

The Nazi Connection — Part I **Interpol, with Ties to Reich, Gets Data on Americans**

• First of three parts.
 By MICHAEL OLESKER
 Staff Reporter

American law enforcement organizations — including Baltimore police — regularly provide top-secret information to a private international police agency whose top leaders, since World War II, have been former ranking officers in the German Gestapo and the Nazi SS.

That information is contained in recently declassified U.S. and German documents about Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization.)

Interpol's president during the early war years was Reinhard Heydrich, who on Jan. 20, 1942, convened the meeting at which 15 top-ranking Nazis worked out the "final solution to the Jewish problem": mass execution.

The meeting was held at Interpol headquarters. Its president from 1963 to 1971 (and German representative until 1973) was Paul Dickopf, who, until he fled Germany when he apparently sensed the tide of victory turning, was SS officer 337259.

Interpol today, and historically, refuses to help search for wanted Nazi war criminals.

Between Heydrich and Dickopf, records show Interpol's top leadership included high ranking members and former members of the Third Reich.

Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies have freely and regularly exchanged confidential information with Interpol since 1947 by means of electronic communication links and exchange of personnel.

All of that information goes into Interpol's extensive information center and is also passed on to any of about 120 foreign countries.

Though it is a private agency officially attached to no particular government, Interpol receives direct funding from the U.S. Treasury Dept. and has its U.S. offices in the Treasury Building.

Treasury Secretary William Simon said last week that no information can reach foreign hands through Interpol that would endanger either U.S. security or individual privacy.

He said Interpol does not have direct access to highly confidential FBI records, but does have indirect access.

Either directly or through the Treasury Dept., Interpol works with the FBI, Internal Revenue Service, Secret Service, Customs and other federal agencies.

It has access to the FBI's vast National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

And, as one government spokesman taking a hard look at Interpol said last week, "If everything the FBI has in its NCIC computer and Interpol links with that, then the whole world has this information."

Interpol works directly with local police throughout the United States.

"We've done a considerable amount of work with the Baltimore Police Department," Louis Sims, Interpol's chief of American operations, remarked. "We do a lot of work with local police all over the country."

Col. Joseph Carroll, chief of detectives for Baltimore police, said he has given "sporadic" information to Interpol.

No member of the police Inspectoral Services Division (ISD), the police intelligence unit, would comment on any connection with Interpol.

Thomas Farrow, agent in charge of the FBI's Baltimore office, said he has exchanged information with Interpol, and

Interpol, with Ties to Reich, Gets Data on U.S. Citizens

Continued from Page 1A

Paul Kramer, deputy U.S. attorney here, said his office gave Interpol information on at least one occasion — in 1942 to track down convicted gambler Julius (Lory) Salsbury. No law enforcement person contacted in Baltimore conceded any knowledge of the Interpol-Nazi connection.

And, while Interpol chief Sims was quick to point out his agency's ties with U.S. organizations, he was unwilling to admit any links with the Third Reich.

Asked about Heydrich, the wartime Interpol chief, Sims said, "I've never heard the name before."

Asked about Dickopf, who died in 1973 after heading Interpol for four years, Sims said, "He was a German citizen who didn't desire to serve in the SS and fled to Switzerland."

But Dickopf, Sims admitted, joined the SS in 1933. His "desire not to serve" was not manifested until he fled four years later, when a number of Nazi leaders began to desert.

Sims added, "Anyways, Interpol didn't really exist during the war." That remark is consistent with repeated Interpol testimony before Congress.



Ernst Kaltenbrunner at Nuremberg (top), Rudolf Hess, Joachim Von Ribbentrop, Wilhelm Keitel.

When agency officials have claimed Interpol went out of business during World War II, only to restructure thereafter.

But documents provided to Sen. Joseph Montoya's Treasury subcommittee by the Church of Scientology's National Commission on Law Enforcement and Social Justice indicate exactly the opposite.

Because of those documents, Montoya, a New Mexico Democrat, will hear testimony later this spring on the Interpol-Nazi connection, and Rep. Edward Bercel, D-R.I., last week called for a U.S. General Accounting Office investigation of Interpol.

