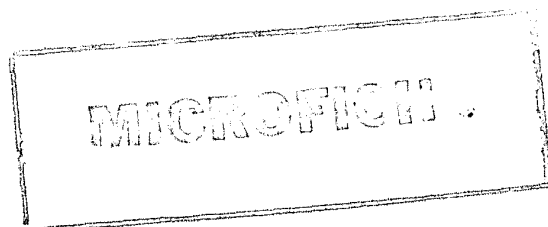


INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

• INTERPOL •



50th anniversary



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50th anniversary

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ACQUISITIONS



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ON 7th September 1973, the International Criminal Police Organization-INTERPOL celebrates its fiftieth anniversary.

This is surely an appropriate time to look back and assess the achievements of the past half century. Such is the aim of the present brochure, which has been compiled by various members of the General Secretariat staff, each writing on his own subject.

We shall explain, in separate chapters, the Organization's working methods, its history and structure.

We shall also describe the positions it has adopted on various questions and the work it has carried out in different fields.

This brochure does not, of course, constitute an exhaustive study of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL, written with a view to recounting case histories or to forming subjective evaluations.

In a series of short chapters, we shall attempt to set out the facts and summarise the continuous, steadfast action taken in the fight against crime.

We hope readers will find the brochure instructive: it certainly contains much food for thought.

The brochure is dedicated to all those who, irrespective of their place in the hierarchy, at national or international level, have helped make INTERPOL what it is today

Jean NEPOTE
Secretary General
of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol

- International crime
- Counter measures

SINCE time immemorial, the criminal has sought to put the greatest possible distance between himself, his victim and the authorities trying to apprehend him.

Inter-state frontiers have always constituted a form of protection for some criminals and hindered the action of the law enforcement services.

The extraordinary travel facilities offered by our present way of life, the substantial increase in the population, in exchange and payment facilities, have all increased the opportunities for "international" crime.

The phenomenon — which first appeared at the beginning of the century — has now assumed vast proportions.

What is international crime?

There is no international penal code or law defining specific acts as international crimes and providing sanctions for them. The various national codes or legislations are only valid within the boundaries of the States in question. The conventions adopted to suppress certain offences (the 1904 Convention on Slave Traffic, the 1929 Currency Counterfeiting Convention, the 1961 Drug Traffic Convention, the 1970 Convention for the suppression of unlawful interference with international civil aviation, etc.) are only applicable and valid when the States concerned have included these offences in their own penal legislations.

The term "international crime" is therefore really only a popular phrase applied to certain offences defined in a given national legislation but which comply with a number of international criteria. All attempts to give a formal definition of these criteria have failed. In practice, the

term international offence means any criminal activity concerning more than one country, either because of the nature of the crime committed, or because of the identity or behaviour of the criminal or his accomplices.

The consequences of a criminal act, at international level, depend either on the circumstances in which it is committed (crimes committed in several countries, the offender absconds abroad) or on the effects of the crime (counterfeit currency circulating outside the country, drug traffic, etc.).

Information about the offender himself is of vital importance in considering whether a crime is "international". From this viewpoint, a criminal who has committed offences of a local nature (stealing from shops), but who has committed them in several countries one after another, is an itinerant criminal and therefore an international criminal. This is completely independent of the seriousness of the offence.

THE EMBLEM AND FLAG

At the 18th General Assembly session, held in Berne in 1949, the Organization — then still the International Criminal Police Commission — adopted an emblem and a flag. The heraldic explanation is as follows:

- The sword represents police action.
- The scales symbolise Justice.
- As the Organization's activities are worldwide and the Headquarters are in Paris, the globe is shown with Paris on the centre line. The laurels of peace supporting the globe serve as a reminder that the aim of all police action is to preserve peace in society.

The flag shows four flashes of lightning representing the rapidity of police action and the telecommunications system.

The ground is blue, the colour adopted by the majority of international organisations.

Counter measures

Both from the moral and technical standpoints, it would have been surprising — indeed unthinkable — if the authorities responsible for protecting law-abiding citizens had not tried to combat these forms of crime. This idea was the driving force behind those who initiated and pioneered attempts at international co-operation in police matters.

In order to give their idea a practical form, they founded a specialised organisation: the International Criminal Police Commission which, in 1956, became the International Criminal Police Organization - INTERPOL.

THE WORD "INTERPOL"

When the General Secretariat moved to Paris in 1946, a telegraphic address was needed, and the word "INTERPOL" — a contraction of "international police" — was chosen and registered with the post office authorities in Paris on 22nd July 1946.

At the 16th General Assembly session in

1947, when a report on telecommunications questions was being discussed, Dr. Giuseppe DOSI, the Italian Delegate, proposed that the National Central Bureaus should use this same word, followed by the name of the town where they were located, as their telegraphic and postal address.

This proposal was adopted and it certainly made the exchange of information much simpler.

The press gradually started to use the word to refer to the overall co-operation machinery and understandably preferred it to the longer "INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION".

In newspapers and on radio and television, expressions such as "INTERPOL LONDON has informed INTERPOL ROME" or "INTERPOL is dealing with the case involving X" came to be used more and more frequently.

A striking word, it has been so successful that when the Constitution was revised and amended in 1956, "INTERPOL" was added to the Organization's name and it has since become a byword.

I.C.P.O.? The initials are not well known, but who has not heard of "INTERPOL" today?



The
Interpol
emblem

THE I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL

• History

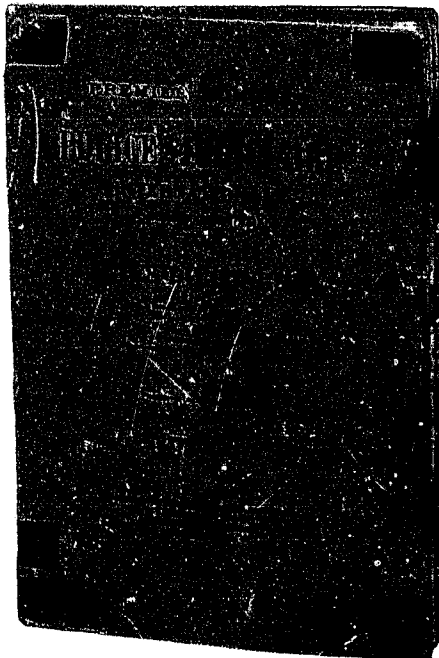
1914 - The Monaco Congress

The origins of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL are actually to be found in the First International Criminal Police Congress which was held in Monaco from 14th to 18th April 1914.

At the invitation of Prince Albert I, police officers, magistrates and lawyers from 14 countries and territories met in the Principality to discuss four main subjects:

- Methods of speeding up and simplifying the arrest of offenders;
- Perfecting identification techniques;
- Compiling central records at international level;
- Unification of extradition procedures.

The First World War broke out within a few months, however, and the plans drawn up at the Congress therefore had to be shelved.



One
of the rare
copies
of the
Records
of the
Monaco
Congress

On 5th May 1914, the following report appeared in a Monaco newspaper:

"The usefulness of the Congress was such that the participants decided to convene further meetings. The next Congress will be held in Bucharest in 1916.

The Congress has achieved its first objective: that of establishing closer contacts between police chiefs throughout the world, to encourage them to assist each other in the increasingly difficult fight against international gangs of thieves. In particular, they will have the opportunity and the wish to inform each other of scientific progress made in fields of interest to them when searching for criminals who have the most sophisticated resources at their disposal.

It would indeed appear from the wishes expressed by the Congress that, provided the governments concerned give their approval, a single organisation will be set up to centralise certain types of information which can be used by police in all countries.

This represents a considerable step forward and there is every reason to hope that the organisation will be set up in the near future."

1923 - The Vienna Congress

In 1919, after the First World War, Colonel M. C. VAN HOUTEN of the Royal Netherlands Police revived the idea of police co-operation and suggested that a conference should be held to implement it. Unfortunately, he failed in his attempts to convene a conference.

In 1923, on the initiative of Dr. Johannes SCHÖBER, President of the Vienna Police (Austria), the Second International Criminal Police Congress met in the Austrian capital from 3rd to 7th September. The very title of the Congress showed that it was a continuation of the work begun by the Monaco Congress.



The C.I.P.C. Congress in 1924:

- 1 - The President, Dr. SCHÖBER (Austria) 2 - Colonel VAN HOUTEN (Netherlands)
 3 - Mr. DRESSLER (Austria), who was Secretary General from 1923 until the Second World War
 4 - Mr. SCHULTZ (Austria) who, as General Rapporteur, drew up several reports between the two wars

Police chiefs from seven countries (Austria, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece and Hungary) answered Dr. Schöber's invitation.

During the Congress, it was decided to set up the International Criminal Police Commission (I.C.P.C.) to act as the permanent body for police co-operation. Naturally, the headquarters were to be in Vienna (Austria). It was 7th September 1923.

The aims of the Commission were set out in Article 1 of a Constitution comprising ten Articles in all.

Until 1938, the activities of the I.C.P.C. developed quite normally. Thirty-four countries joined the Commission but the Commission's activities were mainly restricted to Europe. After 1938, the work of the Commission was severely affected by the political events of the period (Austria's loss of independence, the outbreak of the Second World War). In 1942, as the result of a crude procedural device, the Headquarters of the Commis-

sion, now stifled and paralysed, were transferred to Berlin. By 1945, for all practical purposes, the Organization had ceased to exist.

1946 - The Brussels Conference

When peace returned, international life began again.

In 1946, at the suggestion of Mr. F. E. LOUWAGE, one of the senior officials in the Belgian Police, the Belgian authorities convened a conference in Brussels to breathe new life into the I.C.P.C. This conference was held from 6th to 9th June. "The very reasons which led to the founding of the I.C.P.C. now compel us to rebuild it; we cannot let the flame die" said Mr. Louwage during his opening speech at the Brussels Conference. His words were heeded and the International Criminal Police Commission was reborn.

A new Constitution was adopted and the Commission's Headquarters were transferred from Vienna to Paris. An Exe-



Professor GARDIKAS (Greece) is the only witness of the 2nd Criminal Police Congress In 1923. From Athens, he has been kind enough to send us a letter, the text of which is reproduced opposite.

ΜΕΛΟΣ Ε. ΓΑΡΔΙΚΑΣ
ΠΡΟΣΕΥΧΗ ΤΩΝ ΑΠΟΛΟΓΩΝ ΤΟΥΤΩΣ
ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΝ
ΑΡΧΗΝ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑΣ

Je suis heureux de vous recevoir dans ma retraite de Amaroussion près d'Athènes et de pouvoir vous dire mon admiration pour l'oeuvre que vous avez réalisée au secrétariat général de l'Interpol, depuis 1923 époque à laquelle nous avons établi les fondements de cette institution de haute culture. Deux mots devraient au congrès international de Vienne j'aurais dit que So'on'a de législation considérerait comme son idéal de développer une solidarité telle que tout citoyen ressentirait l'injustice faite à un autre comme si elle était faite à lui même; une solidarité telle semblable à celle de l'organisme humain: si un seul organe souffre l'organisme entier est souffrant. Je suis très heureux de constater que notre rêve de 1923 est réalisé: l'Organisation a créé cette solidarité entre les policiers et la population de tous les pays.

Le 24 novembre 1971
Const. Gardikas

I am happy to welcome you to my home in Amaroussion near Athens, and to have this opportunity to express my admiration for the work which you have achieved at the Interpol General Secretariat since 1923, when we laid the foundations for this distinguished institution. In my speech at the International congress in Vienna, I said that with his legislation, So'on'a Ideal was to develop such solidarity that every citizen would feel any injustice done to another as if it were done to himself, solidarity such as that of the human body: if only one organ suffers, the whole organism suffers. I am very pleased to see that our dream of 1923 has come true; the Organization has created this solidarity between the police officers and the peoples of all countries.

24th November 1971
Const. Gardikas

cutive Committee with 5 members was elected for 5 years. It was composed of: the President, Mr. F. E. LOUWAGE (Belgium), the Secretary General, Mr. L. DUCLOUX (France), three General Rapporteurs, Mr. W. MULLER (Switzerland), Sir Ronald HOWE (United Kingdom) and Mr. H. SODERMAN (Sweden).

Seventeen countries attended the Brussels Conference (1); after 1946 — and above all in the 1950s — the scope of the Commission was gradually extended until it became worldwide. By the end of 1972, the Organization had 114 member countries, and two more were in the process of applying for membership.

(1) The countries attending the Brussels Conference were: BELGIUM, CHILE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FRANCE, IRAN, LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM, YUGOSLAVIA.

A few important dates

Since 1946, the Organization's history has been marked by a series of events, reforms and achievements which have strengthened its influence and increased the scope of its activities.

1949: The United Nations granted the Organization consultative status as a non-governmental organisation. The International Police Radiocommunications Regulations were adopted.

1952: The Central Radio Station transmitters were installed at Lagny Pomponne.

1955: The fiftieth country joined the Organization.

1956: The I.C.P.C.'s Constitution was

completely modernised and adapted to the needs of world-wide co-operation. The I.C.P.C. became the International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol.

The Constitution and General Regulations were adopted by the General Assembly at its 25th session, held in Vienna (Austria) from 7th to 13th June 1956, after much detailed discussion.

The General Secretariat submitted a first draft to the Executive Committee when it met in the spring of 1955.

This draft was submitted to the General Assembly at its 24th session in September 1955 but no conclusion was reached.

The Secretariat went back to work on the draft and prepared a new version which was submitted to the Executive Committee in 1956. The draft was subsequently examined in May 1956 by a special committee meeting in Salzburg (Austria).

Once it had been approved by the Assembly, the Constitution was examined by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in each of the member countries. A period of six months was allowed for countries to reject any clauses they found unacceptable, but none did so.

1957/1958: Far-reaching changes were made in the financial system and contributions of member countries were revised. The system of budget units was introduced and the Financial Regulations were adopted.

1959: An agreement was reached concerning co-operation with the Council of Europe. The first technical assistance programme was carried out and the first symposium was held.

1960: The General Assembly met outside Europe for the first time, in Washington.

1961: The Counterfeit Currency

Group, which had been based in The Hague since 1946, was moved to the General Secretariat in Paris.

1963: The first Regional Conference was held, in Monrovia (Africa).

1964: Work started on the Headquarters building in Saint Cloud.

1965: A report on National Central Bureau policy was adopted (this forms an appendix to the General Regulations).

1966: The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Secretariat moved into its new premises in Saint Cloud.

1967: The number of member countries reached 100.

1970/1973: The Central Radio Station transmitters were transferred to a site acquired by the Organization at Saint-Martin d'Abbat (130 km to the south of Paris).

1971: A Special Arrangement for co-operation was concluded with the United Nations (our relations with this Organisation are no longer governed by the Consultative Status procedure).

1972: A Headquarters Agreement was concluded with the French Government.

These, then, were the origins and main events in the history of the INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION - INTERPOL.

When it moved to Paris in 1946, the Organization had no property and no financial assets at all.

Gradually, as a result of careful management, Interpol was able to acquire a site at Saint Cloud in 1962 to build premises for the General Secretariat (1964-1966); in 1969, a 40-hectare site was purchased at Saint Martin d'Abbat, about 100 km from Paris, to house the Central Radio Station transmitters.

AFRICA: Algeria - Burundi - Cameroon - Central African Republic - Chad - Congo - Dahomey
 - Egyptian Arab Republic - Ethiopia - Gabon - Ghana - Guinea - Ivory Coast - Kenya - Lesotho -
 Liberia - Libya - Madagascar - Malawi - Mali - Mauritania - Mauritius - Morocco - Niger - Nigeria -
 Senegal - Sierra Leone - Sudan - Tanzania - Togo - Tunisia - Uganda - Upper Volta - Zaire - Zambia /
 AMERICA: Argentina - Bolivia - Brazil - Canada - Chile - Colombia - Costa Rica - Cuba - Dominican
 Rep. - Ecuador - El Salvador - Guatemala - Guyana - Haiti - Jamaica - Mexico - Netherlands Antilles - Nica-
 ragua - Panama - Peru - Surinam - Trinidad and Tobago - United States of America - Uruguay - Venezuela /
 ASIA / OCEANIA: Australia - Bahrain - Burma - China (Republic of) - Cyprus
 - Fiji - India - Indonesia - Iran - Iraq - Israel - Japan - Jordan - Khmer Republic -
 Korea - Kuwait - Laos - Lebanon - Malaysia - Nauru - Nepal - New
 Zealand - Oman - Pakistan - Philippines - Saudi Arabia - Singapore -
 Sri Lanka - Syria - Thailand - Vietnam (Rep. of) /
 EUROPE: Austria - Belgium - Denmark - Federal Germany -
 Finland - France - Greece - Iceland - Ireland - Italy - Liechten-
 stein - Luxembourg - Malta - Monaco - Netherlands - Norway -
 Portugal - Spain - Sweden - Switzerland - Turkey - United
 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - Yugoslavia.



● In the process of applying for membership at 1.1.73:
 Rumania - United Arab Emirates

. Aims, organisation and structure

THE structure and operation of the Organization are governed by the following basic texts:

- A Constitution consisting of 50 Articles.
- The General Regulations.
- The Financial Regulations.
- The report on National Central Bureau policy.
- The International Police Radiocommunications Regulations.

Articles 2 and 3 of the Constitution describe the far-reaching aims of the Organization.

Article 2:

"Its aims are:

- a) **To ensure and promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities** within the limits of the laws existing in the different countries and in the spirit of the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights";
- b) **To establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute effectively to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes."**

Article 3:

"It is strictly **forbidden** for the Organization to undertake any intervention or activities of a **political, military, religious or racial** character."

Article 4 describes the membership qualifications and the application procedure:

"Any country may delegate as a Member to the Organization any official police body whose functions come within the framework of activities of the Organization.

The request for membership shall be submitted to the Secretary General by the appropriate governmental authority.

Membership shall be subject to approval by a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly."

The activities of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL are directed and co-ordinated by the following organs:

- The General Assembly
- The Executive Committee
- The General Secretariat
- The National Central Bureaus.

The General Assembly and the Executive Committee are composed of delegates from member countries. They meet periodically for short periods to consider questions concerning the operation of the Organization and to take the necessary decisions.

The General Secretariat and the National Central Bureaus can be thought of as the permanent technical machinery for implementing the decisions taken by the General Assembly and the Executive Committee and for carrying out day-to-day co-operation on police matters.

The General Assembly

The General Assembly is the Organization's "body of supreme authority". It meets for approximately one week every year and is composed of official delegates from the affiliated countries. However, Observers from other international organisations may also be present.

The General Assembly is sovereign in all matters affecting the Organization, and its discussions cover every facet of the Organization's life — international police co-operation, measures to be suggested for combating crime, the appointment of officials responsible for running the Organization (Article 8 of the Constitution), as well as financial matters. Discussions follow an Agenda which is proposed by the Executive Committee

and distributed to delegates 90 days before the session opens.

Decisions, resolutions and recommendations are put to the vote, each country having one vote.

The Assembly often divides into Committees to study specific subjects. The working languages at General Assembly sessions are English, French and Spanish; simultaneous interpretation is of course provided.

In the interests of unity and justice, the Organization has always been most careful to ensure that all members can attend the General Assembly sessions, wherever held, without the least discrimination of any kind.

In application of Article 7 of the Constitution, members should attempt to include the following in their delegation:

— High officials of departments dealing with police affairs.

— Officials whose normal duties are connected with the Organization.

— Specialists in the subjects on the Agenda.

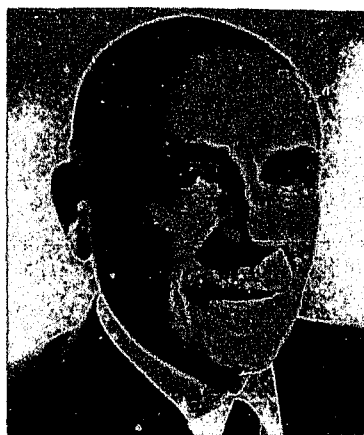
Since 1967-1968, the General Assembly sessions have been attended by 250 to 300 participants, either delegates from member countries or observers from other international organisations.

LIST OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSIONS

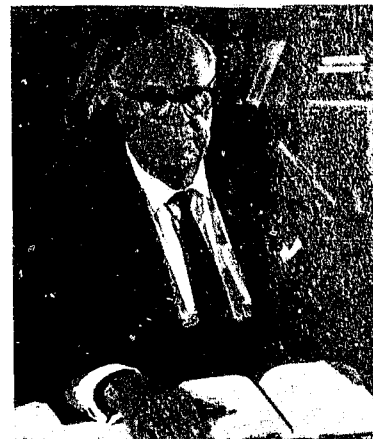
Session	Place	Date	Session	Place	Date
1	Vienna	3rd-7th September 1923	24	Istanbul	5th-9th September 1955
2	Berlin (Vienna)	19th-21st May 1924	25	Vienna	7th-13th June 1956
3	Berlin	27th-30th September 1926	26	Lisbon	17th-22nd June 1957
4	Amsterdam	6th-8th July 1927	27	London	15th-20th September 1958
5	Antwerp (Berne)	10th-12th September 1928	28	Paris	8th-10th December 1959
6	Vienna	20th-22nd January 1930	29	Washington	10th-15th October 1960
7	Antwerp	24th-30th September 1930	30	Copenhagen	4th-9th September 1961
8	Paris	28th-30th September 1931	31	Madrid	19th-26th September 1962
9	Rome	15th-20th October 1932	32	Helsinki	21st-28th August 1963
10	Vienna	17th-20th September 1934	33	Caracas	30th September-7th October 1964
11	Copenhagen	17th-20th June 1935	34	Rio de Janeiro	16th-23rd June 1965
12	Belgrade	25th May-4th June 1936	35	Berne	31st August-7th September 1966
13	London	7th-11th June 1937	36	Kyoto	27th September-4th October 1967
14	Bucharest	7th-12th June 1938	37	Tehran	1st-8th October 1968
15	Brussels	3rd-5th June 1946	38	Mexico City	13th-20th October 1969
16	Paris	9th-12th June 1947	39	Brussels	5th-10th October 1970
17	Prague	6th-10th September 1948	40	Ottawa	6th-11th September 1971
18	Berne	10th-15th October 1949	41	Frankfurt	19th-26th September 1972
19	The Hague	19th-21st June 1950	42	Vienna	2nd-9th October 1973
20	Lisbon	11th-15th June 1951			
21	Stockholm	9th-12th June 1952			
22	Oslo	24th-29th June 1953			
23	Rome	9th-14th October 1954			



Mr. Florent LOUWAGE
(Belgium) 1946-1956



Mr. Agostinho LOURENCO
(Portugal) 1956-1960



Sir Richard L. JACKSON
(United Kingdom) 1960-1963



Mr. Fjalar JARVA
(Finland) 1963-1964



Dr. Johannes SCHOBBER
(Austria) 1923-1932
Bronze bust at the General Secretariat



Mr. Firmin FRANSSEN
(Belgium) 1964-1968



Mr. Paul DICKOPF
(Federal Germany) 1968-1972

Presidents of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL



Mr. William Leonard HIGGITT
(Canada) elected in 1972

The Executive Committee - The Office of President

The General Assembly elects, by secret ballot, delegates to serve on the **Executive Committee**.

