The History of the International Police Association
This historical account of the International Police Association is in memory of all our brothers and sisters around the globe who have gone before us.

Thank you for your service and see you on the next watch.

They shall grow not old,
As we that are left grow old:

Age shall not weary them,
Nor the years condemn.

At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them

....For the Fallen by Robert Laurence Binyon
IPA historical book researched, compiled, written and designed by
Chief Kevin Gordon (ret),
United States Section President
US IPA historian
Member - International Professional Commission.

©KGordon 2013
Sources


- International President Jurgen Klos, President’s Conference speech given at the President’s Conference, May 1, 1987 as reprinted in IPA Reporter, Vol XXVII Spring/Summer 1988,

- IEC Guide, International Police Association

- International Administrative Center, Nottingham, England


- LONSEA: Searching the Globe through the lenses of the League of Nations: [www.Lonsea.org](http://www.Lonsea.org);


## Table of Contents

Dedication ........................................... 3  
Acknowledgment .................................... 4  
Sources .................................................. 5  
Table of Contents .................................... 6  
History of the IPA .................................. 8  
World Congress and IEC Conference List ........... 17  
Permanent Executive Bureau Members ............. 18  
Section Formation .................................... 22  
Sections ................................................... 23  
United Kingdom ...................................... 24  
Belgium .................................................. 25  
France .................................................... 26  
Germany .................................................. 27  
Ireland ................................................... 28  
Netherlands .......................................... 29  
Norway ................................................. 30  
Switzerland ............................................. 31  
Italy ....................................................... 32  
Sweden ................................................... 33  
Austria .................................................... 34  
Canada .................................................... 35  
Finland .................................................... 36  
Hong Kong ............................................. 37  
Kenya ...................................................... 38  
Luxembourg .......................................... 39  
Netherlands Antilles .................................. 40  
Spain ...................................................... 41  
Brazil ..................................................... 42  
Denmark .................................................. 43  
Japan ...................................................... 44  
Nigeria .................................................... 45  
United States ......................................... 46  
Zambia .................................................... 47  
Bermuda ................................................... 48  
Gibraltar .................................................. 49  
Iceland .................................................... 50  
Israel ....................................................... 51  
Suriname .................................................. 52  
Zimbabwe .............................................. 53  
Argentina ............................................... 54  
Malta ...................................................... 55  
Australia .............................................. 56  
Guyana .................................................... 57  
Hellas (Greece) ....................................... 58  
New Zealand ......................................... 59  
Barbados ................................................. 60  
Ghana ...................................................... 61  
Mauritius ............................................... 62  
Philippines ............................................. 63  
San Marino ............................................. 64
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aruba</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andorra</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macau</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia-Herzegovina</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macedonia</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The International Police Association, the largest fraternal police organization in the world, was officially formed on January 1st, 1950. To tell the story of the IPA, you must tell the story of Arthur Troop and to understand the creation and formation of the International Police Association, one must understand the happenings of that period.

Troop recognized that his idea wasn’t entirely new, but it certainly was delivered differently than past attempts. The World Police League had slowly developed at the beginning of the twentieth century and officers in several countries took steps to establish an association. The stated purpose of the League was in part to: 

a) Improve the knowledge of members in their special field, to advance and evolve police science, exchange experiences between countries and use the results obtained.
b) Create and support organizations and practices of the police.
c) Spread auxiliary language, Esperanto, among police worldwide to allow more direct and faster communication between the police forces of various countries.
d) Use the organization of the League to develop a feeling of brotherhood among colleagues in different countries.

Jurgen Klos, of the German Section, who served as IPA International President from 1982 to 1988, said that while the League’s growth was slowed due to World War 1, “it took up work again after the war ended and by 1925 was already able to boast almost 1500 members”. Klos added that the end of the League came when “the nationalist megalomania of Hitler’s Germany put an end to any cross-border cooperation”. The League however, counted as its members Chiefs, Directors and Superintendents and in Klos’ words, “there was not much room left for the ordinary policeman.” Troop was determined not to create any such exclusive club, but wanted the organization equally open to all.

IPA Founder Arthur Troop said in his book, Service Through Friendship, “distrust and hostility had led the world to the brink of extinction. These qualities of destruction had to be changed or the consequences would be too horrific to contemplate. Friendship and trust had to take their place, otherwise there would be virtually no future for Mankind.”

Policing does not stop in countries just because they are at war. Crime still occurs, spouses still have domestic disputes, people still get drunk and disorderly and people still commit
theft. While the world of policing doesn’t stop because of war, it does often change, especially in occupied nations. In WWII, what changed depended on the country but included changes in areas such as who were being policed, what they were policed for and how they were policed. The primary tenant of policing could even change, such as in Nazi Germany where policing evolved to police arresting citizens with the mere suspicion that they were going to do something wrong. The Nazis often used local police in an attempt to determine who might be an enemy of the state.

