

general assembly

I. C. P. O.
INTERPOL

Mexico City



38th Session
13th-18th October 1969

Official opening ceremony



The Mexican Social Security Medical Centre where the 38th General Assembly Session was held.

On 13th October 1969, Mr. Julio Sanchez Vargas, Procurador General of Mexico, welcomed the delegates to the 38th General Assembly session of the International Criminal Police Organization-Interpol. He made the following speech, (which we have reproduced almost in its entirety):

It is a great pleasure for me, on behalf of the Mexican Government, to warmly welcome you... You have chosen this city, the capital of Mexico, to discuss your manifold activities, to reach agreements enabling us to combat crime effectively, and to propose practical rules that are both just and equitable, so that nations may live... in an atmosphere of peace where families may raise their children untroubled and make of them useful members of society.

You began your task twenty-three years ago. This period of Interpol's existence has been very fruitful... On behalf of the Mexican Government, I should like to thank you for the co-operation you have given us on so many occasions since we first joined the Organization; to bring to justice those who commit crimes on our territory. This country, need I say it, welcomes you with open arms; we hope that you will feel at home and that you will enjoy to the full the traditional hospitality of the Mexican people in the atmosphere of freedom and respect for



From left to right: Mr. J. Sanchez Vargas, Procurador General of Mexico, President P. Dickopf and Mr. A. Corona del Rosal, Governor of Mexico City.

human rights which is the very foundation of our economic, political and cultural development.

The prosecution and punishment of criminals are and will always be . . . of the greatest importance for society; without them, there would be no moral or social order. Through you, these activities — which are provided for in the laws of all countries — will become more and more effective. The criminal, apart from the fact that he is capable of ceasing to be a criminal, is a human being and as such has a right to a proper defence and to the safeguards guaranteed by the Constitution whilst awaiting trial. The sentence passed on him must be legal and just.

The subject of your discussions here in Mexico is a lofty and worthy one, for crime constitutes a social problem both at national and international level. The technical progress achieved by man in a noble effort to eliminate poverty, to make life more comfortable and to broaden his mind, has also served to make crime international. Criminals have thus been able to escape justice and continue their antisocial activities.

Interpol's activity statistics are very promising . . . We are orienting our efforts in the same direction but we are not yet satisfied; we shall only be happy when the crime rate throughout the world has dropped and when Mexicans and other nationals residing in Mexico have assimilated our principles and respect our institutions . . .

The Mexican authorities are making continuous efforts to improve the criminal legislation. Recent reforms with regard to drugs, gangsterism and hijacking of aircraft . . . reflect our desire to combat crime.

I want to say, with all the pride of a Mexican and as a member of a Government which has always respected the rights guaranteed by its political Constitution, that Mexico has always co-operated in international activities that are noble and just — as are those which you exercise — and that it is always faithful to its obligations.

Honourable delegates, the Government of President Diaz Ordaz deeply appreciates the honour bestowed on it by Interpol's decision to hold its conference here in Mexico. The President has asked me to convey his best wishes to you. The Mexican people, too, wish your conference every success. Finally, all the members of the Public Prosecutor's office join with me in sending you their sincere good wishes. United

by our desire to strive towards a better society, we hope to convince you of our ability to serve this cause unrelentingly.

Mr. Paul DICKOPF, President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, thanked Mr. Sanchez Vargas in these terms:

We were delighted to accept the Mexican Government's invitation to hold the 38th General Assembly session of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol in Mexico City. Our thanks are both warm and sincere for we know that we are here among true friends who have been collaborating closely with the other Interpol-affiliated countries for a long time.

You have just said, Mr. Minister, that Interpol's task is a difficult one to accomplish. These difficulties arise not only from the fact that all crime influences social life; our difficulties are also due to the internationalization of crime. It was recognition of this situation which led the pioneers of 1923 to set up a Commission, and later an Organization, whose aim was to protect society by exchanging information on crime regardless of national frontiers.

The evolution of the world since World War I has shown us how necessary it was to set up an organization whose sole aim was to contribute effectively to the protection of human society, in short, to protect the honour, life and property of mankind.

The day-to-day fight against crime is reflected in national statistics and also in the international statistics published by Interpol. But what do these statistics really mean?

On the one hand, they show that the crime rate is steadily increasing and that crime is taking on new and dangerous forms. They reveal the shameful fact that the enormous progress in scientific, technical and industrial fields has not reduced the crime rate, on the contrary it has been proved that material well-being creates new appetites which in turn give rise to crime.

On the other hand, these statistics also reflect the steadily increasing volume of work accomplished by national police forces and by the General Secretariat — and this, may I add, without any great increase in manpower. Unfortunately, due to lack of funds, there is a shortage of qualified staff — both in national police forces and at the General Secretariat. An effort

to remedy this situation must be made in the very near future.

When one considers the overall law enforcement situation, the results of our common efforts are not very convincing. We wonder — and this is one of the reasons why we are here — where the fault lies. There are undoubtedly a number of factors working against the police. Without listing them all, I would say that the police are in the same position as the doctor who treats the external symptoms of a serious disease without being able to determine their cause. We criminologists from all over the world are forced to concentrate first and foremost on the prosecution of criminal offenders. What we see of crime is only the tip of the iceberg . . . Moreover, we fear — not without reason — that the vast majority of cases remain unsolved. The situation is so grim that I am sure we would all like to change it.

After many years in the ranks of the police, I am no longer convinced that the police themselves are in a position to reduce crime very much. A well-trained and well-equipped police force, which acts quickly and firmly, can of course have a certain de-

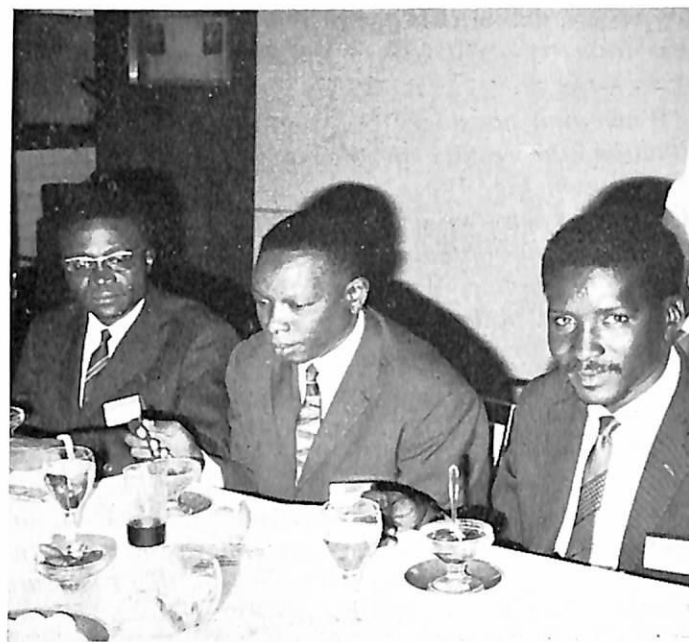
During the opening session, delegates paid tribute to the memory of two friends who died during 1969: Mr. Von Magius (Denmark) and Mr. Oelckers-Holstein (Chile). On the official platform observing one minute's silence were, from left to right: Vice-President J. P. Hendrick (U.S.A.), Mr. G. Suarez Torrès, Procurador General of the Federal District, President Dickopf, Mr. J. Sanchez Vargas, Procurador General of Mexico, Mr. J. Nepote, Secretary General, Vice-President Abi Chacra (Lebanon), Mr. M. Rosales Miranda, Deputy Procurador of Mexico.

terrent effect on would-be criminals. This deterrent effect may also be strengthened by the courts if they pass sentence shortly after the crime has been committed. But we all know that co-operation alone — however complete it may be — between the police and judiciary cannot entirely dispel our worries.

In spite of the continued efforts of many experts working in all fields, the discovery of the true sources of crime is still a long way off. Perhaps they will never be discovered. I express this doubt because I am deeply shocked to see that people do not dare to call things by their true names. Let me explain: the progress which I have mentioned is two-sided (at least!). For instance, the motor car enables us to travel anywhere at any time (except in rush hours). On the other hand, cars pollute the air, not only in large towns but also in a fair number of hitherto peaceful rural areas. The car is visibly destroying what we call urbanism; it not only causes the death of more than 100,000 human beings a year and injury — serious or otherwise — to countless others, but has also caused a vast increase in the number of thefts. Television is another example; like the car, it was hailed at its invention as a great step forward. But can we still consider it as such today when family life seems to be seriously threatened with extinction because of it? So many questions, and who is qualified to answer them?

It is not the responsibility of the police to rectify the errors made by modern society in adopting "im-





Delegates of the new member countries: on the left, the delegate of Mauritius and, on the right, the delegation of Mali (see opposite page).

provements" which later prove to be liabilities. The many restrictions imposed on society — from ridiculous fashions to endless sales promotion of perfectly superfluous products — are in the process of doing away with the remains of what was once a community. And all this at a time when human society (which is ever increasing in size) is in such need of community spirit.

These, it seems to me, are some of the reasons for the crime and unrest we know today. It is essential that each one of us should recognise this fact and act accordingly by resolving to fulfil his professional duties and to participate in the construction of a

world where social harmony will reign everywhere.

I am sorry for having spoken at some length, but there were certain things I felt I had to stress.

Mr. Minister, I had my first taste of Mexican hospitality five years' ago. On looking at the general programme for our Assembly, I see that your noble traditions are as deeply-rooted as ever. We can best show you how much we appreciate your generosity by accomplishing a lot of good hard work during this session. We give you our word for this, Mr. Minister, and ask you to accept our very best wishes for the happy future of the "República de México".

I. ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS

Admission of New Members

Two countries — MAURITIUS and MALI — had applied for membership in Interpol.

THE DELEGATE OF MAURITIUS greeted the Assembly on behalf of his country which, he said, wanted to participate in Interpol activities and was willing to accept both the spirit and the letter of the rules of the Organization, and, in particular the terms of Article 3 of the Constitution which prohibited intervention in matters of a political, military, religious or racial character.

The speaker (who was later to show a film about Mauritius) went on to give a brief account of the island's history, telling how it had been discovered and then occupied by the Arabs, the Portuguese, the Dutch and the French, finally being conquered in 1810 by the British, who had named it "Mauritius".

The opening of the Suez Canal had not, as had been feared, spelt ruin for the island, which had kept its status as the key to the Indian Ocean.

Mauritius had a population of 800,000 inhabitants, and was a melting-pot of races, languages, traditions and religions; thanks to its good relations with other countries and its bilingualism, it had everything to make it an attractive site for international conferences, seminars and meetings.

The Mauritius Police had a strength of over 2,000 men provided with the latest type of transport, wireless, photographic and scientific equipment to fight crime. The Mauritius Police had first begun collaborating with Interpol 16 years previously, in connection with a diamond theft. It had been the Mauritius Police which had identified and arrested the criminals, who had subsequently been extradited and convicted.

THE MALIAN DELEGATE then spoke of his country's application for membership in Interpol.

The Malian NCB had begun work a year previously, and had done its best to comply with requests for action or information received from other NCBs. The Malian delegate assured the Assembly that his country would not remain on the fringe of an Organisation whose importance and efficiency had been proved time and time again.

Mauritius' application for membership was accepted unanimously with 76 votes in favour. Mali's application was accepted with 73 votes in favour and 3 abstentions.

THE PRESIDENT congratulated the representatives of both countries and invited them to take their places among the other delegations.

Progress report

The report was submitted by the SECRETARY GENERAL; it gave an account of the main activities of the Organization and its General Secretariat during the period from October 1968 (37th session) to October 1969 (38th session).

RELATIONS WITH COUNTRIES

The membership of Mauritius and Mali brought the number of affiliated countries to 105.

The Third Interpol African Regional Conference had been held in ADDIS ABABA from 25th to 28th February 1969. 24 African countries had attended and a further 5 had sent observers. The Organization for African Unity had also been represented. Many subjects relating to crime in Africa and methods of co-operation had been discussed. The conference had been highly successful.

Following the General Assembly in Tehran and the conference in Addis Ababa, the Secretary general had visited the authorities in charge of the National

Central Bureaus in Lebanon, Greece, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, and, a few month's later, the Swedish NCB.

POLICE CO-OPERATION

The daily activities of the NCBs and the Secretariat were the core of the Organization's work. These activities involved contacts with almost all Interpol-affiliated countries: for example, in 1968, Peru had been in touch with 49 countries, Japan with 61.

By 1st September 1969, 21 National Central Bureaus had sent in statistics on their activities in 1968.

When totalled, these statistics gave the following results, which could be directly ascribed to co-operation within Interpol (1):

— arrests at the request of other countries: 1,104 (838 - 934);

(Figures in brackets were for 1966 and 1967 respectively.)

- arrests obtained through foreign NCBs: 1,167 (880 - 943);
- items of information sent to other NCBs: 96,909 (59,454 - 74,023);
- items of information received from other NCBs: 87,620 (54,567 - 59,243).

These figures showed an increase over the previous year's despite the fact that they covered only 21 National Central Bureaus compared with 28 in 1967 and 31 in 1966. The increase in activity which these figures implied was naturally reflected in the work of the General Secretariat, whose activities for the period 1st June 1968 to 1st June 1969 could be summarised as follows (1):

- 1) Cases handled: 7,908 (4,124 - 5,711), comprising:
 - violence against persons: 37 (60 - 50);
 - theft: 789 (379 - 490);
 - cases involving motor vehicles: 136 (89 - 103);
 - fraud: 1,444 (658 - 956);
 - counterfeits and forgeries: 2,350 (1,288 - 1,485);
 - narcotic drugs: 2,217 (1,035 - 1,796);
 - sex and morals offences: 115 (52 - 131);
 - identifications: 240 (213 - 251);
 - miscellaneous: 580 (350 - 449).
- 2) International notices issued about persons: 349 (360 - 453).
- 3) International notices issued about stolen property: 79 (69 - 58).
- 4) Individuals arrested as a result of wanted notices published by the General Secretariat or other Secretariat intervention: 402 (328 - 231).
- 5) Individuals identified by General Secretariat: 60 (21 - 38).
- 6) Items of information supplied to NCBs: 8,550 (4,138 - 5,471).

The General Secretariat had received a monthly average of 2,600 copies of letters exchanged between NSBs. In addition to sending copies of letters, it was important to let the General Secretariat have copies of all radio or telex messages exchanged between NCBs.

At 1st June 1969, the General Secretariat's files contained:

- 1,306,754 cards bearing the names of individuals (filed alphabetically and phonetically);
- 77,657 fingerprint cards;
- 6,261 photographs of specialised criminals.

(1) Figures in brackets were for 1st June 1966—1st June 1967 and 1st June 1967—1st June 1968 respectively.

Other projects of general interest had included:

- a) Detailed reports on currency counterfeiting and drug trafficking in 1968.
- b) Distribution of a brochure on typewriter identification.
- c) A circular explaining how to use the Review "Counterfeits & Forgeries".
- d) Three reports on the protection of shipments of works of art, on the minimum essential particulars needed to search for a criminal record or check an identity, and on publications concerning firearm identification.
- e) 12 monthly recapitulative drug tables and a list of 70 seamen traffickers.
- f) 28 circulars about specific criminal cases.

The Review "Counterfeits & Forgeries" was becoming more and more popular on 1st May 1969, it had 5,412 subscribers (excluding the 2,023 subscribers to the German regional edition), i.e. 8% more than in June 1967 (5,012 subscribers). Between 1st June 1968 and 1st June 1969, 97 new counterfeits and 139 new genuine notes and coins had been described in the Review. The staff of specialists had analysed 518 counterfeits and had drawn cards containing the specifications of 91 genuine notes.

STUDIES AND REPORTS

Several reporters listed on the Programme of Activities had been drawn up by the General Secretariat to be submitted either to the Counterfeit Currency Conference or to the General Assembly:

- Report on methods of preventing and combating the hijacking of aircraft;
- Report on the powers and duties of the police with regard to detention;
- Report on the police use of firearms when arresting offenders;
- Addendum to the report on the protection of tourists;
- Report on currency counterfeiting during 1960—1968.

The work of sending out the national legislations on extradition, which had been begun the previous year, had been continued; the laws of 14 countries had been sent out. This meant that the National Central Bureaus now had summaries of the extradition legislation in force in 44 countries.

The collection of "Extra/600" circulars (describing possibilities for provisional arrest with a view to extradition) had been expanded to include information on five more countries: CYPRUS, IVORY COAST, GABUN, INDONESIA and TANZANIA.

The disaster victim identification form had been finalised — on the basis of the text agreed on by the drafting committee in Tehran — and printed in the three working languages.

We should like the I.C.A.O. and I.A.T.A. to encourage the use of this form.

Between 1st June 1968 and 30th June 1969, the General Secretariat had supplied 55 research or bibliographical studies at the request of various services or research workers in 26 countries.

Two Semi-Annual Lists of Selected Articles had been published:

- Number of magazines covered: 238 (1,524 issues);
- Number of articles microfilmed for departments or individuals in 13 countries: 28.

Between August 1968 and August 1969 inclusive, 31 book reviews had been prepared for the International Criminal Police Review.

In August 1969, the Secretariat's international library contained 2,115 books and monographs; 96 books and 140 pamphlets had been received since July 1968.

SEMINARS

A forensic science symposium, attended by 68 experts from 26 countries, had been held from 25th to 28th November 1968.

The proceedings had centred around the following:

- Progress reports on the state of research into the subjects selected by the first symposium in 1963;
- New methods and apparatus;
- Neutron activation analysis and identification techniques deriving from it;
- Drawing up of new research programme: 14 subjects had been selected and divided between 16 laboratories in 10 countries.

From 23rd to 26th June, a seminar on the use of electronic data processing in police work had been held at the General Secretariat. It had been attended by 80 experts from 27 countries. Discussions had concentrated mainly on the application of electronic data processing purely police problems. It had been suggested that the various codes used by different countries should be centralised at the General Secretariat and made available to interested countries on request. The participants had urged the Secretariat to publish a report on the computerisation programmes which were planned or already functioning, notably with regard to active police work.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Our relations with the United Nations in the field of narcotics were particularly close. We had been represented at the annual meeting of the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs (January 1969, Geneva) and at the regional U.N. conference held a few days previously in MEXICO CITY.

In fact, the annual report on illicit drug traffic submitted to the U.N. Commission was drafted jointly by the Narcotic Drugs Division and the Interpol General Secretariat.

A member of the Secretariat staff had been one of a party of four U.N. experts, who, in July 1969, had gone on a study and information tour of 7 French-speaking countries in Africa.