The Executive Committee, which is therefore directly appointed by the Assembly, has specific functions as defined in Article 22 of the Constitution. It prepares the agenda for the General Assembly and ensures that the decisions it takes are carried out. The Committee approves the Programme of Activities and the Draft Budget before they are submitted to the Assembly, and supervises the administration and work of the General Secretariat.

In principle, it meets twice a year.

The Executive Committee has thirteen members:

- The President of the Organization
- Three Vice-Presidents
- Nine Delegates

The **President** of the Organization is elected for four years and takes the Chair at General Assembly sessions and at Executive Committee meetings. He ensures that the Constitution is respected and is constantly in direct contact with the Secretary General.

The other members of the Executive Committee are elected for three years; they are not immediately eligible for re-election to the same posts. This ensures that the members on the Committee — and the countries represented — change fairly regularly.

A gentleman's agreement was adopted in 1964 to ensure that all the major geographical regions are represented by the delegates elected to the Executive Committee. Under this agreement, the thirteen posts are carefully allocated as follows:

- three for the African Continent
- three for the American Continent
- three for the Asian Continent
- four for the European Continent

The President and the three Vice-Presidents must all come from different continents.

The Presidents of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL since 1946 have been:

Mr. F. E. LOUWAGE (Belgium)	1946-1956
Mr. A. LOURENCO (Portugal)	1956-1960
Sir R. L. JACKSON (U.K.)	1960-1963
Mr. F. JARVA (Finland)	1963-1964
Mr. F. FRANSSEN (Belgium)	1964-1968
Mr. P. DICKOPF (Fed. Ger.)	1968-1972

The current President is Mr. W. L. HIGGITT (Canada), who was elected for four years in 1972.

The General Secretariat

The General Secretariat is the permanent administrative and technical organ through which the Organization actually operates.

It is an international administrative body, **not responsible to any one government** but serving the international community and working on its behalf.

Article 26 of the Constitution lists the duties of the General Secretariat, stating that it shall:

- "a) Put into application the decisions of the General Assembly and the Executive Committee.
- b) Serve as an international centre in the fight against ordinary crime.
- c) Serve as a technical and information centre.
- d) Ensure the efficient administration of the Organization.
- e) Maintain contact with national and international authorities, whereas questions relative to the search for criminals shall be dealt with through the National Central Bureaus.
- f) Produce any publications which may be considered useful.
- g) Organize and perform secretariat work at the sessions of the General Assembly, the Executive Committee and any other body of the Organization.



*Mr. Louis DUCLOUX (France)
Secretary General
(1946-1951)*

- h) Draw up a draft programme of work for the coming year for the consideration and approval of the General Assembly and the Executive Committee.
- i) Maintain as far as is possible direct



*Mr. Marcel SICOT (France)
Secretary General
(1951-1963)*

and constant contact with the President of the Organization."

The General Secretariat is headed by the **Secretary General** of the Organization, who is appointed by the General Assembly for a period of 5 years. He may be re-elected.



*Mr. Jean NEPOTE (France)
Assistant to the Secretary General
and Deputy Secretary General (1946-1963)
Secretary General since 1963*

The Secretary General is, as it were, the Organization's chief full-time official. He is responsible for seeing that the above-mentioned work is carried out and reports on his activities and those of his staff to the Executive Committee and to the General Assembly.

The General Regulations stipulate that the Secretary General shall be chosen "from among persons highly competent in police matters". He is therefore a true "professional".

The General Secretariat obviously has the necessary technical and administrative staff to carry out the work of the Organization. The structure and operation of each group within the General Secretariat will be described later.

The National Central Bureaus

Articles 32 and 33 of the Constitution refer to the Organization's National Central Bureaus (NCBs) and their duties. We shall see later that they are a vital part of the machinery for police co-operation (1).

The Advisers

An account of the structure of Interpol would not be complete if it did not mention the Advisers.

(1) Cf. "INTERNATIONAL POLICE CO-OPERATION: The Permanent Structures".

In fact, the Constitution provides that the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL may call on Advisers, who act purely as consultants, for the purpose of examining scientific subjects. They are appointed by the Executive Committee for three years and are selected from among those who have a worldwide reputation in some field of interest to the Organization.

The Executive Committee has always been careful to limit the number of Advisers and there have never been more than ten. At the end of 1972, there were seven.

Finances

THE I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL is autonomous from the financial point of view, having its own international budget to which member governments contribute. The currency used is the Swiss franc.

All the provisions concerning financial, budget and accounting questions are contained in the Financial Regulations which were adopted by the General Assembly at its 27th session in 1958.

The General Assembly is sovereign in financial matters; it votes on the Organization's resources and expenditure and approves the financial reports, etc.

Approximately 95% of the Organization's resources come from the contributions paid each year by the member countries.

Until 1956, national contributions were calculated according to rather irrational criteria based on population size.

Since 1957, they have been calculated according to the "budget unit" system.

What does this mean?

The General Assembly fixed a scale of contribution quotas or "budget units".

This scale contains eleven divisions or groups and is divided as follows:

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

When a country joins the Organization, it chooses the group in which it wishes to be placed, after consultation with the General Secretariat. This decision is based on the resources of the country and its standard of living, as well as certain other considerations. In other words, the country decides how many budget units it will pay each year.

To determine the value of the budget

unit, the total budget expenditure is divided by the total number of units paid by all the members.

Since 1st January 1973, the rate for the budget unit has been fixed at 4,850 Swiss francs.

To avoid the rate being changed too frequently, the Financial Regulations recommend that the unit's value should not, if possible, be altered during a three-year period.

The Organization's other resources (approximately 5% of the total) come from the sale of publications and from investments.

The Organization's expenditure is geared to ensure that it can carry out its activities.

Of course, the budget has increased over the years. In 1963, it totalled ap-

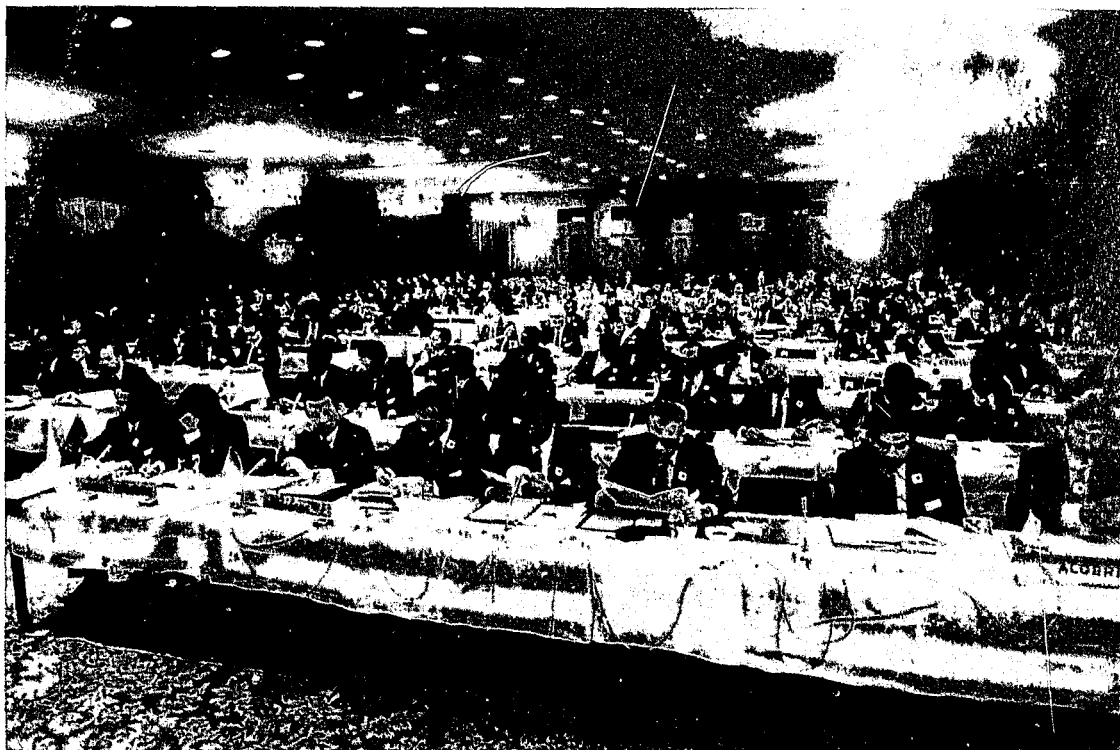
proximately 2 million Swiss francs and in 1973 about 5 million Swiss francs.

To this figure must be added the assistance given by certain countries — France in particular — which second staff to the General Secretariat.

When compared with the rapid rate at which the Organization is expanding, the budget is still very modest.

The Secretary General is responsible for the financial administration of the Organization and he naturally submits reports on these matters to the Executive Committee and the General Assembly.

The accounts are audited by experts appointed by the General Assembly, two of the auditors being chosen from the delegates and the third being an independent private accountant.



The 1972
General
Assembly
in
FRANKFURT
(Federal
Germany)

INTERNATIONAL POLICE CO-OPERATION

• Principles

INTERNATIONAL police co-operation within the framework of Interpol has developed in accordance with certain basic principles.

1st Principle:

National sovereignty

All inter-state relations are based on the principle of the respect of national sovereignty.

Police co-operation would have been out of the question had this principle been disregarded, since matters connected with police work are one of the most sensitive areas of government policy. As all idea of supranationality was rejected, police co-operation has been based on the individual and joint action of each police force operating within its own country and respecting its own national laws, both with regard to form and content. Article 2 of the Organization's Constitution states this principle quite clearly.

2nd Principle:

Ordinary criminal law

Co-operation is only possible with the general consent of the parties concerned. No society or state can tolerate murder, theft, fraud, traffic in women, drug traffic, currency counterfeiting, etc. Police co-operation is therefore organised on the basis of the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crime.

On the other hand (and this is clearly stated in Article 3 of Interpol's Constitution), police co-operation through Interpol is **prohibited** in cases of a political, military, religious or racial character.

Among the many criminal cases which arise there are of course occasional "borderline" cases which may be considered as ordinary law offences by some, but as political offences by others. It is precisely in such borderline cases that the principle of national sovereignty discussed above has an important role to play: each government reserves the right to grant or withhold its co-operation in accordance with the laws and principles in force in its own country.

3rd Principle:

Universality

Modern means of communication — notably air transport, which makes distance almost meaningless — cover the whole world. In addition, most governments have done everything in their power to attract large numbers of tourists and businessmen to their countries. The result is that criminals today can commit their crimes anywhere in the world.

Police co-operation has therefore been organised to enable any country to co-operate with any other country, regardless of political, geographical or linguistic considerations.

The Interpol system of co-operation is extremely flexible. It makes it possible to develop bilateral or regional links to the fullest extent wherever they are required, without setting any geographical limits to co-operation. Co-operation methods within the Interpol framework are determined by the changing forms of international crime. Each day brings further proof that co-operation on a piecemeal basis, dominated by regional considerations, would have been a mistake.

4th Principle:

Functional co-operation

This means that any administration concerned with law enforcement or criminal proceedings may benefit from international police co-operation, regardless of its official title or administrative status; in speaking of the "criminal police", it is the function which counts, not the body itself.

Furthermore, co-operation can only be truly effective if all the services concerned can take advantage of it and make their own contribution; it must be open to all.

5th Principle:

Organisational flexibility

International co-operation raises such important problems that it could not be allowed to depend on changing circumstances and individual moods. It must be — and indeed has been — conceived to function systematically at all times.

As it has grown in importance and scope, a need has arisen for more elaborate structures, increasing rationalisation and improved methods. How could a police officer in a small town in Argentina, who needed to have a search carried out in every Asian country, arrange for this if he could not resort to channels and methods of co-operation

functioning in a prescribed manner within some kind of organisational framework?

However, to ensure the smooth and effective application of these principles, to overcome any reluctance which may be encountered in some quarters, and also to allow for the very wide diversity of circumstances and structures, the many day-to-day processes and mechanisms of co-operation are not governed by a comprehensive set of rules laid down in rigid and formal texts.

International police co-operation organised on a permanent basis has shown itself to be essential to prevent and combat ordinary law crime. The great task of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL throughout the 50 years of its existence has been to build up such a system of co-operation.

International police co-operation is carried on through bodies or institutions of two kinds:

- a) Institutions meeting temporarily:
 - INTERPOL General Assembly
 - Executive Committee
 - Regional conferences or continental meetings
 - Symposia
 - b) Permanent bodies:
 - National Central Bureaus
 - General Secretariat
-

• Field of action

ALL the foregoing considerations show that the fight against international crime is not the responsibility of any "international squad" of "super-detec-tives".

Each country is responsible for law-enforcement on its own territory, and for this has its own police force which operates in accordance with its own national laws and procedures. The inter-national fight against crime involves concerted action **by the police forces of various countries**. This is "co-operation" in the truest sense of the term.

But what concrete forms can this co-operation take? We shall attempt to answer this question.

Each police department has certain powers which are determined by the laws, the rules of criminal procedure or the particular customs of the country concerned. Within the limits of these powers, it can act on behalf of a foreign police department carrying out an investigation with international ramifications.

The scope of day-to-day police co-operation is vast. It involves all kinds of exchanges of information on offenders (identity, criminal record), checking alibis or statements made by a suspect (for example, X claims he has passed stolen money to someone living abroad), transmitting documents, unofficial questioning of witnesses or suspects, keeping watch on the movements of certain persons travelling abroad, investigating certain criminal circles with a view to discovering the whereabouts of a particular person or object, searching for fugitive offenders, etc.

Police co-operation is necessary for many different reasons.

However, the police may only act within certain limits without authorisation

from the judicial authorities (warrant, rogatory commission, etc.). This is the case when arrests, searches or seizures are required, or even with regard to the questioning of certain persons where the statements made could be used as evidence in legal proceedings.

In certain circumstances, therefore, police co-operation may be affected by considerations which are not directly connected with the police as such: e.g. the customs of the judicial authorities or the individual judgment of a magistrate. But even in circumstances of this kind, police co-operation has an important role to play, since it very often serves as the vehicle for co-operation between judicial authorities: in fact, the police frequently request the intervention of the courts through international channels.

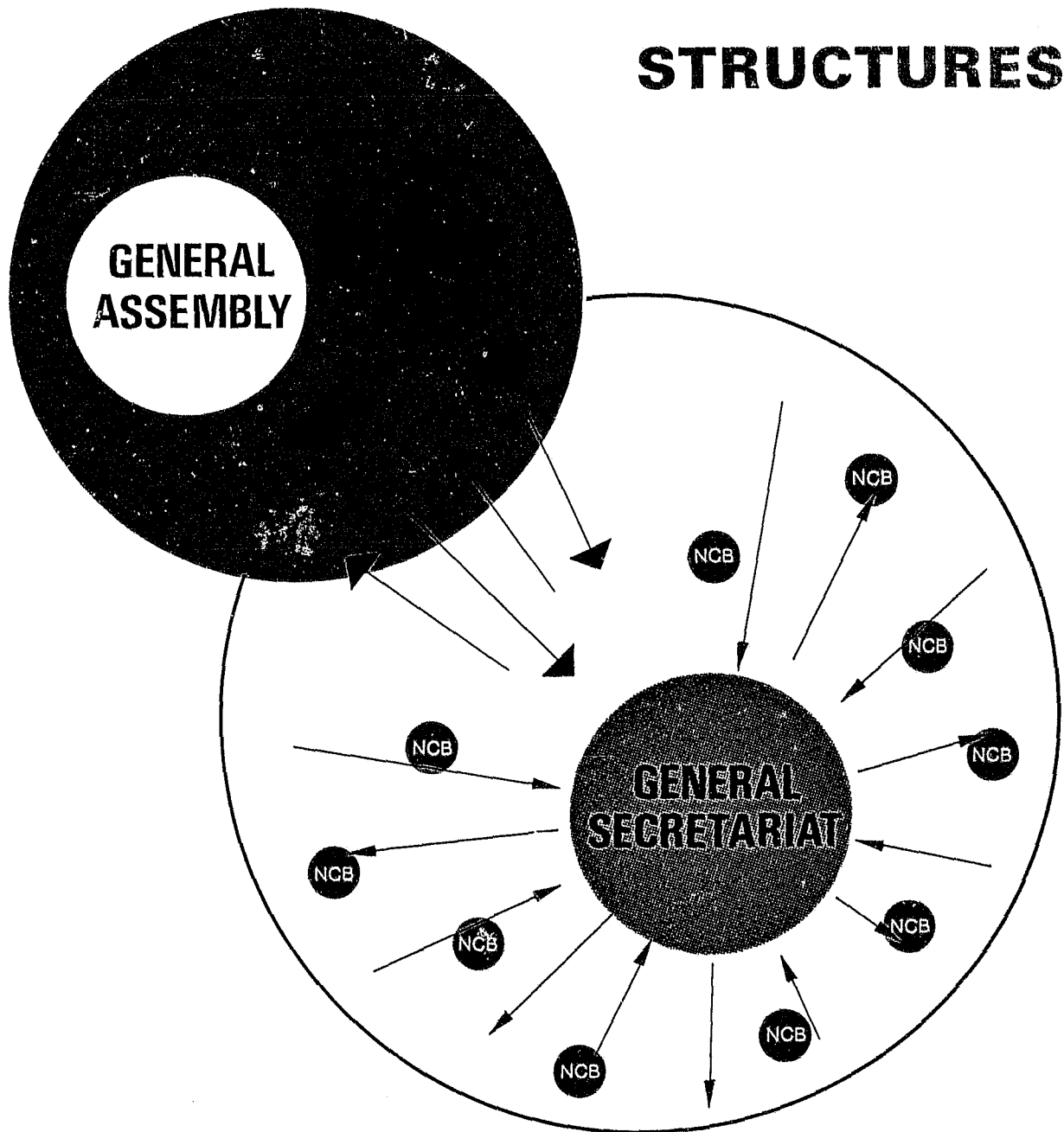
In this way, and in accordance with procedure which we shall examine later, police co-operation has made extradition treaties more effective, since a wanted person must be found before his extradition can be requested: this is the job of the police.

It is this aspect of police co-operation which has been sanctioned by texts such as the European Convention on Extradition (Article 16, paragraph 3) and the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Article 15, paragraph 5).

Of course, the borderline between the action which the police can take on their own initiative and that for which they require authorisation from the judicial authorities varies from country to country, depending on the rules or traditions of penal procedure.

Finally, international police co-operation facilitates direct contact between police officers. We have seen that "international squads" belong solely to the realm of fiction. Within the framework of

STRUCTURES



NCB:
National Central Bureau

Interpol the procedure followed in handling routine or fairly serious cases consists of exchanging information, as explained earlier.

But in the more serious and complex cases with international ramifications it may prove useful for a police officer to go abroad to visit his foreign colleagues and give them the information he has obtained during his investigation.

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL has encouraged and facilitated direct contacts between investigators and has laid down the procedures to be followed. Any police officer wishing to go abroad in connection with an investigation notifies his own National Central Bureau, which requests the assistance of the competent police

services abroad through the NCBs in the countries concerned.

Generally, thanks to the good links between local police services and their Interpol NCB, a simple telephone call is all that is needed to make the necessary arrangements.

The police officer who goes abroad under these conditions **will, of course, have no police powers** in the country concerned; only the police in that country are empowered to decide whether legal proceedings should be instituted.

The co-operation channels provided by Interpol therefore have a very useful role to play when, to further an investigation, a police department wishes to send one of its officers on a mission abroad.

• The permanent structures

IN order to co-operate on a sound basis, countries should be able to make use of suitable machinery: this is particularly important since legislation, language, the structure and powers of the police vary from country to country.

To overcome these obstacles, the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL has set up permanent machinery for co-operation.

This machinery, which was mentioned in our study of the Organization's Constitution, has been built up and co-ordinated along the following lines:

— In each country, a police service has been specially designated by the government to deal with all criminal cases of an international nature within the framework of the Organization; this service is called the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL "National Central Bureau".

— A service has been set up at international level to act as the Organization's "central office": this is the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL "General Secretariat".

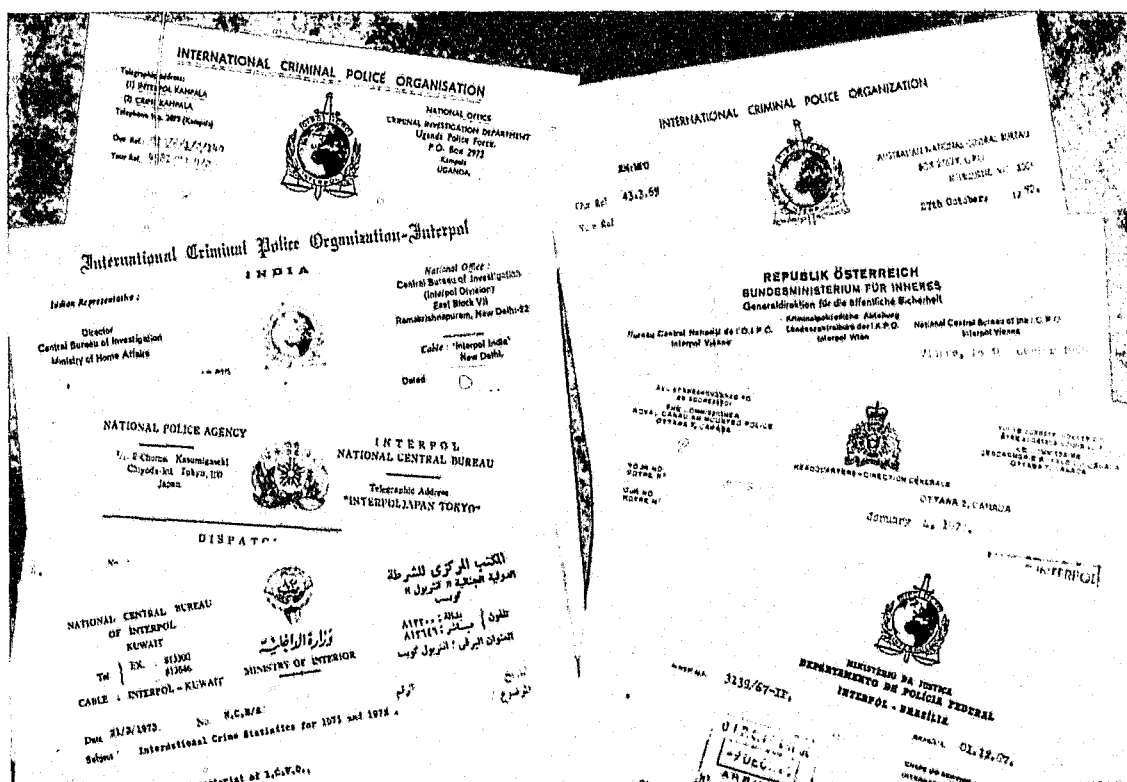
The National Central Bureaus

A "National Central Bureau" is a body designated by the authorities of a country to serve at national level as a kind of permanent correspondent and base of operations for all questions relating to international police co-operation within the Interpol framework. It serves as a relay between local police services or administrative departments in a given country on the one hand, and the National Central Bureaus of other countries and the General Secretariat, on the other hand.