Most Nazi occupied countries saw the police of their country openly cooperate with the occupying force or cooperate due to force/threats of force or a combination of the two. In Poland for example, where the police and citizens continued to fight the occupation, the police were ordered to report for duty or face the death penalty.

Across the English Channel, ninety-eight Metropolitan Police officers were killed during air raids. The bombing also destroyed police stations in England. In 1942 officers were allowed to volunteer for the Armed Forces and by 1947 after the war, the Metropolitan Police alone faced a deficiency of almost 5,000 officers due to the war. The war had changed policing and just as importantly, had changed how police officers viewed their counterparts around the world.

In Arthur Troop’s words “Friendship was at a very low ebb at this time on the stage of world history” Many young officers had also served and suffered in the war and were interested in looking beyond their own national borders for contacts and friendship.

Former IPA President Klos once asked “What in this still strife-torn world, can be valued higher than friendship?” When Klos told Dr. Burg, the former Israeli Interior Minister, “Where there is Friendship, there is Peace,” Dr. Burg replied, “Friendship is peace”.

Klos points out that as the war ended, “Europe was divided by a new frontier, the Iron Curtain, which stirred up fear of yet more misery. The fate of the nations which suddenly found themselves behind this Curtain caused men in the West to move closer to one another. national borders which had earlier been considered so important, now seemed less so when set against the obvious division of the world. In the name of internationalism, frontier posts and passports were burnt, the young generations saw a neighbor in the enemy of yesterday, and exaggerated national sentiment, for many centuries the cause of disputes and wars, became meaningless in the face of deprivation and fear.”

It was in this somewhat hostile climate that Troop began building the organization in his mind. Troop said, “Thinking back on my own personal experiences of pen-friendship, which had disappeared at the outset of the Second World War, I began to think of trying to establish those contacts again”.

Arthur Troop taken in the mid 1930's
convinced that “friendship transcended all”. His initial goal was simple enough, to “bring back trust in our own circles” and to spread the message of friendship around the world.

**The Beginnings**

Arthur Troop and the IPA are in many ways, one and the same. The IPA exists because of Troop and he will always be a part of the IPA. Arthur Troop was born on December 15th, 1914, in Lincoln, England. He was a police officer who had a dream that friendship could unite police officers, not just in his own country, but around the world. Arthur was 21 when he joined the Lincolnshire Police which is located in the eastern portion of England. As with most officers, he served in a variety of departments but he specialized in traffic.

Troop had thought about an organization such as the IPA for many years and in 1949, decided it was time to test the waters. Troop wrote an article which he penned under the name of “Aytee”. Troop was concerned what the reactions would be from his own bosses and for that reason, did not use his name or address. He decided to use British police publications in his effort to each European officers looking for pen friends. The article was published in the English Police Review of August 12, 1949.

**Text of Original Letter:**

“Occasionally we read of Police Chiefs from other lands visiting the Headquarters of some of our larger Forces. Less frequently do we read of “rank and filers” coming here to study our methods or to pay courtesy calls. Even less recently do we hear of members of our profession visiting other Forces abroad.

For years individuals like myself have corresponded with members of the Police Service in other countries. Language is no barrier and we exchange holidays for ourselves or for our families, but the difficulties are great and often insurmountable. I feel that a scheme of exchange holidays could be worked out more economically and greater advantage to the Service would result if some organization to be founded to make such an idea practicable. The existence of this scheme would do much to weld friendship into a great fellowship.

I wonder how many of us at present there are in this country in and other lands who would
like to see such a scheme come to fruition? Could not something great be built out of our little individual friendships? It has been in my mind for some time that such a scheme could be made to work if only a handful of interested officers in this country could get down to laying the foundations of such a movement. What is required is a movement made up of serving police officers, men and women, and retired police officers, all believing in international friendship and goodwill.

This idea may at first sound a trifle idealistic, and perhaps impracticable, but, with reasonable backing in the early stages, an organization of international dimensions could be quickly built. I have found friends in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Africa and elsewhere who would join such a movement if one existed and who are ready to form branches in their native lands if enough support can be gained to launch the scheme in this country.

Such a movement, call it the International Police Friendship Organization if you like, would be built up of ordinary individual memberships, with no rank distinctions. We would pay our weekly monthly or annual subscription to the national branch and out of this a proportion would go to the International Headquarters. All members would receive a membership card, similar to a passport, issued by the International Secretariat. An international badge would be devised and issued and when finances permitted, the Association will launch its own Journal.

National conferences would be held in all countries where the association was represented, and here the various officers and delegates would be elected by democratic vote. Annually the Association would hold an International Conference in the capital of one of the member countries.

Why not try to make London the venue of the first of these conferences in 1950? As the association would be a free and democratic organization with a social and cultural background, it would eventually seek membership of UNESCO.

