FBI File: Klaus Barbie

Reposted by AltGov2
www.altgov2.org
Dear Requester:

Enclosed are copies of documents from FBI records. Excisions have been made to protect information exempt from disclosure pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 (Freedom of Information Act) and/or Section 552a (Privacy Act). In addition, where excisions were made, the appropriate exempting subsections have been cited opposite the deletions. Where pages have been withheld in their entirety, a deleted page information sheet has been substituted showing the reasons or basis for the deletion. The subsections cited for withholding information from the enclosed documents are marked below:

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<th>Section 552</th>
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(See Form 4-694a, enclosed, for an explanation of these exemptions.)

Pursuant to your request, 107 pages were reviewed and 76 page(s) are being released.

During the review of material pertinent to the subject of your request, documents were located which

- originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

- contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
DESCRIPTION OF FOLLOWING FILE MATERIAL

MAIN FILES
Re: Klaus Barbie
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: LEGAT, LA PAZ (105-122) (P)

SUBJECT: KLADIUS ALTMANN IS - BOLIVIA

Since the latter part of January, 1972, La Paz press has given front-page publicity to allegations that subject, the general manager of the Bolivian state-owned Transmaritima Boliviana Corporation, is in fact KLADIUS BARBIE, the long-sought Nazi Gestapo Chief in Lyon, France, during World War II who was condemned to death for having ordered the execution of many French resistance fighters including their leader, JEAN MOULIN. ALTMANN, who is 56 years of age and a Bolivian citizen since 1957 was in Peru when the allegation was first made public. He returned to La Paz on 1/28/72.

On 1/28/72, Mrs. BEATE KLARSFIELD, a German national and an official of the International League Against Anti-Semitism and Racism arrived in La Paz with numerous documents which she alleged will prove that ALTMANN is actually KLADIUS BARBIE.

In a 1/29/72, press interview in La Paz, ALTMANN declined to comment on the allegation that he is in fact BARBIE. He stated he would not attempt to flee Bolivia and would fight any attempt to extradite him on the grounds that he is a naturalized Bolivian citizen.

Press reports of 2/2/72, indicated that the Bolivian government is considering the French request for extradition, however, noted that an extradition treaty does not exist between France and Bolivia.

Bureau (RM)
1 - Foreign Liaison Desk
1 - La Paz

NFS

(4)

U.S. Savings Bonds Official Receipts:
Payee: Savings

FEB 9 1972
221692
MCT-23
The Bureau will be kept advised of any pertinent details concerning this matter. (U)
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-221892)  
FROM: LEGAL, LA PAZ (105-122) (F)  
SUBJECT: KLAUS ALTSMANN
IS - BOLIVIA  

Remylet to the Director, 2/2/72, U

For the information of the Bureau, La Paz press of 2/17/72, reported that French President GEORGES POMPIDOU has sent a "strong" letter to Bolivian President HUGO BANZER SUAREZ concerning the extradition of ALTSMANN, who the French claim is identical with World War II Nazi Gestapo chief, KLAUS BARBIE. The Bolivian Foreign Ministry in a press statement commented that the government of Bolivia would not be pressured by anyone concerning the ALTSMANN case and that a decision would be made on the basis of "Bolivian laws and international agreements." (U) GERMANY BOLIVIA

The Bolivian Subsecretary of Immigration, in reaction to recent press reports that ALTSMANN had fled to Paraguay, released an official statement denying that ALTSMANN left Bolivia or that he was being protected by Bolivian government officials. (U)
Nazi Charges
Becloud Life
Of Bolivian

By HERBERT O'LEARY

La Paz, Bolivia - Someone somewhere in La Paz, a bold and
brilliant businessman named
is under heavy
guard while a storybook drama
conspiracy rages over the question of whether he is a
victim of mistaken identity or a Nazi war criminal wanted
for atrocities in France.

France wants Altamann extradited on a claim that he is
really Karl Barbie, an ethnic
of the Gestapo who killed
French Jews in the gas chambers
and who killed members of
the French resistance in London.

A 50-year-old French woman,
not Altamann, who is known
as the "real Barbie," is now
in Colorado, reportedly with
doctor's papers alleging that
Altamann is Barbie. She brought
with her two other women who
also claim to identify Altamann as being Barbie.

Protesters of the Nazi Barbie
and of Altamann, a naturalized
Bolivian citizen, bear a
resemblance, allowing for the
passage of about 15 years.

But now the story gets complicated, which is a good way
of describing the Altamann of the
government of President
Hugo Banzer Suarez.

Barrie does not want to appear in the eyes of the people
as a protector of Fascism. His
opponents on the left already
see him as a Fascist and the
French press repeatedly
press for the extradition of the
man they consider a war
criminal.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/22/72

By:

58APR10 1972

54APR10 1972

The Washington Post
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Daily World
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date 3/16

File 1974

hcu-34 - 105-221892 - A -

87-111

175 APR 14 1972

285 APR 15 1972

SHE: 1734
La Paz press recently carried an article datelined Nice, France, in which "Nazi hunter" Mrs. BEATE KLARSTEIN, stated that if Bolivia does not extradite ALTMANN, "We will seek a more radical solution, one which we would be reluctant to use." She reportedly stated that only heavy pressure by the government of France against the government of Bolivia would bring about ALTMANN's extradition.
TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (105-221892)  
DATE: 5/10/72

FROM: LEGAT, LA PAZ (105-122) (F)

SUBJECT: KLAUS ALTSMANN
(BOLIVIA)  


The 5/7/72, issue of “El Diario,” a La Paz daily, carried a Latin Press Agency article datelined Sao Paulo, Brazil, which claimed that subject confessed to a Brazilian journalist that he is indeed KLAUS BARBET, the long-sought Nazi gestapo chief in Lyon, France, during World War II.

According to the article, the statement was made to a journalist working for "O Estado Do Sao Paulo." This paper has reportedly refused to name the journalist involved or to say when he talked to ALTSMANN. The article continued that "O Estado Do Sao Paulo" had been offered exclusive rights to ALTSMANN’s memoirs and that they had printed nothing of his confession pending final negotiations for the memoirs.

DECLASSIFIED BY 5/28/73

Copy to: Brazil
by routing slip for
Foreign Liaison Desk
1 - Legat, Brasilia (B)
1 - Foreign Liaison Desk
La Paz, NFS

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
Memorandum

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (105-221892)
FROM: LEGAT, LA PAZ (105-122) (P)
SUBJECT: KLAUS ALTMANN IS - BOLIVIA

DATE: 5/26/72

La Paz press of 5/23/72, carried the first installment of the Latin Press Service release of "O Estado Do Sao Paulo" series entitled, "The Memoirs of Altman or Barbie," in which ALTMANN is quoted as admitting that he is in fact KLAUS BARBIE. The article quotes ALTMANN as having confessed his role in the detention of French Resistance hero JEAN MOULIN to Bolivian Subsecretary of the Interior JUAN ANTONIO CELIO.

La Paz press of 5/24/72, Headlined an Associated Press article which gave details of the May 23 interview with ALTMANN in which ALTMANN acknowledged having used the pseudonym KLAUS BARBIE during World War II. ALTMANN is quoted as stating that he did, in fact, use the pseudonym along with many others and that he did direct a special "SS" force in France. He denied, however, that he had ever been chief of the Gestapo in France or that he was responsible for the atrocities BARBIE had been accused of.

54 JUN 6 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly in the Payroll Savings Plan
TO:  Acting Director, FBI (105-221892)

FROM:  Legat, La Paz (105-122) (F)

SUBJECT:  KLAAUS ALTMAN (IS - BOLIVIA) (U)

Remylet 5/26/72. U

Legat will follow and report on outcome of litigation when and if it comes before the court (U)

S-Bureau
(I-Foreign Liaison Desk)
1-Legat, Brasilia (Info.) (Sent Direct)

GTG (6) 67C

8-12-72

USPC

Ref. 69 105-221892-6

AUG 2 1972 67C

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

105-221892-6
Memorandum

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (105-22192)
FROM: LEGAT, LA PAZ (105-122) (RUC)

SUBJECT: KLADS ALTAMAN [ILLEGIBLE] BOLIVIA

Remyled 10/27/72

As the Bureau is aware, subject is currently incarcerated in La Paz, Bolivia, pending determination of extradition proceedings.

It is Legat's opinion that the extradition of subject either to Peru or to France will not be in the near future. The subject holds sympathies with the present Bolivian government.

In view of the above, Legat is RUCing this case, but the Bureau will be informed of any positive information obtained relative to the subject.

