

General Assembly

I.C.P.O.-Interpol

CARACAS



XXXIII Session

30th Sept. - 7th Oct
1964

*This view of Caracas with the towers of the Simon Bolivar
Centre was kindly given to us by the Ministerio de
Fomento, Travel Bureau.*



The presidential rostrum: from left to right Mr. NEPOTE, Secretary General and Mr. JARVA, President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol; Mr. UZCATEGUI BRUZUAL, head of the technical branch of the Venezuelan criminal police, and Mr. BURELLI RIVAS, Minister of Justice of Venezuela; Mr. SAGALYN, Vice-President of the Organization.

Formal opening session

At 9.30 a.m., his Excellency the Minister of Justice, Mr Angel Burelli Rivas, formally opened the 33rd session of the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization-Interpol. He was accompanied by Mr. Uzcategui, the Director of the Cuerpo Tecnico Judicial, Mr. Jarva, the President of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, Mr. Sagalyn, the Vice-President, and Mr. Jean Nepote, the Secretary General.

The Minister of Justice made the inaugural speech to the General Assembly, extracts from which follow.

„Half a century after the splendid initiative of Monaco, the 33rd General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization, revived after the 2nd world war, is now to be held in Caracas.

Paris, Prague, Berne, The Hague, Lisbon, Stockholm, Oslo, Rome, Istanbul, Vienna, London, Washington, Copenhagen, Madrid, Helsinki were the former hosts for your discussions and fortune has now directed your assemblies towards Latin America and con-

ferred on us the honour of receiving you in this building in which we hope you will make yourselves at home.

We proclaim with pride that this Assembly is the largest of any convened hitherto and groups almost the whole of the international community, thereby making it possible to confront and analyse in harmony the rich legacy of mutual experience.

The experience and doctrine of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL have been acquired not by a sudden leap forward, but by a slow and sure evolution on the basis of scientific progress and efficient techniques in penal matters which have promoted a form of law enforcement bereft of racial, religious or political influence.

The primary aims of the International Criminal Police Organization are the general prevention of criminality and the co-ordination of mutual official assistance between police authorities to terminate the activities of offenders against ordinary criminal law. In the modern world we may observe that the

challenge is increasing from day to day without the phenomena of development or underdevelopment making any appreciable difference to statistics. It would seem that, at this stage, your task is increasing in proportion to the obstacles to be overcome: the rapid growth in population, a considerable one in our country; the lowering of moral standards, due to a certain lapse in traditional attitudes brought about by conflict or violent internal changes; facilitated travel due to the growth and rapidity of means of communication; the feeling of anxiety, of insecurity or frustration caused by the confusion of ideals, afflicted by the tragic spectacle of rival powers; the uneven distribution of population; the irrational use of raw materials; the economic unbalance due to the rapid increase in consumers; the appropriate liberality of laws and imprisonment, often considered by the unfortunate as a reward rather than a punishment. All these circumstances, often contradictory, according to environment or climate, determine the development of criminality which is unfortunately evident everywhere today and renders more urgent and necessary closer co-operation and concentration, with growing agreement between countries for co-ordinated action against crime. INTERPOL is the instrument capable of ministering to the needs of the community of nations engaged in the task of fulfilling this noble aim for, if criminals seem to have the advantage over a country in knowing when and where they will strike and in choosing their victim in consequence, modern techniques are called upon almost automatically to neutralize antisocial actions and tendencies.

Venezuela eagerly awaits the outcome of your discussions and will spare no effort in drawing on its resources to strengthen its co-operation with this international organization, a source of hope and faith for men of goodwill who believe in the promotion of truth and the restriction of crime.

In the name of the President of the Republic I declare open the XXXIIIrd Session of the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization".

Mr. Jarva, President of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL, replied as follows:

„Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen;

It is my pleasant duty to be the spokesman of the representatives of the countries gathered here. We wish to express our gratitude to you, Your Excellency, and to your Government for

inviting us to your country and to thank you for the warm welcome we have received.

It has been a great pleasure to us to have the opportunity to visit your country, still the El Dorado, and your famous capital Caracas, Simon Bolivar's native city and the very modern capital of „black gold".

Men and women of all races, colours and religions in our member countries expect us to present a united front against crime, an enemy which is still strong and always ready to make use of new weapons.

The facility and rapidity of transport and the need to limit to a bare minimum, for reasons of public interest, the documents and formalities connected with the crossing of frontiers, are taken advantage of by criminals and help them in their activities.

That is why it is necessary to intensify the co-operation of bodies whose task it is to protect Society.

Seventeen countries sent representatives to the General Assembly session held in Brussels in 1946 in order to reconstitute the International Criminal Police Commission, which had been disorganized during the second world war. When we met in Helsinki in 1963 the I.C.P.O.-Interpol had eighty-nine members. The number of countries joining our Organization will increase to-day and the technical development proceeds without interruption.

The success of Interpol in the war against international organized crime is mainly due to the fact that our Organization respects the individual laws of each of its affiliated countries and never concerns itself with matters of politics, religion, and race. We will continue scrupulously to observe these rules.

Most of us are treading the soil of South America for the first time in Caracas, the picturesque capital of Venezuela. All that we have seen hitherto has convinced us of the wide scope of your work and we are sure that the Caracas session will leave memories that will strengthen existing ties.

We hope that the General Assembly held here will favour personal contacts between representatives from Latin America and will contribute to the struggle against international crime.

Once again we express our gratitude to your Excellency and the Venezuelan government for its hospitality. We are happy to be able to meet in this capital whose reknown

has reached all corners of the globe which is the theatre of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol."

The PRESIDENT then welcomed the presence of Mr. Marcel Sicot, the honorary Secretary General, whose experience would be of great value to the Assembly.

He regretted the absence of Sir Richard Jackson whom he had had the honor to succeed. He recalled the competence which the Assistant Commissioner of the C.I.D. of New Scotland Yard had shown during his presidency of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol.

He also regretted the departure of Mr. Har-

ison, Chief of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who had done so much for the development of Interpol.

The SECRETARY GENERAL read several telegrams of good wishes and congratulations, and conveyed the apologies of the Interpol bureau in Conakry which was unable to be represented at the General Assembly on account of the independence celebrations of Guinea.

Finally, he expressed sincere regret at the deaths of Mr. Lourenco, former President of Interpol, and Mr. Porter late Commissioner of Police for Australia.

1. Administrative matters

As each year goes by, the General Assembly's work increases in volume and in complexity.

In complexity because the various problems have to be dealt with mainly by Committees or other groups concerned with technical or regional matters.

In volume because the number of subjects on the agenda rises and the number of people taking part in the discussions grows as more and more delegations attend our meetings.

The minutes of our meetings have, therefore, to be considerably abridged in the very general account of General Assembly sessions we give in the International Criminal Police Review.

We should consequently like to draw the attention of our readers to the fact that this number of the Review should not be considered as an integral, official report on the proceedings in Caracas but merely as a summary which may, in fact, give a clearer overall picture of developments than the minutes themselves but will necessarily lack their attention to detail.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA:

The PRESIDENT read out the provisional agenda of the General Assembly, the meeting of heads of N.C.B.'s and the continental meetings.

After an amendment on a matter of form suggested by Mr. Kohli (India) the agenda was adopted unanimously.

APPOINTMENT OF THE ELECTION COMMITTEE:

The PRESIDENT recalled that, at the beginning of each Session, the General Assembly elected three heads of delegations to form the Election Committee to scrutinize the nominations it received and submit them in alphabetical order to the Assembly. The members of this Committee also acted as tellers. He proposed that the heads of the delegations of Thailand, Ghana and Brazil be appointed. This proposal was unanimously adopted.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP:

Three countries had sent requests for membership: the Republic of Korea, Trinidad and Tobago, the Republic of Niger.

Mr. KYUN KIM (Republic of Korea) stated that the aims and ideals of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol were also those of the Republic of Korea and he hoped that the General Assembly would give this country the opportunity of taking an active part in their defence.

In submitting the request of the Republic of Niger, Mr. MOUSSA pointed out that in his country, which has only one policeman for every 7,000 inhabitants, the maintenance of law and order raised practically no problems as Niger had no organized banditry. However, the authorities were beginning to show concern at the introduction of cannabis into certain regions and at the discovery of small clandestine plantations. Another threat was



Mr. KYUN KIM, Republic of Korea.

that Niger might become a relay centre for traffic in currency towards Europe and for traffic in diamonds from other regions of Africa. In both spheres the help of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol was indispensable.

Mr. CARR (Trinidad and Tobago) stressed that it was of great interest for his country to belong to the I.C.P.O.-Interpol and that it would, in turn, do all it could to participate in the activities of the Organization.

Mr. BAQUERO MONTIEL (Observer from Nicaragua) submitted, on behalf of his government, a request for the membership of his country. He hoped that although it had been made so late, it would be taken into consideration by the Assembly.

The SECRETARY GENERAL informed the

PROGRESS REPORT

The SECRETARY GENERAL felt rather nervous in submitting the progress report for the first time in this capacity. He hoped to do it with the same distinction and competence as his renowned predecessor.



The delegates of the Republic of the Niger.

Assembly that the Director of the "Sureté" of the Central African Republic had sent a request for membership on 18th August 1964, but that it had not yet been confirmed by the government in accordance with the Constitution. It could not, therefore, be submitted.

While expressing his satisfaction at the request for membership submitted by Nicaragua, the PRESIDENT stated that unfortunately it could be taken into consideration only at the next General Assembly.

The SECRETARY GENERAL assured the Nicaraguan representative that co-operation with his country might nevertheless begin immediately.

The PRESIDENT put to the vote the applications for membership submitted to the Assembly.

Mr. DEKU (Ghana), President of the Elections Committee, gave the results:

Number of voters: 52. There were 52 votes in favour of Korea. Niger and Trinidad and Tobago each received 51 votes (1 abstention).

The PRESIDENT declared that the following countries had been admitted: The Korean Republic — The Republic of Niger — Trinidad and Tobago.

Large extracts from this document are given below:

The present report gives an account of the working of the General Secretariat and of the

Organization's activities between September 1963 (32nd Session of the General Assembly) and September 1964. This brief report will be completed (1) by explanations furnished by the Secretary General and (2) by four appended documents (1).

POLICE CO-OPERATION.

The day-to-day activities of the National Central Bureaus and the General Secretariat in their fight against international crime continue to develop normally and regularly. The main provisions of Article 3 of the Constitution have been respected and no incident has been brought to the notice of the General Secretariat.

An increased number of N.C.B.'s are co-operating in an increasing variety of matters. Many N.C.B.'s report a growth in work. The following figures are quoted as an illustration of the total work of the National Central Bureaus of 4 neighbouring countries (Federal Germany, Austria, Italy and Switzerland):

— Arrests of foreigners made by these countries on their own territory	511
— Arrests made for these countries by foreign N.C.B.s	557
— Instances of information transmitted to other N.C.B.s	40,064
— Instances of information received from other N.C.B.s	30,341

As far as the General Secretariat is concerned, its work in international crime is illustrated by the following figures:

1) Cases investigated between 1st June 1963 and 1st June 1964:	
— offences against persons	45
— thefts	235
— fraud	404
— counterfeitings and forgeries	912
— drug traffic	861
— sexual offences	75
— identifications	173
— miscellaneous	297
Total	3,002 cases

2) Number of notices issued describing individual offenders or stolen objects	397
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(1) One of the appendices, dealing with telecommunications, will be summarized separately. (see pp. 289 and 291).

3) Number of individuals arrested as the result of wanted notices issued by the General Secretariat, or on the Secretariat's intervention	300
4) Number of individuals identified by the General Secretariat	30
5) Instances of information supplied to N.C.B.s by the General Secretariat ..	3,758

These figures are slightly higher than those of the previous year.

On 1st June 1964, the files of the General Secretariat contained 740,000 general information cards, 53,000 sets of fingerprints and 4,500 photographs of specialised criminals.

In addition, the following activities were undertaken: regular monthly publication of the recapitulative tables on drug traffic (513 cases concerning 936 traffickers in 1963); circulation of regional notices on international traffickers in South East Asia (descriptions of 52 traffickers issued); elaboration of a document for the use of investigators working to suppress drug traffic (the original document to be presented during this year's General Assembly session); publication of a study on Chinese surnames; bringing up to date of the loose-leaf booklet on the identification of car registration plates; publication of a study of methods of breaking open locks.

The Review "Counterfeits and Forgeries" is distributed in 110 countries and territories, with 3,758 subscribers (not including the regional edition in German). Between 1st June 1963 and 1st June 1964, 117 new examples of counterfeit and 154 new forms of genuine currency were published. The General Secretariat laboratory has listed the technical details of 553 authentic notes for comparison purposes. 32 new examples of counterfeit currency were also examined.

SURVEYS.

The programme of activities includes two subjects of long reports: electronic data processing and the protection of establishments handling and storing funds against theft.

The application of a Resolution on the drug problem (penalties given and treatment of addicts) adopted in 1962 led to the preparation of a special report to be presented during this year's Session.

An important commentary was produced on "The rights of arrested or detained persons", a document elaborated by the United Nations' Division of Human Rights, and was sent to N.C.B. in circular on 5th March 1964.

Further to a request made by the General Assembly in 1962 (Resolution n° 5), on 20th November 1963 the United Nations adopted a Resolution facilitating the adhesion of states created after 1946 to technical conventions such as those on counterfeit currency.

A Convention on the legal powers of aircraft commanders, drawn up under the auspices of the I.C.A.O., took into account our suggestion that offences against the penal code committed on board aircraft should be included as well as acts likely to prove dangerous to security.

The English texts of two lengthy documents, which had already appeared in a French edition, have now been published: the account of the Seminar on Road Traffic Offences — 1961 (178 pages) and the account of the Seminar on Organized Crime — 1962 (102 pages). These two works deserve a wide readership.

Since September 1963, 26 specific surveys have been produced at the request of 11 different countries. They dealt with a wide variety of subjects (the administrative status of nomads, the organization of police forces, the carrying and use of firearms by the police, problems concerning drug traffic, traffic police, abortion, police colleges, etc.). In this connection, the Executive Committee emphasised by means of a Resolution the fact that problems of administrative police work, that is the application of general police regulations, naturally come into the field of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol's tasks, and that international co-operation on this subject is highly desirable.

In the Quarterly Lists of Selected Articles for the period 1st June 1963 to 1st June 1964, the number of selected articles appearing in Lists 56 to 59 was 1,355; these were taken from 305 Reviews; 383 microfilmed articles were sent out to departments or investigators in 36 countries; our library received 116 books and 123 papers, bringing its collection up to 1,736 books and 1,398 papers.

International criminal statistics for the years 1961 and 1962 have been brought up to date and will be appearing shortly.

The Seminar on the Scientific Aspects of

Police Work (4th to 9th November 1963) was the first of its kind; 50 experts from 21 countries attended. Three subjects were discussed: the administrative working conditions in laboratories, new methods in police laboratories, and the drawing up of a research programme.

Work has continued on the script for the documentary film on juvenile delinquency and the police, with the aid of the Committee of experts designated in 1963.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW.

The Review has been published regularly in French, English and Spanish. The German edition was resumed in January 1964. The number of subscribers to the French and English editions is still insufficient and publicity campaigns are needed in each country, aiming especially at local police forces and magistrates. We received more contributions than usual for the Review; *however, the number of N.C.B.'s co-operating in this matter remains far too small.*

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

The Organization sent a representative (Mr. L. O. EDET, Nigeria) to participate in a U.N.O. seminar on the drug problem in Africa (Addis-Ababa, November 1963).

At the invitation of the U.N.O., the Secretary General took part in the meeting of an advisory group on the drug problem in Asia (Tokyo, February 1964). Both this and the African conference recommended that international police co-operation should use the Interpol machinery.

The Organization has participated in certain of the Council of Europe's activities (the European Committee on crime problems). It has also contributed to some international meetings and congresses: an international congress on forensic medicine (Paris, October 1964); an international course in criminology (Lyons, September 1964); an international congress on criminal law (The Hague, September 1964).

The press, radio, television and the cinema continue to take a keen interest in our activities: the General Secretariat has furnished information to numerous persons responsible for publicity through these media. It received visits from officials of 30 countries during this period.



OUR RESOURCES.

The building project is proceeding with no major difficulties. (1)

The General Secretariat is obliged to increase its personnel in certain departments, notably in the one responsible for police matters. The Executive Committee has recommended that countries should consider putting police officers at the General Secretariat's disposal for an appropriate period, under conditions to be stipulated by the Secretariat.

Telecommunications: During 1963, a total of 73,481 messages and 652 general notices were transmitted via the INTERPOL radio network. This is an increase of 7% on the total for 1962. New stations in Algiers, Ottawa and Caracas have joined the radio network.

(2) See the article published in n°. 182 (November 1964) of the I.C.P.R.

Further developments are awaited in the Far East, South America and Africa.

According to plan, the 4th conference of Heads of Radio Stations took place in PARIS between 3rd and 5th June 1964. 37 technicians from 21 countries participated, plus a representative of the International Telecommunications Union. All questions regarding the functioning of the network (frequencies, utilisation, apparatus) were reviewed. The question of the modernisation of the INTERPOL telecommunications system was also studied. (see p. 291).

The conference requested that the General Assembly officially confirm the choice of Buenos Aires as regional station for South America since it has been acting in this capacity for several years, to the general satisfaction of all.

Photographic Laboratory: Between 1st June 1963 and 1st June 1964, the laboratory produced: 129,270 photographs or photocopies, 2,718 microfilms and 330,845 other documents.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO N.C.B.'s.

A programme of technical assistance to

N.C.B.'s for the year 1964 was drawn up by the General Assembly in 1963. It is to be carried out as indicated in the table below:

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
1) Seminar on Narcotics.	Planned for 16th—28th November 1964 (42 participants from 30 countries already enrolled).
2) 10 travel grants awarded to participants (governments to finance the participants' living expenses).	The Executive Committee has awarded a grant to each of the following 10 countries: Cameroun, Ceylon, China, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Jamaica, Nigeria, Pakistan, Thailand.
3) A technical mission abroad to be undertaken by someone from the central radio station.	This visit was made in April 1964 to the station in Monrovia.
4) 3 grants to technicians from national stations.	The Executive Committee has decided to award grants to Liberia and Iran (details not yet determined).

As the agenda was particularly heavy, the Secretary General suggested that the report be examined immediately, paragraph by paragraph, and that he should make comments where required.

Following these comments and the talk by Mr. Trèves on the radio network (cf. p. 291), the *Progress Report* was unanimously adopted.