What better example can we as members of the police service set than being the instrument of international friendship. The Police Service is a strong rock in most countries - it has a great reputation and sets a great example. It can play its
part in bringing about peace and security the world over.

For a start, the functions of the Association would consist of such things as building up a bigger pen-friendship exchange; for arranging exchanged visits of members and their families; organizing international summer camps, schools and so on; building up an international police library and museum; organizing competitions and sporting events; and establish an international police press service. Later, as things grew and developed, more ambitious schemes could be launched. An International Police Scholarship exchange scheme could eventually be sponsored and would no doubt receive support from progressive governments.

All those interested in such a scheme could indicate their support, at first is only to explore the possibilities, by writing to me through the Editor of our paper, the Police Review. If there is reasonable support I could summarize the views and ideas expressed by those who write, and outline the next step to be taken. At least send a postcard, even if you write a big “YES” or “NO”, it will indicate definitely to me what you think.”

The response was amazing and Troop was convinced he should proceed forward. Troop wrote a response article for the same magazine. In his second article he used his own name and address. His reasoning involved honesty and in his book said “I felt that, whether the idea became a reality or not, at least I ought to admit authorship of this scheme. It was the only way of proceeding. If we could not be honest, the Association would have been founded on the worst premise of all.”

Text of follow up letter:

“In the article published in the Police Review on 12th August, I promised to summarize the views and ideas expressed by those who took the trouble to reply to the proposals advanced. I must say that the response has exceeded my greatest expectations. Two or three sympathetic letters might have been giving me some heart to go even further ahead with the scheme, but the replies have been numerous and heartening. Many big “YES’s” have come and not one “NO”, which is very significant.

I was glad to receive letters for my good friends in Norway, Denmark, and Sweden and the Gold Coast (Ghana) who are all prepared to back the schemes wholeheartedly. There are already several hundred potential members, waiting for the actual information of what most readers would like to call the International Police Association.

I have spent many months working out the idea with friends in this country and other lands. There is not only a need but a demand for the immediate formation of the Association. To this end, I have prepared a small leaflet, which will be leaving the hands of the printers in a few days, and it which is more concrete and definite proposals are made.

Attached thereto will be a slip which can be forwarded to me by those who require further details. The cost is being borne by a few police friends, and it is sweet if we are rewarded by seeing a great movement spring up we shall be amply repaid. Those who do send for a leaflet would help me by sending a stamped-
addressed envelope for the reply. Within a few weeks an English and Scottish branch of the Association will be formed, and those who are interested in the first stages of the formation of the Association will no doubt be the first officers of the movement.

Representatives are required in every Police Force in this country, as well as abroad, and in the larger Forces. Divisional representatives are urgently needed, to act as missionaries for a great cause. There is no doubt that the Association is a practical proposition. It has been thought of by many before me, but now we must all make what might have seemed like a wild dream come true.

Let me hear from more readers of this paper (and it is read all over the world), let me have a card or letter from everyone who believes in the idea. Those who have already taken the trouble to write will hear from me personally in due course, but please allow me a little time, as this work is being done in a few hours left between tours of duty at a busy seaside resort.

May I also appeal to all professional Police Federationists to support this idea? It does not compete with but complements the work done by the Federation. The Police Federation has plenty on its plate and the new Association will cater for a class of work the Federation was never intended for - International Police Friendship, through exchange pen-friendships, holiday changes, and so on”.

Formation

The association was officially founded on January 1st, 1950 and Troop served as the first Secretary General of the British Section. The Position of Secretary General was based on the same position in the United Nations. It was imperative to Troop that the IPA environment be free from discrimination, not just of sex, color, language or religion, but rank also. Former President Klos commented in 1987, “The problems of postwar years certainly left their mark on the IPA statutes, which explains some things that perhaps appear overstated to us today. No discrimination on the grounds of race, religion or sex: in 1950, emancipation was still a long way off, the crimes committed in Germany against the Jews and political opponents were still fresh in everyone's memory, and was important to avoid creating fresh barriers during the process of reconciliation and the forging of cross-border friendships.”

The IPA motto, “Service Through Friendship” was coined by Troop but he thought it might be best in another language. After trying...
French, German, Italian, Spanish and Latin, Troop contacted Bob Hamilton of Glasgow. Hamilton was an expert in the International Language Esperanto. Hamilton translated the motto into “SERVO PER AMIKECO”. It is appropriate that Esperanto was chosen as it was developed in 1887 by L.L. Zamenhof as a politically neutral language.

According to Troop, the logo was an inspiration while looking at his police helmet. He believed the Police Star was a good choice as it was used universally. He used the star along with the globe and the words International Police around it. He placed a scroll with the motto at the bottom. Troop said “to complete it, and make it more impressive, I decided laurel leaves on either side would be ideal.”

