

Sen. Dodd in Marx Brothers' Steps

By Drew Pearson
and Jack Anderson

The arrival of Sen. Tom Dodd, (D-Conn.) in Germany the morning of April 7, 1964, at times resembled a sequence from a Marx Brothers comedy.

The American Embassy assumed he had come to investigate the communist conspiracy, since his fare was paid by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. The Embassy had no way of knowing that in Dodd's briefcase he carried secret instructions from Gen. Julius Klein, registered German agent, who had arranged Dodd's real mission in West Germany.

Dodd's secret assignment: to assure Klein's paying clients that the Senate investigation of his foreign agent operations had been misunderstood and that Klein was really respected by the U.S. Senate. Dodd as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which had investigated Klein, was in a position to be convincing.

Anxious to be helpful to a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Embassy sent its Frankfurt consul, the late Henry Ford (no relation to the automaker), to meet Dodd's plane and lay out the red carpet.

Ford was shouldered aside at the airport, however, by two of Klein's staffers, Hul-

mut Kimpel and Mrs. Ilse Reich, who not only took over the welcome ceremony but hustled him on board a Luft-hansa plane for the flight to Cologne. The two Klein aides went along as escorts, interpreters and baggage toters.

At the Cologne airport, Dodd was caught in a zany tug-of-war between two welcoming parties—one headed by American Embassy Secretary Grant Mouser, the other headed by Gen. Julius Klein himself. They jostled for position around the Senator.

Inside Dodd's Brief Case

To the astonishment of the Embassy people and German functionaries, Klein physically pulled the Senator away from the official party and steered him into a private automobile for the drive to Bonn.

Dodd really had no need for further instructions from Klein. His briefcase was already stuffed with secret letters and memos from the general, telling the Senator exactly whom he was supposed to see and what he was supposed to say.

One Klein memo to Dodd directed: "Please ask for the following appointments when you are in Germany—1. Chancellor Ludwig Erhard. 2. Dr. Konrad Adenauer. 3. Dr. Hans Globke. 4. Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, former foreign minister. 5. State Secretary Karl Carstens, a Yale graduate. You met him in Washington.

6. Minister Gerhard Schroeder.

"You should see Dr. Globke first. He will brief you so that you will understand the 'new' German picture . . . Dr. Globke said he would be very happy to accompany you on any of your visits, if you so desire. He will arrange for an interpreter for you, but you may not need one as most of the gentlemen speak English.

"I suggest, Tom, you see each person alone, without anybody from the Embassy or the Foreign Office . . . The Embassy would prefer this anyhow. This way you don't have to have a member of the German Foreign Office present, which would not be practical in view of the differences of opinion at the moment between the Chancellery and the Foreign Office on certain foreign policies."

Before his departure, Dodd also received a detailed letter from Kenneth Buchanan, who then ran Klein's Washington office.

Klein's Problems

"We did talk over the phone several times during the past couple of days," wrote Buchanan, "but I had hoped to have a personal meeting with you—as you said you would like, too—to talk with you about your coming visit to Germany and how you might be able, while there, to be of help to our mutual good friend, Gen. Julius Klein . . .

"I am taking the liberty of enclosing some material which may bear on the problems that confront Julius and, in addition, would like to offer a brief explanation of what the problems are.

"Those problems stem from the recent Fulbright committee hearings . . . Certain elements of the German press, those which were opposed to the Adenauer administration, saw in General Klein's close relationship with former Chancellor Adenauer a rare opportunity to hit at Der Alte through personal attacks against Julius . . .

"I am confident that during your coming visit to Germany you can be of great aid to Julius by clarifying the picture whenever you have opportunity to meet with German leaders in business and government.

"You can tell these people how highly Julius is respected and regarded in business and governmental circles in this country and that the derogatory items printed in the German press are not correct in relation to actual facts. And that Julius, a strong believer in contributing to the public service, through his frank discussions during the Fulbright hearings contributed immeasurably to understanding of the subject under study, and that his contribution was highly appreciated by all members of the committee . . ."