



Valérie Devon

Presents

# Vincent Reynouard editorials

Islamic terrorism  
message to Manuel Valls part 1

Sans Concession tv  
Editorials tv

Mr. Prime Minister, I would like to send you this kind of open letter. last June 13, a policeman couple was killed at his home in Magnanville.



The daily The Independent wrote: *"By murdering a French policeman and his wife, Larossi Abballa, a 25 years old man, already condemned for his participation in a djihadist network followed literally the instructions of the Islamic State group that places Western forces on top of its targets."* Let's say it right away, I have no reason to doubt the thesis of an attack committed by an isolated and self-proclaimed jdihadiste.

Besides, this is what makes the strength of the Islamic State. Indeed, in the digital age, networks dismantle quite easily. However, it is much more difficult to arrest a single individual, who alone decides, one day, to take action. In a file on terrorism, and on which I will talk about later, two authors wrote: *"Individual terrorists, too, tend to be both autonomous and creative, and the lack of a hierarchical command structure is part of what makes terrorism so hard to counter."*

This is why, I will not criticize here the action of the security forces. For having rubbed shoulders with them repeatedly, in spite of myself, I know they do their work perfectly, especially when they are given the means. I will not say either that terrorism serves us right. Slaughter innocents is never justifiable.

My aim here is to to draw your attention Sir, on deeper and less detectable reasons -in a materialistic Republic- of the current terrorism. For it is by analyzing causes that one can find cures. It is also necessary to have the courage to analyze them, all the way, and objectively. In this first part, I will make an historical parallel that you will surely dislike. In a second part, I will explain the importance of this parallel in the current development of terrorism.

## June 1943: Arlanc June 2016: Magnanville

During the tribute to the two victims, Mr. President of the Republic said: *"Therefore, I will never accept that a police officer or a gendarme, be worried in the context of the mission he exercises."* Such are the words expected of a leader. But once again, the winks of Providence are surprising. Because at the turn of June, because, true France recalls a violent Gendarmerie attack.

It was June 10, 1943 in Arlanc, a little village in the Puy-de-Domes. (**Le petit Parisien, June 16, 1943,p.1**) Because they wanted to deliver several of theirs arrested the day before, guerrillas stormed the Gendarmerie, killing one Gendarm, and seriously injuring two others.



The screenshot shows a website header with a logo on the left and the text "Amis de la Fondation pour la Mémoire de la Déportation de l'Allier" in the center. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for "Accueil", "Dossiers", "Biographies : Index A-Z", and "Contacts". The main content area features a biography for "BUISSON Marcel Charles". To the left of the text is a black and white portrait of a young man. The text reads: "est né le 26 octobre 1922 au domicile de ses parents avenue du Progrès à Cusset (03). Son père Jean est menuisier et sa mère Marie née LACOGNE est sans profession. Titulaire du B.E.P.S. (Brevet d'Etudes Primaires Supérieures), il travaille de 1940 janvier 1942 à la Compagnie Générale contre l'Incendie à l'Hôtel Cecil à Vichy."

This attack is evoked by supporters of memory. In a listing dedicated to a deportee of Allier one reads: *"The six Maquisards are freed, (during the police station attack) but gunfire were exchanged. One dead on each side, including the head of the maquis."*

This way of telling the event is very dishonest. In truth (**Paris Soir, June 17, 1943,p.1**), the attackers entered the Gendarmerie, and immediately opened fire on the three men who were there. Seriously injuring them, without giving them time to respond. But, being not experienced fighters, they were refractory youth at the service of obligatory work, they accidentally killed their leader. The murdered gendarme was ended while he lay on the ground.

Some will say that it was an act of war. Soldiers of the shadow had been captured and had to be recovered. One will add (**Le Parisien, June 16, 1943,p.1**), that attackers as prisoners, were refractory to labor conscription, So these young people refused the possibility to go work in Germany, because they refused to help a little the enemy in its war effort. Good patriots, they rather wanted to fight for the liberation of the territory.

My answer will be twofold: I would recall first, that since June 22, 1940, an armistice existed between France and Germany. Consequently, the war was suspended, and in the facts, we

even knew it was over for France. That is why, the signed armistice forbade French citizens to take up arms in this fight, which continued to oppose the German Reich to other powers. Therefore no question of speaking of "*shadow soldiers*." These young people were arrested on the grounds that they violated the law. Specifically, the law on compulsory service. Which was passed by the French government (**Paris Soir, February 17, 1943,p.1**), and was legally published in the Official Journal on February 17, 1943. This law concerned all French from 20 years old.



In this photo, Yvon Petra, tennis champion, came to register in Paris.

