



Valérie Devon

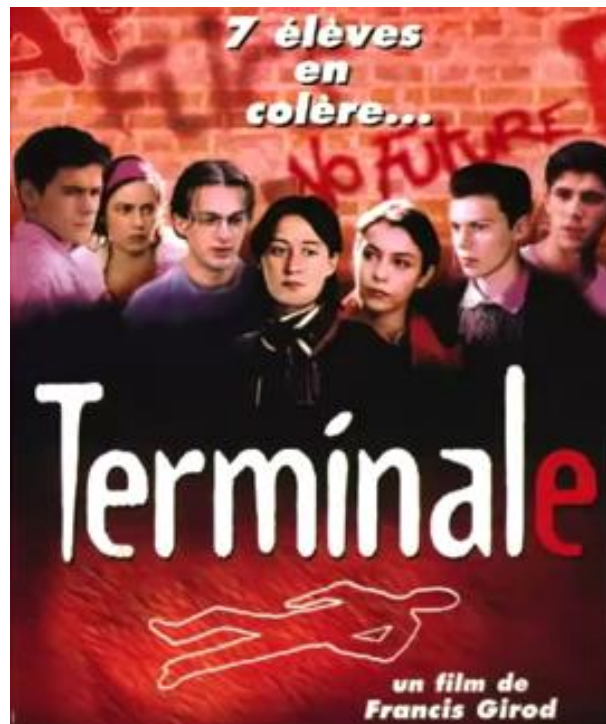
Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Islamic terrorism
message to Manuel Valls part 3

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

In my last video, I demonstrated Sir, that this version of the story is false. False but also very perverse. For what lesson the general public draws from it? It says that, against horrible evils with violence in the heart, all means are, if not good, at least excusable.



I remind you that movie aired in 1997, and which tells how students murdered with impunity one of their teachers, that they discovered the National-Socialist and revisionist sympathies. The moral of the story is displayed before the final credits. *"The worst thing about the bastards is that they make you want to kill."* When one kills a "Nazi" in an ambush, it's the Nazi's fault, since it's him who led us to kill him.

To the scale of a country, this moral becomes: *"When one drops tons of incendiary bombs on Dresden, or an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, it's the fault of the people on the other side, since it's they, who have led us to."*

The drama, Sir, is that this excuse has a price: that which justify all forms of terrorism. Let me explain.

Finally, this excuse separates the world into two. On one side: the camp of good, progress and freedom; On the other: the evil camp, of obscurantism and barbarism. In short, the bastards. Once this separation made, then the same acts are not judged in the same way. All depends on the camp who committed them.

A clear example can be found in the memoirs of Charles Lindbergh, the famous aviator who took part in the war in the Pacific. He told that in Biak (p.460), *"250 to 700 Japanese hide away in caves, had resisted for several weeks to forces of overwhelming superiority, and to the most violent bombardments."* Then he stresses: *"If we reversed the positions, if our troops*

were showing such resistance. This feat of arms would remain engraved in history as one of the most glorious examples of tenacity, bravery, and sacrifice that would have given the people of our country. But, I hear these American officers (...) treating these Japanese of "sons of yellow whores. Not a word of respect or compassion for this enemy. I do not blame our soldiers their willingness to kill, it's part of the war. But, what shocks me is our lack of respect for the admirable character traits of our opponent, their courage, their sufferings, their death, for the faith with which they are ready to offer their lives, for those companies, and battalions that rise one after another, against an army whose training, and equipment are far superior to their own. What is courage when it's about us, we name it about them fanaticism. And we do big fuss about their atrocities while ours are silenced and hold them for justified retaliation." In this writing, Lindbergh said it all.

Perhaps you will object me Sir, that this example is anecdotal. Then, let's expand the plan.



Consider this monthly for adolescents. End of May, its editor published an article on the atomization of Hiroshima. Under the title: "Why did the USA used the bomb?" we read: "According to the official thesis long discussed by historians, US President Harry Truman, decided to use this bomb to accelerate the end of the war, and save the lives of hundreds of thousands of American soldiers. Japanese soldiers seemed determined to resist to the death and US troops who were advancing from island to island towards Japan, suffered terrible losses. This explanation is partially true." We find here a usual explanation, The Americans massacred civilians to stop an unnecessary war.