Miss CABRAL (United Nations) wished to congratulate the Secretary General on the extremely precise and detailed report which had been submitted and approved by the Assembly. She also wished to thank the I.C.P.O. for its collaboration by the presence of observers at the annual meetings of the Commission on narcotic drugs and by the facilities granted to holders of bursaries of the United Nations when they went to Paris and by the invaluable assistance given to missions and seminars. The struggle against illicit drug traffic carried on by the I.C.P.O.-Interpol consolidated the work of the United Nations in the control of these drugs for specifically medical and scientific purposes.

PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

The Secretary General submitted the programme of activities for the period 1964—1965 to the General Assembly. The Assembly, for its part, formulated several suggestions to be added to those of the Secretary General, thus setting the Organization a hard task for the months to come. The following are the

essential points upon which our efforts and achievements will depend.

— Research on methods of speeding up N.C.B. and General Secretariat action on police cases.

— Stricter application of previous decisions on the statistical reporting of N.C.B.'s activities in order to provide a clearer picture of the Organization's work as a whole.

— Technical research on the possibility of modernizing the Interpol radio network in accordance with the request formulated by the 3rd conference of heads of stations held in June 1964.

— Creation of an international index of fire-arms (trade-marks and stamps) in accordance with the decision taken at the 32nd session of the General Assembly.

— Study of possible amendments to the 1949 Convention on traffic in women designed to make it more effective.

— Utilization and publication of the information collected by the General Secretariat about different countries' regulations on the buying and selling of gold and diamonds.

— Study of the replies sent in answer to the General Secretariat's questionnaire about group juvenile delinquency and analysis of the information obtained if possible.

— Symposium or seminars at the General Secretariat on the application of electronic processing to police work and on questions

concerning police colleges and the training of staff.

— The holding of an African regional Conference.

Additional questions are to be tackled during the next few months, but here we have given only the essential of activities which are to be carried out in the near future.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Two main categories of question were brought up this year: they were questions traditionally included in the progress report and two others concerning modernization, examined during the last meeting of heads of stations of the Interpol radio network.

With regard to the development of the radio network, Mr. TREVES, technical adviser to the Organization, took up several points from the progress report, adding some further details.

Moreover, the heads of stations at their meeting in June 1964 examined two Swedish suggestions regarding the modernization of Interpol telecommunications by means of teletypewriters or similar instruments, and the use of phototelegraphy or the fac-simile method for transmitting images between N.C.B.'s.

Regarding the first point, the heads of stations had proposed that the General Secretariat carry out a technical and economic survey within the range of the frequencies given. Should a favourable conclusion be reached, teleprinter links could be established on request, but links would be between stations only at this stage in the development of the technique. Moreover, the participation of N.C.B.'s in an international teleprinter network would result in easing bi-lateral traffic between the most heavily used stations.

Regarding the second point, the heads of stations likewise wished the General Secretariat to make a study of the subject and to consult N.C.B.'s on the volume and quality of documents to be transmitted. For the time being N.C.B.'s could, when necessary, make use of the public international network.

Mr. TREVES considered that the question of phototelegraphy called for a few comments. With regard to the transmission of pictures and documents the meeting of the heads of stations had witnessed certain demonstrations of equipment. Phototelegraphy was a well-known process permitting the transmission of documents of all shades

produced by photography. Transmission by the fac-simile system was less distinct but easier to manipulate. Several police forces were already using phototelegraphy for the transmission of documents, photographs and fingerprints. Hitherto the fac-simile process had not been precise enough for the transmission of fingerprints, but this would perhaps soon be possible.

There were three ways of operating which could be used by two police forces wishing to transmit photographs to one another: 1) the document to be transmitted could be taken to the telecommunications office responsible for forwarding it to the recipient by its own means; 2) if the two forces in question were already equipped with phototelegraphic apparatus the sender could telephone his correspondent on the public telecommunications network and when the communication had been obtained, the phototelegraphic apparatus could be substituted for the telephone apparatus and the document could then be transmitted; 3) if the traffic was very heavy a private network could be used for transmitting documents by wire or by radio.

As regards the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, the last solution was to be excluded as the documents transmitted were certainly not copious enough to warrant a special network.

This left the first two solutions. By way of example, if one wished to transmit a photograph of normal identity size from Paris to Brussels the cost in the first case is 50 French francs; and in the second 29 French francs, but this supposed that the apparatus had been paid for.

Phototelegraphic and fac-simile apparatus had been standardized particularly with regard to scanning precision. This last point was, of course, most important but necessitated more costly apparatus. The General Secretariat thought for its part that eight lines per millimeter were necessary and sufficient.

In conclusion the speaker invited all delegations which had been able to acquire expe-

rience in this field to give their opinion, with particular reference to the number of lines per millimeter necessary for the transmission of fingerprints.

The CHAIRMAN declared that the General Secretariat might be recommended to retain this question on the agenda so that it could be taken up again at the next session.

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

The examination of financial problems began with an account of the 1963 financial year. The auditors (Mr. BENHAMOU (France), Mr. GOODRUM (Liberia), Mr. DE MAGIUS (Denmark)) had previously given the final discharge after checking the accounts for 1963 which were then unanimously approved. They showed a credit of about 1,100,000 Swiss francs.

The Secretary General then outlined the 1964 financial year. The financial contributions were coming in satisfactorily. A considerable sum from the ordinary budget was able to be invested in the construction of the new headquarters.

The mutual technical assistance programme (90,000 Swiss francs), which had been planned, would be implemented in accordance with the decisions of the Executive Committee. The Secretary General thanked Venezuela for the facilities offered to the General Secretariat on the occasion of the

33rd session of the General Assembly in Caracas. These facilities had eased considerably the finances of the Organization in 1964.

The draft budget for 1965 submitted to the Assembly did not propose any increase in the rate of the budget unit, but was particularly cautious as regards the growth of expenses, for at the end of 1965 the Organization would have to repay the first instalment of the loan of 4,000,000 francs granted by the French government over a period of twenty years for the construction of the new headquarters.

After unanimously approving the draft budget for 1965 the General Assembly also approved by a large majority certain readjustments in the scale of financial contributions (Saudi Arabia and Indonesia). It also noted with satisfaction the fact that other countries (Nigeria, Philippines, Libya) had decided to increase their financial contributions to the Organization.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ORGANIZATION'S HEADQUARTERS.

The report submitted by the Secretary General to the General Assembly may be summarized as follows:

At the Organization's 32nd session of the General Assembly, held in Helsinki in August 1963, a certain number of decisions were made on this subject, as we may recall:

— it approved the architectural programme and plans, the methods of execution, the financing of the project (a long-term loan guaranteed by the French government);

— it was decided to open a special budget for the realisation of the project in accordance with articles 15 to 18 of the Financial Regulations.

1. — ADMINISTRATIVE FORMALITIES.

The building permit was granted on 8th January 1964 by the Ministry of Works. Also, agreement had to be reached with French Railways for the erection of a construction

(the ramp and car park) in the proximity of the railway line.

2. — FINANCING.

We recall that, by a ruling of 31/7/1963, the French Parliament authorised the Ministry of Finance to grant the French Government's guarantee of a loan of 4 million French francs to the I.C.P.O.-Interpol. According to this ruling, the Ministry of Finance passed a decree granting the guarantee; on 6th April 1964, a contract was signed between the I.C.P.O.-Interpol and a state institution (Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations) for this loan at a rate of 5.25% to be repaid within 20 years.

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol also gains another advantage; the French Ministry of Finance has decided that all taxes paid to the State by the contractors are to be repaid to the Organization. This represents almost 10% of the total cost of construction, approximately 360,000 Swiss francs.

Allowance has also been made for the Organization's normal budget for the financial years 1963 and 1964 to cover certain of the preliminary construction costs.

3. — CHOICE OF CONTRACTORS AND TOTAL COST OF THE BUILDING.

1) The architect, in conjunction with the Secretary General, drew up a list of contractors to be consulted.

2) The contractors' replies were examined by a "working party" (1), assisted by a "technical committee" (2). The working party made its decisions on consultation with the technical committee.

The working party and the technical committee met on 17th March and 26th May 1964, and the contractors were chosen. A decision was also reached on the various possible methods to be adopted regarding aspects of the work such as flooring, outside facings, etc.

Taking these decisions into account and basing our estimate on the prices of 1/1/1964, we may put the cost of construction, from the surveying of the site to removal into the new premises, at approximately 4,750.000 Swiss francs.

After being informed of the situation the Executive Committee adopted the following text:

„The Executive Committee, which met in Paris between 10th and 15th May 1964, has noted that the building programme of the headquarters is following its normal course.

„It has observed that, as a result of the project's development, the financial possibilities of the Organization cover 95% of the total estimated expenses.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL TEXTS OF THE I.C.P.O.

Three propositions were made for modifications to the constitutional texts of the I.C.P.O.:

— The first concerned the articles of the

(1) Mr. DICKOPF (Germany), Mr. FRANSEN (Belgium) and Mr. FUERST (Switzerland).

(2) Mr. POUJAT, Head of the property section of the Sûreté Nationale (France); Mr. PINET, Architect to the Home Office (France); Mr. RIMPL, architect of the Bundeskriminalamt (Germany).

„On the one hand, it is of the opinion that it would be most regrettable to postpone the installation of equipment or compromise the quality or esthetic value of the building; on the other hand, it considers it necessary that the Organization should have a certain margin of financial security for the realisation of such an important programme.

„Consequently, it invites member countries to make an exceptional voluntary contribution at their own discretion, either in the form of money or equipment ready for use and corresponding to specific needs outlined by the General Secretariat.”

4. — PROGRAMME AND EXECUTION OF CONSTRUCTION.

Demolition was completed by November, and digging of the footings was immediately commenced. A large amount of concealed reinforced masonry was discovered in the ground, causing a setback in progress, and additional expenses. However, the geological estimate was proved correct, and the ground on which the construction is taking place was found to be extremely sound.

With regard to the programme of construction we refer our readers to the article 'Interpol's New Headquarters' published in last month's number.

5. — EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET.

This financial measure was taken with the aim of a clear distinction between the income and expenditure proper to following a project. Constructional expenses so far drawn from the normal budget have been entered, as a reminder, in the extraordinary budget's accounts. This will only become fully significant when we actually begin to draw on the loan at our disposal.

General Regulations dealing with the possibility of using languages other than the three official ones: French, English and Spanish, during sessions of the General Assembly. The proposition was submitted by the United Arab Republic, but the Executive Committee had itself proposed an amendment, the sole purpose of which was for a distinction to be made between consecutive and simultaneous interpreting, each of which entail different problems. The following draft



An exchange of points of view between Mr. NEPOTE and Mr. FRANSSEN (Belgium).

was submitted to the "ad hoc" Committee and was finally adopted unanimously by the General Assembly:

„During the General Assembly sessions, any delegate may speak in another language provided he makes arrangements for the interpretation of his speeches into one of the official languages.

Any request submitted by a group of countries for simultaneous interpretation of a language other than the official languages must be sent, at least four months before the opening of the General Assembly session, to the Secretary General who will state whether such interpretation will be technically feasible.

Countries wishing to avail themselves of the exceptional conditions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 58 may only do so if they assume full responsibility for taking appropriate measures and for meeting all expenses involved."

The second modification concerned the French and Spanish texts only of Article 2 of the Constitution, and consisted in replacing the phrase "Crimes et délits", which has a precise legal significance in "continental" law, by the more general term "infractions". This proposal was accepted by 62 votes, i.e. the 2/3 majority of members required by the Constitution.

The third amendment to the Constitution proposed concerned the number of members of the Executive Committee. Last year,

Liberia suggested that the number be increased from 9 to 12. Liberia supported her proposal by the fact that, since the number of members of the Organization had almost doubled since 1946, it would be appropriate to make a certain increase in the number of members composing the Executive Committee thus allowing a more balanced representation. The Executive Committee, due to certain financial considerations, proposed that the number be increased only from 9 to 10.

Negotiations conducted during the actual session of the General Assembly led the Executive Committee to modify its position in favour of Liberia's proposal. The Vice-President, Mr. SAGALYN (United States), expressed the Committee's final point of view as follows:

Since the Liberian proposal had been submitted, the Executive Committee had been able to examine the question more thoroughly. It unanimously agreed that the time was ripe for certain geographical regions to be more fully represented; the number of member countries of Interpol had in fact increased by more than 100% since 1956, when the present composition of the Executive Committee had been defined in the Constitution.

The esteem and experience gained by the new members justified the proposed reform. It allowed all the geographical regions to be equitably represented and fulfilled the wish of the majority of members as well as the interests of Interpol.

Naturally, it was sometimes difficult to achieve the perfect solution and it was often necessary to compromise if smooth co-operation was to result.

After discussion by the Assembly and by the "ad hoc" Committee formed to examine this question, the number of members of the Executive Committee was increased to thirteen (one president, 3 vice-presidents and 9 delegates). After approval by the ad hoc Committee, the proposal was adopted by 62 votes and one abstention, this majority satisfying the requirements of the Constitution.

After the results had been announced, the SWISS DELEGATION wondered whether there had not been a misunderstanding for certain delegations regarding the voting procedure, and wished to have the opinion of the Election Committee on this point. The chairman (Mr. Deku — Ghana) replied on behalf of the Committee that in his opinion there had been no irregularity in the voting.

II. Technical matters

NARCOTIC DRUGS

The reports.

Two reports have been prepared this year by the General Secretariat. The first examines drug traffic from a general point of view, the second indicates the measures taken in applying Resolution N^o 5 of the Assembly in Madrid.

I. Information.

The communications received from affiliated countries relate only to drug trafficking cases which are of international interest.

The conclusions drawn cannot be used as a basis for estimating illicit drug consumption in a particular country; they can only reflect the characteristics of international illicit traffic. The value of the conclusions depends, however, on the extent and punctuality of the information received from affiliated countries.

Moreover, the number of seizures and arrests depends as much on the efficiency of the police as on the amount of traffic.

Lastly, all information appearing in this report is presented according to the geographical position of the countries. It has been found necessary to refer to „geographical areas” with conventional limits, such as the Persian Gulf area, the Indian Peninsula area, the Yunnan area, etc.

The origin of the drug is determined on the basis of all the facts yielded by the enquiry (physical appearance of the drug, scientific analysis, trademark, letters or drawings on the drug, packaging, place of dispatch, itinerary and means of transport, statements by witnesses or accused, etc.).

O p i u m. — International traffic concerns mainly raw opium rather than prepared opium: 18,379,985 g. out of 18,850,979 g., or 97.5%.

As regards number of arrests, Iran comes first (40.2 per cent of the total), followed by Turkey (21.2 per cent), Burma and Malaysia (4.4 per cent), Singapore (3.6 per cent) and Lebanon (2.8 per cent).

The main sources of raw opium supplies are: Turkey, Burma (Shan States) and the district situated over the northern border of Thailand.

The main means of transport employed by the traffickers is the motor-car. Next come ships and camel, horse or mule caravans. (Motor-cars and Caravans are to be regarded as an auxiliary medium used for transport to clandestine shipping ports or neighbouring countries).

M o r p h i n e. — Two clandestine laboratories were discovered: 1 in Teheran (Iran) and 1 in Samson province (Turkey).

Turkey comes first as regards the number of arrests (23.7 per cent of the total), followed by Iran (12.8 per cent), Thailand (11.8 per cent), France, Hong Kong and Lebanon (9.9 per cent).

Attention is drawn to the large seizure of 115,000 g of morphine made on 18 November 1963 in the harbour area at Marseilles (France) by the French Customs and police while inspecting a batch of 61 bundles of goatskins, total weight 7 tons, originating from Iskenderun (Turkey). The packets of drug were hidden inside some of the skins.

D i a c e t y l m o r p h i n e. — Eight clandestine laboratories were discovered: 4 in Teheran (Iran), 1 in Beirut (Lebanon), 1 in Hong Kong and 2 in Thailand.

As regards the number of arrests, Iran came first (36.4 per cent of the total), followed by Thailand (21.7 per cent), France (16.2 per cent) and Lebanon (10.8 per cent).

C o c a i n e. — Little information has been received. The international traffic is mainly located in South America. However, three clandestine laboratories were discovered: 1 in Cochabamba (Bolivia) and 2 in Lima (Peru).

C a n n a b i s. — As regards the number of arrests, Spain came first (18.5 per cent of the total), followed by Lebanon (15.6 per cent), the United Kingdom (14.9 per cent), the Federal Republic of Germany (11.7 per cent) and France (8.8 per cent).

Lebanon was the presumed or known origin (production) of 38.3 per cent, of the cannabis seized, and remains the principal illicit producer though note should be taken of the emergence of large clandestine plantations in Thailand.

Roads were used in 30 cases (17.7 per cent), the sea in 66 cases (7.3 per cent), and air transport in 2 cases (0.2 per cent).

Noteworthy is the discovery at Almeria (Spain) on 7 February 1963 of 8,000 g of cannabis leaves in the luggage of a Spaniard coming from Melilla (Morocco). The drug was hidden between the canvas and the backing of twelve pictures.

II. Recapitulative regional analysis.

A F R I C A. — Traffic in narcotic drugs still does not appear serious in this area. While a few cannabis plantations do exist, most of the crop is consumed locally and the rest used to supply a certain traffic up and down the west coast.

A M E R I C A. — North America is still the main target of the international traffickers in narcotic drugs. Diacetylmorphine remains the chief item in this illicit traffic, which is wholly supplied by illicit imports from Mexico, Europe or the Far East.

Owing to the scanty amount of information forthcoming from South America it is hardly possible to form an opinion on the cocaine traffic. It exists, and the raw material comes from Bolivia or Peru; but its extent cannot be gauged.

E U R O P E. — Although information is rather scanty, it is the illicit traffic in opium and its derivatives which continues to cause most anxiety. From the few large seizures of these drugs made in France and Italy that region would still appear to be an active centre for the processing of morphine into heroin and a place of transit for traffic to North America, although no clandestine laboratory has been discovered.

T H E F A R E A S T. — Owing to an increase in drug traffic and in the number of addicts in Japan, the authorities of this country have found it necessary to revise their legislation on the control of narcotics.

Law n^o 123 of 1948 has been replaced by the Narcotic Control Law which came into force on 11/7/1963.

Furthermore, in the Philippines, in accordance with Resolution n^o 5, adopted during the 31st Session of the General Assembly of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol (Madrid, 19—26th September 1962) recommending that "all members of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol urge on their governments the necessity of providing for severe

prison sentences for the convicted drug traffickers, if the legislation existing is inadequate."

To judge by the quantities of drug seized, more particularly of opium, morphine and cannabis, traffic in narcotic drugs is still flourishing in the Far East.

N E A R A N D M I D D L E E A S T. — This region continues to be an important centre of production (opium, morphine and cannabis) and of traffic in narcotic drugs with Europe and other countries within the region itself, like Iran and the U.A.R.