The need to appoint a single specialised body in each country responsible for carrying out tasks relating to international police co-operation quickly became apparent. The reasons were as follows:

— Each country organises its police services differently, and a large number of departments are often linked together to form a complex whole. In some countries, the

Some
NCB
addresses



police are organised at national level: in others, they come under separate local authorities. In some countries, they are competent to deal with all criminal matters; in others, law enforcement functions are shared out among several departments. Individual police officers can hardly be expected to learn the structures and powers of the police departments of all foreign countries in order to be able to determine which services should be approached when dealing with a particular case.

- International police co-operation should be carried out using methods adopted by all those concerned; solutions therefore have to be found to the legal, linguistic and other types of problems which may arise, hence the necessity for specialised bodies.
- The means of action used must operate on a permanent, con-

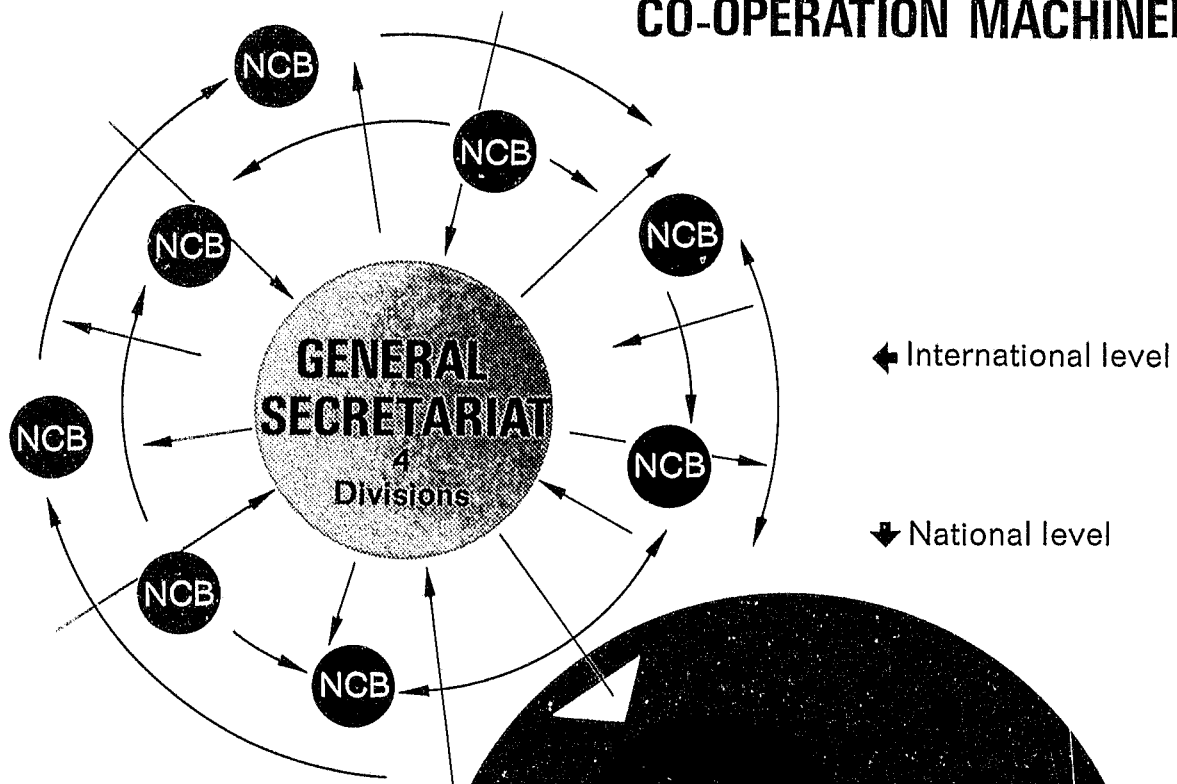
tinuous basis, and this is not possible for everyone.

The idea of INTERPOL National Central Bureaus began to take shape about 1925. From 1927 onwards, the first National Central Bureaus were designated. However, it was not until 1956 that their existence was officially recognised by the Organization's Constitution (Articles 32 and 33). In 1965, at its 34th session in RIO DE JANEIRO, the General Assembly adopted a lengthy report setting out the policy of the National Central Bureaus, and this document is regarded as an Appendix to the General Regulations. It is therefore of fundamental importance.

At national level, then, the NCB co-ordinates and centralises all matters relating to international police co-operation. This is a most important function. It is easy to imagine the confusion and misunderstandings which would arise from isolated and unco-ordinated initiatives.

The NCB could be described as the "foreign affairs" department which, in

diagram of PERMANENT CO-OPERATION MACHINERY



- ★ : Central specialised squads
- : Regional or local services
- : Frontier posts
- ▨ : Customs
- ▲ : Other services

each country, handles matters relating to the fight against international crime.

It is of course an official body, usually with wide powers, and is very often a high-level government department. It should be able to initiate police action at any time. In countries where there is a national police department or a central criminal police headquarters, this body is usually designated as the "INTERPOL NCB".

In many countries designation of the body serving as the INTERPOL NCB has been ratified by an official text, which confers special authority on the NCB concerned and makes it possible to avoid any risk of conflict and rivalry with other departments.

It will be realised that a service appointed as its country's INTERPOL National Central Bureau retains its national title and remains subject to its national laws and authorities. Its internal organisation is also a matter of national responsibility.

Role of the NCBs

The role of the NCBs is all-important: they are empowered — as was mentioned earlier — to request assistance from the police of other countries (exchanges of information, searches, identification, questioning, arrests); conversely, they can initiate **within their own country**, in accordance with their national laws, any police operation on behalf of another country; they also ensure their country's active participation in international co-operation, notably by arranging for the resolutions adopted by the Organization to be applied at national level, and by ensuring the observance of the basic principles laid down in the Constitution. The Head of the NCB usually represents his country at INTERPOL General Assembly sessions.

Thanks to its highly-trained staff with up-to-date knowledge of the relevant co-operation procedures, traditions and

methods, the NCB can rapidly find solutions to the many problems it has to face each day, including those of a linguistic nature.

If a local police officer is investigating a case with international ramifications, he calls on the body designated as the "INTERPOL NCB" in his own country: the case is then dealt with on a world-wide basis.

The effectiveness of INTERPOL largely depends on the action of the NCBs, their ability to obtain the assistance of other services within their own country, the rapidity of their intervention, and the conscientious way in which they deal with requests received either from services within their own country or from foreign National Central Bureaus or from the General Secretariat.

The National Central Bureaus carry on an unceasing fight against international crime, co-operating effectively with each other on a worldwide scale. The extent of their activity is steadily increasing.

In 1971, for example, the Federal German NCB collaborated with 98 countries, the Japanese NCB with 55 and the Indian NCB with 37.

The statistical information supplied to the General Secretariat shows that in 19 countries in 1971, 994 arrests were made at the request of foreign police services and 1,210 arrests were made by foreign police services, as a result of co-operation at international level.

These 19 countries sent out 87,981 items of information to foreign police services and received 66,608.

INTERPOL NCBs are completely free to maintain direct informal links with each other. But they should remain in close touch with the General Secretariat, which they keep informed of their activities, and whose intervention may be requested if necessary.

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Secretariat

When its headquarters were established in Vienna, the I.C.P.C. set up a permanent General Secretariat headed by Mr. Oskar Dressler, assisted by Mr. Bruno Schultz, whose official title was "General Rapporteur". Both played a major pioneering role in the development of the Organization, and it is only fitting that their names should be recorded here.

In 1946, the General Secretariat was reorganised in Paris and has been successively headed by the following Secretary Generals: Mr. Louis Ducloux (1946-1951), Mr. Marcel Sicot (1951-1963), and Mr. Jean Népote, who was, as early as 1946, the deputy of his two predecessors, and was elected Secretary General in 1963.

The Organization's General Secretariat in Paris was formerly housed in an office at 8 rue Alfred de Vigny, and then in a building at 61 rue de Monceau; from 1948 to 1955, it occupied offices in a temporary building (since demolished) at 96 Boulevard Gouvion St-Cyr; in 1955, it moved into its own premises at 37bis rue Paul Valéry; the Organization then had its own Headquarters built at 26 rue Armengaud in SAINT-CLOUD, in the Paris suburbs. The General Secretariat moved in to this building in July 1966.

In 1973, the Secretary General was assisted by a staff of 126 members from twelve countries, most of them direct employees of the Organization. Seven countries — and in particular France — second specialised officials to the Organization. These officials continue to be paid by their own governments.

In order to fulfil its mission, the General Secretariat is organised into various "Divisions", each of which has the following responsibilities corresponding to the activities and tasks mentioned earlier:

- General administration

The essential function of this division is to provide the other divisions with the means of performing their duties by the sound management of the resources made available by member countries. It seeks to establish and maintain links between the NCBs and the General Secretariat.

Its main fields of activity are:

- book-keeping and budgets
- personnel and equipment
- general correspondence
- activity statistics for the Organization
- preparations for General Assembly sessions and staff missions
- management of general services (radio network, translations, photography, printing, reception of visitors)
- press and public relations.

- International Criminal Police co-operation

The criminal police division's main task is to study cases of international crime, either at the request of the police in the member countries or on its own initiative, and, if necessary, to co-ordinate police action against international criminals.

Five groups have been set up for this purpose, and each group concentrates on certain types of cases:

- murder, burglary, assault, theft, picking pockets, fraud while changing money, car thefts, stolen property, missing persons (including minors)
- breach of trust, fraud, unlawful interference with civil aviation, smuggling
- bank frauds, forgery
- drug traffic, morals offences, traffic in woman
- currency counterfeiting.

The
General
Secretariat
building



These five groups serve as a kind of "central office" in criminal police matters. Of course, they do not carry out any police operations as such. This is done by the police in each country, in accordance with the principle of respect of national sovereignty.

The intervention of these groups is based on records compiled each day concerning criminals and criminal offences.

The value of these records lies in their quality rather than their quantity. The aim is to include information on the major cases and genuinely "international" criminals.

— **General records:**

Two basic filing systems are used in the General Secretariat's criminal records department, one alphabetical and the other phonetic. In addition, there are special card indexes (names of boats, licence numbers on suspect cars, the numbers of passports used by persons

under surveillance, etc.). The cards refer to dossiers — classified by persons or cases — which contain the actual information.

— **Special records**

The fingerprints of international offenders are classified in this group of records. It also contains a file of criminals' photographs.

- Research and Study Division

Besides being a relay centre for international police co-operation, the General Secretariat is an information and research centre for legal and technical matters related to police work; also, it occupies a very special place as a meeting ground for the exchange of ideas.

The Research and Study Division is primarily responsible for carrying out this work.

The
Conference
Hall
at the
General
Secretariat



The staff of this division keep abreast of new currents in criminology and criminal law and of trends in crime prevention and the treatment of offenders. They are familiar with the latest methods and techniques in the field of forensic science, and with the organisation and equipment of police departments, etc. They obtain this information by following closely the work of international organisations and criminological associations, penal law societies, etc., as well as by making a systematic study of some 130 specialised reviews and publications, together with books in various languages. Material from international congresses, and from journals and articles appearing in professional reviews, is catalogued to provide answers to any questions which may arise concerning police work.

Information about this material is given in the Book Review section of the Inter-

national Criminal Police Review (I.C.P.R.), and also in a "Semi-Annual List of Selected Articles".

On the basis of the information provided by the National Central Bureaus, the Division prepares the summaries and studies mentioned earlier, which are requested by the Organization's General Assembly. It upholds — and, if necessary, elaborates — the policy of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL, and recommends positions to adopt in matters of police ethics, on the basis of the principles adopted by the General Assembly.

It organises international seminars which offer advanced professional training and a framework for personal contacts between the world's leading specialists in criminology and related fields.

It centralises and publishes biennial international crime statistics.

- International Criminal Police Review

A special division is responsible for publishing the "International Criminal Police Review", whose contributors in-

clude specialists in all fields connected with police work, from investigation techniques, law and criminology, to psychology or forensic medicine, not to mention the whole range of forensic science techniques.

- Regional conferences and continental meetings
- Symposia

Regional conferences and continental meetings

With the passage of time, it became apparent that countries belonging to a single major geographical area would have much to gain by meeting periodically to discuss the particular crime problems in that region and to strengthen their ties of mutual co-operation.

From 1962 onwards, the Organization's Programme of Activities has regularly included "regional" conferences, which have so far been held on a "continental" basis. They generally last for 4 or 5 days.

The first regional conference was held in Monrovia in March 1962.

List of regional conferences

March 1962	- Monrovia	Africa
June 1965	- Rio de Janeiro	America
October 1965	- Lagos	Africa
May 1966	- Rome	Europe
September 1967	- Kyoto	Asia
September 1968	- Lima	America
March 1969	- Addis Ababa	Africa
April 1970	- Saint-Cloud	Europe
February 1972	- Saint-Cloud	Europe
April 1972	- Caracas	America

In addition to these regional conferences, countries belonging to the same continent have another opportunity to discuss their common problems. Since 1963, a few hours have been set aside at all General Assembly sessions for "continental meetings".

Regional conferences and continental meetings have proved very successful, and have been much appreciated by all concerned.

Symposia

In 1959, the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL undertook a new activity: the organisation of international symposia on specific subjects. Police officers often have to solve common problems, and it is very useful to be able to compare the results of experience and seek solutions together. Exchanges of views are only really valuable when they take place between experts.

The aims of these symposia are not to take decisions or adopt rules of co-operation; that is the responsibility of the General Assembly. Their purpose is to facilitate the exchange of information and to enable experts to discuss a particular subject on the basis of an agenda which

is distributed to them several months in advance.

In principle, the symposia are held at the Organization's Headquarters, and the

number of participants may vary from 40 to 120. They last from 3 to 5 days. A "final report" is drawn up summarising the work of each symposium.

List of Symposia

Drugs	Road crime	Forensic science	Electronic data processing	Organised crime	Crime prevention
1959	1961	1963	1965	1962	1969
1964	1967	1968	1969	1971	
1970	1972	1972	1971		
	Heads of police colleges	International fraud	Finger-printing		
	1965	1968	1967		
	1970				
	1973				



INSTRUMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL POLICE CO-OPERATION

IN previous chapters, we have described the principles and organisational structure of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL and of the machinery for international police co-operation. We must now examine the operational procedures without which such co-operation would be impossible.

For any job, it is essential to have a minimum number of special tools.

In the case of international police co-operation, the main tools are:

- a rapid and reliable communications system

- complete, carefully kept criminal records
- a well-defined system for circulating descriptions of international criminals
- the possibility of promoting international solidarity by providing technical assistance and organising missions abroad.

In this chapter, we shall be examining how the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL has built up and developed these essential tools.

COMMUNICATIONS

Co-operation involves searching for, following, detecting, identifying and keeping under surveillance dangerous, highly mobile criminals, day after day and night after night. If such co-operation is to be effective, the police must have a reliable, discreet communications system so that they can contact correspondents — both far and near — rapidly and easily.

One of the Organization's main objectives — which has always been one of the primary concerns of those responsible for police co-operation — is to ensure efficient communications between the National Central Bureaus and the General Secretariat.

• The NCB address book

TO facilitate contacts between the National Central Bureaus, the General Secretariat publishes a loose-leaf address book which has a separate sheet for each Interpol correspondent — i.e. for each National Central Bureau. This gives the postal or telegraphic address,

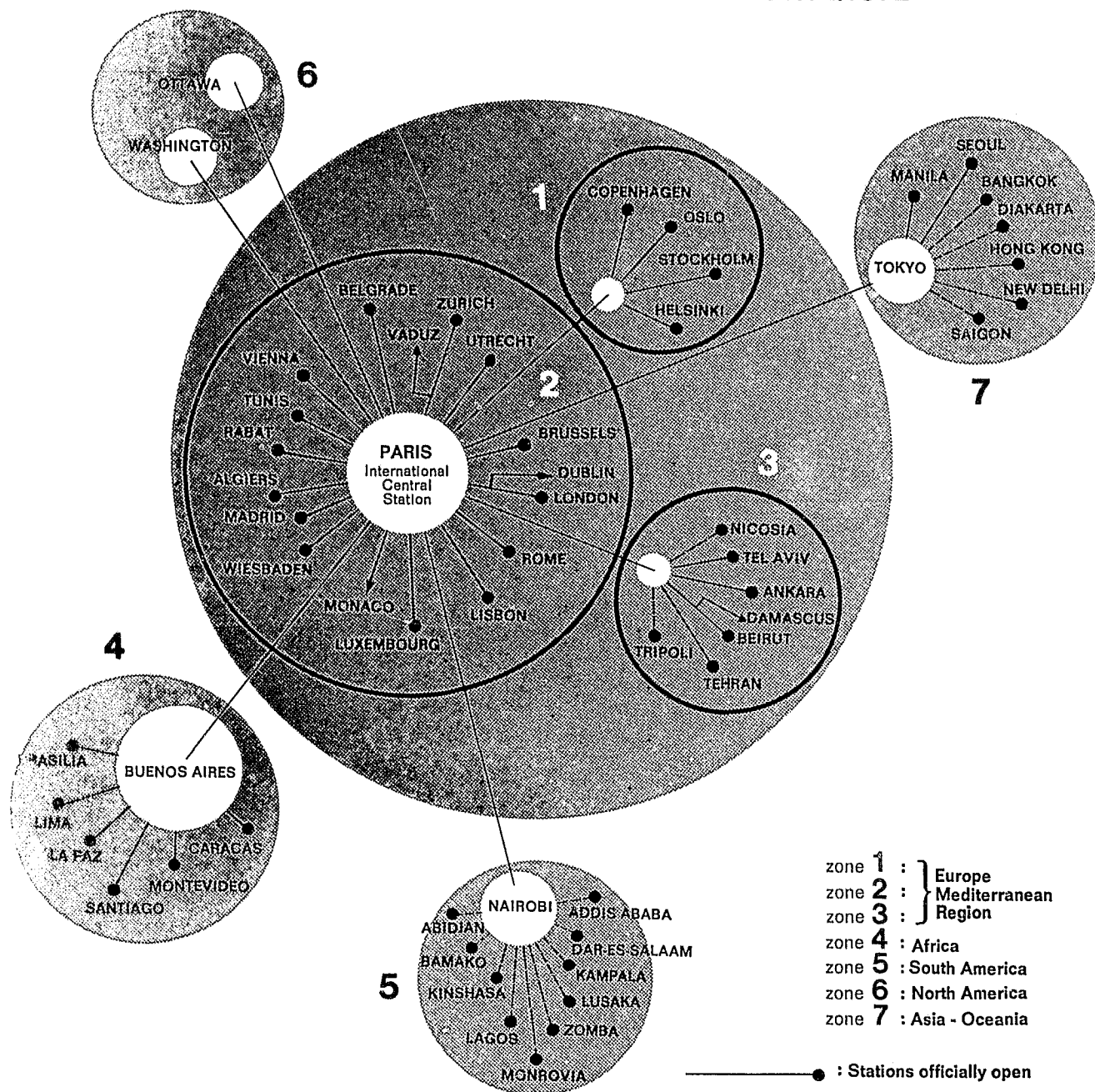
working language(s), working hours, local time in relation to GMT, etc.

The sheets are periodically updated to incorporate any changes in the information given.

The NCB address book is the reference document for all Interpol exchanges.

Radio Network

at 31.12.1972



- zone 1 : } Europe
- zone 2 : } Mediterranean Region
- zone 3 : }
- zone 4 : Africa
- zone 5 : South America
- zone 6 : North America
- zone 7 : Asia - Oceania

—●— : Stations officially open

---●--- : Stations carrying out tests

—>— : Stations served by others

• The telecommunications network

THE police can of course use the public telecommunications system (telephone, telegrams, telex). However, in 1923, those responsible for the then newly-founded I.C.P.C. were very much aware of the need to set up an independent telecommunications network solely for the use of the criminal police authorities at international level. In 1927, a world radio conference in Washington set aside certain frequencies for international police services. In 1929, the first international police radio system was brought into service, linking five European countries and a central station.

In 1973, 51 National Central Bureaus all over the world were linked to the network.

This is an indication of the time needed to set up permanent machinery at international level to deal with everyday tasks.

Operating principles

Radiotelegraphy (the Al or Morse system) is used on the network in view of the advantages it offers. These are:

- Relative simplicity and therefore reduced cost of the equipment needed
- Operational simplicity of the network — a broadcast from one station can be received simultaneously by many others
- Absence of language barriers: the operators can send and receive messages even if they do not understand them.

In spite of the great technical progress made over the last 30 years, these advantages are still valid.

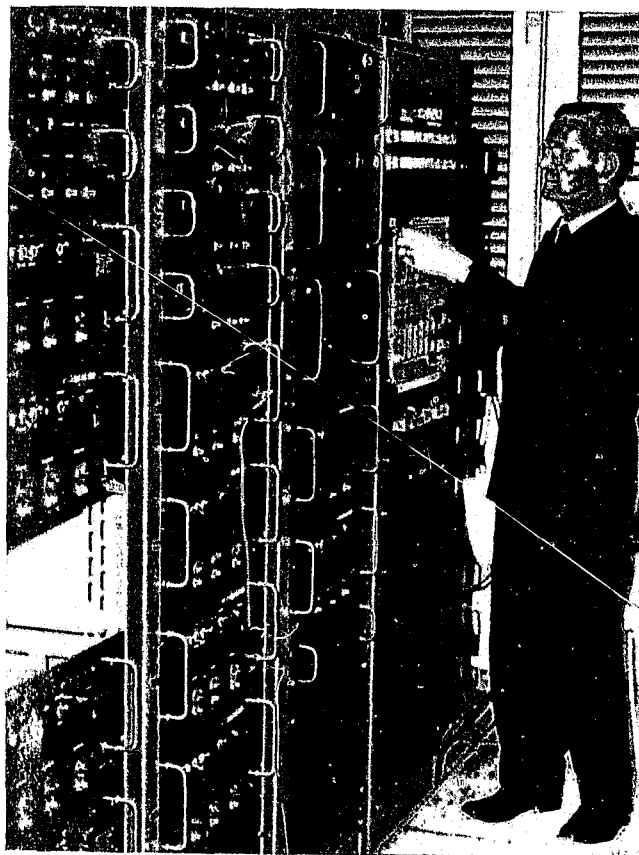


The
radio room
at the
General
Secretariat

Organisation

Each National Central Bureau has a station which is usually part of the police telecommunications system within the country. The **national** stations are linked to the **regional** station for the geographical zone in which they are located and the regional stations are linked, in their turn, to the **Central Station**.