During a trip to Mexico to check arrangements for the General Assembly, a member of the Secretariat staff had been able to participate in part of an international congress on narcotic drugs held in New York (June 1969). He had outlined Interpol's activities to the Congress.

In November 1968, the Organization had been represented by the Head of the Austrian N.C.B. at a U.N. conference in Vienna to revise the international road traffic convention. The intervention of our rep-



The hand-engraved badge presented to delegates in Mexico City.

representative, supported by certain national delegations, had led to the introduction of amendments which had been urged in General Assembly resolutions (cf. I.C.P.R. No. 227, April 1969).

In July 1969, the Organization had been represented at a U.N. Conference on Human Rights in Cyprus by the Head of the Cypriot N.C.B.

Regrettably, owing to other commitments, we had had to miss the meeting of U.N. experts on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders to which we had been invited.

At the request of the I.C.A.O., we had taken part in a committee of experts who had met in Montreal in June 1969 to examine the possibility of introducing "magnetic passports".

We regularly followed the work of the Council of Europe on crime legislation and crime problems. Naturally, the fact that the headquarters of the Council of Europe were situated quite close by facilitated such co-operation.

We had followed with interest the conference organized by I.A.T.A. on the problems posed by bomb hoaxes and hijacking of aircraft (Geneva, February 1969).

The SECRETARY GENERAL had been the guest of the 76th Annual Convention of the I.A.C.P. which had met in MIAMI a few days before the General Assembly. He had spoken to the American chiefs of police and described the principles and basic requirements of effective police international co-operation.

An Interpol representative had attended an international congress on criminal law in Rome, where the important question of extradition had been discussed.

Finally the Viennese N.C.B. had sent an expert to represent us at a conference held in Vienna by the International Atomic Energy Agency (I.A.E.A.) on neutron activation analysis.

Visitors of 36 different nationalities had been received in SAINT-CLOUD during recent months. Meetings with top-level police officers were always mutually beneficial.

Interest taken by the mass media in Interpol activities remained unchanged. 29 press articles and television and radio programmes had been made on Interpol during the past 12 months.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW

In 1968, we had announced decisions aimed at putting an end to the continuing delay in publication of the Review.

These measures had had an immediate and lasting

effect. The French edition of the I.C.P.R. was now published with absolute regularity. This had greatly helped to improve the regularity with which the English and Spanish editions were published. These now appeared more or less regularly.

The lay-out of the articles had improved considerably without pushing up production costs — on the contrary. Unfortunately, subject-matter for the Review was always difficult to find and we should like to see a general effort made in this respect.

There were approximately one thousand subscribers to the Review.

RESOURCES

BUDGET - FINANCE

Several reports were devoted to these subjects. The new auditing procedure adopted the previous year had been strictly applied; as a result, the amount of work involved had increased considerably but this was no doubt due mainly to the change-over in procedure.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT STAFF

At 1st September 1969, this consisted of 66 police officers and civil servants and 43 employees under private contract.

Staff increases mainly concerned employees under private contract.

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

In 1968, a total of 134,558 messages — 772 of them general broadcasts and 1,754 zone broadcasts — had been carried on the Interpol radio network. This constituted an increase of 6% over 1967.

In the Far East, the Tokyo station was now functioning as regional station, in accordance with agreements reached the previous year.

The station in Seoul had been in operation for the past year. The station in Addis Ababa had been carrying out regular tests with the Central Station since March 1969, and should be coming into operation in the near future. Regular contact had been established with the station in Nairobi since last July. In view of the links already existing in the region, the whole of East Africa should be on the Interpol radio network in the not too distant future. Contact had been established between the stations in Lagos and Paris. Work was proceeding in Kinshasa to install equipment for a station.

Much-needed new aerials were due to be installed at the Central Station to improve long-distance broadcasting. The Executive Committee had approved, in principle, a long-term plan which consisted of transferring the station in Lagny-Pomponne to a more suitable site which would be owned by the Organization. Financially, the transfer was possible for the

Organization, provided it was done according to a plan, and not under the sudden pressure of events. We had inspected several sites; negotiations were under way. Naturally, the General Assembly would be asked for its approval before any positive steps were taken.

A conference of experts had been held at the Headquarters on 5th and 6th February 1969 in order to determine standard norms for phototelegraphic apparatus. A representative of the C.C.I.T.T. had been present.

(The proposed norms were the subject of a special report discussed at the Assembly session.) (1)

DOCUMENT-REPRODUCTION WORKSHOP

At the beginning of 1969, the scheduled workshop had come into operation. This workshop was fitted with modern equipment and complemented the photographic equipment which we already possessed. It should be invaluable and would enable us to be entirely independent in this field.

Between 1st June 1968 and 1st June 1969, the printing workshop and photographic laboratory had produced (figures in brackets for period 1.6.67 to 1.6.68): 100,782 photographs or photocopies (90,822); 2,982 microfilms (5,114); 594,445 other documents (349,675).

It was planned to change over by stages to the international format (210 x 297) for all Secretariat documents and to do away with the present format (210 x 270).

LANGUAGES

Spanish-speaking countries would have noticed that they were receiving more and more Secretariat documents in Spanish. In particular, the Regulations for International Radio-communications had been published in Spanish. The French-English translation section had translated 3,496 standard pages into English and 506 pages into French (from 1-6-68 to 1-6-69).

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Since the General Assembly session in Tehran (September 1968), technical assistance had been granted in various forms: a member of the Secretariat staff had taken part in a U.N. study and information tour and another had attended a seminar in Mexico City a few days previously (see above); a grant to cover living expenses had been awarded to a member of the Central African Republic N.C.B. to enable him to spend a training period at the General Secretariat; we had received 7 U.N. scholarship-holders, to study questions relating to narcotic drugs; the Italian police had sent 6 police officers to the General Secretariat

(1) See page 48, column 1, point b.



The delegates of Tanzania (left) and Chad (right).

for consecutive 3-month periods of technical and linguistic study. These ventures had involved no undue expenditure.

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At the end of this report, the SECRETARY GENERAL emphasised the importance of the African Regional Conference in Addis Ababa; he warmly thanked the Ethiopian Government and the Ethiopian Police for their initiative and congratulated them on the great success of their conference.

He pointed out that the increase in the number of cases handled by the General Secretariat (7,908) was particularly noticeable in three sectors: illicit drug traffic, counterfeits and forgeries, and frauds.

The SECRETARY GENERAL, addressing his remarks particularly to those countries which had been affiliated to the Organization for a relatively short time, pointed out that the Secretariat records covered those cases which were reported to it directly and also copies of correspondence exchanged between the various N.C.B.s. The latter documentation was extremely useful for everyone and he strongly urged all N.C.B.s to send the General Secretariat copies of the letters they exchanged concerning international criminals.

The SECRETARY GENERAL asked those N.C.B.s which did not have the complete collection of national extradition laws distributed by the General Secretariat to ask for the missing texts, also any of the EXTRA/600 circulars which they might not have.

When N.C.B.s require a specific study or bibliography they should initially contact the Secretariat. Very often the Secretariat was able to provide a satisfactory reply on the basis of information already in its possession; furthermore, the Secretariat could indicate which police services the N.C.B. should contact. The Secretariat was also prepared to send

to any requesting member countries microfilms of articles listed in the Semi-Annual Lists of Selected Articles.

Both the PRESIDENT and the SECRETARY GENERAL thanked the United Nations for having invited Interpol to take part in the study and information tour on drugs.

The ALGERIAN DELEGATE recalled that on such tours the U.N. experts were more interested in lawful traffic in drugs, whereas police officers were more concerned with illicit traffic. These complementary efforts were bound to give positive results.

The UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE emphasised the fruitful relations between the I.C.P.O.-Interpol and the United Nations. Interpol's participation, not only in meetings of the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs, but also in the various seminars and symposia organised within the framework of the

U.N. technical assistance programme, was most valuable. The I.C.P.O. representatives had always proved to be extremely competent and shown a remarkable spirit of co-operation.

The SECRETARY GENERAL announced that the Executive Committee had decided on 6th October last to award eight grants to developing countries to enable them to send representatives to the crime prevention symposium which was to be held in November 1969.

The DELEGATE OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC conveyed his government's thanks to the Organization for the grant awarded to a police officer from his country's N.C.B. The results of his training period at the Secretariat had been entirely satisfactory. He also thanked the Moroccan Government for receiving this same police officer at their N.C.B. for a further training period. This was a noteworthy example of international co-operation.

Programme of activities for 1969-1970

The General Assembly was then called upon to adopt the programme of activities for the coming months. This programme did not mention all the routine activities of the Organization, but merely highlighted specific important projects. The list drawn up by the Secretary General was supplemented by other projects decided on during discussions. Scheduled projects included:

- Collection of audio-visual material concerning narcotic drugs (continued);
- Supplement to the Phrase Code;
- European Regional Conference;
- Symposium for Heads of Police Colleges;
- Seminar on the problem of narcotic drugs;
- Publication of a firearms identification file;
- Report on recent developments in juvenile delinquency;
- Establishment of a reference system for identification of firearms and small arms ammunition.
- List of police research and planning subjects being studied in the different countries;
- List of the possibilities of technical assistance in police matters;
- Report on the detection of anonymous telephone calls with regard to bomb hoaxes;
- Report on criteria for recruiting and training men and women police officers for juvenile delinquency work;
- Report on the powers and duties of the police: search of persons and premises, seizure;
- Publication of reports on the legislations concerning import and export of arms;
- Report on relations between the police and crime

prevention agencies (child welfare, social services, etc.) in the field of juvenile delinquency;

- Inventory of teaching films for police training (in accordance with the resolution adopted — see below *);
- Training course for police officers responsible for combating counterfeit currency and for detecting counterfeits;
- Report on electronic data processing programmes currently being executed and on scheduled programmes to be executed up to 1972—73.

THE UGANDAN DELEGATE suggested that the Secretariat undertake a study of the causes of the continuous increase in crime in the majority of countries and of the appropriate preventive measures, along the lines of work currently being carried out by the United Nations.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL pointed out that the programme of activities was already very full and remarked that the five-yearly U.N. conferences on this subject and the efforts of private criminological

(*) RESOLUTION

HAVING NOTED the increasingly important part played by audio-visual techniques in professional training;

HAVING NOTED the advantages which could result from the establishment of an inventory of the teaching films for police training which have been made in various countries;

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Mexico City from 13th to 18th October 1969 at its 38th session;

ASKS the General Secretariat to draw up and distribute this inventory.

societies and others seemed to be based already along the lines of this proposal.

THE PRESIDENT then put to the vote the Ugandan delegate's proposal.

It was adopted with 62 votes in favour, 7 against and 6 abstentions.

The VENEZUELAN DELEGATE proposed that the following item be added to the agenda for the 1970 General Assembly: the exchange of technical and legal data on the problem of the hijacking of planes and ships.

The INDIAN DELEGATE felt that the subject could be discussed, bearing in mind that certain aspects of the proposal were not of a political nature: if the Assembly limited itself to examining measures of assistance which should be given to the passengers and crew of hijacked aircraft, it would not contravene Article 3 of the Constitution.

The PRESIDENT therefore put to the vote the Venezuelan delegate's proposal, which was adopted with 36 votes in favour, 14 against and 28 abstentions.

The LEBANESE DELEGATE hoped that this vote would not result in discussions at the next General Assembly which would shake the foundations of the Organization. He hoped that the General Secretariat would reach an agreement with the Venezuelan delegation with a view to finding a solution acceptable to everyone and in keeping with the traditional objectives of Interpol.

The PRESIDENT echoed this wish; he then put the entire programme of activities to the vote.

It was adopted with 69 votes in favour, 1 against and 1 abstention.

(Cf. pages 70 and 71 "Hijacking of aircraft").

Financial matters

Financial matters were discussed at length during the 38th General Assembly session.

a) ORDINARY BUDGET: REPORT ON 1968 FINANCIAL YEAR

THE SECRETARY GENERAL pointed out that the accounts for 1968 had been audited in accordance with the procedure fixed the previous years, i.e. by a private auditing firm and by two persons elected by the Assembly: Mr. Benhamou (France) and Mr. Manopulo (Italy). Their joint report made no special comments; at the end of the year, the balance in hand was higher than at the end of 1967.

The Report on the Ordinary Budget was adopted with 77 votes in favour, none against and one abstention.

In addition to this Report, the SECRETARY GENERAL submitted — for the first time — a "Balance Sheet" of the Organization's assets and liabilities. This balance sheet, a comprehensive statement on the financial administration of the Organization, gave rise to very little discussion because of its highly technical nature.

It was approved with 74 votes in favour, none against and 2 abstentions.

b) EXTRAORDINARY BUILDING BUDGET

The construction of the Headquarters building (which had now been occupied for more than 3 years) was still the subject of a separate report because certain accounts could not yet be closed. In fact, a small amount of work had still not been completed the previous year and some firms had not yet carried out their work to the Organization's complete satisfaction and they had therefore not been paid.

Two exceptional contributions had been paid during



View of part of the conference hall.

1968, one by Venezuela, the other by Switzerland; also, another contribution had been paid by Brazil in 1969. More than 20 contributions of this kind had already been received.

Not only would the building budget not be exceeded, but it should even leave a balance of approximately 150,000 Swiss Francs to be paid back into the general budget. This extraordinary building budget could probably be closed in the near future and an overall balance sheet for the construction of the Headquarters building would therefore be presented to the 1970 General Assembly.

The Extraordinary Building Budget was put to the vote and adopted unanimously with 79 votes in favour.

c) 1970 DRAFT BUDGET

This was an extremely important matter for discussion, since the draft budget submitted by the Sec-

retary General (with the unanimous backing of the Executive Committee) proposed an increase in the annual contributions of Interpol-affiliated countries.

There had been a general rise in the cost of living over the past four years.

The Organization had also had to cope with a general increase in the workload, and a sharp rise in the number of cases dealt with and in the number of meetings it organised.

Consideration should also be given to following the policy of becoming more financially self-supporting which had been adopted in principle by the General Assembly in Madrid in 1962; the Organization was attempting to implement this policy wherever possible.

Finally the implementation of certain decisions taken in principle by the General Assembly could only be carried out if there were adequate resources to finance them.

The desired aim was to increase the budget from 2,300,000 Swiss Francs to 3,500,000 Swiss Francs.

This budget, if it was adopted, would enable the Organization to solve the fundamental problem of telecommunications, to award more grants, to hold more symposia within the framework of the technical assistance programme, and lastly to create a certain number of posts which needed to be filled if all the work was to be accomplished.

How could this increase be financed?

The principle that the more developed countries — in other words, the richer countries — should pay a proportionally larger part of the increase than the developing countries had been agreed upon. The Executive Committee proposed therefore to revise the scale of contributions and extend its range. According to the present system, the contributions ranged from 1 to 45 budget units; in the new scale, they would range from 1 to 60 budget units. The new budget unit had been fixed at a level that even the least rich countries could meet. The raising of the unit from 2,370 Swiss francs to 3,500 Swiss francs constituted an increase of 28%. It should be borne in mind that no increase had been requested since 1966.

The PRESIDENT pointed out that France had paid highly for the honour of having the Interpol Headquarters located on its territory. However, this special aid could not last forever and the Organization had to find the means to finance its ever-increasing tasks, notably with respect to international co-operation. The increase proposed in the draft budget was in fact less than the increase in the cost of living throughout the world. This was why he felt the General Assembly ought to approve the proposed increase of the budget unit.

He was only sorry that this increase would not be enough to equip the General Secretariat with computers.

The SWEDISH DELEGATE thought that the draft budget proposed for 1970 justifiably intended to improve the Organization's resources. He did not think that the expenditure had been over-estimated; in fact, he even wondered whether the draft budget went far enough to enable the Organization to continue its activities in the field of international co-operation effectively. On several occasions, delegates had called for more modern methods such as computers to be used for these activities. In this connection, he was sorry to see that the Executive Committee had not accepted the Secretary General's project and given him the necessary funds to implement a computerisation programme.

It was to be hoped that no countries would choose to be included in a group paying less budget units than they did at present. In this connection, he wondered whether it was fair for the whole system to operate solely on a voluntary basis. It was obvious that some countries used the services of international co-operation provided by Interpol more than others. It was only logical that they should contribute more to the Organization. The General Assembly ought perhaps to decide to increase these countries' contributions and to fix the increases itself. In particular, European countries — which made especially great use of the co-operation machinery provided by Interpol — should be asked to pay higher contributions.

The FINNISH DELEGATE strongly supported the remarks made by the Swedish delegate.

The FRENCH DELEGATE then made a few remarks on behalf of his Government. Firstly, he said he was surprised at the procedure used to draw up the budget. In his opinion, orthodox financial practice was to fix expenditure in relation to the resources available and not vice versa.

The French Government also hoped that greater strictness would be applied when dealing with expenditure forecasts.

He was sorry to find no detailed list of income in the draft budget. Perhaps it might have been possible to reduce the amount of contributions requested if mention had been made under income of the carrying forward of the budget surplus from the previous financial year, the "outstanding sums due to the Organization" (contributions in arrears and certain predictable income — sums due from the sale of brochures, etc.). The French Government fully understood that the Organization found it necessary to ask for higher contributions and his delegation would vote for this increase in principle, but he very much hoped that the maximum number of units paid by the countries in the group of countries paying the largest number of units would not exceed 50.

Many delegations then voiced their support for the 1970 Draft Budget, with varying degrees of enthusiasm. Certain others made reservations or were unable to

make any commitment about their government's position.

After the SECRETARY GENERAL's summing-up, in which he said he agreed to the inclusion of group paying two budget units, the Draft Budget was put to the vote. It was adopted with 65 votes in favour, 3 against and 7 abstentions.

RESOLUTION

The following resolution was therefore adopted:

Financial Contributions (as from 1-1-1970).

IN VIEW OF Article 7 of the Financial Regulations,

IN VIEW OF the report "Draft Budget for 1970" submitted by the Secretary General,

IN VIEW OF the Resolution on financial contributions adopted by the General Assembly at its 34th session (1965),

The I.C.P.O. — Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Mexico City from 13th to 18th October 1969 at its 38th session,

DECIDES:

(1) That when calculating the annual financial contributions, countries shall be placed in the following groups paying the number of budget units (per country) indicated:

Group 1		60 units
Group 2		40 units
Group 3		35 units
Group 4		28 units
Group 5		20 units
Group 6		13 units
Group 7		8 units
Group 8		5 units
Group 9		3 units
Group 10		2 units
Group 11		1 unit

(2) That from 1st January 1970, the budget unit shall be fixed at 3,500 Swiss Francs (THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SWISS FRANCS).