I add that the text did nothing illegal (**AG Heffter, Le droit international de l'Europe,p.331**), because international law allowed during the armistice, trade relations between enemy subjects. The only condition was that these relations do not harm the future operations of the war. However, one should not give this restriction too broad a meaning.

I remind that in 1866, during the war between Prussia and Austria, Prussia had granted Nicolsburg, the right to supply the Bohemia fortresses. Although he favored the enemy, this trade was not perceived as a nuisance to the future operations of the war.

Besides, in Nuremberg (TMI, blue series,t.XIV,p.655), labor plenipotentiary, Fritz Sauckel explained that not only was he convinced of the conformity of its actions with international law, but also, that no government with which he had dealt with had opposed him the Hague Convention.



This was especially true for France. All that the French prosecution tried to blame him for, on the matter, (TMI,t.XV,p.92) was to have exerted pressure on the government of Vichy to get the laws on compulsory labor.

But even there, the prosecution made a fool of itself. Because the document (PS-556,p.13) that French Crown prosecutor opposed the accused had been mistranslated. One spoke of "pressure", while the German term used was not "druck", but "Nachdruck" which meant "insistence". The Führer asked Fritz Sauckel to be "insisting" if necessary in the negotiations.

Besides, the lawyer had no trouble correcting it (TMI,t.XV,p.96), a correction which was admitted by the court, as it was obvious. In the judgment rendered on October 1 (TMI, judgment.I,p.345), 1946 Fritz Sauckel was not found guilty to have violated international law.

To sentence him to death, the judges invoked the horrible living conditions reserved for foreign workers in Germany. All the facts recalled by the accused to prove the contrary were dismissed by the court (Le matin, February 17, 1944,p.1). Ther former labor plenipotentiary was to be hanged, and he was, leaving one wife and 10 children (Le Petit Parisien, March 30, 1944,p.1).



A camp for foreign workers



Shower after work



Arrival in the Reich



Working in the workshop



Congress for foreign workers (1943)





**Quittung, dem Arbeiter auszuhändigen**  
**Quittance à délivrer à l'ouvrier**

**Sammelkonto Wanderarbeiter aus Frankreich** Betrag **RM** \_\_\_\_\_  
Montant

Wir erhielten heute obigen Betrag von unserem Arbeiter Nous avons reçu aujourd'hui le montant ci-haut de notre ouvrier	Paßnummer/No. du passeport
zwecks Überweisung an pour être transmis à Herr/M } Frau/Mme } Fräulein/Mlle }	

Stempel und Unterschrift der Firma bzw. des Betriebsführers

Ort ..... Datum .....

**III**

Receipt issued for sending money to family



Edith Piaf touring the Reich



Foreign workers in excursion

**Les lettres de noblesse  
du travailleur européen**

DEUTSCHES REICH



ARBEITSBUCH  
FÜR AUSLÄNDER

ARBEITSBUCH  
FÜR AUSLÄNDER

1943



ARBEITSBUCH

Les clichés ci-dessus représentent le livret de travail que le Gauleiter Sauckel vient d'instituer pour les travailleurs étrangers dans le Reich.

Ce livret pourrait aussi bien s'appeler le livret du mérite. En effet, non seulement il permettra, après guerre, de faire la preuve de l'effort fourni pour l'Europe, mais encore, à l'exclusion de toute notation négative de l'employeur, ce livret attestera la capacité professionnelle de son propriétaire et l'effort de perfectionnement technique que celui-ci aura accompli pendant son passage dans les usines allemandes.

The European worker's book

Nevertheless, these developments demonstrate that the law of February 16, 1943 was perfectly legal, therefore it was applying to all concerned French. Then certainly, one could

argue that Marshal Petain being a traitor in the pay of the enemy (**L'écho d'Alger, September 5, 1944,p.1**), his government was illegitimate.

Only, international law was very clear (**AG Heffter, op. cit.,p.444**). Even assuming that Petain was a usurper, knowing that in the facts, he has the authority, then his government should be held as de facto authority that is to say an authority that one must obey.

In short, the attack of the Gendarmerie of Arlanc was not justifiable. This was an abominable crime perpetrated by individuals who violated the law.

### **1942-1944: Members of the resistance murder "collaborators" and members of the security forces.**

No doubt, that you will object me that I am in no position to give lessons of obedience to the laws. It is true that in the name of the right to truth, I constantly violate the law Gayssot. But never mind my motives, allow me to highlight a crucial element.

In my struggle, not only I do not use violence against my ideological opponents, but furthermore, I do not call for the murder of policemen, or judges, or any State official which, on orders participates in repression of revisionism. But, not content to violate the laws, resistant killed their ideological opponents.

Nobody was safe. From the known speaker to the modest employee, from the chief to the modest member, Everyone was in danger of falling under the bullets of the killers. Here are some specific examples, Sir, taken among thousands.

