they could look after their own interests.

With regard to the question on composite photographs, Mr Rehorst gave details of several experiments made in Holland. In one case, the witnesses gave evidence which allowed a likeness to be composed. However, persons having nothing to do with the crime had been disturbed. In any case, he said, the use of composite photographs was impossible unless there were several *competent witnesses*. Mr Fontana (Italy) also stressed the difficulties which arose in the use of such pictures.

Mr Sicot was of the opinion that the use of composite photographs — which were based on the imagination — presented of descriptions.

Mr Selinger (Israel) mentioned the case of a composite photograph which had failed. He confirmed the difficulties which had already been put forward and which illustrated the unreliable nature of descriptions given by witnesses and their ability to recognize a person from a photograph.

Mr Jackson (United Kingdom) also had little faith in composite photographs. He recalled the different structure of the Anglo-Saxon legal system, which had no examining magistrate. In principle, the information was only communicated from police force to police

force. If a judge, for example, wished to obtain information through the police, it had to be decided as to whether he should be given it.

Mr Toumi (Tunisia) mentioned several international cases where co-operation had not, in practice, given satisfaction to the countries concerned. It was most important, when observed, that the persons arrested in other countries should be quickly transferred to the requesting country, especially if this was not distant.

In the Netherlands, observed Mr Rehorst, and doubtless in other countries, the relations existing between the N.C.B. and the local police forces were essentially based on good will. It was therefore important to keep the N.C.B. carefully informed, *in particular when persons were no longer wanted.*

Mr Porter (Australia) strongly urged other N.C.B. to send him accurate replies when he asked for them, particularly in con-

nection with obtaining antecedents for the courts. Some countries did not even reply or if they did, gave inaccurate replies.

Mr Walterskirchen (Austria) confirmed that sometimes N.C.B. were not informed when cases were dropped. Also, it was very important, when a request was made for an arrest, that an accurate summary be given, of the offence he was charged with, so that countries might know, for one thing, whether extradition could be granted. Lastly, when fingerprints were sent to another country, abbreviations should not be made which could not be understood.

Mr Népote confirmed that the General Secretariat had already several times asked the N.C.B. to make accurate summaries of the offence in question.

Mr Chesson (Liberia) also stressed the importance for his country of being rapidly and regularly informed of how cases were proceeding, especially when they had been dropped and in cases of theft and smuggling (of diamonds, for example).

Mr Jackson (U.K.) again illustrated, with an example, the regrettable situation which arose when a request for arrest with a view to extradition was dropped after the police had taken action.

Mr de Castroverde (Cuba) quoted another case. The arrest of a person was requested by a country for a reasonable motive. He was arrested, extradited and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment and then returned to Cuba quickly before it had been possible to learn in his country the reasons for his return.

Mr de Castroverde also mentioned the problem of the difficulties arising in the field of counterfeits and forgeries of travellers' cheques.

It was desirable, said Mr Sicot, for a standard form of cheque to be adopted. Unfortunately banks and countries had their own ways and one should have no illusions about this.

In a few words, Mr Nicholson (Canada) summarised the conclusions which might be drawn from the delegates' remarks. N.C.B. should be as precise as possible in giving information and more careful in their co-operation and should above all, send the information in time. He urged that anything liable to cause trouble or confusion or harm the Organization's good name should be avoided.



Dr C. Fontana (Italy) and Vice-President Chehab (Lebanon).

IVth part: Miscellaneous matters

A — Police identification schools.

I. At the Oslo meeting of the Assembly (June 1953), Mr M. P. Dickopf, delegate of the Federal German Republic submitted an interesting report on *the training of criminal police personnel and its aims*. Mr de Castroverde, the Cuban delegate also submitted a report on a similar subject: *institutes for the study of criminal investigation*. Mr de Castroverde this year gave to the Assembly further information which he had obtained on this matter.

Police institutes, both official and private, had been established in many countries. In Cuba, where the codes were of Spanish origin, although modified by circumstance, a national school of identification technicians had been officially established some four years previously. The graduates of this school, with the degree of identification technicians, were obliged to form themselves into a corporate body in order to exercise their calling (law of 21/11/1946). This degree allowed its possessor to carry out the occupation of technical identifier, fingerprint, ballistics, document examination or photographic expert.

In order to be admitted to the school, the student must be over eighteen, pass an examination to test his suitability for the work (there is room for only twenty-five) and have a university degree such as bachelor of arts or sciences or have passed the final examination at a state occupational or secondary school, etc. Those without any of the above degrees or certificates must pass an examination of a standard equivalent to matriculation.

The syllabus includes the following subjects and is divided into three courses: 1 — Fingerprint identification, identification from photographs, applied microscopy, analyses and theory of writing; 2 — Identification of documents and identification of fire-arms.

Part of the instruction is theoretical and part practical, the latter comprising "the technology of practical laboratory work".

II. In plenary session, Mr de Castroverde asked the Secretary General to include the subject of identification schools on the agenda of the forthcoming session of the General Assembly. *It was so decided.*

B — Code for Interpol Transmissions.

This problem is not new. It has already been raised at previous sessions of the Assembly by Mr de Castroverde (Cuba) and Mr Catalayud (Spain).

The names and surnames of suspected or wanted persons being mentioned uncoded in I.C.P.O. telegrams, indiscretions may be committed, making the search more difficult. Mr de Castroverde therefore drew the attention of his colleagues to a projected code using numbers and entirely intended for names and surnames. He suggested that the key should have four, five or six figures (from 1-9) and that it be changed each year at the meeting of the Assembly and that the numbered key should be given by the Secretary General.