Many addicts in Iran continue to favour heroin, and several clandestine laboratories for the manufacture of this drug have been discovered in that country.

III. International Police Co-operation.

One of the aims of the I.C.P.O. is to promote co-operation between the various police services in combating crime in general and drug traffic in particular. The following case might be cited to illustrate this co-operation:

The French special services, having been notified as early as September 1961 by the Canadian authorities of the arrival of Canadian drug traffickers in France, were able after much shadowing and surveillance to arrest two Canadians, at Orly airport on 8 August 1963 as they were boarding an aircraft for Montreal carrying 4,000 gr. of heroin. Their arrest was followed by the arrest in France of a long-time trafficker and consignor of the drug, and by the arrest in Canada of the consignee.

The work of the I.C.P.O. and its General Secretariat centred particularly around the following points:

During its 32nd Session, the General Assembly decided that a seminar on traffic in narcotic drugs would be arranged in 1964. (1) Ten travelling scholarships were to be granted out of the Organization's funds for mutual technical assistance.

International notices were circulated in the case of 42 international drug traffickers (including 25 seamen carriers).

12 monthly recapitulatory tables of narcotic drug seizures reported to the Secretariat in 1963 were sent to the police departments of

(1) This seminar was held from 16th to 28th November 1964.

member States and to various specialized bodies. These tables give the personal particulars and nationality of 847 traffickers.

21 new regional notices were issued relating to Middle-East traffickers.

The pamphlet entitled "Narcotic Drug Traffickers — Distribution in Far East Areas" will be circulated shortly to the countries in that region which are members of I.C.P.O.

IV. Penalties and treatment of addicts (2nd report).

In application of Resolution N^o 5 adopted during the 32nd session of our General Assembly (Madrid, 1962), the General Secretariat sent out a questionnaire to affiliated countries asking for information both about the statutory penalties applicable in cases of drug traffic and about the existence of centres specializing in the treatment of addicts.

Thirty-seven countries sent replies to the questionnaire, which took the following form:

I. — Penalties:

Column A: minimum and maximum penalties. Most countries' statutes contain a wide variety of offences which can be grouped together under the heading "illicit traffic". The report is limited to the major offences (i.e. production, manufacturing and, especially, importing, exporting and illicitly selling) with their corresponding penalties.

Column B: references of the laws or regulations covering these offences and any explanations which seemed necessary.

Column C: indicates by the words "yes" or "no" whether the country concerned is considering the adoption of more severe penalties.

II. — *Public centres specializing in the curing and treatment of addicts:* three aspects are treated:

1) has the country concerned set up one or more special public centres in which addicts can be treated either on the orders of some authority or at their own request?

2) can addicts be treated in a special ward or wards of one or more public hospitals?

3) does the country concerned intend to set up one or more special public centres as defined in (1) above?

The countries consulted supplied precise and valuable replies under all categories, upon which it is not possible to enter into detail here. (See report N 10).

The discussions.

During the Plenary Session, the SECRETARY GENERAL drew the following conclusions from the report: illicit drug traffic was still very widespread; in certain countries could be observed changes in drug addiction and consequently in illicit drug traffic, often the result of the movement of population. Moreover, he noted that the General Secretariat during the past few months had prepared a booklet of information intended for police workers of an intermediate level; which might, after experts had examined it and given their advice, be reproduced in various countries and distributed to those interested.

Regarding the second report (penalties and treatment), the Secretary General wished for it to be published only once every two or three years, since it was a field in which developments were very gradual and publication costs were rather high. Also, Mr. Nepote recalled that a seminar similar to the one held in 1959 was to take place in Paris in November 1964. About 65 participants had already enrolled. To conclude, Interpol was regularly participating in the conferences organized by the U.N.O., and co-operation in this direction was running closely and smoothly.

The committee.

At the invitation of the President, the Drugs Committee was formed comprising delegates from the following countries:

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Laos, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Portugal, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America and Venezuela.

Observer: UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.

Mr. SALCES (Argentina) was unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee after being proposed by the Brazilian delegate.

Mr. AUBE (General Secretariat) stated that the report, which was presented in its usual form, increased in size from year to year since the Secretariat was continually receiving more information from the various member countries. Drug traffic was still practiced on a large scale and that for the Organization it continued to be one of the major themes of daily international co-operation.

Miss CABRAL (U.N.O.) thanked the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL for inviting her to participate in the Session of the General Assembly, and particularly the proceedings of the Drugs Committee.

She congratulated the police departments which were able to resist the temptations to corruption which were so strong in this field.

On behalf of the U.N.O. she expressed her condolences to the delegations of Mexico and of the United Arab Republic on the tragic death of the Mexican lieutenant and the Egyptian captain, victims of their devotion to the struggle against illicit drug traffic.

She recalled that the Commission on narcotic drugs of the U.N.O. offered bursaries and was prepared to put experts at the service of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol to help combat the scourge of drug addiction.

She stated that the United Nations had a laboratory where tests were made on the origin of opium and that, in accordance with a resolution of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, it was customary to send a copy of the results obtained both to the countries where the opium came from and to those for which it was presumably intended.

Mr. FERNANDES (Brazil) supplied some information on the treatment of drug addicts in his country. In accordance with the criminal law of Brazil drug addicts were subjected to medical examinations in specialized hospitals.

Mr. GAFFNEY (United States of America) stated that his country had successfully pursued its efforts to suppress organized gangs of traffickers whose activities were particularly harmful to youth. A constant exchange of information between the coun-



The delegation of Ghana.

tries concerned (France, Italy, Lebanon, Mexico, Syria, etc.) had greatly contributed towards these suppressive activities.

A number of important successes had also been recorded in the Far East, notably in Bangkok and Singapore. In addition thanks to particulars supplied by the Malaysian authorities an important seizure of opium had been effected in San Francisco.

Mr. GAFFNEY concluded by stressing how essential it was for exchanges of information to be rapid and gave his assurance that the United States would continue to increase its collaboration with other countries.

Mr. NASSER (Syria) recalled that, although his country was only a place of transit for traffickers, particularly of opium and cannabis, the Syrian authorities wished to co-operate actively in suppressive measures especially with neighbouring countries. He quoted examples of joint action with Lebanon and Federal Germany which had achieved excellent results. Syria would continue to exchange information with the police forces of the world.

Mr. QUIROZ CUARON (Mexico) considered that the increase in drug addiction in all countries was due to the psychological troubles caused by the world's present state of instability.

The practical effort which Mexico had made was particularly dependent on close collaboration with the United States. Contrary to information in the Secretariat's report, it would seem that Mexico was only a place of transit for diacetylmorphine and not of manufacture.

The Mexican delegate finally announced that sentences for drug trafficking had been made more severe in cases of international trafficking.

Mr. GONZALEZ CARRERO (Venezuela) suggested that the Assembly nominate a delegate to be especially responsible for drug problems who could collaborate with all N.C.B.'s on this matter. He went on to say that in his country sentences for drug trafficking had now been increased to 10 years' imprisonment; fines had likewise been increased.

Mr. VILLEGAS IBANEZ (Bolivia) wished to make a distinction between the coca leaf and other drugs. Cultivation of the coca leaf was not prohibited by the State of Bolivia, but it was subject to control and it was strictly forbidden to manufacture or traffic cocaine.

Mr. BELLOT FARRACHOL (Bolivia) declared that the problem of the manufacture and trafficking of cocaine would only be solved when the coca leaf was no longer cultivated.

The Bolivian Delegate requested all N.C.B.'s to work in increasingly close collaboration with his country and expressed agreement with the Venezuelan delegate's proposal that a Member of Interpol be designated to concentrate exclusively on the drug problem and to co-ordinate all activities in this field.

Mr. VILLEGAS IBÁÑEZ (Bolivia) announced that his delegation was to present a report before the closing of the present Session.

Mr. FERNANDES (Brazil) mentioned the positive results achieved in his country. He offered to co-operate closely with the Bolivian Interpol Bureau.

Mr. OELCKERS HOLLSTEIN declared that during the past few years an increase in illicit drug traffic had been noted in Chile, the drug most frequently concerned being cocaine. He enumerated some typical aspects of this form of traffic. His chief statements were as follows: gangs of traffickers had ramifications in Argentina and the United States, 30% of the traffickers arrested were women; numerous Bolivian citizens operated the traffic under the cover of so-called commercial activities; cocaine passed through many hands and chemical substances were added to it to increase its volume; the amount consumed in his country was relatively unimportant.

The police had made considerable efforts to stamp out trafficking organizations.

Mr. KOHLI (India) recalled the seizures made in his country in 1963. India was, he said, one of the largest opium producing countries in the world and the government had set up a special body to attempt to control its cultivation. With regard to other drugs there was no problem in India except for the considerable national production of cannabis.

Exchanges of information had been made between the office handling drugs in India and similar offices, particularly in England, Pakistan and Malaysia.

Mr. CAMATTE (France) stated that drug traffic in his country had concerned mainly opium and its derivatives, excluding synthetic drugs. However except with regard to cannabis, seizures had been clearly superior to those of the preceding year.

The activity of clandestine chemists seemed to have lost considerable momentum as a result of the police action which had been undertaken. A consequence of this action had also been the removal of centres for transforming opium and its derivatives to certain European countries.

International police co-operation had contributed greatly to the successes recorded in France during the year. Moreover, the harshness of the sentences given (in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the General Assemblies in 1960 and 1962) had had a particularly salutary effect.

In conclusion, Mr. Camatte suggested, independent of international notices on inveterate traffickers, lists of *suspected* persons.

Mr. AUBE (General Secretariat) stressed that any action in this field should be most prudent and offer genuine guarantees.

Mr. SPALDING reported that in Canada a notable decrease in drug addiction had been recorded. Reinforced penalties, supervision and international collaboration (with the United States, France and other countries) had made for definite improvement.

Mr. GONZALES CARRERO (Venezuela) raised the problem of barbiturates, which did not actually come under the ruling on drugs. Venezuela was trying to have a law passed restricting the use of products containing barbiturates.

Mr. GAFFNEY (United States) did not think that traffic in these substances seemed to be of interest internationally.

Mr. KENNEDY (United Kingdom) considered that cannabis presented the most real danger in his country. It came principally from Cyprus, Tangier and East Africa.

Another problem giving concern to the British authorities was the use by minors of amphetamines which had an extremely noxious effect. The Government had recently approved a bill prohibiting the sale of these pills without a medical prescription.

Mr. BACHIR stated that Morocco had no serious problem of international drug traffic. If there were clandestine cannabis plantations the drug was consumed locally.

On the invitation of the President, Miss CABRAL (U.N.O.) stated that the Commission on narcotic drugs which had met in Geneva believed that barbiturates and amphetamines did not present an international problem. However, the Commission recommended all countries to take appropriate



The delegation of the United States of America

measures to supervise the distribution of these products.

Miss Cabral informed the Venezuelan and Bolivian delegates, who had requested the General Secretariat of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol to consider the appointment of an official to handle drug traffic problems, that the narcotics division of the United Nations had released a high ranking official on 1st November 1963 to assist the government in this area.

The Convention on narcotics, approved in New York, expected a delay of 25 years after its coming into force, probably in the near future, before the abolition of the time-honoured habit of chewing coca leaves became effective. This text would also control cultivation of the plant.

In reply to a question asked by Miss Cabral on methods of detecting the presence of cannabis in drug addicts, Mr. GONZALEZ CARRERO (Venezuela) replied that it was not a new technique; cannabis smokers, like all smokers, have their fingers impregnated with smoke, an examination of which enables the substance to be determined; nevertheless, hasty conclusions must be avoided.

Mr. AUBE (General Secretariat) recalled how important it was for Interpol co-operation to be made through N.C.B.'s. He summarized the efforts that the General Secretariat continued to make in the struggle against drug traffic: descriptive notices on notorious international criminals; monthly recapitulative tables on the seizures reported to the General Secretariat; regional notices on traffickers in South East Asia; a study published in February 1964 by the Secretariat on Chinese names.

With regard to the sentences applicable to traffickers, Mr. CAMATTE (France) hoped that the General Secretariat would continue to keep this useful documentation up to date.

The following countries: *France, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States of America and Venezuela*, agreed to form a panel to draw up one or several resolutions reflecting the discussion which had taken place.

During the Plenary Session, Mr. SALCES (Argentina), Chairman of the Committee, recalled the draft booklet presented by the General Secretariat. The Committee had been of the opinion that a panel of experts (3 or 4) should be formed to examine the text and make possible modifications before publication and distribution.

At the invitation of the Chairman, members from the following countries announced that they were ready to co-operate with the General Secretariat in the preparation of this document: *Bolivia, India, Thailand, The United States of America and Venezuela*. The N.C.B.'s of these countries would nominate persons who were to constitute the panel of experts.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the U.N.O. observer for her co-operation and put the following text to the vote:

RESOLUTION

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

HAVING considered the resolutions adopted during the previous sessions of the General Assembly with respect to illicit traffic of drugs,

RECOMMENDS that all member countries intensify their programmes of prevention and repression and implement the said resolutions which have proven useful,

Specially INVITES member countries to use all available means to detect and destroy all clandestine laboratories as well as the illicit cultivation and production of the opium poppy, of the coca leaf and of cannabis,

NOTING the fact that certain chemical products are indispensable for the illicit production of heroin and cocaine, URGES member countries where the presence of clandestine laboratories is known or suspected, to take or reinforce the measures of control on these products,

CONSIDERING that morphine (i.e. the "999" brand) continues to represent a serious problem, is of the opinion that the countries concerned must give it top priority,

CONSIDERING the fact that the efficiency of suppression directly depends upon the severity of the penalties inflicted on traffickers RECOMMENDS that member countries adopt legislative and administrative measures making provision for such penalties."

The resolution on drugs was unanimously adopted.

INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY COUNTERFEITING

The report.

The General Secretariat submitted an analysis of the currency counterfeiting situation based on the information received in 1963.

I. — PAPER CURRENCY.

Detection, Identification, Circulation. — Forgeries, i.e. genuine notes on which the indications of value have been altered, are rare, easily detectable and of no real danger at international level. For example, a former French 5,000 franc note altered to 500 new francs was found in Germany. In addition, some entirely hand-drawn 1,000 C.F.A. notes were seized in the Niger and Upper Volta.

The most counterfeited currency was the dollar — a hard currency: in 1963 counterfeit dollars were found in 33 different countries.

145 new types of counterfeit American notes were found in 1963.

The U.S. \$ 50 note listed under indicative 12 A 562, which appeared for the first time in 1956, holds the record in this sphere; it was found in 18 different countries in Europe, America, Africa and Asia.

Germany, Argentina, Brazil, Ivory Coast, Spain, Nicaragua, Nigeria, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Thailand and Yugoslavia have reported important cases.

Manufacture. — Sixteen clandestine plants were discovered. The process most used by forgers was offset printing. Phototypography was more rare. Typography was generally used for the serial numbers. The paper was usually composed of chemical wood and rags and sometimes alfa grass. Resin was frequently employed for sizing.

No entirely new methods have been used apart from electronic reproduction processes in Norway where two 100 kroner notes were printed in this way. In view of the fact that only three types of electronic copying machines are used in this country the General Secretariat was asked to assist with the identification of the make of the machine used. A laboratory examination showed that the counterfeits were poor reproductions on paper bearing a commercial watermark, on the back of which an attempt had been made to print another watermark, using a product which fluoresced to a dark shade under ultra-

violet rays. A machine of the Roneo type had probably been used (lack of any real screen effect).

A company marketing office equipment in Brussels reproduced both sides of a Belgian 1,000 franc note on stencils in order to demonstrate the qualities of its Roneotronic machine to clients. A limited number of reproductions were drawn off from these stencils. The paper used was of mediocre quality and had no watermark. The colours differed considerably from those of genuine notes. Nevertheless, one of the company's salesmen succeeded in paying for a purchase he made in a shop with a note of this type. The shopkeeper was deceived not by the quality of the counterfeit (which was poor), but by the fact that a new genuine note of this denomination had recently been put into circulation.

So far it does not seem that any dangerous counterfeits have been made by the use of electronic processes because the colour reproduction is poor. It is, however, highly probable that these reproduction processes will be improved and police forces should keep a close watch on these new techniques.

The "Counterfeits and forgeries" Review: — Number of counterfeit notes published: 135; number of genuine notes published: 93.

II. — METAL CURRENCY.

A few seizures of metal currency were reported in 1963, notably in Italy and Lebanon. Numerous imitations of the British sovereign were produced.

The countries affected by the circulation of counterfeit coins were much less numerous than those affected by counterfeit notes; most of the seizures of fraudulent gold coins were reported from Germany and Switzerland. These coins had been made in clandestine workshops (Germany 1, Iraq 1, Italy 3, Lebanon 2).

Little is known of the methods of manufacture. Generally the resultant coins are poor.

No new techniques were reported to the General Secretariat.

The "Counterfeits and forgeries" Review: — Number of counterfeit coins: 2; number of genuine coins published: 67.

III. — OTHER COUNTERFEITS.

Forged cheques gave rise to a few interesting cases in 1963.

For example, a Belgian national, who had previously been convicted in Belgium and Monaco of fraud, theft, uttering worthless cheques and forgery, uttered several counterfeit cheques in Italy drawn on different banks, some of which were non-existent. This individual had been operating since 1961 and had had a number of victims in Germany and Belgium. Using several different aliases and claiming to be a police inspector he has so far succeeded in escaping from the police.

The General Secretariat has received only photocopies of the cheques seized. It seems that in most cases travellers' cheques were not very well imitated. The fact that people are more used to handling banknotes than cheques was responsible for the number of victims.

The "Counterfeits and forgeries" Review: 6 types of forged cheque were published: Canada 2, United States 2, Italy 2.

Only one instance of a forged passport was reported to the General Secretariat.

Finally, there was also considerable counterfeiting of French Treasury bonds, international railway tickets, revenue stamps, and money orders.

The discussions.

In plenary session the SECRETARY GENERAL recalled that at the previous session a delegation had asked the Secretariat to prepare a regular annual report on counterfeit notes and coins.

He also recalled the resolution passed by a previous Assembly which had facilitated the admission of new countries (such as the Ivory Coast, Ghana, Gabun, Algeria and, shortly Senegal) to the 1929 U.N. Convention. The I.C.P.O.'s action had been most effective in this connection.

The PRESIDENT asked the Assembly to set up a *Committee on currency counterfeiting*.

The following countries agreed to take part in its work: *Australia, Colombia, Denmark, France, Guatemala, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Switzerland, Philippines, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela.*

On the proposal of the delegates of Mexico and Morocco, Mr. BENHAMOU (France) was unanimously elected president of the committee.

