

**Chapter 1 : Jean Moulin - Wikipedia**

*Jean Moulin Main Page Daniel Cordier on Moulin. Article published in the September edition of the Espoir periodical (no. 44). The history of the relations between Free France and captive France is first and foremost the history of the relations between two men, Jean Moulin and Charles de Gaulle.*

It is, though, increasingly difficult for the French to fit the Resistance into their collective memory of this difficult period. There is a prevalent British misconception that the French exaggerate their glorious Resistance exploits-everyone claiming a "resister" in the family-in order to gloss over the darker aspects of the Occupation. In truth, those darker aspects are as present in public discussion today as the Resistance. Every school in Paris has a plaque reminding people of the role played by the Vichy state in the deportation of the Jews. This has led to accusations that Sarkozy is shamelessly annexing the Resistance to his cause. The Resistance continues to excite the imagination because of its sheer drama and mystery. Nowhere are all these elements more perfectly encapsulated than in the story of Jean Moulin. As Prefect of Chartres in , Moulin attempted suicide rather than sign a German document blaming Wehrmacht atrocities on black French troops. He was captured by the Germans on 21 June and died after atrocious torture. In doing so, Mitterrand, who had himself been a Resistance member after first supporting Vichy , sought to reclaim Moulin from Gaullism. Yet Moulin remains a controversial figure. Others claim he was a crypto-communist, even a Soviet agent, and one recent book argues that on the eve of his capture he was about to desert de Gaulle and go over to the Americans. It is not the first time that Cordier has written on Moulin. After , Cordier put his Resistance years behind him to become a modern art dealer-a passion he learnt from Moulin. In , when participating in a television debate, he found himself confronted with the former Resistance leader Henri Frenay, who accused Moulin of crypto-communism. Lacking arguments to counter this accusation, Cordier embarked on a quest to determine the truth about the man he had served. Now, however, Cordier has moved from the register of history to that of memory: His memoir has been a bestseller as well as winning literary prizes. In June , Cordier was He managed to board a Belgian ship supposedly destined for French North Africa but it ended up heading for Britain instead. On 25 June, he landed at Falmouth-not a reassuring destination for a boy from an Anglophobic background who had heard false rumours about British sailors at Dunkirk chopping off the hands of French soldiers desperate to board their ships. Taken to a transit camp outside London, Cordier first heard of General de Gaulle and immediately volunteered to join him. He describes vividly the experiences of the exiguous band of early Free French recruits â€” their burning desire to fight, their intense sense of comradeship, their bouts of homesickness, their growing admiration for the phlegmatic British and their almost mystical reverence for de Gaulle. Cordier joined the Free French Intelligence Services, where he was taught how to parachute, to code and decode messages and to use explosives. These two years in England were also a period of self-education. From an ultra-conservative bourgeois background, he was a passionate supporter of the anti-Republican ideologue, Charles Maurras. Now for the first time he met young volunteers like himself who were democrats, even socialists â€” but no less patriotic or brave. This is a salutary reminder that the first fighters came from every conceivable background: Those such as Cordier, who hated the Boche, encountered others for whom the enemy was the Nazi. In London, Cordier was won over by the extraordinary intelligence of another French volunteer, older than himself. This was Raymond Aron, who after the war was to become one of the most celebrated French intellectuals of his generation. One day, Cordier was amazed to be told that Aron was Jewish. For Cordier, Jews had always been abstract hate figures, but he had never knowingly met one. Aron fitted none of his preconceptions. Parachuted into France on 24 July , Cordier was sent to work for Georges Bidault, the organiser of the underground press. He was also asked to hand over an envelope to a certain "Rex" in Lyons. By the end of the evening, he had suborned Cordier from his original mission and told him that he would be now working for him: From that day, for almost a year, Cordier would see Moulin every day, often several times a day â€” except on his absences from Lyons. Authority, integrity and charm: Resistance leader Jean Moulin To carry out his duties, Cordier had to organise a system of letterboxes where messages could be left Lyons had the advantage that, unlike Paris, its buildings had no