A June 1962 Interpol document framed "strictly confidential," states that the agency "since 1940 had been run by the German chief of security police, (Karl) Heydrich. Heydrich took office several months after Interpol's 1933 convention in Berlin, an affair sponsored — according to another Interpol document — by 'the SS and chief of the German police Heinrich Himmler.'"

Heydrich was assassinated in 1942, but until then, as Interpol president, he: • Converted the meeting of 15 top Nazi leaders at Interpol headquarters in the



R. HEYDRICH • detected solution.

Berlin suburb of Wannsee where, during a four-hour meeting, the "final solution to the Jewish problem" was mapped out: deportation to the east, forced labor and mass execution. (Among those present at the meeting was Adolph Eichmann, to whom much of the "final solution" work fell.)

• Ordered the "Kristallnacht" in November 1938 — the burning and destruction of Jewish synagogues in Germany and Austria. As SS officer, Heydrich

headed the "elite of the elite" intelligence service. When he was assassinated in 1942, more than 2 million Poles were killed in retaliation.

Heydrich was immediately succeeded as Interpol president by Dr. Ernst Kaltenbrunner, whose photograph — in Gestapo chief uniform — graced the June 10, 1943 issue of Interpol's publication, "International Kriminalpolitzei."

Kaltenbrunner, an intimate of Eichmann and one of the earliest members of the Gestapo, was hanged at Nuremberg in 1946 for major war crimes.

(Interpol chief Sims said last week he had "never heard" of Kaltenbrunner. Nor would he comment on publication of Interpol's magazine throughout the war years — when the agency supposedly did not exist.)

Other Third Reich leaders also were involved with Interpol. The "strictly confidential" 1962 Interpol document says that Arthur Nebe, "head of the Kriminalpolizei of the Reich," headed Interpol's International Bureau during the war.

Nebe, believed still at large, directed one of the "mobile killing units" and assisted in Nazi "medical experiments" during the war.

F. E. Louwage, who served on the Nazi Interpol staff under Kaltenbrunner, was Interpol president from

1946 to 1956.

During that time, he ran the Interpol offices from funds left over from wartime Interpol efforts.

But Interpol finances improved dramatically in 1963, when former SS officer Dickopf was elected president.

Interpol acknowledged, in its international publication, that "exceptional contributions" were made by unnamed persons in Switzerland, Venezuela and Brazil — reputed hideouts of former Nazis.

Interpol chief Sims described his agency last week as "a middleman between overseas and U.S. agencies who want to exchange information... We deal with any American state, local or federal agency with a law enforcement function."

As part of that function, personnel from such U.S. agencies as the Secret Service, Customs, Drug Enforcement Agency and Alcohol, Tax and Firearms help staff Interpol's American offices.

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The Nazi Connection — Part 2

Hoover Secretly Viewed Meeting

• This is the second of three articles on Interpol, the international police agency whose staff includes prominent ex-Nazis.

By MICHAEL OLESKER
Staff Reporter

The late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover established American law enforcement's Nazi Connection almost 30 years ago — by going behind the back of his own government.

Hoover's actions are spelled out in recently declassified American and Ger-

man documents about Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization.)

Documents show that former Secretary of State Dean Acheson warned of Interpol's "Nazi domination" and that a spokesman for former U. S. Atty. Gen. Tom Clark offered a "studied recommendation" that America not unite with Interpol after World War II.

But Hoover secretly attended Interpol's 1946 convention, was elected vice president of the agency, and the United States was inextricably entwined with the

organization whose top officials since the war — and at least until 1973 — have been men who were leaders of the German Gestapo and the Nazi SS.

As reported in *The Sunday News American*, Interpol is a private-police agency that receives top-secret information from federal, state and local law enforcement agencies — including Baltimore police.

Yet its history is marked by these names and events: • Its president from 1968 to 1971 (and German representative until 1973) was Paul

Dickopf, who until he fled Germany after four years in the German Security Guards was SS officer 337259.

• Its president during the early war years was Reinhard Heydrich, head of the intelligence service of the SS, who on Jan. 20, 1942 — summoned 15 top Nazis to Interpol headquarters, where the "final solution to the Jewish problem" — mass execution — was worked out.