The Secretary General assured the Cuban delegate that the General Secretariat would bear this suggestion in mind.

C — I.C.P.O. Advisers.

The committees of experts to which it is in principle intended the I.C.P.O. may submit certain particularly knotty problems when necessary, should not be confused with the existing body of Advisers. The Secretary General read out to the Assembly articles of the Constitution relating to their nomination and duties.

These articles involved a practical difficulty which the Executive Committee examined and solved by nominating the first candidates, viz: Professor Marc Bischoff, of the University of Lausanne, Jacques Cogniard, Head of the Laboratories for the making of Banknotes at the Bank of France in Paris, Professor W. Froentjes, Doctor of Chemistry of the University of Leyden and Director of the Forensic Laboratory at the Ministry of Justice in the Hague, Professor Roland Grassberger of the University of Vienna and Dr Christfried Leszezinski, Regierungskriminalrat, of Wiesbaden.

It was considered that there should be some ten advisers for this body to function properly and the Executive Committee felt that the Assembly could not be asked to enrol other candidates in conformity with the Constitution until the next session. It then submitted

the proposed procedure to the delegations and the Assembly signified its approval.

D — Elections, Promotions and a Retirement.

1) The President reminded the Assembly that it had to elect a delegate to the Executive Committee to replace Dr Franz Walterskirchen (Austria), whose term of office expired that day. In conformity with the principle of geographical distribution, the candidate should be from the European region.

In the name of the Elections Committee, formed of the heads of the Cuban, Indian and Australian delegations, Mr Porter (Australia) announced that the Italian, United States, Ceylonese and Lebanese delegates had put forward Mr Jackson (U.K.), the Federal German Republic Mr Lehmann (Switzerland), the Israel delegation Mr Jean Verdier (France) and the Spanish delegation Mr Dickopf (Federal Germany) as candidates.

Mr Fernet (France) thanked the delegation which had proposed Mr Verdier, who had been unable to be present at the meetings, but he wished to keep to the tradition of non-representation of France on the Executive Committee, as Interpol headquarters was in Paris.

Mr Dickopf (Federal Germany) said that it was impossible for him to accept nomination.

The President therefore asked the Assembly to elect either Mr Jackson (U.K.) or Mr Lehmann (Switzerland).

Mr Jackson was elected by secret ballot, receiving 32 votes out of the total of 45.

The Secretary General recalled that the Assembly had also to elect three auditors and two deputies.

Mr Dickopf, Mr Benhamou and Mr Chesson were elected as auditors, while Mr Van der Minne (Netherlands) and Mr Pastor de Oliveira (Brazil) were named deputy auditors.

2) The proposal of the Executive Committee to give Mr Népote the title of "Deputy Secretary General".

In 1947, Mr Népote had been given the title of "Assistant to the Secretary General". In view of the great services he had rendered to the Organization over many years and the fact that he often represented the I.C.P.O. at meetings of the great international organizations, the Executive Committee felt it

desirable, on the proposal of Mr Sicot, to establish Mr Népote's position on a firmer basis. With this in view, the Executive Committee submitted the following proposal to the General Assembly:

"Neither the Constitution nor the General Regulations make provision for the title of "Deputy Secretary General", to be granted to one of the Secretary General's colleagues. In view of the zeal and devotion shown by Mr Népote over the last twelve years, the Executive Committee suggests that he be granted the title of "Deputy Secretary General". The Executive Committee would like to point out that this decision should not be taken as a precedent and that Mr Népote should be granted this mark of esteem on purely personal grounds and as a mark of gratitude for services rendered."

The Executive Committee's proposal was *adopted unanimously, with cheers.*

3) Mr Santamaría (Spain) informed the Assembly that this was the last time he would be taking part in a session of the General Assembly, as he was approaching the end of his police career.

After having summarised the paper he had written on fingerprinting for the Assembly, Mr Santamaría took leave of his colleagues. He was happy, he said, to have been able once more to collaborate with the I.C.P.O. in its great task.

It should here be mentioned that this review will certainly be publishing large extracts from Mr Santamaría's paper, which is rather in the nature of a "spiritual testament".

E — The Agenda for the coming session.

At the beginning of the London session, the Assembly examined the first part of the progress report for 1957—58. It should now, recalled the Secretary General, decide on the *program of work and activities for the coming year*: Basic work, tasks previously decided upon, such as a study of international proxenetism, and the prevention of car thefts, subjects suggested by outside events and new subjects which might be worth studying (such as road traffic problems and, in particular, the protection of taxi drivers). Mr Sicot also mentioned that Interpol was frequently asked to have investigations made in the case of missing persons.

With regard to the participation of the

I.C.P.O. in international meetings, Mr Knecht (Switzerland) said that Interpol should be represented at meetings of the Transport Commission and at meetings of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, which was studying the matter of international road signs.

Professor Ceccaldi (France) suggested that the coming session should consider the question of colour photography in police and legal matters.

Mr Franssen (Belgium) wished to include on the coming agenda the question of searching for missing persons. He thought it essential not to disappoint the ever-growing number of persons who placed their faith in Interpol. He took this opportunity to suggest that the Secretariat should also investigate



Mr Jackson (U.K.) a new delegate on the Executive Committee.