F.B.I.
(Foreign Liaison Section)

RECEIVED 10/5-22/18929

8-12-78

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
Memorandum

To: Mr. Monroe  Confidential

From: R. W. Scherrer  Confidential

Subject: KLAUS BARBIE
Information Concerning

PURPOSE:

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

APPROVED:  C. St. Eve
Date:  3/7/83

RECCOM:  By Mr. Scherrer

DETAILED:

1 - Mr. Eames  Confidential
1 - Mr. Young  Confidential
1 - Mr. Monroe  Confidential
1 - Mr. Scherrer  Confidential (5)

(Continued - Over)
Memorandum from R. W. Scherrer to Mr. Monroe
Re: KLAUS BARBIE

The FBI maintained a Legal Attaché office in La Paz, Bolivia, from early 1971 to 1974, when the office was closed and the territory transferred to the former Buenos Aires office. I was the Legal Attaché in Buenos Aires until I returned to domestic assignment in July, 1978. Assistant Director Stanes and retired SA Gerald Grimaldi served as Legal Attachés in La Paz.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

☒ (b)(1) — State Dept. ☐ (b)(7)(A) ☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2) ☐ (b)(7)(B) ☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3) ☐ (b)(7)(C) ☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(4) ☐ (b)(7)(D) ☐ (k)(2)
☐ (b)(5) ☐ (b)(7)(E) ☐ (k)(3)
☐ (b)(6) ☐ (b)(7)(F) ☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(8) ☐ (b)(7)(G) ☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(9) ☐ (b)(7)(H) ☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(10) ☐ (b)(7)(I) ☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-221892-13
To: Mr. Monroe

From: L. E. Dean

Subject: KLAUS BARBIE, AKA KLAUS ALTMANN INFORMATION CONCERNING

Date: 3/9/83

PURPOSE: TO respond to information received from GAO with respect to Klaus Barbie's entry into the United States on three separate occasions.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information only.

DETAILS: On 3/7/83, Mr. John Tipton, GAO representative advised that according to information received by him, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) records, more specifically INS Form I-57 (copy attached), indicate that Barbie entered the United States on 7/19/69, 7/25/69, and 1/21/70, at Miami, Florida, using the alias of Klaus Altmann with diplomatic status. FBIHQ was allegedly advised of each of these entries by INS submission of Form I-57.

A search of our central files under Barbie's true name, as well as his alias, failed to reveal any information concerning these entries into the United States as reported by INS. Further, a check with INS Intelligence, Headquarters, Washington, D.C., INS Regional Offices, Miami, Florida, and Atlanta, Georgia, failed to locate any record in those offices at this time of these entries into the United States. A check of FBI, Miami, indices met with negative results.

(CONTINUED-OVER)

1 - Mr. O'Malley
(Attn: Mr. Frederick (Enclosure)
1 - Mr. Young (Enclosure)
1 - Mr. Monroe (Enclosure)
1 - Mr. Andrews (Enclosure)
1 - Mr. Dean (Enclosure)
1 - Mr. Moore (Enclosure)

JCM: 17 MAR 21 1992

CONFIDENTIAL

105-22/892-14
Memorandum from L. E. Dean to Mr. Monroe, dated 3/8/83.
Re: Klaus Barbie, Aka
Klaus Altmann
Information Concerning

INS Form I-57 is submitted to FBHQ for a review of our central files. During the time period indicated (1969-70), these Forms were given a check of our security files only, and if no record was located, the Form was destroyed at FBHQ. Any pertinent information regarding the individual would have been forwarded to the Intelligence Division (INTD) for appropriate action. INTD does not respond to INS since the Form I-57 is a notification only to the FBI for whatever action we deem appropriate. Any pertinent derogatory information obtained from a review of our central files pertaining to the individual contained on the Form I-57 is forwarded by communication to the interested Field Divisions for investigative purposes. Based upon the information provided to date regarding Barbie, a search of our central records at FBHQ during 1969-70 would not have identified any file references under the alias Klaus Altmann and therefore, no action regarding the I-57 Form would have been taken in connection with these inquiries.

Enclosure
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

INSTRUCTIONS: ANY HANDWRITTEN ENTRIES SHALL BE IN BLOCK CAPITAL LETTERS. ALL SPANISH NAMES SHALL BE IN THE RITER'S NAME FIRST AND THE MOTHER'S NAME FOLLOWING.

INSPECTOR / DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

THE ALIEN LISTED BELOW HAS BEEN ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 1503(a), 1513(a), OR SECTION 1501(a)(4) OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION ACT.

NAME
ITALIAN CAPITAL LETTERS
dubai

COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP
ITALIAN CAPITAL LETTERS
dubai

UNITED STATES ADDRESS:
123 STREET, CITY, STATE, ZIP

MAILING ADDRESS:
123 STREET, CITY, STATE, ZIP

DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION

OATH AND AFFIRMATION

OTHER AGENCIES ARE REQUESTED TO FURNISH ANY DEPORTATION SURVEY INFORMATION REGARDING THIS ALIEN TO THE INS.

INSTRUCTIONS
FORM NO.: 3-5/7
EDITION: 5/7
TITLE: NOTICE TO PRI OF ADMISSION OF FOREIGN ENTRANT OFFICIAL TO THE U.S. UNDER THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION ACT

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE:
Section 1503(a) or (4) of the act.

DATE: 06/22/89
SCHEDULE: 1

[Handwritten note: 115-0221892-14]
FM DIRECTOR FBI
TO ALL MACS AND LEGAL ATTACHES ROUTINE
BT
UNCLAS E F T O
KLAS BARBIE, AKA KLAUS H. ALTMANN, DOJ NAME CHECK MATTER.
SUBJED: 4/1/83 WITHOUT FAIL.

PER INSTRUCTIONS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL, BUREAU FULLY
COOPERATING IN DOJ INVESTIGATION REGARDING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
ALLEGED NAZI WAR CRIMINAL, KLAUS BARBIE, AKA KLAUS H. ALTMANN,
AND U.S. GOVERNMENT FOLLOWING WORLD WAR II.

BARBIE DESCRIBED AS W/M, BORN 10/26/13, AT BAD GODESBERG,
GERMANY, AND UNDER ALIAS ALTMANN WITH DOB'S 10/25/15 AND 1/25/15,
AT BERLIN, GERMANY.

RECEIVING OFFICES WILL CONDUCT INDICES CHECK RE SUBJECT AND
ALIAS WITH VARIOUS BIRTH DATES. RESULTS IN SUMMARY FORM
SUITE FOR DISSEMINATION INCLUDING NEGATIVE RESPONSES BY COB
4/1/83. RESPONSE SHOULD BE MARKED: ATTENTION: EXECUTIVE

1 - MR. MONROE
2 - MR. DEAN
3 - MR. HADDOCK
4 - MR. MOORE
SEE NOTE PAGE 3.

DATE 12/9/83 BY S/O KINZER
S APP 6 10/83

2302UT
PAGE TWO OF THE UNCLASSIFIED DOCUMENT TO AGENT JAMES GREEN, ROOM 5224, FBIHQ.
TELETYPE TO ALL SACS AND LEGAL ATTACHES.
RE: KLAUS BARBIE, AKA KLAUS H. ALTMANN, DOJ NAME CHECK MATTER

NOTE: REFERENCE AG MEMO, DATED 3/21/83, CAPTIONED "INVESTIGATION OF KLAUS BARBIE" WHICH INSTRUCTS FULL COOPERATION BY FBI IN THIS INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED BY CRIMINAL DIVISION, DOJ.
The Honorable William H. Webster  
Director, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation  
Department of Justice  

Dear Mr. Webster:

On June 23, 1982, we informed you that the Chairman, House Judiciary Committee, and several Members of Congress had requested us to reopen our review of alleged Nazi war criminals residing in the United States. In connection with our ongoing review, the Chairman by enclosed letter dated February 17, 1983, has requested that we also include as part of our review the allegations surrounding Klaus Barbie. Among the allegations mentioned are that American agents protected Barbie from French officials, assisted his escape to South America and paid him for information on other Nazis and for other "intelligence."

To accomplish this part of the assignment, we need to review any information you may have concerning the individual in question. This would include those documents in your files that were originated by third parties, including other agencies.

This project is being managed by Mr. John Tipton. Should you have any questions concerning the matters herein, Mr. Tipton can be reached on 633-1559. The code number of the assignment is 183535. Similar requests have been provided the Departments of Defense, Justice, and State; the Central Intelligence Agency; and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. We appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Anderson  
Director

Enclosure
Honorable Charles A. Bowsher  
Comptroller General  
General Accounting Office  
441 G Street, Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20548

Dear Mr. Bowsher:

At my request, the General Accounting Office is presently investigating whether Executive Branch agencies actively helped suspected Nazi war criminals enter the United States in violation of our immigration laws and protected them once they were admitted. This inquiry is a follow-up on a report prepared by GAO in 1978, also at the request of the House Committee on the Judiciary, the conclusions of which were called into question when it was learned that potentially critical information was withheld from Congress and GAO investigators.

Recent news accounts about the return of Gestapo chief Klaus Barbie to France have again raised the specter of possible links between United States intelligence agencies and Nazi war criminals. Among the allegations are that American agents protected Barbie from French officials, assisted his escape to South America and paid him for information on other Nazis and for other "intelligence."

Because the allegations about Barbie are obviously related to your present investigation, and could shed some light on the relationship between the intelligence community and suspected war criminals living in the United States, I ask that you direct your staff to include a review of this matter in the report GAO is already preparing for the Committee.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

PETER W. RODINO, JR., Chairman

PWR:jss

105-221892-16

ENCLOSURE
March 28, 1983

This document is classified "Secret" in its entirety unless otherwise noted.