It doesn’t take much of an imagination to envision what a monumental task the formation of the IPA was. Troop not only had to cross cultural barriers, he had to fight his own agency which often hampered the organization. In “Friendship Through Service” Troop tells many stories of how his agency tried to hinder his progress and the considerable opposition he faced from his Police Chief, the Home Office and others. Often he was told that a Sergeant was not an appropriate rank to run such an organization. At one point there was an attempt to forbid him from forming the IPA.

Some even thought the organization was of a subversive nature because “the word international had a sinister meaning, suggesting perhaps a communist body”.

But on the other side of the issue, officers hearing the association was unpopular with the administration, often signed up because of that or in Troop’s words “a few others, who must have admired my stand or wanted to be fellow suicides, signed up.” Slowly the organization grew. Troop said it took about two and half years to enroll the first hundred members and another two years to reach the second hundred.

Next was the task of spreading the word to other countries, which it was decided would be called “sections”. It was also decided that the British section would serve as the ultimate international authority until there were seven sections.

In quick succession the IPA reached these seven: Holland, Belgium and France were added in 1953, Norway and Switzerland in 1954 and Germany in 1955. With the seven sections in place, the first International Congress was held in France in 1955. At the congress Troop was elected as International Secretary General. It was decided at that congress that the official languages would
be French, English and German. Spanish was added later. All are now official languages of the association.

President Klos praised Troop in his speech given at Schloss Gimborn, IPA’s training center in Germany. “How could Arthur Troop have imagined barely five years after the war had ended that only a few years later, and within the framework of the IPA, Israeli and German police officers would shake hands, Danish policeman would visit Germany, and police officers from the federal republic of Germany would be accepted as friends in France.” Dr. Burg was correct, “Friendship is peace”.

As the organization grew, members were recruited in Britain who had a working knowledge of one or more foreign languages. These members were used to help correspond with officers in other countries and was the start of the Associate Secretary positions that are still in place in each section today.

Arthur Troop held the position of International Secretary General until he retired in 1966 due to some family health issues. After retiring from the police service he began another career as a Home Visitor for the Blind with the Lincolnshire Social Service Department where he achieved national recognition for his charity work providing guide dogs.

Troop had spent over two decades working on the IPA. His feelings after his retirement from the IPA as told in his book “Service Through Friendship”, deserves repeating & are quoted here.

“For some years after this part of my life, I was virtually dead to the I.P.A., although the flowers or memorials were possibly reserved for a later date. Yet for a considerable time after this, I wondered why I was now being almost-totally shunned, after all the work I had done sincerely, and without reward, for so long” Whilst I was not actually snubbed from taking part in I.P.A. functions, nor was I welcomed back with open arms. I did not resent the fact that I was no longer the focal point of the Association - I never wanted this anyway - but I did feel hurt that, with my departure from active participation in its daily work, there was now a complete break from what had been my life for so many years.

The effort I had put into the work, the sacrifices I and my family had made, financially and emotionally, in time could not be measured.

I have kept diaries for many years, and during my active I.P.A. days every day had an entry. When I look back now, after consulting some of those diaries, I can conjure up not only the events but also the faces of people I met, and even items such as hotels I stayed in and what things cost at that time.

The entries in the diaries from 1966, however, for a few years have few I.P.A. entries. I also noticed how my Christmas cards got less in number each year, to the point in 1974 when they got down to a couple of dozen at most. I was indeed a forgotten man.”

Arthur Troop

But Arthur Troop was not forgotten. As is human nature and with any organization, certainly there were some who tried to steal his thunder, others who acted as if they had created the thunder and still others who thought they were the thunder.
The organization continued on and although never actually forgotten, it took a few years for others in the organization to realize and appreciate how much Troop had contributed, how truly remarkable he was and what an incredible accomplishment he had achieved. The flowers, memorials and accolades did come later.

Troop was made the first honorary life member of the British Section. In the Queen’s Birthday Honours List of 1965, Troop was awarded the British Empire Medal for his work in founding the IPA. This Medal of the Order of the British Empire for Meritorious Service, usually known as the British Empire Medal (BEM), is provided for meritorious civil or military service that is worthy of recognition by the Crown. Troop would later receive many awards including: Honorary Doctorate from Canada; Cross of Honour from the President of the Republic of Austria; and he was presented with the ‘Golden Sword of Hungary’ by Hungary. At the 1985 World Congress, Troop became the first recipient of the IPA’s Gold Medal. Ten years later at the 26th IEC in Vienna, he was awarded the IPA World Police Prize.

Even though ill, Troop attended the IPA’s 50th Anniversary in May of 2000 at Bournemouth UK. During the opening ceremony, Her Royal Highness, Princess Anne paid Troop tribute “for ruthlessly pursuing the arduous task of establishing the International Police Association by Service through Friendship.” Later, in reference to his internal department battles, Princess Ann said “Arthur Troop came through much adversity, isolation and disinterest from further up the ladder than we can ever realize.”