Each regional station is in contact with all the national stations in its region and with the Central Station. It manages the regional network and decides which frequencies should be used for direct links between the national stations.



*Radio telecommunications:
reception and remote control*

In this way, provided that a national station has the necessary equipment to enable it to reach the regional station

— which is usually fairly close — it can communicate with all the other stations.

The Central Station

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Secretariat's Central Station maintains contacts with all the regional stations and therefore has a worldwide role. However, it also serves as the regional station for the European-Mediterranean region. Consequently, it has a two-fold function.

The Central Station operators work at the Organization's Headquarters where the receiving equipment is installed. At the end of 1972, the radio room had positions for six Morse operators, as well as the teleprinter equipment. There were 15 crystal-controlled receivers and 3 continuous-band receivers.

In 1954, a transmitting centre was built at Pomponne, 30 km. east of Paris, on a site made available by the French Ministry of the Interior. This station has been in service for almost twenty years and satisfactory contacts have been maintained not only with all the European stations but also with the regional stations. Unfortunately, the site was not large enough to accommodate the equipment required as a result of the network's continued expansion. In 1969, the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL acquired a 43 hectare site 130 km. to the south of Paris and it was decided to install the transmitting centre there.

The 16 transmitters are currently being transferred to the new site and more powerful, modern equipment will be added gradually.

The transmitters are operated from the General Secretariat by remote control using cable circuits hired from the postal authorities.

Operation

The Interpol radio network is very flexible from the operational point of view. The stations on the network obviously monitor the Central Station or

the appropriate regional station. In this way, a message can be broadcast to just one station or to two or more stations at once.

A "warning" system has also been developed. A National Central Bureau wishing to send a message can choose between a general alert (known as an IPCQ) or a zone alert.

Moreover, there is a coding system to indicate the urgency with which a mes-

sage is to be transmitted. This ranges from the "XD" classification to indicate precedence over all other traffic, down to the code "LC", used for messages which can be left until there is a slack period.

The network operating rules are set out in the "International Police Radio-communications Regulations" which were adopted by the Organization's General Assembly at its 18th session in Berne in 1949.

• Radioteleprinters

TO cope with the ever-increasing volume of traffic, a radio teleprinter network is now being set up. In the first instance, it will link the Central Station and those European stations handling a

large volume of traffic. The system will supplement, not replace, the Morse network.

In 1972, tests were being carried out to select the most suitable equipment.

• Phototelegraphy

IN the course of an investigation, it is sometimes necessary to transmit pictures extremely rapidly. Phototelegraphic equipment suitable for transmitting fingerprints has now been developed by radio equipment manufacturers.

However, before this equipment could be used at international level, two problems had to be overcome. It was necessary to ensure, firstly, that the equipment made by one manufacturer would

be compatible with that made by another, and secondly, that the pictures could be transmitted over the public telephone lines.

Studies were carried out between 1964 and 1971 and solutions have now been found to both these problems. A large number of stations, including the Central Station, will henceforth be able to exchange photographs and fingerprints within a few minutes.

• Codes

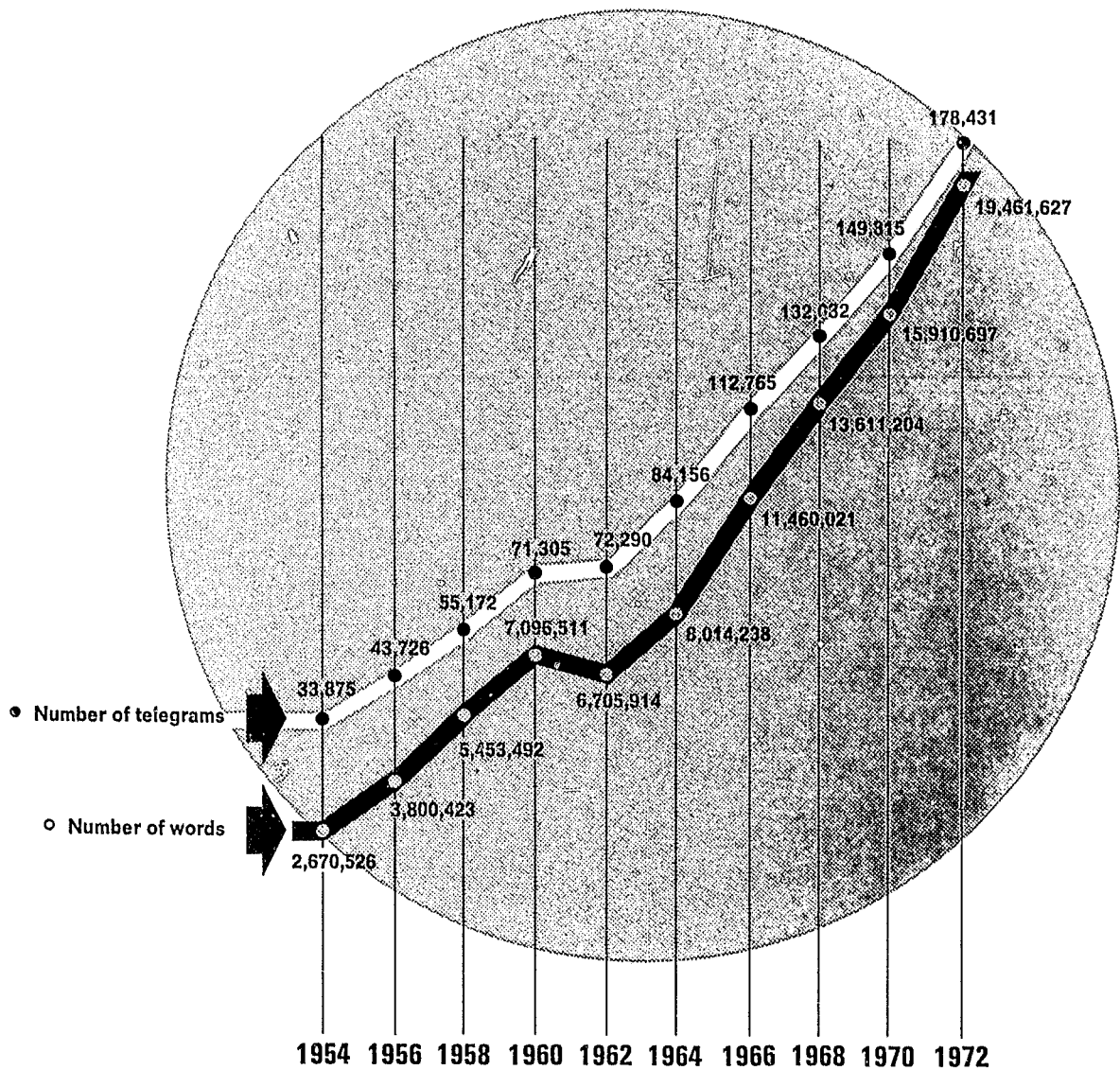
TELEX messages, telegrams, radio messages, etc. can of course be coded — indeed, this is sometimes essential.

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL — i.e. the General Secretariat and the National

Central Bureaus — uses two codes, each designed to serve a different purpose.

The first is the **Phrase Code** for condensing the long phrases used in police

RADIO TRAFFIC STATISTICS



circles into short words of only five letters. The current code, which is in daily use, "condenses" approximately 300 words and 5,000 phrases.

The second code is a **cipher** for messages which have to be kept secret. This is more complicated and is used less frequently.

The following examples illustrate the Phrase Code:

SOPEF:

"Please send all relevant information you may possess or be able to acquire about this person. (If necessary) please include his photograph and fingerprints, details of any previous convictions and, if he is

wanted, please let us know whether extradition is (will be) requested and under what conditions."

CARMO:

"Please send all relevant information you may possess or be able to acquire about this person, in particular about his criminal record, true identity and criminal activities."

DUDOL:

"Should this person be found in Europe, please detain him. In any other country, please keep a watch on his movements and activities."

CRIMINAL RECORDS

No criminal police service can work without carefully compiled, comprehensive records.

When the General Secretariat moved to France in June 1946, the records that had been built up over more than 20 years by the I.C.P.C. in Vienna no longer existed — they had been destroyed during the Second World War.

They had to be reconstituted and adapted to current needs of law enforcement and crime prevention.

The Criminal Records Department was therefore set up at the General Secretariat. This Department has two objectives:

- The first is to compile as much information as possible about international criminals and the offences they commit; to classify and update this information.
- The second is to identify offenders and characteristic *modus operandi* using complementary selection

techniques (based on comparison, cross-checking and analogy).

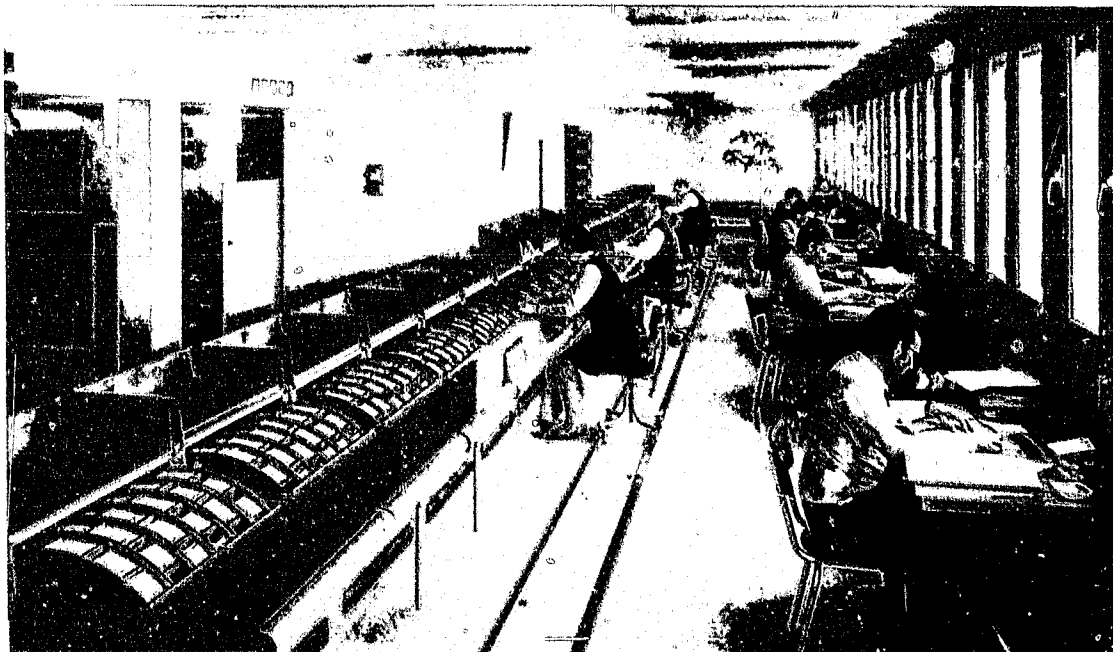
The criminal records are divided into two groups:

- General records
- Specialised records.

General records

A mass of heterogeneous information concerning criminals and their activities is received at the General Secretariat every day: letters, telegrams, telex messages, reports on investigations, fingerprint cards, photographs, drug seizure forms and counterfeit currency forms, experts' reports, details of offenders' previous convictions and copies of correspondence exchanged by the NCBs.

In all, over a thousand items are received every day.



All these items have to be analysed immediately, and the **relevant files** searched, before they can be dealt with by the specialised groups.

This work is based on three key elements:

1. The person's first name, family name, aliases and nicknames.

For this, the name index is used; the index contains 1,464,000 cards (1), classified both alphabetically and phonetically, to guard against errors due to spelling inaccuracies.

2. The legal documents used to provide evidence of a person's identity (identity cards, passports, etc.) or, in the case of certain articles (cars, firearms, cameras, etc.), the statutory registration numbers from which their origin can be checked or their owners traced.

3. The actual offences, classified according to type, as well as when and where they were committed.

There are special cards for these last two categories: 404,873 cards covering

125 headings. In addition to compiling information and carrying out investigations in cases where the identity of the person implicated is not known, they make it possible to:

- Identify criminals who specialise in committing particular types of offence and who frequently change their names.
- Establish, by comparison, the features common to several cases or linking one offender and several cases. For example, similarities can often be observed in the *modus operandi* used in a series of offences committed in different places where a criminal has stayed.
- Uncover offences of a particular type committed over a given period of time.

The cards in these indexes refer to the folders.

The **folders** — 258,646 in all — contain various documents concerning particular individuals or specific cases.

There are three types:

Reference folders, containing corres-

(1) All the figures given are those at 31st December 1972.

pondence exchanged by the NCBs without the General Secretariat being "officially" informed, although it can still intervene.

Individual files, containing documents concerning a specific person (i.e. documents relating to investigations, circulation of the person's identity). When these are compared they provide a summary of the criminal's international criminal "career".

Case files, containing documents about a criminal case implicating several people.

The detailed operational structure of the criminal records system is described in a brochure entitled "The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL CRIMINAL RECORDS DEPARTMENT".

Specialised records

The purpose of these records is to identify the criminals and there are three basic indexes: the ten-print index, the single-print index, and the photographic index.

The ten-print index:

This is a traditional type of index containing the fingerprints of international criminals reported by the NCBs. At 31st December 1972, it contained 102,616 cards.

Each card bears the criminal's identity, the number of his file, his fingerprints and the Galton Henry formula (the classification system used).

The single-print index:

This again is a traditional fingerprint index containing 4,500 cards. However, only the prints of criminals likely to leave traces at the scenes of crimes are included. Basically, the index refers to carefully selected burglars and murderers.

The fingerprints are classified according to the "Müller" system.

The photographic index:

This index of 5,690 cards complements the ten-print index and its purpose is to allow the police to identify criminals from their photographs when no fingerprints are available.

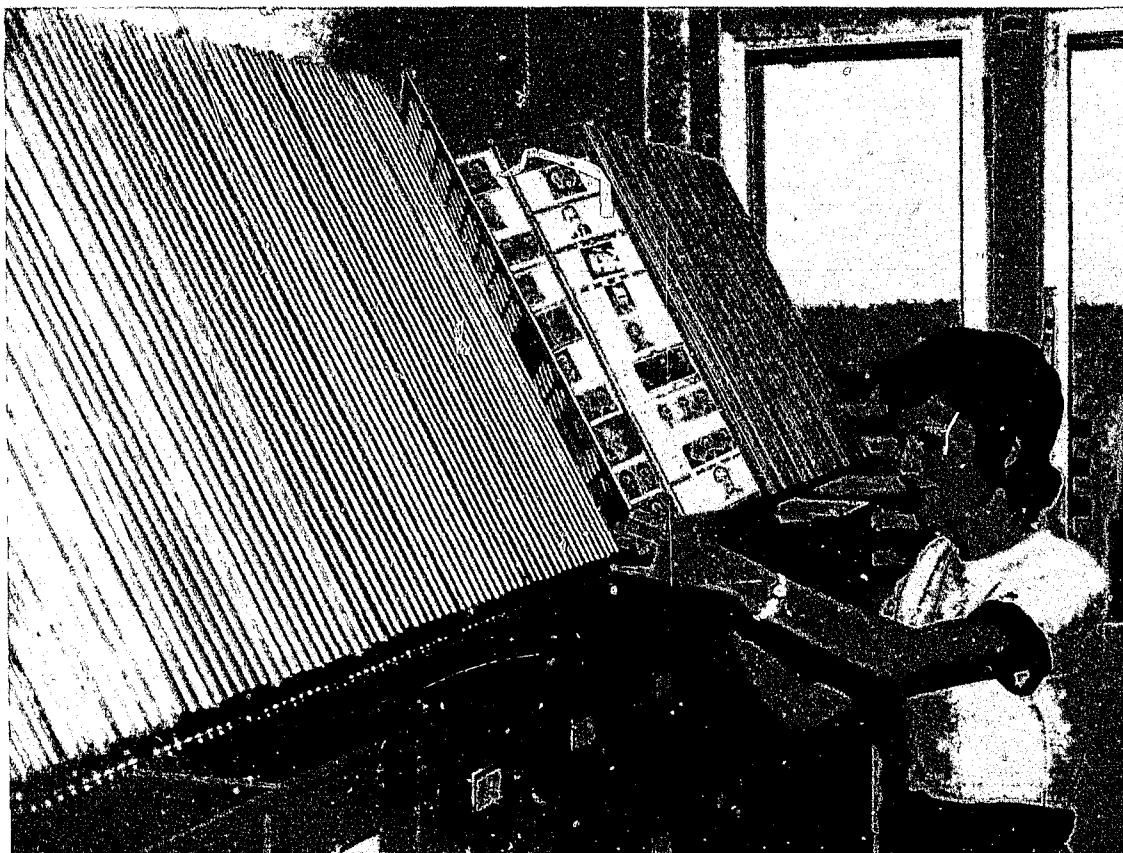
To simplify retrieval when using this vast index, the cards are primarily arranged according to the different *modus operandi* used by the criminals. Within each of these groups, the photographs are classified according to a formula based on certain criteria derived from Bertillon's "Portrait parlé" system.

In addition to the Criminal Record Department's files, each of the police groups at the General Secretariat has an

Following a theft from a New Zealand company in May 1972, the Wellington NCB sent the General Secretariat four fingerprint fragments which had been found in the office used by the accounts clerk who had committed the theft and who was thought to have been using a false name.

The fragments were simultaneous prints of the four fingers of the right hand. A long search was needed in the fingerprint department's records but the criminal was eventually identified. He had already been convicted on several occasions in Australia, the United States and Switzerland for aggravated theft and had also been the subject of an international wanted notice issued at the request of the authorities in Federal Germany where he had engaged in extortion and threatened to blow up a Lufthansa aircraft unless he was given the sum of U.S. \$500,000.

*Photographs
of the most
dangerous
criminals*



index of criminals specialising in the particular type of offence with which it deals.

This is the case for swindlers, "substitution" thieves, pickpockets, criminals who impersonate police officers, priests or doctors, those who persistently fail to pay bills, subscription swindlers, counterfeiters of cheques, travellers cheques and currency, gangs of drug traffickers, etc. The list could easily be extended.

The cards are classified according to the age of the criminals concerned and each contains a general description of the offender, his photograph, a colour code indicating his most striking physical characteristics and details of his usual modus operandi.

These criminal records constitute one of the basic tools for police co-operation at international level, making it possible to collate information on the offences committed by a criminal in different countries. They are, so to speak, "Ariadne's thread" which makes it possible to follow the criminal activities of international gangs. This is one of the "raisons d'être" of police co-operation.

As police services have become structured and organised, so criminal records have been compiled. Local records have been superseded by national records and, today, these are supplemented by "international" records, through the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL.

Each country has made its contribution and the collective efforts of the Organization's members have made the Criminal Records Department what it is today.

INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATIONS

Police work is exacting and requires meticulous attention to detail; there is no room for approximation.

When a criminal is reported, this has to be done accurately, without there being any doubt as to his identity or his alleged activities. Also, certain basic items of information such as photographs and fingerprints cannot be transmitted by telegram or telex.

There are many reasons for circulating descriptions at international level: it may be a question of searching for someone, collecting information about him, or again of informing other authorities about his dangerous activities.

One of the General Secretariat's tasks is to prepare and publish international notices, either at the request of one or more NCBs or on its own initiative.

For many years between the two wars, criminals' descriptions were circulated at international level in two periodical publications, first in "International Public Safety" and subsequently in "International Criminal Police". This was a kind of review with an appendix of criminals' photographs.

After 1946, the methods used for circulating descriptions were completely revised and two types of documents are now used depending on the information to be circulated.

International notices

IN order to circulate a person's description, an "individual notice" is used. This is a self-contained document giving the maximum amount of information about the person concerned. From the police viewpoint, an accurate description of a person means that the following details are known: full identity particulars, occupation, domicile, previous convictions, general information about him and his physical description (height, weight, etc.). The person's photograph and fingerprints complete the description. The reason for publishing the notice is also given, together with an indication of the action to be taken if and when the police authorities find the person.

The individual notice therefore gives all this information on a single sheet, sent out to all Interpol member countries. It is interesting to note that the information given on a notice may well come from

different countries: for example, it is not unusual for a criminal's photograph to come from (say) Federal Germany and for his fingerprints to be supplied by the Canadian authorities. So that the notices can be easily understood, they are published in the Organization's official working languages: English, French and Spanish.

The notices are naturally kept up-to-date, with the publication of addenda and corrigenda.

As the reasons for publishing individual notices vary, four types are used, each marked with a distinctive coloured index square.

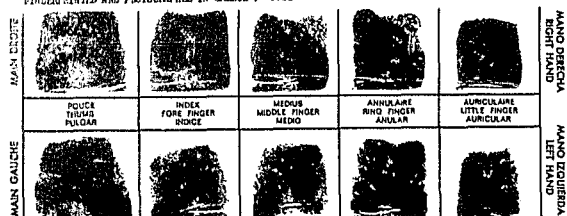
Notices requesting arrest

These notices are issued to circulate a person's description with a view to arresting him for subsequent extradition

CONFIDENTIAL
Intended only for Police
and Judicial Authorities

born on [redacted] in [redacted]
son of Bernard and of Gisela née ROTHMANN
PROFESSION : dressmaker
FACIAL TYPE : [redacted]
COMPLEXION : [redacted] AND IS CORRECT.
HAIR : SCHULFERN Arthur
REMARKS : see photo and fingerprints, height 6'0", blond hair.

FINGERPRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHY IN GREECE IN 1968



PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS :
GREECE, Evros Court, 14/11/1968 : 18 months' imprisonment + 3 years' loss of civil rights for smuggling jewellery (he has appealed).
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION :
AUSTRIA : Recorded in Vienna on 27/2/1949 for fraud and non-payment of bills; recorded in Vienna on 20/4/1951 on suspicion of passing counterfeit US dollars.--- ITALY : Arrested on 10/6/1968 by the Italian Customs and Customs International Station, SWITZERLAND, on board a train bound for Milan for fraudulently importing 4 1-kilo gold bars. He had bought the gold in SWITZERLAND with American dollars which he had previously smuggled into ITALY by travelling between AUSTRIA and SWITZERLAND. The gold was seized and, as far as we know, no proceedings were taken.--- GREECE : Arrested on 15/10/1968 in Geyra for illegally importing 0,001 ounce of gold jewellery (some set with precious stones). The jewellery was concealed in special hiding-places in his Mercedes car, registration n°600 Z 4272. He had come from ITALY and was on his way to TURKEY. (See conviction above).--- He travelled in the UNITED STATES, BRAZIL, GUATEMALA, YEMBUZUELA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND and HONG KONG. He is also thought to have visited other countries in Latin America and Oceania. Bearer of US passport n° [redacted], issued on [redacted] by the US Embassy in Vienna.--- Address : [redacted]

REASON FOR THIS CIRCULAR :
None by the General Secretariat of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL, for information purposes. Please send any information concerning this person and, in particular, on his criminal record, and any movements or activities in connection with international smuggling, to the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL, General Secretariat, 20 rue Armand, 92 St.Cloud (INTERPOL PARIS).

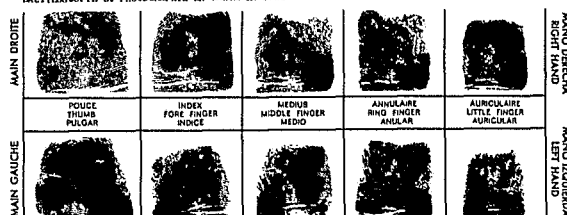
I.C.P.O. PARIS
July 1969

File n°104/60
Control n°A 0847

CONFIDENTIEL
A l'usage exclusif de la police
et de l'autorité judiciaire

né le [redacted] à [redacted]
fils de Bernard et de Gisela née ROTHMANN
PROFESSION : couturier
FACIAL TYPE : [redacted]
ETAT CIVIL : CORRECT EXACT
HAIR : SCHULFERN Arthur
REMARKS : voir photo et empreintes digitales, taille 1 m.68, cheveux blonds.

DACTYLOSCOPIC ET PHOTOGRAPHIE EN GRECE EN 1968



CONVICTIONS :
GREECE : Tribunal d'Evros, le 14/11/1968, condamné à 18 mois de prison et perte de tous droits civils pour une période de 3 ans, pour contrebande de bijoux. (A interjeté appel contre ce jugement).
REMARKS :
AUTRICHE : signalisé à Vienne le 27/2/1949 pour escroquerie et grivelerie; signalisé à Vienne le 20/4/1951 pour suspicion de distribution de faux dollars américains.--- ITALIE, arrêté le 10/6/1968 par les autorités de douane italiennes à la gare internationale de Chiasso, SUISSE, à bord d'un train qui partait à destination de Milan pour importation frauduleuse de 4 lingots d'or de 1 kilo. Il avait acheté cet or en SUISSE avec des dollars américains qu'il avait préalablement importés clandestinement en ITALIE en se déplaçant entre l'AUTRICHE et la SUISSE. L'or était dissimulé dans sa valise, emballé dans des vêtements, et il travaillait pour son propre compte. L'or a été saisi. Il n'a pas eu d'autres poursuites à notre connaissance.--- GREECE : arrêté le 15/10/1968 à Geyra pour importation illégale de 0,001 pièces de joaillerie en or, dont certaines étaient ornées de pierres précieuses. Cette joaillerie était dissimulée dans des compartiments secrets, spécialement conçus pour la contrebande, dans sa valise Mercedes immatriculée : 600 Z 4272. Venait d'ITALIE et avait l'intention de se rendre en TURQUIE (voir condamnation ci-dessus).--- S'est déplacé pendant les années écoulées aux ETATS UNIS, RUSSIE, GUATEMALA, VENEZUELA, AUSTRALIE, NOUVELLE ZELANDE et HONG KONG. En outre, se serait rendu dans d'autres pays d'AMERIQUE LATINE, d'ORIENT et d'OCEANIE.--- Passeport : américain n° [redacted] délivré le [redacted] par l'Ambassade des ETATS UNIS à Vienne.--- Domicile : [redacted]

NOTICE DE LA DIFFUSION :
Effectuée par le Secrétariat général de l'O.I.P.C.-INTERPOL en vue de renseignements. Prière de communiquer à l'O.I.P.C.-INTERPOL, Secrétariat général, 20 rue Armand, 92 St.Cloud (INTERPOL PARIS), tous renseignements concernant cette personne, notamment ses antécédents judiciaires, et sur ses déplacements et activités éventuelles en rapport avec le trafic illicite international.
O.I.P.C. PARIS
Juillet 1969
n° de dossier 104/60
n° de contrôle A 0847

to the country where he is wanted. These notices have a red index.

All these notices contain precise information about the type of warrant issued, empowering the police to make an arrest. The international circulation of arrest warrants is an innovation due entirely to the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL.

Since red notices contain a specific request for arrest with a view to extradition, they are considered — with certain exceptions — as documents allowing provisional arrest. They are the starting point for the extradition procedure followed by the requesting judicial authorities. There is now a well-established procedure for using these notices, based on a report submitted to the 29th General Assembly session in 1960 (1).

Enquiry notices

A second type of notice has a blue

index; the purpose of these notices is to circulate a description with a view to collecting additional information about the person concerned, for example, to check his identity, to prepare a full list of his convictions irrespective of where he was sentenced, or to discover the address of someone who has left his family for an unknown destination.

The information given on these notices is very much the same as that contained in the red notices, but the purpose is not to request arrest but information. These notices do not generally request the police to take any real enforcement measures.

Warning notices

A certain number of criminals are dangerous recidivists and one of the specific aims of police co-operation is to

(1) See also "EXTRADITION".

prevent international crime. In order to do this, there is no better method than to circulate the descriptions of dangerous individuals in order to warn the various authorities about their activities.

The notices concerning these persons have a green index, meaning quite simply **"Warning: This is a professional international criminal"**. These notices are extremely useful when investigations are being made to determine whether a particular crime has been committed by one of these professional criminals.

The last type of notice concerns **un-identified bodies** (black index).

These notices are published either when a body is found without any indication as to the identity of the deceased or in cases where the person concerned was using a false identity when he died or was killed. By circulating a description of the corpse, together with fingerprints if these are available, it is sometimes possible to establish the true identity of the deceased and thereby solve both criminal and non-criminal cases.

• Stolen property notices

THERE have always been cases of burglary and theft involving articles of great value, but during the last few years

the problem posed by thefts of art objects from museums, churches and private collections has become acute. However,



Two famous stolen paintings

"St. Bartholomew the Apostle" by REMBRANDT

"Woman meditating" by Paul GAUGUIN

the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL did not wait for this to happen before starting to consider the problem. When the circulation system was revised in 1946, a stolen property notice was introduced. These notices give a description of the articles stolen, together with photographs wherever possible, and serve two purposes. First of

all, they are used to circulate information about the theft of valuable articles, and secondly, they can be used to inform the appropriate authorities that particular articles have been discovered in suspicious circumstances and that investigations should be made to determine whether in fact they have been stolen.

◦ Circular letters, summary reports, technical brochures, etc.

IN addition to the notices we have described above, the I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Secretariat circulates a large amount of information in circular letters or in brochures. The circular letters are used for giving brief reports about particular types of cases, modus operandi,

specific criminal devices. They can also be used to request information about the movements of international criminals.

Lastly, specialised brochures are published periodically about particular categories of criminals (pickpockets, drug traffickers, swindlers, etc.).

◦ Use of the documents

IF they are to be fully effective, the documents published by the General Secretariat must obviously be used at national level. This is where the action taken by the NCBs is important. The documents have to be re-examined and very often circulated a second time, i.e. at national level, using the appropriate methods for each country. The names of those who are the subjects of international notices have to be filed in each

country's central records and the national wanted lists have to be amended if they are to be arrested. Similarly, details of stolen articles also have to be classified in the central records. In short, the effectiveness of "international" documents depends on the use made of them at national level. It is precisely to make them more effective that they are often discussed at General Assembly sessions and at other Interpol conferences.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The basic reason underlying the existence of any international organisation is obviously to provide a framework for mutual assistance, each member having a duty to help the others. However, it may be difficult for some to participate satisfactorily in this way due to inadequate resources. The international organisation itself must then use the resources of some members to compensate for the limitations suffered by others. Unfortunately, the Organization's budget was for a long time scarcely sufficient to meet essential requirements and it has only been possible to provide limited technical assistance for certain NCBs since 1958, two years after the Constitution was amended. In 1962, the General Assembly adopted a definite policy with regard to technical assistance for members and a substantial sum was allocated for this purpose in the budget. In his report, the Secretary General justified this policy as follows:

"If international action is to be effective, everyone must take part in it. It is in the interest of the Organization that all its members should actively take part in its undertakings and initiatives.

However, in spite of wishing to do so, some may actually be prevented from doing so by purely material difficulties and insufficient means.

Mutual aid should therefore take place within the Organization. Interpol, the whole of whose work is based on reciprocal and free co-operation, cannot afford to reject this tangible form of solidarity."

However, to prevent overlapping, to ensure that such aid is allocated as fairly as possible and avoid any abuse of the system, three principles were laid down:

1. Technical assistance provided by Interpol must be directly related to the purposes and activities of the Organization.

2. Assistance can only be given to member countries.

3. When a particular country is granted assistance, it must make some contribution to the expenses incurred on its behalf.

Only applications submitted by the NCBs can be considered and the Executive Committee makes the final decision, taking various considerations into account:

- The interest shown in the operation of the Organization.
- The resources of the country applying for assistance.
- Awards or grants already allocated.
- In some cases, the punctuality with which the country settles its financial obligations.

Provision was originally made for four forms of assistance:

- Organisation of symposia.
- Allocation of study grants.
- Missions by experts.
- Supply of equipment.

To date, the assistance given has been confined to the first three forms.

Symposia

This subject has already been dealt with above.

Study grants

The NCBs may apply for grants to be awarded to certain police officers to enable them to attend seminars or courses of training. The Organization then pays the award-holders' travel expenses, while their maintenance expenses are paid by their own countries. Other grants may be awarded to NCB officials to allow them

to spend a few weeks at the General Secretariat to familiarise themselves with the procedures used in international police co-operation. In this case, the Organization pays the travel expenses while the official's own country pays his maintenance costs, or vice versa. From 1965 to 1972 inclusive, a total of 70 officials from 41 countries were awarded grants, 57 to attend seminars and 13 for advanced training in various subjects at the General Secretariat.

Missions by experts

On occasion, the General Secretariat

has sent one of its experts to visit an NCB or its radio station or has made an expert available to a country's local police authorities on a temporary basis to help solve certain particular problems. However, this form of assistance has not so far been widely used owing to insufficient resources.

Regret has sometimes been expressed at the Organization's "timid" attempts to provide technical assistance, but it should not be forgotten that the assistance given by Interpol complements that given directly by certain countries and the modest size of the Organization's budget limits what can be done.



INTERPOL

AND THE MAIN CRIME CATEGORIES

Interpol's raison d'être is to trace and arrest criminals and to exchange and centralise information on their activities.

The National Central Bureaus and the General Secretariat devote themselves to this basic task and the previous chapters stressed the importance and extent of Interpol's involvement throughout the world.

Interpol's involvement takes the form of tens and tens of thousands of interventions every year. These give us a true picture of the real state of international crime and of its critical points at any given time. Over the years, we thus obtain a picture of the general crime trends, and of the concrete and continuous efforts made to combat international crime. We shall now examine the main crime categories.

• Crimes of violence

IN spite of technical progress, crime is characterised as much if not more today than in the past by brutality and violence. Murder is still known in even the most advanced modern societies, also kidnapping and the taking of hostages.

The police co-operate whenever such cases have international ramifications: the most common case is that of the criminal who flees to a foreign country to escape prosecution.

It also sometimes happens that professional criminals wanted for murder get involved in other criminal activities while residing in a foreign country.

The international fight against this type of crime does not call for any special techniques: it is simply the general co-operation machinery which comes into operation whenever necessary.

• Theft and robbery

THERE are many ways of stealing from other people: nowadays, almost all can fall into the field of international crime.

Certain thieves specialise in a specific form of theft and use the same modus operandi for many years. This fact may help to identify them. This is why the

General Secretariat has centralised a vast amount of data on the main categories of thieves.

Armed robberies are sometimes committed by international gangs: the members have then to be identified and their hiding-places tracked down.



A forced safe

Burglars often operate in foreign countries and the loot is scattered in different countries. The following is an example:

In 1969, the Belgian police, in collaboration with the German, Swiss, Luxembourg, Italian and French police, disbanded a gang of 7 criminals who committed, over a period of two years, four armed robberies and more than a hundred burglaries of all kinds (jewellery, stamp collections, cash, identity papers, firearms, clothing, etc.) in the following countries: Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, France and Switzerland.

In the majority of cases, the burglaries were committed by breaking in or forcing locks.

The members of the gang used false identities and travelled in stolen or hired cars.

They had chosen a country of refuge (Italy) where they committed no offences so that they could live there, undisturbed, with their mistresses.

These women became part of the gang

and carried out surveillance of premises to be burgled or stood guard while the burglaries were committed; they were also used for smuggling arms across the borders.

Pickpockets commit seemingly minor offences; but when one repeats the offence in six or seven countries successively, it is easy to imagine the extent of the losses sustained. The General Secretariat has published three brochures containing the photographs of 700 of the most skilful and dangerous pickpockets.

Substitution thieves — the real "conjurors" of the profession — operate in circles trading in precious stones and metals. They produce a valuable object for sale but when they come to hand it over to the purchaser they substitute a worthless imitation in its place.

There are a mass of other "specialists" operating at international level: thieves who operate by sleight of hand stealing cash when purchasing some article,

thieves who steal after distracting their victims' attention, thieves who steal in international trains, safe-blowers, etc. All these international recidivist criminals are recorded and indexed at international level according to their modus operandi and all countries are warned against them.

Car thieves, too, sometimes operate in international gangs. In such cases, the police have to trace not only the car thieves but also the stolen cars, which are found camouflaged sometimes thousands of miles away from the country of origin.

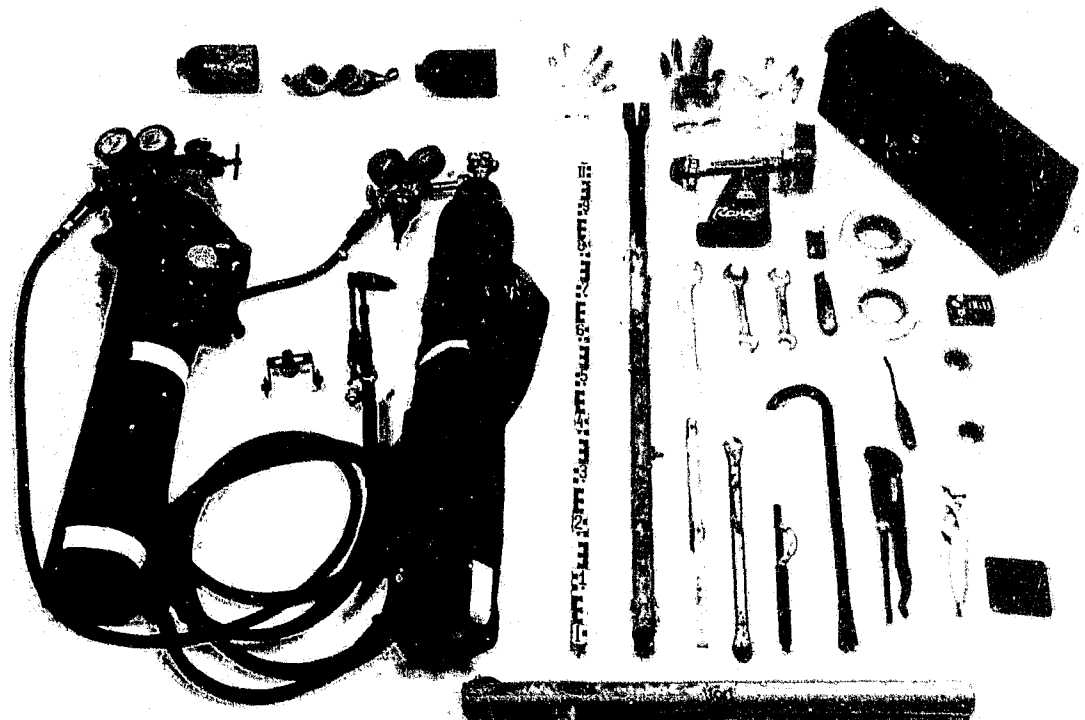
Art thieves have stepped up their activities in recent years. Churches, museums and archaeological digs are pillaged. This is when the stolen property notices mentioned earlier are circulated. But Interpol's activities in this field have gone further: in order to prevent the

secret negotiation of the most famous art works stolen, since 1972 Interpol has published a twice-yearly list of the "twelve most wanted stolen works of art", photographs of which are published widely in the press throughout the world.

To prevent this type of crime, as early as 1959 Interpol carried out a comprehensive study of the prevention of thefts from museums. Although this report remains as valid as ever, it will be updated shortly.

Furthermore, the art thefts group at the General Secretariat has set up an index of stolen art works which enables them to trace the origin of a work suspected of being stolen.

In addition to this, there is also an index, based on Swiss documentation, of the hallmarks and stamps used by jewelers and goldsmiths which is of use in identifying suspect objects.



A burglar's
safe-breaking
equipment

• Fraud

FRAUD is an offence which consists of misappropriating another person's property by fraudulent means. The *modus operandi* used are therefore extremely varied, ranging from simply failing to pay a hotel bill to the setting up of fictitious companies.

The international swindler must have the qualities required of a swindler operating at national level (intelligence, presence, self-confidence, psychology, good sense of observation and timing), plus other qualities enabling him to create his own *modus operandi* and adapt it to the circumstances. The international swindler is mobile, speaks several languages, is well informed on business matters, on professional practices and customs and on topical international events in the economic field.

Swindlers are highly imaginative; their activities keep pace with economic trends; they always speculate on the attraction of the promise of excessive profits.

Swindlers' tricks of the trade

The Interpol General Secretariat has counted approximately 120 "specialities" or variations used by swindlers.

Some of the main forms of fraud are:

— The setting up of business firms which buy goods on credit, sell them at below-market prices and then disappear quickly without paying their suppliers.

— Real estate fraud: sale of the same plot of land to several persons; buildings, etc. offered for sale by people who are not the owners, etc.

But in addition to these large-scale frauds, there are a large number of small frauds committed regularly by persons operating more or less alone and who make a living from this. Rather less am-

bitious, they hope that their victims will not report the matter to the police. For these small-time swindlers, it is vital to keep on the move and not to operate in the same place, and of course they can cross frontiers as easily as tourists.

A German swindler has been defrauding charities since the age of 20 and has been arrested on many occasions in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Luxembourg and South America.

Even the marriage swindler is beginning to be "international".

Swindlers often endow themselves with titles and positions which are as grand as they are illusory: officers, high-ranking civil servants, scientists, diplomats, etc. We have recorded one false ex-minister, many false clergymen and priests, false doctors... some of whom practised illegally for quite some time.

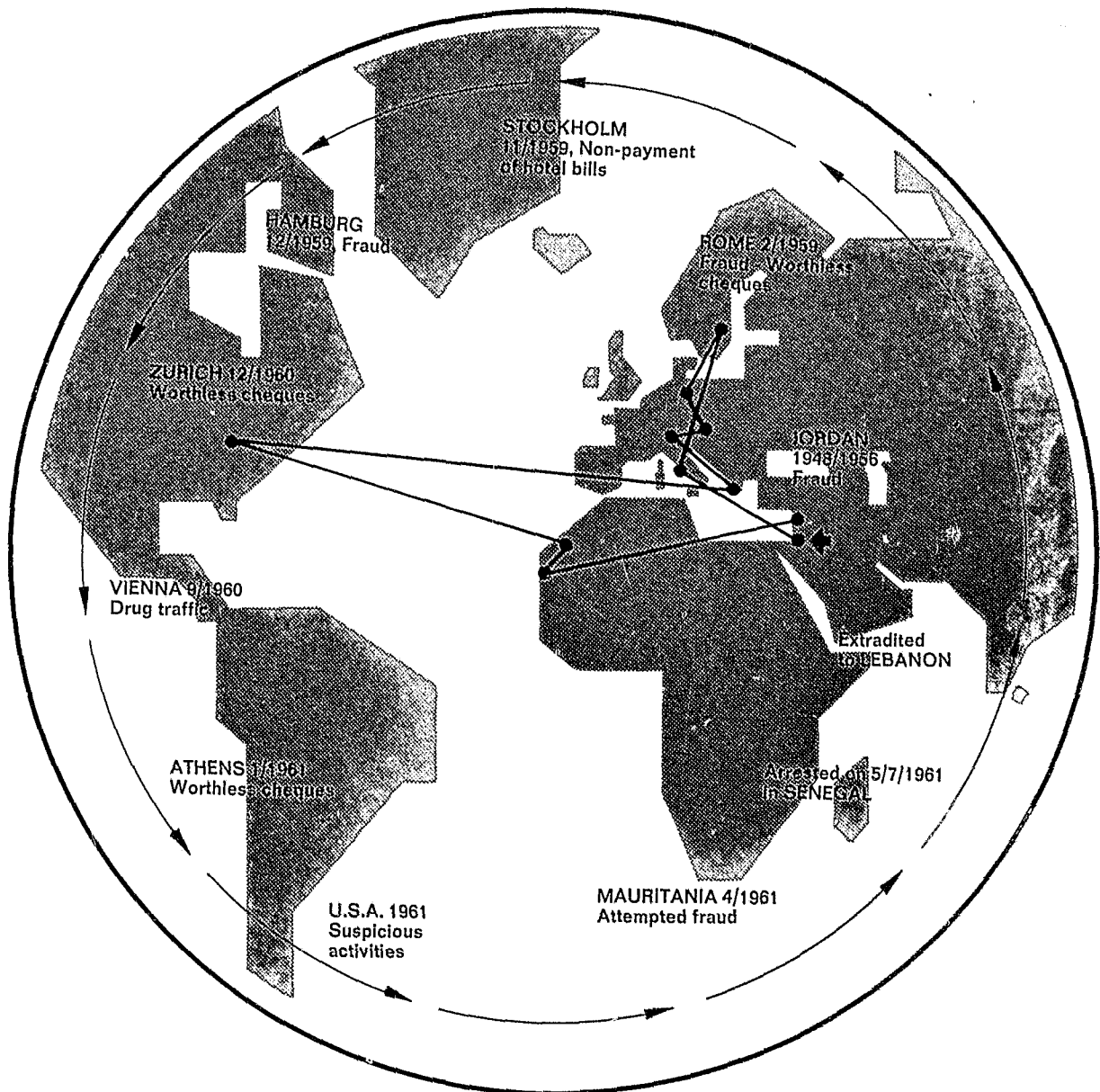
Bank swindlers

Frauds committed against banks are on quite another scale.