concierges , recruit his own helpers, find lodgings " in a city he hardly knew. He conveys the extraordinary intensity of his existence in this period: But when the bicycle was stolen, Moulin, who believed in not wasting official funds, told him curtly: In Paris, he observes that the only people to be seen carrying the German collaborationist magazine *Signal* were Resistance fighters who were using it to identify each other at meetings in public places. If the Germans had arrested everyone carrying *Signal*, they would have destroyed the Resistance. He speculates privately about his real identity: He seemed so interested in art. Moulin, who had strongly left-wing convictions, continues the process of emancipating Cordier from the values of his youth. During a conversation about the Dreyfus Affair, Cordier was surprised that someone as knowledgeable as Moulin was unaware that Dreyfus had been found guilty. On this occasion, he kept quiet but when Moulin once mentioned the name of Pierre Cot, a former Popular Front minister, Cordier expressed the received wisdom of French conservatives that Cot was a traitor. Only after the war did Cordier learn that Moulin had been an adviser to Cot in the s and had helped to organise the smuggling of arms to Spanish Republicans. Using such language is perfectly appropriate since Cordier today makes no secret of his own homosexuality " even if he was not aware of it at the time. Why indeed did he suddenly take on this intense and attractive young man? Although Moulin never let Cordier forget that he was "the boss" le patron , he also showed him real affection. One day, he gave Cordier a big book on modern art. On another, he tells him: It will be our celebration. There is a common trope of writing about collaboration which links it to a homoerotic fascination with German uniforms " Sartre wrote an article linking collaboration to sexual passivity " but the story of homosexuality in the Resistance has never been written. It is very plausible that the strategies of compartmentalisation-the leading of double lives-imposed upon homosexuals in this period might have predisposed them to adapt to Resistance. They did not have families, either. In the documentary *The Sorrow and the Pity*, the British SOE agent Denis Rake suggests that one of his motivations in undertaking such dangerous work was to prove that as a homosexual he was no less brave than anyone else. At the end of a particularly trying day he would often take Cordier to dinner and launch into long monologue, unburdening his worries and frustrations. Worries and frustrations Moulin had in ample number. Although Cordier had wanted to "kill boches" " in fact during the whole of the Resistance he never fired a gun in anger " he found himself transported instead, through Moulin, into the most passionate internal political conflicts of the Resistance. The Resistance leaders, unhappy to lose their independence, felt they owed de Gaulle nothing " while desperately needing the money he could provide. This outraged the Resistance leaders, since they considered the politicians to have been discredited by the defeat of These prickly figures were not prepared to show him even the minimal deference that they did to Moulin-and were appalled that this "child" should be controlling their funds. Cordier provides acid portraits of most of the Resistance chiefs. One particularly telling insight is his observation that the Free French envoys, whatever their ages, almost all used the form "tu" to each other, while to the Resistance leaders it was always "vous". They represented two separate worlds. Towards the end he quotes a comment from Pascal Copeau, one of the few Resistance leaders of whom he has good memories: But the Resistance leaders had not given up their hostility to Moulin, and in his final pages Cordier depicts an increasingly exhausted and isolated Moulin. Cordier last saw him on 15 June, and a week later he heard of his arrest. The book ends there " with a post-war coda when Cordier discovers to his amazement that the man for whom he had worked had been a "mere" prefect, not a minister, ambassador-or painter. It is inconceivable that anyone could remember in such detail what he was doing and thinking almost every day. There are long conversations which can only be-as he admits-approximate reconstructions. Sometimes he reports people conveying to each other pieces of information they would simply not have needed to tell each other-but which are necessary for the comprehension of the modern reader. The words put in the mouths of the main protagonists are clearly reconstructions in dramatic form of the arguments they might have used. The book would make a wonderful film. Of course, all memoirs contain a dose of artistry and reconstruction, but Cordier as an historian has made it his mission to prioritise the veracity of the written archive over the frailties of memory. Raymond had been arrested along with Moulin, but because the Germans never discovered his true identity he was sprung from prison in a daring plot hatched by his wife. When Klaus Barbie, the Gestapo chief in Lyons, was put on trial in , he threatened to reveal all kinds of betrayals in the

