

The Malmö network of right-wing fascists and the strange case of François Genoud

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The recent arrest in Paris of Swiss left-wing terrorist Bruno Breguet and his accomplice Magdalena Knopp, members of the West German terrorist Baader Meinhof gang, brought to light once again the interface between left- and right-wing terrorism, specifically the way left-wing terrorism has been financed, organized, and manipulated by the old Nazi international which has been called the Malmö International since its second congress in Malmö, Sweden in 1951.

Investigations have revealed that this is the very same network that has been used for decades as an international assassination bureau, which under the name Permin-dex, was responsible for over 30 assassination attempts against former French President Charles de Gaulle, as well as the murder of U.S. President John F. Kennedy. Investigations also reveal close links to Italy's Propaganda-2 (P-2) Freemasonic lodge, exposed last year for its role in financing and organizing both left- and right-wing terrorism over the past several years.

Not by coincidence, perhaps, this is the very same network which is now being activated in an attempt to organize an upsurge of the Sicilian independence movement. Bruno Breguet himself, most likely arrested in error because he panicked in front of a policeman, was to be a key pawn in this Sicilian independence game. As the recently publicized letter of the international terrorist "Carlos" to French Interior Minister Gaston Deferre after Breguet's arrest pointed out, Breguet has "received no orders for any operations in France." Indeed, when Breguet was arrested there was evidence that he was on his way to Sicily: Found in his pocket was a piece of paper with the precise address of a top-secret NATO planning center in Sicily, which has become a target of demonstrations by the so-called peace movement and the Sicilian separatists. As police investigators revealed, most of Breguet's collaborators in France belong to the

hardcore right-wing separatist faction of the Corsican FNLC (National Front for the Liberation of Corsica), which has announced that it intends to use separatist-fomented events "in Sicily as a catalyst for Corsican independence."

Claimed by Carlos as one of his top aides, Breguet is a renowned international terrorist. Arrested in Israel in 1970 as he was about to blow up the largest Tel Aviv hotel as part of an operation sponsored by the terrorist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), Breguet's career would have ended there with his lengthy jail sentence had it not been for the good offices of one François Genoud. Seven years after Breguet's arrest, Genoud succeeded in freeing him from prison, going so far as to mobilize the Swiss ambassador to Tel Aviv and a score of international lawyers to accomplish this objective. Upon his return to Europe, Breguet was taken under Genoud's protection. Only several months ago, Genoud bragged to an Italian journalist that Breguet is still very active in the Palestinian cause.

We shall see that Genoud, a longtime "friend of the Arabs," and a Lausanne, Switzerland-based banker, was the real brains behind the reorganization of the international Nazi apparatus following World War II.

The mysterious François Genoud

A look into François Genoud's political career, dating back to the 1930s, reveals much about the Nazi International—what its purpose is and who its controllers have been since the end of World War II. Genoud, who won in court in the early 1950s the right to publish the memoirs of Martin Bormann and numerous other Nazi leaders, is by no means a low-level ideological fanatic living on dreams of the Third Reich's past glory. He is the son of an old patrician Swiss family, the kind

of Swiss banking family which found that keeping Switzerland neutral during the war furthered their operations to control both the German and Italian fascist leaders for their own purposes.

With such a background, Genoud, only 35 years old in 1935, was introduced into the top levels of the German Nazi apparatus through his membership in the National Union of Switzerland, led by another old Swiss banking family member, Georges Oltramare. The Oltramare family have for generations sat on the board of directors of the Lombard Odier private bank of Geneva. This Lombard Odier Bank became famous for its direct involvement in the activities of the Anglo-American Office of Strategic Services during World War II, dating from Allen Dulles's assignment in Berne, Switzerland. Lombard Odier was the bank into which Dulles carefully deposited the sums he used to pay his numerous agents in Germany and elsewhere, and which facilitated the surrender of the German SS Gen. Karl Wolff, head of the German Army in northern Italy. Genoud served as an intermediary of the Wolff-Dulles negotiations, and befriended both in the process.

