3-1-81 (730 from The People's Almanac by David Wallechinsky & Irving Wallace

simple. Law enforcement remains about 20 years behind in weapons, techniques, and intelligence anyway, and the things Joe Valachi described were comfortably outdated.

All the propaganda notwithstanding, the Mafia remains a dying institution and sooner or later will have to be abandoned as the old boys die off. Organized crime, on the other hand, is flourishing as never before. The war on crime, begun by Robert F. Kennedy, faltered badly under President Johnson and ground to a halt under Richard M. Nixon. With the heat off, even the Mafia is no longer needed. Crime will continue to prosper until, as the President's Commission on Law Enforcement put it in 1967, there is a change in "the hearts and minds of men."

Such a change isn't going to happen tomorrow.

The Author: A onetime college professor and investigative newspaper reporter, Hank Messick's recent published books include *John Edgar Hoover, The Private Lives of Public Enemies,* and *The Beauties and the Beasts.*

The Men from Interpol

By Vaughn Young

Formed in 1924, the International Criminal Police Organization has come to be known best by its cable designation, "Interpol." With its world headquarters in St. Coud, a Paris suburb, Interpol is, to the casual observer, an admirable effort: cooperation among the police of various nations to apprehend criminals, control drug traffic across international borders, and similar activities. To the surprise of many, however, Interpol is a *private* organization to which law enforcement agencies of over 100 nations belong and pay annual dues. Its position and growth have stemmed entirely from the support of these police around the world, whence comes the mistaken belief that Interpol is a legally constituted international agency.

Throughout its history, Interpol has worked only with the national police force of each country. In the U.S., which officially has no national police force, Interpol is funded, staffed, and housed by the Treasury Department, across the street from the White House. With a direct hookup to the computerized National Crime Information Center (NCIC) run by the FBI and direct contact to State and local police, over 100 Interpol nations have access to U.S. files and records denied the American citizen.

With the growing amount of information being collected and kept by government agencies, such unregulated access to confidential files and records by a private organization serving 100 foreign police groups has disturbed a number of citizens. Any police state, or private group via their police, can obtain information on American citizens, businesses, clubs, diplomats and tourists, immigrants, suspected agents, without regard to validity, relevance, truth, or source. In turn, a foreign agency could even *plant* information in U.S. Government files, a possibility even more frightening due to its counterintelligence aspect.

When Interpol was 1st established in 1924, Vienna was chosen as its "permanent" home by fixing in the constitution that the head of the Austrian federal police would automatically lead the organization from the capital of that nation. In short, whoever ran the Austrian police ran Interpol, which Hitler would quickly recognize.

The Nazis strongly supported the organization and encouraged its expansion. By 1937, Interpol officials elected Nazi General Kurt Daluege, destined to be executed in 1946 for war crimes, as their vice-president. At the same time, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, was expressing interest and corresponding directly with Interpol's secretary general, Oscar Dressler. In 1937, H. Drane Lester, assistant director of the FBI, attended the Interpol congress in London and recommended to Hoover that the U.S. formally join.

Undaunted by growing Nazi participation, U.S. Attorney General Homer Cummings recommended to the Congress, a mere 2 weeks after Hitler's take-over of Austria and Interpol, that the U.S. formally join the group "as advocated by Director Hoover." Since Secretary of State Cordell Hull had no objection to the membership "from the point of view of our international relations," Congress voted the money and as of June 8, 1938, the U.S. was officially a member of Interpol. The U.S. was a member of a Nazi-run organization for only $1,500 annual dues.

With Hitler now in full command in Germany, the 1939 Interpol conference was scheduled for Berlin under the patronage of the Reichsführer, the SS, and Chief of the German Police Heinrich Himmler. For over a month, the U.S. State Department debated about whether or not to attend this Nazi conference. On August 11—3 weeks before W.W. II be-

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gan—it declined to accept the invitation it had been sent.