Now, let's go back to the Oradour article published on June 9, in the same magazine. Under the title: "How such a massacre could take place?" the author wrote: "On their way, the Nazis had suffered attacks of the resistance. As a reprisal, they destroyed several villages, and attacked cities like Thules, where 99 hostages are hanged, but the resistant didn't give up. The division commander decided an exemplary action to definitely make an impression. It will be Oradour-sur-Glane." According to this version of events, which I dispute, but it doesn't matter here, Waffen SS would have massacred civilians to halt the guerrillas -otherwise called "little war"- waged by the resistance.

It is true that French resistance were illegal fighters. They violated at least paragraphs 2 and 3 of the first article of the Hague Convention regulating the customs, and laws of land warfare. Most of the time, they were violating them all. It was so obvious, that in Nuremberg, the French prosecutor Francois de Menthon admitted **(TMI, vol.V,p.408)**: *"Certainly, members of the resistance rarely met the conditions set by the Hague Conventions to be considered as regular combatants."*

Therefore, Waffen SS, and Americans what difference? A priori, none. In both cases, we were in front of people who wanted to strike a major blow, on civilians, to hasten the end of a war. For the Americans, it was to save the lives of their soldiers, since victory was already acquired. For the Waffen SS, it was a matter to spare their time, and life of their soldiers, since this guerrilla was illegal.

But, it's to forget that the Americans belonged to the camp of good. And the Germans, the Nazis, to the camp of evil. Therefore, what should be judged in the same manner, no longer is. Hiroshima, it's a regrettable excess for which the American democracy could not be held responsible for. On the other hand, Oradour remains a necessary consequence of the criminal Hitlerism.

I do not exaggerate. A few days earlier, France commemorated the 72th anniversary of the tragedy. Here is how the report of the local television started: *"It was not a crime of delirium, but the logic of a system. All participants in the commemoration of horror of June 10, 1944, are well aware of it."* Oradour, therefore, allows to declare National-Socialism as being a criminal ideology on forever. But, Hiroshima permits CERTAINLY NOT to judge democracy. Because democracy is, in principle, THE civilization.

Unsurprisingly in 1945, the conquerors established a tribunal which began with separating the world in two. Civilization on one side, barbarism on the other. In his Introductory Submission, issued November 21, 1945, the one who directed the prosecution, Robert Jackson, launched **(TMI, blue series, t.II,p.107)**: *"The crimes we seek to condemn, and punish were so premeditated, so harmful, and so devastating, that civilization can not tolerate them to be ignored because, they could not survive to their repetition."* You will notice that the defendants were already considered guilty. So the barbarians were really them.

However, not everyone was fooled. In France, Maurice Bardeche stressed rightly **(Nuremberg ou la terre promises,p.15)**: *"The opinion, and the prosecutors of the victorious powers say they set themselves up as judges because they represent civilization. This is the official explanation. But this is also the official sophism. For it is taken for principle, and unalterable base which is precisely under discussion. it is after the open trial between Germany, and the Allies that we will be able to tell which camp represented civilization. But, it is not at the beginning that one can say it, and especially not one of the involved parties which can say it. USA, England, and the USSR moved their most knowledgeable lawyers to support this childish reasoning: 'Since four years our radio repeats that you are barbarians, you have been defeated, so you are barbarians.' As it is clear that Mr. Shawcross, Mr. Jackson, and*

Mr. Rudenko do not say anything else at the Nuremberg desk when they claim to be the unanimous indignation of the civilized world, indignation that their propaganda has caused, sustained, conducted, and that can be directed to their lickings, like a swarm of locusts on all forms of political life that will displease them."

