

Who really protected Gestapo butcher Barbie?

by Scott Thompson

Responsibility for the post-World War II protection and political control of the “Butcher of Lyons,” Klaus Barbie—as well as for thousands of other fascists who should have been prosecuted under the Nuremberg statutes—rests with a handful of Anglo-American policymakers who have remained “above suspicion” for their program of saving mass murderers. This Nazi connection did not originate, as most coverage of the Barbie case implies, in the Cold War scramble to recruit everyone from Peenemunde rocket scientists to fascist intelligence and paramilitary specialists for operating against the Soviet Union.

Rather, the Cold War itself was merely an extension of the post-World War I policy of this same Anglo-American group, aided by Swiss-Venetian centered oligarchic interests, to impose Hitler upon a prostrate Germany as the “marcher lord” for a drive East into the Russian heartland. As *EIR* documented (April 20, 1982), the transition from a tacit British strategy of using Germany to bleed the Soviet Union dry toward preparation for the Cold War, began the instant in 1943 that the Nazis’ invasion of the Soviet Union was decisively and finally halted at Stalingrad. Such early promoters of Hitler’s rise to power as Allen Dulles, who served as wartime chief of intelligence for the nominally American Office of Strategic Services (OSS) in Berne, Switzerland, began negotiations for the “secret surrender” of fascist forces in Italy, Germany, and elsewhere, buying the basis for the postwar hiding and protection of tens of thousands of Nazi SS personnel and their collaborators for Cold War activities.

Confirmation that a trail of evidence leads from Klaus Barbie to some of the leading figures (or their protégés) responsible for this traitorous misdirection of U.S. policy, was provided in a series of interviews by *EIR* with such public commentators on the Barbie case as Erhardt Dabringhaus, who was Barbie’s case officer in 1947; John Loftus, author of *The Belarus Secret* (see book review, page 25); and several former intelligence officers caught up in this Nazi relocation program. Among the leads they provided were:

1) A European source reports that the original arrangements for Barbie’s pickup may have been made by François Genoud, a leader of the Swiss Nazi Party who acted as the intermediary between Dulles and SS Gen. Karl Wolff in

“secret surrender” negotiations. Genoud was to become a postwar financial backer of both “left-” and “right-” terrorism. He has been recently linked to Bruno Breguet, a member of the West German Baader-Meinhof gang whom French authorities arrested last spring, and to Algerian radical Ahmed Ben Bella, whom French authorities are now seeking on arms-smuggling charges.

2) According to John Loftus, Barbie was picked up by members of the 970th Counterintelligence (CIC) Division in Germany in 1945. He was released in 1946 through intervention of the Strategic Services Unit (SSU), a short-lived remnant of the OSS headed by Allen Dulles and Frank Wisner (who had earlier been Dulles’s OSS case officer for the Balkans).

Barbie, who already had ties to the British Secret Intelligence Service, regained contact with SIS in the British Zone in 1947. Because of his knowledge of the French Communist Party, Barbie came to the attention of H. A. R. “Kim” Philby, then head of Soviet Counterintelligence Section IX of the British Secret Intelligence Service. Philby, who is today a KGB General in Moscow, was to work on an almost daily basis with Wisner, who was mandated by National Security Council in 1948 to found the State Department-coordinated Office of Policy Coordination (OPC) which recruited vast secret armies staffed by SS officers and their collaborators from 1948 to 1952.

3) In April 1948, Erhard Dabringhaus was assigned to pick up Barbie, who was then living in a house in Memmingen, Bavaria. Dabringhaus was a member of a unit of the 970th CIC which Loftus believes was a “blind” for Wisner’s OPC. Dabringhaus took Barbie to Augsburg where he assigned him to active intelligence on the East bloc. On two occasions, members of the French Deuxième Bureau requested Barbie, but Dabringhaus reports that he was instructed to deny the United States had him.