Adopted with: 65 votes in favour, 3 votes against, 7 abstentions.

Telecommunications

Apart from a report submitted by the Brazilian delegation on the use of the radio-telephone for international links (which could not be discussed in very great detail), the problem of telecommunications was discussed at length: the functioning of the Interpol network, the problem of international transmission of images.

a) The functioning of the Interpol network

Mr. Trèves (Head of the Central Station) reported that since the previous General Assembly session the Interpol radio network had continued to develop, with regard to both the volume of traffic and the number of stations which had joined the network. The development covered all continents but it was in Africa that the greatest progress had been made: experimental links had been established with Addis Ababa, Lagos and Nairobi (Kenya was already integrated in an East-African network in which Malawi, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia participated). Work was being carried out in Kinshasa with a view to installing a station there.

With regard to North America, the opening of a station in Washington was still under consideration. With regard to South America, seven countries had joined the network through Buenos Aires and there were grounds to hope that Ecuador and Colombia would also soon join the network.

In Asia, Interpol had regular contact with Tokyo, which last year had been designated Regional Station for South East Asia. Tokyo was relay-station for Seoul and Manila and would in future serve as relay-station for others.

There was no change to report in the European network; it was hoped that Greece would join shortly.

The Copenhagen, Tehran, Algiers and Ottawa stations had improved their equipment.

Extensive work was being carried out at the central transmitting station of Lagny-Pomponne and at the receiving centre in Saint-Cloud. This had been made necessary by the increase in traffic and by the considerable extension of the network on all continents.

The problem of frequencies was of vital importance and could only be solved with the help of all NCBs. In its search for new frequencies, Interpol was helped by its excellent relations with the International Telecommunications Union.

On the whole, the network was functioning satisfactorily. Use of the Phrase Code had become a habit.

The functioning of a radio-teleprinter network would make it necessary to clear new frequencies and install new transmitters and receivers.

Mr. Trèves then recalled the problems currently posed by phototelegraphy (cf. page 48, point b).

In conclusion, Mr. Trèves noted that Interpol could only cope with all the problems with which it was faced thanks to the spirit of co-operation which united the technicians of all affiliated countries.

The SECRETARY GENERAL then gave a few details about a problem which, he said, was fundamental to the Organization: the future of the Central Radio Station. Its present site was too small, saddled with certain restrictions and unfortunately did not belong to the Organization. Furthermore, it was situated in an

area where rapid and extensive urban development was taking place, with the result that sooner or later our tenancy was bound to create problems.

With the agreement of the Executive Committee, steps had been taken with a view to acquiring a suitable site within a radius of approximately 150 kilometers from Paris. The final choice had not yet been made, but rapid action could be taken if the Assembly were to give the Executive Committee and the Secretary General a certain margin of freedom to negotiate the purchase. The cost involved — between 400,000 and 500,000 Swiss francs — would be met from the budgets for 1970 and subsequent years. The second stage, which could last a maximum of four years, would consist of the establishment of a Reserve Fund to cover the cost of transferring the equipment and renovating the buildings that would be needed. This was the important project which the Secretary General asked delegations to consider.

During another session of the General Assembly, subsequent to the vote on the 1970 budget, the Secretary General submitted to delegations the plan approved by the Executive Committee. He read out the following draft resolution:

RESOLUTION TRANSFER OF CENTRAL RADIO STATION

CONSIDERING that the I.C.P.O.-Interpol radio transmitting station at LAGNY-POMPONNE is in a precarious position and that present installations are unsuited to requirements, and

CONSIDERING how fundamentally important it is that the I.C.P.O.-Interpol should own the land on which its radio equipment is installed,

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Mexico City from 13th to 18th October 1969 at its 38th session:

1) **ACCEPTS** in principle the transfer of the Central Radio Station to a suitable site.

2) **EMPOWERS** the Executive Committee to authorise the Secretary General to purchase the site, this purchase to be financed from the Safety and Reserve Fund,

3) **ASKS** the Secretary General to duly submit a plan detailing how the transfer of the equipment and material in use at LAGNY-POMPONNE is to be financed out of the Organization's ordinary budget.

This Resolution was adopted with 75 votes in favour, 0 against, and 1 abstention.

b) Facsimile transmission:

The General Assembly, at its 33rd session in Caracas in 1964, had been informed by the Secretary General of the progress made in facsimile transmission by telephone. These new techniques could greatly facilitate liaison between NCBs and, although the

equipment was expensive, it was very cheap to use as the system relied on the ordinary telephone network lines.

Fingerprint transmission required a very high quality image and only the police needed such high-definition equipment. It was therefore obviously in their own interest for the police to define their requirements exactly and unanimously.

The General Secretariat had continued its study in collaboration with the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) in Geneva, and it had emerged that whereas the legal obstacles could be overcome, serious technical and commercial difficulties remained to be solved.

The question of the **compatibility** of transmitters and receivers made by different manufacturers had been discussed at the meeting of persons responsible for Interpol telecommunications (7th to 10th May 1968). A small committee composed of experts from FEDERAL GERMANY, BELGIUM, NETHERLANDS, UNITED KINGDOM and SWITZERLAND had met at the end of the conference and had drawn up a list of features which had to be standardised to make phototelegraphic equipment used by the police compatible. A meeting of experts had been convened at the Organization's Headquarters on 5th February 1969 to determine the standards which might be adopted by the police everywhere.

This Committee had laid down the following standards:

1) Index of co-operation: 528.

2) Drum diameter: 70 mm.

3) Rotation speed: 120 revolutions/min.

4) The transmitter drum must be capable of accommodating documents 300 mm long and permit scanning over a length of at least 210 mm.

5) The receiver drum must permit reception of an image at least 210 mm wide.

6) Modulation procedure: amplitude modulation with vestigial sideband and the carrier frequency of 2,400 Hz.

Several experts had made reservations about the carrier frequency selected. It had therefore been decided that, before submitting the draft resolution to the General Assembly, various police experts who had already studied the question should be consulted and the opinion of the C.C.I.T.T. obtained.

The countries consulted (AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, FRANCE, JAPAN, ITALY, GERMANY, LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS, PERU, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, UNITED KINGDOM, SWITZERLAND and SWEDEN) had been unanimously in favour of the first five compatibility standards mentioned above, but the proposed carrier frequency of 2,400 Hz had been accepted without reservation by only two countries: JAPAN and the UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.

The C.C.I.T.T. had not been able to give an official opinion immediately, but the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. had been kind enough to personally consult the administrations which were members of the Committee and to send us their opinions. Different countries' opinions had tended to vary considerably, and it would seem that the adoption of the carrier frequency of 2,400 Hz would have to be accompanied by many precautions which would be difficult to implement.

The SECRETARY GENERAL explained that the decision to be taken would have far-reaching consequences since if, as was to be hoped, more or less unanimous agreement could be reached on compatibility standards for phototelegraphic equipment, manufacturers throughout the world would comply with these standards, thereby enabling all suitably equipped police services to exchange high-definition

images. Since a hasty decision might jeopardize this project, he suggested that:

a) We await the official opinion of the C.C.I.T.T. (this should reach the General Secretariat early in 1970).

b) A committee of experts should then meet at the General Secretariat to decide which carrier frequency should be adopted by the police for their phototelegraphic equipment.

c) We should postpone submitting the resolution on compatibility standards for phototelegraphic equipment until the next General Assembly session.

The SECRETARY GENERAL asked the General Assembly to allow him a certain amount of room for manoeuvre.

The President noted that the General Assembly accepted these suggestions.

II. TECHNICAL QUESTIONS

Drugs

The report submitted by the General Secretariat concerned only international cases reported to the Secretariat in 1968.

A. RAW OPIUM

Iran led in the number of arrests (52.1% of the total), followed by Turkey (7.7%), Federal Germany (4.4%), Hong Kong (3.5%), Pakistan (3.2%) and Belgium (3%).

The greatest number of seizures was reported by Iran (47.1% of the total). The largest seizures were made in Iran (51.7% of the total weight), Thailand (18.3%) and Hong Kong (10.2%).

The automobile was still the principal means of transport used by traffickers. Next in popularity: camel, horse or mule caravan, boat.

B. PREPARED OPIUM

As in 1967, very few seizures of prepared opium were reported in 1968. Nearly all the seizures were made in the Far East (54.5%), where opium-smoking was a tradition, and in Oceania (31.8%).

The largest seizures were made in Thailand, which also came first in number of arrests, followed by Australia, France and Hong Kong.

C. MORPHINE

In number of arrests, Turkey was first, followed by Hong Kong, Iran, Lebanon and Thailand.

The largest seizures were made in Turkey, Thailand and Hong Kong.

Land transport was used in the majority of cases, followed by sea transport.

A clandestine laboratory used for the extraction of morphine was discovered in Kowloon (Hong Kong).

D. DIACETYLMORPHINE

Iran led in number of arrests, followed by Hong Kong, Lebanon and the United States.

The largest number of seizures were made in Iran, and the largest seizures were made in the United States, Iran and Thailand.

Road transport was used in the majority of cases. Fifteen clandestine laboratories were discovered.

E. COCAINE

In number of arrests Chile was first, followed by Peru, the United States and Lebanon.

The greatest number of seizures and the largest seizures were made in Chile and Peru.

Four clandestine laboratories were discovered.

F. CANNABIS

In number of arrests Federal Germany was first, followed by Spain, Lebanon, Greece, Sweden, the United Kingdom and France.

The greatest number of seizures were made in Spain, Federal Germany, the United Kingdom and Sweden. The largest seizures were made in the Far East.

Road transport was used in 106 cases, sea transport in 139 cases and air transport in 69 cases.

ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

A study of the various reports received by the General Secretariat in 1968 showed little significant change in illicit drug traffic from earlier years. Traffic in natural drugs, their derivatives and particularly hallucinogens (LSD 25) continued on a large scale. The number of seizures and arrests had risen considerably compared with 1967.

Africa:

Illicit traffic in opium remained a minor problem. Traffic in cannabis appeared to be mainly local or regional, but could still have international ramifications.

America:

In spite of strict repressive measures, North America was still the main target for international drug traffickers in Europe. While diacetylmorphine continued to be the main drug in which traffickers dealt, traffic in cannabis (marijuana) and cocaine, aimed mainly at the United States and Canada, was far from negligible.

In Canada and the United States, measures taken in recent years to prevent traffic in heroin had been enforced with the assistance of narcotic Bureaus in several countries. The scope of this action had been far-reaching.

It was apparent from arrests made in 1968 that, in addition to the French traffickers, there were many traffickers of other nationalities. Until recently, traffickers travelling from Europe had entered North America via the major ports or airports. Now they seemed to prefer towns which were seemingly less closely watched by the police, and not associated with the drug traffic.

Four clandestine laboratories for manufacturing or refining cocaine were discovered in Chile and Peru.

Europe:

Illicit traffic in opiates (morphine and heroin) remained the major drug problem in this part of the world. France continued to be an important stage (transit and conversion).

Law enforcement officers continued to deal heavy blows to traffickers: In April 1968, 8,000 g. of heroin were seized in Paris (France); in August 1968, 20 kg of morphine base were discovered in Marseilles; on 8th December 1967, two Turkish traffickers were arrested while trying to sell 7,000 g. of morphine in Frankfurt-am-Main (Federal Germany).

The number of seizures of raw opium increased.

Cannabis traffic, although still not as important as the traffic in opiates, continued to spread in most West European countries, and the problem was becoming serious. The number of seizures reported

was constantly rising (189 in 1966, 353 in 1968).

The quantity of cannabis seized had almost doubled.

1968 saw the appearance of Pakistani traffickers on the cannabis market in Europe, particularly in the United Kingdom.

Finally, attention should be drawn to the serious problem posed in Sweden by the continuing increase in the illegal import and use of amphetamines, particularly preludein.

A certain number of L.S.D. 25 seizures were reported by Denmark, Spain, France, Federal Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Near and Middle East:

This part of the world continued to be an important centre for producing opium, morphine and cannabis, and for supplying certain countries in the region (e.g. Iran, U.A.R., Syria) and Europe. There was one im-



The Mexican delegation.

portant new development: the probable re-introduction of opium-poppy growing in Iran where it had been banned in 1955. A bill concerning the cultivation of the opium-poppy on a limited scale had been submitted to the Iranian parliament.

Large quantities of opium were seized in Turkey, the U.A.R., and even larger quantities in Iran.

The largest seizures of morphine were made in Turkey and Lebanon.

The majority of heroin seizures in this part of the world were made in Iran. The quantities of heroin seized continued to increase alarmingly, despite the discovery each year of a number of clandestine laboratories for manufacturing heroin and the arrest of a considerable number of heroin addicts.

In spite of Lebanon's energetic efforts to eliminate its production, cannabis traffic from Lebanon to U.A.R., Syria, Turkey and Europe still appeared to be very strong.

Following the resolution adopted by the I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly at its 36th session (Kyoto, 1967) the authorities in Cyprus adopted a new law on traffic in drugs, particularly cannabis.

Far East:

The main authorised producer of opium— India — and the principal illicit or unsupervised opium-growing area were to be found in this part of the world.

The situation did not seem to have changed much in 1968; enormous seizures of raw opium and its derivatives were made (in Thailand, Hong Kong, etc.).

The main drug traffic routes apparently remained the same, and opium was usually transported in large quantities by sea.

Morphine "999" was still the most common and

the most popular drug with traffickers who did not hesitate to take direct routine flights from Bangkok to Hong Kong to transport it.

Thailand and Hong Kong were also the two main centres where heroin was manufactured and seized.

Malaysia seemed to be mainly a transit area for opium coming from Thailand and going to Singapore.

Large quantities of cannabis were also seized in Pakistan.

Oceania:

There had been little change in the situation in this part of the world. A few small seizures of opiates (raw opium, prepared opium and heroin) were made, especially in Australia.

INTERNATIONAL POLICE COLLABORATION

The following was an example (one of many) of international police co-operation in combating drug traffic.

On 28th May 1967, as a result of information received from the Marseilles Police (France), the French authorities alerted the Canadian and Italian NCBs and the U.S. Narcotics Bureau that two persons suspected of transporting heroin were arriving that day in Montreal (Canada) on a regular Air France flight. On arrival, the two suspects were both found to be wearing special abdominal belts each containing 6 packets of 98% pure heroin weighing 3,000 grams.

Following this seizure, investigations were made in

Canada, France and the United States and led to the identification and arrest of a number of accomplices — French traffickers who were known to have passed through Montreal and American traffickers suspected of being responsible for taking delivery of the drug in Canada and transporting it to the United States.

This and a number of other operations in 1968 were successful thanks to the close co-operation between police narcotics departments in Canada, the United States and France, and also to the collaboration of the NCBs in Argentina, Belgium, Italy, Mexico and the Netherlands.

ACTIVITIES OF THE I.C.P.O. AND THE INTERPOL GENERAL SECRETARIAT

At the 37th General Assembly session (Tehran, 1st—8th October 1968) a committee was set up to study the drug problem and two resolutions were adopted.

The General Secretariat was represented at two United Nations conferences on narcotic drugs: the Near East Seminar in Beirut (Lebanon) in September 1968, and the Narcotic Drugs Commission in Geneva (Switzerland) in January 1969. The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Secretariat submitted a detailed report from which it emerged that 40% of the cannabis seizures made in Europe in 1968 — representing approximately 51% of the total quantity seized — involved young persons.

46 international drug traffickers (including 23 seamen couriers) were the subject of international notices.

Twelve monthly recapitulative tables were issued, showing drug seizures reported to the General

Secretariat in 1968; they gave identity particulars and nationalities for 2,162 traffickers.

A booklet entitled "Drug Traffic, Europe — North America" was being prepared.

A large number of slides had been received for the General Secretariat collection of audio-visual material on narcotic drugs and the control of illicit drug traffic.

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In plenary session, THE SECRETARY GENERAL emphasised the importance of the problem of illicit drug traffic which was taking on increasingly dramatic aspects. A new approach was vital in view of the substantial increase in illicit drug traffic in recent years. The problem had now to be considered in the light of new trends in drug production, traffic and consumption. The Assembly might also reflect on the influence of certain philosophies which were

bringing about a general deterioration in moral standards.

THE PRESIDENT fully approved the spirit of these proposals, and asked the Assembly to set up a committee to examine problems connected with international illicit drug traffic.

The Assembly appointed the following delegations to constitute the committee: — Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Congo-Kinshasa, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Three observers representing the United Nations, the Pan-Arab Social Defence Organization and the International Society of Criminology respectively also sat on the committee. (1)

Mr. JESUS MEJIA VIADERO (Mexico) was unanimously elected Chairman.

Mr. AUBÉ (General Secretariat) presented the General Secretariat report and drew the delegates' attention to points of special interest.

He noted that international traffic in synthetic drugs was still practically non-existent, but that a considerable amount of information, on hallucinogens in particular, had already been received. He particularly drew attention to the report presented to the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

He invited the UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER to repeat the extremely interesting observations he had made at the U.N. regional seminar for law-enforcement officers in Latin America, held recently (25th September—4th October 1969) in Mexico City.

THE U.N. OBSERVER believed that the fight against drug traffic should be considered in a much wider context. There had been fundamental changes in the problem, notably the progressive disappearance of opium for smoking or eating; this had been replaced by heroin in many countries where the use of the latter substance had been practically unknown. Lately, addicts had been dissolving opium in water, heating it and filtering the liquid obtained and injecting it intraveinously.

He then noted the considerable increase in the use of cannabis in countries where it had been practically unknown (Europe). New problems had been caused

by the appearance of equivalent synthetic substances, and by the large-scale abuse of barbiturates, stimulants of the central nervous system and hallucinogens. Barbiturates and amphetamines were now causing problems which involved the masses and which were spreading throughout the world. Hallucinogens — which had no therapeutic value — were transported and consumed so easily that they were considered to be among the most dangerous of the known substances.

Furthermore, the very personality of the addicts had undergone far-reaching changes. The modern addict was often a young man or girl of above-average intelligence from well-to-do-families.

Drug addiction had become both an economic and social problem.

The main causes of this revolution in drug addiction included the migration of workers and mass tourism which, each year, involved some 50 million people.

But this problem also had social causes (the inevitable nervous stimulation which went hand-in-hand with modern life, insomnia caused by noise, the desire to lose weight, the desire for distraction, and the necessity to make intense mental effort at certain times) and even moral causes (the questioning of ethical values and of society itself).