The court having separated the world in two, judged the same acts in an opposite way. Depending on the camp who committed them. Maurice Bardeche explained (p.38): *"The same acts are not criminals by definition, and in themselves. They are or are not criminals depending on perspective. Deportations that ultimately serve the cause of democracy, are not perceived by the new court as criminal acts. While any deportation is criminal in the camp of democracy enemies. Thus, the court sees the acts with a refractive index, like sticks one looks in water: at an angle they are straight, on another tortuous."*

You will perhaps object me that Maurice Bardeche provided no evidence. So allow me to provide you some. During the war, Karl Hermann Frank was Secretary of State of the Protectorate of Bohemia, and Moravia.



As such, he organized the Lidice village massacre in retaliation for the assassination of Heydrich. On the grounds that the killers were among the people of Lidice, all the men in the villages were killed, and the village destroyed. In May 1946, Karl Hermann Frank, was condemned to death and executed. Having practiced the principle of collective responsibility, was retained as a crime against him.

But at the same time, in Nuremberg (TMI, blue series, t.I,p.29), the winners judged some defeated leaders and, in the name of collective responsibility, were preparing to declare criminal the groups to which they would belong.

This blatant contradiction was raised by the lawyer of the Gestapo. After recalling the case of Karl Hermann Frank and he added (TMI, blue series, t.XXI,p.527): *"Thus, it can not be right either, in our case, to punish collectively entire organizations as entity, for crimes committed by individual members."* This argument, however, was swept with a wave of the hand by the court. What was a crime on the vanquished side, was not among the winners.

Even more blatant, in 1947 (TMI, green series, t.XI), German generals who had commanded in South East Europe, were judged for their anti-guerrilla policy. They were accused in particular of having taken, and shot innocent hostages. Hence, the title given at the trial: *"The Hostage Case"* Yet, at the hearing (p.1045), the main accused, Marshal Wilhelm List, pointed out that "in 1945, the Soviets threatened Berliners to kill 50 hostages, 50 Nazis in retaliation of a single soldier of the Red Army."

For its part, the defense recalled that in Strasbourg freed but still populated by many German, General Leclerc threatened to shot 5 hostages for every killed soldier. In occupied Stuttgart, General De Lattre de Tassigny increased that number to 25. In Birkenfeld, French forces settled it at ten, ten hostages for a soldier killed. At Reutlingen, to 4. At Markdorf, 30 hostages were to be executed. Although, at the time to act, French forces reduced it to four. As for the Americans, they threatened to kill 200 hostages for one single soldier killed.

President Roosevelt who said in 1941, that we should not punish someone to expiate the fault of another, in his final speech the General List implicitly made reference to terror bombing, saying (p.1229): *"Justice further demands that we be credited the same bona fide as those commanders of the Allied forces are, whose military measures [therefore the terror bombings] caused the heaviest losses of innocent people, the greatest misery, and irreparably destroyed irreplaceable cultural monuments belonging to the whole of mankind."* All this, however, was useless. The accused was sentenced to life imprisonment. His co-defendants would be inflicted sentences ranging from 7 years to a lifetime. Two were acquitted.

But, there is even more blatant. It concerns experiments on human subjects for military reasons. During WWI, while armament diversified, Anglo-Americans realized experiments on humans to study the effectiveness of poison gas.

Document Karl BRANDT No.: M.B.105

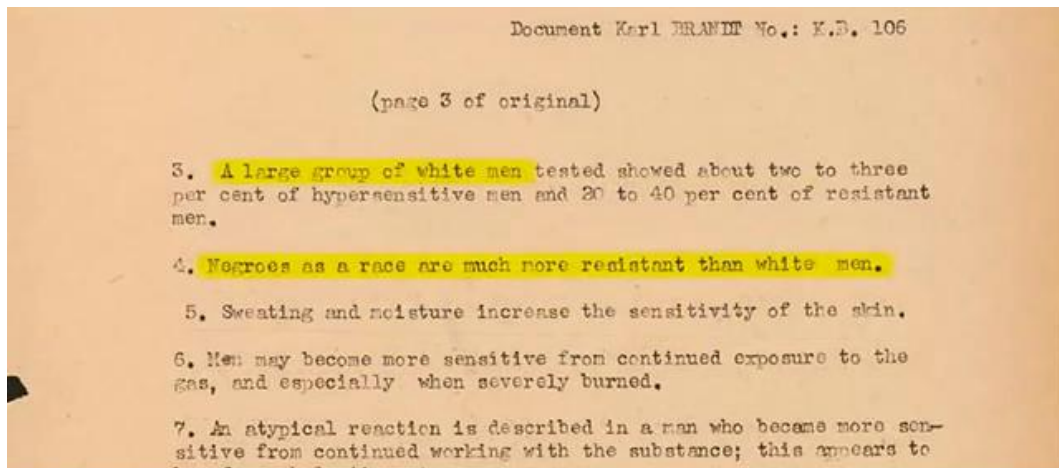
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Table 1