Reference is made to the letter of William J. Anderson, Director, General Government Division, General Accounting Office (GAO), Washington, D.C., dated March 2, 1983, to Honorable William E. Webster, Director, FBI, Washington, D.C., and enclosing a letter dated February 17, 1983, from Peter W. Rodino, Jr., Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, to Honorable Charles A. Bowsher, Comptroller General, GAO, 441 G Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. In his letter to Mr. Bowsher, Mr. Rodino requested the GAO, in connection with their current investigation regarding alleged Nazi war criminals residing in the United States, to conduct a review of documents concerning Gestapo Chief Klaus Barbie who was recently extradited from Bolivia to France. (U)

The central files of this Bureau reveal the following information which may relate to the subject of your inquiry. (U)

On February 2, 1972, our Legal Attache in La Paz, Bolivia, advised that since late January, 1972, La Paz press had given front-page publicity to allegations that one Klaus Altmann, general manager of the Bolivian state-owned Transmaritima Boliviana Corporation, was in fact Klaus Barbie.
Klaus Barbie

the long-sought Nazi Gestapo Chief in Lyon, France, during World War II. Barbie was condemned to death for having ordered the execution of many French resistance fighters, including their leader, Jean Moulin. Altmann, who was 56 years old and a Bolivian citizen since 1957, was in Peru when the allegation was first made public; he returned to La Paz on January 28, 1972. 105-221892-1

On January 28, 1972, Mrs. Beate Klarsfeld, a German national and an official of the International League Against Anti-Semitism and Racism, arrived in La Paz, Bolivia, with numerous documents which she alleged would prove that Altmann was actually Klaus Barbie. 105-221892-1

On January 29, 1972, during a press interview in La Paz, Altmann declined to comment on allegations that he was in fact Klaus Barbie. Altmann stated he would not attempt to flee Bolivia and would fight any attempt to extradite him on the grounds that he was a naturalized Bolivian citizen. (U) 105-221892-1

Press reports on February 2, 1972, indicated that the Bolivian government was considering the French request for extradition; however, it was noted that an extradition treaty did not exist between France and Bolivia. 105-221892-1

On February 17, 1972, the La Paz press reported that French President Georges Pompidou sent a "strong" letter to Bolivian President Hugo Banzer Suarez concerning the extradition of Klaus Altmann, who the French claimed was identical with World War II Nazi Gestapo Chief Klaus Barbie. (U) 105-221892-2

The Bolivian Foreign Ministry, in a press statement, commented that the government of Bolivia would not be pressured by anyone concerning the Altmann case and that a decision would be made on the basis of "Bolivian laws and international agreements." (U) 105-221892-2

The Bolivian Subsecretary of Immigration, in reaction to press reports that Altmann had fled to Paraguay, released an official statement denying that Altmann had left Bolivia or that he was being protected by Bolivian government officials. (U) 105-221892-2
An article appearing in the La Paz press datelined Nice, France, quotes the "Nazi hunter" Mrs. Beate Klarsfeld, supra, as stating that if Bolivia did not extradite Altmann, "We will seek a more radical solution, one which we would be reluctant to use." Mrs. Klarsfeld reportedly stated that only heavy pressure by the government of France against the government of Bolivia would bring about Altmann's extradition. (U) 105-221892-3

The May 7, 1972, issue of "El Diario," a La Paz daily newspaper, carried a Latin Press Agency article datelined Sao Paulo, Brazil, which claimed that Klaus Altmann confessed to a Brazilian journalist that he was Klaus Barbie. According to the article, the statement was made to a journalist working for "O Estado Do Sao Paulo," which paper reportedly refused to name the journalist or to say when he talked with Altmann. The article also stated that "O Estado Do Sao Paulo" had been offered exclusive rights to Altmann's memoirs and that they had printed nothing on his confession pending final negotiations for the memoirs. (U) 105-221892-4

On May 23, 1972, the La Paz press carried the first installment of the Latin Press Service release of "O Estado Do Sao Paulo" series entitled "The Memoirs of Altmann or Barbie" in which Altmann was quoted as admitting that he was, in fact, Klaus Barbie. The article quoted Altmann as having confessed his role in the detention of French resistance hero Jean Moulin to Bolivian Subsecretary of Interior Juan Antonio Elio. (U) 105-221892-5
Klaus Barbie

On May 24, 1972, the La Paz press headlined an Associated Press article which gave details of the May 23, 1972, interview with Altmann in which Altmann acknowledged having used the pseudonym Klaus Barbie during World War II. Altmann was quoted as stating that he did, in fact, use the pseudonym along with many others and that he did direct a special "SS" force in France. Altmann denied that he had ever been Chief of the Gestapo in France or that he was responsible for the atrocities Barbie had been accused. (U) 105-221892-5

Our files reveal that as of April, 1973, Klaus Altmann was incarcerated in La Paz, Bolivia, where he was awaiting determination of extradition proceedings as well as the fact that Peru was attempting to extradite Altmann (U) 105-221892-9
Klaus Barbie

On September 28, 1972, our San Francisco, California, Office requested that current issues of Lithuanian and Russian language publications "Voice of the Homeland" published by the Soviet Committee on Cultural Relations with Compatriots Abroad be translated from Russian into English. The translation of these Russian publications was completed. On Page 7 of one of these publications was a report by V. Vesensky from Lima, Peru, which dealt with the many "faces of the butcher of Lyon," Klaus Hartmann-Barbie who was hiding out from justice in South America. 100-341862-2597

On July 18, 1973, Radio Panamericana, La Paz, Bolivia, announced that the Bolivian Supreme Court had approved the extradition of Altmann to Peru;

There is attached one copy each of three newspaper articles appearing in The New York Times and the Evening Star (Washington, D.C.) newspapers in 1972 and 1975 containing information concerning Klaus Barbie. (U) 105-221892-A; 109-12-201-A; 64-175-506-A

On March 8, 1983, there appeared in "The New York Times," a daily New York newspaper, an article captioned "U.S. Ex-Reported To Have Evidence That Barbie Visited In '69 and '70," a copy of which is attached. It is stated in this article that evidence of Barbie's visits to the United States (U.S.) was uncovered in February, 1983, when Robert G. Wilson of Vancouver, British Columbia, claimed that Barbie had boasted to him, Wilson, that he, Barbie, had made the visits to the U.S. Robert G. Wilson also claimed that he became Barbie's confidant and biographer in Bolivia in the early 1970's. (U)
Klaus Barbie

On March 7, 1983, a General Accounting Office (GAO) representative advised the FBI that he had received information that Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) records (Forms I-57) indicated that Barbie had entered the U.S. on July 19 and 26, 1969, and January 21, 1970, at Miami, Florida, using the alias of Klaus Altmann with diplomatic status. The FBI was allegedly advised of each of these entries by INS submissions of Forms I-57. (U)

A search of our central files under Barbie's true name, as well as his alias, Klaus Altmann, failed to reveal any information concerning these entries into the U.S. (U)

The GAO representative further indicated that Klaus Altmann's son, Klaus Georg Altmann, also known as George Altmann, born December 11, 1946, at Casel, Germany, residence address 2035 A.B. Saavedra, La Paz, Bolivia, had also entered the U.S in August, 1969, and January, 1970. A search of our central files indicate no identifiable information regarding the son. (U)

In February, 1978, Mary Moon, North Hollywood, California, requested through the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOI/PA) information concerning Klaus Barbie in connection with a book she was writing regarding Barbie. In August, 1978, 13 pages of documents were furnished to Moon in connection with this FOI/PA request. Excisions of these documents, which were properly classified, were made to protect an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of another person and protect the identity of an individual who has furnished information to the FBI under confidential circumstances. (U) 190-15342-1,3

By letter dated October 16, 1978, advised the FBI of Mary Moon's death and returned to the FBI documents furnished Ms. Moon under the FOI/PA.
On February 24, 1983, records of the FBI Identification Division were checked with negative results regarding Klaus Barbie. (U)

You may desire to consult with the Department of State, their Frankfort No. 3790, Control 1216, dated May 3, 1950, regarding Klaus Barbie which may relate to the subject of your inquiry. (U) 64-175-232-850

You may desire to consult with the Central Intelligence Agency for information regarding Klaus Altman, in particular their CITE TDFIR DB-315/07430-76 dated July 23, 1976, and CITE TDFIR DB-315/12078/76 dated December 2, 1976.

Enclosures (5)

Para 6 is no longer classified [per CIA letter 5/25/84].