On June 5, 1943, (**Le Petit Parisien, June 5-6, 1943,p.1**) a modest delegate of the friends of the Marshal was assassinated near Evreux, by a stranger who assaulted him in his home.

In the department of Doubs, (**Le Petit Parisien, July 5, 1943,p.1**) the secretary of the French section of the People's Party of Beaucourt died machine-gunned in the back as he was leaving his job. He left three orphans behind.

On September 2, (**Le Petit Parisien, September 3, 1943,p.1**) the Departmental Delegate of the PPF was killed by a bullet in the neck, he was 83 years old.

The 30th of the same month, (**Le Petit Parisien, September 30, 1943,p.1**) Dr. Jolicoeur, PPF General Secretary of the Marne, was killed by a bullet in the head by a fake patient. He left 4 orphans behind.

Near Gisors, (**Le Petit Parisien, June 17, 1943,p.1**) a simple shepherd, father of 8, was killed by three men while tending his flock. Our patriots had not forgiven him joining the Franciste Party.

In Chablis, (**Le Petit Parisien, October, 27 1943,p.1**) in Yonne department, the partisans even killed a blind with a shot gun. The man was a member of the County Council, that is to say, the structure set up by Vichy.

From time to time, terrorists were attacking wives. Thus, July 24, 1943, (**Le Petit Parisien, July 26, 1943,p.1**) the wife of a franciste militant fell under the bullets, fired by three unidentified person.

In Dijon, (**Le Petit Parisien, November 3, 1943,p.1**) a mother of six was murdered instead of her husband.

Sometimes, the whole family was killed. Resistance wanted to kill the colonial infantry commander Vergros, (**Le Petit Parisien, November 19, 1943,p.1**) the commando crept into his house at mealtime, and machine-gunned the victim, his wife, and his daughter who were eating together.

One of the most cowardly, and the most heinous crimes, happened on December 5, 1943. A few days before, (**Le Petit Parisien, December 6, 1943,p.1**) the nephew of Cardinal Verdier, then delegate to the propaganda of the Marshal, was the victim of an attempted murder. A burst of machine gun had wounded him grievously. While he was treated at the hospital, and that his wife and his sister-in law were beside him, two gendarmes were admitted in the room, on the pretext of investigation. But they were false gendarmes. The two assassins fired their weapons on the injured man, and killed at the same time the two women who were there. The Verdier left behind three young orphans.

On January 4, 1944, (**Gringoire, January 22, 1944,p.1**) Jean Phialy was fatally shot by a sniper. Law-ranking employee, he worked as a simple model maker for the Gringoire daily. But, Gringoire was a collaborator organ, it was enough to kill him. He left a spouse and little girl named Arlette. At least, they were not in turn victims of the killers.

For in the Clelle-en-Trièves in the Isere department, (**Le Petit Parisien, February 14, 1944,p.1**) the resistance didn't content themselves to assassinate the propaganda chief of the canton, Joseph Barral, three days later, they came back to kill his spouse, Marie, and his son, Andre, killing in the doing a young woman who was there. Note that the priests were no more protected than women and children. Two of them were shot at the end of the mass. One of which, with a bullet in the head fired at close range.

In Jumilhac-le-Grand in Dordogne department, (**Le Petit Parisien, March 16, 1943,p.1**) the priest Dean of the town was the cantonal president of the Legion of Combatants. The resistance abducted him, and his body was found three days later riddled with bullets.

In Toulouse, (**Le Petit Parisien, December 21, 1943,p.1**) Father Sorel was murdered, two bullets in the head, he had been appointed National Council member.

Sometimes, terrorists attacked several people. Thereby, on September 10, 1943, (**Le Petit Parisien, September 11, 1943,p.3**) unidentified persons thrown a grenade in the crowd during a public meeting of the PPF. Many people were injured, one died immediately, a washerwoman aged 62.

Some weeks later, (**Le Petit Parisien, December 20, 1943,p.1**) a grenade was thrown in a restaurant in Toulouse, where PPF Secretary General for Tunisia was eating with family and friends. A bomb placed in front of the restaurant door, exploded shortly after. A second could be neutralized in time. The attack caused many injuries, and one death, a peacekeeper who had rushed after the explosion of the grenade.

On December 13, 1943, (**Le Petit Parisien, December 13, 1943,p.1**) Le Petit Parisien drew up the assessments of terrorist acts of the day. For the single day of the 12th, one had counted 14 victims, 2 injured persons, 10 arrested, and 10 attacks with no victim.

The number of political activists, murdered in cold blood during this period, amounted to several thousands. Unsurprisingly, representatives of the order were favored targets. Their fate is dear Mr. Prime Minister, I understand you. So let me take a few reminders from many others once more.