Time of exposure to vapor tests to produce a visible reaction.

Subject	Time	Subject	Time	Subject	Time
	seconds		minutes		minutes
P.C.J.	1	V.L.	1	- R.	4
J.A.	5	- F.	1	R.H.	4
H.P.	5	H.W.	1	- G.	4
L.D.S.	5	- R.	1	C.I.R.	4
W.V.C.	10	L.S.	1	- P.	4

Not only were they experiments on humans, but they were also conducted on racial grounds.



This being said, let's go back to the text published in the youth magazine. About Hiroshima, the author wrote: *"American government also wanted to 'experiment' its first nuclear bombs especially to issue a warning to his 'ally', the Soviet Union, actual USSR, who was about to become its main enemy."*

Therefore, it is now recognized that the Americans cast off their first two bombs one uranium, the other plutonium- to experiment them also on human beings. There is nothing surprising here. I advise spectators to read this document issued from the US Congress archives.

99th Congress
2d Session

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AMERICAN NUCLEAR GUINEA PIGS: THREE
DECADES OF RADIATION EXPERIMENTS
ON U.S. CITIZENS

REPORT

PREPARED BY THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY CONSERVATION
AND POWER

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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One discovers that from 1945 to 1947, as part of the Manhattan Project, so the atomic bomb project, experiments were conducted on American subjects. At the same time, other experiments of the same type were conducted in the University of Rochester. While Germany capitulated, in a Tennessee lab, other human subjects were exposed to Beta rays. The victors were therefore, in no position to criticize the vanquished experiments on humans. But here again, it was to forget that under the separation of the world into two camps, the same acts are judged differently. US scientists were therefore left in peace, while in 1947,

Americans themselves brought to justice the Nazi doctors, which during the war, had conducted experiments on humans.



Among the defendants was former head of the German Red Cross, Karl Gebhardt. He was in particular accused of experiments with sulfamides antibacterial discovered in 1935. In his argument his lawyer recalled in court that human subjects were used around the industrialized countries. Human subjects which were not voluntary. Therefore one could not judge German doctors differently and those of other countries. And to counter the argument that the Germans would have performed these experiments on a larger scale, Karl Brandt's lawyer showed otherwise (**Plea for K.Brandt,p.25**). The prosecution accused the Germans doctors to have used 2,000 human subjects, whereas the defense had produced documentation involving 11,000 cases overseas. But all these arguments were rejected by the court.

Karl Brandt and Karl Gebhardt among others were condemned to death and hanged. If they were American, and they had acted for democracy they would not have been worried.

In his letter to François Mauriac, Maurice Bardeche was right to write (**p.55**): *"It was beautiful to think that once, the same crime worth everywhere the same punishment. Do you see, this rigid conception of law, we did not know, it was a reactionary design. The democratic right is clearly in progress on these barbaric practices. Your judges are now much wiser. because they postulate that you were right, and whoever was the champion of your cause, worker to your cause, has no accountability about acts audaciously qualified of crimes. Thus your General of Larminat was surprised with pain that one could accuse "resistant" a few small accidental killings. Those who served your truth are entitled to theft, looting, murder, because their actions are only apparently robberies, looting, murders, and the judge, better informed, quickly recognized under these spurious outside respectable military necessity, operational requirements in some ways, as are saying the military. But, on the other side, one must account for all: to have been sitting behind a desk, to have been giving a phone call, to have been wearing a uniform with three silver stripes, to have been*

On November 14, 1944, The US Department of war changed Article 345. Under the title: "*Liability of offending individuals*" it read: "*Individuals, and organizations who violate the accepted laws, and customs of war, may be punished therefor.*" The excuse based on the existence of higher order would be taken into account when determining the degrees of guilt, and if necessary, mitigate the sentence.

