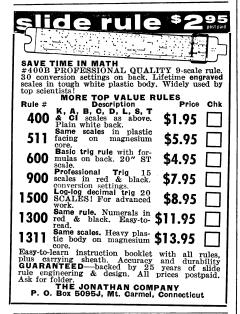


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Interpol, said. Radio still remains the most valued scientific tool of Interpol at the international level.

More than 60,000 cables passed between the international headquarters of Interpol in Paris and its national bureaus in the 60 affiliated nations last year.

"We use no scientific or armed police at our international headquarters," the Secretary General said. This type of detection is done, however, at many of Interpol's national central bureaus. These bureaus may be organized as each country deems best. They compile statistics, pass on information of international interest, and undertake within their local jurisdictions all investigations, searches and arrests.

Fingerprints of international criminals are classified under a special system, related to certain hereditary characteristics.

Photographs are classified in accordance with six characteristics of Bertillon (a famous French anthropologist who devised a method of identification based on measure-

"This system makes it possible not only to limit the field of comparisons, but also to identify persons who have attempted to alter their appearance," Interpol authorities claim.

A synoptic index, using a system of color tags, each corresponding to a factor in the description, makes identification of a wanted person possible in a very short time even if only one of these factors is known.

Finally, a perforated card index, with each card dealing with only one circumstance or element of the case, is used. Each perforation refers to a particular dossier that can be found simply by superposing cards.

Interpol is supported by contributions from each affiliated country. Its annual budget is \$180,000, of which the U.S. contributes only \$11,000, despite its extensive use of Interpol services.

• Science News Letter, 78:259 October 22, 1960

GENERAL SCIENCE

Political Reasons Behind Atom Program

➤ POLITICAL NOT SCIENTIFIC reasons are behind the failure of the Atoms for Peace program, Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D.-N.M.), chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, said in Washington.

He based this judgment on the reports of a year-long survey made by Robert Mc-Kinney, editor and publisher of the Santa Fe New Mexican, at the Congressional Committee's request.

The report is a five-volume study of international relations and policies relating to the atomic programs of the United States.

Among the recommendations made by the McKinney report are that the next international conference on civilian atom power "be specifically directed to broadening East-West technical relationships; that it be organized under the aegis of the International Atomic Energy Agency, rather than the United Nations; and that it be held in the Soviet Union in 1962.'

Soviet representatives have visited unclassified portions of American laboratories otherwise devoted to weapons research. American exchange scientists have not had access to any Soviet facility officially designated by the USSR as a nuclear weapons development laboratory, the McKinney report stated.

Of the 2,700 accredited representatives who attended one international conference, 2,400 were from the non-Soviet bloc countries. Under the broad aegis of the IAEA, simultaneous visits to Moscow by several thousand scientists from the West for peaceful reasons "could hardly be refused," Sen. Anderson noted in endorsing the McKinney recommendations.

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