It was necessary to prevent, cure and punish. Various measures had been taken (*Editor's note: too many and varied to describe in detail here*); in the struggle against addiction, only collaboration between the police, doctors, and magistrates could prove fruitful.

THE OBSERVER OF THE ARAB LEAGUE, the Director General of the Pan-Arab Drugs Bureau, recalled the difficulty of his Organization's mission — the prevention of the smuggling and illicit use of drugs, particularly in the Arab States. He congratulated the Lebanese Government on the efforts it had made to replace cannabis crops by sunflower crops. He also indicated that the Turkish Government had adhered to a protocol supplementing the agreement reached in 1926 with Syria covering the suppression of drug traffic.

Finally, with the support of the Iranian delegate, he strongly urged the I.C.P.O. to have a resolution adopted inviting Iran to revoke the law forbidding the cultivation of the opium-poppy (cf. I.C.P.R. No. 234, p. 20).

THE THAI DELEGATE indicated that his country was still a transit area for drug traffic and that efforts were currently being made to implement the U.N. recommendations with regard to a possible change in crops grown.

THE LEBANESE DELEGATE noted that reducing production was the essential condition for success in combating drug traffic. His country had made great

(1) *Editor's note:* The Committee's discussions were so lengthy that it has been necessary to limit this account to the main points only.

sacrifices in this connection, and would be glad to benefit from international help.

THE DELEGATE OF ECUADOR felt that the police should always be represented at the various meetings organised by the United Nations on questions dealing with the drug problem. Only active co-operation on a world-wide basis could produce results — notably uprooting the criminal organizations by attacking them at the head.

THE UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATE recalled his country's activities in the fight against drugs. With the exception of L.S.D., the United Kingdom did not produce any dangerous substances, but it was a consumer country — particularly of heroin, consumption of which had risen sharply; it was essential to control the production of the raw materials.

THE GREEK DELEGATE recalled that his country did not produce drugs, had only a few addicts and, until recently, had had no experience of international transit, with the exception of a few rare cases. This highly profitable traffic was in the hands of professionals and young tourists.

THE MEXICAN DELEGATE stated that his country respected its international commitments and recalled that it had been encouraged and congratulated by the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

He said that the Army, in co-operation with the Ministry of Justice, had taken part in the detection of illicit plantations, particularly in certain rather remote parts of the West Sierra Madre.

THE CHILEAN DELEGATE explained that his country was at the head of the cocaine statistics compiled by the Organization because the drug was refined in his country and exported to the United States. The Chilean Government had had a law voted providing penalties for the possession of drugs. He felt that his country could completely abolish this traffic in about two years if Bolivia would co-operate in the same way as Peru and the United States. In Chile, where hemp was cultivated, the consumption of cannabis (whose seeds could be smoked) had developed, particularly among well-to-do young people. Propaganda campaigns to eliminate drug-abuse had so far produced quite encouraging results.

THE TURKISH DELEGATE said that he would like to clear up certain misapprehensions about his country, which produced opium for medical use. The fact that production areas had been limited to a single authorised zone had helped to reduce traffic in this drug.

Additional preventive measures included a draft law making it compulsory to have a licence in order to cultivate the opium-poppy, and another making it possible to pay informers who reported illicit opium crops.

Furthermore, a sufficiently large agency to control opium production had been set up with the help of the United States.

THE ITALIAN DELEGATE said that although the number of seizures and arrests had multiplied through the united efforts of all departments concerned, illicit traffic and transit operations had continued to increase. New regulations would be coming into force shortly and these would enable an even stricter control to be kept on all activities relating to narcotic drugs.

THE SWISS DELEGATE said that he was sorry to say that his country, which had so far not been touched by drug traffic, seemed recently to have become the scene of much activity of this kind. Furthermore, the use of hashish was becoming more and more widespread among young people. The Swiss police had had to adapt themselves rapidly to their new duties. In 1968, Switzerland had ratified the 1961 Convention and extended the scope of application of its legislation on narcotic drugs. Good results were expected from these measures, and thanks to international co-operation.

THE FINNISH DELEGATE, whose country was represented on the Committee for the first time, revealed that her country was faced with the problem of drug addiction, particularly among young people. Drug traffic mainly involved amphetamines and cannabis, which came from various countries by different routes. The Finnish police, which had seized 54 kilograms of amphetamines in 1968, were in touch with those countries with similar problems to solve and had greatly benefited from international co-operation.

THE PERUVIAN DELEGATE said he was greatly encouraged by Interpol's activities in this field and outlined the activities of the Peruvian Police.

THE PANAMANIAN DELEGATE stated that his country's geographical position made it vulnerable to all kinds of traffic. The drug laws had been made more severe, and the Panamanian Government was firmly resolved to eliminate the production of marihuana. The United States had offered to help Panama in this.

THE SWEDISH DELEGATE said that stimulants of the central nervous system (imported from other European countries) had now taken over first place from cannabis. The use of amphetamines and similar substances was giving cause for alarm. Another disturbing finding was that most offences had been committed by offenders in order to buy drugs. At the end of 1968, the situation had become so serious that the Swedish Government had decided to give priority over all other police tasks to the fight against drugs. Police action, which had begun ten months before, had achieved encouraging results: the number of traffickers arrested had increased, while the total number of offences had dropped sharply.

THE NEW ZEALAND DELEGATE reported an increase in drug cases, particularly among minors. There did not seem to be any smuggling of drugs into the country; the drugs used by offenders were obtained by breaking into pharmacies and hospitals. New legislation had been adopted.

THE BELGIAN DELEGATE said that in his country the use of cannabis among young people had increased. A bill to increase the penalties for these offences was to be put before Parliament and a national police force for dealing with juveniles would be set up.

THE FRENCH DELEGATE said that prevention was obtained through a series of political, social and economic measures which were not within the scope of police activity. However, the certainty of punishment did have a certain deterrent effect on would-be offenders. It was at that stage that the police could really achieve valid results. The national police could take effective action to control the use and manufacture of drugs; but at the supply and distribution stage, France really needed the co-operation of other countries.

THE BRAZILIAN DELEGATE said that the U.N. Observer's remarks applied particularly to Brazil and Brazilian youth. The gravity of the problem was such that in 1967 Congress had promulgated a law according to which any person found trafficking in an addictive substance was considered as a criminal. Large quantities of cannabis had been illicitly produced in Brazil and exported; the destruction of plantations had created a social problem by depriving the planters of their living.

87% of the cases reported to the authorities in 1968 had involved psychotropic substances. A list of all the substances which should be subject to control was in preparation, and the Federal Police were responsible for the direct control of the manufacture and distribution of all dangerous substances.

THE ARGENTINE DELEGATE stated that his country was not touched by the drug addiction problem. The geographical configuration of the border areas were such that any serious control of clandestine plantations or laboratories was out of the question, and cocaine was illicitly transported from Bolivia, via Argentina, to the South of France where it was exchanged for heroin destined for North America.

THE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE explained that opium seizures had increased, whereas heroin seizures had dropped. Illicit use of barbiturates and amphetamines had increased much more rapidly than that of other drugs. Police reports had confirmed that it was impossible to dissociate drug trafficking from other criminal activities.

Mr. AUBE said that while awaiting the implementation of the new convention which would regulate the

control of substances not currently subject to control, the Organization received information on some of them, notably L.S.D. It made enquiries, mainly about the persons involved, but in the current state of affairs, it could not do more than record the information received.

At the end of the discussions, the draft resolutions prepared by a drafting committee (comprising delegates from the United States, France, Mexico and Sweden) were adopted by the Committee on Narcotic Drugs. These texts were later submitted to the General Assembly meeting in plenary session; they were discussed at length and finally adopted in the following form:

RESOLUTION (1)

HAVING TAKEN COGNIZANCE OF the recommendations put forward by the United Nations Regional Seminar on narcotics control for investigating officers in Latin America, held in MEXICO CITY from 25th September to 4th October 1969,

NOTING PARTICULARLY, among these recommendations, those in Section IV (Illicit traffic), under paragraphs 13 and 14 respectively, urging:

- a) Governments to ask to receive the photographic material, in the form of slides, currently being assembled by the I.C.P.O.-Interpol on all matters relating to narcotic drugs and notably narcotic drug traffic, for the training of investigating officers in national police forces;
- b) the I.C.P.O.-Interpol to produce a Spanish edition of the "Guide for the Use of Investigating Officers (Suppression of illicit drug traffic)" for distribution to those Governments wishing to obtain it.

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in MEXICO CITY from 13th to 18th October 1969 at its 38th session:

REQUESTS that Interpol-affiliated countries send the General Secretariat, as soon as possible, slides (preferably in colour) on all matters relating to narcotic drugs (cultivation, manufacture, trademarks, illicit traffic, addiction, etc.),

ASKS the Secretary General of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol:

- a) to assemble audio-visual material on narcotic drugs as soon as possible, so that it may be made available to countries and, in particular, to police colleges;
- b) to prepare a Spanish edition of the booklet entitled "Guide for the Use of Investigating Officers" which has already been published in French and English.

Adopted unanimously.

RESOLUTION (2)

IN VIEW of the resolutions adopted at previous sessions on the various aspects of the fight against the illicit drug traffic, which recommended that this fight should be intensified on a world-wide basis,

HAVING NOTED the new elements that have emerged in the last few years and which have transformed the traditional aspects of drug abuse and consequently of the fight against this abuse and the illicit trade in such drugs,

ALARMED BY the epidemic proportions of the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, particularly in those parts of the world where they were hitherto virtually unknown,

RECOGNISING that police action can only be effective if part of a general policy to combat the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in MEXICO CITY from 13th to 18th October 1969 at its 38th session:

1. RENEWS its previous recommendations with regard to the forms which should be taken by the fight against the production, traffic, and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the treatment and social rehabilitation of addicts,

2. URGES PARTICULARLY:

a) With regard to cultivation,

- that, in addition to the measures previously recommended for the punishment of those who engage in illicit cultivation, further measures should be introduced — within the possibilities of the respective national legislations — to confiscate land known to have been used for the illicit cultivation of the opium-poppy, cannabis, or coca plant, the assistance of the national armed forces being enlisted wherever possible for the destruction of these illicit crops;
- that the Lebanese policy of introducing substitute crops become general practice;

b) With regard to penalties,

- that a clear distinction be made in criminal law and penitentiary practice between occasional users or others, and persons deeply involved in illicit traffic.
- The latter should be liable to heavy prison sentences, thus preventing them from being a danger to society.
- On the other hand, addicts or persons found in possession of very small quantities of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances intended for personal use, should be allowed to benefit from all systems of parole suited to

their cases, especially if they are minors or first offenders.

c) With regard to movements of population,

- that, in countries where the cultivation of the opium-poppy is licit, or where the cultivation of opium-poppy and/or cannabis is illicit, strict measures be taken to prevent the entry into the country of any person — and particularly young people — reasonably suspected of being involved in traffic in narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.

d) With regard to information and education,

- that every effort be made to alert the public about the dangers of the abuse of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances and to create a climate of opinion against such abuse; to accomplish this, not only should all the resources of mass media be used, but the support of civic or religious organizations should also be sought.
- that in no case should the mass media treat cases involving the misuse of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances in such a way that they appear to be defending drugs.

e) With regard to police action,

- that all Interpol-affiliated countries increase their efforts to establish new technical methods and to take stern measures to eliminate the cultivation of, and traffic in, opium and cannabis, e.g.:
 - 1) the organization or re-organization of special squads to suppress narcotics offences;
 - 2) the introduction of special training courses for law enforcement officers dealing with narcotic drugs;
 - 3) greater use of technology and other means to detect and destroy illicit crops of opium-poppies cannabis and/or coca;
 - 4) increased funds for these special squads so that they are adequately equipped to combat illicit traffic effectively;
 - 5) the extension and encouragement of the exchange of information between Interpol-affiliated countries;

3. RECOMMENDS furthermore that the Interpol NCBs urge their Governments to prohibit all cultivation of the opium-poppy or cannabis in their countries.

Adopted with 76 votes in favour and 2 abstentions.

RESOLUTION (3)

HAVING RECEIVED disquieting information that in many countries there is increasing misuse —

especially by young people — of central nervous system stimulants,

CONVINCED that immediate action is necessary to combat this threat to the health of mankind and that this action will not be effective if limited only to individual countries and therefore necessitates co-operation among all member countries,

AWARE that the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs is preparing an international instrument for the control of psychotropic substances not yet under international control and that, pending the entry into force of such an international instrument, the competent international bodies have recommended the application of urgent control measures to certain stimulant drugs,

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Mexico City from 13th to 18th October 1969 at its 38th session,

RECOMMENDS all I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL affiliated countries:

- A) to work for the application of national control measures concerning the above-mentioned central nervous system stimulants and corresponding as closely as possible to those provided by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, for the substances listed in Schedule 1 of that Convention;
- B) to include in these control measures:
 - 1) availability on medical prescription only;
 - 2) supervision of all transactions from production to retail distribution;
 - 3) licensing of all producers;
 - 4) limitation of trade to authorised persons;
 - 5) prohibition of non-authorised possession for distribution;
- C) to do their best to bring about an intensified exchange of information regarding illegal manufacture of, and traffic across the borders in, these substances and a regular reporting to the General Secretariat on these matters.

Adopted unanimously with 65 votes in favour.

RESOLUTION (4)

CONSIDERING the advantages of destroying crops of plants from which drugs are derived,

HAVING NOTED the efforts made by certain countries in this connection,

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Mexico City from 13th to 18th October 1969 at its 38th session:

WARMLY CONGRATULATES Lebanon, Mexico,

Morocco, Thailand and Turkey on the measures they have taken to this end.

Adopted with 76 votes in favour and 1 abstention.

RESOLUTION (5)

HAVING RECEIVED disquieting information that in many countries there is increasing misuse — especially by young people — of other psychotropic drugs than those referred to in Draft Resolution No. 3,

CONVINCED that immediate action is necessary to combat this threat to the health of mankind and that this action will not be effective if limited only to individual countries and therefore necessitates co-operation among all member countries,

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Mexico City from 13th to 18th October 1969 at its 38th session:

RECOMMENDS that, if they have not already done so, all Interpol affiliated countries give effect to the following measures of national control over the above-mentioned psychotropic substances:

- a) availability on medical prescription only;
- b) supervision of all transactions from production to retail distribution;
- c) licensing of all producers;
- d) limitation of trade to authorised persons;
- e) prohibition of non-authorized possession for distribution.

Adopted unanimously with 70 votes in favour.

THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER said that, since he represented an Organization of peace and hope, he would like to sum up these discussions on narcotic drugs and those of the U.N. seminar which had been held recently in Mexico City (1).

Drug addiction, he said, was an epidemic — and epidemics passed. Encouraging results had been obtained by Lebanon, Thailand, Turkey, Morocco, Panama, Mexico and Peru, in their efforts to decrease the area of land used for the cultivation of drugs to do away with them altogether or to replace them by other crops.

In his opening address, the President had mentioned two of the curses of modern civilisation: the motor car and television. Could not these be turned to good account in the fight against drugs?

Police co-operation — many examples of which had already been given — the unanimity of the votes taken by the Assembly, the fact that although the

(1) See page 52, column 1, para 7.

proportion of young people using drugs was too high, it was after all *relatively* small... all this meant that the discussions had to be concluded on a more optimistic note.

The world, he was convinced, would get rid of the terrible plague represented by drugs if the U.N., the W.H.O., the I.C.P.O.-Interpol and all men of good faith had the will to work together to cure it.

THE PRESIDENT assured the U.N. Observer that the I.C.P.O.-Interpol would always work alongside the United Nations in the common fight against the scourge of drugs.

(Editor's note: Three countries submitted reports on drug traffic to this Committee: the Lebanese delegation submitted the report "Introduction of worthwhile crops to replace cannabis", the Mexican delegation submitted a report on the relationship between licit and illicit drug traffic in Mexico, and the Swedish delegation submitted a report on measures taken by the Swedish Police.)



(Photo Roger Viollet, Paris).
The Latin-American tower from the Alameda Park.

Powers and duties of the police with regard to detention

The Organization's programme of activities adopted by the General Assembly sessions in 1965 and 1967 included an important survey, to be conducted in several stages, of the powers and duties of the police when investigating offences against criminal law.

The aim of the survey begun in 1968 was to specify the conditions in which "the police may hold for a certain time for the purpose of criminal enquiries a person who has not been charged and for whom a warrant of arrest has not been issued by a magistrate". It was necessary to describe the wide variety of solutions adopted by various national legislations when defining the extent to which the police may, *on their own initiative*, temporarily detain or hold for questioning a person suspected of having been responsible for, or an accomplice in, the commission of an offence of a certain degree of seriousness, or of having been a witness to such an offence.

Consequently, the General Secretariat's 121-page survey, — which it would be impossible to summarise here — concentrated on this aspect of the question.

The report was based on the legislations of 52 countries:

ALGERIA, FEDERAL GERMANY, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CAMEROON, CANADA, CEN-

TRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CEYLON, CHILE, CHINA, CYPRUS, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (KINSHASA), KOREA, DAHOMEY, DENMARK, ECUADOR, SPAIN, UNITED STATES, ETHIOPIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, LEBANON, LIBYA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG, MAURITANIA, NIGERIA, NORWAY, NEW ZEALAND, NETHERLANDS, PERU, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, UNITED KINGDOM, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SWEDEN, THAILAND, TUNISIA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA.

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In plenary session, Mr. FÉRAUD (General Secretariat) explained that it had been necessary to describe the relevant legislation of each country in a condensed fashion, at the same time respecting the general spirit of the local law. Each national system had been presented in the same order and had been divided into five parts: definition of police powers of detention, conditions for detaining a person, physical conditions of detention, rights of detained persons and safeguards for these rights, consequences of breaking the regulations.

The various legal systems had been classified on the basis of associations between certain groups and

also on the basis of the following two criteria combined: whether the police could temporarily detain both suspects and witnesses, or only suspects; whether the police could themselves decide to detain suspects without immediately reporting to the legal authorities, or whether they were obliged to obtain from them the necessary authorisation to detain someone. The resulting classification had produced 7 distinct groups. The first comprised countries where police powers were greatest, the last those countries where apprehension and detention of persons by the

police were most restricted. This survey would be available to all police legal services in all countries and could be used by those who wished to modify their legislation in this field.

The PRESIDENT congratulated Mr. FÉRAUD on the remarkable work he and his collaborators had carried out. He did not feel it necessary to set up a committee to study this report; it would undoubtedly give rise to other developments in the future.

This procedure was decided upon.