"hit and run" accidents. In addition, the question of road traffic should also be specially studied. In this connection, Mr Franssen mentioned a book by Professor Grassberger entitled "The criminology of road accidents". Lastly, a system should be found making it possible to discover the owner of a car from its number plate in a foreign country without having to resort to letters of request (commissions rogatoires), since there was the risk that the statute of limitations would come into force before the reply arrived.

The Assembly decided to put the following subjects on the agenda for the coming session: the problem of international proxenetism, the safety of taxi drivers and the question of colour photography as applied to police and legal matters.

F — The place of meeting of the coming session.

Mr Iqbal (Pakistan) then repeated, formally, to the Assembly, in the name of his government, the invitation he had expressed at the beginning of the conference, to meet in Lahore, the cultural centre of Pakistan, in November 1959.

Mr Iqbal took the opportunity offered him to express his sincere thanks to the United Kingdom for its hospitality.

Pakistan's invitation was accepted unanimously.

G — Closing session.

Before winding up the final meeting of the 27th session, the President complimented all those who had taken part in the discussions or who had taken part in the drawing up of the reports submitted. He said that he was convinced that co-operation between affiliated countries would be strengthened as a result of the contacts and discussions which had taken place. In the names of himself and his colleagues he warmly thanked Her Majesty's Government — and in particular the Home Secretary — who had been so kind as to preside at the opening session — along with all the authorities and officials of the Metropolitan Police, especially Mr Jackson.

The President expressed his gratitude to the Secretary General, the Deputy Secretary General and all the personnel of the Secretariat.

He also said he would like to say to Mr Santamaría how much the Organization regretted losing him and how valuable his collaboration had been. He expressed the most sincere wishes of the I.C.P.O. for his future.

He then declared the 27th Session of the I.C.P.O. General Assembly closed.

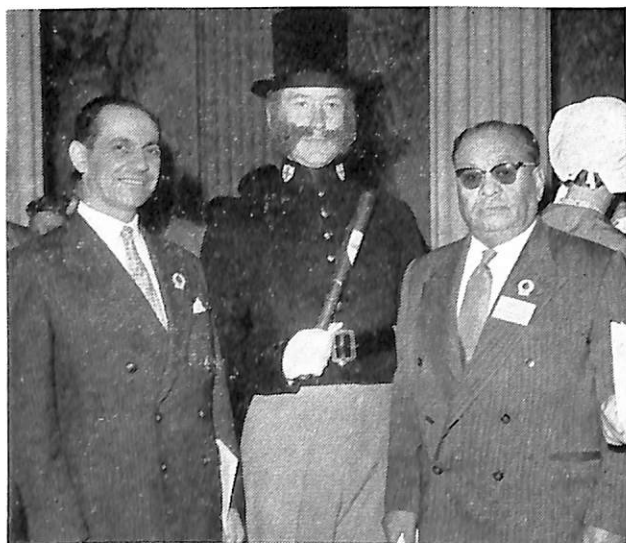
SIDELIGHTS OF THE CONFERENCE

The Tower of London, the Houses of Parliament, St. Paul's Cathedral, Picadilly Circus and St. James' Park all are high on the list of what every newcomer to London must see before anything else.

Nevertheless, for Interpol delegates, it was undisputably the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police which took pride of place. What was of greatest interest was the organization of Scotland Yard's various departments. The famous information room, whose telephone number is known all over the United Kingdom, is certainly a wonder.

Only slightly less famous is the map department. Over immense boards are spread maps of different parts of the town, pins of different colours marking places where there have been accidents, thefts and other offences. Specialists may here study at their ease the geographical distribution of crime in this great capital.

As everyone knows, Scotland Yard is the headquarters of one of the most famous of all police forces, which has at least been the most successful in winning the respect and affection of those it protects. It was for this reason that the Organization's President, Mr Lourenço, called New Scotland Yard "the Cathedral of the world's police forces". It should be explained that this expression came, quite naturally, to light in the hall of Church House, where the Assembly held its meetings.



Dr R. A. J. Correira (Portugal) and Dr Frias Hernandez (Mexico) with an English "colleague" of 1839.

Grandeur, dignity and harmony were the words which came into the minds of the delegates when they first entered the hall which the United Kingdom authorities had allocated for the use of the General Assembly. It forms the hub around which are situated the offices of the central administration of the Church of England. Its essential purpose is to provide a place for the deliberations of the Church of England's National Assembly.

Since the laying of the foundation stone, in 1891, the building has undergone many modifications, enlargements and, after bombing, during the war, reconstruction.

Within a stone's throw of Scotland Yard and the Houses of Parliament and in the very shadow of Westminster Abbey, it stands in the midst of England's capital, in an island of tranquillity which is only accentuated by the chimes of "Big Ben".

It is interesting to note that, before the meetings of the General Assembly, Church House had accommodated, for several months in the early days of the 1939-45 war, the English parliament and in 1946 it was here that the first General Assembly of the United Nations Organization was held.

Working sessions and receptions alternated at an ever-increasing tempo. On Monday evening, an invitation from the Home Secretary and the British Government to a reception in Lancaster House, near St James' Palace by Green Park.

This mansion was built in the beginning of the nineteenth century for the Duke of York. Since then, it has belonged to the Duke of Sutherland and to Lord Laverhulme, who gave it to the state for use as London's museum.

The following day brought an invitation from the American authorities. This time, use was made of a piano as delegates "unbended" and renderings were given of a number of national airs.