Mr. AUBE (General Secretariat), in submitting the report, stressed that it was being published for the first time, and that it had entailed a considerable amount of work. It had been drawn up on the basis of the information received. He then asked the members of the Committee to give their suggestions and criticisms.

The CHAIRMAN, for his part, thought that the report was well presented. Speaking in his capacity as French delegate, he gave an account of counterfeit currency in France during 1963 and at the beginning of 1964. Paris and the Côte d'Azur were centres for the manufacture and distribution of forged notes throughout the world. Three cases were especially noteworthy: the first, a case of forged government bonds; the second, the manufacture of forged 100 old franc and 1 new franc coins; the third, the printing of forged 10,000 old franc and 100 new franc notes. In the last case the notes were of a perfection hitherto unknown.

Mr. BENHAMOU stated that the French office for the suppression of counterfeiting constantly assisted in the solution of other cases, especially as regards dollars. Counterfeit dollars made in France had been put into circulation in Venezuela, Mexico and Argentina, Tunisian notes, travelers' checks and other currency had also been manufactured.

With regard to gold coins France was only a transit country. Italy, however, remained the centre of the manufacture of forged gold coins. The President thanked the Italian delegate for the way in which an investigation in Bologna had been carried out in co-operation with the Swiss police.

Mr. MANOPULO (Italy) confirmed that, thanks to co-operation between Italy and Switzerland, a plant for making forged gold Swiss, French, British and American coins had been found in Bologna. It had to be established whether this money was legal tender in Switzerland and the other countries. Italian judges would have to decide.

Mr. BENOIT (Switzerland) took the opportunity to thank the Italian police publicly for its co-operation. He said that in his country the manufacture of forged gold coins not being legal tender would be proceeded

against as the forgery of goods. He thought that this would be so for France, and hoped that sufficient juridical grounds would be found in Italy.

Mr. PATERNI (U.S.A.) gave a brief summary of the situation in the United States from 1st July 1963 to 30th June 1964. The Secret Service had arrested 737 people and seized 44 counterfeiting laboratories, being of the "offset" type. There was a problem of the forgery of American metal currency and gold coins abroad. A serious campaign had been undertaken and the United States wanted to be assured of the assistance of all foreign governments.

Forgery was an international crime and techniques used by forgers in the manufacture of notes made the work of the police increasingly difficult. Exchanges of information would therefore be of invaluable help.

Mr. MANOPULO (Italy) remarked that, in accordance with the 1929 Geneva Convention and in application of the recommendations of the 9th International Conference on the suppression of currency counterfeiting (Copenhagen 1961), all that touched upon this form of crime had been centralized at the Italian N.C.B.

Mr. SANTOS CASAS (Colombia) spoke about a case of forged 50 dollar notes discovered this year.

Mr. SEDDIKI (Morocco) reported an original method of altering American notes used in Rabat province. Naturally no publicity would be given to the method used.

The CHAIRMAN agreed that discretion would be essential.

On the discovery of forged £ 5 sterling notes in the south of England, Mr. ROBERTSON (United Kingdom) had, on the contrary, deemed it wise to give this case the widest publicity in the press and on radio and television. He asked for the opinion of the Chairman on this matter.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the case mentioned by the Moroccan delegate concerned a type of fraud that anybody could work. On the other hand the printing of false notes and the manufacture of counterfeit coins were the work of craftsmen. In the case raised by the United Kingdom delegate it was evident that wide publicity could have only excellent results.

Mr. QUIROZ (Mexico) shared this opinion and recalled a case in Mexico, which had been kept secret.

Mr. SEDDIKI (Morocco) thought that whether cases of forgery should be publicised or not depended on the circumstances and social character of the population.

The CHAIRMAN thought it advisable to publicise the case when it did not concern dangerous forgery. On the other hand in the case of the French hundred franc notes, credit risked being undermined.

Mr. MARTI GUILLO (Guatemala) recounted a case in which a photo-engraver claimed that he was making notes only for publicity reasons. However, evidence was later found that he was forging notes. He wondered whether all member countries could adopt severe measures with a view to prohibiting the use of reproductions of bank notes for publicity purposes.

The CHAIRMAN replied that article 144 of the French penal code prohibited the reproduction of the whole or part of a banknote. More than two thousand kilos of publicity notes had been seized in France this year. The suggestion of the Guatemala delegate was therefore interesting and was worth retaining.

Mr. QUIROZ reported that in his country a bill had been drafted with a view to prohibiting the reproduction of banknotes or other documents.

Mr. ROBERTSON declared that the United Kingdom was considering the adoption of such provisions. He had been informed of the appearance in England of a large quantity of banknotes from Hong Kong bearing small lettering to the effect that they were not genuine notes. A large amount of these notes, intended for public circulation, had been seized.

Mr. PATERNI (United States) supported what had been said by the delegates of Guatemala and Mexico. Replying to a question of Mr. XAVIER (Philippines) he stated that there was an office in Honolulu (Hawaii) whose members were at the service of all countries of the Far East such as Indonesia, Japan, and the Philippines to advise and assist them.

The PRESIDENT declared in conclusion that the suppression of forgery was quite as active this form of crime. The

report of the Secretariat and the various accounts that had been submitted in the meeting were proof of this. But it was important for the General Secretariat to be kept constantly informed of international cases. France was in constant contact with the United States, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain and other countries, and this co-operation was effective.

There was no further discussion of currency counterfeiting in plenary session.



THE PROTECTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS HANDLING AND STORING FUNDS AGAINST THEFT

The report.

Further to a decision taken at a General Assembly the General Secretariat carried out a study of the means of protecting establishments which handle large sums or hold funds in reserve against theft. Such a study seemed particularly opportune in view of increasing audacity of raiders and their highly organised methods which often make a hold up look more like a military operation.

The General Secretariat sent out a questionnaire on this subject and forty countries sent replies which proved useful (1).

As this document is of a CONFIDENTIAL character it can be discussed here only in broad outline.

An analysis of the replies received provides various information, though it is important at the outset to lay down certain definitions:

WHAT DOES THE THREAT INVOLVE?

Establishments handling and storing funds are subject to two different types of theft:

Armed attacks or raids committed during

(1) N.B. The detailed report of Mr. Alfonso Quiroz-Cuaron, Professor of Criminology in the University of Mexico, entitled "Asaltos a bancos en Venezuela y America" (Attacks on banks in Venezuela and America).

working hours with the aim of stealing the funds being handled in the portion of the building to which the public has access. These attacks are dangerous chiefly for the following reasons:

- They are generally committed by a group of armed gangsters who have made careful plans to get away with a substantial sum and are determined not to be caught whatever the cost;
- They usually take place while the staff and clients are present and can therefore expose them to considerable danger;
- They are generally over and done with in less than five minutes, making any form of intervention difficult.

Theft while the establishments are closed with the aim of stealing the funds stored in safes and strong-rooms. This involves breaking into the building in order to enter it and then breaking into the premises in which the funds are stored. Thieves may, however, enter the building by trickery or with the aid of an accomplice on the staff. Speed is not necessary in this type of theft as the burglars often have several hours or even a whole week-end before them.

We are thus faced with two very different types of theft, each of which has its own modus operandi, its own methods and its own operating conditions. It is therefore im-

possible to find safeguards which protect establishments simultaneously from both types of theft.

WHAT DOES PROTECTION CONSIST OF?

Protection consists essentially of adopting certain forms of behaviour and of installing certain devices which are liable to make theft more difficult and also to ensure that steps are taken to deal with thieves as rapidly as possible.

We can therefore make a distinction between three possible forms of protection:

a) *forms of behaviour*: The staff are trained to make a habit of taking certain precautions in their work which, it is hoped, will either make thefts impossible or reduce the sum thieves will be able to steal;

b) *static or inert safeguards*: By this we mean the creation of material obstacles in the design of the building, in the strength of the materials used for construction, in the use of bars, locks, etc. and of armour-plating strong-rooms so that they are proof against any attempts at breaking in. These safeguards are installed in order to prevent thefts or to discourage prospective thieves.

c) *dynamic safeguards*: When suspicious behaviour is detected by a human being or by an instrument these safeguards either enable the setting off of a warning or signal, by the person concerned or automatically, which takes the form of an "alarm", a physical phenomenon which either brings the suspicious behaviour to an end through its surprise effect or warns someone elsewhere to send help.

Dynamic protection can be said to take place in six stages, the first four of which take place almost simultaneously: the detection of the danger; the operation of an automatic or semi-automatic alarm signal; the transmission of the signal; the alarm or material form of the signal (bells, sirens, buzzers, recorded messages, the lighting or switching off of a bulb on a panel, etc.); the alert or human reactions resulting in decisions; the intervention or bringing into play of human and material means likely to put an end to the theft and/or lead to the arrest of the thief or thieves.

I. — METHODS OF PROTECTION. — The report deals with the main methods of protection used or recommended in the countries which replied to the questionnaire.

PROTECTION AGAINST RAIDS DURING WORKING HOURS.

For security reasons no specific details are given of the forms of protection given below:

1) **SAFEGUARDS INSTALLED INSIDE THE BUILDING**: *Protection of cash and pay desks by "cages" proof against bullets of a certain calibre; protection of counters by bullet-proof glass partitions; the installation of small safes next to cash desks; "vanishing" cash desks or desks with secret compartments; rooms reserved for handling large sums; control room possibly equipped with a closed television circuit. In such cases the control room contains the switches or push-buttons which operate various semi-automatic devices.*

2) **ALARM DEVICES**: The devices used to give a warning of a raid carried out during working hours are usually semi-automatic instruments, i.e. instruments which must be initially operated by a human being. It is also possible to design devices so that they are operated by the movements raiders normally make.

a) *Devices operated by the staff*. When a building has no control room from which specially trained staff may safely perform all the actions needed to defend the establishment, a number of push-button, pedal and knee-operated switches should be installed in the rooms where the staff deals with clients. These switches are used to set off the alarm device or devices as well as some of the devices for safeguarding funds.

It requires a certain amount of "nerve" on the part of the staff to operate such switches in the presence of the raider or raiders.

b) *Devices intended to be operated by raiders are varied.*

3) **DEVICES FOR BLOCKING THE EXITS OF THE BUILDING**: In various countries certain establishments have installed a device which automatically closes the main entrance doors and sometimes other doors as well when an alarm is set off. This type of device does not seem to have ever been used during an actual raid. In any case, it must be possible to unlock the doors when the police arrive or else a special entrance must be provided for this purpose.

4) **SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE STAFF**: Bank managers can ask their staff to adopt certain habits for making thefts during working hours more difficult and give

them instructions liable to facilitate the identification of raiders.

PROTECTION AGAINST THEFT DURING CLOSING HOURS.

These methods should make it impossible for thieves to enter the building by piercing holes in the walls or breaking through the outside doors, windows, etc. They should prevent funds from being stolen by placing them in highly resistant armour-plated store rooms and give warning of any unwarranted entry into the building and/or any attempt to break into the strong-rooms.

1) THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DESIGN OF THE BUILDING: In view of the time thieves have at their disposal under these circumstances, static or inert safeguards such as the design of the building, the strength of the materials used in the construction, and the way in which rooms are arranged are of particular importance. All weak points in the construction of the building should be eliminated and the protection of doors and windows giving onto the outside of the building should be assured. Special attention should be paid to the construction of strong-rooms, vaults, etc. (they should be separate from the part of the building frequented by the public and isolated from the rest of the building by a circular corridor. Alarm devices and their power supply should be inaccessible (cables embedded in walls, etc.); police officers working in this field can give valuable advice.

Unfortunately there are too many establishments — particularly branches of government or private banks — installed in buildings whose architecture and internal lay-out do not provide the guarantees of safety the public might be led to expect behind their luxurious façades and elegant reception rooms.

It would seem desirable for all countries to have minimum standards to which the construction of banking establishments should conform. In countries where administrative authorization must be obtained for all buildings, safety should be one of the main criteria borne in mind by those issuing permits for the construction of banks.

2) ARMOUR-PLATING AND REINFORCEMENT OF SAFES AND STRONG-ROOMS: Vaults, strong-rooms, safes, reinforced doors and steel wall linings provide worthwhile protection, especially when modern materials are used.

It has nevertheless been noticed that funds are still stolen from a number of establishments by thieves who break into strong-rooms.

There are two main reasons for the success of such attempts:

1°) the material may be of an old-fashioned type and consequently vulnerable to attacks of a purely mechanical nature, and even more so to a blow lamp.

2°) Criminals may use extremely powerful equipment: modernized oxy-acetylene lamps; oxygen blow lamps fitted with an electric arc capable of producing a temperature of 4,000 C.; explosives (2).

In fact armour-plating hardly stops burglars. In this field, as in many others, manufacturers will have to move ahead rapidly if they do not wish their products to be out of date before they are put on the market. The part that automatic detection instruments are called upon to play thus becomes increasingly important.

3) AUTOMATIC DETECTION INSTRUMENTS: These instruments are particularly useful for protecting buildings and strong-rooms during closing hours. Once they have been installed and adjusted no human intervention is needed for their operation. The principle on which these instruments are based is a simple one: any physical modification of the objects or space in the room through abnormal action (e.g. by vibration, contact, shock, noise, movement, heat, etc.) sets off an alarm signal.

These devices fall into two categories:

— Close-range instruments (operated by contact or by tension) protecting a given portion (e.g. windows, doors, etc.) of the building, of the vault (e.g. safes, strong-room doors, etc.) or the immediate neighbourhood of a vulnerable point;

— Long-range instruments protecting a whole area which is concerted into an electromagnetic or electro-static field (by infra-red rays, ultra-sonic waves, specific intensity of light, specific air pressure, etc.). The value of long-range devices is that they give warning of any intrusion before the rooms where the funds are stored are attacked.

(1) During the 1963 Easter week-end burglars used gelnite to force an entry through the door of a strong-room in Ilford, a London suburb. Part of the building almost collapsed on top of them and the door came off its hinges.

Close and long-range devices are generally used in conjunction with one another.

As far as long-range devices are concerned there seems to be a general preference for installing a number of these instruments in the building with each one covering a specific area.

Few countries approve of the idea of devices which release gases or liquids liable to harm burglars as such devices would be illegal. It seems that this type of device would be legal if the gas, smoke or liquid released were merely obstructive or soporific, but not harmful.

All the replies agreed that it was most important for banking establishments to have their own power supply for their network of safeguards and protective devices in order to counteract breakdowns.

II. — THE TRANSMISSION OF ALARM SIGNALS. — Transmission can be effected through the public telephone service (the telephone being in a separate, protected room), by a telephone line directly connected to a police station, by a special telephone line sending out a pre-recorded message giving the name and address of the establishment in danger and transmitting an electric signal produced by an alarm device.

Transmission by radio is also possible (at the moment this method is used only in Japan).

III. — ALARM SIGNALS (THEIR TYPE AND THE PLACE WHERE THEY FUNCTION). — The alarm signal is the physical phenomenon which gives warning that suspicious behaviour has been noticed. Alarms are generally audible (bells, buzzers, sirens, telephone calls) or visible (luminous signals of various types).

The questions of which type of signal to choose and where it should function are closely linked and the choice depends on several factors; the type and time of danger expected; the purpose of the alarm (to interrupt the attempted theft and put the thieves to flight and/or call the police or security organisation); the position of the building in relation to the police or security organisation; the number of persons and vehicles at the disposal of security organisations; the presence of a private guard (permanent or otherwise) in the building.

There are various trends in the use of alarms according to the danger for which they are designed.

a) **R a i d s d u r i n g w o r k i n g h o u r s :** A certain number of countries, notably an English-speaking group, are opposed to audible alarms because they reduce the possibility of catching thieves, may incite the latter to violence and may create panic.

Other countries, particularly in Europe, have adopted a system combining the transmission of an alarm signal to the police with an audible alarm usually sounding outside the building but so that it can be heard by raiders. These countries consider that speed is a primordial factor in dealing with raids during working hours and that alarms transmitted to a distant office cannot always ensure that help arrives rapidly. The United Kingdom (Scotland Yard) considers that alarms which are audible on the spot are the most effective means of defence against raids during working hours.

Several of the Länder of Federal Germany have adopted an intermediary system combining an alarm signal transmitted to the police with a local audible alarm which sounds a few minutes after the signal has been transmitted, so that the police have time to arrive before the raiders try to escape.

It is to be noted, however, that when banking establishments are rather isolated or far from a police or security headquarters, most countries are in favour of setting off an audible alarm outside and sometimes even inside the building as well as transmitting a silent alarm to call for help.

b) **B u r g l a r y d u r i n g c l o s i n g h o u r s :** Most of the countries that replied felt that speed was a less vital factor in the case of theft during closing hours and that an alarm transmitted to a police force or security centre should suffice. Traffic is less heavy at night and an alarm of this type would give the police or security guards ample time to arrive before the burglars escaped, especially since the latter would not be aware that the signal had been sent.

In some countries, however, audible alarms are also set off on the spot. The United Kingdom is in favour of the sending out of a silent alarm followed, after a certain lapse of time, by the sounding of a local alarm.

Reception of alarm signals at a distance.

a) **R e c e p t i o n b y a p o l i c e f o r c e (the most frequent case).**

Almost all countries agree that signals should be received by police headquarters

which have considerable manpower and equipment at their disposal and can, if necessary, alert motor patrols by radio. Nevertheless it is useful for a local police station to receive the signal as well if it is sufficiently equipped in manpower and means of transport.

b) Reception of signals by the headquarters of a private security company: a system used particularly in English-speaking countries.

These companies undertake to switch on automatic detection devices when an establishment closes (usually by remote control), to receive alarm signals and calls both during the day and at night, to check on false alarms, to inform the police force concerned where necessary and to hand over the keys of the threatened establishment to the patrols sent to the spot. In some countries armed guards employed by security organizations are allowed to intervene themselves.

The appreciation of this system is varied.

c) Reception of signals by the head of the establishment: this system is used mainly by banks which have a large number of branches.

It is to be noted that a few banking establishments have had cameras installed in concealed positions; they are usually set off either automatically by the operation of an alarm device or manually. Cine-cameras can also be used for this purpose (cf. I.C.P.R., no. 125 p. 47).

IV. — COMBINATION OF HUMAN AND MATERIAL ELEMENTS: These two elements should be combined both for automatic and semi-automatic protection. The human element is, however, the crucial factor both in the initial stages of protection (i.e. when semi-automatic devices must be operated by human beings to give the alarm about raids during working hours and when automatic devices must be installed and switched on at night) and in the final or intervention stage.

As far as the police are concerned, in order to be able to answer alarm signals properly they require sufficient manpower and sufficiently rapid means of transport.