Reinhard Heydrich, appointed to head the Nazi SS, became Interpol's new president, announcing that "Under its new German leadership [Interpol will] be a real center of criminal police." On December 8, 1941, Berlin was named as Interpol's new home and the move was made. Sharing a villa in Wannsee, a wealthy suburb of Berlin, with the Gestapo, Interpol was placed under Heydrich's *Sicherheitdienst* (SD) or Security Police. Also working in the SD at the time was a young SS officer (#337259), commissioned on July 1, 1939, by the name of Paul Dickopf. After the war, Dickopf was to reemerge and become Interpol's president from 1968 to 1972.

In June, 1942, Heydrich was assassinated. For 6 months, the Gestapo (and Interpol) lacked a leader. Himmler finally chose Ernst Kaltenbrunner, who had been working in Austria, to succeed Heydrich. With the Gestapo and the SS as his primary concern, Kaltenbrunner finally turned his attention to Interpol and wrote all member nations on July 28, 1943, in words to be echoed at St. Cloud 20 and 30 years later, that he would "continue the strictly nonpolitical character" of the police organization. Meanwhile, the ovens of Dachau, Buchenwald, and Treblinka burned into the night. And with them, the worth of Interpol's word.

As the 3rd Reich fell apart, so did Interpol. In the Reich's final days, a drama unfolded that was to be one of Interpol's unsolved mysteries and possibly a key to its postwar behavior. Interpol's files, nurtured for 6 years by the Nazis, were a prize for any would-be dictator. Culled from European police dossiers with the Nazi penchant for blackmail, one can imagine what they contained: the names of thieves, assassins, informers, forgers, and counterfeiters, as well as information on political leaders, businessmen, and citizens in general. The files were in Wannsee when the Allies began to close in on Berlin. Interpol has insisted that they were destroyed in the bombings. But one official tells a different, albeit odd, story.

Harry Soderman, a Swedish policeman, had worked with Interpol since its inception in 1924 and was one of 2 men responsible for its reemergence in 1946. In his book, *Policeman's Lot*, he offered some interesting insights, including information on what may have actually happened to the files in 1945. According to Soderman:

> . . . Carlos Zindel, who headed the Prussian and later the German Criminal Investigation Department (CID) . . . left Berlin just before the collapse of the 3rd Reich and headed for the south in his car, which was filled to the brim with the documents of the Commission. When he reported to French headquarters in Stuttgart to give himself up, he was badly treated, kicked out, and told to return in the afternoon. His dignity mortally injured, he went to a park and swallowed a capsule of potassium cyanide.

As a neutral country, Switzerland was being used by the Odessa as a major collection and jumping-off point for Nazis fleeing with money, documents, and their lives. Zindel, apparently, was heading there. Armed with papers that would have allowed him passage clear to Zurich, Zindel found his way blocked. As a colonel in the SS working under Kaltenbrunner, he knew that the Allies would be interested in him, so he took the only alternative, leaving the files in French hands. The next year, Interpol was established in Paris with strong backing by the French police.

In 1946, Soderman worked with Florent E. Louwage of the Belgian Political Police, who was also a member of Interpol's executive staff under Kaltenbrunner and the only one to have escaped "untainted," according to the Swedish policeman, to keep Interpol alive. Using the Belgian embassies, Louwage sent out invitations to former member countries to meet in Brussels "to constitute the International Criminal Police Commission, choose its headquarters, and appoint new directors."

The U.S. State Department, upon receiving the invitation, telegraphed Brussels on May 15 that a decision to attend was "in abeyance pending advice Justice Department," and asked for more information. Two days later, Brussels replied that Norton R. Telford, later to become an Interpol delegate on J. Edgar Hoover's behalf, had visited "interested Belgian police . . . and is believed to have reported fully results to FBI Washington." Nothing was said about Interpol's Nazi history.

On May 21, 1946, Tom Clark, U.S. Attorney General, recommended to the State Department "that no representative of the Government of the U.S. be designated to attend this meeting." The State Department complied, unknowingly opening the way for Hoover. Two days after the State Department notified the Belgian Embassy that it would not be sending a representative to the conference, J. Edgar Hoover was elected vice-president of Interpol in Brussels. Hoover had just bluffed the State Department and established a foothold in Europe.