Negotiation of stolen travellers cheques

Travellers cheques stolen from their holders — usually tourists — and cashed by means of forged passports are the source of an easy living for many swindlers organised into gangs comprised notably of thieves (pickpockets), receivers, forgers (passports) and passers. Interpol is particularly interested in the latter on account of their rapidity of movement and the scale of their frauds. Big-time international criminals have perfected a different *modus operandi*: a large number of blank cheques are stolen from banks or during transport by post in one country and are then negotiated as quickly as possible in another country.

Itinerary of an international criminal



One of the cleverest negotiators of cheques was thus able to commit sixty or so frauds in 27 countries using 17 different aliases.

Negotiation of counterfeit cheques

These are completely counterfeit cheques of high face value but negotiated in limited numbers.

Swindlers committing this type of fraud also use many aliases; they usually operate in groups of two.

One swindler passed counterfeit cheques in Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam all in the same day.

Negotiation of counterfeit travellers cheques

Considered nowadays as a real "currency" negotiable throughout the world, travellers cheques have been subject to counterfeiting in recent years. Counterfeit cheques are negotiated by teams of experienced criminals who travel rapidly, moving easily from continent to continent. In 1972, these criminals operated in Europe, the Middle East and the Far East; police co-operation was particularly effective, for fifteen or so people were arrested thanks to the rapidity with which information was forwarded and to the notices circulated which enabled the police to identify the criminals.

Between February 1967 and April 1970, S. M., an assistant bank manager in Japan, defrauded his employer of 1,900 million yen (approximately U.S. \$5,300,000). He operated with an accomplice, a company director.

The latter would submit forged bills to the bank. S. M., as the bank's representative, would accept these bills fully aware that they were forged.

The two men were wanted by the police but left Japan in April 1970.

Through Interpol co-operation, one of them

was arrested in Hong Kong on 1st October 1970 and the other was arrested in Paris on 4th October 1970. Almost all the stolen money was recovered.



The Samurai helmet presented to the General Secretariat by Japan following the arrest of the two international swindlers

Company fraud

The complex machinery of commercial law is often circumvented by unscrupulous businessmen who take cover behind fictitious companies to commit exchange control violations, unlawful share transfers, or other "financial" offences.

Real international swindlers — under the front of apparently honest business firms — manage to obtain large sums of money and then disappear. These are usually complicated cases calling for cleverness and technical know-how on the part of the criminals.

Just one example:

In August 1970, W..., already known as a swindler in Federal Germany and as an arms trafficker in Togo, was the subject of

an international wanted notice when an arrest warrant was issued by the Court in Fort Lamy (Chad) for fraud. He had set up an investment company in the Bahamas and signed a contract for the construction of a chain of hotels worth 500 million CFA francs in Chad. By fraudulent manoeuvres, he managed to obtain 75 million francs. Obviously the hotels were never built. The General Secretariat informed the Chad authorities that in fact W... had just been arrested in Switzerland and extradited to Federal Germany for a series of frauds committed in that country. The Chad authorities asked the Federal German judicial authorities to prosecute W... for the fraud com-

mitted in Chad. The Canadian and British authorities then reported that W... was suspected of having committed frauds in their countries under the cover of companies set up as a front.

It is obvious even to non-experts that the only way to fight these travelling criminals is to pool and exchange information on them.

Odd items of information picked up here and there reveal the true identity of these criminals. In the fight against international fraud, the Interpol machinery plays a decisive part.

Counterfeits

COUNTERFEITERS obviously fall within the scope of international police co-operation since the counterfeit currency they manufacture circulates well beyond one country's borders.

For instance, incredible though it may seem, counterfeit dollars printed in 1946 were still being discovered in 1972 and one particular counterfeit was distributed in 33 countries!

On 27th April 1929, an International Convention on the Suppression of Currency Counterfeiting was signed, under the auspices of the League of Nations. Several recommendations appended to the Convention were also adopted. One of these — Recommendation No. 9 — proposed:

" That, pending the creation of an international office, as referred to in Article 15 of the Convention, the work of the International Bureau at Vienna, which was fully appreciated by the Conference, should be continued, with the

completest possible co-operation of the Governments; according to the information supplied to the Conference, the International Bureau, by centralising information as to counterfeiting currency, displays an activity which is directed to the task which might be allotted to the organization contemplated in Article 15."

When the Headquarters of the I.C.P.O. were set up in Paris in 1946, there was no expert in currency counterfeiting at the Secretariat.

The Netherlands came to the Organization's rescue and the "counterfeit currency" department was set up in The Hague: Mr. J. A. ADLER, a former expert when the I.C.P.C. was in Vienna, had become a Netherlands police officer and was appointed head of the department. Later, Mr. ADLER was succeeded by Mr. J. KALLENBORN; when Mr. KALLENBORN retired in 1962, the counterfeit currency department — with the full agreement of the Netherlands authorities — was brought back to the Interpol General Secretariat where it constitutes a specialised group.



Index containing the 6,000 or so counterfeit types recorded at the General Secretariat

The task entrusted 43 years ago to the "International Bureau at Vienna", i.e. the International Criminal Police Commission, is still being carried on today, and the Interpol General Secretariat acts as the international office provided for in Article 15 of the 1929 Convention.

At the General Secretariat, there is a **special group** dealing with forgery cases in general and currency counterfeiting in particular. A laboratory has been installed to make scientific examinations of counterfeits. 5,991 types of counterfeits have been classified between 1946 and 1972; they concern the currency of 89 countries.

Every year, the General Secretariat analyses the currency counterfeiting situation in a general report submitted to the Interpol General Assembly.

As early as 1923, the International Criminal Police Commission began to collect documentation on the activities of currency counterfeiters and founded the Review "Counterfeits & Forgeries".

The Organization continues to publish this Review regularly and it is distributed, as for the last 50 years, by "Systemen Keesing", 71 Ruysdaelstraat, Amsterdam.

The Review, which is published in four languages (French, English, Spanish and German), has been altered and reshaped over the years.

It now consists of two parts:

- one devoted to the description of **counterfeits**
- the other to the description of **genuine** currency (notes and coins) and travellers cheques.

Approximately 10,000 banking establishments, in addition to the competent law enforcement agencies, receive this publication.

In another recommendation (No. 10) adopted by the 1929 Conference, a wish was formulated:

"... that the conferences of the central offices mentioned in Article 15 of the Convention should follow the technical development of the methods of counterfeiting currency and of its prevention."

A first conference was held in Geneva in 1931 under the auspices of the League of Nations. Subsequently, the police/currency issuing agencies **pluridisciplinary conferences** provided for by Article 15 of the Convention have been organised by the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL. These conferences were held successively in Copenhagen (1935), The Hague (1950), Copenhagen (1961) and Mexico City (1969). They have adopted many recom-

mendations intended to guide both the competent police departments and the issuing authorities in counterfeiting prevention and law enforcement.

Since 1946, 29 countries, which are now members of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL, have ratified or acceded definitively to the International Convention on the Suppression of Currency Counterfeiting.

Although counterfeit currency constitutes the major part of the counterfeiting group's activities, it also handles offences committed using counterfeit cheques, travellers cheques, shares or bonds, etc. or forged official papers (identity papers, passports, fiscal or postage stamps, driving licences, etc.).

Since 1946, for example, 234 types of

counterfeit cheques or travellers cheques imitating those issued by banks in 22 countries have been recorded by the General Secretariat.

To help the training of police officers responsible for law enforcement in the field of currency counterfeiting, the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL made an hour-long **teaching film** in 1954. Over 100 copies of the film have been distributed to forty or so countries.

In addition, a two-week **training course** for developing countries has been organised. The first course was held in November 1972.

The fight against counterfeits and forgeries is certainly one of Interpol's permanent preoccupations.

Drugs

Historical background

The fight against illicit drug traffic is an essential part of Interpol's activities and is one of the most traditional forms of international police co-operation. The Organization has always felt it has a special duty in this field.

More than any other, this offence — with its ramifications spreading to new countries every day — is international in nature. The opium extracted from opium-poppies grown somewhere in the East is to be found, after much complicated travel and conversion by craftsmen, in the form of heroin on the black market of some big city in a distant continent.

To combat illicit drug traffic, close police co-operation, permanent interdependency and overall coordination at all levels are essential. Prevention and

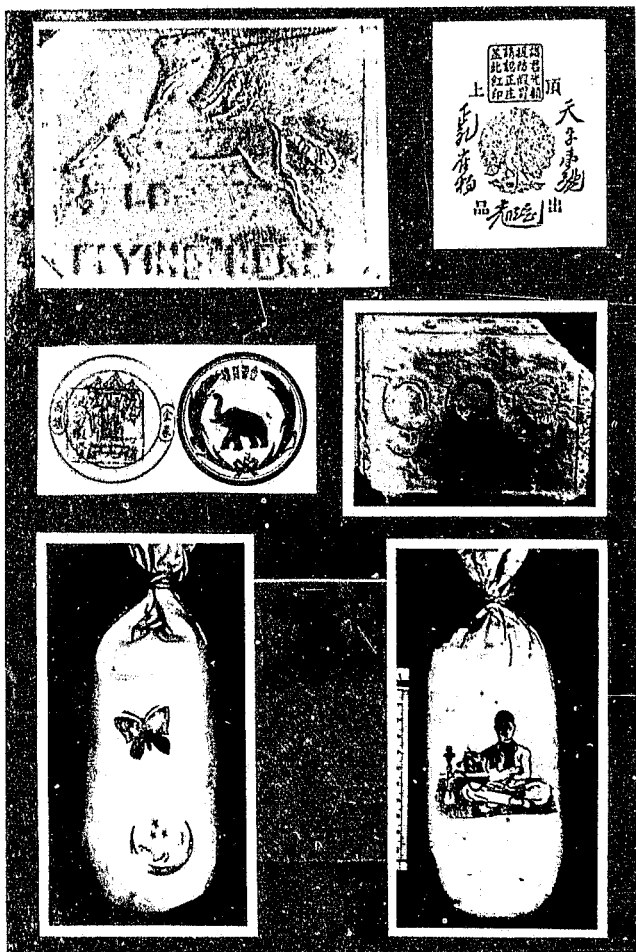
law enforcement are the two inseparable phases of the same fight.

When it was first founded, the International Criminal Police Commission set about establishing the machinery for co-operation by recommending a series of measures.

The I.C.P.O. proposed for example:

— in Berlin (2nd Congress) in 1926: "that every State adopt measures which are likely to exterminate the illicit trade and the smuggling of intoxicants" and to "establish central police services (in the hands of the police) in every country whose duty it would be to exchange information on drug traffic".

— in Antwerp (1930), to set up "National Central Bureaus forming part of criminal police departments, in order to combat illicit trade in drugs effectively".



Trademarks and wrappings of drugs on the illicit market

Again in 1930, the I.C.P.O. expressed the opinion that it was "highly desirable and necessary that an 'International Bureau for Matters of Narcotic Drugs' should be created to keep records of all cases of international concern of smuggling of narcotic drugs and at the same time to make collections of photographs, fingerprints, personal descriptions and descriptions of tricks, etc."

Many resolutions constituting guidelines for governments and for national law enforcement services have since been adopted at the annual General Assembly sessions.

Day-to-day co-operation

The National Central Bureaus devote a large part of their activities to drugs cases. Statistics compiled at the end of 1972 and covering **five working days** show that they exchanged between themselves 216 letters and 80 telegrams about cases of illicit drug traffic. And these statistics were incomplete!

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL General Secretariat, which acts as a centre for co-ordinating and circulating information exchanged between the NCBs, has always played a very active part in the fight against illicit drug traffic.

The General Secretariat's Criminal Police Division plays the role of the "International Bureau" called for in 1930; a special drugs group deals with all drugs cases.

Thus in one year (June 1970-June 1971) 8,182 cases were handled by the group — a 76% increase over the previous year.

In its day-to-day work, the group uses the same permanent machinery (the radio network, in particular) and the same working methods as are used for the various other types of international offences; it tries to process the documentation it receives as comprehensively as possible, intervenes in a number of specific cases, and carries out general studies.

In principle, every drug seizure of international importance made in an Interpol member country, should be reported to the General Secretariat on a special (St) form summarising the details of the case.

On the basis of this information, the Secretariat is able to draw up and circulate a "monthly recapitulative table" of drug seizures.

The information received is also used as a basis for international notices describing well-known traffickers to be

identified, traced or kept under surveillance, etc., or for memoranda on drug trafficking gangs, on *modus operandi*, etc.

"Regional" notices have been published for well-known traffickers in the Near and Middle East and in South-East Asia.

On a wider level, the situation with regard to illicit drug traffic is analysed every year in a general report. This report is submitted to the annual Interpol General Assembly session; it is also used as a basis for discussions by the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Many special studies and reports have been drawn up, according to the needs of the moment. We can mention as examples:

- Important international drug routes (Europe-Near East; Europe-North America);
- Clandestine laboratories;
- Penalties applicable in cases of illicit drug traffic;
- The abuse of drugs and psychotropic substances by young people;

— The use of dogs for detecting drugs.

A great number of bibliographical studies on the drug problem have also been carried out.

Liaison officers

In the fight against drug traffic, in addition to handling cases individually as they crop up, it is important to have overall co-ordination resulting in the long term in unity of effort.

This idea gave birth to the "SEPAT" Plan (1), applied in the first instance to Europe but liable to be extended later to other parts of the world, depending on circumstances and the success of the operation.

The Europe-Mediterranean region was chosen as a good testing-ground in view of the large number of countries contained in a relatively small geographical area, the considerable population move-

(1) This mysterious word is made up from 5 French initials which summarise the plan's aims: "Stupéfiants-Europe-Plan à terme" (Drugs-Europe-Plan for Programmed Action).



The Interpol President and Vice-Presidents in 1973. In the centre, the President, Mr. W. L. HIGGITT (Canada), on the right, the Vice-Presidents, Mr. B. NAPOMBEIRA (Thailand) and Mr. M. MESSAID (Algeria). On the left, the Vice-President, Mr. J. BENOIT (Switzerland). Next to the President, the Secretary General, Mr. J. NEPOTE.

ments and the large and constantly increasing volume of illicit drug traffic noted there.

By a resolution adopted by the General Assembly in Ottawa in September 1971 — the practical details of which were worked out at the 3rd Interpol European Regional Conference (St. Cloud, January 1972) — it was decided to create three "liaison officer" posts for Europe, paid for by special voluntary financial contributions from European countries.

Europe was divided into three zones of approximately eight countries each.

Three countries (GERMANY, ITALY and SWEDEN) have each made a senior-ranking police officer available to the Interpol General Secretariat. These officers pay periodical visits to the countries in their zone and through the official contacts thus established collect information, obtain a more accurate picture of illicit drug traffic there, note shortcomings in co-operation, etc. Their conclusions are forwarded to the countries concerned.

It is important perhaps to stress here that the liaison officers have to carry out their duties within the framework of Interpol procedures, i.e. with absolute respect for national sovereignty.

The Plan came into force on 1st January 1972.

Since then, three missions have been carried out in 23 countries: the first during the first quarter of 1972, the second during the last quarter of 1972, and the third in 1973.

Experience gained from the missions already carried out seems to confirm the high hopes placed in this new form of co-operation and would suggest that a useful step has been taken towards more effective collective action on the part of countries in the fight against the drug problem.

Training of personnel

The I.C.P.O. felt it had a particular responsibility with regard to the training of personnel (whether specialised or not) in drug law enforcement and the implementation of technical assistance programmes.

In the first instance, it was necessary to prepare general training material for officers with little experience of such problems.

In this connection a "Guide for the use of law enforcement officers (the suppression of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs)", containing basic information, was compiled in 1966.

In 1959, 1964 and 1970, the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL organised symposia or seminars on drugs and illicit drug traffic for law enforcement officers; each meeting was attended by a large number of participants.

More recently, the I.C.P.O. has assisted in the implementation of certain technical assistance programmes financed by the United Nations Special Fund for drug abuse control. Through this Fund, the United Nations has set up a training centre for drug law enforcement officers in Geneva. In 1972, scholarship-holders from four U.N. seminars had one week's practical training at the General Secretariat.

Audio-visual teaching material

Drug abuse spread so suddenly that many countries did not possess the minimum material required for organising rapidly a special mass training programme for law enforcement officers.

In an effort to help them over these difficulties, the I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Secretariat compiled an "audio-visual teaching material on drugs".

The material comprises:

- A set of 295 slides, filed in logical order;
- Three magnetic-tape cassettes on which the slide commentary has been recorded;
- A brochure containing the text of the slide commentary, thus enabling the operator to use the original text if he wishes, but adapting it to regional or local conditions.

The whole teaching material lasts approximately 3 hrs. 45 min.

The material is divided into an introduction and five main chapters: "Principal drugs and psychotropic substan-

ces", "Illicit traffic", "Drug addiction", "Prevention" (destruction, replacement and prevention campaigns) and "The role of international organisations".

This material was compiled in French (1971), English and Spanish (1972). It may be translated into other languages in the future.

Through its Special Fund for drug abuse control, the United Nations has acquired several hundred sets of this teaching material, in the three languages; they will be distributed in the form of technical assistance to developing countries which apply for the material.

The excellent long-standing collaboration between the United Nations and Interpol found a new opportunity for expression in this enterprise.

Contacts with other organisations

The field of drugs is one in which Interpol's co-operation with other international organisations has developed most.

As soon as it was founded, the International Criminal Police Commission contacted the League of Nations and in 1928 approached it with a request that it make use of the Commission's experts "in discussions concerning criminological matters especially drugs".

According to a tradition well established as of 1934-35, which continued after the war, without exception since 1948, Interpol has taken part as an observer in the proceedings and discussions of every session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Relations with the Division of Narcotic Drugs in Geneva are close and permanent.

The I.C.P.C. took part in the preparatory discussions which were to lead to the drafting of the 1936 Convention for



Training Labrador dogs to detect drugs

the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs.

Later, the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL took part in the drafting of the 1961 Single Convention and the 1972 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

Apart from the United Nations, the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL is represented at many international conferences or seminars on drugs.

The list is too long to give here.

It is important to stress that international agencies have on many occasions expressed the wish that co-operation in drug law enforcement should develop around the permanent machinery set up by Interpol. In this connection, we may refer to the proceedings of the following meetings:

- U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1954);

- Conference of South-East Asian countries against drug traffic and abuse (Canberra, 1971);

- Council of Europe: Committee on the penal aspects of the drug problem (1972);

- Meeting of Ministers of the six European Common Market countries and the United Kingdom (Rome, 1972);

- Conference of South American countries on drugs and psychotropic substances (Buenos Aires, April 1973).

In the special field of drugs, Interpol has reinforced its collaboration with the Customs Co-operation Council in Brussels, and encourages co-operation between the police and customs at national level.

◦ Sex offences

◦ Offences against public morality

Prostitution and proxenetism

The problems of prostitution and proxenetism were examined by the International Criminal Police Commission, and its General Assembly voted resolutions on the subject in 1930, 1931, 1932, 1934 and 1937.

After World War II, these studies were resumed and several reports on prostitution and proxenetism were compiled: of these, we must single out: "Prostitution and crime" (1957), devoted to the legal and practical aspects of prostitution and proxenetism.

A special form has been devised for exchanging information on cases of women hired with a view to subjecting them

to prostitution in a country other than their country of residence. A resolution (1965 General Assembly) has been adopted to reinforce the prevention and control of traffic in women which develops under the cover of certain work contracts. (See below: "Protection of human rights", "Traffic in persons").

The Interpol machinery has been used on many occasions against certain persons specialising in international proxenetism. This usually involves cases in which young women are recruited through small ads in newspapers, or sent to foreign countries under the cover of misleading work contracts (barmaids, "artistes").

Since the prostitution of women who

are not minors is not an offence in many countries, it is proxenetism — i.e. exploitation of prostitutes by a third party — against which efforts are directed.

We must mention in this connection that prostitution — and more precisely the exploitation of prostitution — is the subject of the 1949 International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. In 1972, this convention, which came into force in 1951, had been ratified by 29 Interpol member countries.

Homosexuality

In 1958, the General Secretariat made a comparative study of national legislations on homosexuality and prepared a report analysing the attitude of forty or

so member countries to sexual behaviour of this kind.

Obscene publications

Between 1924 and 1970, several resolutions adopted by the Interpol General Assembly were devoted to the problem of obscene publications.

The I.C.P.C. report on "Obscene publications" (1953) examined the international legal situation and the national legislations of 27 member countries. A more recent report of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL entitled "Circulation of and traffic in obscene publications" (1970) considers the problems (notably with regard to minors) raised by the tolerance afforded such publications in a certain number of countries. It suggests measures of co-operation between "exporter" countries and "victim" countries.

• Various forms of traffic

THE high — sometimes considerable — value of certain goods, the restrictions imposed by national legislations on the trade in such goods, and the differences between these legislations from one country to another, tempt certain sharp-witted persons to defy the law and take risks in order to make substantial profits.

Smuggling itself falls within the jurisdiction of the customs authorities. But certain forms of trafficking, organised by gangs of international criminals with important financial resources, having ramifications in a number of countries, and linked to the criminal underworld, also call for the intervention of international police co-operation, for such trafficking can only be operated through other associated offences (forged papers, false declarations, etc.).

This is the case for trafficking in cur-

rency, gold and diamonds which is often directly related to other forms of crime: counterfeiting, drug traffic, theft, etc.

Traffic in currency jeopardises the international monetary machinery and the monetary balance which countries try to attain. To evade controls, offenders use all their ingenuity to find ways of transferring capital. Sometimes cheques or cash are passed by "couriers", sometimes transfers are made on the basis of forged documents, sometimes the traffic is carried on under the cover of seemingly normal commercial operations.