With regard to the establishments themselves the installation of alarm devices does not preclude the need for private guards who can keep a watch on the comings and goings in the public hall either directly or indirectly from an isolated and protected room. This

system, which has proved exceptionally valuable in large establishments, seems to be the ideal way of enabling a member of the staff to operate alarm devices safely when raids take place during working hours and of relieving staff of this responsibility. It seems less valuable for closing hours when the safety of the building can be entrusted entirely to automatic devices directly connected with the police or a security organisation.

V. — THE ROLE OF THEFT INSURANCE COMPANIES: There is some reason in wondering whether the passive attitude of certain establishments as regards their own protection is not due at times to the guarantees contained in their insurance policies.

When an establishment is insufficiently protected, insurance companies should refuse to grant policies or insist that necessary alterations are made and safeguards installed instead of continuing their present practice of charging much higher premiums for buildings they consider to be "bad risks". Once they are covered by an insurance policy there is no incentive for the latter to improve their security.

On the other hand lower premiums should be granted to establishments equipped with devices which appreciably decrease the danger of theft and also to establishments which have not been raided or burgled for a certain period.

We must not, however, lose sight of the fact that the compensation paid by insurance companies to burgled or raided banks solves nothing apart from the purely financial consequences of the offence. There is another aspect which should be borne in mind. If the police do not manage to arrest the offenders and recover the stolen funds, the latter will eventually serve to increase crime for they will undoubtedly be used to buy equipment and vehicles for criminals, to pay accomplices and to prepare further offences.

CONCLUSION

The methods used to protect banking establishments against theft must differ considerably according to whether they are intended to safeguard the funds readily available during working hours from raiders or to protect the sums kept in vaults and strong-rooms from burglary when the establishments are closed.

Among the different forms of protection, particular emphasis should be laid on the design of buildings, their internal plan and the quality of the materials used in construction, especially in the construction of the vaults. Devices which can set off alarms either on the spot or at a distance are extremely valuable and, in the last resort, a great deal depends on prompt intervention by the police or the staff of a security organization.

The use of several or all of these forms of protection and their value as deterrents should lead to a considerable decrease in the number and scale of thefts.

In addition, the conditions laid down by insurance companies for covering banking establishments against raids and burglary can help to ensure that steps are taken to prevent these offences.

The police, too, can do a great deal in the sphere of prevention by their willingness to give advice on safeguards to banking establishments. Some valuable information on this subject is to be found in the Report on Crime Prevention Bureaus in Police Departments submitted to the 1963 session of the General Assembly (I.C.P.R. n^o. 173 p. 317).

The discussions.

At a plenary session a committee was set up comprising *Argentina, Denmark, the United States, France, Guatemala, Italy, Mexico, Monaco, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Uruguay, and Venezuela.*

Mr. QUIROZ CUARON (*Mexico*), the chairman of the committee, opened the discussion, whereupon Mr. FERAUD (General Secretariat) outlined the contents of the report.

The GUATEMALAN DELEGATE pointed out that there was a contradiction between the measures taken by institutions responsible for the protection of banks and those which banks used on their premises. Some insurance companies agreed to insure banks even if they did not take all necessary precautions against theft and they also insured the staff against the risk of cash deficiencies. It was important, he said, for all countries to take the necessary steps to invite banks to be more prudent (1).

(1) For the sake of convenience the term "bank" is used throughout the text whereas, in fact, this work concerns all public establishments handling and storing funds.

The CHAIRMAN noted another contradiction between the attitude of national banks, which took all possible measures to prevent theft, and that of private businesses which often did not wish to incur the expenses necessary to assure their protection.

The URGUAYAN DELEGATE said that in his country there were 375 banking establishments whose premises were situated in rather inappropriate places. So far, the recommendations made to these establishments had gone unheeded. The police had succeeded only in getting a guard posted at the bank entrance. Furthermore, raiders met no resistance from the staff. In his opinion it would be advisable to make provision in every banking establishment for a private area for employees inaccessible to the public. Insurance companies should also be recommended not to insure establishments which were not protected.

The VENEZUELAN DELEGATE recalled that for several years bank raids had been increasing in Venezuela. The police had taken harsh measures which had produced satisfactory results. He thought that review of the measures adopted in different countries would contribute to the elaboration of an efficient protective system.

The VENEZUELAN DELEGATE stated that in his country armed raids had been numerous from 1959 to 1962. In order to stop this crime wave the government had trained 350 special agents for protecting banks. These agents carried firearms and were posted at bank entrances. Satisfactory results had been obtained in 1963. Only 5 raids had been made and in three of these the raiders were arrested on the spot.

The ARGENTINIAN DELEGATE stated that he had found the report so interesting that he had distributed it to banks and insurance companies in his country. In Buenos Aires there were establishments called "credit stores" which did unfortunately not take the necessary security precautions. The federal police recently had a law passed compelling all these establishments to have an alarm system connected to local police branches.

The GUATEMALAN DELEGATE suggested that in its draft resolution the committee should recommend:

1. The setting up in each bank of a security office working in close collaboration with the police;
2. The installation of mechanical and even electronic alarm systems;

3. The drawing of the attention of insurance companies to the fact that it is unfair to demand the same premiums from banks with security systems and from those which do nothing to assure their protection;

4. The setting up of special private security services for banks.

Mr. HACQ (France) recalled that they had become acute in France over the last ten years. Banks had generally been raided during working hours or at closing time. There were generally four raiders, a driver and three men, masked, armed and wearing gloves who rushed at the cashier and held back the staff while they seized the funds. Most of the time raiders did not shoot. Once they had carried out the theft, the three raiders would return to the car and make their getaway. They would, he said, often use a car stolen a few hours previously which they would abandon for a disguised car.

With regard to protective measures the French police had come up against the same difficulties as those mentioned by preceding speakers. Insurance companies, through fear of competition, refused to make restrictions in their contracts when banking institutions did not take the necessary measures of protection. As these establishments were largely insured against losses that they might suffer, they did not feel the need for the security measures proposed. The government had therefore set up a committee grouping representatives of the police, banking establishments and insurance companies. As a result of the work of this committee the Minister of the Interior had sent a circular letter to all prefects urging banking establishments to take the following protective measures:

- 1) Isolate completely up to the ceiling the cashier's desk with the door on the inside;
- 2) Use vanishing cash desks;
- 3) Install powerful audible alarms;
- 4) Assure as far as possible direct and automatic connection with the nearest police station.

For villages and smaller towns this ruling was less stringent. Since the implementation of the circulars of 22nd July 1963 insurance companies had made provision for restrictions in their contracts in the event of those measures not being adopted while most banking establishments in France had accepted these provisions. The result had been a reduction of 80% in bank raids.

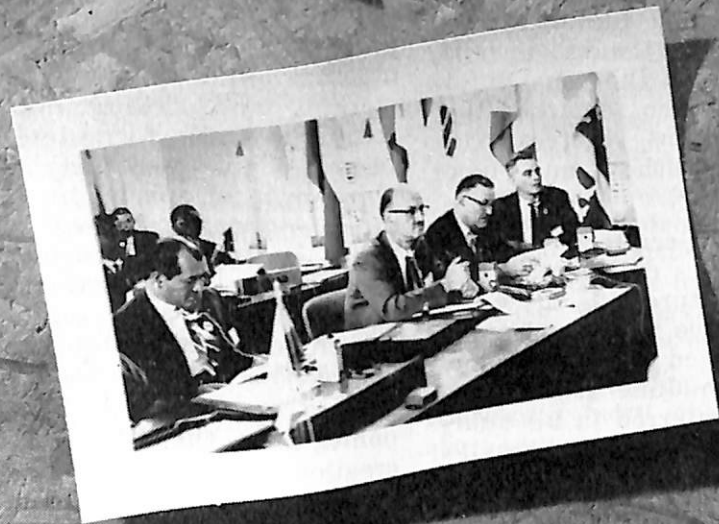
Mr. SICOT, the honorary Secretary General, stressed that the circular of the Ministry of the Interior constituted merely an urgent recommendation and the French DELEGATE specified that the committee had been set up under the authority of the Minister of the Interior, which gave it an official character, and that a copy of the circular had been sent to all prefects. There was, indeed, no question of coercive measures but the members of the committee had drawn up a sort of convention which they had committed themselves to respect.

He observed that raiders had nowadays changed their habits and were now attacking jewellers' shops. The government had therefore set up another committee in order to remedy this state of affairs.

The ITALIAN DELEGATE considered that the measures taken in France and South America for protecting banking establishments were excellent. In Italy the problem was the same as in France and the modus operandi of raiders was identical to that described by the French delegate. Raids were made easier, he said, because the opacity of bank windows and double doors made it impossible to see from the outside what was happening inside. Moreover, banks preferred not to set off alarm devices after a raid as this was a risk for the lives of the staff. Finally, bank employees warned their headquarters rather than the local police, and this gave the criminal a chance to get away.

He expressed his satisfaction at the results obtained by the committee and remarked that the effects of the measures taken were not only material, but also psychological, as raiders now knew that banks were collaborating with the police.

The SWISS DELEGATE said that in his country a distinction was made between the protection of funds at night, during working hours, at opening time, at lunchtime, and while the premises were being cleaned. During the night funds were safe as banks spent huge sums of money on strong rooms, etc. On the contrary, when banks were open raids were easier. For the reason there were generally two guards in Swiss banks who were security officers employed by the bank. Moreover, vehicles carrying funds during working hours could be driven inside the banks so that money was never placed on the pavement. An audible alarm system worked during the day and a silent system at night. Banks had automatic connections with



police stations. In the event of a raid a cinematographic device was set off as employees were generally too upset to be able to give a useful description to the police. In Switzerland post offices held thousands of francs a year. For this reason there was a technical committee which set up for each post office a system of protection based on the cash it handled. The same measures were applied to railway stations. Excellent results had been obtained.

The DELEGATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA believed that the various problems which had just been outlined were common to all countries. Moreover, the present situation was characterised by the improving techniques of raiders on the one hand, and, on the other, by non-professional criminals of the teen-ager type who were often superseding former professional raiders. Consequently the police could, he said, no longer count on the usual information of informers. He also remarked that banks were once like prisons, whereas today they were more embellished and more attractive to clients.

Mr. FERAUD (General Secretariat) pointed out that the United States delegate was far too modest and he ventured to draw the attention of the committee to the extremely interesting article published in the F.B.I. Law Enforcement Bulletin in June 1963 and to which Mr. Quiroz had referred in his study. This article gave an extremely detailed analysis of the modus operandi and types of raiders of all ages. For instance an old man had walked into a bank and said calmly "This is a hold up". Women were also indulging in this type of raid.

The DELEGATE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM said that the protection of banks was not a serious problem in his country. For this reason banks were not inclined to adopt the security measures which had just been outlined. At night an alarm system was used, but during working hours only slight protective measures were taken. During the last war the government of Northern Ireland had passed a law compelling banks to station a guard at the entrance and adopt various other measures. As soon as the war was over banks prevailed upon the government to rescind this law. Nowadays banks wanted modernized premises which were well lit and attractive to clients. Their employees were heavily insured against injury and death during raids.

Referring to the statement of the Vene-

zuelan delegate the United Kingdom delegate asked who paid the 530 policemen which the Venezuelan government had placed at the service of banks.

The VENEZUELAN DELEGATE replied that the government paid for the training, uniforms and arms of these policemen. The salary of these agents, which amounted to 200 dollars a month, was paid by the banks.

The ITALIAN DELEGATE said that he was under the impression that in the United States insurance companies reduced the cost of premiums when banks adopted the required measures of protection. The committee might, he said, make a suggestion to this effect in its draft resolution.

Mr. FERAUD (General Secretariat) indicated the various points that could figure in the draft resolution. After a preamble expressing the advisability of the systematic organization of the protection of banks during working and closing hours the committee could, he said, formulate suggestions with regard to the construction of banks, the advisory rôle of special branches of the police, direct connection between alarm devices and police stations of security organizations, the training of staff, private supervision services, insurance company policies, and committees appointed by governments to lay down indispensable security measures.

The Committee agreed on these different points, and the CHAIRMAN proposed the creation of a committee, composed of the American, French and Venezuelan delegates, and Mr. FERAUD, to draw up a draft resolution.

In a plenary session Mr. QUIROZ CUARON (Mexico), the chairman of the committee, remarked again upon the success of the measures adopted in France and Venezuela. With regard to the report he said it would pass into the history of the activities of the General Secretariat along with other reports of equal importance such as those on the theft of works of art from museums, on the prevention of crime and the treatment of delinquents, on juvenile delinquency, etc.

In conclusion, the President of the committee read the draft resolution on the protection of banking establishments (RES/PROBA/1).

Mr. COPELLO (Uruguay) said he would like a further point to be added recommending the use of "trap" money.

Mr. FRANSSSEN (Belgium) remarked that

it was indeed a new technique which was of the highest interest. However, he wondered whether it should be given such publicity.

Mr. QUIROZ CUARON the President of the committee, recognised that it was preferable for preventive measures to retain confidential character, but he declared that in the United States the F.B.I. had dealt with the technique in question in bulletins published by its services for the information of police officers. In any case, it was for the Assembly to make a decision on this matter.

Mr. OELCKERS HOLLSTEIN (Chile) recognised that it was difficult to cover all points of detail in a draft resolution, but that in the present case it seemed to him that the suggestion of the Uruguayan delegate deserved to be retained. Indeed, publicity on this technique would not only inform the public but would discourage potential criminals. Besides, all police officers should be informed of what occurred in the Assemblies of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol.

Mr. ECHEVERRIA CASTILLO (Guatemala) thought that it was for each banking establishment to determine its means of protection. It was impossible, he said, to go into all the details in a draft resolution and recommend one system rather than another.

The PRESIDENT invited the Assembly to come to a decision as to the amendment submitted by the Uruguayan delegate.

The amendment was rejected by 22 votes against 15 with two abstentions.

The PRESIDENT put the draft resolution as a whole to the vote.

RESOLUTION

The General Assembly of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol during its 33rd Session in Caracas after studying and debating Report No. 9 prepared by the General Secretariat on "The protection of establishments handling and storing funds against theft",

CONSIDERING :

— That raids effected during working hours and robberies committed during closing hours in the said establishments are becoming increasingly frequent;

— That the success of such offences constitutes a considerable source of trouble since it incites the authors to habitual criminality and encourages a growth in juvenile delinquency;

— That there is a great advantage in organizing preventional measures against this type of crime;

— That the report presented by the General Secretariat constitutes an abundant documentation on this subject and contains suggestions worthy of note;

RECOMMENDS :

— that particular attention be paid to the following methods of prevention:

1) designing and adapting buildings and installations to suit the purposes of the establishment, taking particularly into account the necessity of separating the hall used by the public and areas where employees are working or operations are effected;

2) consulting specialized police departments before deciding which systems of devices or alarm procedures to adopt;

3) directly linking day and night alarm devices with a near by police department or other organization which can intervene immediately;

4) arranging regular contact between the management of establishments and police departments and instructing personnel in precautions which they should take in executing their daily duties and in observing the appearance of the raiders in the event of an attack;

5) installing filming apparatus or closed circuit television cameras operated by an appropriate alarm system in order to record the way in which an attack was carried out;

6) ensuring internal surveillance of establishments by private guards particularly at the moment when the establishment is being opened or closed as well as during working hours;

7) the adopting or developing by insurance companies of a policy favouring auto-protection of establishments only guaranteeing the risk of hold ups or robberies if the architecture and protective and alarm devices conform with the minimum conditions stipulated and according substantial advantages to establishments with particularly good protective installations;

8) the creating by governmental authorities in the various affiliated countries of specialised committees comprising the managers of various establishments, responsible for determining the minimum security conditions which the establishments in question should provide, using as a guide the suggestions formulated by the General Assemblies of the Organization.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING

The report.

At the 31st session of the General Assembly (Madrid 1962) the General Secretariat was requested to carry out a study of modern techniques in police records. 44 countries replied to the questionnaire prepared by the General Secretariat. The present report is based on the replies of fifteen countries which use, have used, or consider using the methods in question. This information has been supplemented by technical advice and by data from our own records.

As the main object of the study is to show the contribution that modern methods of recording information can make in the field of crime, this report does not take into account the use of these methods in the preparation of statistics.

A remark on terminology is necessary. We propose to distinguish between "conventional computers" and purely "electronic computers", although the former also present characteristics of electronic equipment.

The departments responsible for criminal records have a special interest in storing information on criminals, offences and their consequences so as to be able to solve current problems with the assistance of previous observations and collected data.

In order to make reference work easier this information has to be classified according to its nature or to any characteristic facilitating access to the appropriate data. Consequently, known and unknown criminals can be classed according to the type of offence they have committed; offences committed or attempted according to their juridical character; stolen objects according to their nature.

But when the amount of criminal records reaches a certain volume enquiries within these divisions or categories become long and complicated. Of course, subdivisions can be set up within each category. Thus the category "Offences classed according to their juridical character" can be split up into sub-groups for murder, theft and fraud, with regard to the *modus operandi*, details of description, etc. But these subdivisions require a tremendous amount of work, and even assuming that they could be set up manually they would be usable only provided that they applied to a limited number of facts, individuals and objects. For the same reason these subdivisions cannot be increased as each fact, individual and object would necessarily give rise to as many cards

as subdivisions in each category. In a manual filing system the number of criteria on which subdivisions can be based is bound to be restricted. The handling of records becomes therefore impossible and the whole purpose of filing information is defeated.

Consequently as soon as criminal records reach a certain point there appears a need for a system allowing:

1) the storing of a vast amount of ready information in a relatively small space dispensing with the consultation of original documents, as criminal investigations rely far more on *data* than on *documents*;

2) the analysis of the different categories of criminal information while taking into account all their essential factors so as to permit investigations based on an extremely varied number of criteria;

3) the rapid consultation of a large number of data allowing the selection, in as short a time as is appropriate to criminal enquiries, of those corresponding to the various factors of the problem in question without the possibilities of investigation being limited by the necessity of a preliminary classification or by the need to consult different subdivisions each corresponding to a particular criterion;

4) comparison between the various categories of information collected or recorded through different data and criteria and the acquisition of positive results.

Computing techniques and electronic apparatus for processing more voluminous data at higher speed provide extremely interesting solutions for these problems.

THE ANALYSIS OF THE REPLIES. — The replies sent to the General Secretariat show a certain experience and knowledge concerning the *sorting and preparation* and the *processing of information*.

SORTING AND PREPARATION. — This stage is of great importance for the future of the system, for it concerns the choice of the elements to be fed into the computer and their presentation in a form assimilable by the machine. The personnel responsible for sorting and preparation must have therefore detailed knowledge of the facts to be recorded and of the administrative organisation within which the system will be implemented.