For a few brief months in 1946, Interpol had 2 presidents. But on October 16, Ernst Kaltenbrunner quickly relinquished his position

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when he wound up at the end of an executioner's rope in Nuremberg Prison, leaving Louwage to carry on the tradition as Interpol's sole president. Elected at the same meeting as Hoover, Louwage was to lead Interpol for the next 10 years. Jean Nepote, later to become Interpol's powerful secretary general in 1963, joined Louwage from the French Sûreté. During the war, Nepote had worked in the Nazi-supported Vichy Government and from 1968 to 1972 he would work with former SS officer Dickopf.

As vice-president, Hoover supported Interpol's growth. But in 1950, the relationship came to an abrupt end. Czechoslovakia, one of the Communist members, used the Interpol network to track down refugees fleeing that country. Hoover, to say the least, was not amused. He told Paris—Interpol's new headquarters—that he was pulling the FBI out. Louwage, knowing that U.S. support was ultimately vital for Interpol's growth, flew to Washington to ask the FBI director to reconsider. Hoover, however, had made up his mind. Reluctantly, Louwage returned to Paris and the membership was informed on November 26, 1950, that Hoover had resigned as vice-president for "special reasons."

For 8 long years, Interpol returned to the image of a European police force. But in 1958, another friend was found to bolster its tarnished image. Hoover had been convinced by Treasury Department officials to relinquish the membership that he still held and to allow its transfer. Although the bill for U.S. membership had jumped from $1,500 to $25,000, Congress approved the move and the Treasury Department was now a member of Interpol.

Since the war, Interpol has puzzled those not acquainted with its history, and Louwage's, by politely but firmly refusing to aid in the search for wanted Nazi war criminals. Citing Article 3 of its constitution, Interpol has insisted that Nazi war criminals are beyond its "jurisdiction." The matter came to a head in 1961 with the capture and trial of Adolf Eichmann, who had sat in Interpol's offices 19 years earlier toasting the Führer.

The World Jewish Congress, meeting in Geneva that same year, took notice of Interpol's refusal. Charging that such an attitude gave "an unexpected sense of safety" to other Nazis in hiding, the WJC did not accept Interpol's view that the murder of 6 million Jews was beyond its jurisdiction. Interpol, however, refused to listen. Instead, it began to concentrate on the worldwide drug traffic, still its favorite program today. Backed by the U.S. Treasury Department, Interpol no sooner attacked the movement of heroin and opium than the problem turned into an epidemic. Each new program touted to combat the illicit traffic was followed by an increase in drugs from Europe and the Far East. Interpol's ineffectiveness was becoming painfully apparent.

By 1968, the Nazi issue had quieted sufficiently to allow the election of Paul Dickopf as president. Besides working in Heydrich's SD, where Interpol was located during the war, Dickopf had helped to reestablish the police in postwar Germany, achieving a senior position for himself in the *Bundeskriminalamt*. During his 4-year reign, the organization achieved a momentary state of financial affluence. When Dickopf stepped down in 1972, Interpol owned a new 8-story building in St. Cloud, a radio station, over 100 acres of French land, and had nearly 2 billion Swiss francs in the bank, due, in part, to large contributions by 3 member countries during his tenure: Venezuela, Brazil, and Switzerland, where, coincidentally, the Nazi Odessa brotherhood is very much alive.

At the White House, in 1969, events were transpiring that would reach across the ocean 5 years later. The image of fair and efficient law enforcement, carefully nurtured since Heydrich, was about to fall away. Eugene Rossides, as Interpol's boss in the Treasury Department, moved up the international ladder to follow in Hoover's footsteps. Elected to serve with Dickopf as a vice-president, Rossides was also busy in the U.S. Treasury giving a job to a young man by the name of G. Gordon Liddy. While Rossides got out before the Watergate scandal hit, Edward L. Morgan didn't make it. Coming from the White House, where he worked as a deputy counsel under John Ehrlichman, Morgan was appointed the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement and took command of Interpol activity there in 1970. By October, 1973, he was elected to Interpol's powerful Executive Committee.