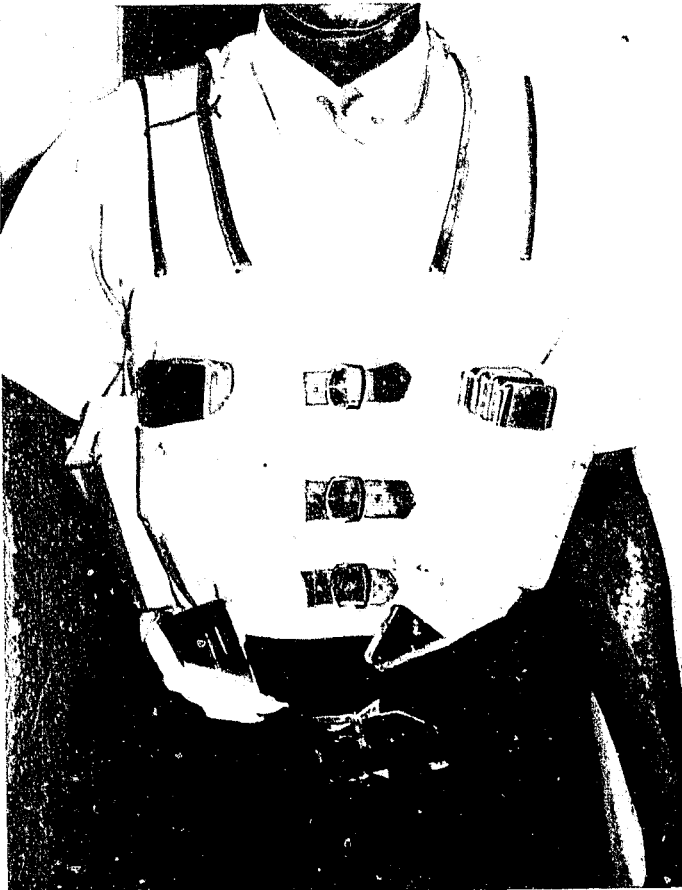
Although public opinion is somewhat indifferent to these forms of trafficking, they are extremely serious not only on account of the loss directly sustained by the country in question — often a developing country — but also because they may serve as a means for financing other criminal operations.

Gold traffic

Throughout the world there are traffickers trying to violate the laws regulating the sale and purchase of gold.

Gold is transported by couriers, often recruited among small-time criminals. Wearing a special waistcoat, a courier can transport between 25 and 40 kg. of gold in return for a sum of money: part of this is paid in advance, the rest is only paid once the mission has been completed.

Gold may also be hidden in ordinary goods: in 1968, 560 one-kilo gold bars were found in Yokohama in the false bottoms of tins of grease shipped by two "companies" from Vancouver (Canada).



Special waistcoat used by a gold trafficker

Diamond traffic

Diamonds are extremely small objects of great value; but the value of a stone can only be estimated by an expert. Transactions are therefore confined to a small circle of people.

Nevertheless, diamond traffic has become a reality which causes sometimes substantial losses to producer countries.

According to experts, several million carats were exported illegally in 1969, 1970 and 1971.

International co-operation is, of course, essential in such matters.

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol General Assembly discussed currency traffic in 1968, gold traffic in 1954 and 1961, and diamond traffic in 1972.

On these different occasions, the need for co-operation was stressed; good results have been obtained from the exchange of information, the circulation of details of the various *modus operandi* used and of criminals' identities. But not all national legislations permit the same measures to be taken everywhere and it must be admitted that in this field international co-operation is restricted.

It should be noted that in 1971, the Interpol General Assembly voted a resolution recommending close co-operation between the police and customs authorities in order to smash gangs of traffickers.

Unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation

THE development of international civil aviation after World War II and the alarming increase in the number of crimes of which it has been victim since about 1964 led Interpol to take active steps to try to reduce this form of crime.

Our Organization was one of the first to search for and propose ways of preventing, punishing and controlling acts perpetrated against the aircraft, installations and services of international civil aviation. Interpol's efforts in this field are situated at several levels.

In September 1972, the NCB in Beirut warned the Nicosia NCB that a time bomb was reported to be on board an aircraft flying to Caracas via Rome.

An emergency landing was made at Nicosia Airport and two careful searches of the aircraft led to the discovery of a bomb set to explode shortly after, during the flight to Rome.

Thanks to the information exchanged between these two NCBs and the pilot on board the aircraft, a disaster was averted and the lives of 102 people were saved.

Studies

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL has compiled reports on the competence of States in air criminal law (1954), the problem of bomb hoaxes in aircraft on the ground or in flight (1967); the hijacking of aircraft (1969); methods for tracing anonymous telephone calls (1970); it has proposed various types of security measures to

protect aircraft, ground installations and airport services, etc. It also draws up a periodical list of such measures which are implemented at the international airports of Interpol-affiliated countries.

Participation in international conferences

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL has taken an active part in the conferences organised by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), which have resulted in the conclusion of several conventions: the Tokyo Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on board Aircraft (1963); The Hague Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970); the Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the safety of Civil Aviation (1971).

Prevention and law enforcement

An important resolution adopted by the 1970 General Assembly session allowed Interpol to bring its machinery for prevention and law enforcement into play in the fight against acts of unlawful interference with international civil aviation whenever such acts can be considered as offences against ordinary criminal law.

Efforts in the field of prevention consist mainly of the circulation of information about preventive measures and methods.

Efforts in the law enforcement field concern the identification and search for

An
international
airport



criminals at the request of a country with a view to their prosecution in court.

Most cases are handled in close liaison with the international civil aviation organisations (ICAO and IATA).

Naturally, in this field as in all others, the scope of Interpol intervention is limited by Article 3 of the Constitution.



INTERPOL

DOCTRINE AND POLICE TECHNIQUES

To combat the forms of international crime described briefly in the foregoing chapter more effectively, the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL came to study questions and implement projects to help national police forces in their day-to-day duties.

Furthermore, it became apparent over the years that the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL constitutes an excellent platform for

studying and even elaborating police techniques, and for spreading doctrine and ideas.

Thus, with varying approaches and objectives, the Organization has tackled a wide variety of problems concerning crime or the task of the police in the world.

Working methods and instruments

WITH regard to doctrine and technique, the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL first of all sets out to assemble documentation in order to process it and circulate the main points. To do this, it has three sources at its disposal:

The international library

One division at the General Secretariat is responsible for collecting and circulating information and documents on theoretical and practical questions which concern the police either directly or indirectly.

This information is obtained from a library of specialised books containing some 2,500 volumes, from the perusal of 250 or so police or law magazines published throughout the world, and from monographs and studies of all kinds which come to the Secretariat's attention.

The main subjects covered by this documentation are: Criminology - Crime prevention - Comparative criminal law - Penology - Criminal procedure - Criminalistics (Police techniques - Forensic

science - Forensic medicine - Toxicology) - Police technical equipment and resources.

A "subject" file and an "author" file, updated every ten years, are used as a basis for consulting the documentation.

Questionnaires to NCBs

When studying specific questions, the General Secretariat often sends out questionnaires to NCBs; the replies received are used as a basis for detailed surveys and reports.

Several basic subjects are studied each year according to this procedure.

Conferences and symposia

Direct person-to-person exchanges of views at conferences and symposia also contribute to the elaboration of doctrine and provide up-to-date information about particular problems.

*The library
at the General
Secretariat*



Once the documentation has been assembled, there are various procedures and methods for circulating details of this doctrine and for making the knowledge and experience thus acquired available to all.

The reports

The Organization regularly publishes reports on specific subjects which it has been asked to study, either by the General Assembly or by specialised conferences. Compiling these reports is one of the General Secretariat's most important tasks. They are almost always published in the three official languages (English, French and Spanish).

The International Criminal Police Review

It soon became evident that our Organization needed an official publication for spreading ideas and constituting a link between the different member countries.

This role was assigned to the review "Sûreté publique internationale" (there was no English version), published in Vienna (Austria) from November 1924 onwards; originally, this review was used for publishing international arrest warrants, descriptions of criminals or of unidentified bodies, lists of stolen property, etc. It also contained a few articles on the I.C.P.C.

The few issues still in existence bear witness, through these articles, to the efficient work of the Organization's founders.

The "International Criminal Police Review" succeeded the "Sûreté publique internationale"; the first issue appeared in September 1946. The December 1972 issue was the 263rd in the series.

Edited by the General Secretariat, it carries articles on all subjects relating to the police (investigation techniques, forensic science, criminology, forensic

public and private agencies in various countries.

It gives the titles of articles selected from the 250 or so specialised magazines from about 45 countries, received by the General Secretariat. The articles are classified according to subject. The main headings — there are about 60 in all — are: road traffic and accidents, criminology and social defence, penal law and criminal procedure, equipment, police organisation and methods in the widest sense, forensic science and medicine, drugs. The entries comprise the title of the article in the original language, a short summary of its contents in French and English, the length of the article, the name of the author and details of the magazine in which it was published. Each semi-annual list contains approximately 1,200 titles.

The semi-annual list is a very useful reference document, for readers can apply to the General Secretariat for the microfilm of any particular article listed therein which interests them. In addition, the entries are recorded on cards which are classified in the "subject" index of the General Secretariat's Research and Study Division.

International Crime Statistics

Crime statistics are a vital instrument for law enforcement, crime prevention and criminology. So it is not surprising to see the I.C.P.C. — now the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL — turning its attention to them only one year after its reconstitution in 1946.

After lengthy consultations and discussions over draft forms and statistical definitions acceptable to the majority of countries, the Organization produced the first set of international crime statistics in 1954; they covered the years 1950-1951-1952 and contained data on 32 States or territories. Efforts in this field

have continued: nine sets of statistics have been published so far; the last set covered the years 1967-1968 and concerned 78 States or territories. The 10th set of statistics for the years 1969-1970 is due to be published in 1973.

The question of statistics is such a delicate one that some further comments are required.

They are police statistics and not judicial statistics. The data published is obtained by means of a standard form distributed to all Interpol-affiliated countries; the General Secretariat simply reproduces the data given in the forms returned to it.

One form concerns the number of offences reported or known to the police, the effectiveness of law enforcement (number of cases solved), and the volume of crime per 100,000 inhabitants; the second form concerns the number of offenders (men and women, minors and adults) and gives the number of offenders per 100,000 inhabitants.

In view of the diversity of legislations, the forms only cover certain large categories of offences against ordinary criminal law which are universally recognised and punished by national legislations.

The statistics are intended essentially to indicate the **trend** of crime rather than measure it exactly. Comparisons between countries should be avoided for they can only be based on relative figures. It should also be borne in mind that the statistics obviously omit a certain proportion of crime actually committed, since the possibilities of detection vary from country to country and according to the nature of the offences. Nevertheless, the crime statistics produced by the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL are, we believe, extremely useful.

Principal subjects dealt with by Interpol

A bibliography analysing all the questions of doctrine and technique studied by Interpol between 1946 and 1971 reveals that the Organization and the General Secretariat have studied questions relating to 29 different "themes". We give here the chief ones.

Organised crime

This term designates all criminal activities which are the work of structured organisations.

In the original American sense, the term referred to the secret, permanent parallel gangs who provide illegal services (gambling, prostitution, money-lending at usurious rates) or illegal goods (drug traffic) and who invest their profits in lawful enterprises; but the expression is also used to refer to the criminal activities of these gangs.

In a wider sense, "organised crime" may be taken to mean the activities of gangs of professional criminals which extend over a relatively long period of time and which are characterised by a certain amount of organisation in a particular crime speciality.

To collect detailed information on organised crime Interpol has analysed its structures, the scope of its activities, its modus operandi. It also proved advantageous to determine which forms of crime existed in different countries.

For this purpose, two international symposia on the theme "organised crime" were held at Interpol Headquarters, one in 1962 and the other in 1971. At both symposia, valuable contributions were made by the United States and Canada.

Juvenile delinquency

The police, who are responsible for checking all forms of crime and delinquency, came to realise that juvenile delinquency constituted a special phenomenon which needs to be treated in a special way and with different methods than those used to combat adult crime and delinquency.

The police therefore first undertook a study of the phenomenological aspects of precocious forms of delinquency and of the circumstances which appear to encourage it. The second stage consisted of conceiving and setting up special structures suited to a new mode of action in which prevention takes clear priority over punishment.

This new angle called for a comprehensive approach which itself required that police officers responsible for dealing with cases of juvenile delinquency should have a knowledge of child and adolescent psychology and be informed of the results of research into the underlying causes of the phenomenon in the personality and background of the juvenile delinquent.

These were the considerations which guided Interpol's work in this field. Its aim is to review the situation of juvenile delinquency in member countries periodically and to help the police in these countries to elaborate a policy and set up special services for dealing with juvenile delinquents.

It is impossible to mention here all the studies and reports on juvenile delinquency which have been compiled so assiduously by the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL, notably for its General Assemblies.

The most important are:

— Prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Relations between the police, parents and teachers. Police and children: rules of conduct for police officers in their dealings with children (24th General Assembly session, Istanbul, 1955).

- A suggested form of curriculum for the training of officers of the Juvenile Branches of the Police (25th General Assembly session, Vienna, 1956).
- Youth clubs set up by the police: "Police Boys' Clubs". (Study published in No. 90 (1955) and No. 95 (1956) of the International Criminal Police Review).



A woman police officer

- Women police: recruitment and employment (27th General Assembly session, London, 1958).

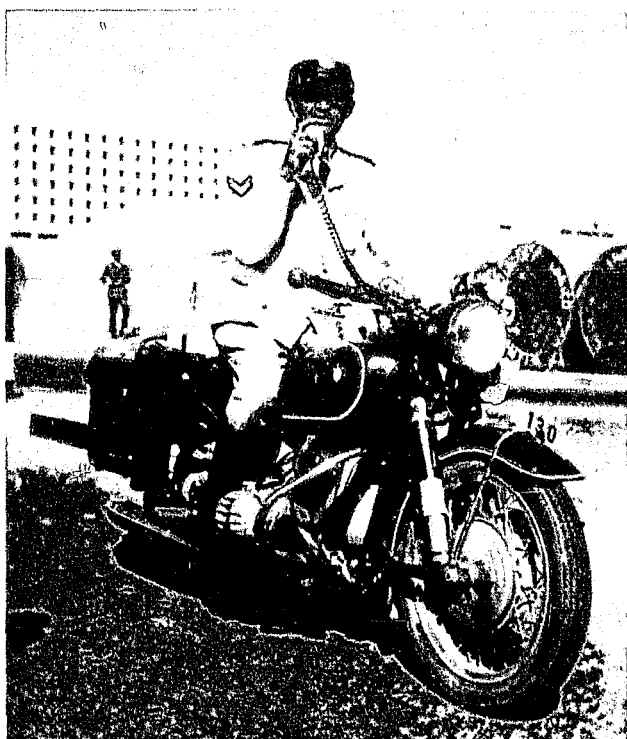
- Special police bodies for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. (Report submitted to the Second United Nations Congress for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, London, 1960).
- Photographing and Fingerprinting juvenile delinquents. Rules and practices. Preventive effect (30th General Assembly session, Copenhagen, 1961).
- Juvenile Gangs: Anti-social behaviour and delinquency. Comparative study (36th General Assembly session, Kyoto, 1967).
- Periodic comparative study of aspects of juvenile delinquency. The most recent study covers the years 1968-1969 (39th General Assembly session, Brussels, 1970).

Road traffic offences

Some authors have not hesitated to brand serious traffic offenders "road criminals". It was this which led Interpol to take an interest in road traffic offences. Dangerous drivers bring about an annual increase in the number of offences and accidents, not only in their country of residence but in other countries too. Thus, driving, traffic offences and the accompanying disasters also have an international aspect.

Moreover, the various problems raised by traffic offences and road accidents and by their legal consequences, contain common features for all countries, features which the experts of the different national police forces need to discuss between themselves, exchanging ideas and solutions.

Since 1961, to promote these exchanges, Interpol has organised three meetings devoted to the study of the two themes "Road offences - Driving".



A police motorcyclist

The first meeting — in the form of a seminar — was held in June 1961. It consisted of 24 lectures, each followed by a discussion, and eight practical training visits. The seminar was attended by 54 participants from 22 countries (1).

The second meeting — also in the form of a seminar — was held in June 1967. It consisted of 19 lectures accompanied by three practical training visits and three symposia on subjects of topical interest. This seminar was attended by 82 participants from 37 countries.

The third meeting — in the form of a symposium (free discussion according to a fixed agenda) — was held in November 1972. The symposium, as opposed to other types of meetings, enables participants to make larger personal contributions and to communicate more easily

(1) The seminar's lectures have been published in a 177-page booklet (copies of which are still available).

with each other. This symposium was attended by 68 participants from 31 countries.

Since 1958, the Organization has participated in the work of the Council of Europe on the control and punishment of traffic offences (preparation of a European Convention).

Criminal law and criminal procedure

Although criminal law is not one of its chief preoccupations, the International Criminal Police Organization has found itself drawn into work in this field, either in the course of its own activities — essentially connected with procedure and methods — or while participating in the meetings of other organisations.

It should be noted that even before the 1939-1945 War, the I.C.P.C. had discussed certain questions of general interest, with a view to standardising legislation which would facilitate prevention and law enforcement with regard to international crime (passports, counterfeit currency, traffic in women).

In recent years, the General Secretariat has undertaken an important study of "the powers and duties of the police with regard to criminal investigations".

The first part of the study is devoted to the detention of persons by the police. This was the subject of a lengthy report submitted to the General Assembly at its 1969 session.

Part Two, submitted in 1973, deals with the question of police powers and duties with regard to search of persons and premises, and seizure.

Many other comparative studies of legislations and regulations have been carried out; they are mentioned elsewhere in this brochure.

Interpol has taken part in the work of other international organisations on criminal law:

The United Nations (Study of the death penalty, in 1962);

The International Association of Penal Law: the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL has followed the Association's congresses regularly, submitting papers to two of them (1961: Problems raised by the publicity given to crimes and criminal procedure; 1969: Current extradition problems).

Extradition

Extradition is an international procedure whereby a State on whose territory a criminal has sought refuge hands over this person to the State where he is wanted, either to be prosecuted or to serve a sentence.

From the legal standpoint, the responsibility for extradition — and everything connected with it — rests with governments and the judicial authorities, but the police play an important role in the initial phase of this procedure, for the arrest of a person often represents the end of international police investigations. It is therefore not surprising that the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL should have turned its attention to the problem of extradition.

From 1936 to 1938, Interpol took part, with the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, in the preparation of a draft universal convention on extradition. This draft convention was somewhat utopian and was quickly abandoned.

Later, Interpol action concerning extradition developed more concretely in three fields:

1. — **The creation of police co-operation machinery** intended to facilitate the tracing of criminals wanted for extradition. Interpol policy on this

subject was set out in a report adopted in 1960. The essential notion on which everything is based is the following: when a person leaves the country where he has committed a crime for an unknown destination, the first thing is to establish his whereabouts.

Once his whereabouts have been discovered, he is arrested by the police of the country where he has taken refuge and held in detention for a period of time fixed by the country's rules of criminal procedure concerning detention by the police. The police must therefore make the most of this detention period to ensure that the necessary steps are taken by the judicial authorities of the requesting country (request to provisionally arrest the person, either in writing or transmitted by telegram, which will enable the judicial authorities of the country of refuge to detain him officially while waiting to receive the official request sent through diplomatic channels).

The powers of the police of affiliated countries with regard to extradition are described in documents produced by the General Secretariat and known as "EXTRA/600 circulars". Each one concerns a particular country and is circulated to all the other member countries.

Thus, through police co-operation, pre-extradition procedures can be set in motion easily and effectively. This method is used constantly and many criminals thus arrested have subsequently been extradited.

This procedure was sanctioned by the 1957 European Convention on Extradition, Articles 15 and 16 of which formally stipulate that telegrams reporting arrest warrants, etc. may be sent in emer-

gencies through Interpol channels.

The information on persons wanted for extradition is circulated in the form of special notices very familiar to all those connected with Interpol.

2. — **Interpol encourages the adoption of extradition laws.** The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL has vigorously encouraged States to adopt "national" legislation which may, to a certain extent, constitute an excellent legal basis for extradition between countries not linked by a treaty.

Since 1968, the Interpol General Secretariat has circulated the texts of national extradition laws systematically to all member countries. Thus each country is familiar with the legislation in the other countries and may possibly use this as a basis for its own legislation.

3. — **Interpol encourages the conclusion of extradition treaties.** The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL has always made an effort to encourage countries to conclude bilateral extradition treaties between themselves. Similarly, the Organization has taken part in the preparation of the drafting of multilateral extradition conventions. With regard to policy, the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL has always strongly recommended that procedures be speeded up and simplified.

It is in fact true to say that Interpol has never ceased to take an active interest in questions relating to general extradition policy and has on many occasions played a concrete role in specific cases.

Training of personnel

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL has helped police officers in many countries to im-

prove their knowledge of technical problems.

We felt it would be useful to group the chief activities which have been developed in this direction under one and the same heading, even though this may result in a certain amount of repetition of what has been said elsewhere.

As mentioned previously, the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL periodically organises conferences. The exchanges of views which occur at these conferences are particularly formative. Two of them, in fact, were devoted specifically to the problem of teaching the subjects and disciplines of interest to the police: in 1966 and in 1971, the heads of police colleges met to discuss teaching techniques in police colleges.

Nobody, we believe, could deny the formative role played by the International Criminal Police Review.

In the field of currency counterfeiting, the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL made an instructional film in 1954 which was acquired by a great many countries. It deals with the techniques used by counterfeiters and the development of police investigations.

In 1972, a training course on counterfeit currency problems was held at the General Secretariat; it was particularly intended for police officers from developing countries.

A special effort has been made in the field of drugs: firstly, a guide for the use of drug law enforcement officers was published in 1966; it is an elementary handbook but provides the minimum of necessary information. In 1972, an audio-visual teaching material on drugs — described elsewhere — was compiled and distributed.

Lastly, the General Secretariat has drawn up a list of the chief police training films existing in different countries throughout the world. Thus, by consulting

the list, countries may if they wish organise an exchange of films. The list was sent out to all member countries.

Electronic data processing

In the 1960s, the police departments of a few highly industrialised countries began to use computers, not only for administrative purposes but to help compile and process data on criminals.

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL immediately became interested in the problem.

Three international symposia were held in 1965, 1969 and 1971. They were basically intended to provide the police with an opportunity to talk about projects already in progress, to enable others to benefit from their experience.

In 1964 and 1970, detailed reports were submitted to the General Assembly, the main aim being to draw up an exhaustive list of the ways in which computers can be used by the police.

The I.C.P.O. has also considered using a computer for its own purposes. In 1972, the General Assembly considered a proposal to equip the Organization with an international computer, thus giving it a new instrument for co-operation in the fight against crime.

At the time of going to press, it is still too early to say what will become of this ambitious project.

Technical and scientific police work

By "technical police work" we mean the procedures used by the police in their investigations (collection of material evidence, personal descriptions, tracing and collecting witnesses' evidence, questioning, searches, etc.).

By "scientific police work" (forensic science) we mean the scientific processes applied in the examination of material evidence in order to obtain proof of the crime and to detect the offender. The highly sophisticated means at the disposal of forensic scientists today are such that they provide objective evidence of enormous value in the submission of evidence in court.

It is only natural that our Organization should promote the development of these two branches of criminalistics.

Technical police work:

In this field, the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL has carried out various studies: a review of the various methods for building up and circulating portraits of wanted persons, lie detectors, techniques for questioning old people and children, the use of colour photography for recording the evidence of a crime, etc.