The different problems which occur at this stage are the following: the choice of data

categories, the gathering of original data, the preparation of index codes, types of punched cards, the formation of category files.

The choice of data categories.

a) It must first be decided for what purposes the available criminal data are to be used. They may be intended for the identification of people (offenders, owners of objects found during enquiries, missing persons, bodies) or for the preparation of criminal statistics covering certain offences and offenders which may have nothing to do with criminal investigations.

It is moreover to be noted that in a computer system it is impractical to use the same punched cards for both purposes, for while a file is being used for the preparation of statistics it is not available for criminal enquiries (and vice versa).

b) The most appropriate categories obviously include data which contribute to the solution of problems of identification and which are too voluminous to be utilized by manual methods. These categories can be variable in scope. For example, an "offence" category may cover all offences with a known or unknown offender, but where the nature of the offence does not imply immediately the identification of the offender; on the other hand the category may include only "offences with known offender" or "offences with unknown offender". It is clear that these categories do not have the same value and that the most useful is the first because it makes it easier to compare facts involving an unknown offender and facts involving known offenders.

When the decision has been made to set up a specific category, it is essential not to omit any detail useful for the definition of the fact or idea in question, as every detail or characteristic in the category constitutes a clue that can lead to identification. Conversely, only data useful for criminal enquiries should be recorded, and the offences and "offenders" categories should contain only data on offences and offenders entailing problems of investigation.

c) The categories which occur most frequently are set out below:

- Offenders known under their real or false identity (12 times);
- Objects, including motor vehicles (*) entailing problems of investigation (9 times);
- Offences with known and unknown offenders (5 times);

- Modus operandi (4 times);
- Fingerprints of both hands and of separate fingers (4 times);
- Unknown offenders (3 times);
- Missing persons (once).

The first two categories are those which are generally considered to be the most useful.

Remarks: 1° For purposes of analysis the various aspects of the same fact or idea often have to be dissociated and recorded separately whereas facts and ideas normally associated have to be separated and recorded in distinct categories. It is advisable to reconstitute the natural association between such recorded data by cross-references and comparison.

2°) The utilization of this category of information has sometimes had disappointing results owing to the variability of the modus operandi and the inaccuracy of personal descriptions. Indeed, there is no certainty that a particular criminal always commits the same type of offence or that he always uses the same methods. There is also the difficulty of giving a complete description of certain modus operandi on a punched card. Nevertheless the utilization of this category of information can also make a positive contribution to criminal investigations.

3°) Fingerprint data have to be defined by formulae before they can be recorded. File consultation consists of the checking of signs which indicate for each finger the type of pattern, the line count, the main classifications and the secondary classifications. Automatic processing can be of great assistance in the consultation of large and voluminous groups.

However, major difficulties appear. Certain types of pattern which can be interpreted in different ways defy accurate definition and cannot be recorded; allowance must be made for human error in the counting of the lines; the checking of single prints in a ten finger collection will require the examination of ten fingers for every individual. Provision must be made for equipment that can work at high speed and carry out simultaneous searches. As soon as a collection exceeds a certain volume conventional statistical sorting machines are no longer sufficient (New York

(*) In a few countries (Belgium, France and Luxembourg) the office responsible for the registration of motor vehicles and the issue of registration books records data on vehicles and owners. These records are extremely useful in criminal investigations as they often lead to the identification of a vehicle or its owner on the basis of varied and even fragmentary data.

State Division: over 400,000 prints), and recourse must be had to magnetic recording which entails the installation of electronic equipment (New York City: four million prints).

The gathering of original data.

a) The original data transmitted to the central office have to be converted into signs which can be processed by the machines.

In their original form these data should be: faithful to the reality of facts, individuals or objects; accurate (errors in original data are serious as machines cannot find them, hence the advisability of adopting a uniform terminology for all departments collecting data); complete and up-to-date (new facts should be reported immediately to the central records department).

b) Police branches should be provided with report sheets or forms on which the original data should be written as soon as they come to light. These forms can be of two kinds: one giving a complete list of the data to be collected and their respective variants (i.e. for collecting descriptions); the other having a series of questions as headings to which the collecting department must reply in uncoded language (i.e. for making out a coding sheet from which the punched card will in turn be made out). The coding sheet is therefore a preparatory document on which are transcribed, partly in uncoded and partly in coded language, the data which are to go on the punched card. This filtering of the information permits a close check of the original data and simplifies recording.

The coding sheets bear more information than punched cards; they can be classified manually by category in alphabetical or numerical order because of the data in uncoded language which they contain.

The preparation of the index code(s).

In order to convert non-numerical data into signs which can be processed by machines it is necessary to prepare one or more index codes so that each fact or characteristic to be recorded has a corresponding number or group of letters. The groups of letters can be composed "key-words" which are usually used for magnetic recording.

Types of punched cards.

Usually there is a card for each category of information, but where necessary, information from several distinct categories can be recorded on a special card.

The common standard type of card has 80 columns (the calculation of the number of holes for each element of the category is a delicate task which determines the pattern of the card). The card is divided into as many zones as there are elements or groups of elements. It is advisable to make allowance for free columns, if possible, so that new data can be recorded or a zone developed.

When the recording has been done the punched cards can be either directly utilized by conventional machines and kept for this purpose or transferred to tape or magnetic discs which can be utilized by electronic apparatus.

The punched card is therefore an important document which must be prepared with great care.

N.B. On "known offender" cards a space can be reserved for a photograph of the offender.

Fingerprints can be put on a specially made punched card but this process takes up a lot of space.

Punched cards recording fingerprint data usually refer back to manually operated files which are classified by name and by fingerprint formula. The microfilm of the fingerprints or a similar document can be inserted in the punched card.

The setting up of special files.

When the data have been recorded on punched cards they are classed into special files. To simplify consultation of these data the files are subdivided in proportion to their volume.

Within the subdivisions the order of the cards does not appear to be of any importance. However, on a magnetic recording data must apparently be arranged in sequences, i.e. in an order determined by a specific method.

THE PROCESSING OF INFORMATION.

Machines play a preponderant rôle at this stage and are of two types.

A. — *Conventional machines (computer processes):* Machines for making punched cards (card punchers and verifiers), machines for classification (sorting machines and collators), arithmetical or converting machines (calculators and reproducers), result producing machines (interpreters and tabulators).

The most commonly used machines in the processing of criminal data for investigation are punching machines, verifiers and sorting machines. This minimum equipment can be completed by reproducers, interpreters and collators.

Each type of machine can only do one kind of work. These machines are said to function "vertically".

The memory of these machines is non-existent or very limited; their programme, when it exists, is very simple. Their speeds are not high enough for the use of large files. The feeding of these machines requires files which are smaller in volume than the original documentation but they are still fairly cumbersome and difficult to handle. Finally, when such a machine performs an operation the file being used is devoted entirely to this single operation and cannot therefore be used for another investigation on another machine.

The natural limitations of conventional machines militate in favour of electronic apparatus.

B. — The characteristics of *electronic apparatus for processing information* are: — The extent of its memory which is comprised of thousands of working positions and which can be developed by the addition of supplementary storage units; the existence of an integrated programme which is likely to be complex and subject to modification in the course of processing; its very high speed of execution; the reduced bulk of magnetic files (tape or discs) which it uses.

There are several types of electronic apparatus, but the following outline gives an idea of their structure. The apparatus comprises a central unit for arithmetical and logical purposes and equipped with a storage unit for recording the programme and the successive stages in the processing of the information; — a control panel for starting and controlling the machine; — input units for the data; — output units for producing the results.

Electronic apparatus differs from conventional machines in so far as it can perform successive operations at high speed. Their order is determined by the programme of instruction recorded in code before the operation, which dispenses with any manual intervention after the machine has been started.

The considerable storage capacity of the apparatus is due to the central storage unit and the peripheral storage provided by magnetic tape and discs. Capacity can be further increased by the addition of supplementary input and output units.

Speeds attainable by an average electronic apparatus (information supplied by a computer constructor).

- *reading speed*: 800 cards per minute.
- *punching speed*: 250 cards per minute.
- *speed of units that can be connected*:
- *printing machine*: 600 lines per minute.
- *magnetic tape unit*: 20,000 to 60,000 characters per second.
- *disc storage unit*: 10 to 20 million characters. Average time for access to a disc: 60/1000 of a second.

Electronic machines are remarkable for the speed and complexity of the operations they can effect with complete security; however, they have their limitations:

Electronic apparatus can work only on carefully prepared material. In this respect it is like the conventional machine and can produce results only in proportion to what has been fed into it. Furthermore, its decisions are taken in accordance with specified criteria and it is the programmer who has already decided on the conduct of the machine wherever alternative results are possible. In addition, input by a scanning system for printed documents can only be done under certain conditions (format, special typewriters, etc.). For these reasons data input is usually done by punched cards or by magnetic recording.

From the preceding remark derives the impossibility of the direct reading of fingerprints. In fact, the machines analyse the printed characters by the special way in which each letter is printed and not by the shape of the letter. Moreover, recognition of the type of pattern is not the only problem. The machines would also have to be capable of finding characteristics in specific zones marked out by a square or some other geometrical figure and they would have to be able to count the lines between these two characteristics. Such direct analysis is not yet possible. The machines have to be fed with formulae which define the fingerprints of offenders by alphabetical and numerical signs.

CONCLUSIONS. — The use of manual and electronic computers for the processing of information can make a considerable contribution to criminal investigations in so far as they permit the rapid utilization of a vast amount of data. Although certain reservations are expressed with regard to the processing of fingerprint data, depart-

ments generally admit the efficiency of these technical methods but hesitate to adopt them in view of the large running costs.

There is no doubt that the cost of installation, the acquisition and hire of machines, the expense of trained personnel (notably programmers) and the cost of converting the hitherto conventional files have to be put on the debit side of the budget.

Some departments still wonder whether the adoption of the new methods will really be economical as regards the personnel and whether the results expected will justify the capital invested.

It is frequently the case that the expense involved is compensated to an appreciable degree by the economy resulting from a reduction of personnel. But in most cases a considerable virtual economy will be made in the capital outlay which would have been paid in salaries to obtain the same result by purely manual means; moreover, this "equivalence in results" is no longer possible by manual methods when consultation is complex and a time limit is involved.

In fact, the moral and social considerations demanding the prompt identification of offenders ought to make the question of expenditure a secondary issue. The real gain should be assessed qualitatively with reference to the speed of the replies provided by the machines and the chances of success, which would never have been provided by the manual utilization of data.

Account must also be taken of the fact that an electronic apparatus can — and should to make itself pay — do work concerning the management of personnel and office equipment and the elaboration of administrative policy.

The report prepared by the General Secretariat includes 7 appendices giving information on the details recorded by the departments of various countries and territories.

The discussions.

The SECRETARY GENERAL thought that before deciding to adopt electronic processing methods it was advisable for a thorough study to be made of this question as the large capital outlay entailed did not allow for mistakes to be made.

Moreover, it seemed that this method could only be envisaged for use with exceptionally

voluminous documentation. As far as the General Secretariat was concerned, the installation of a computer would cost 100,000 dollars annually, whereas the same work cost a great deal less using the present system.

The Secretary General concluded by saying that a specialist seminar on this subject will be held in Paris during 1965.

THE PRESIDENT invited the Assembly to form a Committee.

Members from the following countries agreed to participate: *Australia, Austria, Belgium, Congo (Leopoldville), Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, United Kingdom, United States of America and Venezuela.*

The members of the Committee elected Mr. FERNET (France) as Chairman, in which role he presided over discussions.

Mr. O'BRIEN stated that the question of using electronic apparatus for various purposes, including criminal police records, continued to be examined in Australia.

Police departments in Western Australia already had at their disposal computer systems for classifying data concerning car registration, firearm licenses, etc. as well as for statistics.

It had become clear that, to be practical, the use of electronic machines should be extended to fields other than that of criminal police files. The two Australian specialists at present examining the question had reached certain conclusions which the Australian delegate would willingly pass on to countries interested. He announced that the installation of an electronic machine was envisaged but the type had not yet been decided.

Mr. FRANSSSEN (Belgium) stated that, in his opinion, if a code was inadequate, the computer would be rendered useless or even harmful. Establishing a code required a great deal of time and close collaboration between police officers and the technicians of the firm concerned.

In Belgium it had taken three years to inaugurate the system but the result was remarkable. (Mr. Franssen described in detail the various methods of classification established). He stressed the advantage of hiring rather than buying machines; in this way they are expertly maintained and could be exchanged for more highly developed

machines. Specialized personnel follow courses lasting three to four weeks at the premises of the firm which supplies the machines.

In reply to the President's question on fingerprints and convictions Mr. Franssen declared that the classification of the former files was the responsibility of the criminal identification department. This service operated directly with the criminal police. Convictions were dealt with by the police records office rather than the police force itself.

Mr. REUTER (Federal Germany) stated that two years previously a group formed in Germany to examine the possibility of using electronic equipment on federal and regional scales, asked a leading firm to prepare a preliminary programme. This was required to provide for the handling of data for criminal investigations, allowing offences to be compared according to the following classification: offences committed by known or unknown authors and *modus operandi*. This firm refused, but a second undertook to study an experimental programme with the group. The results had not been absolutely conclusive. At present the study group was concentrating on improving the codification of data, but, in any event, the system was not to be introduced in the near future.

Mr. MANOPULO (Italy) explained the classification of the different categories of information and suggested that a permanent study committee be created at the General Secretariat to investigate the possibility of a uniform coding system.

Mr. LONG (United States) stated that certain American services used computer systems for assembling data on fingerprints. However, when the data became too voluminous, classification became increasingly difficult; it was therefore preferable to use magnetic tapes or some other system. In New York, electronic apparatus was used not only for classifying data on criminal or police matters; they were also utilized for traffic

offences, for example, a particularly important matter in this city.

After using both the manual and electronic systems, the departments concerned decided to experiment further to discover whether the volume of the work and the value of the results justified the installation of electronic apparatus. Like Mr. Franssen (Belgium), he considered it preferable to hire machines. It was practically certain that the utilization of the electronic system would result in no economic saving. Mr. Long declared, however, that he was in favour of using an electronic system if it gave satisfactory results.

Mr. ZULOAGA declared that Venezuela was particularly interested in electronic apparatus for dealing with information. This system was not yet used by the criminal police but the national identification service employed computers. It was possible for these two services to work in close co-operation since they used identical systems for fingerprint classification.

The Venezuelan delegate, after giving a highly detailed account of various methods of data classification, stated that a standardized international coding system to facilitate the exchange of information would result in work being completed more rapidly.

Mr. LONG (United States) stated that he too favoured the international standardization of coding systems.

Mr. YOUNG declared that in the United Kingdom the use of computers for criminal statistics in order to accelerate work had already been envisaged. Unfortunately, it was not yet possible to adopt this system. It would be necessary to be assured initially that the results would justify the expense entailed. For thirty years the manual system alone had been used in the United Kingdom for criminal statistics.

It was certain that the electronic system would prove useful for data on *modus operandi* and general information. There were some difficulties entailed in assembling data, examining fingerprints and dealing with information on the number of convictions. Out of five firms which specialised in this field in the United Kingdom none had established a truly satisfactory system. A committee consisting half of scientists and half of police specialists had been formed to examine the question and particularly to encourage the firms concerned to establish an effective system.

The Italian delegation.



Speaking as French delegate, the CHAIRMAN gave ample details on this subject. He (Paris) had been using mechanographical and electronic equipment for some time. The Sûreté Nationale had reached an advanced stage in examining the question as regards the whole country apart from the Seine department.

The results obtained at the Préfecture de Police had been judged to be most advantageous. In 1964 it had been decided to create a study group in the criminal police department. In conjunction with "technicians" it would attempt to develop the electronic filing system to a much higher level. The CHAIRMAN gave ample details on this subject. He agreed with the United Kingdom delegate that electronic handling of fingerprints could prove of great use but said that disappointments might be expected in the technical field and in investigations concerning missing persons or unidentified bodies. Too rigid a coding system could mean a slight difference in colour of eyes, height, etc. producing completely inaccurate results. It appeared that human intelligence would always be a necessary factor, particularly in police work.

Mr. ZULOAGA (Venezuela) observed that, although electronic equipment was not perfect regarding the reading of fingerprints, it nevertheless allowed them to be classified in groups. He quoted a recent case in which the system rapidly led to the arrest of a murderer.

The CHAIRMAN, concluded by saying that the role of the I.C.P.O. was to advise countries and to profit from all the experiments made in order to present its members not with a code, since standardization presented too many difficulties, but rather a guide to electronic systems, putting them on their guard against either a too ready enthusiasm or too much scepticism.

The CHAIRMAN then added that the Italian and United States delegates had made a suggestion that a permanent committee be established to study electronic systems. Moreover, many countries had requested an international coding system.

The CHAIRMAN invited the Secretary General to announce the draft programme for the seminar.

The SECRETARY GENERAL stated that the international seminar included in programme of activities for 1964—65 would prove

an excellent extension to the work carried out by the Committee. It would comprise:

- 1) technicians from police departments who were specialists in electronics;
- 2) some police officers who would indicate the demands to be made on the equipment;
- 3) some representatives of firms specialising in the manufacture of this apparatus, in the capacity of observers or possibly technical advisors. All firms would, of course, be invited.

The SECRETARY GENERAL was not a great supporter of specialist committees which frequently proved inefficient. He considered it preferable to hold regular seminars similar to the one proposed.

Mr. FRANSSSEN (Belgium) mentioned two points which he considered important. Firstly, the Venezuelan delegate's suggestion concerning the transmitting of punched cards in conjunction with a standardized coding system did not appear practical. There was a risk of the cards deteriorating and becoming useless, which would necessitate establishing several examples which seemed difficult.

On the question of fingerprints, how was it possible to achieve standardization since systems of classification differed from country to country?

Mr. ZULOAGA (Venezuela) stated that he realised it was not possible to modify overnight a fingerprint system that had been in use for years. A national code system could be established to be used internationally permitting information to be exchanged, particularly between neighbouring countries, when criminals passed from one country to another.

The PRESIDENT declared that the subject should not be approached too rapidly. At present most countries did not even use this process. The stage of international exchange of magnetic tapes had not yet been reached. The role of the I.C.P.O. was to attempt to advise all countries. It was first necessary to consider using electronic apparatus for criminal investigation on a national scale and then on an international one.

Mr. YOUNG (United Kingdom) thought the plan to hold a seminar an opportune idea. He also expressed satisfaction at the excellent report elaborated by the General Secretariat. It was, he stressed, a perfect analysis which would prove useful to all countries.

Mr. LONG (United States) considered that the specialists would find solutions to certain problems which at present seemed unsurmountable.