The US Section Region 57, created a challenge coin in 2000 to celebrate the 50th anniversary. The first coin struck was proudly presented to Arthur Troop.

Arthur and his beloved wife Marjorie celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary on June 22nd, 2000. Just a few months after the IPA’s 50th celebration, on November 30th, Arthur Troop died in his sleep.

The International created a coin in honor of Troop in 2001. A memorial plaque in honor of Troop was dedicated on Sunday July 27th, 2003, at Christ Church, Stamford in Lincolnshire.

The idea of a statue of Troop was approved by IPA delegates at the 2001 IEC Conference in Reno, Nevada, USA. Later discussions led to a head and shoulders bust that would be placed at the training center at Gimborn. Swiss sculptor Brigitte Wuest was chosen to create the memorial. The bust was unveiled on October 9, 2004. Arthur’s wife, Marjorie, attended the unveiling, accompanied by their son, Kevin. Sadly, Marjorie left us on July 3, 2006.

Troop is honored annually when ten scholarships, known as the Arthur Troop Scholarships, are awarded to members from around the globe.

The International Police Association exists because of Arthur Troop and his efforts. There is no way to thank him enough.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event Type</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>I WC</td>
<td>Paris, France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>1st IEC</td>
<td>Essen, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>2nd IEC</td>
<td>London, Great Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>II WC</td>
<td>Antwerp, Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>3rd IEC</td>
<td>Naples, Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>4th IEC</td>
<td>London, Great Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>(Extraordinary)</td>
<td>Paris, France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>III WC</td>
<td>Stuttgart, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>5th IEC</td>
<td>Geneva, Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>6th IEC</td>
<td>Oslo, Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>IV WC</td>
<td>Blackpool, Great Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>7th IEC</td>
<td>Barcelona, Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>8th IEC</td>
<td>Toronto, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>V WC</td>
<td>Amsterdam, Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>9th IEC</td>
<td>Netanya, Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>10th IEC</td>
<td>Paris, France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>VI WC</td>
<td>Catania, Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>11th IEC</td>
<td>Reykjavik, Iceland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>12th IEC</td>
<td>Copenhagen, Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>VII WC</td>
<td>Montreux, Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>13th IEC</td>
<td>Graz, Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>14th IEC</td>
<td>London, Great Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>VIII WC</td>
<td>Calgary, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>15th IEC</td>
<td>Göteborg, Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>16th IEC</td>
<td>Helsinki, Finland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>IX WC</td>
<td>Perugia, Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>17th IEC</td>
<td>Dublin, Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>18th IEC</td>
<td>Washington DC, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>X WC</td>
<td>Wiesbaden, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>19th IEC</td>
<td>Antwerp, Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>20th IEC</td>
<td>Renfrew, Great Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>XI WC</td>
<td>Paris, France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>21st IEC</td>
<td>Adelaide, Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>22nd IEC</td>
<td>Zürich, Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>None held</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>XIII WC</td>
<td>Wellington, New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>24th IEC</td>
<td>Rio de Janeiro, Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>25th IEC</td>
<td>Nicosia, Cyprus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>XIV WC</td>
<td>Luxembourg, Luxembourg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>26th IEC</td>
<td>Vienna, Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>27th IEC</td>
<td>Brisbane, Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>XV WC</td>
<td>Quebec, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>28th IEC</td>
<td>Athens, Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>29th IEC</td>
<td>Menorca, Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>XVI WC</td>
<td>Bournemouth, Great Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>30th IEC</td>
<td>Reno, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>31st IEC</td>
<td>Sun City, South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>XVII WC</td>
<td>Trondheim, Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>32nd IEC</td>
<td>Brno, Czech Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>33rd IEC</td>
<td>Dublin, Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>XVIII WC</td>
<td>Ljubljana, Slovenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>34th IEC</td>
<td>Balaton, Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>35th IEC</td>
<td>Moscow, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>XIX WC</td>
<td>Antalya, Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>36th IEC</td>
<td>Paris, France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>37th IEC</td>
<td>Bucharest, Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>XX WC</td>
<td>Eilat, Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>38th IEC</td>
<td>Copenhagen, Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>39th IEC</td>
<td>Potsdam, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>XXI WC</td>
<td>Limassol, Cyprus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>61st IPA WC</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>62nd WC</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>63rd IPA WC</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>64th IPA WC</td>
<td>Swaziland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>65th IPA WC</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>66th IPA WC</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
International Executive Board Members*

1955 - 1958
President André Roches (FR)
1st Vice Pres Theo (Teddy) Mommsen (DE)
2nd Vice Pres Alphonse Smeyers (BE)
Secretary General Arthur Troop (GB)
Assistant Secretary General J Ternet (FR)
Treasurer Marcel Logean (CH)

