

# Charles de Gaulle: Anti-American or Just Anti-Imperialist?

HERE IS A CONTRIBUTION BY AN AMERICAN who knows France toward understanding the eternal love-hate relationship between the French and their great rivals in Western European culture, the redundantly so-called White Anglo-Saxon Protestants, known to the world somewhat ominously as WASPs.

BY JOHN DE NUGENT

Charles de Gaulle was the founder of today's wealthy, stable, atomic-powered France; was he also anti-American and anti-English? Or was he just opposed to the U.S. and British governments? By the mid-1960s the English-speaking world was in an uproar over the French leader. By word and deed he had supposedly proved he was "ungrateful for D-Day."

One of many lies told by the press to the people of the United States was: "De Gaulle took France out of NATO in 1965." De Gaulle did not take France out of NATO. Rather, de Gaulle took French armed forces out from under direct American command.

French forces have continued since 1965 to go on maneuvers—land, sea and air—with the other NATO forces. But not under American command, as are still the forces of the other NATO countries.

## THE COWARDLY PEOPLE OF CHARLEMAGNE?

From the French point of view, the fact of being beaten by the world's best soldiers—the Germans—did not mean they were therefore "bad" soldiers. The French had fought the Germans heroically from 1914 to 1917, before the Americans arrived, and they suffered 1.3 million dead (and far more in casualties).

Then in 1940 they were beaten by the most disciplined, trained, advanced and motivated military machine on Earth, the Wehrmacht.

France had fallen to a country so tough that for years it

could slug it out with the simultaneous might of the British empire, the United States and the USSR, not to mention well-armed networks of partisans in every country Germany controlled.

Did "Anglo-Saxons" feel superior to the French? Many French people had (and still have) their suspicions about this. They did not want WASPs who felt contempt for them to be ruling them.

Probably even worse in daily life for the average Frenchman was the sight and sound of careening U.S. military police jeeps in every city or village near an American base. Helmeted sergeants would dismount and burst into local taverns, wielding batons and snatching out brawling countrymen.

## YOU ARE NOW FREE TO BE OCCUPIED

By the eve of D-Day on June 6, 1944, the supreme Allied commander, the American general Dwight Eisenhower, had created for France, surreptitiously, what he called an Allied Military Government Occupied Territory (AMGOT). The French were kept in the dark about this.

France was to be occupied, like Germany. The Roosevelt/Eisenhower staffs had decided that because Marshall Philippe Pétain had "collaborated" with the Germans, the whole French nation was to be treated as an "enemy country."

De Gaulle, who was certainly no "Nazi"—nor were 95% of his countrymen—was outraged. Quite a surprise to learn your country was going to be occupied by the two major Anglo-Saxon powers.

Literally on the eve of D-Day he found this out, but not directly. Further, without any discussion whatsoever with de

Gaulle, Eisenhower sent him a speech, typed out, that de Gaulle was supposed to read verbatim on the BBC French channel to his countrymen. In it he was to urge the French to directly obey Dwight David Eisenhower of Kansas.

De Gaulle was apoplectic, as anyone would be under the circumstances.

If any man was sure to refuse Eisenhower's dictation of his speech to France, it was de Gaulle. And so on the eve of D-Day, here was the eloquent de Gaulle who had spoken many times on the BBC to the French. And he was absolutely silent. Radio silence from de Gaulle on the eve of D-Day. He was possessed of a cold fury: it was a threat of colonization, and an insult to every Frenchman and Frenchwoman that he would never forget or forgive.

The outraged French general also learned, on the very eve of D-Day, that the genial "Ike" was having leaflets dropped all over France that night, to wit: "I, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower . . . call on all Frenchmen to obey the laws that I . . . promulgate." So a Kansan would be promulgating the laws of France, and making France politically correct Roosevelt-style. Of course, it was for a good cause: rooting out anti-Semitism.