105-77492-16

913-4719

Enclosure #1
Klaus Barbie

NOTE: Reference GAO letter dated 6/23/82 in which the names of 11 alleged Nazi war criminals were submitted for review; C.P. Monroe to Mr. Colwell memo dated 8/2/82 captioned "GAO Inquiry Concerning Admission of Alleged Nazi War Criminals in the U.S."; GAO letter dated 8/26/82 wherein GAO requested 35 additional operations, organizations, and projects were submitted for review; and L.E. Dean to C.P. Monroe memo captioned as above dated 9/13/82 regarding dissemination of FCI data in connection with this project. (U)

On 9/28/72, our San Francisco Office requested that current issues of Lithuanian and Russian language publications "Voice of the Homeland" be translated into English, which was done and returned to San Francisco on 11/22/72. On 2/25/83, Supervisor San Francisco, advised that a search of their file concerning these publications failed to locate them. On 2/28/83, Supervisor Secretary advised that the publications, one of which contains an article regarding Klaus Hartmann-Barbie, had not been found. (U) 100-341862-2597

The GAO representative referred to in the memorandum is Mr. John Tipton. (U)
MEMORANDUM TO:  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  

Administrator  
Drug Enforcement Administration  

Commissioner  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  

Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division  

Assistant Attorney General  
Justice Management Division  

FROM: William F. Smith  
Attorney General  

DATE: March 21, 1983  

SUBJECT: Investigation of Klaus Barbie  

On March 14, I directed that the Criminal Division conduct a full factual investigation into the relationship between Klaus Barbie, former chief of the Gestapo in Lyon, France, and the United States government from the end of World War II through the present. Allegations had been made that Barbie was used by American intelligence after the war, that American authorities assisted in his escape to Bolivia in 1951, and that Barbie had visited the United States on several occasions in 1969 and 1970. A preliminary inquiry conducted by the Criminal Division concluded that these allegations had sufficient substance to merit a full investigation.

All components of the Department of Justice will cooperate fully in the investigation being conducted by the Criminal Division, which is under the direction of Allan A. Ryan, Jr. acting as Special Assistant to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division.
March 21, 1983

The Attorney General

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

I am in receipt of your memorandum of March 21, 1983, captioned as above, and you may be assured of this Bureau's full cooperation in this investigation. As you may be aware, we have already provided information from our central files concerning Barbie to the Criminal Division's Office of Special Investigations on March 1, 1983, and March 21, 1983, in response to that Office's request of February 18, 1983.
Dear Mr. Webster:

Constituents have been in touch with me expressing their concern about news reports that U.S. intelligence agencies provided assistance after World War II to Klaus Barbie, a high-ranking officer of the Nazi party.

These reports do need to be fully addressed, and I would appreciate having your comments as to just what involvement the FBI had in this particular case.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William H. Webster, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
J. Edgar Hoover Building
Washington, D.C. 20535

Samuel S. Stratton
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

April 1, 1983
April 19, 1983

Honorable Samuel S. Stratton  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Stratton:

I have received your April 1st letter concerning recent news accounts regarding the possibility that United States intelligence agencies provided assistance to Klaus Barbie, a Nazi war criminal, after World War II.

At the request of the House Committee on the Judiciary and several members of Congress, the General Accounting Office has reopened its review of alleged Nazi war criminals residing in the United States, including a review of allegations surrounding Klaus Barbie. The FBI and other Federal agencies are cooperating in this ongoing effort, and you may wish to contact Mr. John Tipton at the General Accounting Office, who is managing this project, to determine whether any findings can be released and when the review will be completed.

I hope I have been of some assistance. In view of the ongoing nature of the review, I believe further comment at this time would be inappropriate.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Webster  
Director
Memorandum

To: Mr. Monroe

From: L. E. Dean

Subject: KLAUS BARBIE, ALSO KNOWN AS KLAUS ALTMANN
REVIEW OF U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REPORT CAPTIONED "KLAUS BARBIE AND THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT"

PURPOSE: To review for the record captioned report.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

DETAILS: As previously reported, the Executive Agencies Unit, Records Management Division, has cooperated with an inquiry into allegations that Klaus Barbie had a relationship with U.S. intelligence agencies after World War II and that American Government officials may have assisted in Barbie's relocation to Bolivia in 1951. (U)

By way of background, on February 4, 1983, Klaus Barbie was expelled to France from Bolivia (where he had lived for 32 years) and is under indictment for crimes he allegedly committed during World War II while chief of the Gestapo in Lyon, France. (U)

On March 14, 1983, the Attorney General directed Allan A. Ryan, Jr., Special Assistant to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice (who heads the Department's Office of Special Investigations) to conduct an investigation into the relationship between Klaus Barbie and the U.S. Government, from the end of World War II to the present time.

Enclosures (2) ENCLOSEMENT

(Continued - over)
Memorandum from L. Z. Dean to Mr. Monroe
Re: Klaus Barbie, Also Known As
Klaus Altmann
Review of U.S. Department of Justice
Report Captioned "Klaus Barbie and the
United States Government"

On August 2, 1983, Mr. Ryan submitted to the Attorney General the
results of this investigation in a 218-page report captioned
"Klaus Barbie and the United States Government," along with the
exhibits to the report. A

A review of this report reveals the following
information in reference to the FBI. C

On Introductory Pages V and VI, it is stated that all
available records reviewed regarding Klaus Barbie and events in
which he was involved were primarily from the U.S. Army, Central
Intelligence Agency (CIA), Department of State (DOS), Immigration
and Naturalization Service (INS), and the National Archives. In
addition, it is stated that "several other agencies, including
the Federal Bureau of Investigation ... were asked to search
their records, and did so with generally negative results." A

Under Section V, captioned "Barbie in Bolivia,"
subheading C, captioned "Barbie's Entries into the
United States," it is stated that Klaus Barbie, according to INS
records, while using the alias Klaus Altmann, entered the
United States twice using an A-2 Visa, once in July, 1969, and
again in January, 1970. Each time he took a one day trip to the
Bahamas. At the time of his trips to the United States, Barbie
was manager of the Transmaritima Boliviana, S.A., a Bolivian
shipping corporation. C

Under the subheading "INS' Notification to CIA of
Altmann's Entries," it is stated that any entrance into the
United States by an alien using an "A" visa, such as used by
Altmann, is reported to the FBI on INS Form I-57, which is
completed by the INS entry official. A copy of the form is
furnished to CIA, DOS, and Defense Central Index of
Investigations, all of whom are requested to furnish any
derogatory subversive information regarding the alien to the FBI. A

(CONTINUED - OVER)
Memorandum from L. E. Dean to Mr. Monroe
Re: Klaus Barbie, Also Known As
Klaus Altmann
Review of U.S. Department of Justice Report Captioned "Klaus Barbie and the United States Government"

As a Footnote on Page 184, it is stated "The FBI files do not contain the I-57 forms or any other pertinent information on Barbie/Altmann."

Regarding Altmann's entry into the United States, this matter was discussed by L. E. Dean to Mr. Monroe memorandum dated March 10, 1983, (prepared in response to a General Accounting Office inquiry regarding Altmann's entry into the United States) which reported that a check of our central files under Barbie's true name, as well as under his alias, failed to reveal any information concerning his entries into the United States as reported by INS. U

No other mention or reference is made to the FBI in this report. U

One of the objectives of Mr. Ryan's investigation was to determine whether, in addition to the Counter Intelligence Corps, any other United States intelligence agency had any involvement with Barbie prior to his departure for South America in 1951. No evidence of this nature was developed during the investigation. This report concluded that the United States Government has had no relationship of any kind with Klaus Barbie since he departed from Europe in 1951. U

There is attached one copy of the report for your review. U
Mother of Victims Can't Forgive Barbie

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Foreign Service

NICE, France—Tears come to Fortunée Benguigui's eyes as she sorts through the photographs of her three children killed in the gas chambers of Auschwitz by the Nazis.

"Other people forgive," she says slowly as she hunches for a picture of her oldest son, Jacques, dressed up as a clown and entertaining a group of fellow Jewish schoolchildren. "But I cannot forgive. I suffered to have these children, and I do not want to die before the man who was responsible for their death is brought to trial."

About 200 miles away, in the eastern French city of Lyons, Klaus Barbie, a former Nazi SS officer accused of sending Benguigui's children to Auschwitz, sits in an isolated prison cell. He spends much of his time studying Homer's epic masterpiece, "The Iliad," as he prepares for his own trial on charges of crimes against humanity.

The three Benguigui brothers

were among 44 Jewish children sent to Nazi death camps after the Gestapo raided their school in the village of Iziau in southwestern France on April 6, 1944. The incident has become central to the state's case against Barbie—who was known as the "Butcher of Lyons" because of his wartime activi-

See BARBIE, A22, Col. 1

[Image: Klaus Barbie, known as "Butcher of Lyons"]
BARBIE, From A1

Barbie awaits trial, A Mother Can’t Forgive

ities—and will figure prominently in the trial, which is likely to open toward the end of this year.

The trial will pit the determination of people such as Benguigui to see that justice finally is done against an array of legal, political and historical problems that arise from trying to prosecute someone for crimes committed more than four decades ago.

Public attention has focused on the case because of Barbie’s dramatic expulsion from Bolivia in February 1983 after a postwar career that included collaborating with U.S. military intelligence in West Germany. Barbie is regarded by many writers and historians as a case study of a middle-level Nazi functionary who managed to escape from Western Europe after the war only to be brought back to the scene of his alleged crimes as an old man.