The Commissioner of Police and his colleagues, including Mr Jackson, also issued an invitation, this time to a cocktail party which took place within the walls of Scotland Yard itself, in an extremely friendly atmosphere.



Sir Denis Henry Truscott, the Lord Mayor, welcomes President A. Lourenço.

Before parting, guests took their leave with promises to meet next time in Lahore, in 1959.

On the second day the meeting took place in a part of Scotland Yard transformed into a cinema. The film shown, however, was one which had been made by the Netherlands police. It was an account of the experiment made in Holland on the use of the public television network for police work. The film showed policemen taking part in an examination and receiving instructions over the television.

The subject of the film was new and the possibilities offered so great that their extent cannot as yet be clearly defined. Some journalists, having learnt of this film and being naturally in search for sensation, spoke of televising criminals being tracked by the police, pocket television cameras and other fantasies.

During the meetings in London, speakers for the first time addressed the Assembly with the words "Ladies and Gentlemen..." The reason

for this was that the United Kingdom delegation included a lady colleague, Miss de Vitre, O.B.E., Assistant H.M. Inspector of Constabulary. The fact was of sufficient interest for Mr Butler, the Home Secretary, in his opening speech, to stress it. Naturally, when the question of women police was dealt with, Miss de Vitre took an active part and was applauded when she submitted her report.

Sir Ronald Howe, who had for many years represented the United Kingdom at Interpol meetings and was a reporter general of the Organization, had maintained excellent relations with most of his old colleagues, in spite of the fact that he had retired some two years previously.

Sir Ronald is an important member of the rather curiously named "Saints and Sinners Club", which invited the Executive Committee to lunch at the Dorchester. The Chairman of the club, Mr Ben Bussel, gave the first toast, but Sir Ronald, who was the toastmaster, showed, with truly British humour, the warmth of feeling and the strength of the bonds which bound him to many of those who worked with Interpol. The President, Mr Lourenço and the vice-



A gathering at the Mansion House.

presidents, Mr Nicholson and Mr Chehab, replied, each in their own characteristic way.

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On 18th September, "Interpol" was the guest of the Lord Mayor of London. At the entrance to the Mansion House were posted two tall manly figures in brass-buttoned navy-blue jackets, light grey trousers, black top-hats and wearing side-whiskers. Each held a cudgel in one hand and a large rattle in the other. As we learnt later, such had been the appearance and equipment of the City police in 1839.

The Lord Mayor, in his traditional gold-brocaded robes and gold chain of office, the Lady Mayoress at his side and accompanied by several stalwarts in breastplates and breeches, and armed with halberts, welcomed the guests. Friendly smiles soon put at ease all those who might have been somewhat overawed by all this formality.

Soon the roll of a drum re-echoed from the vaults, upon which a picturesque procession appeared in sight. First came the guards, followed by an ostrich-feathered drummer, then a mace-bearer preceding the aldermen and counsellors

of the Corporation of London. Finally the Lord Mayor himself came into the room in which the guests were already assembled. Once seated, the mace was suspended above him and the chaplain said grace.

The fare was in keeping with the occasion and soon conversation became animated. Eventually silence fell as the Mayor rose to his feet and gave the traditional toast to the Queen and then to the Royal Family. Speaking to the assembled guests, he said: —

"I learn, Mr President, that the last time you visited us was in 1937. I sincerely hope that we shall not have to wait another twenty-one years before we see you again in our city. . .

"The City police officers you must have noticed wore the first uniforms adopted by this force in 1839. Today, as they did then, our police officers are on an average over six feet tall. There is a considerable difference between the top hat of those days and the present-day crash helmet, but, as the President of the Court of Criminal Appeal observed at the last judges' dinner in this very room early this year, the primary causes of crimes and misdemeanours are always the same: covetousness, cupidity, violence and the wish to get something for nothing. . ."

The President thanked the Lord Mayor and

said: "... You said that though time passed, human problems remained the same... It is because the problems of 1958 are the same as those of 1937 that this organization exists and is increasing in size as it gets older.

After having praised the courage of the London police during the war, the President concluded with the following words: —

"You asked me, my Lord Mayor, to visit you

again. I should explain that our organization has at present sixty-two member countries and that it is our custom to meet each year in a different country. Having as yet met in only nineteen capitals and, assuming no more countries become members, it will be about forty-three years before we are able to revisit London. I am afraid, that with the best will in the world, I cannot accede to your request!"

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

Article 1. These financial regulations, drawn up in accordance with Articles 38, 39 and 40 of the Organization's Constitution and Articles 51-57 inclusive of the General Regulations, are an appendix to the latter, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Articles 59 of the said General Regulations.

ORDINARY BUDGET

Article 2. The Organization's budget shall comprise: the anticipated expenditure, grouped under main headings and duly recorded in the books; the anticipated income derived from: the subscriptions from Members as defined in Article 4 of the Constitution, gifts, donations and grants and other sources of income accepted or approved of by the Executive Committee.

Article 3. The budget shall be drawn up annually in Swiss francs.

The financial year shall commence on 1st January and end on 31st December.

Article 4. All items of income and expenditure shall be included in the income and expenditure account.

Article 5. All expenditure of a similar nature shall be grouped together in the same category and these categories shall be known as chapters.

These chapters may be divided up into articles which may themselves be composed of items.

Article 6. The Organization's income from Members' subscriptions shall be used to cover its expenditure.