As information poured out during the Watergate investigations, Morgan's name came up. Apparently, Morgan had gone to the IRS, on Ehrlichman's orders, to check the tax returns of former Presidents "for guidance" in preparing Nixon's. Then, in 1969, he reportedly signed and backdated a deed for Nixon which turned over the President's papers to the National Archives as a $500,000 tax write-off. When the matter hit the press in January, 1974, Morgan quickly resigned.

Before Interpol could catch its breath, events in Europe continued to force its actual operations into the open. A revolution in Portugal revealed atrocities being committed by the politically controlled—and dreaded—state police department that had been trained by the Nazis. Col. Fernando D. da Silva Pais, their director general, was also the head of the Portuguese Interpol bureau.

In Belfast, Interpol admitted that it had been working with NATO officials to compile information on terrorists, in violation on Article 3 several times over. It was also discovered that, in 1969, Interpol was reported at a Bermuda airport helping that government find "undesirables" arriving for an International Black Power Conference so they could be sent home immediately on the next plane. Yet, when asked to help track Palestinian terrorists, especially after the Munich massacre and numerous skyjackings, Interpol refused, citing Article 3 again.

By the time Interpol met in Cannes, France, for its 1974 conference, criticism was coming from within Interpol's own ranks. (One official has estimated that over 90% of police inquiries between nations are now made directly, not through Interpol, due to the growing lack of confidence in the organization.) After Dickopf's SS history was exposed, Interpol officials were kept busy trying to prevent matters from getting completely out of hand. But it was too late. As one correspondent put it, Interpol is "far from being the slick and sophisticated organization of popular mythology."

With the romantic tales of "the man from Interpol" gone, what was left was a most unpleasant picture: an organization that was steeped in Nazism, one wracked with political and financial turmoil, unable to make any dent in the rising crime rate, and one which arbitrarily selected the terrorists that would receive its attention. As a cynic put it, "They just haven't been the same since *der Führer* died."

The Author: Vaughn Young has been published in numerous periodicals. In recent months, he has investigated Interpol in depth, and is still continuing his researches.

On the Way to the 8-Hour Day—The Haymarket Affair

By David Wallechinsky

Today most people take it for granted that a work week is 8 hours a day, 5 days a week, but it was not always so. As late as 1886, most laborers worked a 10-hour day, 6 days a week. Most transportation workers put in at least 84 hours a week, and New York City bakers worked up to 120 hours a week.

The struggle for an 8-hour day led to one of the most dramatic events in U.S. history—the incident that has come to be known as the Haymarket Affair.

In 1884, a weak labor organization, the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the U.S. and Canada, resolved to make May 1, 1886, the target date for a movement to win the 8-hour day. As that date approached, the federation had all but faded away, but their idea caught on, and in Chicago, which was a hotbed of worker organizing, the month of April saw huge rallies in support of the 8-hour day, despite unanimous opposition from the Chicago daily newspapers and all business leaders.

On April 30, the railroad and gas company employees, the iron mill workers, the meatpackers, and the plumbers all went on strike. The next day, May 1, 30,000 workers struck and joined in peaceful parades and demonstrations. Sunday, May 2, was quiet.

But on Monday there were strike rallies throughout the city. One such gathering, of the Lumber Shovers Union, attracted 6,000 strikers, including several hundred workers from the nearby McCormick Harvester factory, which had been run by scabs since February 16 when its regular employees had been locked out over a dispute about unionization.

The main speaker at the rally was August Spies, a noted Chicago social-revolutionary. Many in the crowd objected to his being allowed to speak because he was a "socialist," but the secretary of the union spoke on his behalf and satisfied the crowd by saying that Spies had been "sent by the Central Labor Union."