After wading through a welter of accusations against Barbie, 72, French investigating magistrates have already been obliged to narrow their case to a few specific charges that qualify as “crimes against humanity.” This category excludes his actions against members of the wartime French resistance including their leader, Jean Moulin, whom he allegedly tortured to death in June 1943.

Under French law, Barbie no longer can be prosecuted for “war crimes” committed more than 20 years ago. But he can be charged with crimes against “humanity”—that is, actions against noncombatants—under a special exemption to the penal code adopted in 1964.

The 1964 exemption has enabled Barbie’s defense lawyers to complain of “retroactive laws.” They also claim that French society is guilty of double standards by pressing charges against Nazi war criminals while amnestying crimes perpetrated by French troops during the bloody, eight-year colonial war in Algeria, which ended in 1962.

“The French forget what they did and think only about what the Germans have done,” said Jacques Verges, Barbie’s principal defense lawyer and a former French resistance fighter. “Barbarism existed before Hitler and went on after his death.”

The children of Izieu are crucial to the case against Barbie for two reasons. First, they clearly were non-combatants. Second, there is documentary evidence in the form of a telegram that links their deportation to a decision made by Barbie, then chief of the Gestapo in Lyons.

The telegram, which was produced at the Nuremberg trials of Nazi war criminals in 1946, turned up less than two years ago in the archives of the Jewish documentation center in Paris. Addressed to the Gestapo’s department for Jewish affairs in Paris and signed by Barbie, it states that 51 Jewish adults and children “captured” at Izieu on April 6, 1944, would be transported to the concentration camps the next day.

For Serge Klarsfeld, a French lawyer turned Nazi hunter who is representing the families of deportees, the cable is documentary proof of Barbie’s complicity in the deportation of Jewish children. He insists that it is irrelevant whether Barbie actually was present at the roundup of the children or their deportation to Auschwitz—a point on which eyewitnesses disagree.

“The decision to send the children to Auschwitz was taken by Barbie,” Klarsfeld said. “He claimed credit for it.” The telegram also shows that it was a local initiative as it does not refer to any orders.”

In order to publicize the case against Barbie, Klarsfeld has prepared a glossy brochure describing how the school at Izieu was closed down and piecing together what became of the children. The brochure includes the text of a letter from Jacques Benguigui, then aged 12, to his mother on May 30, 1943, a year before his deportation.

“Oh Mother, my dear Mother, I know how much you have suffered for me,” wrote Jacques just two months before his mother, too, was deported to Auschwitz. “I send you from afar my deepest best wishes from my little child’s heart. Mother dear, being far from you, I did my best to make you happy! When you sent me packages, I shared them with those who had no parents.”

As Fortunee Benguigui recalls the horror of Auschwitz 40 years ago, the soft Mediterranean sunshine floods through the lace curtains of her apartment. A small, withered lady with an Auschwitz tattoo on her arm, she is still half crippled as the result of horrifying medical experiments conducted upon her by Nazi doctors under the infamous Josef Mengele.

“For someone who wasn’t there,
it is impossible to believe what we suffered," Benguigui says softly. "They ripped off people's skins to make wallets. Only those of us who have seen it know what it was like—and we have a duty to talk about it so that it never happens again."

Benguigui's first inkling that something dreadful might have happened to her three children came at Auschwitz when she spotted another Jewish boy wearing what appeared to be Jacques' pullover, "My spirit went dead at that moment," she recalls. Her fears were confirmed after the war when she heard the story of the Gestapo raid on Izieu.

Unlike Benguigui, some parents of children rounded up at Izieu cling to the hope that their loved ones might have survived the Holocaust and are still alive somewhere.

For Klaasfeld, who says his primary concern is with the victims of Nazism rather than their persecutors, it is one more reason that Barbie must be brought to trial.

Jacques Verges, who is organizing Barbie's defense, sees the forthcoming trial as a unique opportunity to expose the hypocrisy of the "bourgeois state." A former Communist who represented Algerian nationalists during the war of independence, he wants to turn the tables on the prosecutors and transform the judicial proceedings into a trial of French society. Verges has threatened to use the judicial proceedings to unmask prominent French political figures who betrayed the resistance by cooperating with the Nazis during the war. He also has accused the Socialist government of seeking to delay the opening of the trial until after next year's parliamentary elections to avoid any political repercussions.

The defense lawyer's claims of political interference are dismissed by Justice Ministry officials, who insist that preparations for the trial are going ahead of schedule. Although no formal date for the opening of the trial has been set yet, legal sources close to the court expect the case to open in a specially enlarged courtroom in Lyons in November.

Asked to explain why a left-wing lawyer who fought in the French resistance should want to defend a former Nazi, Verges said that he fully realizes that Barbie was not "an angel" but that it was impossible to prove the crimes that he is alleged to have committed. He described the telegram signed by Barbie reporting the deportation of the children of Izieu as "a fake."

"My concern is that by trying to punish a few Nazis we are denying democracy. It's better to let a few Nazis go free 40 years after the war than to deny democracy," he said.
DESCRIPTION OF FOLLOWING FILE MATERIAL

Cross References
Re: Klaus Barbie
More Nazis Reported In Hiding

LONDON (AP) - The Daily Express said yesterday that two agents of a Jewish "vendetta squad" on the trail of Josef Mengele - the bemedaled "doctor of death" from the Auschwitz camp - were killed recently at a remote Paraguayan farm.

The newspaper claimed in a copyrighted article by Leslie Parage, a reported eyewitness, that Mengele is hiding in the jungle town of Pedro C. Caballero near the Brazilian border.

The article said that in addition to Mengele and Martin Hormann, Hitler's chief aide during World War II, three other senior Nazi officials are still living in South America.

According to the New York Times News Service, the article named them as Frederick Schreyer, head of a ring that forged the wartime alright currency; Klaus Barbie, the "Butcher of Lyons"; and Odal Walter Berd, who invented the gas chamber and was "directly responsible for the murder of 80,000 Jews."

The article said the two Jewish agents hunting for Mengele got as far as the outskirts of the town.

They were last seen with shotguns set for a shot in ear, crossing down the Parana River.

The World Zionist Federation in New York has offered a $20,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of Mengele. The organization holds him responsible for the deaths of a million Jews. He was the principal defendant at Auschwitz.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-1-72 BY W. F. POLK
Nazis Safer in South America Today

By JONATHAN RANDALL

La Paz, Bolivia, May 17—Every afternoon businessmen, government officials and shoppers crowd into the Constantino la Paz for a drink or coffee under the mellow, gray-headed palms and the pink-lit fountains.

At a little table off a corner, the man who is being watched sips his coffee and remembers his past. He used to walk through the same rooms the night before, when as a young Austrian he was a member of the S.S. and his name was Adolf Eichmann. He was later tried by the courts of Palestine and sentenced to death for war crimes.

Today, however, the man who was then known as Eichmann is known as Dr. K. A., a German physician who has been in Bolivia for the past five years. He is known as a man of many talents and accomplishments, and his work has been of great benefit to the Bolivian people.

Despite these accomplishments, the Bolivian government has refused to extradite Dr. K. A. to the United States, where he is wanted for war crimes. The Bolivian government has stated that Dr. K. A. is a valuable contributor to Bolivian society and that his extradition would be against the best interests of the country.

The case of Dr. K. A. is a reminder of the dangers of allowing war criminals to escape justice. It is a reminder of the importance of international cooperation in the fight against war crimes.

The Washington Post
The Washington Star-News
Daily News (New York)
The New York Times
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
The Los Angeles Times

Date 5-18-71

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREFIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/4/80 BY SPYLERMOH
Walter Rauff listens to radio at his home in southern Chile. He designed the gas chambers at Auschwitz.

Mr. Barry's friends and they are against his decision to scale back activities as a natural phenomenon of war. In a war you do not walk around with white gloves," said President Carron. Mr. Barry's Bolivian lawyer. "You kill many people as you have to.

German like Mr. Altman were simply doing their duty."

Mr. Carron, an aged man, hedged in an overcoat, made it clear that he gladly accepted Mr. Barry's defense as a respite from the usual criminal cases.

"He is a very responsible, cultured person," said the lawyer. "A first-class citizen. The French Government must have thought this was a little country that it could manipulate at will. I took the case to defend the sovereignty of Bolivia."

Pointing to a framed photograph of Woodrow Wilson on the wall, Mr. Carron said: "That was a great man. He understood what human rights and international justice were about."

Mr. Barry and his wife and two children lived in Bolivia in 1951 with immigration visas expired by the Bolivian Consul in Genoa, Italy. He had returned to town a few months in Argentina, where President
INCOMING TELEGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

Received from the State Department through official channel
Action
Phone: Frankfort

TO: Secretary of State

No: 3791, May 3, 7 p.m.

SUB DEPARTMENT 3791; REFERRED PARIS 335.

Reference your 302 dated April 29 and our reply No. 333 to Paris and 3737 to Department dated May 2, subject Dubis, Klaus.

Information available to NICOG at time of dispatch of our reply was correctly reported in that reply. However, information received today indicates our statement regarding presence in U.S. zone may possibly be inaccurate or incomplete. Therefore, suggest, to avoid possible embarrassment, you make no use of information given in our reply until we communicate with you further.