Article 7. Members' subscriptions shall be paid annually and are calculated in accordance with the following principles:

- a) There shall be one subscription only for each country or territory,
- b) Countries and territories shall be classified by groups and shall pay, according to the group they are placed in, a number of budget units as determined by the General Assembly,¹⁾
- c) The value of the budget unit shall be calculated by

dividing the total expenditure of the budget by the total number of budget units,

During each three-year period the value of the budget unit should not, as far as possible, be altered.

Article 8. Each country or territory shall determine the group it shall occupy in the scale of budget units drawn up by the General Assembly. This decision shall only become valid, as far as the Organization is concerned, upon ratification by the Executive Committee of the Organization. During a financial year, it may only change its group for one paying more budget units. The decision of a country to move down in the table of contributions will only be effective if it has been approved by the General Assembly. It will come into effect at the end of the three-year period during which it was taken.

Article 9. The financial conditions governing the sale of publications or other informative material shall be fixed by the Secretary General who will determine their cost on a non-profit making basis.

Article 10. The Secretary General shall prepare the draft budget and submit it to the Executive Committee.

After the Executive Committee has approved it, it shall be distributed to Members of the Organization, with a view to its subsequent examination by the General Assembly.

Article 11. The budget shall be executed by the Secretary General. Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the Secretary General shall ensure that obligations and expenditure conform to the appropriations voted by the General Assembly. The Secretary General may, in cases of emergency or absence, delegate his powers in regard to the undertaking and payment of expenses to a single person in the General Secretariat.

The Secretary General shall inform the Executive Committee of the person he has chosen for this purpose.

If his powers have not been delegated, and should

¹⁾ Cf. I.C.P.R. N° 110, p. 211, column 2.

an unforeseen emergency arise, these powers will be provisionally exercised by any member of the Executive Committee, or of the General Secretariat staff, designated by the President.

Article 12. Any transfer of credit from one chapter of the budget to another is strictly forbidden.

During the financial year, providing the President has given his consent and the Executive Committee is informed, the Secretary General may, in exceptional circumstances, make use of the "safety and reserve fund", mentioned in Article 31 to cover expenditure exceeding the estimate on some particular chapter of the budget.

This measure does not apply to the undertaking of new projects.

Article 13. No ordinary expenditure on a budget may be undertaken or sanctioned after the closing of the books for that particular budget.

Article 14. When regularly authorized expenditure has been undertaken, but no payments made by the time the books have been closed, then the corresponding sums shall be transferred to an "expenditure undertaken" account which will form one of the chapters of the following budget.

EXTRAORDINARY BUDGETS

Article 15. For projects entailing expenditure of an exceptional or temporary nature, the General Assembly may decide upon the opening of an extraordinary budget.

Article 16. The source of income intended to meet the expenditure involved in an extraordinary budget shall, in each case, be decided by the General Assembly.

Article 17. Extraordinary budgets shall be subject to the same rules of approval, management and control as ordinary ones.

Article 18. The Executive Committee shall decide upon the closure of an extraordinary budget.

GENERAL FUNDS – ACCOUNTS – RESERVE FUND

Article 19. The general funds of the Organization shall be derived from the various sources of income as laid down in articles 2 and 16 of these Regulations.

Article 20. Members' subscriptions for a financial year shall be payable as from 1st January of that year.

They should be paid punctually.

Article 21. Every new member shall pay its first subscription by 1st January following the date of its admission by the General Assembly.

Article 22. Any contributions remaining unpaid shall be included in a table appended to the financial report presented to the General Assembly.

Article 23. The accounts for the year shall be presented

in the most practical form possible, in books, card indexes or other documents, for the systematic recording of all income and expenditure.

Article 24. Written evidence shall be obtained of all financial operations and payments shall only be made on the basis of supporting vouchers which certify that services or goods have been received and payments have not previously been made.

Article 25. Such evidence (as mentioned in art. 24) and all accounts shall be kept for twenty years.

Article 26. Payments to the Organization should, in principle, be made in Swiss francs.

Exceptions may be made by the Secretary General.

Article 27. Whenever necessary, the Secretary General may make payments in cash and, for that purpose, may draw upon the bank accounts. Such payments, however, must be restricted as far as possible and must only be made in this form when payment by other means is impracticable. The Secretary General should provide written evidence of payments so made according to the provisions laid down in these regulations.

Article 28. The books shall be closed at the end of each financial year.

Article 29. All real and moveable property and non-expendable material acquired by the Organization shall be recorded in an inventory, along with the cost of their purchase.

Article 30. The value of the furniture and of the property inscribed in the inventory shall not be taken into consideration in drawing up the Organization's budget.

Article 31. In order to ensure financial stability, to shield the Organization from treasury difficulties and to enable it to deal with any exceptional situations which might arise, a "safety and reserve fund" will be maintained.

This fund shall consist of the balance held by the Organization in stocks and shares or in bank deposits at the end of each financial year. It will be formed by: sums provided for this purpose in the annual budget; the credit balance from various forms of income available at the end of the financial year.

The "safety and reserve" fund should be approximately equivalent to the ordinary expenditure of the Organization over a period of eighteen months.

The "safety and reserve fund" may be used for the purposes mentioned in Article 12 or to meet the expenditure of an extraordinary budget.

Article 32. Provided the Executive Committee gives its approval, the Secretary General:

- a) shall be free to choose the banks or other institutions in which the funds of the Organization shall be kept,

b) may invest a maximum of 75% of the value of the reserve fund for a long or short term.