Resistance. In particular, Barbie suggested that Raymond Aubrac might have betrayed Moulin. Lucie Aubrac certainly believed it, as she tried to have Hardy poisoned in Lyon Albin Michel, , in which he suggests that in their various versions of their story the Aubracs had never told the whole truth. To clear their name, they asked to testify before a panel of historians-among them Cordier. To their consternation, this confrontation turned into something approaching a trial. No one was more severe than Cordier. On what is this based? Sometimes, evidently, his own memory, but sometimes presumably he uses the historical record as established often by him to recall exactly where he was on a particular day. This raises the question whether his own massively researched history was not itself already affected by his negative personal memories of the Resistance leaders. Was Cordier the historian affected by Cordier the member of the Resistance? Is Cordier the memorialist remembering the events or, at least partly, his history of the events? None of this is to discredit the remarkable historical work that Cordier has achieved. But we must not assume that his savage portrait of the Resistance leaders "either in his history or in his memoirs" is the last word on the subject.

**Chapter 2 : The French Path of Most Resistance | Standpoint**

*Frenay against Moulin - and Daniel Cordier Klaus Barbie, Jacques Vergès and the 'betrayals' of the resistance Communist 'conspiracy' and the.*

Daniel Cordier on Moulin Article published in the September edition of the *Espoir* periodical no. No one man, of course, is indispensable in history. There would have been volunteers in London in June in any case. Almost certainly, however, they would have formed little more than a friendly band of daredevils. Only General de Gaulle could have ensured and did ensure that Free France was identified entirely with France. Yes, there would have been a Resistance but, without Jean Moulin, it risked being little more than a brave-hearted adventure drifting with the currents of opposing influences. War brought these two men together in history, before death joined them together in legend. Yet when, with hindsight, we consider how necessary it was that they should come together, we might wonder whether destiny is not a more appropriate word than chance. Who would have thought, on 18 June, that these two men would ever meet? Who would have thought, on 25 October, the day of their first meeting in London, that these two would so swiftly understand and complement one another? When Moulin arrived in England, he was not a Gaullist in the sense of being unconditionally committed to de Gaulle. On the contrary, he had an instinctive mistrust of a general reputed to be a follower of the right-wing monarchist Maurras, and in any case a conservative, whom the British and American services contacted by Moulin in Marseilles or Lisbon readily depicted as an apprentice dictator whose dubious entourage was at least partly made up of members of a secret right-wing organisation. Moulin, a republican by tradition, a man of the left by conviction, was not keen to embark on any equivocal venture. Like all those in France, he knew nothing of Free France, its legal relations with Britain, its conceptions of the present and its plans for the political future of France. In any event, this Prefect dismissed from office had not come to Britain to join up with the Free French Forces but to carry to "the British authorities and to General de Gaulle" a call for help from the French Resistance. He was embarked on an exploratory mission to find out what possibilities of aid either could offer to the rebellious patriots back in France. What had he come to London to ask for in their name? Moral support, liaison, weapons, money. While Resistance forces in France felt sure that the Free French Forces were entirely dependent on the British, who alone could supply the material aid they needed, they nevertheless wanted that aid to be distributed through the intermediary of Free France. While the material requests the Resistance submitted were very precise, less clear was the quality of the relations they hoped to establish. As for the main question, what relations the Resistance forces or at least their leaders expected to establish with Free France and de Gaulle, even today the answer is far from clear. In military terms, they were hoping for directives from the British general staff in order to prepare a paramilitary force capable of acting in conjunction with the Allies in future operations. Such harmonisation of future actions implied no individual military commitment, no subordination. It was self-evident to the Resistance leaders that they were at the disposal of the Allied general staff as part of any strategic plan, but that they retained command over their troops and gave their own orders. Those troops, in the autumn of 1944, were few enough. Were they, indeed, really troops? Rather, perhaps, a network of friendships or chance relations, men bound together by a fervent patriotism who sought, to the last of their pitifully meagre resources, to share that faith with other lonely souls as destitute and, it has to be said, as foolish as themselves. For foolish one had to be, in that winter of 1944, to believe in the future of France in the midst of the general indifference of the French. Yet these men, who had taken the initiative of rallying patriots to this desperate-seeming enterprise which was still not even known as the Resistance, had a certain sympathy for the soldiers of the Free French Forces whose few battalions heroically defended the honour of their country. In no way, however, did they consider Free France in political terms as a power with any legitimate authority to which they might be subject. In their view, the Free French had neither precedence nor any particular prestige; in some cases, they even felt for the men in London some of that contempt that all front-line soldiers, in any battle, always feel for the high command in the rear echelon. The 1 July issue of one of the clandestine newspapers published in the non-occupied zone, "Les Petites Ailes" little wings, contains the following comment on the imprisonment of