INCCOEY

MD: TSP

58, 3-25-1950

INFORMATION COPY

INDEXED 101
Control 1216
Rec'd May 3, 1950
2:16 p.m.
To: Director

ATTN: FBI LABORATORY FILE 100-341862

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE 9/11/72

TRANSLATION RECEIVED

Title SOVIET COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH COMPATRIOTS ABROAD (SCCRCA)

☐ SAC
☐ ASAC
☐ Serv.
☐ Agent
☐ SF
☐ IC
☐ CC
☐ Steno

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge
☐ Assign
☐ Reassign
☐ Bring file
☐ Call agent
☐ Correct
☐ Deadline
☐ Discontinue
☐ Expedite
☐ File
☐ For information
☐ Forward
☐ Initial & return
☐ Leads need attention
☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken

All information contained herein is unclassified.

423/9c

DATE 5/25/72

Copy

b7c

Attachment are eight packets containing current issues of Russian language publication "Voice of the Homeland", and four current issues of Lithuanian publication "Voice of the Homeland", published by the SCCRCA, for appropriate translation.

Robert F. Gbeart

ENCLOSURE

100-341862-2597

ENCLOSURE
Page seven features V. Vesely's report from Lima, Peru, dealing with the many "Fates of the Butcher of Lyon," Klaus Hartmann Barbie, who is hiding out from justice in South America. END.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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Information pertaining only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

\[109-12-204-2411\]
COUNTRY: BOLIVIA

DATE: JANUARY - MID-JULY 1976

SUBJECT:

ACID:

SOURCE: 2406

IN AUGUST 1973 THE PRESS REPORTED THAT ALTMAN WAS THE GERMAN NAZI GESTAPO CHIEF IN

58 AUG 18 1976

Enclosure # 4

02

10-12-204-2406
LYON, FRANCE. DURING WORLD WAR II AND FOLLOWING THE WAR HAS SENTENCED TO DEATH IN ABSENTIA BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT FOR THE TORTURE AND MURDER OF FRENCH RESISTANCE WORKERS. ALTMAN HAS BEEN IN BOLIVIA SINCE 1951 AND IS NOW A BOLIVIAN CITIZEN. HE IS STILL WANTED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT FOR WAR CRIMES BUT THE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO EXTRADITE HIM.
DIST:  
COUNTRY: BOLIVIA/France

SUBJ:  EXPULSION FROM BOLIVIA OF NAZI WAR CRIMINAL KLAUS ALTMAN-BARBIER

DOI:  EARLY FEBRUARY 1963

SOURCE:  

TEXT: 1.
2. In early February 1983, President Rene (Silas) Barzo decided that his government would expel Nazi war criminal Klaus (~Alain~) Barbie to France.

The media reported the expulsion of Alain-Barbe from Bolivia to France on 4 February 1983.
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**
**FOIPA**
**DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

4 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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109.12.204.2726
Joseph C. Moore, Jr.
Chief, Executive Branch Agencies Unit
Federal Bureau of Investigation
J. Edgar Hoover Building
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Moore:

Assistant Attorney General D. Lowell Jensen has asked that this Office conduct a preliminary inquiry into allegations that Klaus Barbie had a relationship with U.S. intelligence agencies after World War II and that American government officials may have assisted Barbie's relocation to Bolivia in 1951. Included within this inquiry is the question of whether Barbie has had any relationship with the U.S. intelligence community since 1951.

Barbie was the Chief of the Gestapo in Lyon, France, from 1942 to 1944. He was born October 26, 1913, at Bad Godesberg, Germany.

To assist us in this inquiry, I request that the FBI make available to us any files, documents or other information in its possession concerning Barbie. Please call me directly at 633-2502 to arrange appropriate meetings and opportunity for review of pertinent information. This is a matter of some priority within the Criminal Division, and we will be grateful for any assistance that you or your staff can render.

Sincerely,

Allan A. Ryan, Jr.
Director
Office of Special Investigations
Criminal Division
Post Office Box 28603
Washington, D.C. 20005

cc: D. Lowell Jensen
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
This document is classified "Secret" in its entirety unless otherwise noted. (U)

Reference is made to the letter of Allan A. Ryan, Jr., Director, Office of Special Investigations, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, dated February 18, 1983, wherein he requests the FBI make available any files, documents, or other information concerning Klaus Barbie, born October 26, 1913, at Bad Godesberg, Germany.

The central files of this Bureau reveal the following information which may relate to the subject of your inquiry. (U)

On February 2, 1972, our Legal Attaché in La Paz, Bolivia, advised that since late January, 1972, La Paz press had given front-page publicity to allegations that one Klaus Altmann, general manager of the Bolivian state-owned Transpress Boliviana Corporation, was in fact Klaus Barbie, the long-sought Nazi Gestapo Chief in Lyon, France, during World War II. Barbie was condemned to death for having ordered the execution of many French resistance fighters, including their leader, Jean Moulin. Altmann, who was 56 years old and a Bolivian citizen since 1957, was in turn linked to the allegation was first made public; he returned to La Paz on January 28, 1972. (U) 105-221892-1 62-293-11-3 105-221892-1

Enclosure 1

Original 1-23-83

Request Received 2/23/83

Passed by S. E. D. Recheck, 2-2-83

Department of Justice

TO: [Redacted]

Sent: 2-2-83

b/c: 6-2-83

cc: 6-9-83

WV
Klaus Barbie

On January 28, 1972, Mrs. Beate Klarsfeld, a German national and an official of the International League Against Anti-Semitism and Racism, arrived in La Paz, Bolivia, with numerous documents which she alleged would prove that Altmann was actually Klaus Barbie (U) 105-221892-1

On January 29, 1972, during a press interview in La Paz, Altmann declined to comment on allegations that he was in fact Klaus Barbie. Altmann stated he would not attempt to flee Bolivia and would fight any attempt to extradite him on the grounds that he was a naturalized Bolivian citizen. (U) 105-221892-1

Press reports on February 2, 1972, indicated that the Bolivian government was considering the French request for extradition; however, it was noted that an extradition treaty did not exist between France and Bolivia. 105-221892-1

On February 17, 1972, the La Paz press reported that French President Georges Pompidou sent a "strong" letter to Bolivian President Hugo Banzer Suarez concerning the extradition of Klaus Altmann, who the French claimed was identical with World War II Nazi Gestapo Chief Klaus Barbie. (U) 105-221892-2

The Bolivian Foreign Ministry, in a press statement, commented that the government of Bolivia would not be pressured by anyone concerning the Altmann case and that a decision would be made on the basis of "Bolivian laws and international agreements." (U) 105-221892-2

The Bolivian Subsecretary of Immigration, in reaction to press reports that Altmann had fled to Paraguay, released an official statement denying that Altmann had left Bolivia or that he was being protected by Bolivian government officials. (U) 105-221892-2
Klaus Barbie

The above information was relayed by FBI teletype to the Attorney General and the White House on March 6, 1972.

109-12-204-1711

An article appearing in the La Paz press dated June 1, 1971, quotes the "Nazi hunter" Mrs. Beate Klarsfeld, supra, as stating that if Bolivia did not extradite Altmann, "We will seek a more radical solution, one which we would be reluctant to use." Mrs. Klarsfeld reportedly stated that only heavy pressure by the government of France against the government of Bolivia would bring about Altmann's extradition.

The May 7, 1972, issue of "El Diario," a La Paz daily newspaper, carried a Latin Press Agency article dated Sao Paulo, Brazil, which claimed that Klaus Altmann confessed to a Brazilian journalist that he was Klaus Barbie. According to the article, the statement was made to a journalist working for "O Estado Do Sao Paulo," which paper reportedly refused to name the journalist or to say when he talked with Altmann. The article also stated that "O Estado Do Sao Paulo" had been offered exclusive rights to Altmann's memoirs and that they had printed nothing on his confession pending final negotiations for the memoirs.

On May 23, 1972, the La Paz press carried the first installment of the Latin Press Service release of "O Estado Do Sao Paulo" series entitled "The Memoirs of Altmann or Barbie," in which Altmann was quoted as admitting that he was, in fact, Klaus Barbie. The article quoted Altmann as having confessed his role in the detention of French resistance hero Jean Moulin to Bolivian Subsecretary of Interior Juan Antonio Elio.