In such operations an attempt shall be made to obtain as great a measure of security as possible rather than a high rate of interest.

Article 33. The Secretary General shall give an account of the state of the reserve fund to the Executive Committee and to the General Assembly.

CONTROL AND SECURITY

Article 34. Each year, the Secretary General shall submit to the General Assembly a financial report containing general information on the management of the previous financial year. On this occasion the Secretary General shall supply information on the value of moveables and real estate belonging to the Organization.

Article 35. The auditors nominated in accordance with

Article 52 of the General Regulations shall verify that expenditure is undertaken reasonably, in accordance with the instructions of the General Assembly and that it is correctly accounted for. This verification may be effected at any time.

Article 36. Before each meeting of the General Assembly, the auditors shall constitute an "auditing committee" which shall verify the accounts and give its opinion on the financial report for the previous financial year.

Article 37. Final approval of the Organization's accounts and the Secretary General's conduct of affairs shall be given by the General Assembly.

Article 38. These regulations shall come into force on 1st January, 1959.

Obituary: At the beginning of the London conference, Mr Lourenço paid homage to the memories of General Mohamed Fathi (U.A.R.) and Mr Echalecu y Canino (Spain), who had died since the previous meetings of the Assembly. He said that the Organization had lost in these men two most valuable collaborators.

At the end of October, too late for inclusion in our November number, we learnt with great regret of the death of Dr Robert Heindl at the age of seventy-five, in Germany.

Robert Heindl was a well known criminologist and, as far back as 1903, a pioneer of fingerprinting. In the beginning of the century he travelled throughout the world in order to study police institutions in different countries. The experience thus gained fills many books, most of them published between 1913 and 1927. In 1911, he returned from Australia, having been nominated director of the identity department of Saxony and of the Dresden Criminal Police. He also introduced "mobile brigades" — what was then a recent French innovation — into his country.

In 1912 he submitted to the Bavarian government a plan for co-operation between the criminal police forces of all civilised countries. This plan ended up as the conference of German Federal State Police Forces.

In 1921, Heindl discussed with Colonel Van Houten in Amsterdam the two-year-old plan which the latter had devised for the establishment of "police centres" and of an "international centre". At the same time, they laid plans for the establishment of an international police congress, which, with the enthusiastic help of Hans Schober, did in fact meet in Vienna from 3rd to 6th September 1923. As the "Neu Polizei" (to which we are indebted for some of the above facts) says, it was at this meeting that the International Criminal Police Commission — later to be dubbed "Interpol" — was brought into being.

In his efforts at national unification he was not so successful. His "Criminal Police Law of the Reich" was rejected. About the same time his famous work "The Professional Criminal" was published and contributed greatly to the bringing into line of the criminal codes of the various German states.

From 1934 to 1945 he remained almost aloof from public life, working on his "Archives of Criminology", which had first appeared in 1915 and published an impressive quantity of papers, reports, mémoires, etc, for reviews and manuals of many countries.

From 1946 to 1949 he was president of the Central Criminal Identity and Statistics Department, which derived great benefit from his great experience.

The death of Robert Heindl has not only robbed Germany of a great worker, a dynamic innovator, an assiduous police reformer, but the world of a pioneer of the idea which is dear to us all — international police collaboration.

DELEGATIONS PRESENT

ARGENTINA

Mr DE LA QUINTANA, Florentino, Inspector General, director de 'Investigaciones de la Policia Federal, Buenos Aires.

AUSTRALIA

Mr PORTER, S.H.W.C., Chief Commissioner of Police, Victoria.

Mr BARKER G.E., Executive Officer, N.C.B.

AUSTRIA

Dr WALTERSKIRCHEN Franz, Ministerialrat, Ministry of the Interior, Vienna.

BELGIUM

Mr FRANSSEN Firmin, Commissaire Général aux Délégations Judiciaires, Brussels.

BRAZIL

Mr PASTOR DE OLIVEIRA Jorge, Departamento Federal de Segurança Publica, Ria de Janeiro.

Mr NORONHA FILHO Luiz, Departamento Federal de Segurança Publica, Rio de Janeiro.

Mr MORAIS NOVAES H. Joaquim, Chief Inspector, Segurança Publica, Sao Paulo.

BURMA

Mr KHIN MAUNG U, the Burmese Embassy, London.

CANADA

Mr NICHOLSON L. H. Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa.

Mr GUERNSEY T. M., Inspector of Police, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, London.

CEYLON

Mr FERNANDO C., Major, Military Liaison Officer of the High Commissioner for Ceylon, London.

CHILE

Dr ESQUIVEL Osvaldo, Assistant Director of the Forensic Science Laboratory, Direccion de Investigaciones, Santiago.

CUBA

Dr DE CASTROVERDE, A. Jorge, Head of the N.C.B., Havana.

Dr DIAS ROJAS Andres, Commandante, Policia Nacional, Havana.

DENMARK

Mr BOAS Wilhelm, Secretary of State, Ministry of Justice, Copenhagen.

Mr HEIDE JOERGENSEN Erling, Director of the Danish Police, Copenhagen.

Mr LARSEN Eivind, Chief of Police, Copenhagen.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Mr LEON Eduardo, Minister plenipotentiary of the Dominican Embassy, London.

ETHIOPIA

Mr GIORGIS Bekele Woilde, Colonel, Imperial Police Force.

Mr MENGISTE Cirma, Major, Imperial Police Force.