Even before this, Genoud had toured the Middle East, met with Hitler's admirer the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, and developed enough Mideast connections to establish in the early 1940s a spy nest in Lausanne under cover of a nightclub called The Oasis, which he owned jointly with a Lebanese national. As early as 1939, Genoud had decided to keep a low public profile, and to join the German intelligence service, the Abwehr. He was recruited to the Abwehr by a certain Guimann, the mayor of a small Swiss town. The Oasis then became the postal box and relay station for couriers between Germany and the Middle East and North Africa, especially the drug-smuggling and spy nest city of Tangiers in Morocco.

Evacuating the Nazis from Germany

By 1943, Genoud began using his banking connections to set in motion the networks which later became known as the Odessa. The transfer of millions of marks from Germany into Swiss banks, and the evacuation of key SS and Nazi leaders into Spain, Morocco, and Latin America were the principal aspects of this operation. For this purpose a firm known as the Deithelm Brothers was established in Lausanne under the personal sponsorship of Martin Bormann, and functioned until the end of the 1940s, transiting out of Europe thousands of Nazi leaders. In the course of these operations, Genoud befriended SS Gen. Wolff, SS Captain Reichenberg, Air Force Gen. Hans Rudel, Gen. Ramcke, and countless others, including Col. Otto Skorzeny and Skorzeny's father-in-law, Hitler's one-time Finance Minister Hjalmar Schacht.

This was not an operation set up by old unrepentent Nazis. It was conducted with high-level backing from numerous intelligence services, each of which took into account the potential future usefulness of the Nazis they helped to rescue. Indeed, countless old Nazis living in Latin America were to be extremely useful to the Anglo-American intelligence services which created the Perminindex murder network. As the case of the German-language Argentinian newspaper *Der Wag* demonstrated in 1948, Soviet intelligence also had its own Nazi connection. Taken over by two former SS officers who had been smuggled out of Europe by the Genoud-Deithelm Brothers ring, *Der Wag* editorialized on behalf of a German-Soviet alliance against the Western world. French intelligence sources soon concluded that the KGB also had a use for these former Nazis.

For his efforts on behalf of the fleeing Nazis, Genoud to this day enjoys unusual and various political support internationally. Some of the men he helped to escape found their way to the top levels of such arms of the international intelligence apparatus as the Vienna-based Interpol. Others, like Hans Rudel, who later created the Europe-Argentina Association, remained eternally grateful.

Genoud and the Middle East

It was thus not surprising to find François Genoud in Cairo in 1955, meeting with Nasser, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, former Hitler minister Hjalmar Schacht, and the hard core of what was to become the Algerian FLN, led then by Ben Bella and his treasurer Mohammed Khidder. Genoud's Cairo connection had been arranged earlier, when he left Switzerland for some time and established headquarters in Tangiers with some old friends including Wolff and Ramcke. The stay in Cairo, followed by numerous other meetings, was to consolidate the alliance with the Middle East's most infamous arm of British intelligence, the Muslim Brotherhood, of which the Grand Mufti was the recognized leader. Allen Dulles, then-head of the U.S. CIA which had helped Nasser into power, was perfectly aware of these meetings.

With the Algerian war of independence on the horizon, there developed a most interesting division of labor inside the old Nazi International. Genoud, the "friend of the Arabs," was fully involved from the beginning in supporting his old friends such as Ben Bella and Khidder. After Ben Bella's arrest, Genoud regularly visited him in prison. Together with Mohammed Khidder, keeper of the FLN war chest, Genoud established in the early 1960s the Lausanne-based Banque Commerciale Arabe. It is said that Hjalmar Schacht himself served as an adviser to the new bank, and its shareholders included Jalil Mardam, the right-

wing Syrian politician and former foreign minister; and Hans Reichenberg, by then managing director of the Munich-based import-export firm Arabo-Afrika, with which Genoud had worked throughout the 1950s. Reichenberg was later to become an economic adviser to Algerian leader Boumedienne.

According to reports, Genoud's new bank soon became a model for Swiss banking as a whole, due to the very careful system of multiple signatures Genoud developed for bank accounting procedures. Lausanne was soon the financial center for the FLN, the center for the financing of numerous arms deals, usually made in Germany by former Nazis who had been recycled as arms merchants.