Smuggling as an offence against ordinary law

At the 37th session of the General Assembly, meeting in TEHRAN in 1968, it was decided to prepare a report on smuggling as an offence against ordinary law. The Peruvian delegation was asked by the General Secretariat to submit a report on the subject.

A questionnaire was drawn up and, having been approved by the General Secretariat, was sent out to Interpol-affiliated countries; account was taken of the difficulties which this subject involved, as legislation on smuggling varied from country to country.

The report was based on the theory and experience of the Peruvian authorities and on the information supplied by the following countries: ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CANADA, CYPRUS, ECUADOR, SPAIN, UNITED STATES, FINLAND, FRANCE, HONG KONG, IRAQ, JAPAN, LIECHTENSTEIN, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, NEW ZEALAND, PANAMA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, UNITED KINGDOM, SINGAPORE, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.

Whatever form it took, smuggling was a serious threat to national economy. Smugglers took advantage of certain factors which favoured their activities, for example:

- Differences in the legislation of neighbouring countries: only very few countries included smuggling in their criminal codes as a criminal offence;

- Extensive border areas and irregular coastlines, lake-shores or river-banks: all factors which complicated and even prevented surveillance by the authorities;

- Facilities and modernisation of means of communication and transport used for criminal purposes;

- Existence in some countries of areas with special customs concessions for imported and exported goods (duty-free areas, free ports, etc.);

- Insufficiency of equipment and material used by the authorities responsible for combating and preventing smuggling;

- Shortage of manpower and lack of special training in combating smuggling.

Smuggling was treated differently in different legislations because local conditions varied: each country naturally wished to protect its own well-being and interests first and its legislation would therefore concentrate on that which constituted the greatest threat to the health and wealth of the community. Thus, in certain countries — Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, Cyprus, Ecuador, France, Iraq, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, New Zealand, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland — it was considered a customs offence. In Brazil, land — it was included in the Penal Code or a specific Smuggling Act. In Panama it figured in the Fiscal Code and certain specific laws on smuggling. In Spain, it figured in the Smuggling Act, the text of which was part of the general law on Tax and Duties. In Hong Kong, smuggling was dealt with in special Import and Export Ordinances.

In the majority of countries, smuggling offences were not included in the normal criminal legislation, although the ordinary criminal law, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the special penal laws did apply in all cases not provided for in the customs legislation with regard to the imposing of penalties and the trial of offenders, or when there were aggravating circumstances or associated offences.

Police action to combat and prevent smuggling

Police action to prevent and combat smuggling varied from country to country, depending on the political structure of the country, its legislation and, especially, the serious repercussions such smuggling had had on economic and social stability. Smuggling deprived the State of an important part of its revenues through which it financed its programme and services; it was harmful to industry and trade and could even lead to devaluation, an excessively high cost of living, rampant black market activities, speculation, etc.

Even in those countries where strict measures were applied and the duties of the police were specifically defined, the latter's powers were inadequate in the face of the often superior means used by smugglers.

The police forces of most countries which answered the questionnaire had extensive powers with regard to prevention, investigation, checking of complaints and confiscation of goods.

In a few other countries — for example the United States and Switzerland — the police had no competence to handle smuggling cases.

Modus operandi

Smugglers preferred to concentrate their efforts on goods which were heavily taxed or prohibited by law: these brought in the most profits and had the greatest commercial value. They had to be easy to hide and suitable for smuggling.

Smugglers used modern means of transport and communications: aircraft landing in deserted areas, boats to embark and disembark cargoes on parts of the coast not watched by the police or coastguards, boats sailing on rivers and lakes serving as natural frontiers. The variety of methods used was considerable.

All kinds of tricks and devices were used to escape detection, including false-bottomed suitcases, waistcoats, corsets, various recipients, lining of clothes, hiding-places in vehicles, etc. Smuggling also took place in countries where little or no duty was paid on certain goods: the goods were exchanged and taken to countries where such tax-exemption did not exist.

Another very common form of smuggling was that called "hormiga" (ant-smuggling) in Latin America. It consisted of systematically taking very small quantities of goods in or out of the country, allegedly for personal use or consumption; when considerable quantities had been amassed in this way, they were then traded illicitly. Every day, men and women could be seen returning home with goods acquired in the country they had just visited; they were always careful not to violate the law stipulating that they might bring back certain quantities of goods provided that they were not consumed or sold outside the border region. The smugglers systematically amassed these goods and then imported two or three consignments of the same goods legally in order to obtain the necessary papers permitting them to sell the product anywhere in the country.

Smugglers sometimes worked out really original modus operandi, at the same time varying their methods constantly: in Argentina, cigarettes had been found to be smuggled in tanker-lorries; in Finland there had been cases of motor vehicles being smuggled by means of registration papers taken from wrecked cars after changing the chassis number. The doors, wheel rims and compartments of cars had also been used to smuggle drugs and alcohol. Two hundred grams of drug were even smuggled in a woman's hair; in Japan, the most popular forms of smuggling

were traffic in gold (by means of special vests and corsets), in drugs and precious stones (concealed under the feet, in the groin or other body cavities), and in adulterated goods passed as genuine (camouflaged in apparently genuine wrappers); in Mexico, lorries were used to transport illicit goods hidden under large, heavy loads which were difficult to move.

In Peru, smugglers had used planes operating from clandestine airstrips. An airline company would request and obtain permission to fly over Peru without landing on the way from Guayaquil (Ecuador) to Santa Cruz (Bolivia); however, when the aircraft reached the pre-arranged airport, it would land and unload its cargo onto waiting lorries. The cargo, consisting of electrical appliances and fashion fabrics, was worth about 10,000,000 soles on each trip. After taking off, the aircraft would then make an "emergency" landing at the nearest airport — Pisco. The goods would be transported to Lima.

In other cases, the same airline company, operating between Jamaica and Lima, had made trips transporting 3,000,000 soles worth of fashion fabrics on each occasion.

The report submitted by the Peruvian delegation went on to describe the scope of police powers in those countries which had replied to the questionnaire.

(Editor's note: These police powers are too many and varied to be described here in detail.)

The main points were:

— Smuggling was sanctioned by customs laws, fiscal laws, penal codes or specific laws on smuggling, depending on the country. But in all countries, the police were empowered to intervene directly or indirectly in the prevention, control and detection of this offence, or to co-operate with the Customs authorities in the capture of suspects, the confiscation of contraband goods and of the vehicles and other instruments used to commit the offence.

— There was a growing tendency for smugglers to operate in international gangs. They trafficked in commodities that were prohibited or restricted by national legislations (e.g. narcotics, objects or relics of archeological interest). They also dealt in articles which could be imported or exported by law but which carried heavy duty (e.g. gold, precious stones, jewellery, electrical appliances, motor vehicles, textiles, etc.).

— Smuggling posed another serious problem: at the stages of both planning and action, smugglers tended more and more to turn to international gangs specialising in other branches of crime and outside the competence of the Customs authorities. The situation called for more active intervention on the part of the police and it was up to Interpol to direct such action — which must be energetic, effective and continuous — through its National Central Bureaus.

Recommendations

Most countries which answered the questionnaire agreed on the following recommendations:

1. The National Central Bureaus should supply the General Secretariat with full particulars about the names, names of parents, criminal record, modus operandi, etc. of persons prosecuted for smuggling so that records could be set up and made available to all affiliated countries.

2. Smugglers' "identity cards" should be drawn up and exchanged; these cards should contain data on identity, modus operandi, and country or countries where the smuggler was suspected or known to operate.

3. Mutual co-operation between the police and customs authorities should be increased.

4. Mutual assistance agreements should be signed between neighbouring countries, and the laws on smuggling and suspect export declarations should be exchanged between the different police forces.

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In plenary session, the PERUVIAN DELEGATE recalled that in Latin America the problem of smuggling was one of exceptional seriousness which had manifold consequences, particularly in the developing countries. Interpol should consider smuggling as an offence against ordinary criminal law, even if certain countries still considered it an offence against fiscal law.

International smuggling activities were constantly increasing and mainly involved drugs, archeological specimens and goods subject to import and export restrictions, such as gold, jewellery, collector's items, etc.

Police intervention was becoming more frequent and essential; consequently, Interpol's role in this field was constantly growing in importance.

The Peruvian delegation, whose country was seriously affected by this problem, proposed that the General Assembly should set up a working party to make a detailed study of the problem, to obtain the opinions of the various delegations, and to adopt a resolution.

At THE PRESIDENT'S invitation, the following countries volunteered to serve on this working party: ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, CAMBODIA, CEYLON, CHINA, CONGO-KINSHASA, ECUADOR, UNITED STATES, FRANCE, INDIA, INDONESIA, ITALY, MALI, MEXICO, NIGERIA, PERU, PHILIPPINES, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, UNITED KINGDOM, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND.

Mr. JUAN BARLETTI VALENCIA (Peru) was unanimously elected Chairman of the working party.

THE SWISS DELEGATE congratulated the Peruvian delegation on its excellent report. It was particularly important to know whether national legislations enabled the police to collaborate with the police of other countries to combat smuggling. In Switzerland, the police could only intervene if a treaty had been signed with the country concerned.

All Interpol-affiliated countries protected the same objects in their ordinary criminal legislation. On the other hand, in the fiscal field and more specifically with regard to smuggling, the objects protected and the activities liable to punishment varied from country to country. The Swiss delegation could only vote for a resolution on smuggling if it contained a reservation concerning the limited scope for action imposed by certain national legislations.

THE UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATE pointed out that smugglers sometimes had enormous resources and possessed private yachts or planes which made it easy for them to engage in a variety of criminal activities. It was therefore important that the draft resolution should urge national police forces to co-operate with each other and with the services responsible for border control. It should stress the fact that smuggling could now only be considered within the context of the criminal activities dealt with by Interpol. Lastly, it should emphasise the need to supply the Organization with all relevant information on persons who were not only smugglers but criminals in the widest sense of the word.

THE ITALIAN DELEGATE said that in Italy smuggling — i.e. the deliberate evasion of customs duty — was an offence punishable by fines or imprisonment. Less serious offences, such as non-observance of



Mr. Barletti-Valencia (Peru), who submitted the report on smuggling.

customs formalities, were considered as minor violations of the regulations, punishable by fines. With regard to the fight against organised smuggling, the activities of the Guardia di Finanza were very important. The co-operation provided by the police of other countries, either within the framework of bilateral customs agreements for mutual administrative assistance, or in the more general field of the fight against organised crime, had proved very valuable and effective. He stressed the need for closer co-operation between the police organizations of different countries in combating customs frauds, in view of the relationship between these frauds and offences against ordinary criminal law.

THE UNITED STATES DELEGATE said that the Peruvian report contained no recommendations which could not be applied easily in the United States.

THE INDIAN DELEGATE said he was in favour of the proposals put forward in the Peruvian report and hoped that the policy for the mutual exchange of information would be extended more and more. Smuggling had seriously harmed India's economy and it ought to be combated as vigorously as other criminal offences.

THE ARGENTINE DELEGATE said that the size of his country was such that it was difficult to prevent smuggling over the borders. However, a special agency had been set up to do just this and it had produced excellent results. The draft resolution which emerged from the present discussions should stress the need for greater co-operation between police forces (exchange of smugglers' identity particulars, exchange of legislations on smuggling), for treaties to be signed between neighbouring countries, and for stricter measures to combat smuggling, in particular the smuggling of firearms which risked becoming a serious problem in the near future.

THE PHILIPPINE DELEGATE said that smuggling not only caused considerable harm to a country's economy and material and social development, but — when it involved traffic in firearms and drugs — also had very serious international repercussions. He hoped that closer co-operation between countries would result in more standard customs legislation. Such results could be obtained by bilateral agreements, such as the one recently concluded between the Philippines and Malaysia.

THE DELEGATE OF CONGO KINSHASA said that in his country smuggling was an offence punishable by fines and by imprisonment in aggravating circumstances (recidivism, fraud committed by three or more persons, smuggling arms). Smuggled goods could be seized. So far, the most important frauds had concerned precious metals and stones, notably diamonds. Smugglers used all means imaginable, and were ever more ingenious. Bilateral and multi-lateral agreements should be concluded to combat smuggling more effectively.

THE DELEGATE OF MALI said that the police in his country had fairly extensive powers to combat smuggling, but that they had had other obstacles to surmount. It was hoped that the measures taken would, with the assistance of neighbouring countries and closer international co-operation, make it possible to combat smuggling more effectively.

THE UNITED STATES DELEGATE agreed. Interpol could play a considerable role in this connection since smugglers were very ingenious and their activities had widespread ramifications. The problem was to reach an acceptable balance between the application of customs regulations — which necessarily delayed passengers in their travels and slowed down commerce — and the freedom of movement of these passengers and commercial goods. Wider international co-operation and greater exchange of information would no doubt enable this balance to be struck.

THE CHAIRMAN, speaking as Peruvian delegate, described the way in which organised international gangs using the most modern means of transport and operating on a world-wide scale seriously undermined the economy of developing countries. The recommendations contained in the report submitted by the Peruvian delegation took into account the situation in Latin American countries. They could be improved and used as a basis for the drawing up of a draft resolution. The report urged that information should be exchanged between Interpol-affiliated countries and centralised at the General Secretariat's record office.

THE CHAIRMAN suggested that a drafting committee should be set up to draw up a draft resolution to be submitted to the General Assembly.

This proposal was unanimously adopted, with 1 abstention.

The drafting committee, comprising members of the FRENCH, UNITED KINGDOM and PERUVIAN delegations, drew up the following draft resolution. This was subsequently submitted to the General Assembly and, after a few suggestions and requests for various additional explanations had been made, was adopted without amendment with 78 votes in favour, 0 against and 1 abstention.

RESOLUTION

IN VIEW OF the growth of organised smuggling and the repercussions it has on the economy of countries and on crime in general,

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in MEXICO CITY from 13th to 18th October 1969 at its 38th session,

RECOMMENDS that, as far as national legislations permit, the National Central Bureaus should:

1) Send the Interpol General Secretariat full particulars of the names, names of parents, criminal record, modus operandi, etc. of all persons prosecuted for smuggling, in order to establish records which can be sent to each member country;

2) Exchange between themselves all relevant information on smugglers and their accomplices,

giving full identity particulars, the modus operandi used, and the country or countries in which they operate or are suspected of operating;

3) Increase, as far as they are able, co-operation between the customs authorities and the police, particularly with regard to the exchange of information.

Police protection of tourists

Difficulties involved

By definition, tourist travel implied freedom of movement and action. Under no circumstances should police protection take the form of disguised surveillance. From purely commercial considerations, no country would want to harm its tourist trade by reminding tourists of possible dangers or risks. The increase in the number of tourists in certain countries made the police's preventive task more difficult.

Checks on certain occupations connected with tourism

a) Travel Agencies:

Travel agents should be obliged to conform to a code of regulations, and the authorities should be able to control their activities or at least verify their credentials.

b) **Hoteliers and owners of camping sites** should also be subject to government control.

c) Guides or "Couriers":

Any person claiming to be a guide should be able to produce an official card or badge.

d) **Taxi drivers and hired cars** should be clearly marked. Drivers should be easily identifiable by passengers: a number could be placed prominently inside the vehicle.

Police presence

The police should always be readily accessible to tourists, for example:

a) Police forces should have a telephone number which is the same throughout the country; the ideal would be for a standard number to be adopted internationally. The number should be given in brochures distributed to tourists.

b) Police stations should be clearly indicated by signposts at main intersections and other strategic points.

c) The presence of uniformed police officers always had a salutary deterrent effect. Police officers who understood foreign languages should be stationed in parts of town frequented by tourists.

d) Police departments in tourist areas should be assigned officers capable of speaking the most common foreign languages. Tourists who wished to

report a matter to the police should be able to make themselves understood easily.

e) The police should keep a close check on the suspicious persons who fed on tourists. Spot checks were usually quite effective.

f) The presence of the police should be adapted to the environment and the task at hand. For instance, the police might set up firstaid stations and life-guard posts on crowded beaches in the summer.

g) Mass tourism produced real population migrations for short periods. It should therefore be legally and practically feasible for the police to put additional men on duty during the season.

Preventive measures: educating the public

Tourists should be informed of certain simple precautions:

a) Tourists should be urged to lock their cars and never to leave valuables in them.

b) Instead of carrying cash with them, tourists should use credit in forms other than money (e.g. travellers cheques, credit cards, etc.); the latter were themselves the source of other offences, but in such cases, the victims were usually the issuing companies.

c) "Package" holidays enabled the tourist to avoid carrying large sums of money with him, thus reducing the risk of his being cheated abroad.

Tourists and highway patrols

Tourists who cross the frontier in cars should be handed brochures indicating briefly and clearly the essential rules of the highway code and the meaning of the road signs used in that country. This would protect tourists against accidents and enable them to avoid committing offences through ignorance.

Police patrols of mechanics in specially equipped cars or vans should operate on the main routes.

In cases of minor violations of the highway code the police were known to be indulgent towards tourists. A printed warning in several languages should always be placed on the car.

Regulations on hitch-hiking provided protection against two sorts of danger: accident and assault. Attempts had been made in some countries to regulate hitch-hiking, forbidding it on certain very busy main

roads (motorways), and obliging hitch-hikers to produce an identity card issued by a tourist organization.

Price control and "economic" police

Tourists were sometimes financially exploited and, in some cases, the exploitation could be described as robbery (taxis, "antique" dealers, etc.). The authorities should make an effort to control this type of abuse. Special police squads should be responsible for keeping an eye on the price and quality of merchandise. Price-marking should be compulsory.

Rescuing tourists in danger

"Adventure" tourism often created the most serious problems for the police. There were several solutions to this problem: making it compulsory for tourists to inform the authorities of their plans **before** they set off; setting up special rescue squads.

Role of non-police agencies and police co-operation with them

a) In many circumstances, agencies other than the police might help protect tourists (international hotels, for example). Such agencies often provided a valuable link between tourists and official police agencies.

b) It was up to the police to introduce measures to protect tourists, but these measures could not be effectively enforced without the co-operation of other agencies (fiscal authorities, tourist organizations, etc.). The police should have a policy of developing contacts with such agencies. Protecting tourists was, after all, a collective task.

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In plenary session, THE SECRETARY GENERAL recalled that this question had been raised at the 35th session of the General Assembly (1966) by the Delegate of the United Arab Republic. A report had been drawn up and submitted to the General Assembly in Tehran, which had not had time to study it. The report took the point of view of the tourist who, as a result of the various accidents which could happen to a traveller in a foreign country, needed to call on police protection; it presented solutions and made suggestions which would be studied by a committee set up for this purpose.