#### HAVE I GOT A A FRANC FOR YOU?

To enforce AMGOT's economic rule, the Kansas general further supervised the printing of billions of fake "French francs" made in the U.S.A. These bizarre Yankee francs looked like a U.S. dollar.

Imagine if France had pulled the same stunt on us in 1780. We are on the eve of the battle at Yorktown, Virginia, which can liberate America finally from a six-year war with the British empire, from misery, devastation and widespread economic ruin.

Now picture the French admiral announcing to Gen. George Washington that before he starts his decisive naval gunfire, and French troops fight the British, France has printed up French-style "dollars" for Americans to use henceforth, and has decided that America needs to be occupied by France for an indefinite period, to be de-Britified.

To complete the picture, 21 years after the French intervention at Yorktown, with Thomas Jefferson now in the

White House as president, a Frenchman was the supreme commander of U.S. forces, and residing at Mt. Vernon outside Washington, D.C., and there were dozens of French military bases up and down the East Coast and as far inland as Illinois, supposedly to protect America from invasion. French horsemen were clip-clopping through the cities and villages of America and, in taverns, making goo-goo eyes at American girls.

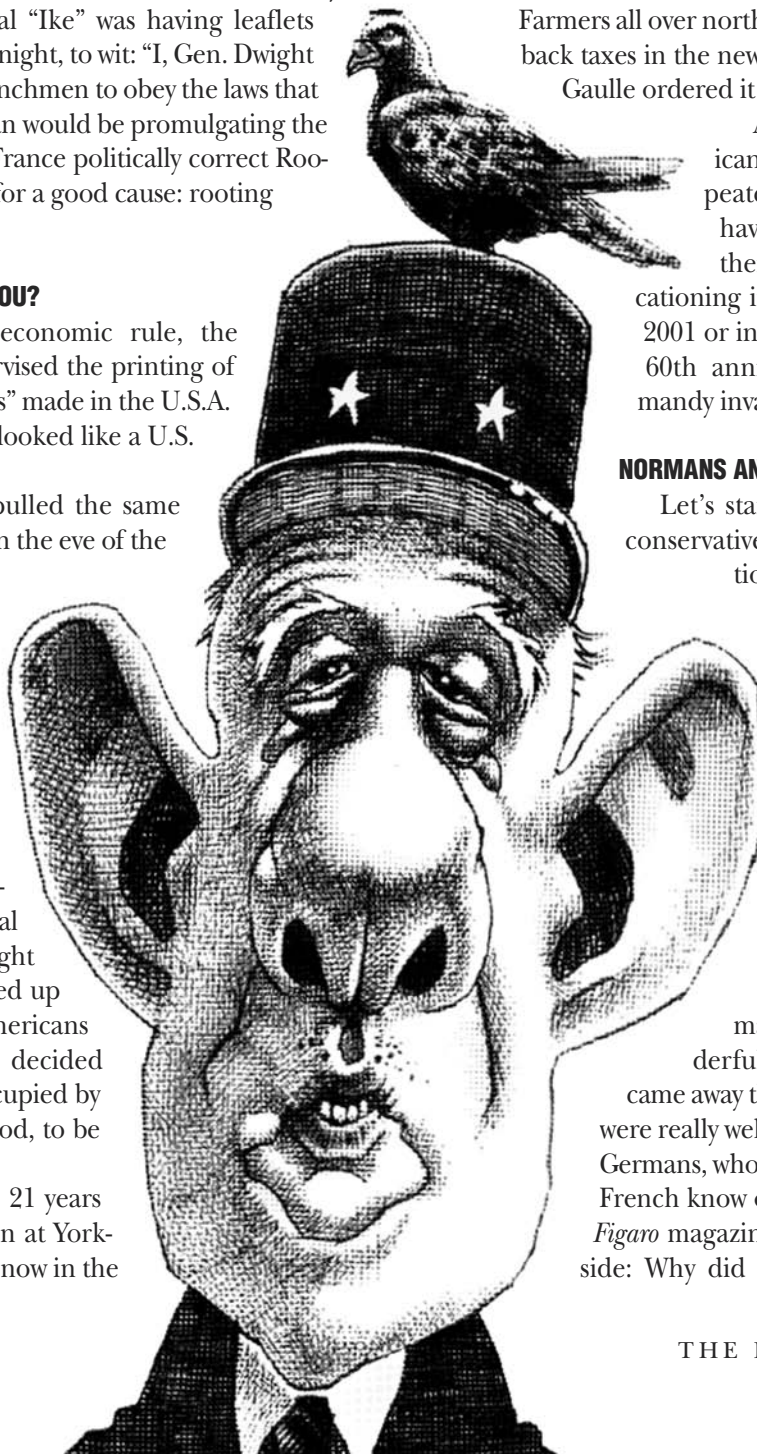
Now you can understand the French sentiment from 1944 to 1965, when de Gaulle said "Enough!" He was then accused of anti-Americanism, for "forgetting our sacrifices on D-Day." Actually, de Gaulle remembered it all very well, both the heroic Anglo-Saxons who died that day and thereafter, and the sneaky politicians and their political generals who stabbed France in the back.