1958 - 1961
President Alphonse Smeyers (BE)
1st Vice Pres Theo Mommsen (DE)
2nd Vice Pres William C F Best (GB)
Secretary General Arthur Troop (GB)
Assistant Secretary General G Morraine (FR)
Treasurer Marcel Logean (CH)
Advisor André Roches (FR)

1961 - 1964
President Herbert Kalicinsky (DE)
(died mid-term & replaced by Mommsen)
1st Vice Pres William C F Best (GB)
2nd Vice Pres Gert J Seppenwolde (NL)
Secretary General Arthur Troop (GB)
Assistant Secretary General J Ternet (FR)
Treasurer Marcel Logean (CH)
Advisor Alphonse Smeyers (BE)

1964 - 1967
President William C F Best (GB)
(replaced by Peter Matthews due to resignation)
1st Vice Pres Gert J Seppenwolde (NL)
2nd Vice Pres Adolfo Piatti (IT)
3rd Vice Pres Gunnar Alan Holmquist (NO)
Secretary General Arthur Troop (GB)
Assist Sec General Ernest Charles Loats (GB)
Treasurer Marcel Logean (CH)

1967 - 1970
President Peter J Matthews (GB)
1st Vice Pres Bernard Martinez (FR)
2nd Vice Pres Gunnar Alan Holmquist (NO)
3rd Vice Pres Harold (Harry) Wilson (CA)
Secretary General Hugh V D Hallett (GB)
Assist Sec General Yecheskiel Kaufmann (IL)
Treasurer Marcel Logean (CH)
Advisor William C F Best (GB)

1970 - 1973
President Gunnar Alan Holmquist (NO)
1st Vice Pres Bernard Martinez (FR)
2nd Vice Pres Harold (Harry) Wilson (CA)
3rd Vice Pres Karl Homma (AT)
Secretary General Hugh V D Hallett (GB)
Assist Sec General Theo Leenders (NL)
Treasurer Marcel Logean (CH)
Assistant Treasurer Michel Joye (CH)
Advisor Peter J Matthews (GB)

* referred to as Permanent Executive Bureau Members (PEB) prior to 2015
IIEB Continued

1973 - 1976
President Bernard Martinez (FR)
1st Vice Pres Harold (Harry) Wilson (CA)
2nd Vice Pres Karl Homma (AT)
3rd Vice Pres Francesco Andreotti (IT)
Secretary General Hugh V D Hallett (GB)
Assistant Sec General Theo Leenders (NL)
Treasurer Michel Joye (CH)
Assistant Treasurer Rolf Koch (CH)
Advisor Gunnar Alan Holmquist (NO)

1976 - 1979
President Harold (Harry) Wilson (CA)
1st Vice Pres Karl Homma (AT)
2nd Vice Pres Francesco Andreotti (IT)
3rd Vice Pres Jürgen Klös (DE)
Secretary General Hugh V D Hallett (GB)
Assistant Sec General Ronald Blomberg (SE)
Treasurer Michel Joye (CH)
Assistant Treasurer Rolf Koch (CH)
Advisor Bernard Martinez (FR)

1982 - 1985
President Jurgen Klös (DE)
1st Vice Pres Salo Epstein (IL)
2nd Vice Pres Roy Stragnér (SE)
3rd Vice Pres Phyllis Nolan (IE)
Secretary General Hugh V D Hallett (GB)
Assistant Secretary General Ken Robinson (GB)
Treasurer Rolf Koch (CH)
Assistant Treasurer Michel Théraulaz (CH)
Advisor Karl Homma (AT)

1985 - 1988
President Jurgen Klös (DE)
1st Vice Pres Roy Stragnér (SE)
2nd Vice Pres Phyllis Nolan (IE)
3rd Vice Pres Ernesto Mariani (IT)
Secretary General Theo Leenders (NL)
Assistant Secretary General Ken Robinson (GB)
Treasurer Rolf Koch (CH)
Assistant Treasurer Michel Théraulaz (CH)

1988 - 1991
President Roy Stragnér (SE)
1st Vice Pres Phyllis Nolan (IE)
2nd Vice Pres Owen Jacobson (NZ)
3rd Vice Pres Walter Herrmann (DE)
Secretary General Theo Leenders (NL)
Assistant Secretary General Ken Robinson (GB)
Treasurer Rolf Koch (CH)
Assistant Treasurer Michel Théraulaz (CH)
Advisor Jurgen Klös (DE)
IEB Continued

1991 - 1994
President Roy Stragnér (SE)
1st Vice Pres Phyllis Nolan (IE)
2nd Vice Pres Armand Jaminet (LU)
3rd Vice Pres Haim Szmulewitz (IS)
Secretary General Theo Leenders (NL)
Assistant Secretary General Alan Carter (GB)
Treasurer Michel Théraulaz (CH)
Assistant Treasurer Michel Sierro (CH)