A Committee was set up to examine this problem. The following countries were represented: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CEYLON, CHINA, KOREA, COSTA RICA, ETHIOPIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GREECE, HONG KONG, INDONESIA, KENYA, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, NIGER, PORTUGAL, UNITED KINGDOM, TANZANIA, TUNISIA, YUGOSLAVIA. **Observers:** I.A.T.A. and MALAWI.

Mr. Eduardo ESTRADA OJEDA (Mexico) was elected Chairman.

Mr. LAOUENEN (General Secretariat) recalled that certain countries (AUSTRIA, BURMA, CYPRUS, GUYANA, INDIA and YUGOSLAVIA) had felt the report was useful and had not put forward any suggestions. Since publication of the report, INDONESIA had sent



The Ceylonese delegation: on the right, Mr. Selvaratnam, Executive Committee Delegate.

the Secretariat a survey on instructions which the government authorities had given the police on the protection of tourists. Protective action taken by the police was carried out in two ways: it was both active and preventive. The police warned tourists about the theft of their personal property and gave them miscellaneous advice, notably about using travellers cheques: They set up clearly visible police posts, staffed by multi-lingual police officers, in places frequented by tourists; appointed police officers with special mechanical knowledge to road patrols; supervised shops selling souvenirs to tourists; distributed brochures on road traffic regulations to tourists. IRAN had also sent in additional information. The Iranian authorities were taking appropriate measures to implement the recommendations contained in the report. The Iranian Tourist Board had given guides official badges. Taxis and hired cars were under police supervision and taxi drivers had to wear a uniform.

THE UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATE felt that the General Secretariat report was the most comprehensive document on the subject prepared to date. Millions of travellers relied on police protection; most of them realised that if they were not careful they would be an ideal target for thieves. However, certain governments preferred not to dwell on the risks run by tourists so as not to prejudice the economy of their country.

The United Kingdom delegate felt that the tourist should be given more warning of the dangers he might encounter when he made his travel bookings and when he arrived in his country of destination. In the United Kingdom, the British Association of Travel Agents had set up a common fund, financed by subscriptions, which was used to help any travellers in financial difficulties caused by a member of the Association.

THE PORTUGUESE DELEGATE recalled that for several years now his country had made considerable efforts to develop tourism. His country had already taken all the measures recommended in the General Secretariat's excellent report. The police belonged to the National Tourism Council, and answered all calls for help from tourists. There were also a hundred or so non-police security agents to keep a check on the prices and quality of goods offered for sale to tourists. These agents reported to the police, in order to avoid offences being committed against tourists, the police posted plainclothes officers on surveillance duties in suspect circles. Since they were on the Tourism Council, they were kept informed of all measures taken in this sector.

Travel agencies were controlled and had to make a monthly report to the Council Secretariat. Also, the hotel industry was controlled, as were the qualifications of guides: Steps had been taken to make taxis as easily recognisable as possible by painting them in two colours.

THE COSTA RICAN DELEGATE recalled that tourism was one of the main sources of income in his country. Certain students would undergo training in a Mexican school to qualify as guides. Also, a police college trained students who, when they graduated, would become specialised police officers. Training grants awarded by Interpol could enable them to acquire more thorough training.

THE ARGENTINE DELEGATE felt that protective measures taken by the police with regard to tourists should in no way give the impression that the police were carrying out a check on them. Police officers responsible for this task should have special qualifications and should be easily recognisable.

THE FRENCH DELEGATE recalled that since tourists naturally wanted to enjoy the greatest possible freedom of action, the police often had to protect them against their will and help them not to be victims and easy prey. The protection of tourists should cover two points: first, the organization of journeys. Most of the time, this was done by **travel agencies**; in France, the latter were subject to quite specific legislation which stipulated that they should pay a deposit and also provided penalties for any violations of the regulations. Very few agencies had been prosecuted. However, another more difficult problem was caused by *travel associations* which were non-profit making organizations. These groups, which often comprised young people, organised journeys, the conditions of which often did not correspond to those publicised beforehand. This was often the cause of serious difficulties. Guides, couriers and lecturers should be authorised and qualified.

The other point covered protection against theft and assault. This was the permanent role of the police and called for their continual presence either in uniform or plainclothes. It was also necessary to

protect tourists against excessive prices. In the large stores it was easy to keep a check on prices but it was difficult to do this in places of entertainment, etc.

With regard to keeping the public informed, the speaker recalled that France had drawn up a printed form in several languages which was available in each police post. The tourist could use this to make a report of a theft or loss and give all the information which might be useful to the police in their enquiries. There should be more such forms, since they constituted a very active element in educating the public. Unfortunately, this kind of publicity was not much liked by the hotel industry which feared that the picture thus given of the country from reading these forms would hardly be attractive to tourists. It was nevertheless essential to warn tourists — who were fundamentally careless — and put them on their guard.

Finally, as the General Secretariat report pointed out, police officers posted to tourist areas should have a knowledge of foreign languages; the development of such training in police colleges was to be encouraged.

THE I.A.T.A. OBSERVER recalled that several airline companies handed out to tourists travelling by plane booklets giving the regulations in force in the countries they were visiting. Travel agencies were not allowed to work with I.A.T.A. unless they complied with the established regulations relating to financial guarantees, etc.

THE DELEGATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA suggested that a standard manual should be prepared which could be used by all police forces dealing with the protection of tourists. Mr. LAQUENEN (General Secretariat) felt that it would be difficult to implement this suggestion, since the organization of police forces varied from one country to another. However, it would be of interest if the General Secretariat could centralise all the documents mentioned and make them available to member countries.

THE CHAIRMAN stated that he agreed with this idea.

THE KENYAN DELEGATE recalled that often tourists who had been the victims of thefts did not want to interrupt their journey to lodge a complaint with the court, and consequently the thieves had to be freed due to lack of evidence. With regard to lost property, travel agencies should advise tourists to report any articles they lost.

THE GREEK DELEGATE stated that his country applied most of the measures mentioned in the report. The protection of tourists who were minors posed particularly serious problems: they were sought by their families and more often than not impossible to trace, were without money and were reduced to living in the streets, where they took to begging, stealing or committing even more serious offences. If

the police arrested them, they handed them over to the appropriate consulate for repatriation.

THE ETHIOPIAN DELEGATE stated that the protection of tourists had created difficult problems for the police of his country, in view of the wide-spread uninhabited areas where tourists travelled in conditions which made them potential victims of theft. In agreement with the travel organizations, Ethiopia was attempting to recruit personnel who could, in addition to the police, protect tourists.

THE DELEGATE OF MAURITANIA recalled that his country bordered on desert into which tourists ventured; it was then necessary to go and find them. He proposed that travel agencies should give travellers more comprehensive information about the immensity of the desert and the dangers prevalent there.

THE DELEGATE OF NIGER confirmed that tourists were not given adequate information on the risks they ran in desert areas. In agreement with Algeria, his country had a warning system which made it possible to follow tourists on their crossing of the Sahara. If, at the end of a certain given period of time, these tourists had not reached their destination, a search was made to find them. A more difficult case was that of young long-haired adventurers who refused to accept any advice and even help they were offered.



Mr. Messaid, Head of the Algerian delegation.

THE ALGERIAN DELEGATE described the regulations governing crossing the desert by car and stated that there was close co-operation between Mauritania, Niger and Algeria.

THE MEXICAN DELEGATE felt that every tourist crossing a frontier should be given a booklet on the traffic regulations in force in the country he was

entering. This measure was mentioned in the U.N. protocol on traffic standards and regulations. The police should distribute periodical reports to travel agencies, tourist offices, petrol stations, in the press and on radio and television.

THE FRENCH DELEGATE agreed but thought it necessary to be realistic about the problem and recognise the fact that the police could not always intervene as they would like in certain fields. National tourist offices were extremely jealous of their prerogatives and did not always favourably receive suggestions from the police. Furthermore, they were afraid that encouraging the tourist to take precautions would place their country in an unfavourable light. The relevant French legislation was satisfactory and the police would urge the "Haut-Commissaire au Tourisme" to publish a brochure listing the precautionary measures to take, the road traffic regulations, etc. For their part, the police could give tourists a pamphlet indicating the minor offences to avoid.

THE CHAIRMAN suggested that a drafting committee should be set up to prepare a draft resolution.

This procedure was decided upon.

The delegates of ALGERIA, FRANCE, GREECE, MEXICO and the UNITED KINGDOM agreed to sit on the drafting committee.

The General Assembly subsequently adopted the following resolution (after an amendment had been made to the French text).

RESOLUTION

HAVING TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION the very comprehensive Report No. 5 on Police Protection of Tourists submitted by the General Secretariat,

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in MEXICO CITY from 13th to 18th October at its 38th session:

DRAWS THE ATTENTION of Interpol-affiliated countries to the importance of the problems encountered by the police due to the increasing rise in world-wide tourism which the introduction of large capacity aircraft is likely to further increase in the near future,

STRESSES IN PARTICULAR the importance of encouraging the study of foreign languages within police forces,

SUGGESTS that the police make efforts to obtain the co-operation of official bodies responsible for the protection of tourists to produce an information brochure for distribution to tourists as they enter the country,

RECOMMENDS that the Heads of NCBs implement, as far as local conditions permit, the measures recommended in the report which had studied in detail all aspects of the problem.

Adopted by 80 votes in favour, 0 against, 1 abstention.

The use of firearms by the police when making arrests

The programme of activities established by the General Assembly in Kyoto in 1967 included a report on the use of firearms by the police when arresting

offenders. 67 countries or territories answered the questionnaire (1).

GENERAL REMARKS

Police officers authorised to carry firearms.

Replies showed that there were two categories:

In certain countries, the mere fact of being a police officer implied the right to be armed, either **unconditionally or in accordance with certain conditions.**

In the second group of countries, only certain categories of police officers were authorised to carry firearms. In the United Kingdom the criteria for such authorisation were: **the type of police work involved:** crime investigation, protection and security, special escorts; **rank:** low-ranking police officers only authorised to carry firearms in special circumstances: **in cases of emergency and/or on the express order of the Commissioner of Police.**

Use of firearms: frequency

In certain countries firearms were **never** used to effect an arrest. In other countries the use of firearms

was **most exceptional.** The New York City Police, on the other hand, reported an occurrence of this kind on average once every 24 hours, and the police of Brazil, Ethiopia, Peru and Venezuela also used their firearms frequently.

In the large majority of countries, the police rarely used firearms to effect an arrest.

Texts in application

In general, there were no special laws specifying when firearms might be used to effect arrests; when any provisions of this kind did exist, they were to be found in more general texts.

On the basis of their replies, countries could be classified into two categories: those having some kind of regulations (articles of the Penal Code or general law; circulars, police regulations or written instructions), and those where there were no regulations or only verbal instructions.

PROCEDURE

Circumstances in which firearms could be used

Police officers were authorised to use firearms to arrest offenders in well-defined circumstances which varied from country to country:

- in self-defence or defence of another person;
- in cases of lawful arrest (i.e. when the police officer was in possession of a warrant of arrest), or in a situation whereby he was allowed by law to make an arrest without a warrant (e.g. *flagrante delicto*);
- when a serious offence under criminal law (such

as murder, armed robbery, causing grievous bodily harm, rape, kidnapping, etc.) had been committed;

— when the danger facing the police officer was real or imminent;

— when there were no other lawful means available to the policeman to overcome the resistance encountered;

— to prevent a person from escaping (when a serious crime was involved);

— by order of a judge or magistrate or of a superior officer.

Any policeman using his weapon must not have provoked a violent reaction voluntarily.

Procedural requirements for using a firearm

Certain countries laid down special procedures: the police officer must make it clear that he was a policeman, give one or several verbal warnings or fire several warning shots. Other requirements varied according to circumstances.

Types of firearms authorised

The type of firearms authorised varied according to the police department concerned; plainclothes police and certain uniformed police generally used pistols or revolvers; in some cases, these were supplemented by rifles, carbines, machine pistols or sub-machine guns, or even tear-gas or smoke-bomb

(1) FEDERAL GERMANY, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA (Australian Capital Territory, Northern Territory, Territory of Papua and New Guinea, South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia), AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BRUNEI, CAMBODIA, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CEYLON, CHILE, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, DAHOMEY, DENMARK, SPAIN, UNITED STATES (N.Y. Police, Chicago), ETHIOPIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABUN, GHANA, GIBRALTAR, GREECE, HONG KONG, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAQ, IRAN, EIRE, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG, MAURITIUS, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, NIGERIA, NORWAY, NEW ZEALAND, UGANDA, NETHERLANDS, PERU, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, UNITED KINGDOM, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SURINAM, SYRIA, THAILAND, TUNISIA, TURKEY, VENEZUELA.

launchers. Para-military police forces were equipped with heavier arms in addition to the weapons already mentioned.

Restrictions on the use of firearms

In certain countries it was either prohibited or not recommended to fire on minors. In Greece, the use

of firearms was prohibited to frighten an offender or to prevent him from escaping. In Hong Kong, the firing of tear-gas, smoke or baton shell and the carrying of cocked guns were prohibited; in Federal Germany, Netherlands, Japan, Sweden, Brazil and Peru, firearms should not be used in places where there was a risk of wounding a third party.

INVESTIGATING THE USE OF FIREARMS AND TESTING PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF HOW TO USE FIREARMS

Enquiries into cases where firearms were used:

A police officer who had used his firearm to effect an arrest was usually required to submit a written report to his superiors, who then decided, according to the circumstances, whether the case should be dropped (if no charge had been brought against) or whether an enquiry should be opened. On the basis of the results of this enquiry, disciplinary action could be taken against the police officer, or he could be brought before the courts.

In countries where an enquiry was opened automatically, it was either administrative (usually conducted by the police), or conducted jointly by the police and administrative authorities. It might also be conducted by the judicial authorities, or by "the authority which had ordered the arrest", or by "the authority responsible for conducting general enquiries into cases resulting in serious wounding or death".

Wrongful use of firearms: punishment

In almost all countries, punishment was of three sorts: **administrative**: disciplinary action (confinement to barracks, suspension, dismissal); **penal**: fine or imprisonment; and **civil**: payment of compensation to the victim or next-of-kin.

In certain countries, the administrative authorities were responsible for damage caused and it was up to them to take action against the guilty police officer; such action was excluded when the policeman had been acting on the orders of a superior, unless the latter had committed an offence against criminal law. The police officer could sometimes be held jointly responsible with the State.

Instruction

In 60 of the 67 countries instruction was given on how and when to use firearms to arrest offenders. This instruction was usually both theoretical and



The Moroccan delegation: on the left, Mr. Bouya, Executive Committee Delegate.

practical and was given at the time of recruitment. In the New York City Police and in Japan, for example, instruction was confined to the examination of concrete cases in which firearms could be used to arrest offenders offering resistance. These courses were supplemented by the projection of slides and by the firing of blank cartridges. In France, policemen were shown on a screen situations they were likely to meet with; they only fired at the screen when they considered that they would have the right to do so in real life ("cine-shooting"). The same system was used in Sweden. Refresher courses (or some other form of "brushing-up") were provided in 50 countries.

Marksmanship training

The police, or certain categories of police officers, underwent regular marksmanship training in the majority of countries. The New York City Police were given training in "shooting by instinct". In several countries, training consisted of three stages: theory, handling and practice.

POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS

The majority of countries were satisfied with the current regulations in force. The French authorities stated that they would like to see the regulations in force in the Gendarmerie extended to all the police forces; they also felt that the principle contained in Article 327 of the Penal Code concerning homicides,

woundings and other blows "condoned by the law and ordered by the legitimate authorities" needed to be defined.

The various remarks made in replies to the questionnaire could be summarised as follows:

It was difficult to draw up an ideal set of regulations; it could not possibly cover all the cases likely to occur. Regulations should not be too rigid; a balance must be found between the need to enforce the law and the need to show respect for the lives of individuals. Every effort should be made to avoid inflicting fatal wounds; warning shots should only be fired in serious cases.

The police should be authorised to open fire on escaping offenders in order to arrest them — after having given three warnings — and on vehicles which broke through clearly signposted road blocks (Gabun). The technique of making repeated appeals to the offender to give himself up had produced excellent results in New Zealand.

THE USE OF FIREARMS TO EFFECT AN ARREST

Instruction on the use of firearms should be both theoretical and practical; it should be designed to give police officers a very high moral sense of their duties, to encourage in them a number of moral and physical attributes, and to give them a sound knowledge of their rights and, especially, their duties.

This instruction should be given to all police officers authorised to use firearms, and should be subject to some form of regular "brushing-up" procedure.

Police officers authorised to use firearms should practise shooting regularly, preferably several times a year if possible. The use of a screen showing various situations the police might come up against in real life should be encouraged.

It would be desirable to issue all new police recruits with a booklet explaining **when** and **how** they could use their firearms; this was already done in certain countries. The instructions given in the booklet should be written clearly (vague and over-technical terms should be avoided) and should draw attention to the dangers of using firearms at the wrong moment. The booklet should be regularly updated in order to take into account the changes in the crime situation and national legislation.

In cases where it was absolutely necessary to use firearms, the least possible number of shots should be fired, and efforts should be made to avoid causing wounds and firing when a third party was likely to be hit. The question of spoken warnings or warning shots was very controversial.

The following criteria should be accepted as justifying the use of firearms: self-defence or defence of a third party; a serious offence endangering the life of the police officer or any other person; firearms should only be used when all other lawful means had proved ineffective; the counter-attack should be in proportion to the attack.

An enquiry should be made automatically each time a police officer had to use his firearm:

It was also suggested that instead of using firearms, the police should be able to use disabling gas devices; one of these could disable a person for 10 minutes (Spain).

Several countries stressed the importance of having police officers who were **cool-headed and experienced**. Many others recommended that better instruction should be given in the technical methods for arresting offenders, that marksmanship training should be improved and, most important of all, that more care should be taken over the **recruiting of officers**. Three countries even suggested that Interpol should draft an "ideal" set of regulations.



The official platform.

— if no one had been wounded, the enquiry need only be conducted at the administrative level by a high-ranking police officer (a special form on which the policeman could give a detailed report of the circumstances in which he was forced to use his firearm would be desirable);

— if someone had been wounded or killed, the enquiry should be conducted by the judicial authorities (in those countries where they were responsible for taking criminal proceedings) or by any other authority responsible for conducting investigations when a death occurred. (1)

In plenary session, Mr. LAOUEENEN (General

(1) This report had three appendices: No. 1: "Countries with general regulations"; No. 2: "Calibres expressed in inches"; No. 3: "Number of rounds of ammunition fired per police officer per year".

