

Barbie's secret collaborators in the capture of Jean Moulin

by Garance Upham Phau

One day in June 1943, Jean Moulin, Charles de Gaulle's chief of staff and head of the French Resistance, was betrayed to the Gestapo of Klaus Barbie and died of wounds after a few days of torture. The Butcher of Lyons, as Barbie was called, was responsible for up to 50,000 deaths. He was not going to restrain himself with someone who would never betray another.

The French are holding their breath: Barbie is now locked up in the same cell where Moulin lived his last hours, awaiting trial. In his defense, Barbie has threatened to tell all, to reveal the "French connections," who handed him Moulin.

When we examine the Moulin affair, we see the shadow of a most shocking, horrid creature, an animal Barbie could bring into full view. That creature is collaboration between British intelligence, the British-dominated U.S. Office of Strategic Services (OSS) of Bill Donovan and Allen Dulles, the Soviets' international, the Comintern faction, and *certain Nazi networks*. Such revelations would now throw light on such things as the "Bulgarian connection," and go a long way toward explaining the phenomenon of anti-nuclear and terrorist activism in Europe which involves those old "collaborative" networks still in existence today. (See, *inter alia*, *EIR*, April 6, 1982, April 20, 1982, July 20, 1982, Sept. 21, 1982, and Dec. 21, 1982.)

Why Moulin?

In 1943 the OSS, the British Special Operations Executive (SOE), the Comintern faction, and the Gestapo had a common vested interest in Moulin's death. No single death among the millions who lost their lives in the war was to have more dramatic consequences for postwar French history than that of Moulin. It was to destroy de Gaulle's chances to govern a postwar republican France, and in so doing, replace a natural Franco-American axis by an arrangement in which the British dominated both France and the United States.

Moulin was de Gaulle's chief of staff for occupied France. When he was parachuted back into France late in 1941, after several months in London with de Gaulle, his task was to channel the Resistance ferment brought about by the famed de Gaulle addresses over the BBC into a unified Resistance movement, which would bring together not only the incipient "Gaullists" but also the British-influenced fake Resistance operations and the French Communist Party (PCF).

At the time of his death, Moulin had succeeded in setting up the National Committee of the Resistance under his control, and the meeting of Resistance leaders, into which the Gestapo burst to capture Moulin, was to have consolidated de Gaulle's takeover.

With an iron hand and strategic brilliance, Moulin had bent the very powerful Communist Resistance organization and brought them to accept his leadership, and beyond him, that of de Gaulle.

He got the Communists to abide by his project of a republican post-war constitution, in which de Gaulle would be the natural chief of state. It is ironical to see how, both while he was alive and 40 years later, Moulin is commonly slandered as a "Communist sympathizer" by those who have always preferred the Communists to follow the path of sabotage and destruction against national republican institutions.

Against Moulin: the Frenay-SOE-OSS tactics

In the week preceding his arrest, Moulin had come to battle more and more with the leaders of the British-influenced non-Gaullist Resistance groups, Combat and Libération, which were more akin to channels for British intelligence for control over real Resistance ferment than any serious challenge to Vichy.

How could they be real Resistance groups when they balked at recognizing de Gaulle? "Combat" had taken form in Vichy's Deuxième Bureau, the intelligence unit where Combat's Henri Frenay tells us he first conceived and initiated his "resistance"! When Moulin took control over the CP operation, and Moulin's man General Delestrain also set up a united "Secret Army" that included the Communist Party's Francs-Tireurs of Partisans, Frenay's Combat, and Liberation's Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie panicked. Their game was over. The SOE-OSS-Gestapo-Comintern faction deal to get rid of Moulin then took form.

Henri Frenay, whose guilty conscience leads him to write books denouncing Moulin as "KGB" to this day, himself offers the public circumstantial evidence indicating why Moulin was set up. Frenay published some letters of Moulin written to de Gaulle weeks and days before his death. In those Moulin comes little short of denouncing Frenay as a traitor, and keeps warning de Gaulle that some drastic action must be taken to thwart such insanity on the part of Frenay, who,

he says, has Vigerie under his sway.