Farmers all over northern France happily paid their back taxes in the new funny money, after which de Gaulle ordered it all burned.

As accustomed as many Americans have become to the ever-repeated Big Lie that the French have forgotten "all we did for them," they should have been vacationing in France after September 11, 2001 or in 2004, around the time of the 60th anniversary of the pivotal Normandy invasion.

#### NORMANS AND AMERICANS

Let's start with 2004. France's No. 1 conservative newspaper, the major national daily *Le Figaro* published and heavily promoted a beautiful, large-sized special magazine commemorating the D-Day invasion. (A high percentage of French have visited the Normandy battle sites.) It highlighted American, British and Canadian heroism. It contained a magnificent four-page centerfold panorama of all the major beach battles, with wonderful detail. Anyone who read it came away thinking: "Those Anglo-Saxons were really well organized, and they beat the Germans, who were no slouches either, as we French know only too well." But this special *Figaro* magazine did not suppress the dark side: Why did the "Anglo-Saxons" and the



black Americans have to rape so many thousands of French girls? This war crime of widespread rape has never even been denied by Allied historians.

Another fact all French know concerns Eisenhower's ruthless orders issued before, during and after D-Day to the U.S. Army Air Force and to the British Royal Air Force. Those orders led directly to the saturation bombing of Norman homes and cities and the deaths by fire and dismemberment of approximately 50,000 French civilians. Eisenhower's "area bombing"—exactly the same destruction he was wreaking upon enemy Germany to the east—reduced most of the beautiful medieval cities of Normandy to rubble—with hardly a warning to the population.

This must be seen in the greater context of Anglo-American bombing of 1,500 French localities, 1940-1944, with 600,000 tons of bombs, killing 67,000 French civilians, as detailed by Eddy Florentin in his 1985 book, *Le Havre: feu et sang* ("Fire and Blood"), in his 1997 work, *Quand les Alliés bombardèrent la France* ("When the Allies Bombed France"), and the 1984 work by Gerard Leroux and Jacques Henry, *La Normandie en flammes*. All Eisenhower's thinking was designed to minimize casualties of Allied soldiers at the expense of casualties among French civilians. His theory was that by obliterating French built-up areas he would create mountains of rubble, and that this rubble would slow German tanks as they advanced to the Norman coast to confront the invaders.

Caen and Le Havre were two beautiful, ancient French cities that were as pulverized by the Anglo-Saxons as Berlin and Frankfurt.

The worst thing about Caen, bombed for seven days and eradicated to the point that only the rubble was bouncing—is that there were virtually no Germans in or near it. Much of the city today looks like low-rent areas of Los Angeles, cheap cinderblock structures standing in the medieval center among the ghosts of thousands of Norman civilians who died for no legitimate reason.