• When Heydrich was assassinated several months after the conference, he was succeeded as Interpol president by Dr. Ernst Kalten-

brunner, a Gestapo chief who was later hanged at Nuremberg for war crimes.

• Arthur Nebe, director of a German "mobile killing unit" and assistant in Nazi "medical experiments," headed Interpol's International Bureau during the war.

• F. E. Louwage, who served on the Nazi Interpol staff under Kaltenbrunner, was Interpol president from 1946 to 1956 and had J. Edgar Hoover as his vice president from 1946 to 1950, when an apparently furious Hoover Turn to Page 3A, Column 5

The Nazi Connection — Part 2

Hoover Secretely Attended Meeting

Continued from Page 1A

pulled the FBI out of its direct link with Interpol.

Under Louwage, an invitation was extended to the United States in May 1946 to join Interpol at its annual convention — with an obvious eye toward America's resuming the membership it had dropped during the war years.

But Acting Secretary of State Acheson, who received the invitation, immediately sent a memo to the Justice Dept. asking for advice, and adding:

"We assume this is same organization founded Vienna 1923, taken under Nazi domination 1938 and headquarters removed Berlin, at which time U. S. ceased relationship."

A Dept. of State confidential memo signed "Kirk" followed quickly, confirming Interpol's background. Immediately thereafter, a spokesman for U. S. Atty. Gen. Tom Clark followed

with a memo flatly stating: "It is my studied recommendation that no representative of the government of the United States be designated to attend this meeting."

One year later, Acheson and Clark found that behind their backs Hoover had attended the meeting and had been elected vice president.

That information was transmitted to Acheson from the French Embassy in Washington, which extended invitations to that year's convention on behalf of Interpol. The memo notes:

"The Dept. of State will recall that the American delegate to the (Interpol) conference in 1946 was Mr. J. E. Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington."

Following Tremos from Acheson and Clark indicate a sudden change of heart over Interpol with Acheson noting the agency "has been reconstituted."

Clark added in a memo that Hoover had been elected

vice president and, as such, "steps were taken (by Hoover) to make the FBI an official member of (Interpol)."

Thus was the United States entwined with the Nazi-dominated Interpol.

And the matter of Interpol's Nazi domination was never again brought to attention — until documents were presented to Sen. Joseph Montoya's Treasury subcommittee (which helps fund Interpol) by the Church of Scientology's National Commission on Law Enforcement and Social Justice.

The Treasury Dept. became the Interpol hookup in 1950, when Hoover suddenly pulled the FBI out.

At the close of the war, some Communist countries — which, to this day, as member nations, receive American information through Interpol — joined the Interpol network.

One of them, Czechoslovakia, used Interpol in 1950 to track down a group of refugees who had fled to West

Germany. When Hoover learned of it, he immediately pulled the FBI out and, when Louwage flew to Washington to plead with him to rejoin, Hoover refused.

Official explanation for the FBI's pullout was given only as "special reasons," and it was left to the Treasury Dept. to continue America's Interpol relationship.

As part of that relationship, U. S. law enforcement agencies regularly provide Interpol — and up to about 120 foreign police organizations — secret information.

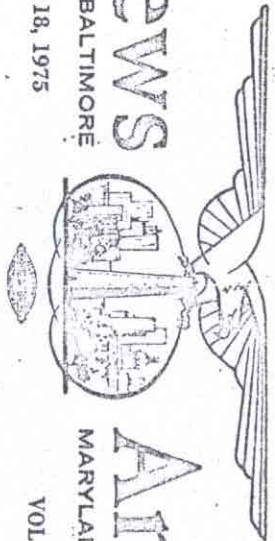
Interpol has access to the FBI's vast National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

Because of its history — and today's questionable ties — Sen. Montoya, D-N. Mex., will hold hearings this spring on Interpol, and Rep. Edward Beard, D-R. I., has called for a U. S. General Accounting Office investigation of Interpol.

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The Nazi Connection—Part III

Interpol Follows Jews, Ignores Their Killers

This is the last of three articles on Interpol, the private international police agency, and its affiliation with former Nazis, Gestapo members and SS agents. Baltimore is among the cities contributing to Interpol's information center.