1994 - 1997
President Armand Jaminet (LU)
1st Vice Pres Haim Szmulewitz (IS)
2nd Vice Pres Michael Odysseos (CY)
3rd Vice Pres Walter Mösslacher (AT)
Secretary General Alan Carter (GB)
Assistant Sec General G Mario Muscioni (SM)
Treasurer Michel Théraulaz (CH)
Assistant Treasurer Michel Sierro (CH)
Advisor Roy Stragnér (SE)

1997 - 2000
President Armand Jaminet (LU)
1st Vice Pres Walter Mösslacher (AT)
2nd Vice Pres Michael Odysseos (CY)
3rd Vice Pres Jorma Ahonen (FI)
Secretary General Alan Carter (GB)
Assistant Secretary General John Waumsley (GB)
Treasurer Michel Théraulaz (CH)
Assistant Treasurer Michel Sierro (CH)

2000 - 2003
President Michael Odysseos (CY)
1st Vice Pres Jorma Ahonen (FI)
2nd Vice Pres Fritz Schwindt (DE)
3rd Vice Pres Daniel Condaminas (FR)
Secretary General Alan Carter (GB)
Assist Sec General John Waumsley (GB)
Treasurer Michel Théraulaz (CH)
Assistant Treasurer Romain Miny (LU)
Advisor Armand Jaminet (LU)

2003 - 2006
President Michael Odysseos (CY)
1st Vice Pres Fritz Schwindt (DE)
2nd Vice Pres Daniel Condaminas (FR)
3rd Vice Pres Basie Smit (ZA)
Secretary General John Waumsley (GB)
Assistant Sec General Ioannis Panoussis (GR)
Treasurer Pierre-Martin Moulin (CH)
Assistant Treasurer Romain Miny (LU)

2006 - 2009
President Michael Odysseos (CY)
1st Vice Pres Daniel Condaminas (FR)
2nd Vice Pres Signe Justesen (DK)
3rd Vice Pres Julianna Papné Végsó (HU)
Secretary General John Waumsley (GB)
Assist Sec General Georgios Katsaropoulos (GR)
Treasurer Pierre-Martin Moulin (CH)
Assistant Treasurer Romain Miny (LU)
INTERNATIONAL POLICE ASSOCIATION

IEB Continued

2009-2012
President Michael Odysseos (CY)
1st Vice Pres Daniel Condaminas (FR)
2nd Vice Pres Julianna Papné Végsó (HU)
3rd Vice Pres Gal Sharon (IL)
Sec General Georgios Katsaropoulos (GR)
Assist Sec General Stephen Crockard (UK)
Treasurer Pierre-Martin Moulin (CH)
Assistant Treasurer Romain Miny (LU)

2012-2015
President Pierre-Martin Moulin (CH)
1st Vice Pres Gal Sharon (IL)
2nd Vice Pres Werner Busch (DE)
3rd Vice Pres Kees Sal (NL)
Sec General Georgios Katsaropoulos (GR)
Assistant Sec General Stephen Crockard (UK)
Treasurer Romain Miny (LU)
Assistant Treasurer Wolfgang Gabrutsch (AT)
Advisor Michael Odysseos (CY)

2015-2019
President: Pierre-Martin Moulin (CH)
ISCC Chair Gal Sharon (IL) & 1st VP
ERC Chair Alexy Gankin (RU)
IPC Chair May-Britt Rinaldo (SE)
Sec General Georgios Katsaropoulos (GR)
Head of Adm: Stephen Crockard (UK)
Treasurer Finances: Romain Miny (LU)
Treasurer Social: Wolfgang Gabrutsch (AT)

2019-2023
President:
ISCC Chair
ERC Chair
IPC Chair
Secretary General:
Head of Administration:
Treasurer Finances:
Treasurer Social:

2023-2027
President:
ISCC Chair
ERC Chair
IPC Chair
Secretary General:
Head of Administration:
Treasurer Finances:
Treasurer Social:

2027-2031
President:
ISCC Chair
ERC Chair
IPC Chair
Secretary General:
Head of Administration:
Treasurer Finances:
Treasurer Social:
## SECTION FORMATION

*Dates are when section received official recognition. Within that year, the sections are in alphabetical order.*

### 1955
- Belgium
- France
- Germany
- Ireland
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom

### 1958
- Italy
- Sweden

### 1961
- Austria
- Canada
- Finland
- Hong Kong
- Kenya
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands Antilles*
- Spain