A huge irritant between Paris and Washington after de Gaulle became president of France in 1958 was that France began a serious dialogue with the Soviets and, at the same time, developed its own nuclear force in 1960 to stop the Soviets. It was a project that met irrational and emotional American resistance to France's getting what America already had: huge, land-based ICBMs, smaller, "theater" nuclear weapons and deep-sea submarines capable of launching nuclear-tipped missiles that could devastate the European USSR in 15 minutes. The American establishment screamed for years: "Why do you need nukes when we can protect you?"

De Gaulle did not buy this guarantee. He felt that, if it ever

came to a Soviet invasion of Western Europe, the U.S. would not go to war with the USSR, because that would only bring Soviet destruction on American cities for the sake of non-American cities already overrun by the Red Army. De Gaulle felt that the separate French nuclear strike force was absolutely critical for the survival of France and the European continent.

Moreover, as a strategic thinker about nuclear doomsday, General de Gaulle was convinced not only that the American "nuclear umbrella over Europe" was a bluff, but also that the Soviets would see it as such.

A famous de Gaulle saying was: "Nations have no friends, only interests." (Of course, Talleyrand said it more than two centuries earlier.) Surely the Kurds, the Arabs, the South Vietnamese and Cambodians, along with many others of America's abandoned "friends," can add their opinion to this, as can the Hungarians, Poles and other Eastern Europeans whom FDR allowed Stalin to enslave after 1945. De Gaulle made sure, in each meeting with Soviet leaders such as Nikita Khrushchev, and then Leonid Brezhnev and Alexei Kosygin, that the Soviets

understood that West Germany was essential to France's security, and that France would launch its nukes to defend West Germany, its buffer state against the Soviets.

The decades-old "French-bashing" in the U.S. media was not just about NATO and atomic weapons. After the murder of John F. Kennedy, U.S. government policy had become fiercely pro-Israel under Lyndon Johnson. (See Michael Collins Piper's *Final Judgment* for the full

explanation of why Israel needed Kennedy dead; available from TBR BOOK CLUB for \$25 plus \$5 S&H.) During the 1967 Six Day War, President Johnson had even covered up the brazen Israeli murder of 34 Navy officers, sailors and Marines—and the maiming of many more—on the *USS Liberty*.

## RUPTURE WITH ZION

In France, the opposite happened in 1967. France went pro-Arab and anti-Zionist, and Zionists in the U.S. government and mass media did not appreciate it. France suddenly became the most irritating country on Earth. Political cartoons whipped Americans up into near-hatred of the French leader. With each passing year of his second official presidency (1958-1969)—he had been provisional president after D-Day 1944 and until 1946, when he left the communist-infiltrated government in disgust—de Gaulle's France had become more and more anti-Zionist, subtly in words but openly in deeds. (France has Europe's largest Jewish community—600,000—but many then were not Israel-backing Zionists, and quite a few, in all truth, were very fond of their country of residence, as has long been true of American Jews.)

*"As for attitudes in the 'Anglosphere'—countries such as the United States, England and Canada—did they show by word, tone, action or even body language the respect due the French point of view?"*

The anglosphere's media hate campaign began soon after de Gaulle became president of France in 1958 (he had already been given emergency powers in 1957) and had caused an entirely new constitution to be written that vastly increased the powers of his presidency. Early on, de Gaulle began rigorously purging the French secret services of Israeli agents. In 1961, against Israel's demands, he granted independence to Arabic- and Berber-speaking, Arab-nationalist Algeria.

De Gaulle then ended all secret cooperation with Israel's nuclear bomb development. He warned Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion sharply against Israeli expansionist dreams. After the Israelis attacked Egypt, Jordan and Syria to launch the Six Days War of 1967, the general, furious, started a historic and continuing pro-Arab "tilt" in French diplomacy. The Zionist sniping against France since that point has never stopped.