During the plenary session, Mr. FERNET summarised the activities and conclusions of the committee over which he had presided. He then read the following text before the Assembly:

RESOLUTION.

"THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

"After discussing Report N° 8 prepared by the "General Secretariat on "Electronic Data Processing";

"ADDRESSES its congratulations to the "General Secretariat for the clear pertinent "analysis of problems entailed in examining the "utilisation of the said processes;

"APPROVES the conclusions of the report, "specifying the following points:

"a) in the present state of development of "techniques, it is indispensable, before "making a decision, to proceed with a "thorough examination of the aims as well "as the means of achieving them;

"b) this examination should be carried out in "direct collaboration with technicians in "the difficulties entailed in criminal in- "vestigation;

"c) if economy is to be considered, it is recom- "mended that these systems be extended "to uses other than criminal investigation.

"In consequence,

"BELIEVING that this problem must be "specified and explored,

"TAKES INTO CONSIDERATION and "APPROVES the Secretary General's suggestion "to include in the programme of activities for "1965 an international seminar on this question."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE IDENTIFICATION OF MAKES OF TYPEWRITER

The report.

More and more frequently, specialists are being asked to analyse typewritten texts when the document itself constitutes the offence (anonymous letters, threats, blackmail, various types of forgery), or when a knowledge of the document's origin can be of use in directing the investigation.

There are generally two categories of problem to be solved: on one hand, the type or make of machine which produced the text has to be determined; on the other, it must be discovered whether two, or more, texts were typed on the same machine, even if the latter is not known, or is not in the possession of the police. The specialist's personal talent, and technical knowledge are the main factors in solving this second problem.

The present report suggests a method of providing the specialist with means of dealing with problems in the first category, concerning models and makes of typewriter.

This question presents no difficulty where the text produced by a machine is characteristic of a particular make known in the country where the offence is committed.

However, a huge variety of models and makes of machine exist; different firms are often responsible for the manufacture of parts, the construction of machines and their mar-

keting under various trademarks; one type of letter is not always limited to one make, model, or even manufacturer of machines; moreover, due to the import and export of parts and characters, or the movement of persons from one country to another, machines of all kinds of origin are found in every country.

To the knowledge of the French police experts, no documentation exists showing examples of writing from different machines, which could be used to determine make and model. They therefore undertook, some years ago, to compile such a document comprising all makes of machine on the present French market.

A uniform type of card was decided upon, after visits had been made to all manufacturers and representatives of firms with whom contact was possible. This lengthy task resulted in a collection of 400 cards, produced by 45 different builds or makes of machine.

It is also planned to include older models, now no longer on sale, but still widely used.

It is thought that a file comprising 7 to 800 cards would be adequate for the solving of the majority of questions in this domain in France. The specialists devised a method of classification allowing for rapid selection of several cards, for the necessary detailed analysis, from machines likely to have been

used to produce a given document, without having to examine the whole collection of cards individually.

This method was inspired by the work of eminent experts which include Mr. W. SCHNEEBERGER (Switzerland), Mr. A. MERTENS (Belgium), Mr. O. HILTON (U.S.A.), Mr. MALLY (Germany), Mr. P. F. CECCALDI and Mr. J. GAYET (France).

The principle adopted is for a formula to be devised for each type of machine. Seven characteristics of lettering were selected as being, as far as this is possible, the most typical, the most clear for observation or measuring, and the most frequently used in the wide variety of texts which have to be examined during the course of investigations.

Each of these elements is entered in a special space on the card (the result of measurements or the conventional sign). The whole constitutes a formula with letters and numbers, according to which the cards are classified.

When a text is examined in connection with an offence, these characteristics are found and measured and the formula is accordingly devised by means of which a search of the files is made.

The cards contain additional data, also typical, such as spacing between lines and the spacing between two symbols on a type bar, for the purpose of determining which card among those selected corresponds to the model of machine employed, or to machines with characteristics of the same origin and presenting the same mechanical peculiarities which might have been constructed individually or under other trademarks.

Because of the international movement of criminals and transport of objects, in the form of typewriters, both activities which directly concern the International Criminal Police Organization, and taking into account information received from experts in other countries encountering the same problem, the French Delegation suggests the setting up of a filing system, similar to the one described, at the General Secretariat of the Organization, including cards on all types of machine considered useful by the experts of the various member countries.

The General Secretariat would be responsible for deciding whether the methods of classification adopted by the French technicians would be suitable for use on an international scale. On this event, the French police would provide all necessary precisions.

The discussions.

Mr. GUENON indicated the reasons which had led to the preparation of the report summarised below: laboratories generally had access only to material which they themselves had compiled and which was not adequate to deal with all problems arising.

The French delegation suggested that within Interpol every country concerned should collect specimens of the type of particular typewriters with which it was familiar. These kinds of type could be filed and made available to all members in a form to be determined by the General Secretariat. In order to cover all these aspects the file would have to comprise 700 to 800 entries.

The "Sûreté Nationale" offered the documentation which had been collected by its services over several years of research and contact with makers and suppliers of typewriters. It considered the method of classification which it had perfected permitted the rapid consultation of documentation eliminating the need for the expert to examine all the data each time he made a check.

A Committee was formed to examine this project. It comprised representatives from the following countries: Argentina, France, Italy, Morocco, Spain, United Kingdom and Venezuela. Mr. GUENON (France) was elected Chairman.

The topic to be discussed, he said, was the creating of an international index at the General Secretariat and the method of compiling it.

Mr. NIETO (Spain) approved this suggestion and invited the French delegation to supply some information, at a later date, on the method of classification adopted in France, as a guide to the countries who were to participate on an international level.

Mr. LAFONT (Argentina), after congratulating the French delegation, mentioned a system of classification of type produced by different machines developed by the Argentine technical services. He recommended a uniform coding system and suggested that the various countries already using a system of this kind should exchange information.

Mr. ZULOAGA (Venezuela) said that he favoured the standardization of a code. It was first of all necessary to obtain information from manufacturers, presenting this in a simplified form. One should, he said, also take account of the fact that a person wanting to alter any text would try to use a machine identical to the one that had typed the

original. Classification could be made much easier through the process of elimination.

In conclusion the Venezuelan delegate, who considered the French report to be excellent, believed that when all the data on typewriters manufactured in each country had been assembled on a national plane exchanges of information should be effected through the General Secretariat.

Mr. MANOPULO (Italy) congratulated the French delegation on having raised these questions and supported the proposal to establish an international index at the General Secretariat.

Mr. ROBERTSON (United Kingdom) considered that the French system might well be adopted on an international plane. Studies on the keyboards of different makes of typewriter had already been made in his country and could be made available to Interpol.

There were a great many foreign machines in the United Kingdom, particularly in the possession of recent immigrants. There was therefore an advantage in establishing a world centre of documentation. Certain letters were more helpful than others of course. A, Y, R, F and G are easily recognisable whatever the age of the machine and vary a good deal, thus facilitating identification. In addition the use of the metric system for measurements was far more accurate than measuring in inches.

The CHAIRMAN declared that it had been generally agreed that a proposal be submitted to the Assembly for the creation of an international index at the General Secretariat of the I.C.P.O.

Concerning the method of classification, he wondered if it would not be preferable, as Mr. Nieto suggested, for the Secretariat to be responsible for obtaining information on the methods used by countries concerned by the subject and attempting to establish a synthesis as a basis of an international system. As representative of France, Mr. GUENON declared himself willing to give a detailed account of the French method of classification, and to submit the whole of the material to the General Secretariat.

Mr. NIETO (Spain) supported Mr. Guénon's proposal concerning the General Secretariat.

The SECRETARY GENERAL remarked that a survey of this kind would necessitate the assistance of a committee of 3 or 4 experts. The creation of such committees had been provided for in a resolution of the General Assembly.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the only aim of the classification of files was to allow



The Spanish delegation.

for rapid consultation based on the text under examination. Moreover, it was always possible for the expert to have his own documentation, classified according to this personal method, and to use the method of formulation adopted when consulting the international files. It was not indispensable for each country to alter its documentation to conform with the international formula.

Two procedures could be considered. One consisted of centralizing the documentation at the General Secretariat, which would undertake to consult them and reply to experts' questions. The other procedure would be to collect all the material at the General Secretariat from where it would be regularly distributed to member countries.

The CHAIRMAN considered this to be a point on which the Committee could make an immediate decision.

The committee recommended the system according to which the General Secretariat would communicate to all members of the Organization the documentation received from the various countries.

Mr. MANOPULO (Italy) asked how the *committee of experts* would work. He recommended that the the French system be used on the international plane.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the committee of experts should work by correspondence. The Secretary General would perhaps be able to give more details in this connection.

Mr. ROBERTSON (United Kingdom) suggested that the countries which did not yet possess a system of codification should adopt the one worked out by the French delegation; the others could keep the one they already had.

Mr. LAFONT (Argentina) agreed; he did not believe it was necessary to set up a com-

mittee of experts. This opinion was shared by Mr. ZULOAGO (Venezuela) as the members of the committee appeared to agree that the system produced by the French delegation should serve as a basis. Moreover, the General Secretariat could communicate all the information on the various systems in use. He considered that countries would be in a better position at the next Session of the General Assembly to decide on the necessity of setting up a committee of experts. Mr. LAFONT (Argentina) and Mr. NIETO (Spain) supported this opinion.

Mr. ZULOAGA (Venezuela) considered that members of the I.C.P.O. could make a comparative study of the various systems with a view to possible improvements to the international one.

The SECRETARY GENERAL declared that he was prepared to assemble all the documentation received in the coming months. He also accepted the proposal to postpone the decision on the setting up of a committee of experts until the next session of the Assembly.

Mr. LAFONT (Argentina) proposed that the General Secretariat be requested to verify that the French method of classification was suitable for exploiting international documentation. The SECRETARY GENERAL objected that here again it would be necessary to have the advice of the committee of experts.

III. Parallel meetings

Meeting of heads of N.C.B.'s.

The heads of N.C.B.'s held a long meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. DE MAGIUS (Denmark) to study the problems and difficulties of daily co-operation in the struggle against international crime. There was a long discussion on traffic in diamonds, gold and watches, as smugglers' networks are particularly active in the areas of Africa and Asia. India, Ghana, Colombia, France and Belgium took an active part in this discussion. There followed a discussion during which international descriptive notices on persons wanted for extradition should remain in effect.

Opposite, Mr. F. C. V. de Magius (Denmark), chairman of the conference of heads of N.C.B.s.

During the plenary session, Mr. GUENON declared that two main points had arisen during the Committee's discussion: firstly, an eager desire to see an international documentation on typewriters, established as soon as possible; secondly, the limitation in the means at present at the disposal of the General Secretariat which prevented a time limit being set for putting this project into operation.

Mr. GUENON then read out a draft resolution established by the Committee during its discussions.

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

D E C I D E S 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,

R E C O M M E N D S for the execution of this work the taking into consideration of the documentation and method of classification submitted by the French delegation.

This text was adopted by 59 votes to nil, with one abstention.



Finally the observers of the I.A.T.A. gave a detailed account of offences committed against airline companies with particular reference to fraud by the use of air tickets. The information provided on the working of these frauds and the accounts of particular cases aroused great interest.

The heads of N.C.B.'s also discussed the struggle against international proxenitism.

Though we are unable to give a more detailed account of the meeting of heads of N.C.B.'s in view of its confidential character, it was as usual most fruitful.

Continental meetings.

The success of these meetings which were introduced in 1963 and the interest of the participants led to their resumption this year. We present here a short account of the discussions which are primarily of geographical interest to the regions concerned.

AFRICA: — Mr. EDET (Nigeria), chairman of the African continental meeting, emphasised the need to give added impetus to the campaign against juvenile delinquency. He pointed out the new methods used in thefts of motor vehicles, safebreaking and armed robbery; the police he said, should maintain their "advance" on criminals.

Co-operation between African N.C.B.'s continued to be good, although at times rather slow. He stressed the importance of always informing the General Secretariat. Regional meetings of heads of N.C.B.'s had been suggested, relations between N.C.B.'s should be set up on a personal plane, especially in bordering countries.

As regards extradition, the delegates present thanked the representative of the Congo-Brazzaville who had submitted a document for study to the General Secretariat. The Lebanese delegate was also thanked for putting forward a general African solution for these problems. African governments should be invited to sign extradition treaties in order to abolish the unofficial practice of handing over criminals at large.

The African group laid strong emphasis on the need for setting up and maintaining a radio link between all member countries through new regional station channels or through those already in service.

Finally, the group unanimously expressed the wish for a regional African conference to be held in 1965; the Secretariat could include this proposal in its present programme of activities and choose the place of this meeting.

ASIA: — Thirteen countries participated in the proceedings of this group with Mr. KHOLI

(India) in the chair. The first topic concerned the development of crime in the region. Juvenile delinquency tended to be on the increase in several countries. All participants expressed the wish that the N.C.B.'s in the region should exchange copies of their crime reports and corresponding statistics. The representative of the General Secretariat pointed out that he had already recommended a form for communicating this sort of information. Copies of the replies could be sent to countries in this region.

The group also discussed smuggling, with particular reference to gold and drugs, and recommended close co-operation and a more severe form of law enforcement stating clearly maximum penalties.

As regards extradition, the difficulties in Asia derived mainly from the variety of legislations. An international law on extradition should be worked out and submitted to the United Nations. The representative of the Central Secretariat remarked that this very complex problem had already been examined by the United Nations, but the solution was not for tomorrow. In the meantime each country should legally "organise" extradition.

The group suggested the signing of a greater number of bilateral and multilateral treaties; the N.C.B.'s concerned should be informed of all official extradition requests made through diplomatic channels as their assistance is essential in this respect.

With regard to the extension of the radio network. Mr. Treves recalled the situation in Asia (see Telecommunications).

Finance is one of the obstacles to the setting up of radio stations in certain small Asian countries. For instance, it is important that national stations should be opened for liaison with the regional station in Manila; their installation would not be very costly and would allow retransmission to Paris or to another country — via Manila.

Stress was laid on the importance of the Interpol radio stations and the unanimous wish was expressed that all countries not yet affiliated should join the network.

EUROPE: — At this meeting, under the chairmanship of Mr. FRANSSSEN, the French delegation presented an excellent report on the state of crime in France between 1959 and 1963.

The Portuguese delegation brought up the clandestine recruiting of Portuguese workers for abroad; information would be exchanged on this subject.

The delegation of the United Kingdom gave an account of the Great Train robbery in England along with a critical study of the investigation.

Delegates will in future submit short statistical reports on the evolution of crime in their respective countries. If a new form of offence concerning Europe in particular should appear, it would be advisable to discuss it at the subsequent continental meeting.

The group requested that the problem of the protection of the transport of funds be put on the agenda of the next session of the General Assembly as a supplement to the protection of banking establishments which had been examined during the present session. In conclusion, the General Secretariat was asked to take the necessary steps to see that the N.C.B.'s of Greece and Yugoslavia set up Interpol radio stations as soon as possible. All Europe would then be covered by the I.C.P.O. radio network.

AMERICA: — At this meeting, under the chairmanship of Mr. OLIVARES BOSQUE (Venezuela), Mr. TREVES proposed the Buenos Aires radio station as regional station. His proposal was adopted unanimously.

With regard to relations between N.C.B.'s, Guatemala offered to centralise and broadcast all general information from the various countries in the region concerning banking documents and counterfeit currency. This offer received the support of the United States and Mexico and the American N.C.B.'s should co-operate in this undertaking.

With regard to extradition the Argentinian delegation recommended an international convention to standardise and accelerate extradition procedures while taking into account the facilities available to a criminal for passing from one country to another. The



The Argentinian delegation.

difficulty inherent in the realisation of such a project was stressed and the representative of the General Secretariat pointed out that the European convention had been under discussion for six years and its ratification was only beginning. Practical measures should be taken by countries having a common frontier (expulsion to the native country, refusal of a visa or passport with a police report, close co-operation between countries in watching the movements of a criminal, etc.).

Mexico and Venezuela proposed the holding of a regional meeting before the next General Assembly to discuss problems common to this hemisphere. The Secretary General would send out the invitations and fix the meeting place in agreement with those concerned. The Chilean delegate supported the proposal, but suggested that the meeting be held a few days before the General Assembly and in the country where the latter was to be held.

Finally, it was suggested that the General Assembly be asked to send to member countries copies of the European Convention on extradition for study with a view to subsequently adapting it.

The SECRETARY GENERAL expressed his satisfaction at the extremely useful work that had been done in the continental meetings. He noted that a certain number of tasks had been entrusted to the General Secretariat and consequently the programme of activities had been lengthened. He thought it was his duty to make certain reservations in this respect, not on the substance, but on the means.

With regard to the convening of an African regional conference the Secretariat would do everything in its power to renew the 1962

experiment, provided that this was approved by the Assembly.

On the other hand, the Chilean suggestion presented a genuine financial advantage and the Secretariat would try to implement it. As to the study on the transport of funds, the Assembly would make a decision of principle; however, as the agenda of the next session had already been fixed, this study could be submitted only at a later session.

Mr. FRANSSEN (Belgium) fully understood the difficulties of the General Secretariat; however, he asked for the examination of this question, which concerned all countries, to be given priority.

In conclusion, Mr. NEPOTE made two observations which were valid for all members of the I.C.P.O. On the one hand, it was correct that difficulties existed between certain countries; he maintained that the Secre-

tariat, which was not implicated in any problems of a national character, existed as an intermediary in order to smooth over difficulties and find compromises. On the other hand, there should be closer co-operation between N.C.B.'s and the General Secretariat on whose discretion they could always count.

The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the following draft resolution submitted by the American continental meeting concerning the radio station in Buenos Aires:

"The General Assembly of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, during its XXXIIIrd session held in Caracas from 30th September to 7th October 1964,

"HAS DECIDED that the radio station of the Interpol N.C.B. in Buenos Aires is appointed as "regional station".

The draft resolution was adopted with one abstention and no votes against.

IV. Elections

Executive Committee

The SECRETARY GENERAL recalled the rules on elections and mentioned the posts to be filled:

1) The PRESIDENT of the Organization to be elected for four years.

2) The Assembly decided that the President and three Vice-Presidents should belong to different continents. There was at the time a Vice-President from the Americas and a Vice-President from Africa. The Assembly had therefore to elect a president and a vice-president. Only when the President had been elected would it be possible to know to which group the third Vice-President should belong.

3) On the basis of the present composition of the Executive Committee and subject to the changes that the present elections might entail, the Assembly had to elect a delegate from the Americas, one from Africa and one from Asia.

It was clearly understood that if one of the members of the present Executive Committee was elected President he would have to be replaced and the new member would be elected for a period of three years.