Moulin denounces Frenay for preaching a suicidal immediate revolt against the occupying Nazi powers, and argues that such a revolt would lead, especially in Paris, to the needless butchery of thousands and possibly the destruction of the entire city. In plain words, Frenay was recommending that same *Paris Comintern tactic* which de Gaulle's associates would later barely be able to prevent as the Allies marched into Paris. In contrast, Moulin wanted the Resistance troops (which included the Communist Party's forces) to swing into action only once the Allies had moved in. It is to be noted that, against the urging of agents in the Paris Comintern apparatus, Stalin himself favored an alliance with de Gaulle; hence the PCF could have gone either way.

Moulin above all disapproved of Frenay's decision to strike a deal with Allen Dulles and his Swiss-based OSS. Frenay himself says he had agreed to work for Dulles just at that time, in exchange for large sums of money and supplies. Moulin absolutely opposed putting the Resistance to work for the OSS, which he saw as an open enemy of de Gaulle and of France's chances for independence after the war. Moulin warned de Gaulle of the dangers of such a deal between Frenay and the OSS.

Finally, in his letters to de Gaulle, Moulin complained that Frenay, under the guise of a democratic debate in the Resistance organizations on the factional issue of whether de Gaulle should be recognized as the future head of state (which Frenay opposed), was committing gross violations of the most basic security requirements. Messages were left uncoded in partisans mailboxes, telling them to go to such and such hideouts, informing them that Moulin was coming and so forth. Moulin told de Gaulle that such behavior jeopardized his life and that of his associates.

The 'Judas'

Barbie has long said that it was one René Hardy who denounced Moulin to the Gestapo, informing them as to the exact place and time of a meeting Hardy and Moulin were to attend. Although two postwar trials of Hardy exonerated him (he seems to have enjoyed very highly-placed protection at the time, notably from the very tainted DST, the French FBI), there is little doubt as to Hardy's involvement—notably because General Delestrain had been expecting to meet Hardy three weeks earlier when the Gestapo came instead and sent him to Auschwitz—the first devastating blow to Moulin's Resistance. What is usually not emphasized is that Hardy, who had been training Frenay's men in the art of bombing railroads, was in charge of explosives for Frenay. But whether Hardy is cleared by Barbie under pressure or indicted, the truth is that he was only the last link in the chain, much as with a Hinckley. But a network of masterminds lies behind the many Hinckleys. Will Barbie give the French names of that conspiracy? And what if the conspiracy were to be exposed as alive and well today, as determined as ever to end national sovereignty and industrial progress?

Adolf Hitler: fifty

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Today, fifty years after Adolf Hitler's rise to power, the largest single chunk of organized Nazi-like evil in the world can be traced to the Nazi international in Lausanne, Switzerland, and to such backers of Ahmed Ben Bella as the veteran Swiss Nazi and the head of the Nazi international, François Genoud.

Ben Bella was, unfortunately, in Switzerland on Jan. 25, 1983, when French police raided Ben Bella's apartment, capturing a major arms-cache and a handful of confederates, including Mohammed Yadi, the former director of Algerian Security. According to an informant who penetrated a secret meeting in France in mid-August 1982, Ben Bella is not only an ally of the Swiss Nazi Genoud, but a fanatical admirer of Adolf Hitler.

Our own investigation of Genoud—and Ben Bella—dates from the arrest of an international terrorist, Bruno Breguet, in France, on Feb. 16, 1982. Following up the arrest, our investigators discovered and confirmed that Breguet was a protégé of Genoud, and that it had been Swiss authorities which had intervened on Breguet's behalf during the time Breguet had been incarcerated in Israel. We cross-checked with various Israeli authorities, and shared our information with France's prominent Jewish figure Jean-Pierre Pierre-Bloch. Pierre-Bloch, among others, reacted in a useful way.

It was the same investigation of Genoud and Breguet which led our undercover investigators to the Nazi international's control over an array of separatist and tribalist "liberation movements," including British intelligence's own Sikh operation, the Khalistan movement targetting India for fragmentation. The Alsatian liberation front, for example, was discovered to be nothing but a continuation of the old Nazi Amt VI's foreign-nationalities operations of the Abwehr and the Waffen SS. Part of the trail led by way of Denmark into theologian-anthropologist networks running through Harvard Divinity School. We were not surprised to discover that much of the so-called Arab and Armenian terrorist organization was a continuation of the old Middle East Nazi organization around the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem. Nor were we incredulous as we first collected later-confirmed