Fingerprints have been studied on many occasions and eminent experts have submitted extremely interesting reports:

- Method for evaluating the characteristic points of papillary ridges (22nd General Assembly session, 1953);
- False or forged fingerprints (24th General Assembly session, 1955);
- Interdigital aid in fingerprint classification (27th General Assembly session, 1958);
- Photographing and Fingerprinting Juvenile Delinquents (1961).

In 1967, a symposium on fingerprinting problems was held at the General Secretariat.

Scientific police work

Interpol's activities in this field are confined mainly to the special symposia

and various publications on the subject.

- a) International symposia on forensic science were held in 1963, 1968 and 1972. These symposia provide experts from many countries with the opportunity of exchanging views on the most successful and recent methods and techniques and sometimes enable them to distribute certain subjects for research amongst themselves.

Thus "research programmes" have been adopted and assigned to certain laboratories. These programmes have undoubtedly helped to promote research.

In 1967, a meeting was held to inform participants of the possibilities afforded by neutron activation analysis for the identification of the origin of certain substances.

- b) Many forensic science subjects have been dealt with, either in the form of articles published in the International Criminal Police Review or in the form of reports. One of these reports concerned the use of neutron activation analysis for examining material evidence and the admissibility of its findings as evidence.
- c) In 1972, a list of the reference collections possessed by criminalistics laboratories was compiled in order to facilitate co-operation between laboratories in different countries.

Crime prevention

The first duty of all police forces is to prevent crime.

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL therefore felt duty-bound to stress the importance of crime prevention by the police and to help countries to organise this by in-

dicating the fields in which it could be applied and by suggesting means and methods. The following activities of Interpol bear witness to the great importance it accords to crime prevention.

Prevention of theft and robbery

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL has studied the protection of museums, the prevention of car-thefts, the prevention of bank robberies and armed attacks on vehicles transporting cash. The reports compiled on these subjects from actual cases and the experience gained in different countries always contain a series of measures and precautions which the police could or ought to recommend to the agencies and persons concerned.

Prevention of other offences

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL has studied the prevention of traffic in women, the prevention of acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, the protection of taxi-drivers against attack, the protection of tourists against the various crimes of which they are usually the victims, and the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Methods and means of prevention

Crime prevention by the police cannot be improvised: it requires a certain amount of departmental organisation, bodies for making studies and decisions, qualified personnel, special methods and means of action. The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL has endeavoured to promote all these things within police forces by publishing various reports and papers. A general plan and policy of crime prevention by the police were outlined in the report "Role and future of the police in the field of crime prevention", which was submitted to the 3rd United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention in 1965. In addition, reports have been produced on

the purpose and use of juvenile police squads and women police; on police youth clubs; on the special police branches for the prevention of juvenile delinquency; on crime prevention bureaux in the police; and lastly, on the assistance the public can give the police in crime prevention (1970 - 4th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention).

Symposia

An international symposium devoted to the study of crime prevention by the police was held in 1969. This symposium was the first of its kind held within the framework of Interpol, but it is unlikely to be the last.

Protection of human rights

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL has always done everything in its power to promote respect for human rights within the police. In fact, Article 2 of the Interpol Constitution proclaims our Organization's acceptance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Rights of persons arrested or detained

Interpol has contributed to studies on human rights carried out within the framework of the United Nations. In particular, it advised on the right of arrested persons to communicate with others (1962).

The production of a "Draft of the principles governing the rights of persons arrested or detained" by the Human Rights Commission led Interpol to submit a report to the United Nations in 1964, summarising the opinions expressed on the subject by the NCBs.

Interpol has taken part in several symposia on the protection of the rights of

persons arrested or detained, organised by the U.N. Human Rights Division (1958 in Santiago, 1960 in Wellington and Vienna, 1961 in Mexico City and 1963 in Canberra).

In the first part of its report on the "Duties and Powers of the police" (see Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure), Interpol also examined safeguards and controls with regard to the detention of persons and the respect of the "Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners" adopted by the United Nations in 1955.

Furthermore, a resolution of the I.C.P.C. (1949 General Assembly) criticises and condemns the use of any unlawful or inhuman methods on any person, whether or not that person is suspected of having committed a crime.

Traffic in persons

In its report "Prostitution and Crime" (1957), the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL examined certain aspects of traffic in women and proxenetism. In addition, the reports "Traffic in Women" (1960) and "International Traffic in Women under the cover of employment exposing them to prostitution" (1965) highlight the violations of the personal freedom of women exploited as prostitutes. In the latter report, Interpol proposed that in order to combat the recruitment of women for prostitution purposes more effectively, a new international convention should be concluded as a complement to the 1949 International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. (See also "Sexual offences and offences against public morality".)

Slavery and the slave trade

Interpol co-operates with the U.N. in this field. In 1972, it communicated the results of a survey into present cases of slavery or slave-type practices to the

Human Rights Division. Several publications dealing with questions of slavery put out by the Economic and Social Council mention Interpol's activities. By adopting mutually complementary resolutions, the Economic and Social Council and the Interpol General Assembly

agreed that, as of 1972, Interpol would report to the United Nations cases of slavery or slave-type practices which come to the attention of the police in each country.

Other work and projects

WHEN making a list, it is never possible to fit all the elements into the overall classification system.

This applies to certain projects carried out by Interpol which could not be classified under the previous headings. They have been grouped together here in the present chapter.

Firearms

Firearms are used more and more frequently by criminals in many countries; this is why Interpol has studied the question of firearms on a number of occasions.

A report on the sale, possession and carrying of firearms was compiled in 1968.

The use of firearms to make arrests (1969), firearm stamps and proof marks, and the import and export of small firearms (1973) have also been the subject of studies.

In 1970, the General Secretariat published a **bibliography** to help the police identify firearms and ammunition; it lists firearms catalogues, magazines and books and index-files on firearms.

Typewriters

Typewriters are often used during the

commission of crimes and the police are often faced with the difficult question: "What kind of typewriter was used to type a particular text?"

Since the typewriter market is international, it is only logical to try to find the answer to the question at international level.

The Interpol General Assembly examined the problem in 1964 on the basis of a French project. Efforts finally culminated in the circulation of an index-file covering over 1,000 makes or kinds of typewriter; the file was compiled from documentation sent in by several countries (Australia, France, India, Portugal) and then standardised.

A Committee of Experts has been appointed to study the possibility of working out an "international" typewriter classification method based on the characters.

Motor vehicles

Motor vehicles have come to play a major role in crime. On the one hand they are themselves instruments of offences in that they are used to violate driving regulations; and on the other hand they are often used by criminals to assist them in their activities, for example, in the case of armed robberies. It therefore follows that the police often

A police officer distributes a brochure on the prevention of car thefts



have to identify the owner of a motor vehicle from information gained from a brief glimpse of a car registration plate.

Because motor vehicles circulate more and more internationally, the problem of the identification of vehicles by the police is also international. In an effort to solve the problem the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL has published a special loose-leaf brochure which describes the numbering systems used for car registration plates in each country. The brochure is generously illustrated and describes the car registration systems of 111 countries or territories.

The first edition was published in 1956 and a second, completely revised edition was brought out in 1970.

Identification of victims of major disasters

At the 36th General Assembly session (1966), the Australian delegation submitted a report proposing a draft form for the identification of victims of major disasters.

The aim was to provide identification experts with a single form, which could be used in all countries, to facilitate international co-operation, in particular in cases where persons of different nationalities have to be identified after an accident.

After consulting various experts, the Interpol General Secretariat drew up a form which was approved by the General

Assembly in Tehran in 1968. In 1969, the General Assembly in Mexico City passed a resolution recommending that it be used internationally.

The form is intended for use by teams of doctors, dentists and police officers responsible for identifying victims of major disasters on land, sea or air. The procedure is simple: one copy of the form is filled in for each victim at the scene of the accident; another copy is filled in by the authorities of the country of each missing person. Identification is then obtained by comparing the two forms which may in some cases be accompanied by X-ray photographs.

The form has been printed in English,

Spanish and French and sent to all Interpol member countries and to the ICAO and IATA. It is reproduced in the Manual of aircraft accident investigation published by the ICAO.

Chinese names

In view of the difficulties encountered by the police in classifying Chinese names in records written in the Roman alphabet, the General Secretariat published a booklet in 1964 explaining the Chinese family name system and describing a method for transcribing these names on police documents.



From left to right: Mr. J. DE GRUYSE (Belgium), Mr. F. V. ARUL (India), Mr. C. P. J. WOODS (United Kingdom), Mr. KASSAYE MANDEFROH (Ethiopia), Mr. E. ROECK (Austria), Mr. F. NARVAEZ ANGULO (Mexico), Mr. J. M. ECHEVERRIA (Venezuela), Mr. E. AL ALI (Kuwait). With the President and the three Vice-Presidents, they formed the Executive Committee in 1973.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

As a result of its crime prevention and law enforcement functions, the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL is in contact both with official agencies and with the general public which, through the mass media, is always curious and interested to know what is going on.

In the first chapter, we have summarised Interpol's relations with official

agencies. This has led to a certain amount of repetition but will no doubt give the reader a clearer idea of our activities in this field.

In the second chapter, we have tried to show the enormous interest of the public and mass media in the fight against international crime.

。 Relations with other official agencies

DURING its fifty years' existence, INTERPOL has acquired a recognised position in international official circles. In a number of documents regulating certain aspects of collaboration between States, and in certain discussions of various international organisations, Interpol's importance as a true international public service has been recognised.

I - UNITED NATIONS

Immediately after it was founded, the International Criminal Police Commission entered into contact with the League of Nations and took part as an observer in the drafting of the Convention of 20th April 1929 on Currency Counterfeiting.

A number of recommendations were appended to the Convention, one of which (No. 9) stated:

" That, pending the creation of an international office, as referred to in Article 15 of the Convention, the work of the International Bureau at Vienna, which was fully appreciated by the Conference, should be continued with the completest possible co-operation of the Governments: according to the in-

formation supplied to the Conference, the International Bureau, by centralising information as to counterfeiting currency, displays an activity which is directed to the task which might be allotted to the organisation contemplated in Article 15."

Obviously, it was referring to the International Criminal Police Commission (I.C.P.C.).

From 1934-1935, the I.C.P.C. followed the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and, as mentioned earlier, took part in the discussions which led to the Convention of 26th June 1936 for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs.

In 1948, the I.C.P.C. entered into contact with the United Nations.

Co-operation with the U.N. developed mainly in the field of drugs, social defence, crime prevention and human rights.

Drugs

As we mentioned above, since 1948 Interpol, in its role as observer, forwards

information on illicit drug traffic to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and takes part in the discussions on the drafting of International conventions.

Three texts have ratified Interpol's work in the fight against drug abuse.

1954 Resolution of the Economic and Social Council

" The Economic and Social Council

1. NOTES that the extent of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs remains highly disturbing;

2. CONSIDERS that in view of the international nature of this traffic it is essential to establish close international co-operation to combat it effectively;

3. INVITES governments to co-ordinate their efforts in this sphere and in so doing to use all existing means;

4. DRAWS THEIR ATTENTION, in this connexion, to the work of the International Criminal Police Commission, which is in a position to lend valuable assistance in the suppression of the illicit traffic by means of the distribution and immediate use of information at its disposal;

5. REQUESTS governments to furnish that organisation as promptly as possible with any information which may be of international value relating to persons involved in cases of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs."

INTERPOL was represented at the International Police Exhibition in HANOVER (Federal Germany) from 27th August to 11th September 1966; the Interpol stand, placed in an excellent position by the Wiesbaden Bundeskriminalamt, received many interested visitors.

1955 Resolution of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

" The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

RECALLS that the exchange of information on illicit traffic should be effected by the quickest possible means and recommends that, for that purpose, the competent authorities should make use of the machinery for co-operation elaborated by the International Criminal Police Commission."

Resolution No. III appended to the 1961 Single Convention

" The Conference,

1) CALLS ATTENTION to the importance of the technical records on international traffickers kept at present by the International Criminal Police Organization;

2) RECOMMENDS that these records be completed as far as possible by all parties and be widely used for the circulation of description of the traffickers by that Organization."

We should remember, too, the assistance provided by Interpol in the implementation of certain technical assistance programmes financed by the Special Fund (audio-visual teaching material, training of personnel).

Social defence, crime prevention

Interpol has co-operated closely with the U.N. Social Defence Section by taking part in the work done by groups of experts on crime prevention, and in the "five-yearly congresses for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders".

Human rights

In the field of human rights, INTERPOL has participated in seminars which have discussed the problems of violation of freedoms necessitated by the exercise of criminal justice and the maintenance of public order.

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL also collaborates with the U.N. on questions concerning the traffic in persons and the slave trade.

In 1972, the Economic and Social Council voted a text on the subject, a paragraph of which concerns our Organization:

" 6. INVITES INTERPOL to co-operate, within the limits established by its constitution and in accordance with the Special Arrangement between the Council and INTERPOL, approved by the Council in resolution 1579 (L) of 20 May 1971, with the United Nations in its efforts to eliminate slavery, the slave trade, and institutions and practices resembling slavery, and in particular to forward to the Secretary-General annually any information at its disposal with regard to the international traffic in persons, including reports on the subject received from its national central bureaux."

For more than twenty years, relations between Interpol and the United Nations were based on the procedure of Consultative Status granted to non-governmental organisations.

However, since 20th May 1971, relations between the United Nations and Interpol have been set at intergovernmental level and are governed by a "special arrangement of co-operation" adopted respectively by the Economic and Social Council (Resolution No. 1579 L of 20th May 1971) and the Interpol General Assembly (41st session, September 1971).

II - UNITED NATIONS SPECIALISED AGENCIES

Of the United Nations specialised agencies, the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL has co-operated particularly closely with the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Telecommunication Union.

In 1959, the ICAO included recommendations put forward by Interpol in its manual of aircraft accident investigation. Later, the ICAO took into account the adoption of the international disaster victim identification form. More recently, the ICAO and Interpol have worked together on a study of how to prevent acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation.

With the International Telecommunication Union, co-operation revolves around the problems connected with the Interpol telecommunications network. We should point out that it is essentially to Interpol's work that Article 7, Section VI, Number 467 of the 1968 Radiocommunications Regulations refers.

With UNESCO, co-operation on the prevention of thefts of works of art is beginning to take shape.

III - OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

Customs Co-operation Council

For the past few years, close relations have been maintained between Interpol and the Customs Co-operation Council, in view of the importance of police/customs co-operation in the fight against international illicit drug traffic.

Council of Europe

Relations between the I.C.P.O.-INTER-

POL and the Council of Europe came into being after the conclusion of a co-operation agreement approved by the Interpol General Assembly and the Council of Europe Ministers in 1959. Co-operation between the two organisations has developed mostly within the Council of Europe "European Committee on Crime Problems" whose main objective is to standardise the penal legislations of Council of Europe member countries and to bring them into line with each other. The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL follows the work of this Committee regularly. With regard to texts, several European conventions refer to Interpol activities: Article 15 of the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, Article 16 of the European Convention on Extradition, Article 21 of the European Convention on the Repatriation of Minors, and Article 15 of the Convention on the International Validity of Criminal Sentences.

A recent text on drugs (Recommendation 609 of 21st September 1970 of the Council of Europe Consultative Assembly) recommends that international co-operation in the fight against illicit drug traffic should be developed around the machinery set up by Interpol.

Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.)

Contacts between Interpol and the O.A.U. have centred on the subject of extradition. The common aim is to encourage African countries to sign extradition treaties, either bilateral treaties or multilateral treaties. This is a long-term project which both the O.A.U. and Interpol can further by means of suggestions and recommendations.

Pan-Arab Social Defense Organization (P.A.S.D.O.)

This organisation operates within the framework of the Arab League. Contacts between Interpol and P.A.S.D.O. have enabled the two organisations to follow each other's work.

IV - NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

The I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL maintains relations with a large number of non-governmental organisations, depending on the questions of common interest dealt with. In particular, we can mention: the International Air Transport Association, for all matters concerning acts of unlawful interference with international civil aviation; the International Society of Criminology, the International Association of Penal Law and the International Social Defence Society, for crime prevention and criminal law.

V - HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

For many years, the legal situation of the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL in the country where its Headquarters are located was a *de facto* rather than a *de jure* situation.

On 12th May 1972, the French Government signed a Headquarters Agreement with Interpol, which defines the Organization's legal situation in France, where its Headquarters are located and where it owns property. This Agreement was approved by the French Parliament in the form of a law dated 23rd December 1972.

This rapid survey shows the position of Interpol in international circles and its relations with other international organisations. It will give readers an idea of the wide variety of contacts which are necessary to co-ordinate collective action in law enforcement and crime prevention.

◦ Interpol and the public

Press

At the outset, in 1923, the press (at that time newspapers only) reported on the I.C.P.C.'s foundation and activities but apparently with a certain amount of discretion. The various conferences were described in a few lines in the main newspapers, notably those of the country where the General Assembly was being held. It must be admitted that in the first few years, the Organization's activities were limited.

It seems that the adoption of the mysterious and evocative name "Interpol" helped to attract the public's attention to international police action, even though the public often imagines it to be quite different from what it is in reality. Journalists of the mass media, photographers, newsreel film-makers, television producers are all familiar with the National Central Bureaus and the General Secretariat in Saint-Cloud. There are few magazines in the world or few important television networks which have not covered some event in the Organization's activities at one time or another. The press often takes an interest in international crime and the agencies combating it when a particular case specifically concerns one country or another.

Some journalists would like to be kept better informed of criminals' activities, of the development of crime in the world and also of the decisions taken by the Organization's governing bodies or by the experts working under the auspices of Interpol. Needless to say, however, the General Secretariat's files remain secret and discussions between experts are confidential. However, a special effort is made to brief journalists. This is borne out by statistics: in 1971-1972, 196

journalists from more than twenty countries came to the General Secretariat.

Writers and research workers

Many jurists, experts, police officers and writers have tried to find out more about international crime and Interpol than the information given by the mass media.

The many articles, studies, etc. listed below fall into three main categories:

- articles, studies, lectures, and various publications by experts on police questions
- end-of-studies theses by students or research workers
- books intended for the general public.

We felt it would be useful to give a bibliography — albeit incomplete — of this vast body of serious, well-written literature.

Articles, studies, lectures and publications

Serge Cornet

L'ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE
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Interpol and the press

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Vol. 5, No. 2, p. 105

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BETWEEN POLICE FORCES AND THE
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Typois P. A. Kleisiou, Neophytou
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Paul Marabuto *

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Jean-Jacques Marc *

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23/25 Abbot House, 8 Victoria Street,
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Thesis submitted to the Tehran Faculty of Law
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Samuel N'Songan

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University thesis submitted to the Faculty of Law of the University of Warsaw
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COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

Postage stamps have been issued on three occasions to commemorate a General Assembly meeting in an Interpol-affiliated country:

- In 1954 in Italy, on the occasion of the 23rd Interpol General Assembly session in Rome, two stamps were issued.
- In 1955 in Turkey, on the occasion of the 24th Interpol General Assembly session in Istanbul, four stamps were issued.
- In 1968 in Iran, on the occasion of the 37th Interpol General Assembly session, a 10-rial stamp was issued.

To mark the Organization's fiftieth anniversary, commemorative stamps will be issued in the following countries:

AUSTRIA, BRUNEI, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHILE, CHINA (Rep. of), CYPRUS, EGYPTIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, DAHOMEY, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ETHIOPIA, FEDERAL GERMANY, GABON, GHANA, INDONESIA, IRAN, IRAQ, JORDAN, KENYA, KHMER REPUBLIC, KOREA (Rep. of), KUWAIT, LAOS, LEBANON, LIBYA, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MONACO, MOROCCO, NEPAL, NICARAGUA, NIGER, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, SENEGAL, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAM, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, TOGO, TUNISIA, UGANDA, UNITED STATES, UPPER VOLTA, VENEZUELA, VIETNAM, ZAIRE.

ARGENTINA, GREECE and FRANCE plan to issue special postmarks, etc. to mark the occasion.

Agata Papa

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Università Degli Studi di Palermo, Facoltà di Giurisprudenza
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Thesis for Bachelor of Law and Political Science degree, Universidad nacional Mayor San Marco, Lima (Peru) (Spanish, 1962)

A. Thouvenot

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Thesis submitted to the Institute of Criminal Science of the Faculty of Law and Economic Science, Poitiers (France) (French, 1959)

Visitors

As we have said, writers and research workers are frequent visitors at NCBs and the General Secretariat.

But the General Secretariat receives other visitors: top police officials, magistrates, teachers and professors, men in public life. There are many many experts and persons responsible for police matters who wish to come and see for themselves how international police co-operation operates.

As an indication, during the two years 1971 and 1972, the General Secretariat welcomed more than 500 important visitors from sixty or so countries and 750 other persons in thirty or so groups (student magistrates, police officers, etc.).

It was for these visitors that a museum has been equipped with panels illustrating the different aspects of Interpol's work in diagram form. Objects presented to the Organization and souvenirs of General Assemblies are on show in display cases.

Interpol, by maintaining as wide a variety of relations as possible with the outside world, strives to bring about a

better understanding of the need for and requirements of international co-operation, in its widest sense.



The museum
at the General
Secretariat
in Saint-Cloud

THE FUTURE

The story of Interpol's first half-century is finished. We have tried to tell it soberly and objectively.

But although we should respect the past, we should never let ourselves be dominated by it. We must now begin thinking about Interpol's future over the next half-century.

What does this future hold?

It is a well-known fact that moral progress does not go hand in hand with technical progress. Without being unduly pessimistic — just realistic — it hardly seems likely that the criminal element

will disappear from society during the coming decades.

With the constant evolution and interplay of men, ideas and business, there is every reason to believe that Interpol will continue to be an increasingly necessary weapon in the fight against crime. It will remain an essential — even inevitable — complement of police work at national level. Much more will be expected of the Organization than ever before and it will be the centre for creating procedures for increasingly close and deep-rooted co-operation. New technical instruments will be needed, particularly in the field of telecommunications and electronic data processing. More men will be called on to devote all their efforts, their technical abilities and their imagination to operate the Interpol machinery at national and international level.

But the key question for the future is still, in fact, whether international co-operation — in its widest sense — will continue to be restricted, as it is today, by the limits imposed by national sovereignty, or whether, on the contrary, it will gradually be extended to cover areas of activity voluntarily abandoned by the national sovereignties. In such a delicate field, we can scarcely expect to attain this second alternative in the immediate future.

However, between the two alternatives, there is plenty of scope for initiatives which can only strengthen international police co-operation. We have come a long way since 1923. One look at the past and we can have confidence in Interpol's future.



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