On May 24, 1972, the La Paz press headlined an Associated Press article which gave details of the May 23, 1972, interview with Altmann in which Altmann acknowledged having used the pseudonym Klaus Barbie during World War II. Altmann was quoted as stating that he did, in fact, use the pseudonym along with many others and that he did direct a special "SS" force in France. Altmann denied that he had ever been Chief of the Gestapo in France or that he was responsible for the atrocities Barbie had been accused.
Our files reveal that as of April, 1973, Klaus Altmann was incarcerated in La Paz, Bolivia, where he was awaiting determination of extradition proceedings as well as the fact that Peru was attempting to extradite Altmann. (4)

On September 20, 1972, our San Francisco, California, Office requested that current issues of Lithuanian and Russian language publications "Voice of the Homeland"
Klaus Barbie

published by the Soviet Committee on Cultural Relations with Compatriots Abroad be translated from Russian into English. The translation of these Russian publications was completed. On Page 7 of one of these publications was a report by V. Vesensky from Lima, Peru, which dealt with the many "faces of the butcher of Lyon," Klaus Hartmann-Barbie who was hiding out from justice in South America (U) 100-341862-2597

On July 18, 1973, Radio Panamericana, La Paz, Bolivia, announced that the Bolivian Supreme Court had approved the extradition of Altmann to Peru;

On February 24, 1983, records of the FBI Identification Division were checked with negative results regarding Klaus Barbie on the basis of information furnished (U)

There is attached one copy each of three newspaper articles appearing in The New York Times and the Evening Star (Washington, D.C.) newspapers in 1972 and 1975 containing information concerning Klaus Barbie. (U) 105-221892-A; 109-12-201-A; 64-175-306-A

You may desire to consult with the Department of State, their Frankfort No. 3790, Control 1216, dated May 3, 1950, regarding Klaus Barbie which may relate to the subject of your inquiry 64-175-232-850 (U)

You may desire to consult with the Central Intelligence Agency for information regarding Klaus Altman, in particular their CITE TDFIR DB-315/07430-76 dated July 23, 1976, and CITE TDFIR DB-315/12078/76 dated December 2, 1976. 109-12-204-2406, 2411

Enclosures (3)
Klaus Barbie

NOTE: Reference D. Ryan to Mr. Bailey memo, dated August 9, 1979, and captioned "Name Check Assistance to Office of Special Investigations, Department of Justice, Relative to Alleged Nazi War Criminals," in which procedures for providing name check assistance to Office of Special Investigations, Department of Justice, were set forth. This project involves alleged Nazi war criminals residing in the United States.

On 9/28/72, our San Francisco Office requested that current issues of Lithuanian and Russian language publications "Voice of the Homeland" be translated into English, which was done and returned to San Francisco on 11/22/72. On 2/25/83, Supervisor [redacted] in San Francisco, advised that a search of their file concerning these publications failed to locate them. On 2/28/83, Supervisor [redacted] in San Francisco advised that the publications, one of which contains an article regarding Klaus Hartmann-Barbie, had not been found.

100-341862-2597
More Nazis Reported In Hiding

LONDON (AP)—The Daily Express said yesterday that two agents of a Jewish "secret squad" were killed recently at a secrete Paraguay town.

The newspaper claimed in a copyrighted article by Leslie D. Parry, a reported spy for United States intelligence, that two Nazis in hiding in the jungles area at Pedros Caballero near the Brazilian border.

The article said that in addition to Bobo and Miroslav Lomsky, Hitler's chief aide during World War II, these other Nazi officials are still living in South America.

According to the New York Times, the article named them as Friedrich Eberhard, head of a propaganda for the wartime nations' currency; Ernst Heydrich, the "anti-Jewish" of Lyons; and Ciro Valente, who invented the gas chamber and was "directly responsible for the murder of 66,000 Jews."

The article said the two Nazis were hunting for Nazis who had escaped to the South American jungles.

They were last seen with these Nazis and from then on, killing the Paraguay Indians.

The World Jewish Federation for Victims of the Nazi Regime has offered a $20,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of Nazis.

The operation looks like a last desperate act of the Nazis. The operation has been launched to the death of a million Jews. He was the physically in charge of Auschwitz.

Date 12-1-72
Nazi Charges
Becloud Life
Of Bolivian

By JEREMIAH O'LEARY

LA PAZ, Bolivia — Somewhere in La Paz, a bald and
alcoholic businessman named K. C. Mayer is under heavy
security while a storybook drama slowly unfolds over the
question of whether he is a victim of mistaken identity or a
war criminal wanted for atrocities in France.

France wants Altmann extradited on the claim that he is
really K. C. Mayer, an officer of the Gestapo, who sent
French Jews to the gas chamber, and later killed members of
the French resistance in Lyons.

A 25-year-old Frenchwoman, Marie Lophor, who is known
as the "Nazi hunter," is now in La Paz, reportedly with
documents alleging that Altmann is Mayer. She brought
her two older women who she claims can identify Altmann as being Mayer.

Photos of the Nazi Mayer and of Altmann, a naturalized
Bolivian citizen, bear a resemblance, allowing for the
passage of about 20 years.

But when the story gets complicated, which is a good way
of describing the dilemma of the government of President
Hugo Banzer Suarez.

Banzer does not want to appear in the eyes of the world
as a protector of Nazis. His Communist enemies already
call him a Fascist and the
French press repeatedly pressures for the extradition of the
man they consider a war criminal.

And Altmann, no matter who he was before he came to
Bolivia, is married to a Bolivian woman, has Bolivian chil-
dren and is, in the eyes of the
law, now a Bolivian.

The French have no fingerprint of Mayer to match
against those of Altmann, but are relying on Gestapo-type
identification by measure-
ments of features and eyewitness identification by those
who knew Mayer in wartime
France.

No newsmen has gotten near
Altmann since he became a
cause celebre, but he has de-
clined that he is Mayer.

The question may revolve
around whether Altmann ob-
tained his citizenship papers in
Bolivia under a false name.

But some of those who think
this may be the former SS man
say it is possible that "Mayer"
was his nom de guerre and that Klaus Altmann is his
true name.

Altmann came to Bolivia
more than 25 years ago, re-
portedly from Italy via the
Middle East, traveling with
Red Cross credentials. He is
now in the shipping business.

The Washington Post
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Daily World
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date 3-11

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 19/4/83 BY GI CEP Blunt
Nazis Safer in South America Today

By JONATHAN RANDALL

LA PAZ, Bolivia, May 19—Every afternoon businessmen, government officials and shop-
ners crowd into the Compañía de la Bandera in La Paz for a drink or two under the mossy, green-
houses and the open skies.

At 3 PM, a man with a man's bodyguard, joins friends at a corner table and calls for his beer.

After all, it is fact that a former German government official known to the press is in La Paz. He is not alone. He is one of the many former Nazis and SS officers who have found refuge in Bolivia, where the government has had no interest in extraditing them to their former homelands.

In South America, the former Nazis and SS officers have found a haven where they are free from the pressures of justice in their former countries. They are living in luxury, enjoying the good life in a land where they are safe and secure.

The Bolivian government has turned a blind eye to the activities of these former war criminals, as it is clear that they are not a threat to their peaceful existence. The government is more concerned with the economic benefits of having these men in their country, than with the moral implications of allowing them to live freely.

The situation is not unique to Bolivia. In other South American countries, former Nazis and SS officers have also found refuge, and are living in relative safety.

The United States government has expressed concern over the situation, but has not taken any action to extradite these former war criminals.

The Bolivian government has justified its actions by claiming that these men are not a threat to their national security, and that they have the right to live in peace.

However, the international community has condemned the Bolivian government's actions, and has called for the extraditions of these former war criminals.

The situation continues to be a matter of concern, as these former war criminals continue to live in South America, free from the justice that they deserve.
friends the company is near bankruptcy.

During his years as Altman, Mr. Barbie made no secret of the fact that he had been a member of the Gestapo, but he asserted that he had served on the Russian front.

"Heil Hitler" as the Club

In March, 1965, he was the protagonist of a still-circulated incident in the German Club here. When the West German Ambassador led a toast to the prosperity of his country, Mr. Barbie raised his arm in salute and shouted: "Heil Hitler!"

The Ambassador asked that Mr. Barbie be escorted out. As he was pulled away by three waiters he screamed: "Damned Ambassador! I was an officer of the Gestapo, and when the party rises again I am going to settle some accounts with you."

The high point in the search for Nazi war criminals in South America was reached in 1961, when Israeli agents kidnapped Adolf Eichmann from Argentina.

Israeli diplomats and Jewish community leaders doubt a report by German and Bolivian diplomats that Eichmann's legal status was that of an "experienced" diplomatic representative for "Shipping Corporation Bolivia." Thousands of Americans, who leased vessels that most yearly there are spectacular accounts of the discovery of the two men, but none have been born out.

"The moral pressures that could be brought to bear against a government to use extraordinary legal measures to extradite a war criminal have disappeared over the years," said an Israeli diplomat in a Latin-American country bordering Bolivia. Other diplomatic and Jewish sources noted that the repercussions of another Eichmann affair would outweigh the gains.

Declining Moral Pressure

The Eichmann kidnapping led to the cancellation of an airline route to Argentina for El Al, the Israeli airline, and other signs of displeasure from the Argentina Government, and there was a brief but violent anti-Semitic campaign, which unsettled Argentina's 600,000 Jews, the largest Jewish community in Latin America.

With an increasing number of countries withdrawing diplomatic recognition from Israel under Arab pressure, there is a disinclination to get involved in controversial issues of marginal importance to Israeli interests.

"Israel and the Jews have too many other problems nowadays," said Wolfgang Apt, a lawyer who is president of the small Jewish community in La Paz. "I am not saying that people should forget, but how long can we harp on the same subject?"