Meanwhile, other of Genoud's friends such as Otto Skorzeny, based out of Madrid, were financing and backing the anti-de Gaulle, anti-FLN Secret Army Organization (OAS). It was a well-guarded secret that Genoud's Banque Commerciale Arabe of Lausanne was itself also financing the pro-OAS groups of Skorzeny. The point was made clearer a few years afterwards when Genoud was called on to finance a sizable arms deal between the Lebanese drug-smuggling operations known as Casino du Liban and a French organization. Genoud was asked to arrange the deal by an "old

friend," one Jean Marie Tine. Tine was the leader of the French intelligence organization SAC, which was created during the Algerian war to fight the FLN and whose permeability to the OAS was a constant source of worry for French President de Gaulle.

Today, Genoud's Arab connections are still numerous. Of special importance are his relations with Ben Bella, now freed from jail in Algeria, and the aging Dr. Said Ramadhan, the acknowledged leader of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood, based for years at the Islamic Center of Geneva. Not by coincidence, Ben Bella and Ramadhan, now based in London, are currently working together. At the end of last year, they set up a secret international leadership of the Muslim Brotherhood including Alem Azzam, the chairman of the London-based Islamic Council of Europe. On top of the priorities list was to "get rid of President Mubarak of Egypt." Genoud's involvement in such an operation is most likely. In late March he was seen in Algiers meeting with Ben Bella, and it may be that he was the one who mediated the new relationship between Ben Bella and Ramadhan.

The Malmö International

Genoud's activities in Europe are comparable in

Club of Rome's Peccei embraces separatists

Aurelio Peccei, leader of the zero-growth espousing Club of Rome, strongly endorsed the ideas of Richard Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, founder of the Pan European Union, and one of the ideological fathers of the Nazi and other fascist movements of the interwar years. Peccei made his revealing statements in discussion with a European journalist on April 1.

Reached at his Rome office, Peccei stated that "the healthy trend for the future" will be the transformation of Europe from a group of nation-states into a "Europe of the Regions" in which "localities would have sovereignty over issues like education, language, and environment, rather than the nation-state." Asked whether his was the same idea as that of Coudenhove-Kalergi in the earlier part of the century, Peccei exclaimed, "His ideas were good ideas for their time, but good ideas take time to mature. His concept is still far off, but hopefully many people are moving in that direction."

In the 1920s, Coudenhove-Kalergi's Pan European Union was organized into militarist "blue shirt"

units which were mirror images of the Mussolini and Hitler movements and which provided cadre for both the Italian and German fascist organizations.

Peccei identified current developments in Sicily, where "their independence movement is using the peace movement as an outlet for its ideas" as part of a larger "scattered movement for autonomy and ecology" also present in Switzerland, Belgium, Spain, and England. "In all these places, there are movements for autonomy whose advocates want many of the same things as the movements for ecology. These movements have roots in the localities."

The attempt to combine the ecology and independence movements is now a favored project of the Malmö International, also known as the Nazi International.

Peccei's advocacy of Nazi ideology complements recent statements made by his chief Club of Rome collaborator, Alexander King, supporting the Nazis' eugenicist-racist concept of the supremacy of the white race over the "non-white" peoples of the world. In combination, the statements of Peccei and King fully corroborate *EIR's* recent evaluations that the Club of Rome's ideas are identical in content and intent with those of Adolf Hitler.

number and scope to his deployments outside of his home continent. In 1981, when a score of old Nazis and neo-Nazi's met in Malmö Sweden in the private apartment of Swedish Nazi leader Per Engdahl to establish "European National Forces," Genoud was not present. But reports indicate he provided both the brains and the financial resources for such an organization to grow. In 1950, in Rome, a similar gathering drew together such luminaries as British fascist Sir Oswald Mosely, a renowned member of the British Fabian Society founded a half-century earlier by Sidney and Beatrice Webb. Present also was the Frenchman Maurice Bardeche of the Coordination Committee of French National Forces, and numerous representatives of the Italian Social Movement (MSI), later to be led by the old Venetian Count Loredan. From Germany came Heinz Priester, former leader of the Hitler youth movement and former SS officer, and Franz Richter, also known as Fritz Roessler, of the Socialist Reich Party.

