

OPENING THE DOSSIER:

ON I N T E R P O L

The police of the world have a little kingdom of their own: it has no court above it — it is controlled by no government.

Supposedly, this kingdom is regulated in its actions by a charter devised by those who first established it. The charter is often broken, regularly and knowingly.

The kingdom exists to supply data to police forces across the world concerning criminal activities. Data so circulated is often misleading, slanted and knowingly false.

The kingdom is supra-national, over and above the police of member countries. It follows its own concepts and purposes, is answerable to no one, but its own self-perpetuating hierarchy.

The kingdom is listed in international directories: it appears just before the International Lawn Tennis Association.

It is called the International Criminal Police Organization — INTERPOL for short.

In CANADA, The Interpol office — the 'National Central Bureau', is located with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In Great Britain, The NCB falls with Scotland Yard in London. In Australia, it's located in the big, newish building that houses Melbourne's City police: and so on across the world, as top police run not only their own National network, but have also a finger in the Interpol pie.

And when that pie is opened...

The International Criminal Police Organization, known as Interpol, has hosted many conferences in its 50 year history.

None, however, has had the impact of one hosted in their offices on January 20, 1942. On that day, sixteen officials, several of them chiefs of police gathered comfortably in Interpol's headquarters in Wannsee, a well-to-do suburb of Berlin, Nazi Germany.

They met to discuss a new type of criminal: Jews. And the topic of their discussions was how to implement 'The Final Solution'.

On the urging of Himmler, the group had been called together by SS general Reinhard Heydrich. Brandy was served as plans for the 'holocaust' were laid out. Adolph Eichmann was there, soon to assume a responsibility for the task — and unaware he would one day be hanged by Israel as a result.

A mere four hours later, the meeting ended with a luncheon, and 16 Nazis left Interpol's warm offices and trudged into the German cold, the fate of 6 million Jews decided.

THE KINGDOM

Today, from the top of their seven-storey building in Saint Cloud, Paris, the officials of Interpol can look casually across the gleaming Seine River and beyond. Wannsee is behind them, forgotten by many, unknown to some.

Over the years, the network has grown. Now it has 'National Central Bureaus' (NCB's) located in 114 member nations. Interpol sits immune, not under the control of any government, or even the United Nations. It has quietly gained a measure of acceptance and power few have realized and, until recently, none have questioned.

Founded in 1923, Interpol has worked hard to establish its 'credentials' as a bona fide

international organization. Its literature often cites its 'consultant' status with the United Nations, and it often repeats, in official histories and handouts, its stated purpose which is to assist in the capture of criminals who have escaped beyond the jurisdictional reach of member countries. To this end, it energetically gathers data on millions of people, but as a private organization operating under a quasi-government umbrella which it has skillfully erected, there are no regulations as to the use or abuse of these files.

POLICE POLICIES

The structure of Interpol lends itself to being used and abused by oppressive state police and intelligence networks around the world. One such abuse, just four years after its alleged 'rebirth' following World War II, occurred in 1950 when, as in 1942, it was used to track down those whose only crime was their desire to be free.

As it is the duty of each Interpol office to provide other offices with 'all possible assistance' it was a small matter for Czechoslovakia, then a member, to utilize the Interpol network to track down refugees fleeing that country. After all, in Czechoslovakia, leaving the country was a crime.

Since 1946, however, there has been one type of criminal that Interpol has steadfastly refused to hunt: the Nazi war criminal.

Citing their 'charter', which prohibits action in areas that are 'predominantly political, racial or religious', Interpol has refused all request for assistance in such areas. The murder of 6 million Jews was considered 'political, racial or religious'.

In 1961, with Eichmann's trial in full swing, Interpol once again turned a deaf ear to the demands of justice. The World Jewish Congress, meeting in Geneva, issued a report charging that 'Interpol's negative attitude had hampered efforts' to bring accused Nazis to trial. Such refusal has, the WJC stated, given 'an unexpected sense of safety' to the wanted killers.

INFILTRATION

Nazi infiltration of law enforcement agencies is a well-known fact.

As the Nazi empire began to crumble, a great deal of attention was placed by Nazi leaders on escape routes, and this meant getting police cooperation.

SS Major Otto Skorzeny, who was Hitler's head of commandos in Italy — and who later directed the SS escape routes — recognized the Nazi post-war need for police assistance on an international level, and noted that the movement of men through these SS escape routes had only one threat. Even today, Skorzeny regularly shuttles from Cairo to Madrid to South America, and he is quoted by William Stevenson in *The Bormann Brotherhood* as saying, 'A jet is a sealed container flung across oceans, perhaps the most efficient method yet devised for moving men and objects in legitimate secrecy. The weakness in the system was only at exit and entry points.

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