Juan Domingo Perón opened this affair for one thing they welcomed Nazi officials.

The former SS colonel quickly apprehension of Nazi war criminals living in Argentina, with the exception of an SS officer, was quickly made by joining German and Bolivian diplomats.

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In recent years he became the concentration camp director who achieved a comfortable living in Argentina, with the exception of an SS officer, was quickly made by joining German and Bolivian diplomats.
This document is classified "Secret" in its entirety unless otherwise noted. (U)

Reference is made to the letter of Allan A. Ryan, Jr., Director, Office of Special Investigations, Department of Justice, dated February 18, 1983, regarding Klaus Barbie, and FBI memorandum dated March 1, 1983, captioned "Klaus Barbie" in response to Mr. Ryan's request.

On March 8, 1983, there appeared in "The New York Times," a daily New York newspaper, an article captioned "U.S. Is Reported To Have Evidence That Barbie Visited In '69 and '70," a copy of which is attached. It is stated in this article that evidence of Barbie's visits to the United States (U.S.) was uncovered in February, 1983, when Robert G. Wilson of Vancouver, British Columbia, claimed that Barbie had boasted to him, Wilson, that he, Barbie, had made the visits to the U.S. Robert G. Wilson also claimed that he became Barbie's confidant and biographer in Bolivia in the early 1970's. (U)

On March 7, 1983, a General Accounting Office (GAO) representative advised the FBI that he had received information that Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) records (Forms I-57) indicated that Barbie had entered the U.S. on July 19 and 26, 1969, and January 21, 1970, at Miami, U
Klaus Barbie

Florida, using the alias of Klaus Altmann with diplomatic status. The FBI was allegedly advised of each of these entries by INS submissions of Forms I-57. (U)

A search of our central files under Barbie's true name, as well as his alias, Klaus Altmann, failed to reveal any information concerning these entries into the U.S. (U)

The GAO representative further indicated that Klaus Altmann's son, Klaus Georg Altmann, also known as George Altmann, born December 11, 1946, at Casel, Germany, residence address 2035 A.B. Saavedra, La Paz, Bolivia, had also entered the U.S in August, 1969, and January, 1970. A search of our central files indicate no identifiable information regarding the son. (U)

In February, 1978, Mary Moon, North Hollywood, California, requested through the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOI/PA) information concerning Klaus Barbie in connection with a book she was writing regarding Barbie. In August, 1978, 13 pages of documents were furnished to Moon in connection with this FOI/PA request. Excerpts of these documents, which were properly classified, were made to protect an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of another person and protect the identity of an individual who has furnished information to the FBI under confidential circumstances. (U) 70-15342-13

By letter dated October 16, 1978, the FBI advised the FBI of Mary Moon's death and returned to the FBI documents furnished Ms. Moon under the FOI/PA
NOTE: Reference D. Ryan to Mr. Bailey memo dated 8/9/79 and captioned "Name Check Assistance to Office of Special Investigations, Department of Justice, Relative to Alleged Nazi War Criminals," in which procedures for providing name check assistance to Office of Special Investigations were set forth. This project involves alleged Nazi war criminals residing in the U.S. (U)

The GAO representative referred to in the memorandum is Mr. John Tipton. (U)
U.S. Is Reported to Have Evidence That Barbie Visited in '69 and '70

By RALPH BLUMENTHAL

WASHINGTON, March 7 — The Justice Department has found evidence to support a report that Klaus Barbie, a former Gestapo officer twice convicted as a Nazi war criminal, made several trips to the United States from his Bolivian refuge in 1969 and 1970, according to Federal officials and Congressional investigators.

However, the officials said, Attorney General William French Smith, after being advised of the findings, ruled out further Justice Department action last week on the grounds that no prosecution was likely to result and that historical inquiry was not the job of his agency.

The findings were said to be that Government Immigration and Naturalization Service officials confirmed three or four trips by Mr. Barbie under the pseudonym Klaus Altmann to Miami and New Orleans in 1969 and 1970.

Representative Peter W. Rodino Jr., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, wrote to Attorney General Smith last week to ask for an investigation of reports that Mr. Barbie was protected after the war by American intelligence agencies. Nine other members of Congress made a similar appeal to President Reagan.

Gestapo Chief in Lyons

The 82-year-old Mr. Barbie, who was the Gestapo chief in Lyons, France, from 1942 to 1944, was twice convicted and sentenced to death in absentia by French courts on war crimes charges in the 1950's. He was expelled from Bolivia and returned to France on Feb. 8 to face trial in wartime mass murders.

[His poor health is expected to delay the trial, The Associated Press reported. It said Mr. Barbie was recovering in a Lyons hospital after a hernia operation Sunday. He was also said to have a nervous complaint and kidney problems.]

The evidence of Mr. Barbie's visits to the United States was said to have been turned up after accounts last month by a Vancouver man that Mr. Barbie had boasted to him of such travels.

The Canadian, Robert C. Wilson, an ex-convict who said he became Mr. Barbie's confidant and biographer in Bolivia in the early 1970's, said in interviews that the Nazi fugitive asserted that he had visited New Orleans, San Francisco, Houston and Galveston, Tex. Mr. Wilson played tape recordings of what he said were Mr. Barbie's voices making some of those claims.

Entry Record for Klaus Altmann

Last month a spokesman for the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service said a quick check showed no evidence to support the assertions. But according to authoritative law enforcement officials, a later check of files showed an entry record at Miami for Klaus Altmann from Bolivia in 1969.

It was not until 1977 that Mr. Barbie's presence as Klaus Altmann in Bolivia was first publicly exposed by Benito Klarfeld, an archivist of Nazi criminals.

A Federal official said the visits appeared to have related to Mr. Barbie's business as co-owner of Transmaritima Boliviana, the Government-sponsored shipping company.

French Government documents of 1963 recently reprinted in a Paris newspaper identified Mr. Barbie as purportedly working for the Central Intelligence Agency and the West German intelligence agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/14/83 BY WILBURT

67-118313-112

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FBI/DOJ
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
(Attn: Terrorism Section, CID)

FROM: SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (163C-287) (RUC)

KLAUS FARRIE
FOREIGN POLICE COOPERATION;  
(00:FBIHQ)


Enclosed for the Bureau is an original and five  
copies of a self-explanatory LHM; two copies of which should  
be furnished to Legat Paris.

Special Agents of FBI conducting investigation concerning captioned matter are  
and

Indices checked at SU Division are General indices,  
FOIMS, Elsur, and Confidential.

LOGAN CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT, 45 West 200 North, Logan,  
Utah, telephone (801) 752-8140; and  
CACHE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE, 50 West 200 North,  
Logan, Utah, telephone (801) 752-3235, were contacted by  
the Agents. Both the LOGAN CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT and  
the CACHE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE agreed to dissemination  
of any information concerning captioned subject.

Inasmuch as all legal investigation in this  
matter has been completed consider this matter RUC.

1 - Bureau (Enc. 3)  
Legat Paris

Approved:  
Transmitted

95 MAY 23 1988
Salt Lake City, Utah
August 4, 1987

KLAUS BARBIT

The following investigation was conducted at Salt Lake City, Utah:

On July 20, 1987:

Inquiry into the U.S. Post Office Directory revealed no city by the name of Hoagin, Utah, but did list Logan, Utah.

Telephone directory assistance revealed no listing for [redacted].

Utah computerized driver's license inquiry revealed no driver's license issued to [redacted].

POLK'S CITY DIRECTORY for Logan, Utah, 1986 edition, revealed no telephone number or subscriber information for [redacted].

Salt Lake City Division, FBI, indices revealed no record for [redacted].

On July 21, 1987:

Physical surveillance at [redacted] revealed that [redacted] may be a multiple family dwelling.

Computerized motor vehicle "Title/Registration" revealed that [redacted] was the owner of [redacted].
KLAUS BARBIE

Inquiries with LOGAN CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT, 45 West 200 North, Logan, Utah, telephone (801) 752-8140; and CACHE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE, 50 West 200 North, Logan, Utah, telephone (801) 752-3235, revealed no records on file for

Salt Lake City Division indices revealed no record on file for

Investigation revealed that the owner of Telephone directory assistance revealed a telephone number of as being listed to

Utah computerized driver's license inquiry revealed no record on file for but did reveal a driver's license on file for who is described as follows:

Name
Address

DOB
Sex
Eyes
Height
Weight
SSAN
Utah driver's license
License issued
License expiration

Salt Lake City Division FBI indices revealed no record for

Inquiry into BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INFORMATION (BCI), Utah criminal history record, revealed no record for
Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and five copies of an IHH setting forth information developed at Legar, Montevideo.


FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

☐ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 552</th>
<th>Section 552a</th>
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<td>☑ (b)(1) per DEA</td>
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<td>☐ (b)(3)</td>
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<td>☑ (b)(7)(D) per DEA</td>
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<td>☑ (b)(7)(F)</td>
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<td>☐ (k)(7)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. The subject of your request is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

☐ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

☐ Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

☐ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of ________________

☐ For your information: ________________

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-91306-29X9

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FBI/DOJ