4) According to John Loftus, classified documents now in a State Department vault show that the order to hide Barbie from the French was made by the legal counsel to John J. McCloy, the High Commissioner for Germany. Such a step is consistent with McCloy’s effort to stop the Nuremberg trials. It was McCloy who released Nazi Finance Minister Hjalmar Schacht, the architect of the financial policy that led



Resistance leader Jean Moulin.

to the concentration camps, and then released most of the SS leaders, including convicted mass murderers awaiting execution.

5) A usually reliable intelligence source reports, and Dabringhaus has confirmed that Barbie worked with Gen. Julius Klein, a former member of the OSS who was an adviser to McCloy's occupation government. General Klein was also associated at this time with Henry Kissinger. Other members of the CIC Unit to which Kissinger belonged were: Fritz Kraemer, the man who claims to have discovered both Kissinger and Alexander Haig; and Helmüt Sonnenfeldt, Kissinger's close friend who has held various major posts with the U.S. State Department.

6) A usually reliable intelligence source reports that files exist which show Kissinger debriefed Klaus Barbie at some time prior to Kissinger's return to the United States in spring 1947. Kissinger's CIC unit not only interrogated Nazis, but recruited them for future Cold War operations through such agencies as George Kennan's Policy and Planning Group and Wisner's Office of Policy Coordination.

Kissinger's dirty little secret

Many experienced Washington observers tracing the career of Henry Kissinger, whose family fled the Nazis in 1938, have been astounded by his meteoric success. As Kissinger

himself admits, the real source of his power today lies in his role as a British agent-of-influence for such figures as the U.S. anglophile William Yandell Elliott, Sir Isaiah Berlin, and British aristocrat Lord Alec Douglas-Home. But the question almost never raised is why such figures noticed him.

As several sources now confirm, the answer to this question lies in Henry Kissinger's activities in Bavaria from 1945 to 1947 with Fritz Kraemer, General Klein, and Helmüt Sonnenfeldt, activities which placed him at the initiation of the dirtiest aspect of the Cold War, the wholesale recruitment of members of Hitler's inner circle.

After the "Battle of the Bulge" in 1944, John Loftus reports that it was Kissinger and Kraemer who were among the first to interrogate officers of the paramilitary units trained by SS Sturmabführer Otto "Scarface" Skorzeny, the man Hitler called "my favorite commando." Later, Kissinger and Kraemer were posted to the U.S. Army Intelligence base of Oberammergau, where some of the principal operational files of Skorzeny were maintained. A close connection to Skorzeny made the career of many lesser intelligence officers. After World War II, Skorzeny, by this time Schacht's son-in-law, set up an operation in Spain that employed former SS and paramilitary people for covert activities ranging from Egypt to Indonesia.

It was through Skorzeny that the leaders of the Henry Kissinger-linked P-2 Masonic Lodge were at first brought together with elements of the French connection heroin route into Ibero-America. Among the latter was August Ricord, an early Gestapo friend of Klaus Barbie, who worked together in the 1960s and 1970s organizing paramilitary "enforcement" groups for the drug trade in Ibero-America.

The Skorzeny case was replicated several times over by Kissinger's friends and associates. A well-informed Washington source reports that Gen. Julius Klein obtained early access to the party membership cards of the NSDAP (Nazi Party). Several cards were pulled both to mask the recruitment of second-level Nazis and to exert effective blackmail over others who might rise to positions of power in postwar Germany. While working as an adviser to the occupation authorities in Austria and Germany, Klein founded a "public relations" firm that has exerted tremendous power over German politics down to the present, with Klein having trained several leading political figures. Klein, who was briefly a military adviser to Israel, was later to head the Jewish War Veterans and to co-found the American Jewish League Against Communism with Roy Cohn, the general counsel to Sen. Joseph McCarthy.

Under the guidance of John J. McCloy, Kissinger and Sonnenfeldt were deployed in 1946 on a secret mission to locate the so-called Bamberg files—files safehoused by the high command of Nazi intelligence around the city of Bamberg. These files are reported to have included documents on secret Nazi financial holdings worldwide, identification of Nazi secret agents, and, most importantly, documents reporting the location of secret liquid deposits of the Romanov

Czars in world banks.