Secretariat) specified that in its report the Secretariat had tried to bring out the most important elements, together with the practical aspects of the question. Apparently, the majority of countries considered the current situation satisfactory and did not feel the need for any far-reaching changes.

At the PRESIDENT's request, the General Assembly decided to set up a Committee on which the following countries were represented:

ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, CAMBODIA, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, CONGO-KINSHASA, KOREA, COSTA RICA, UPPER VOLTA, MEXICO, UNITED KINGDOM, SIERRA LEONE, TUNISIA. Observer: MALAWI.

Mr. Eduardo ESTRADA OJEDA (Mexico) was elected Chairman.

Mr. LAOUENEN (General Secretariat) stated that three countries (U.S.A., France and Japan) had replied with very detailed information and had mentioned the existence of a method of "cine-shooting". Another essential point was that of the theoretical training of the police officer in the conditions in which he was ~~legally authorised~~ to use his firearms. It was impossible to over-emphasise the fact that a police officer did not have the right to fire on someone unless that person was threatening other people's lives.

THE CHAIRMAN, speaking as Mexican delegate, suggested that the training given to applicants to join the police should also cover **theoretical and practical** instruction in the use of firearms when arresting offenders.

THE BELGIAN DELEGATE felt that discussions should not be limited to cases where actual arrests of offenders were made. It was also important to arrive at a comprehensive standardisation of the various types of weapons for all law enforcement services, in order to give police officers uniform technical training.

In Belgium, experiments had been made using films. This system had the disadvantage of limiting the range of the police officer's reactions. "Cine-shooting" was therefore only the beginning of police training, which should be supplemented by the use of shooting-tunnels, which consisted of a circular corridor with mobile obstacles; the police officer entered this and instructors, hidden behind various obstacles, fired on him either with blanks or with live ammunition. This system of training reproduced all the dangers which might threaten a police officer in real life.

Another important problem was the right to fire. The police officer was a guardian of public order and, as such, called on to protect the lives of others. To limit the right to fire to situations involving the police officer's self-defence was too narrow a view.

THE DELEGATE OF THE CONGO KINSHASA recalled that his country applied the same regulations on the use of firearms as those in force in Belgium, but before firing the police officer had to give a final warning to the offenders.

THE DELEGATE OF CAMEROON felt that a distinction should be made between the police officer's technical and practical knowledge and between his rights and powers. The concept of self-defence, which seemed to be accepted in all member countries as giving the police officer the right to use a firearm, could be reconsidered along the lines suggested by the Belgian delegate.

Mr. LAOUENEN (General Secretariat) then summarised the discussions. It appeared that members of the Committee unanimously recognised the **necessity of extending the theoretical and practical knowledge of police officers** and that they attached special importance to periodic **refresher courses**.

The Committee decided to set up a drafting committee. The latter prepared the following draft resolution which was subsequently submitted to the General Assembly and *adopted unanimously*.

RESOLUTION

HAVING TAKEN NOTE OF Report No. 7, submitted by the General Secretariat on the use of firearms by the police when making arrests,

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in MEXICO CITY from 13th to 18th October 1969 at its 38th session,

DRAWS the attention of Interpol-affiliated countries to the necessity of extending the theoretical and practical knowledge of police officers who may be called on to use firearms,

RECOMMENDS that each police officer should receive instruction dealing with ethical rules and concentrating on the conditions in which he is legally authorised to use a firearm,

ADVOCATES:

- **periodical refresher courses on these subjects and on marksmanship training;**
- **the judicious use of modern audio-visual teaching methods and training in "shooting by instinct";**
- **the issuing to each police recruit of a brochure giving the necessary instructions on the use of firearms.**

Hijacking of aircraft

In view of the disturbing frequency with which aircraft were being hijacked, the I.C.P.O. General Assembly at its sessions in Kyoto (1967) and Tehran (1968) asked the General Secretariat to prepare a report on the subject. The aim of this report was to define the main ideas which could help to draw up preventive and punitive measures to combat hijacking.

Eight countries whose airline companies had been victims of hijacking contributed to the Secretariat's report: CANADA, UNITED STATES, FRANCE, ISRAEL, MEXICO, NIGERIA, PHILIPPINES, VENEZUELA. The report also included various suggestions with regard to prevention and punishment.

For the report to be properly understood, it was necessary first to define what was meant by "hijacking of aircraft". A satisfactory legal definition had apparently been given in Article 11 of the Convention (signed in Tokyo in 1963) on offences and certain other acts committed on board aircraft. According to this article, **unlawful seizure** took place "when a person on board unlawfully committed by force or threat thereof an act of interference, seizure or other wrongful exercise of control of an aircraft in flight (1) or when such an act was about to be committed." Thus all illicit acts committed by a person or persons on board an aircraft and which were intended to obtain, or in fact resulted in, a change in the timetable or flight schedule by the use of direct or indirect force were covered by this Convention. (2)

Inevitably, any prevention system introduced would cause a certain amount of interference and involve some sacrifice in the running of the airlines, but a choice would have to be made between organising a system for preventing hijacking and allowing this crime to continue. It should also be borne in mind that preventive measures could be restricted to certain well-defined areas and routes which were particularly vulnerable.

Legislation punishing hijackers seemed to be of slightly less — though not inconsiderable — importance. Efforts should be made to remedy the absence of specific clauses on hijacking in penal codes and to make good the inadequacy of international texts by making hijacking an offence for which extradition could be requested. The 1963 Convention constituted only a first step towards the establishment of legal punitive measures in respect of hijacking.

(1) According to Article 1, para. 3 of the Convention, "an aircraft was considered to be in flight from the moment when power was applied for the purpose of take-off until the moment when the landing run ended."

(2) *Editor's note:* We are not able to describe in detail either the replies to the questionnaire or the suggestions made by the General Secretariat, in view of their confidential nature.



A discussion between sessions.

In plenary session, THE SECRETARY GENERAL recalled that the report had ignored all political aspects of the problem. He drew attention to the series of solutions outlined in the report, from which everyone could derive benefit depending on circumstances and national possibilities.

Two important events had occurred since the publication of the report: the question had been taken up by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (I.C.A.O.), which had set up a special committee to study the problem. Also, the United Nations General Assembly had dealt with the problem. The Secretariat's report had been given to the I.C.A.O. in confidence. Obviously, the problem was of particular importance to the fields of aviation and law. In the present situation, if the I.C.P.O.-Interpol adopted a definite position, this would risk further complicating the study of this tricky question by the U.N. and the I.C.A.O. The General Secretariat would, of course,

continue to follow the work of the U.N. and the I.C.A.O.

THE PRESIDENT felt that the General Secretariat had successfully carried out the task given it by the General Assembly. He proposed that note should be taken of the report without it being necessary to open a discussion on the subject.

THE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE pointed out that the question (which was included on the agenda) was of particular importance to his country. Consequently, he asked the PRESIDENT to withdraw his proposal.

THE GREEK DELEGATE formally requested that the question be discussed by the General Assembly; a general discussion on the subject could bring to light new elements of the problem.

THE ETHIOPIAN DELEGATE felt that when criminals broke the laws of a country, notably when they used firearms, they should be arrested and punished. The question of hijacking could be examined **solely from the police point of view**, at the same time respecting

the terms of Article 3 of the Organization's Constitution.

THE PRESIDENT said he did not really see what more the Assembly could do. The question now fell within the competence of the U.N. and the I.C.A.O. Of course, the General Assembly was the final authority and had to decide whether or not to examine the Secretariat's report.

He then put to the vote the proposal to examine and discuss the report.

The proposal was defeated with 35 votes against, 13 votes in favour and 25 abstentions.

The General Assembly consequently broke off discussions of the problem.

However, the VENEZUELAN DELEGATE brought up this matter once again during discussions on the PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES (cf. page 45: Programme of Activities).

Identification of typewriter makes and models; setting up of a committee of experts

In 1964, the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Assembly adopted the following Resolution:

"The General Assembly of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL at its 33rd session in Caracas on 6th October 1964,

DECIDES upon the setting up of an international documentation for the identification of the make and kind of a typewriter on the basis of specimens of typewritten text,

ENTRUSTS the General Secretariat with the care of collecting from members of the Organization information on typewriters known to them and on methods of classifying typewritten texts,

WISHES the General Secretariat to make a general communication of the documentation which it has thus assembled,

RECOMMENDS for the execution of this work the taking into consideration of the documentation and method of classification submitted by the French delegation."

In accordance with the wishes of the ad hoc committee set up in 1964, the basic information supplied by the French police had been circulated to member countries. Sixty-three countries had expressed interest and had purchased 97 files, classified and ready for use, containing information about 498 typewriter models. At the same time, the Secretariat had collected the following information about methods of classifying typewritten texts:

7 countries outlined their classification method (Argentina, Australia, Canada, India, Japan, Portugal

and Yugoslavia); 3 countries reported that they had a classification system but gave no details (Germany, Switzerland and the United Kingdom); 8 countries had drafted and tried various methods, but had not been able to study them thoroughly (Spain, Italy, Kuwait, Nigeria, Sweden, Tanzania, Tunisia and Venezuela).

With regard to the Resolution adopted in 1964, several questions had arisen:

- 1) **What was the respective value of the various methods?**
- 2) **Would it be feasible to draw up an "international" system which everyone could adopt?**
- 3) **If so, which method would be the best? If not, what follow-up should be made to the 1964 Resolution?**

It seemed that the most practical way to deal with the problem would be to set up a Committee of Experts who would meet at the General Secretariat and examine together the various documents and questions concerned.

This Committee of Experts would report its findings to the General Assembly, which would then take a decision on the basis of the facts at its disposal.

The Assembly approved by 68 votes in favour, 0 against and 6 abstentions, the composition of a Committee of Experts arising from the offers made by the delegates in question (ARGENTINA, CANADA, UNITED STATES, FRANCE, INDIA, ITALY and MEXICO).

III AUXILIARY MEETINGS

Meeting of Heads of National Central Bureaus

Mr. FERNANDO NARVAEZ ANGULO (Mexico) was elected Chairman. The Heads of the National Central Bureaus discussed three main topics.

1. — INTERNATIONAL DISASTER VICTIM IDENTIFICATION FORM

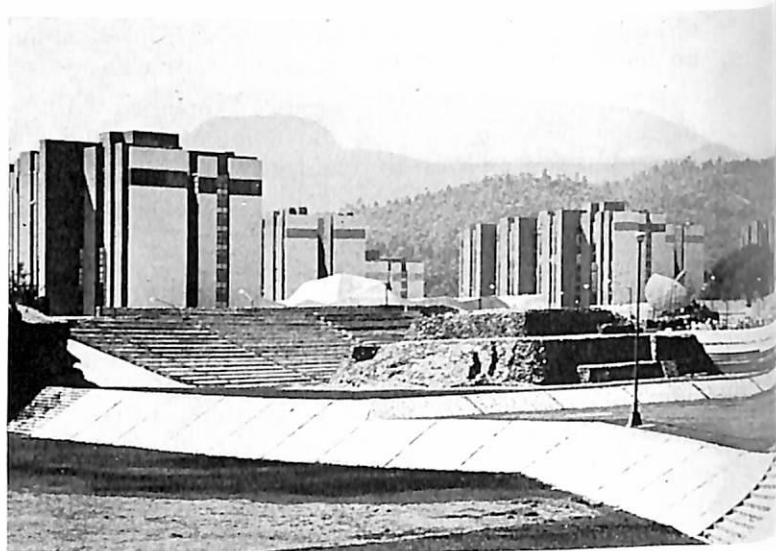
THE SECRETARY GENERAL recalled that three years previously, the Australian delegation had proposed using a form for disaster victim identification (notably for air crashes) and had submitted a model of this form. With the agreement of the General Assembly, the form had been examined in committee on the basis of a survey made by the Secretariat. Last year, the General Assembly had finally adopted the form proposed by the Secretariat, after making a few modifications. It was available in French, English and Spanish and had been published just a few days before the present Assembly session.

Mr. LAOUENEN (General Secretariat) pointed out that the odontogram in the form was the only one accepted by international experts.

Replying to various questions, Mr. AUBE (General Secretariat) recalled that the Australian draft form had last year been the subject of a resolution adopted by the Assembly. The meeting of the Heads of NCBs had therefore to evaluate the form from the practical point of view.

THE UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATE said, at a later meeting, that he thought the form, which was in accordance with the resolution adopted in Tehran, was excellent. He went on to ask several questions to which Mr. LAOUENEN (General Secretariat) replied. Mr. LAOUENEN also pointed out that the Secretariat's task had been to convert a form designed for national use into one suitable for international use. THE UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATE asked whether the form could not include a diagram of the body. Mr. LAOUENEN replied that the Australian form had made provision for the inclusion of a document representing the entire body. But it should not be forgotten that the form in question was to be used by identification experts who had to work quickly and in difficult conditions. It was important not to make the form unwieldy.

THE DELEGATE OF MAURITIUS suggested that the numbering used in the form should go from 01 and



View of the Olympic Village.

follow on right to the end of the form. Mr. LAOUENEN explained that the numbering of the form had been decided by the General Assembly in Tehran: this system had been chosen in order to codify and standardise the form for international use.

When further copies of the form were printed, the General Secretariat would of course take into account the criticisms and comments arising from experience.

Replying to a point raised by the French delegate, Mr. LAOUENEN said that it would be up to each NCB to decide to which branch of the national police the form should be sent.

Mr. AUBE (General Secretariat) said that the format of the form had been decided by the previous General Assembly. He noted that the form appeared on the whole to be what Interpol-affiliated countries wanted. He hoped that the I.C.A.O. and I.A.T.A. in particular would recommend that the form be used by their members.

2. — CO-OPERATION TO PROTECT SHIPMENTS OF WORKS OF ART

Mr. AUBE (General Secretariat) recalled that this question had already been examined in Tehran. The main problem was to synchronise the action taken by various police forces. The Assembly had recognised the fact that the NCBs of all the countries concerned should be informed of all pertinent details about

such shipments in order to enable them to take the necessary measures of protection.

THE FRENCH DELEGATE recalled the main points of the questionnaire drawn up by the Secretariat on this subject. He felt that the NCBs should be notified

of any movements of works of art at least eight days in advance. When such shipments were made by rail, this notification should include the wagon number, the compartment number where applicable, timetables, transfer from one train to another, etc. If the shipment was by road, all details of the vehicle used should be given, its detailed route, places on the route where there might be traffic jams, etc. In fact, these suggestions had already been put into practice. The French

3. — CAR THEFTS

THE BRAZILIAN DELEGATION submitted a report on this subject for discussion.

Identification of a motor vehicle was usually made not from the engine number, but from a body or chassis number.

It was possible to have different cars with the same engine number when they were assembled on the same day and were of the same type and model. However, the body number could not be repeated because each car, when it left the factory, was given its own distinctive number.

A large number of factories had adopted a system whereby the body number was stamped on several parts of the car. This was called the "confidential number". It was also displayed in one particular place where it was clearly visible.

In the case of theft, the first step taken by thieves was to alter or remove the visible body number; even so, it would still be possible to identify the vehicle if the car had a confidential number.

In view of these factors, the Brazilian delegation made the following recommendations in its report:

- a) That the NCBs should inform car manufacturers in their countries of the need for such a number;
- b) That INTERPOL should urge factories in affiliated countries to communicate the confidential body number;
- c) That this confidential number should be shown on several parts of the chassis and that it should be changed from year to year;
- d) That this number should be communicated to the General Secretariat which would take steps to circulate the necessary information (which would be confidential and under strict control) among affiliated countries.

THE BRAZILIAN DELEGATE stated that this problem was of special interest to the police of his country. The identification of stolen cars could be made from the engine number or body number. The former number was of no significance; it was composed of a prefix which only indicated the type and the factory where it had been assembled. This was followed by numbers indicating the date of manufacture and of assembly of the engine. The body number, on the other hand, was much more useful. It was clearly

NCB had already taken action in such a case and the international co-operation between NCBs had worked perfectly.

Mr. AUBE (General Secretariat) pointed out that replies to the Secretariat's questionnaire were still coming in; a report would be drawn up on these and sent out to affiliated countries.

visible on a part of the vehicle near that bearing the engine number, but it was repeated on other parts of the vehicle; these locations were always kept secret. In Brazil and the United States car manufacturers changed the location of these confidential numbers every year. He felt the car theft situation would be greatly improved if the General Secretariat were to receive and circulate the list of these numbers to all



The Brazilian delegation.

the police forces concerned. THE VENEZUELAN DELEGATE said that he agreed with this; he suggested that very strict measures for the control of cars at frontiers should be introduced.

THE UNITED STATES DELEGATE said that in his country identification numbers on cars were extremely useful because manufacturers affixed these numbers in a place which was confidential, registered them and forwarded them to the competent authorities. There was excellent co-operation between the police and car manufacturers for everything connected with the changing — which was frequent — of identification numbers and their location. The effectiveness of these confidential numbers as a means of identification was beyond doubt, since only very few people had access to them. However, the changes were neither universal nor synchronised and it seemed that Interpol ought to be kept constantly informed of the situation, notably

through the NCBs. Of course, only very few persons or services should be kept informed. In the United States, only the F.B.I. and the Washington NCB had access to this type of information.

THE BRAZILIAN DELEGATE reported that in Brazil only the police had access to the list of confidential numbers. There was nothing in the Brazilian legislation to oblige car manufacturers to affix these numbers, but they did so to be helpful. Unfortunately, car thieves operated in well-organised gangs which were capable of buying a model of each car to find out where the confidential number was located. He doubted the absolute effectiveness of anti-theft devices because he knew how clever car thieves were.

THE DELEGATE OF ECUADOR suggested that the confidential numbers should be placed on the windows and windscreen of cars. This unusual location was perhaps better than marking the numbers on the engine or chassis because there they could be effaced or camouflaged.

THE UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATE stated that in his country car manufacturers were asked to fit anti-theft devices on all vehicles. This measure, which would become generally effective as of 1st January 1970, seemed to be the most effective way of preventing car thefts. THE FRENCH DELEGATE said that the same measure would apply in France as of the same date.

THE CAMEROON DELEGATE thought that the various measures should concentrate on the **prevention of thefts**; in this respect, the compulsory fitting of anti-theft devices was a very effective method.

THE UNITED STATES DELEGATE said that in theory he agreed with the Brazilian delegate, but that in practice the latter's proposal could not be applied in the United States. The frequent changing of the position of the confidential numbers would be very expensive for car manufacturers; any way, they were not required by law to mark such numbers.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL said that it was certainly possible to recommend to car manufacturers' organisations that they mark confidential numbers on the engine or chassis, but he thought that it would be very difficult for the General Secretariat to keep a record of these numbers for each make of car, because of the frequent changes in the position of the numbers.

