

Revolutionary Cells. Breguet, Kopp and others are components of the same network which has repeatedly surfaced around the international terrorist "Carlos."

The defense attorney for Breguet and Kopp is Genoud's confidant Jacques Verges, the French terrorist lawyer who has also taken over the legal defense of Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie. French security circles and others consider Verges to be a high-level KGB agent of influence.

Examining the network of François Genoud with all its left- and right-leaning connections and its multiplicity of political operations in Latin America and Europe, one might conclude that it overlaps with the "Bulgarian Connection," brought to light by the May 1981 assassination attempt on the Pope. This impression would not be entirely wrong. However, the "Bulgarian Connection," along with its component of East bloc intelligence operations, is only one of the many flanks in the network of the Nazi International and François Genoud.

Genoud was already involved in trading weapons for drugs during the mid-1960s when he clinched a weapons deal under the auspices of the French gangster Jean-Marie Tine for the Lebanese Casino du Liban, one of the most important Mediterranean centers where the threads of Asia's drug trade and smuggling to Europe and America intersect. The Casino du Liban is financially backed by the powerful Intra-Bank of Beirut, headed by the mafioso Jussuf Beidas. Beidas and Tine are also involved in the "French Connection" of August Ricord in Latin America.

In earlier days this connection went through Genoud's old friend Hans-Albert Kunz, a Swiss businessman whom the Italian authorities would very much like to put under cross-examination concerning his involvement in the conspiratorial P-2 Freemasonic Lodge, on the role of Licio Gelli in countless arms deals, and on the relationship of the P-2 Lodge to the Pope's assailant Ali Agca. Like many of his associates, Kunz was present in Cairo at the same time as Genoud and Skorzeny, and remained in the Mideast for a long time. He was advisor to the Libyan King Idris, and in a June 1983 interview boasted that he had mediated the first agreement between Libya and the Soviet agent of influence Armand Hammer of Occidental Petroleum. . . .

Genoud also has a firm of his own, WEFA, located in Basel, which is currently under investigation in France. It is rumored that Genoud is the financial advisor to dozens of Arab banks, especially in Libya. In Spain, one of his most important contacts is Alfredo Fiero, who works for the Spanish export bank Banesco. In late 1983 Fiero and Notz signed an important weapons-trade agreement to aid Ahmed Ben Bella, who maintains extensive operations in Spain, including Spain's Muslim community and the Spanish Communist Party through the "Red Caliph" Julio Anguita, mayor of Cordova, a city which serves as one of the most significant coordination centers for the Libyan and Iranian terror and destabilization actions conducted against Tunisia and Morocco by Genoud in early 1984.

Documentation

The record: Who is François Genoud?

The Union Internationale de la Résistance et de la Déportation (International Union of the Resistance and Deportee Movements)—prepared à dossier on Genoud in January 1966, which we excerpt here. The group had its origins with the Comité d'Action Interallié de la Résistance, created in France in 1953. Today the UIRD is composed of some 500,000 former members of the wartime Resistance and escapees from Nazi concentration camps.

. . . In 1936, François Genoud was one of the main leaders of the anti-Semitic movement in Switzerland.

At the beginning of 1940, he was the co-owner of the "Oasis" bar in Lausanne. His associate, a certain Daouk from Beirut, was the nephew of a very important personality from Lebanon, one Omar Bey.

At the beginning of the war, a Swiss named René Fontalla presented him to one Guimann, who was the mayor of Tengen and a member of the Abwehr. Guimann served as a liaison between the Abwehr in Germany and its agents in Switzerland. He recruited Genoud to the Abwehr.

Genoud has been and is probably still in contact with former General Hans Rudel, who sought refuge in Argentina after the war, along with former SS General Ramcke, who today plays an important role in the HIAG [Hilfsgemeinschaft auf Gegenseitigkeit ehemaliger Angehöriger der Waffen-SS—Mutual Aid Society for Former Members of the Waffen-SS—ed.].

In 1955, Genoud lived in Tangiers.

In 1956, he had extensive contacts with Dr. H. Schacht, Hitler's former finance minister, and with Dr. Hans Reichenberg, for the purpose of financial investments in Morocco. During these negotiations, Genoud met with Ben Barka and Skalli [Moroccan leaders—ed.]

In 1959, Genoud established contact with Benoist-Mechin [former state secretary under France's Vichy regime—ed.] and joined the sponsoring committee of the International Association of the Friends of the Arab World.

In September 1960, Genoud had close relations with one el Wakhil el Kabbani, director of the Arab Information Center in Geneva.