In March 1943, (**Le Petit Parisien, March 17, 1943,p.2**) in Vassy in Calvados department, two gendarmes who were on a tour were attacked by two gunmen. One of the gendarmes succumb.

Same scenario in Mont-sous-Vaudrey, (**Le Petit Parisien, October 7, 1943,p.1**) where two gendarmes were attacked by 10 bandits. The next day, it was the turn of a police sergeant to fall under the bullets.

Most of the time, it was premeditated attacks. Like here, (**Paris Soir, March 14, 1944,p.1**) in Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne, where a gendarme commander was killed by bandits on bicycles.

In Thorens, (**Le Petit Parisien, October 4, 1943,p.1**) a Gendarmerie captain who was conducting a routine inspection tour fell into an ambush and found himself surrounded by a group who shout him down with a burst of machine guns.

In Vincennes, (**Paris Soir, June 30, 1943,p.1**) a Commissioner for General Information, which dealt with fighting terrorism, was also shot by a killer who awaited him.

In Limoges, (**Le Petit Parisien, October 23, 1943,p.1**) a car full of Mobile Guard was strafed. Two of the occupants succumbed, including the driver, father of two children.

The next day, (**Le Petit Parisien, October 25, 1943,p.1**) while returning home, the regional quartermaster of police in Toulouse, Roger Barthelet, died, riddled with 17 bullets fired by snipers.

In Thonon, (**Le Petit Parisien, October 14, 1943,p.1**) a police inspector, Pierre Fillon that wounded a terrorist, was the victim of a premeditated revenge, while family breakfasted in a inn. Terrorists harmed him with several bullets in the thigh, and his father, who had tried to pursue the attackers, was shot with machine guns and his father, who had tried to pursue the attackers, was shot with machine guns.

The next day, (**Le Petit Parisien, octobre 15, 1943,p.2**) in Avesnes, a police chief Brigadier returning home, father of 8, was shot in the back in front of his wife.

Sometimes, the killings were aggravated by cruelty. After announcing the killing of a Peace Officer in Lyon, (**Le Petit Parisien, February 10, 1944,p.1**) and of an officer in Montceau-les-Mines, This news item recounted the death of Constable Joseph Boissard, seriously wounded in his home by resistant. As the wounded tried to get up, malefactors finished him with a bullet to the head, after going sought his young son who was at the scene.

The attacks were sometimes so numerous, that the victims were announced in a row. (**Le Petit Parisien, November 13, 1943,p.1**) Senior Superintendent Gauthier of Juvisy-sur-Orge found riddled with bullets; sergeant Serret from Privas father of 2, killed while leaving his house; an inspector for general information of Quimper seriously injured.

On February 16, (**Le Petit Parisien, February 17, 1944,p.2**) 1944, took place the funeral of four Mobile Guards fell into an ambush. Captain Young, the guards Carrion, Couty and Lassalle.

Two months later, another pit containing the bodies of 8 gendarmes was discovered. On the occasion of these macabre finds, (**Le Petit Parisien, April 4, 1944,p.1**) Gringoire wrote: *"The men killed were doing their duty, they were obeying to their orders, to their chiefs. They risked the fate of fighters died by the bullet. Murder, ambush, bullet in the neck, the mass grave, it's the crime in all its brutality, in all its most cowardly and vile. Who by this blood, does one hope to persuade, encourage or discourage? In what way, those who shed it, did they made work of patriots and of French? Such murders are not from us."*

If this was not terrorism, so what was it then Sir?

### **The everlasting apologize of narrow-minded.**

The answer usually given is this: *"Yes,"* does one sigh, *"such acts are regrettable. Besides we do not make it a glory today. But, what do you want, it was war for freedom against dictatorship, in such circumstances, the usual principles vanish to make room for ones that stay safeguarding civilization by the weapons in the face of barbarism. Therefore, the fight can be bloody, and regrettable misconducts can be reported."*

Such is the perpetual excuse of the democracies. An excuse that is to say: *"When we commits war crimes, it is not really our fault, it's despite us, it's because we have been pushed by the*

*evil.*" But, when the evils, themselves, commit war crimes, then, there is no doubt, it is the necessary outcome of their ideology.

Examples of this rhetoric abound. At the Caen Memorial for Peace, under the title "*Nazism and violence*", the visitor reads: "*Violence does not belong to a single field, but it is in the heart of Nazism. Between 1933 and 1945, in the territories under the control of Nazi Germany, the radicalization process never stopped. This resulted in a continued expansion of the sphere and categories of victims, by the savagery of the murder of practices, through standardization and planning mass killings by trivializing them among crime actors, by fanaticism taken to the extreme.*"

With such an explanation, the implicit consequence is laid, facing this barbarity, this growing Nazi barbarity, democracies only reacted.

To be continued.