When, in the fall of 2002, U.S. President George W. Bush was pressuring European governments to support his planned invasion of Iraq, Gaullist President Jacques Chirac took the international lead, with his foreign minister, Dominique de Villepin, in openly opposing this long-planned, unprovoked aggression. Chirac and de Villepin (who became prime minister in 2005 to 2007) insisted firmly that UN inspections had shown no indications of "weapons of mass destruction" in Saddam's Iraq.

Further, the government implied it would use France's veto power at the UN Security Council against any resolution authorizing an American makeover of the Arab Middle East.

All this does not mean France is "soft on terrorists." France is the most essential ally the United States has in fighting violent Islamism, based on 130 years of French colonial experience ruling and fighting Berbers and Arabs in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Lebanon and Syria. And the proud French, unlike the Germans or the Dutch, do not permit girls in their public schools to wear the Muslim veil.

For all this good news, France is hardly free of Zionist pressures or, on the other hand, free of Arabic, African and Turkish immigration, which French Jews have favored, probably so as to de-Europeanize and de-Christianize France. But the French people do not favor Israel at all. Nor does France respect Western governments infiltrated by Zionists, such as the Bush administration.

This does not prevent the French government from persecuting historical Revisionists. The French public still resents the German occupation of 1940-1944, truly unaware that their own government, like Franklin Roosevelt's in America, helped instigate the war. They are unaware that France and Britain declared war first on Germany.

A somewhat amusing reason why many French people believe in the supposed Jewish "holocaust" of World War II is this backhanded compliment: the French—who import more German products than any other nation (saying they are "*robuste*")—have an almost superstitious awe of German organization and technology. Every time they buy a Volkswagen or Mercedes instead of a Renault or Peugeot, they are saying: "German engineering can do anything." Hence, if a Frenchman hears that the Germans gassed (and "disappeared" the corpses of) 6 million Jews, he thinks: "For the Germans, anything is possible!"

In short, France has its national pride, and while far from perfect or free of envy of the superpower of the United States, has taken many natural stands to defend its dignity and independence that most Americans should appreciate. But for France's viewpoint to be understood by the American masses, the New York media empires would have to stop promoting Washington's "special relationships" with Israel and with Britain.

The French, such as the late Charles de Gaulle, have long felt ambivalent about the state of American culture and its influence on the young.

But the French reaction to the horrific mass murders of September 11, 2001, showed another side of France. A great outpouring of affection and compassion for America swept the country. One wishes that French-bashers in America could have seen it. Of course,

the Zionist media hate-machine in the U.S. did not care about that once Jacques Chirac refused to invade Iraq with George Bush and Tony Blair in 2003.

Far from being "anti-American" in our hour of national trauma, French civilians were wandering in the same state of shock, horror and abject grief around Paris and every city and village. One Frenchman told me it was the first time they had been so distraught in public since the murder of another American, President John F. Kennedy.

In front of the U.S. embassy in Paris and every U.S. consulate from Marseilles to Strasbourg hundreds of bouquets covered the sidewalks in huge arcs. French factories hung up giant U.S. flags on factory walls; other French folks bought little American flags to place in their pencil cups. France's dominant newspaper, *Le Monde*, ran a giant headline: "WE ARE ALL AMERICANS NOW."

Parisians stood for hours in line to give blood to the Red Cross for victims in Manhattan and Arlington, Virginia. Any American with French friends, whether he himself was living in Europe or in the States, was sure to have his phone ring and hear a French-accented voice on the other end, sometimes even sobbing if it was a woman, "Oh, it's terrible, terrible!" and

*"Charles De Gaulle, who was certainly no 'Nazi,' was thunderstruck, and felt outraged and betrayed. Quite a surprise to learn your country was going to be occupied—not liberated."*

offering support to him or her as an American.

Not only did French TV give full coverage to the horrific events of 9/11 for days, but the French government and especially French intelligence services instantly signaled their willingness to do their utmost to help America stop “Islamic terrorism.”