So, the rules of the game changed completely. It was not the State that could be condemned to pay compensation, but individuals or group of persons to the smallest subordinate, who may be given sentences, left to the arbitrary dispensers of justice.

I will be told that Article 347 for its part wasn't changed. Probably, but the change was indeed affecting it. Do you want a proof?

Here it is: The US manual was reprinted in 1947. It was identical to the 1940s Modification of Article 345 was noted on the first page. Here is now page 87, with the portion of Article 347 invoking the excuse derived from higher orders.

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~~ill-treatment of inhabitants in occupied territory. Individuals of the armed forces will not be punished for these offenses in case they are committed under the orders or sanction of their government or commanders. The commanders ordering the commission of such acts, or under whose authority they are committed by their troops, may be punished by the belligerent into whose hands they may fall. *See change*~~

348. Hostilities committed by individuals not of armed forces.—Persons who take up arms and commit hostilities without having complied with the conditions prescribed by the laws of war for recognition as belligerents are, when captured by the injured party, liable to punishment as war criminals.

It had been crossed out with the words: "*See Change*". It was of course the amendment to Article 345. In short, a few months from the end of the war, future victors stated that the excuse derived from higher orders would not be accepted anymore.

Article 8.

Le fait que l'accusé a agi conformément aux instructions de son gouvernement ou d'un supérieur hiérarchique ne le dégagera pas de sa responsabilité, mais pourra être considéré comme un motif de diminution de la peine, si le Tribunal décide que la justice l'exige.

On the screen, Article 8 of the Statute of the Nuremberg Court ([TMI, blue series,t.1,p.13](#)). It was identical to the new Article 345. No more excuses derived from the existence of superior orders.

I will be told that it was the same for the Allies. Theoretically, yes. And the theory would have become practice if an international court had been established to judge all belligerents. But (TMI, blue series,t.I,p.8), the agreement of August 8, 1945 which established an International Military Tribunal, referred to *"the prosecution, and punishment of the major war criminals, of the European powers of the axis."* It was therefore not a matter of judging the Allies.

This fact emerged when Marshal List's lawyer launched (TMI, green series,t.XI,p.1227): *"Reasons of fairness, and justice demand that Field Marshal List be treated in this respect exactly as were, for instance, those Allied commanders who gave the orders to attack Dresden and Hiroshima. Both attacks were operations started when the Allies had already clearly won the war, the subordinates (...) could not doubt that they would bring a terrible death, among tens or hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians. But in spite of this, these orders were given - and carried out! May it please the Tribunal. I do not believe there is one man in the world today with powers of judgment and a love of truth who would dare to think that the large scale attacks on Dresden and Hiroshima with their hundreds of thousands of dead (...) If, in spite of this, the question has not yet been brought up about the criminal responsibility of the Allied commanders concerned, then obviously, this is only because they were credited with having acted with good faith, and it is assumed they considered that such an action was militarily necessary. But the right conceded to the Allied commanders in such cases, must certainly be granted Field Marshal List in the cases charged against him which involved far fewer losses."* This argument was unavoidable, but it was rejected by the court.

That's how arose the principle according to which democracies, and their executors can never be judged by a court meant to represent humanity. Future victors have unilaterally changed the rules, and they stated that this change didn't apply to them.

Since then, under our latitudes, this principle has entered the customs. Those who represents civilization, can never be judged, because their crimes are only crimes in appearance. In fact, their are not crimes.

Ah yes, but we will see that this dialectic traps us, traps you, Sir, facing the new terrorists.