### 1962
- Brazil
- Denmark
- Japan
- Nigeria*
- United States
- Zambia*

### 1963
- Bermuda*
- Gibraltar
- Iceland
- Israel
- Suriname*
- Zimbabwe*

### 1964
- Argentina
- Malta

### 1965
- Australia
- Guyana*
- Hellas (Greece)

### 1966
- New Zealand

### 1967
- Barbados*

### 1969
- Guana*
- Mauritius

### 1971
- Philippines*

### 1973
- San Marino

### 1974
- Sri Lanka

### 1976
- Seychelles*

### 1981
- Portugal

### 1982
- Mexico
- South Africa

### 1983
- Cyprus

### 1985
- Peru

### 1988
- Aruba*
- Lesotho

### 1991
- Hungary

### 1992
- Czechoslovakia**
- Poland
- Slovenia

### 1994
- Bulgaria
- Czech Republic
- Monaco
- Russia
- Slovakia

### 1995
- Estonia
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Swaziland

### 1996
- Romania

### 1997
- Gabon*
- Ukraine

### 2000
- Turkey

### 2001
- Pakistan

### 2003
- Croatia

### 2004
- Mozambique

### 2007
- Andorra
- Botswana
- Serbia

### 2010
- Moldova

### 2011
- Macau

### 2012
- Bosnia-Herzegovina

### 2013
- Armenia

### 2015
- Kazakhstan
- Macedonia
- Montenegro

**NOTES:**
- *No longer in the IPA
- **Split into 2 sections
Sections

The Sections are listed in order of recognition. Each section lists:

- The date of recognition.
- Flag of the section
- General locator map.
- Map of the section

The maps and flags are courtesy of the CIA World Fact Book
United Kingdom

Date of recognition: 1955
Belgium
Date of recognition: 1955
France
Date of recognition: 1955
Germany

Date of recognition: 1955
Ireland
Date of recognition: 1955
Netherlands
Date of recognition: 1955
Norway
Date of recognition: 1955
Switzerland

Date of recognition: 1955
Italy
Date of recognition: 1958
Sweden

Date of recognition: 1958
Austria

Date of recognition: 1961
Canada

Date of recognition: 1961
Finland
Date of recognition: 1961
Hong Kong
Date of recognition: 1961
Kenya

Date of recognition: 1961
Luxembourg

Date of recognition: 1961
Netherlands Antilles
Date of recognition: 1961
Expelled 2000
Spain
Date of recognition: 1961
Brazil

Date of recognition: 1962
Denmark
Date of recognition: 1962
Japan
Date of recognition: 1962
Nigeria

Date of recognition: 1962
Expelled 2003
United States
Date of recognition: 1962
Zambia

Date of recognition: 1962
Expelled 1993
Bermuda

Date of recognition: 1963
Expelled 2000
**Gibraltar**

Date of recognition: 1963
Iceland

Date of recognition: 1963
Israel
Date of recognition: 1963
Suriname
Date of recognition: 1963
Expelled 2003
Zimbabwe

Date of recognition: 1963
Expelled 2006
Argentina
Date of recognition: 1964
Malta

Date of recognition: 1964
Australia

Date of recognition: 1965
Guyana

Date of recognition: 1965
Expelled 1993
Hellas (Greece)

Date of recognition: 1965
New Zealand
Date of recognition: 1966
Barbados

Date of recognition: 1967
Expelled 2000
Ghana

Date of recognition: 1969
Expelled 1993
Mauritius

Date of recognition: 1969
Philippines

Date of recognition: 1971
Expelled 1993
San Marino
Date of recognition: 1973
Sri Lanka
Date of recognition: 1974
Seychelles

Date of recognition: 1976
Expelled 2012
Portugal
Date of recognition: 1981
Mexico

Date of recognition: 1982
South Africa

Date of recognition: 1982
Cyprus
Date of recognition: 1983
Peru

Date of recognition: 1985
Aruba

Date of recognition: 1988
Expelled 2000
Lesotho

Date of recognition: 1988
Hungary
Date of recognition: 1991
Czechoslovakia

Date of recognition: 1992
Divided into 2 countries, Czech Republic and Slovakia 1993
Poland

Date of recognition: 1992
Slovenia

Date of recognition: 1992
Bulgaria

Date of recognition: 1994
Czech Republic
Date of recognition: 1994
Monaco

Date of recognition: 1994
Russia

Date of recognition: 1994
Slovakia

Date of recognition: 1994
Estonia
Date of recognition: 1995
Latvia
Date of recognition: 1995
Lithuania

Date of recognition: 1995
Swaziland
Date of recognition: 1995
Romania

Date of recognition: 1996
Gabon

Date of recognition: 1997
Expelled 2014
Ukraine

Date of recognition: 1997
Turkey
Date of recognition: 2000
Pakistan
Date of recognition: 2001
Croatia

Date of recognition: 2003
Mozambique

Date of recognition: 2004
Andorra

Date of recognition: 2007
Botswana

Date of recognition: 2007
Serbia
Date of recognition: 2007
Moldova

Date of recognition: 2010
Macau

Date of recognition: 2011
Bosnia-Herzegovina

Date of recognition: 2012
Armenia

Date of recognition: 2013
Kazakhstan

Date of recognition: 2014
FYRO Macedonia

Date of recognition: 2014
Montenegro

Date of recognition: 2014