FINLAND

Mr JARVA Fjalar, Commander-in-Chief, Helsinki.

FRANCE

Mr HACQ Michel, directeur des services de Police judiciaire, Sûreté Nationale.

Mr FAUGERE Roland, sous-préfet, chef du Cabinet du Préfet de police, Paris.

Mr FERNET Max, directeur de la Police judiciaire, Préfecture de police, Paris.

Mr CECCALDI, professeur, chef du service de l'Identité judiciaire, Préfecture de police, Paris.

Mr TREVES Jacques, chef du service des transmissions au ministère de l'Intérieur, Paris.

Mr GILLARD Charles, commissaire principal, chargé de l'office central pour la répression du trafic des stupéfiants, Paris.

Mr BENHAMOU Emile, commissaire principal, chargé de l'office central pour la répression du faux-monnayage, Paris.

Mr BELOT Jacques, commissaire principal, chargé du B.C.N. Paris.

Mr BESSON Jacques, commissaire, Sûreté Nationale, spécialiste dans la répression des contrefaçons littéraires et artistiques, Paris.

GERMANY (Federal Republic)

Mr DULLIEN Reinhard, President of the Bundeskriminalamt, Wiesbaden.

Mr DICKOPF Paul, Regierungs- und Kriminaldirektor, Wiesbaden.

Observers:

Mr BREUER Karl, Leitender Kriminaldirektor, Landeskriminalamt, Hambourg.

Mr OESTERHELT G., Oberregierungsrat, Landeskriminalamt, Berlin.

Mr SCHNEIDER E. D., Regierungs-direktor, Landeskriminalamt, Wiesbaden.

Mr SCHULZ K., Kriminaloberrat, Landeskriminalamt, Bremen.

Dr SCHULZ G., Direktor, Landeskriminalamt, Hanover.

Mr STURM K., Oberregierungsrat, Landeskriminalamt, Munich.

Mr WEBER F., Landeskriminaldirektor, Düsseldorf.

Mr ZEIGER L., Oberregierungs- und Kriminalrat, Landeskriminalamt, Sarrebrücken.

GHANA

Mr AMABLE, S.A., Senior Superintendent of Police (C.I.D.) Accra.

GREECE

Mr CAMBIOTIS, J. C. Counsellor, the Greek Embassy, London.

INDIA

Shri Gurdial SINGH, Joint Director, Ministry of Interior, New Delhi.

Shri DUTT S. M., Deputy Director of Intelligence bureau, New Delhi.

IRELAND

Mr COSTIGAN Daniel, Commissioner of Police, Dublin.

ISRAEL

Mr NAIMIAS Josef, Inspector general of Police, Tel Aviv.

Mr SELINGER Abraham, Deputy Inspector general, C.I.D., Tel Aviv.

ITALY

Dr MARROCCO Calogero, Inspector General of Police, Head of the School of Police Sciences.

Dr FONTANA Costantino, Chief Inspector, Public Security Department, Head of the Italian N.C.B., Rome.

Col. BERNARD Luigi, Head of the Maintenance Unit of the Guardia delle Finanza, Rome.

Col. DE GAETANO Giuseppe, Commandant of the School for Officers of the Public Security Division, Rome.

PIETRACAPRINA Serafino, lieutenant colonel, Carabinieri headquarters.

JAPAN

Mr KOSUGI Heiichi, Chief Superintendent, Chief of general affairs Division, Metropolitan Police Department, Tokyo.

Mr TANAKA Hachiro, Senior Superintendent, professor, chief of miscellaneous section, Police College.

Mr YAMAMOTO Shizuhiko, Japanese Embassy, Paris.

LAOS

Mr LUNAMACHAK Lit, police colonel, administrative assistant director of police, Vientiane.

Mr PHANETKHAM Vatha, commandant of police, sub-director of the special police.

Mr LA NORINDR, first secretary of the Laos Embassy, London.

THE LEBANON

Emir Farid CHEHAB, Director General, National Security, Beirut.

LIBERIA

Mr CHESSON Joseph J., Solicitor General of Liberia, Monrovia.

Mr RICHARDS Dossen J., Assistant Attorney General, Monrovia.

LIBYA

General ZENTUTI, Mohamed, Head of the Federal Police, Tripoli.

Col. MANSURI, Federal Police, Tripoli.

Col. KASHBURI, Federal Police, Tripoli.

LUXEMBURG

Mr de la FONTAINE Louis, Avocat Général, Palais de Justice, Luxembourg.

Lt. Col. GILSON, Commandant de la Gendarmerie, Luxembourg.

MOROCCO

Mr BEN GNAOUI Abdelkader, commissaire de police, chef du service de la police judiciaire, Direction générale de la Sûreté Nationale, Rabat.

Mr MAHFOUD Slimane, commissaire principal, chef du service de sûreté publique, Direction générale de la Sûreté Nationale, Rabat.

MEXICO

Mr HERNANDEZ FRIAS Alfonso, departamento de Investigaciones especiales, Mexico.

MONACO

Mr DELAVENNE Maurice, directeur de la Sécurité publique, Monaco.

THE NETHERLANDS

Mr VAN DER MINNE, J. C., Director General of the State Police, Ministry of Justice, the Hague.

Baron VAN DER FELTZ, W.A., Chief of the Criminal Affairs Section, Ministry of Justice, the Hague.

Mr REHORST W. M., Commandant of the State Police, Head of the NCB, the Hague.