On the invitation of the President, Mr. DEKU (Ghana), the chairman of the Election

Committee, Mr. FERNANDES (Brazil) and Mr. NAPOMBEJRA (Thailand), members of this committee, went to the rostrum to act as tellers.

The PRESIDENT then invited the members of the Assembly to elect the President of the Organization. Mr. FRANSSEN (Belgium) was elected President totalling a two thirds majority at the first ballot.

(Applause).

Mr. FRANSSEN (Belgium) thanked the Assembly for the confidence which it had shown in him by appointing him to this post. Only the future could tell, he said, whether the Assembly had made a wise decision, but he promised to devote all his energy wholeheartedly to the prosperity and success of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol within the framework of its Constitution. Moreover, his task would be made a great deal easier by the competence and devotion of the Secretary General and his colleagues.

If, he added, the Constitution and General Regulations of the Organization are strictly and honestly applied by all member countries, the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, the only officially recognised organisation for international co-operation between police forces in the field



Mr. LEONI, President of the Republic (on the extreme left) receives the Executive Committee of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol (partial view).

of crime and law enforcement, could only enhance its prestige and promote its authority throughout the world.

Mr. FRANSSEN felt sure he was expressing the feelings of the Assembly in thanking and congratulating Mr. Jarva on the manner in which he had exercised his presidential duties.

Mr. Firmin FRANSSEN, President of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL

For President Firmin FRANSSEN, born in 1901, the police force was a natural vocation as his father was for nearly fifty years the chief of police in TIRLEMONT, a town in the south of Belgium.

On completing his studies Mr. FRANSSEN joined the criminal investigation department of the Public Prosecutor's office in Brussels in 1924. In 1929 he was appointed Commissaire aux Delegations Judiciaires and in 1945 he was promoted to the post of Commissaire en Chef de la Police Judiciaire de Bruxelles. In 1952 he became Commissaire General de la Police Judiciaire Belge.

Mr. Firmin FRANSSEN has been associated with the activities of our Organization since 1925, particularly since 1928 when he became deputy and close colleague of Mr. F. E. LOUWAGE, who was at the time Commissaire en Chef de Bruxelles and later became President of our Organization from 1946 to 1956. Mr. FRANSSEN was in 1946 responsible for the Secretariat of the Conference which was to lead to the Organization.

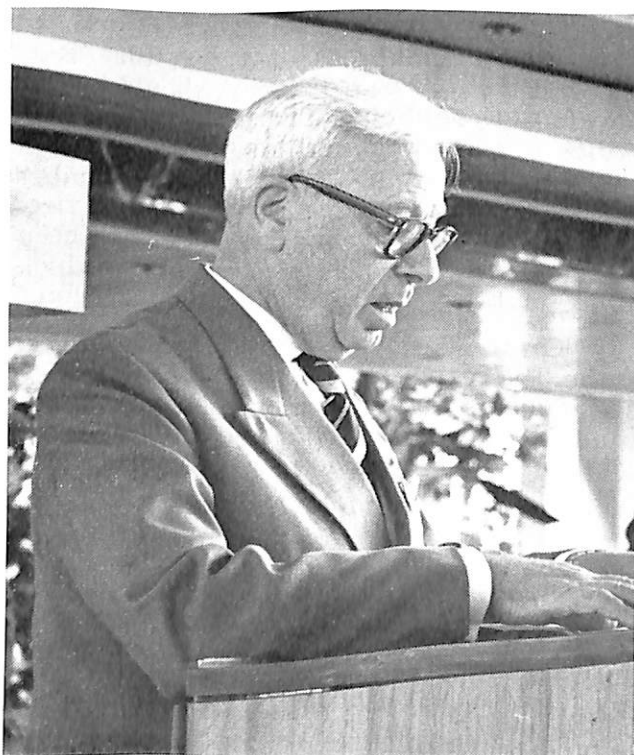
Mr. FRANSSEN has been since 1936 professor at the Ecole de Criminologie de Police Scientifique de Bruxelles and most of the officers of the Belgian C.I.D. now in office are indebted to him for a large part of their technical training.

The PRESIDENT congratulated Mr. FRANSSEN and expressed the satisfaction of the Assembly at his appointment. He was convinced that under his guidance the future of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol was assured. He then invited the Assembly to elect the third Vice-Executive Committee. Were elected in the following order:

- Mr. NAPOMBEJRA (Thailand) as Vice-President, and
- Mr. DEKU (Ghana),
- Mr. ABI-CHACRA (Lebanon),
- Mr. ZAFAR (Pakistan),
- Mr. McCLELLAN (Canada),
- Mr. DE NARDIS (Italy), as delegates.

The Composition of the new Executive Committee appears on page 2 of the cover of the present number.

Mr. F. FRANSSEN has already been on two occasions a member of the Executive Committee of the Organization. He is the holder of several Belgian and foreign decorations.



Choice of the place for the 1965 General Assembly

Mr. FERNANDES (Brazil) stated that the Brazilian delegation, on behalf of the federal government and in agreement with the local authorities, had the honour of inviting the General Assembly to hold its 34th session in Rio de Janeiro in 1965, when the town will celebrate the 400th anniversary of its foundation.

Brazil, he added, was ready to offer all necessary facilities to the members of the Organization without exception or discrimination.

During the 1965 festivities in Rio de Janeiro about forty world congresses will convene in this city to discuss scientific, cultural, technical and various other questions.

The Brazilian delegation was pleased to add that, in the event of the Assembly being held in Brazil, this country would cover all the travelling costs of the Secretariat. The most suitable month for the Assembly was June.

Rio de Janeiro with a population of four and a half million could provide the Assembly

with all the facilities of a large city served by the main airlines. Finally, a trip had been planned to Brasilia, the new modern style capital of Brazil.

Mr. ZELLEKE (Ethiopia) recalled that his country had requested as in 1962 and 1963, that the XXXIVth session of the General Assembly be held in Ethiopia. However, it seemed preferable for various reasons that this invitation be temporarily withdrawn.

The PRESIDENT thanked the Brazilian and Ethiopian delegates and put the invitation of Brazil to the vote.

It was decided, with one abstention and no votes against, that the XXXIVth session of the General Assembly would be held in 1965 in Rio de Janeiro.

The Brazilian delegation, Mr. FERNANDES declared, was deeply moved at the honour conferred upon his country; everything would be done to make Brazil worthy of this honour, though it would, he said, be difficult to do better than Venezuela which he thanked for the magnificent hospitality that had been extended to the Assembly.

CLOSING OF THE XXXIII GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

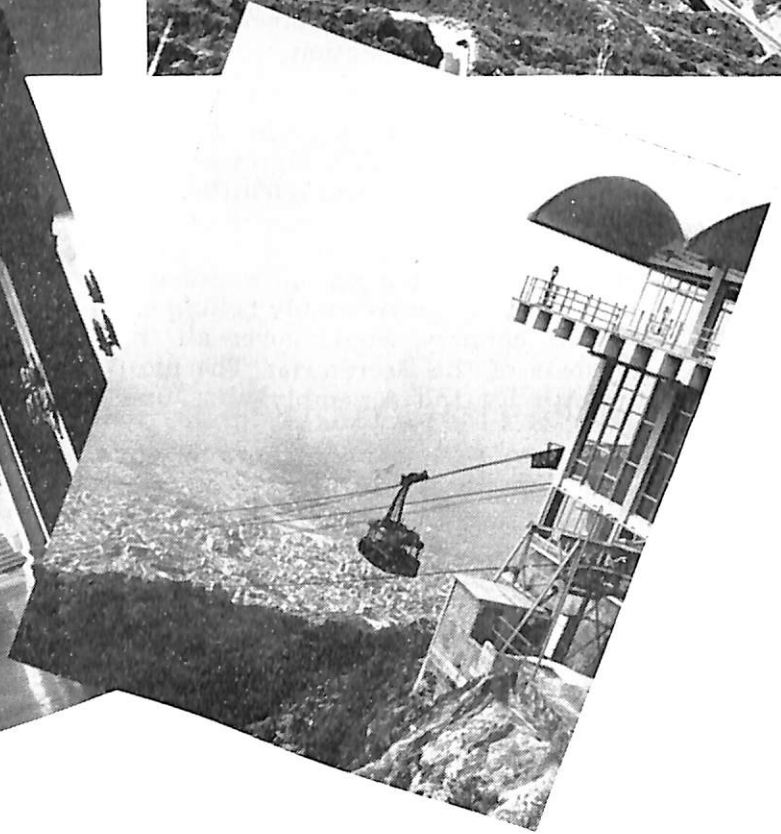
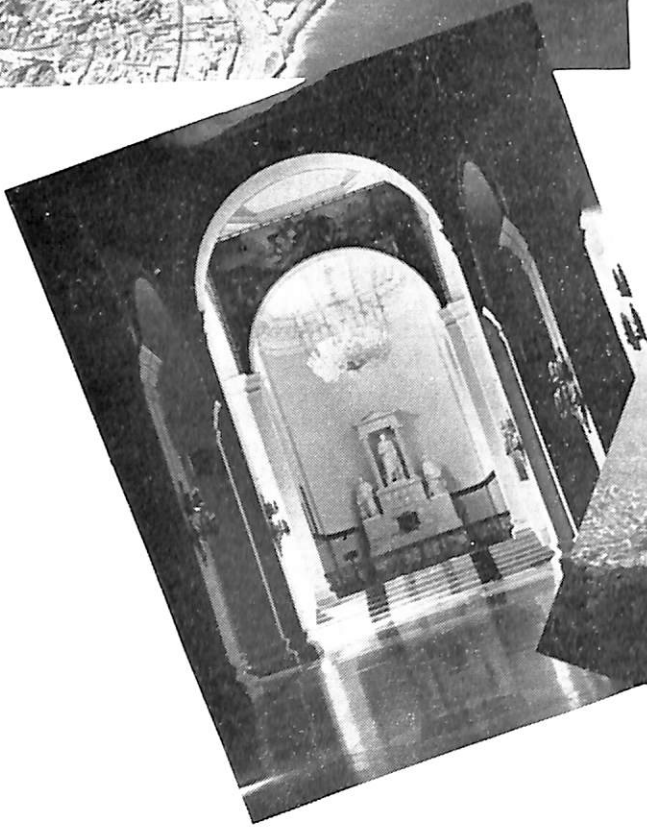
Before declaring the session closed, the President wished to stress, as he had already done to the President of Venezuela, the excellent memory that all delegations would have of the magnificent welcome they had received in Caracas.

The discussions of the XXXIIIrd session

seemed to show that it was going to be increasingly difficult for criminals to pursue their activities. However, the struggle against crime should not falter for one moment and all delegates on their return to their respective countries, should do everything in their power to promote and strengthen the efficiency of the Organization.

The Brazilian delegation.





The port of La Guaira; the motorway from Caracas to the coast; the national Pantheon (mausoleum of Simon Bolivar); Caracas from the funicular; the motorway to the east of Caracas (Photos Ministerio de Fomento).

Sidelights on the Conference

For the first time in its history, the General Assembly was honoured in Caracas by the presence in person of the Head of State of the host country: Dr. Raúl LEONI, Constitutional President of the Republic of Venezuela, first received the members of the Executive Committee at the presidential palace of Miraflores. Some days later, he presided over a large reception given in the evening in honour of the delegations. He was accompanied by numerous ministers and the corps diplomatique.

During the reception given by the Venezuelan authorities, the President of the Republic of Venezuela conferred the 2nd class decoration of the Order of Francisco de Miranda on the President, Mr. F. Jarva, the Secretary General, Mr. J. Népote and the Honorary Secretary General, Mr. Marcel Sicot, the latter having been specially invited by the Venezuelan authorities. The honour of this presentation was deeply felt not only by the recipients, but also by the entire Organization, towards which the gesture was symbolically addressed, as is shown by the words of President Leoni:



On the left, Mr. JARVA and Mr. UZCATEGUI on the right, Mr. LEONI, President of the Republic.

“the presentation of this decoration will surely encourage these three distinguished executives of Interpol in their effort to assist humanity in the fight against crime.”

The “First Lady” of the Republic, Doña Menca Fernandez de Leoni, was present at the ceremony as were a number of Ministers from the Executive department and representatives of private and public sectors.

During dinner, the “Dances of Venezuela” company performed a folk ballet in honour of the President of the Republic and the delegates of the 33rd Session of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol Assembly.

On the eve of the opening of the General Assembly Session, a delegation consisting of the members of the Executive Committee laid a wreath at the Pantheon, the mausoleum which houses the tombs of the heroes of the liberation of Latin America, including those of Simon Bolivar and Francisco de Miranda. This sanctuary, situated in an ancient, unpretentious church in the old quarter of Caracas, possesses a certain dignity.



The winner of the Interpol cup.

On the afternoon of Saturday, 3rd October, the General Assembly was entertained by the National Equestrian Institute. This Institute owns what is doubtless one of the finest racecourses in the world, the La Rinconada racecourse. The President of the National Equestrian Institute kindly arranged for the presentation of an Interpol Trophy which gave rise to an exciting contest between a number of extremely valuable horses. It is with great pleasure that we show above the owner of the winning horse to whom Mr. Jarva, the President, assisted by several other eminent figures, presented a trophy of which the lucky winner was justly proud.

As for the delegates, their bets met with a variety of fortunes!

The 33rd Session of the General Assembly was held in the "Circulo Militar", a majestic and extremely comfortable building for the use of officers of the Venezuelan army comprising a hotel, restaurant theatre, reception and ballroom, offices and swimming pool. The architecture is of modern design, adapted to the tropical climate — a truly ideal setting for work to be agreeable and effective. The delegates surely had only one reason to complain: the fact that the agenda was too heavy to allow them enough leisure time to profit from the attractions of the swimming pool.

As has become the tradition, the General Assembly provided the opportunity for a general excursion to be made. The Venezuelan authorities, in accordance with this agreeable custom, arranged an excursion during which delegates were able to visit a beach on the Caribbean Sea. This beach is appointed as a social holiday and tourist centre for workers and provides them with all the facilities for complete relaxation in surroundings of magnificent vegetation and in a climate which nobody, after all, found excessive.



A moment of relaxation at the Hippodrome.

LIST OF DELEGATIONS

ARGENTINA

Mr. SALCES C., Federal Police, Buenos Aires.
LAFONT A. A. J., Federal Police, Buenos Aires.

AUSTRALIA

Mr. O'BRIEN J. M., Australian Police, Perth.

AUSTRIA

Mr. WALTERSKIRCHEN F., Ministerialrat, Vienna.
ROECK E., Sektionsrat, Vienna.

BELGIUM

Mr. FRANSEN F., Commissaire général aux Délégations Judiciaires, Brussels.

BOLIVIA

Mr. BELLOT FARRACHOL J., International Police, La Paz.
VILLEGAS IBÁÑEZ, J. A., National Police Academy, La Paz.

BRAZIL

Mr. LASMAR E., International Police, Brasilia.
FERNANDES F. J. N., Rio de Janeiro.
NOVAIS M., São Paulo.
SALLES GUERRA P., Criminal Investigation Department, Rio de Janeiro.
TELES C., São Paulo.

CANADA

Mr. McCLELLAN G. B., Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa.
SPALDING F. S., Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa.
FERGUSON W. C., Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa.

CHAD

Mr. DIGADIMBAYE E., Sûreté Nationale, Fort Lamy.
BEYDOUM J., Sûreté Nationale, Fort Lamy.

CHILE

Mr. OELCKERS HOLLSTEIN E., Director General, Santiago.
VILLEGAS GARIN H., Sub-Prefect, Santiago.

CHINA (Republic of)

Mr. HWANG YOU, Ministry of the Interior, Taipei.

COLOMBIA

Mr. SANTOS-CASAS N., National Police, Bogota.
GIL-VARGAS G., National Police, Bogota.

CONGO (Léopoldville)

Mr. ZAMUNDU A., Police Judiciaire, Léopoldville.
EALE N., Police Judiciaire, Léopoldville.
MEGALI A., Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Léopoldville.

DENMARK

Mr. MAGIUS F. C. V. de, National Police, Copenhagen.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Mr. CHALAS-VALDEZ F., Public Prosecutor, San Domingo.
MONTAS A., National Police, San Domingo.
TRONCOSO V., Under-Secretary of State for Justice, San Domingo.

ETHIOPIA

Mr. ZELLEKE Shawl, Ethiopian Police, Addis Ababa.
MARIE Degefa, Ethiopian Police, Addis Ababa.

FINLAND

Mr. JARVA Fjalar, Ministry of the Interior, Helsinki.
Mrs KANNÖ Eila, Finnish Police, Helsinki.

FRANCE

Mr. HACQ M., Sûreté Nationale, Paris.
BENHAMOU E., Sûreté Nationale, Paris.
CAMATTE R., Sûreté Nationale, Paris.
CECCALDI P., Préfecture de Police, Paris.
FAUGERE R., Préfecture de Police, Paris.
FERNET M., Préfecture de Police, Paris.
GERTHOFFERT A., Sûreté Nationale, Paris.
GUENON A., Sûreté Nationale, Paris.
TREVES J., Service des Transmissions, Paris.

GERMANY (Federal Republic)

Mr. DICKOPF P., Federal Police, Wiesbaden.
REUTER M. K., Ministerialrat, Bonn.

GHANA

Mr. DEKU A. K., Ghanaian Police, Accra.
ARKO S. M., Ghanaian Police, Accra.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN

IRELAND (United Kingdom)

Mr. BACON R. M., New Scotland Yard, London.
KENNEDY A. H., Royal Ulster Constabulary, Belfast.
MACDOUGALL C. L., New Scotland Yard, London.
McIVOR D., New Scotland Yard, London.
ROBERTSON J. A., City of Glasgow Police, Glasgow.
YOUNG A. E., City of London Police, London.

GUATEMALA

Mr. ECHEVERRIA CASTILLO F., Banco de Guatemala, Guatemala.
MARTI GUILLO J. E., Banco de Guatemala, Guatemala.

INDIA

Mr. KOHLI D. P., Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi.

INDONESIA

Mr. SOEROSO M., Djakarta.
DOMOPRANOTO M., Djakarta.

IRAN

Mr. NASSIRI M., Imperial Police, Tehran.
SEYRAFI M., Imperial Police, Tehran.

ISRAEL

Mr. KEREN Yekutiél, Israeli Police, Tel Aviv.
SELLA Aharon, Israeli Police, Tel Aviv.

ITALY

Mr. NARDIS E. de, Inspector General of Police, Rome.
MANOPULO A., Headquarters of the Pubblica Sicurezza, Rome.
PALERMO A., Guardia di Finanza, Rome.
RICCI R., Pubblica Sicurezza, Rome.
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