Discussions on this important problem of car thefts had to be discontinued due to lack of time; they would undoubtedly be resumed at some future meeting.

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The Heads of NCBs also discussed routine matters connected with various **PROBLEMS OF DAY-TO-DAY CO-OPERATION**.

During these discussions, Mr. AUBE (General Secretariat) mentioned the great advantages of the Phrase Code and the savings it permitted, especially when the Post Office network had to be used. The increase in the volume of work had forced the Secretariat to add to this Code. The Secretariat was now faced with two possibilities: either to revise the existing Code completely — which would obviously be rather expensive — or to publish an addendum — a less expensive solution certainly, but one which could give rise to difficulties and confusion to users of the Code. The Secretariat preferred the first alternative, but would like to have the opinion of Heads of NCBs on this point.



The Federal German delegation.

The meeting decided on a complete revision of the Phrase Code by 68 votes in favour, 1 against and 3 abstentions.

Mr. AUBE (General Secretariat) said that the Secretariat would take the opportunity to change the key words, for security reasons.

THE FEDERAL GERMAN DELEGATE, referring to attempts to detect the causes of aircraft accidents, asked which countries, if any, had provided any special measures to help the police at the scene of the accident. He would like to contact the Heads of the NCBs in these countries.

Mr. AUBE replied that the Secretariat would send out a circular on this subject to all NCBs.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF MARINE CARGOES

THE CANADIAN DELEGATE drew attention to the communication which his delegation had prepared on this subject and distributed recently to delegates at the Assembly. He asked delegates to examine this problem, which was taking on alarming proportions, and suggested that the question should be included in the agenda for the next General Assembly.

Continental meetings

African Continental Meeting

(Chairman: THE NIGERIAN DELEGATE)

Two main subjects were discussed:

With regard to the Interpol radio network, Nairobi had been designated regional station for East Africa. Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia were already linked with Kenya. Addis Ababa would soon be joining the network, thanks to Ethiopia's spirit of co-operation.

The possibility of setting up one or more higher police academies in Africa had been discussed at the Regional Conference in Addis Ababa in February 1969. This matter had been raised again, and the Secretariat had been asked to carry out a detailed survey on the question.

American Continental Meeting

(Chairman: THE ARGENTINE DELEGATE.)

Mr. HENDRICK, I.C.P.O.-Interpol Vice-President and a member of the United States delegation, received the meeting's warm good wishes on his departure. Mr. Rossides was now responsible for the Washington NCB.

ECUADOR reported offences of fraud which had been committed there and asked that more information be circulated. The UNITED STATES had received requests, to which they could not reply, on apprehension and detention. THE SECRETARY GENERAL then gave an analysis of the situation and recalled that one should rely on the requirements of the law in each country. The question of inter-American co-operation had been comprehensively dealt with at the Lima Conference. He urged the representatives of Central American countries to perfect the collaboration between their national bureaus.

The functioning of *Interpol telecommunications* on the American Continent was completely satisfactory. Ecuador and Colombia asked what were the conditions for joining the Interpol international telecommunications network. Peru and Ecuador expressed their satisfaction at the help given by Argentina, which had provided Peru with a series of equipment and Ecuador with information.

Asian Continental Meeting

(Chairman: THE JAPANESE DELEGATE)

The meeting expressed its satisfaction at the progress achieved in co-operation since the last regional conference in Kyoto. The desire was expressed that another regional conference should be held soon. The THAI delegate stated that his

country intended to invite the General Assembly to meet in Bangkok sometime in the near future and that an Asian Regional Conference could be held on that occasion.

There was a discussion on international technical assistance with regard to professional training for police officers and this resulted in a recommendation to make maximum use of the provisions of the Colombo Plan. The General Secretariat would shortly publish a document on technical assistance possibilities in this field. The meeting expressed its satisfaction at the functioning of the radio network regional station of Tokyo and at the liaison between that station and Seoul and Manila. The meeting also took note of the measures taken in Ceylon and India with a view to opening national stations there.

European Continental Meeting

(Chairman: THE UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATE)

The first point examined dealt with missing persons, in particular young persons who ran away from home and went to live in a foreign country. It was requested that those countries which asked that these persons be traced should give fuller information and report, for instance, any plans or friends these persons were known to have had. Once these persons were traced, there were problems about sending them back to their own country because they could not usually afford the fare home. In such cases, the assistance of the diplomatic mission responsible for these persons was usually sought.

The last European Regional Conference had been held in Rome in 1968. The next one could be held in Paris in 1970. One of the items on the agenda would be the problem of telephone numbers for police departments at international airports.



Some of the Mexican delegates: in the centre, Mr. F. Narvaez Angulo, Head of the Mexican NCB.

IV MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

1. Elections

The Assembly was called upon to elect a VICE-PRESIDENT to replace Mr. NAGUIB (U.A.R.) whose term of office had expired, and another VICE-PRESIDENT to replace Mr. HENDRICK (U.S.A.) who had resigned.

The vote was taken by secret ballot: Mr. BEN AMMAR (TUNISIA) and Mr. ROSSIDES (U.S.A.) were elected Vice-Presidents.

The General Assembly was then asked to elect six Executive Committee Delegates. The following Delegates were elected: Mr. PASSO (PORTUGAL), Mr. ELVER (TURKEY), Mr. DIALLO (SENEGAL), Mr. CREAVALLE (GUYANA) and Mr. SEKIZAWA (JAPAN).

The SECRETARY GENERAL stated that the Executive Committee was now made up as follows:

President: Mr. DICKOPF (Federal Germany)

Vice-President: Mr. ABI CHACRA (Lebanon)

Vice-President: Mr. BEN AMMAR (Tunisia)

Vice-President: Mr. ROSSIDES (U.S.A.)

Delegates: Mr. PASSO (Portugal)

Mr. ELVER (Turkey)

Mr. BRODIE (United Kingdom)

Mr. SELVARATNAM (Ceylon)

Mr. DIALLO (Senegal)

Mr. CREAVALLE (Guyana)

Mr. JASPARD (Chile)

Mr. SEKIZAWA (Japan)

Mr. BOUYA BACHIR (Morocco)



The two new Vice-Presidents elected in Mexico City. On the left: Mr. Ben Ammar (Tunisia); on the right: Mr. E. T. Rossides (U.S.A.).



2. Choice of a meeting-place for the 1970 General Assembly

The BELGIAN DELEGATE, speaking on behalf of the Belgian Government, said he had the honour to invite the General Assembly to meet in Brussels in 1970. This invitation was issued, without any reservation or discrimination, to all affiliated countries without exception.

He recalled that two I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL Presidents had already come from Belgium and it was in the Belgian capital that the Organization had been reconstituted in 1946. It was now called the cross-roads of Europe for it was the home not only of the European Communities but of several international organisations.

The speaker was certain that he was speaking for all delegates when he expressed to the host country his warm admiration and gratitude for the magnificent reception offered to the 38th General Assembly.

The General Assembly accepted the Belgian invitation unanimously by applause.

After the General Assembly had paid tribute to the only lady delegate, Mrs. KANNO (Finland), THE PRESIDENT expressed his warm and grateful thanks to the Mexican authorities — and especially the Attorney General and his wife — who had been so generous in their hospitality. They had looked after the delegates so well that each and every one of them had felt "at home" in Mexico. (Loud applause) He thanked the Secretary General and his staff for preparing for the session so well, and all the associated services which had helped them in this task. He sent his best wishes to all those leaving the Executive Committee and congratulated the newly-elected Delegates.



For many delegates, their first act on the evening of their arrival in Mexico City was to visit the brilliantly lit "Zocalo" (Constitution Square) to admire the magnificent buildings all around it: the National Palace with its famous Bell of Independence rung by Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla to call the people to arms on the night of 15th September 1810; the Cathedral, the most important piece of religious architecture in America, which was built on the ruins of an Aztec temple; the City Hall, and... the City Pawnshop.

Then, a climb to the top of the Latin American Tower (all 600 feet of it) to obtain a panoramic view of the city.



On Monday, 13th October, after a speech of welcome by the Procurador General of Mexico, Mr. Julio Sanchez Vargas, the proceedings of the General Assembly began in the well-equipped conference hall at the Social Security Medical Centre.

That evening, an official reception was given by the Governor of Mexico City, Mr. Alfonso Corona del Rosal; delegates then went on to attend a performance of Mexican folk dances at the Theatre of Fine Arts.

With the flying men of Papantla:
Mr. J. Sanchez Vargas, Procurador
General of Mexico, and Mr. J. Népote,
Secretary General.



The dances — set to both traditional and modern music — were full of mysticism and solemnity, gaiety and high wild spirits. They depicted popular festivals, scenes of the Revolution (still very prominent in Mexican minds), magic rites and Indian legends, comical and sentimental scenes. The sets and costumes were perfect. All in all, this performance was the best possible introduction to Mexican art, culture and daily life.

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Teotihuacan, the "City of the Gods", is a pre-Colombian city 30 miles outside Mexico City. The Indians used to build towns grouping public buildings together: palaces and temples built on top of four-sided pyramids facing the cardinal points and decorated with friezes and sculptures; the Indians could carve stones as hard as obsidian, work metals, weave and dye cloths; they were also excellent potters and graphic artists and modern Mexican art and even the most common everyday articles bear evidence of this heritage. In Teotihuacan, there is the Temple of Quetzalcoatl (the feathered serpent — a very common symbol in Mexico) and the pyramids of the sun and the moon; the orientation of the pyramids indicates the direction in which the sun sets when it is at its zenith.

The ancient legends attached to Teotihuacan were recounted in a "son and lumière" show which delegates attended before savouring the delights of an "ambigu" — a typical Mexican meal — with the now melancholic, now frenzied music of the Mariachis — those bands of singers and musicians without which no Mexican reception is complete.



(Photo Roger Viollet, Paris)
Teotihuacan: the Temple of Quetzalcoatl.



At the Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City: from left to right, Mrs. J. Népote and Mrs. R. Sanchez Vargas who took so much trouble to make the visit of delegates' wives such a pleasant one.

By now, Mexico City — formerly the Aztec city Ténochttilan, founded in 1325 and described in all tourist guides — was no longer completely foreign and strange. The comfortable hotels with air conditioning and television, the natural kindness of the Mexicans, always ready to direct or inform lost or curious foreigners, the gradual familiarisation with the refined and varied Mexican cuisine and local wine and beer (both excellent) — not forgetting the tequila (alcohol from the sisal plant drunk with salt and lemon) — began to create a relaxed atmosphere which helped delegates recover from their tiring journeys and, for many, the lack of sleep due to the time change.

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Gradually, through chance conversations and discoveries, a delightful, lively and modern city, began to emerge: in the centre, the Alameda Park with its eucalyptus trees more than 300 years' old; Chapultepec Park where one of the most beautiful museums in the world — the anthropological museum, erected by the Mexican people in honour of the magnificent cultures which flourished in Mexico in pre-Colombian times — is to be found, with its 25 halls (exhibiting stone and wooden statues, a stone Aztec calendar measuring 12 feet in diameter, scale models of various archeological

sites, a small educative museum for children, etc.) where photographers may snap away with their cameras and flashes to their heart's content; the university campus with mosaics by Diego Rivera; the national history museum which retraces the various phases of the Spanish Conquest and Independence, with its reproductions of historic scenes, paintings, tapestries and jewels; the museum of modern art with its glass walls; the statue of King Carlos IV, known as "El Caballito" (the little horse), considered one of the most beautiful equestrian statues in the world; the Basilica of Guadalupe, the most famous sanctuary in America; the floating gardens of Xochimilco where flower-strewn boats glide over the canals to the music of Mariachis, a reminder of the old floating gardens where the Indians grew vegetables and flowers; the Square of the Three Cultures where Aztec pyramids stand alongside a baroque 17th century Spanish colonial church and a modern 20th century block whose daring architecture is typical of modern Mexico; the Olympic village and stadiums; the huge arenas where the greatest toreadors come to fight...

We can hardly describe Mexico City without mentioning the underground, with its huge marble corridors, green plants, modern murals, projections of coloured slides and its sound effects. The stations are clearly indicated both inside and outside the compartment and each is represented by an easily-remembered symbol (e.g. a plane for the airport, a crate of fruit for the Merced market, a boat for the station Isabela la Católica, etc.). There is a large luminous electric clock on all platforms and in the trains themselves, a pleasant lady's voice announces the next two stations and gives passengers various pieces of advice and information.

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On the evening of Friday, 17th October, the Procurador General and Mrs. Sanchez Vargas gave an elegant candle-lit dinner for all the delegates who were thus able to appreciate the refinements of Mexican cuisine in the sumptuous decor of the Hacienda de los Morales.

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To forget the fatigue of the General Assembly, delegates were given the choice of two excursions.

Those who chose the weekend in Taxco did not regret it. Taxco, whose original name was Tlacho ("town where they play ball") is 100 miles from Mexico City on the road to Acapulco. This old name is a reminder of the importance of these "games" for the Aztecs; in fact, they were not really games but ritual ceremonies in which the losers were sacrificed according to well-defined rules.



The Basilica of Guadalupe.

It is now one of the prettiest colonial towns in Mexico; the Church of Santa Prisca, with its twin spires of delicate lacework carving, its blue ceramic dome and richly carved doors, is a remarkable example of 18th century baroque architecture. Winding roads situated at different levels offer glimpses of beautiful colonial houses with flowered terraces, hugging the mountainside. It is a paradise for tourists who are constantly tempted by the products of the local handicraft industry. The proximity of silver mines adds to the mystery of the place...

The Taxco town council bestowed the highest honours on its guests: the members of the Executive Committee were declared honorary citizens and a superb silver plaque bearing the arms and the keys of the town was presented to the Committee as a souvenir; it will be displayed prominently in the Interpol Museum.

Also, the Governor of Guerrero State presented the Executive Committee with an exquisite silver and onyx box.

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From Taxco, delegates were driven along a winding road with magnificent views to Cuernavaca and its little squares and flowered gardens, where enormous butterflies of shimmering hues flutter in the air and where the climate is warm and sunny all the year round.

The Jacarandas Club was waiting to greet them; first there was a display given by the flying men of Papantla and then followed a delicious open-air lunch served in a pastoral setting, amongst the bungalows scattered around the green lawns, near the swimming-pool shaded by luxuriant tropical plants (jacaranda ablaze with colour, philodendrons, rubber plants...).

The flying men of Papantla are Totonac Indians (some of whom only speak their native dialect). They perform a ritual ceremony which consists of climbing a mast 115 feet high on the top of which is a bare platform 12" in diameter, where the leader of the troupe dances while at the same time playing the flute and tambourine. The four flying men then hang by their feet from the mast — their feet are attached by a rope — and begin to whirl around it. They complete 30 to 32 revolutions each, a magic number with a precise significance. The aim of the exercise is to approach their god, thus fusing the feminine element (the Earth) with the masculine element (God). The flying men's noble faces, the beauty of their bright-coloured costumes representing birds (they believe that the dead are resurrected in the form of birds), the awed silence of the spectators, all of this

will remain imprinted in the memory of those lucky enough to be present on that occasion.

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Delegates who chose to stay in Mexico City were able to enjoy a lively Mexican lunch, preceded by a „charreada" a sort of rodeo in which fine horsemen riding spirited thoroughbreds have to perform numerous spectacular and perilous feats of daring, such as lassoing young bulls or wild horses. The richly embroidered costumes, the widebrimmed "charro" hats, the noise and movement, the dashing horsemen, and the enthusiasm of the crowd who, when delighted by a particularly clever feat, throw their hats into the arena to show their appreciation, all this helped to make the afternoon a picturesque and colourful occasion and a fitting end to the 38th General Assembly session which will remain in the minds of all as a conference marked by the elegance, culture, modernism and most of all the hospitality of our Mexican hosts.



Regional costumes: fashion show for delegates' wives.

LIST OF DELEGATES

ALGERIA

Mr. M. MESSAID, Commissaire.
Mr. A. ABADJI, Commissaire.
Mr. H. CHAAMBI, Commissaire.

ARGENTINA

Mr. D. T. LOMAQUIZ, Inspector Mayor.
Mr. A. E. ROSSI, Comisario.

AUSTRALIA

Mr. R. W. WHITROD, Commissioner, Papua & New Guinea.
Mr. P. FLETCHER, Commissioner, Tasmania.

AUSTRIA

Mr. E. ROECK, Dir. Min. Fed. Int.

BELGIUM

Mr. G. VAN CAKENBERGHE, Commiss. gén. Délég. Jud.
Mr. E. JANSSENS, Insp. gén., Pol. gén. du Royaume.

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Mr. B. ROGERIO NUNES, Dir. Pol. Fed. Invest. D.P.F.
Mr. C. A. VILLANOVA, Dir. Inst. Nat. Criminal
Mr. G. ALVEZ SIQUEIRA, Assess. gén., Dir. Pol. Féd.

BURMA

Lt. Col. OHN PE, Dr. Gen., People's Pol. Force.
Mr. U THAN, Vice-Dr. Gen., People's Pol. Force.

CAMBODIA

Mr. KADUL KADEN, Contr. gén. Pol., Sécur. Nationale.
Mr. CHHEAV KIM SUON, Comm. princ., Chef Pol. Jud.

CAMEROON

Mr. F. OKO PETIS, Dir. Pol. Jud., Contr. gén. Sûreté Nationale.

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Mr. W. L. HIGGITT, Commissioner, R. C. M. P.
Mr. H. JENSEN, Inspector, R. C. M. P.
Mr. G. PAQUETTE, Superintendent, R. C. M. P.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Mr. J. P. BOUBA, Dir. Police Nationale.

CEYLON

Mr. J. A. SELVARATNAM, Superintendent, C. I. D.
Mr. F. S. WETTASINHA, Inspector, C. I. D.

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Mr. G. MAMADOU, Dir. Sûreté Nat.
Mr. N'GAWARA NAHOR HAMATH, Commissaire, Head, N.C.B.

CHILE

Mr. L. JASPARD DA FONSECA, Dir. Gen. Invest.
Mr. O. SCHAEER TORRES, Abog. Visitador, Dir. Gen. Invest.

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Mr. MEI KO-WANG, Pres. College Centr. Police.
Mr. LIN SHIH-HSIEN, Dep. Commissioner Pol. Provinc.
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Mr. J. P. REID, Commissioner of Police.

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