NORWAY

Mr OESTERBERG Erling, Chief of Police, Trondhjem.

Mr KLEVELAND Arne, Police Inspector, Ministry of Justice, Oslo.

PAKISTAN

Mr IQBAL, Afzel, First Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan, London.

PHILIPPINES

- Lt. Col. JIMENEZ Francisco, the Philippines Embassy, London.
Mr VILLANEUVA Raimundo, the Philippines Embassy, London.

PORTUGAL

- Mr LOURENÇO, Agostinho, President of Interpol, Lisbon.
Mr NEVES GRAÇA, Antonio, Director of the International State Defence Police, Lisbon.
Dr LOPEZ MOREIRA, Francisco Antonio, Director of the Criminal Police Department, Lisbon.
Mr ALCARVA Abilio, Head of the Aliens Department of the International and State Defence Police, Lisbon.
Dr CORREIRA Ralha Albert José, of the Lisbon Forensic Science Laboratory.

SPAIN

- Mr SANTAMARIA BELTRAN Florentino, Jefe del Servicio Central de Identificación, Dirección General de Seguridad, Madrid.
Mr CALATAYUD SANJUAN, Jefe del Secretaría Técnica, Dirección General de Seguridad, Madrid.
Mr MAGALLON ANTON Felipe, Comisario, Profesor a la Escuela de Policía, Madrid.
Mr POZO GONZALES, Luis, Comisario, Buró Interpol, Servicio Central de Identificación, Dirección General de Seguridad, Madrid.

SURINAM

- Mr DE MIRANDA M. G., advocate general, Palace of Justice, Paramaribo.

SWEDEN

- Mr HEDFORS Nils, Head of Division, Ministry of the Interior, Stockholm.
Mr ROS Erik, Prefect of Police, Stockholm.
Mr THULIN Georg, Head of the State Police, Ministry of the Interior, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND

- Dr FÜRST Hans, procureur général de la Confédération Helvétique, Palais fédéral, Berne.
Mr KNECHT Charles, chef de police du canton de Genève.
Mr SIMMEN, chef de police du canton d'Argovie.
Dr LEHMANN R., adjoint au Ministère public fédéral, Berne.

THAILAND

- Mr RUANGSAWASTI Serm, Lt.-Col. of Police, Head of the Foreign Affairs Department and the Information Section, Bangkok.

Mr KIRTIPUTRA Prachuab, Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Bangkok.

Mr MANDHUKANONDA Gjamras, Commandant of Police, Assistant Commissioner of the Central Investigation Bureau, Police Department, Bangkok.

TUNISIAN REPUBLIC

Mr TOUMI Salah, Chef de la Police Criminelle, Sûreté Nationale, Tunis.

TURKEY

- Mr GOKTAN Cemal, Director General of the Turkish Police, Ankara.
Mr DANISMAN Jusuf, Assistant Director General of the Turkish Police, Ankara.
Mr SALISIK Salahattin, Director of the Radio-communications Department, Ankara.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Mr GHAZI Ibrahim, Chief of Judicial Evidence Administration, Directorate General of Public Security, Damascus.

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- Mr JACKSON R. L., C.B.E., Assistant Commissioner, C.I.D., New Scotland Yard.
Mr STOURTON I. H. E. J., C.M.G., O.B.E., Inspector general of police, Colonial office.
Col. YOUNG Arthur Edwin, C.M.G., Commissioner of police, City of London.
Col. JOHNSTON T.E. ST., C.B.E., Chief Constable, Lancashire Constabulary.
Capt. Sir Henry STUDDY, C.B.E., Chief Constable, West Riding of Yorkshire.
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Mr RENFREW T., C.B.E., B.L., H.M., Inspector of Constabulary, Scottish Home Department.
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Observer:

Maj. Gen. JELF R. W., C.B.E., Commandant, Police College Ryton-on-Dunsmore, Warwickshire.

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Mr AMBROSE MYLES J., Assistant to the Secretary for Law Enforcement.

Mr BAUGHMAN U. E., chief of the U.S. Secret Service.

Mr KELLY Ralph, Commissioner, Bureau of Customs.

Mr CHRISTIDES A. A., Treasury Representative in charge, Paris.

Mr HOWARD Charles R., Supervising Treasury Attaché, London.

Mr TARTAGLINO Andrew, bureau of narcotics, U.S. Embassy, Rome.

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Brig. Gen. PENAAT E. F., Provost Marshal General.

Col. KING Kenneth W., director of special investigations, U.S. Air Force.

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Capt. JACKSON Robert, U.S. Navy staff, U.S. Navy, London.

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Dr MENDOZA José Rafael Jr., Technical Corps of the Criminal Police, Caracas.

YUGOSLAVIA

Mr KOLENC Riko, Director of the Criminal Department at the Secretariat of the Interior, Belgrade.

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Mr NEPOTE Jean, Deputy Secretary General.

Mr AUBÉ Lucien, Head of Section.

Dr GOLDENBERG Alexey, Head of Section.

Mr KALLENBORN J. W., Head of the Counterfeits and Forgeries Department, the Hague.

Mr MARC Jean-Jacques, Head of Section.

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INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

Mr DETIERE N. S., Technician, I.C.A.O., Paris.

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Observer: for the U.N.O., Mr YATES.

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Observers: I.A.T.A. Mr FISH and Mr VALLANCE.

A.A.C.S.O.: Mr COUTINHO and I.C.A.O. Mr DETIERE.