Spies avoided revolutionary propaganda and spoke mainly about shorter hours, urging the workers to stand together or be defeated. Shortly before he concluded his speech, the bell at the McCormick factory 3 or 4 blocks away rang and 500 members of Spies's audience—those who were McCormick strikers—broke away and ran toward the factory. With stones and sticks they attacked the exiting scabs and drove them back into the factory. Soon 200 police with clubs and revolvers arrived to supplement the permanent police force which the city had graciously supplied to the owners to protect the factory. Shooting broke out and when the battle ended, one striker had been shot to death, 5 or 6 were seriously wounded, and 6 policemen were injured, although none had been shot.

Spies, who had urged the McCormick strikers to stay at the rally, was horrified at the sight of the blood of fellow workers splattered on the streets of Chicago and immediately ran off a poster ("To arms, we call you, to arms!") printed in English and German, which was distributed at labor meetings that night.

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The Chicago papers put violence on the anarchists a mob." But the workers tho Tuesday morning found thei There were clashes all day bloody battle at the McCorm

That night there were seve uled, but the biggest one w the demonstration against I be held in Haymarket Square

Only 1,200 to 1,300 pe so the rally was moved to front of the Crane Brother The 1st speaker was Spies, atively mild 20-minute speecl tacked the "capitalistic" pre senting the cause of labor." employers and the police fc "McCormick is the man who Monday, and he must be hel the murder of our brothers." him!") "Don't make any thr no avail. Whenever you ge something, do it and don't n beforehand."

At 9 P.M., the 2nd speaker, mounted the truck. Parsons, a leader, was born in Alabama the Confederate Army. He th distinguished family by marry Indian woman named Lucy G coming involved in radical cause

This evening, sensitive to t mosphere, he was less incendia choosing to speak on the genera Filling his speech with lots o pointed out that the worker rec out of every dollar, while the re capitalists.

The last speaker was Samuel year-old teamster who had im England. His main theme was that had been made by Congress Ohio that the workingman cou relief or aid from legislation. Afte a cold wind and rain convince crowd not to wait for the end speech.

At 10:20 he began, "In con and then, to everyone's amazemer appeared in formation, led by C field and Ward. A short inter place.

Ward: "In the name of the p State of Illinois, I command t immediately and peaceably to dispe

Fielden: "We are peace[illegible]"

He, Spies, and others [illegible] to d the truck wagon. Without warning bomb flew through the air, hit and exploded in front of the police re-formed and opened fire. There w

What is INTERPOL?

5-1-E-1 (77)

INTERPOL is a private international police organization made up of national police representatives from over 100 member nations. Supposedly organized to apprehend criminals, control drug traffic, etc., Interpol's U.S. branch is funded, staffed, and housed in the U.S. Treasury Department, across the street from the White House. It has a direct hook-up to the computerized National Crime Information Center (NCIC), run by the FBI, and direct contact with state and local police. All Interpol nations have access to US files and records denied to U.S. citizens. Any police state, or private group in any member nation, via their police, can obtain information on U.S. citizens, businesses, tourists, immigrants, suspects, etc., without regard to validity, relevance, truth, or source. Yet, for U.S. citizens, Interpol files are exempt from the Freedom of Information Act! The NCIC computerized files at the disposal of Interpol are massive. A foreign agency, operating through Interpol, could even plant information in U.S. government files.

INTERPOL is basically a Nazi organization. Its vice-president in the 1930's and 40's was Nazi General Kurt Daluege, executed later for war crimes. During Hitler's power period, Interpol was headquartered in Berlin. Its 1939 conference was held under the patronage of the Reichsfuehrer, the SS, and the Nazi chief of Police, Heinrich Himmler. In 1968, Paul Dickopf, a former henchman in Hitler's Security Police, was elected president. During his reign, the organization became affluent, due to large contributions by three member nations during his tenure: Venezuela, Brazil, and Switzerland, where, coincidentally, the Nazi SS (Odessa) brotherhood is still very much alive.

[Information on Interpol compiled from The Peoples Almanac, by David Wallechinsky and Irving Wallace, Doubleday & Co., Garden City, 1975. Article by Vaughan Young.]