The Nazis had captured these files, as well as Romanov assets, during their invasion of the Soviet Union. The Nazis intended to employ these files after their victory, and, after installing a puppet Czar in Russia, to legally claim massive deposits in London and Rockefeller-connected banks for this Czar. The files also reportedly showed how the banking system internal to the Soviet Union had carried over intact from Czarist days. Reportedly, Kissinger and Sonnenfeldt did locate the Bamberg files, which were of immense value to one of Kissinger's later patrons, Nelson Rockefeller.

From cold warrior to National Security Adviser

After his training at Harvard by William Yandell Elliott and Sir Isaiah Berlin, two members of the Round Table Movement that was the center of the conspiracy to bring Hitler to power in the 1930s, Kissinger quickly obtained the posts of adviser to the Operations Research Office, the Pentagon equivalent of Wisner's OPC, involved in the deployment of Nazi-staffed guerrilla armies. He was also an adviser to Nelson Rockefeller, named in 1954 Special Assistant to the President for Cold War Strategy—a "supercoordinator" over covert intelligence operations of the sort run by OPC and the ORO. Sonnenfeldt by 1952 had obtained a post with the sensitive Bureau of Research and Analysis, forerunner of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, which took over liaison with Nazi and Eastern European emigré groups for State when the OPC was collapsed into the CIA in the same year.

In 1969, when Kissinger was appointed National Security Adviser to the President, his operations showed that he was still actively linked to the Nazi International established after World War II. As *EIR* has elsewhere documented, in 1969 Kissinger deployed his deputy, Alexander Haig, to re-establish contact with the P-2 Masonic Lodge of former Mussolini secret police officer Licio Gelli.

On Dec. 7, 1970 the first of several P-2 coups and assassination attempts was carried out by Prince Junio Valerio Borghese, a leader of the fascist MSI and its terrorist Ordine Nuovo adjunct. Borghese, who had been saved from hanging for war crimes by members of Wisner and Dulles's SSU, made contact with Licio Gelli and the P-2 through fascist circles around Skorzeny in Madrid, where both Gelli and Skorzeny were in exile. It was also members of the Nazi International that Kissinger brought into play when he case-officered Track II of the 1973 Chilean coup that led to the overthrow and murder of Salvador Allende.

Among the Nazis who played a prominent role in the coup and the subsequent founding of the murderous secret police (DINA) was Walter Rauff, a former member of the killing units of SS (Einsatzgruppen) under the command at one time of Skorzeny. Rauff became well acquainted with Klaus Barbie as well during their mutual "exile" in Ibero-America.

Book Review

Dulles and the Nazis: the real history

by Jeffrey Steinberg

The Belarus Secret

by John Loftus

Alfred A. Knopf

New York, 1982 \$13.95

On Feb. 9, 1945, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *New York Daily News*, and the *Washington Times-Herald* all published with prominent front-page headlines an article by *Trib* correspondent Walter Trohan exposing a draft Executive Order for a postwar super spy agency. Authored by U.S. intelligence officials William "Wild Bill" Donovan and Allen Dulles, the document proposed the creation of a mega-agency coordinating all domestic and foreign intelligence and covert operations directed principally against the Soviet Union. The agency was to be in co-equal partnership with the intelligence services of His Majesty and King of England.

According to sources inside the wartime Office of Strategic Services, the actual author of the document was a British intelligence officer, Sir William Stephenson, head of the British Special Operations Executive (SOE). After reprinting virtually the entirety of the Donovan-Dulles memorandum, Trohan demanded "prompt congressional denunciation of the adoption of Gestapo, Nazi secret police, and OGPU Russian secret police methods in the United States."

According to sources close to the wartime intelligence scene, Trohan was leaked a copy of the Top Secret document by a patriotic senior grade military officer attached to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. As the result of that leak—and a string of similar actions over the next several year period—the Dulles-Donovan scheme for a postwar Anglo-American international gestapo was formally defeated.

Even as Dulles and Donovan were composing their secret draft, the strong, perhaps dominant sentiment within America's military elite was that the Allied cause had been sabotaged on countless occasions by our British "partners." The American command in Western Europe perhaps best recalled the British-orchestrated slaughter of a Canadian division at