By MICHAEL OLESKER
Staff Reporter

Interpol, the private international police agency, won't

lift a finger to track down Nazi war criminals.

But its files are filled with information on Jews it suspects of crimes.

The agency blames "the rules" for not tracking down Nazis — but Interpol itself drew up those rules.

Interpol acts as a middle-man for 120 countries that cooperate in tracking down persons wanted by police. But it has historically refused to cooperate in any ef-

fort to track down Nazi war criminals, saying its own charter does not allow it to do so.

Its charter has not stopped it from making overt religious remarks in International Criminal Police Review, the agency's publication.

"Jewish offenders have a preference for offenses which require the use of criminal," Interpol official Paul Marabuto wrote in the publication in April 1950.

"That explains why Interpol . . . has so many Jewish names in its files," he added.

Those remarks, and the agency's unflinching refusal to pursue Nazi war criminals, are not terribly surprising, though, considering the agency's background.

Its president from 1968 to 1971 was Paul Dickopf, who until he fled Germany after four years in the Security Guards was SS officer 33725F.

Its president during the early war years was Reinhard Heydrich, head of the elite intelligence service of the SS, who on Jan. 20, 1942 summoned 15 top Nazis to Interpol headquarters, where the "final solution to the Jewish problem" — mass execution — was plotted.

Between Heydrich and Dickopf, recently declassified American and German documents show, Interpol's

top officials included former ranking members of the German Gestapo and the Nazi SS.

Documents have recently been provided to Sen. Joseph Montoya's Treasury subcommittee — which funds Interpol — and to Rep. Edward Dowd, D-R.I., who has called for a General Accounting Office investigation.

The documents were presented on Page 4A, Column 1

Nazi Connection—III

Interpol Follows Jews

Continued from Page 1A
ented by the Church of Scientology's National Commission on Law Enforcement and Social Justice.
Montoya, a New Mexico Democrat, and Beard are apparently concerned that Interpol receives top-secret information from federal, state and local (including Baltimore) police and that Interpol has access to the FBI's vast National Criminal Information Center.
"We're wondering if there's been any invasion of privacy," a Treasury subcommittee spokesman said last week. "Who is getting all of this information? What does the U.S. get in return? And how much information does Interpol get?"

"And then there's the problem of its Nazi connections. Is Interpol a haven for Nazis? We're going to ask some very pointed questions."

Beard spokesman Morton Blender, who coincidentally covered the trial of Adolph Eichmann 14 years ago, said he was told:

"The whole idea of the Germans with Interpol was to make a Europe-wide police force, the core of which was the Nazis. It would be the Gestapo of the whole world, a secret police."

Treasury officials rejected the criticism, however, defending Interpol as a valuable mechanism for tracking down international criminal suspects.

In a statement to Sen. Montoya, Treasury Secretary William E. Simon said last week that Interpol's operations were discontinued during the war and that member countries rejoined only in 1946.

That coincides with the official Interpol line, but does not hold up with newly declassified war documents.

Simon denied that Interpol has direct access to the FBI information center, saying that any requests for information must first be run through the U.S. National Central Bureau.

That, Simon indicated, assures that no information can reach foreign hands that would endanger individual privacy or American security.

Simon listed about a dozen cases in which U.S. police took advantage of Interpol, and about a half-dozen cases in which foreign police did likewise.

The cases, which took place within the past few years, involve such matters as murder, drug trafficking, deportation and illegal passports.

None concerned pursuit of Nazi war criminals.

The Interpol charter says the agency does not pursue "political" criminals, prompting a Washington critic to say last week, "What they're saying is that genocide is political."

Interpol's stance on non-pursuit of Nazis prompted the American Jewish Congress to charge the agency with lending "an unexpected sense of safety" to such criminals in hiding.

Yet Interpol is recognized by the United Nations as a legitimate (though private) intergovernmental organization.

As Simon said last week, "This special arrangement gives both organizations broad opportunities to take part in discussions on matters of common interest."

The UN link — established in 1971 — gave Interpol something else — added credibility.

For an organizations whose roots were planted — and flourished — in Nazi Germany, that was a major step forward.
End of series.