Official propaganda of the Malmö International spoke of the group's hopes of establishing fascist governments once again in Europe. But the main aim of the gathering was to establish a public arm of the real Nazi networks arrayed around Odessa and HIAG, and to bring its operatives into more serious intelligence operations. In gathering together so many fanatics, the Malmö International's organizers were also able to attract public attention, diverting it from the real work which was then accomplished in other countries by Genoud and his friends. One such task became known as the scandal of the Naumann Kreis in Germany in 1954, when it was discovered that leaders of the newly created Free Democratic Party were fully involved in helping former Nazis to escape prosecution.

Officially, the Malmö International self-dissolved in 1956, as strong differences emerged on the issue of whether the Tyrol should belong to Germany or Italy. Unofficially, the real issue was between anti-Semitism and anti-communism. The hardcore fanatics like Engdahl believed the "European National Forces" had to be both anti-Semitic and anti-communist in true Hitlerian fashion. The more realistic fascists believed that the issue of anti-communism was more crucial, and pressed to make the integration of their forces into the British-sponsored Cold War drive against the Soviet Union a primary objective.

Similarly, the key issue as expressed by Mosely and others was the issue of fighting for "Europe as a third force" independent of American capitalism and of Soviet Bolshevism. This theme led the transformation of most of the original members of the Malmö International into European nationalist forces who left behind their overt national socialism.

A key instigator of this transformation was Genoud's close associate, Swiss fascist leader Gaston Ar-

mand Guy Amaudruz. During the 1940s, Amaudruz had established the Courier du Continent grouping, and the New European Order organization which was later banned. In 1946, the young fascist Amaudruz's organization took over the role of the Lausanne-based European Center for the Study of Fascism led in the 1930s by British intelligence agent Strachey Barnes. Barnes had previously deployed his center's resources on behalf of Mussolini-style universal fascism, and had several times mediated between Churchill and Mussolini.

The Courier du Continent ideology, as expressed recently by Amaudruz in an interview, supports the creation of a "Europe of the Regions." According to Amaudruz, "hypercentralization is one of Europe's gravest problems. If Europe is to survive it has to decentralize and give autonomy to such regions as Corsica, Sicily, Alsace, the Tyrol, and the Basque country." This is an outlook almost identical to that expressed by Otto von Hapsburg's Pan Europa Union, and very similar to that expressed recently by the Club of Rome's Aurelio Peccei (see box), except for the fact that Amaudruz stressed that he and his associates "reject parliamentary democracy and are in favor of a parliament made up of professionals."

Similarly, Amaudruz forcefully claimed that "ecologism belongs to us. We created it. Look at Gunther Schwab's *Dance with the Devil*, written in 1958. Everything is there. The left only used ecologism for its own purposes and it is clear that they are not fundamentally interested in it. It is in the logic of the situation that we are taking control again."

Indeed, tracing Amaudruz's affiliates in West Germany today, one finds a right-wing ecologist newspaper in Bochum, with which Amaudruz's friend Ties Christophersen was formerly affiliated. Christophersen is presently living in exile in the Benelux, with a warrant for his arrest waiting for him should he return to Germany. The warrant was issued after the publication of his book, *The Lie of Auschwitz*, in which he denied the existence of the Nazi gas chambers. Christophersen's lawyer Rieger is a leader of the Gesellschaft für Biologische Anthropologie, a think tank with international associates. According to Rieger himself, this think tank and its affiliates constitutes what people on the left refer to as "the racist international." It is associated with such institutions as the French New Right of Alain de Benoist and his Ecole Nouvelle, the *Mankind Quarterly* of the Scottish Sir Robert Garrye, a direct affiliate of the Malmö International, Armin Mohler, and numerous others who are knowingly or not, front men for the old Nazi International, and the key shadowy figure of François Genoud, who published last year *The Political Testament of Hitler* and is publishing this spring *The Last Political Notes of Martin Bormann*.