In Switzerland, Genoud has managed the properties and financial resources belonging to the three National Liberation

armies of Northern Africa (Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria). . . . Genoud appears to be a de facto agent of the Egyptian intelligence service. His direct chief is Colonel Fathy el Dib Mohammed, who is presently the ambassador of the United Arab Republic in Berne, and is also the chief of the Egyptian intelligence services for Western Europe.

On commercial activities:

In July 1960, Genoud is the secretary of the Board of Directors of the Interlogin, S.A. company, established in 1959 in Fribourg.

He travels a great deal to Tangiers, where one of his sons lives. . . .

Mme. Marie Madeleine Fourcade, first deputy president of the UIRD and a leading figure of the French Resistance, prepared the following testimony for the Genoud trial, dated Nov. 13, 1985. She heads the Alliance de la France Combattante and the Comité d'Action de la Resistance, and is a Commander of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. President:

I very much regret not being able to come and testify at the trial in Geneva on Nov. 15 and 16, in the case of François Genoud v. three French journalists. . . .

As you will certainly discover during the debates, our organization has been firmly committed, since the end of the Second World War, to uncovering the sequels of Nazism in the world, with help from survivors of the Hitler drama in Europe and from allied forces who supported our fight for freedom.

In this way, we have had to deal with, among others, the case of François Genoud, and have published in our bulletin, *La Voix Internationale de la Resistance*, some small articles on his criminal activities before and during the occupation of our respective countries.

Needless to say, this work was done with all necessary precautions and carried out by known experts, some of whom, like Simon Wiesenthal, have become famous.

The first "ringleader," from the Comité d'Action de la Resistance Francaise, of which he was then president, was at the time Daniel Mayer, founder of the Comité d'Action Internationale de la Resistance (predecessor of the UIRD) and presently president of the Conseil Constitutionnel.

Even if I had been able to testify before you, Mr. President, I would only have been able to confirm once again the authenticity of the evidence published and circulated by the UIRD since the end of 1965, and by some experts even before; this evidence was at no point called into question.

In all good faith, *Le Point*, *L'Express* and *Le Monde* drew from what they considered, and correctly so in my opinion, to be our established evidence, as the expression of the Resistance, which had struggled, suffered, and allowed a new world to arise.

It is up to us to know how to preserve it.

Three days before the Genoud trial opened in Geneva, the Swiss government released to the public the following memo, describing for the first time Genoud's espionage activities during the war:

. . . Genoud has been known by our service since 1934. In March 1935, he joined the National Front. On June 1, 1935, he was arrested in Geneva during a fight which erupted after a demonstration organized by the National Front—a demonstration which had been banned. At that time, Genoud was sued for rebellion and insults against the police. The same year, he was suspected to be the author of an insulting postcard sent to Mr. Constant Salomon, director of graphic arts in Lausanne. In May 1936, together with Jean Beauverd (condemned ten years later for political espionage on behalf of Germany), he went to China. In 1937, the same two persons visited Greece, supposedly to make a film. In 1938, Genoud took over the "Oasis" bar in Lausanne, which soon became the center for members of the Swiss National Movement. From April 1939 on, Genoud, who was not with Beauverd, traveled frequently to Germany, Holland, and Belgium. He maintained relations with a highly suspicious person, a certain Marcel Heimoz. They had joint business deals with the Inovex firm in Amsterdam. In 1940, it was noted that Genoud had relations with a certain Benzoni, based in Milan, and strongly suspected of being involved in illegal smuggling of goods and currencies. From April 1940 on, he was suspected of spying on behalf of Germany. Monitoring of his mail and his telephone was ordered, but without any positive result.

On May 1, 1942, as Genoud had been described in the *Green Bulletin* of the Federal Public Ministry as suspect, he was arrested in Basel for investigation. During interrogation, Genoud finally admitted that, in return for special services, he had obtained, from a police commissioner Griese in Mannheim, papers to travel and reside in Germany, as well as all of the occupied countries. Genoud has always insisted that the services were translations that he did during his stays in that town, upon the demand of that police official.

A report from the German financial police in Frisbourg-en-Brigau, which was given to us confidentially, indicates that in March 1941, Genoud had offered to reveal to that office the currency smuggling between Switzerland and Germany at the Basel border. We do not know whether Genoud reiterated his offers.

In January 1943, Genoud was arrested by Swiss Counterespionage and detained for several days in Berne. However, the charges against him were not enough to merit a trial; furthermore, he boasted of special services carried out on behalf of the intelligence service of the Chief of Staffs of the Army (EMA). Investigations revealed at that time that Genoud had relations with a certain Daouk Muheddin, a Lebanese student, a Nazi, and also with a certain Trudy Sturzenegger, a typist in Berne, whom our service had investigated for espionage activities on behalf of Germany.