The French anti-terrorism judge (“investigative magistrate”) Jean-Louis Bruguière (who also succeeded in capturing the infamous terrorist “Carlos the Jackal”) has basically “written the book” for all Western nations on how to uncover radical Islamist networks.

French president Jacques Chirac was the first foreign leader to visit “Ground Zero” after 9/11. He came in less than a week to America, as soon as he had been advised that it was safe to do so. (It took our Canadian neighbor three weeks to send its prime minister.) France immediately began preparing to send troops to Afghanistan to help the U.S. and other NATO allies crush the Taliban and search for the purported “Al Qaeda” organization.

It is considered an affront by many unreflecting WASPs that when an English-speaking tourist expects, or really demands service in English in a foreign country, the French waiter or clerk may refuse that demand.

This shows how far apart WASPs are from the French: they really do believe deep down that the world should learn their language and use it without prompting around them. But this is an important point: if one politely starts any conversation with the French with an attempt to speak some French, in France, to a Frenchman, the latter usually switches to English, both to accommodate the considerate guest and, even more, to prevent the massacring of the French language.

It has been noted that Americans are now among the most widely hated people on Earth. Some are even using the old Vietnam-era trick—passing with maple-leaf decals as Canadians for their own safety.

As far back as 1958, there was a best-selling novel about America’s worldwide image, made into a 1963 film with Marlon Brando, called *The Ugly American*. In the book, a fictional Burmese journalist wrote:

For some reason, the [Americans] I meet in my country are not the same as the ones I knew in the United States. A mysterious change seems to come over Americans when they go to a foreign land. They isolate themselves socially. They live pretentiously. They’re loud and ostentatious. Perhaps they’re frightened and defensive, or maybe they’re not properly trained and make mistakes out of ignorance.

## WHAT DO THE FRENCH WANT TODAY?

The French want their own kind of superpower status: to set the world standard for high-speed trains, universal health care, food, wine, clothes and humor. It is a dream without any delusions; they are great at these things.

Noel Coward once joked that only “mad dogs and Englishmen go out in the noonday sun.” But there we—and our British and Aussie cousins—are once again, fighting and dying in 120 degree Iraqi heat for oil and Israel.

As for political skills, imagine the talent of de Gaulle on the eve of D-Day, 1944. Vast armies are about to invade his homeland to “liberate” it by putting it under an Allied Military Government Occupied Territories (AMGOT) regime.

Just days after the Anglo powers overran the Normandy beaches, de Gaulle had gotten into his own country, was giving huge speeches to fired-up crowds of countrymen (first in Bayeux, Normandy, home of the famous Norman Conquest tapestry) and then raced to Paris ahead of the occupier-liberators.

From his old War Ministry office, he began issuing orders in the name of the French Republic, appointing officials of the republic, and, most boldly and most wisely, ordering all Yankee francs seized as counterfeit money.

Further, he de-fanged the Communist partisans within the resistance, an extremely dangerous armed force obedient to Josef Stalin, by ordering all resistance fighters to report for induction into the French army. (The Germans were still

entrenched in eastern France and were using the Maginot Line in reverse. With two masterstrokes, he had reestablished a French-run government and eliminated the looming Communist menace, which helped promote Anglo-U.S. occupation.

Through more of de Gaulle’s astute political maneuvering, and heavy battlefield action by the de Gaulle-commanded French army, France got itself accepted at the victors’ table in 1945. Instead of being occupied, it became one of the great powers again, mostly by brilliant and bold moves between the legs of the Soviet and American mastodons.

De Gaulle stood up for his country. He outfoxed rulers in London, Washington and Tel Aviv. He “invited” Americans out only when they refused to get the hint after 21 years. He made France a nuclear power when only nuclear powers are left alone. Did de Gaulle needlessly stoke anti-Americanism? Or was he the first world leader to realize that a U.S.-led, Zionist-inspired NWO must be nipped in the bud? ♦

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