airmen arrested as they sought to return to England, "This is not something that we admire, for we still maintain that one may serve France better by remaining than by leaving". If we re-read today the clandestine press up to the end of , we find that the exploits of the Free French Forces are virtually never mentioned, any more than is the name of General de Gaulle. Clearly, the Resistance was not Gaullist and had no reason to become so. The help that the Resistance hoped to obtain from the British, far more than from the General, therefore implied no suggestion in their own minds of subordination or of any form of hierarchy. De Gaulle was considered as an equal. After their refusal to recognise the authority of the Vichy government, each leader had an equal chance of rallying to his particular flag the small groups springing up all around. This illusion was maintained by the compartmentalisation of clandestine existence, which allowed each leader to believe that his was the strongest and the best organised group. Furthermore, partially-failed attempts at unification had already been made at the instigation of Henri Frenay, in the non-occupied zone and even between the two zones, before Moulin left for England. At most, the movements were willing to establish and carry out a concerted plan with General de Gaulle to realise the two objectives all agreed upon: Moulin stressed that it would be to the advantage of the British to arm the troops that would be fighting alongside them in any future landing. This is what Moulin wrote in the report he presented to General de Gaulle on his arrival, and in which he described the fledgling state of a Resistance which could not as yet be inventoried in full, since it was composed of a tiny minority scattered across the whole of the country and operating under conditions of secrecy that made it impossible to gauge their numbers precisely. After setting out the needs and the hopes of the Resistance forces, what did Jean Moulin find when he arrived in London in the autumn of ? First, that the relations between de Gaulle and the British had always been difficult and at times impossible. Contrary to what many in the Resistance imagined encouraged by British agents because the misconception suited their purposes , de Gaulle and the British were certainly not the same thing. This the Free French Forces certainly did, with the modest means at their disposal: Worse still, Moulin discovered that Free France was, in administrative terms, as much a prisoner of the British as Vichy was of the Germans. He claimed to be the spokesman of a nation gagged by the invader, the temporary guardian of the permanent interests of France, an independent and sovereign nation, one whose aim was to restore that nation to its greatness, to restore freedom to the French people, because Free France was France. Yet, in spite of everything, Jean Moulin believed that this fiction in words was the only possible hope and the only possible future, and that Free France was a shoot, tender, fragile yet authentic, of France itself and that the French National Committee was the legitimate government of the country, while Vichy lost a little more of its legality with every day that passed. It was by no means the least of miracles in that sacred union forged in London by Free France that this conservative general should have convinced the Prefect of the Front Populaire of the orthodoxy of his intentions and the necessity of his projects. Forty years on, it is eminently clear that in placing his confidence in General de Gaulle, Jean Moulin was not mistaken and not deceived. And yet everything should have stood between the supporter of Pierre Cot and the supporter of Paul Reynaud. If they understood one another instantly in the strict sense of the term , it was because, in the dire straits in which their country found herself, each had recognised in the other a servant of the state, of the republic and of France. It was on the evening of their first meeting that de Gaulle gave Moulin his first mission. As a result, Moulin informed the British that, on reflection, he had decided to work with Free France. The aid of every sort that Jean Moulin had come to seek to enable the Resistance to survive was granted immediately by de Gaulle, within the constraints of the meagre resources provided by the British. This aid was accompanied, however, by precise directives on the military organisation the General intended the movements to adopt. For while the Resistance had no policy as regarded the General, he certainly had his own unquestioned policy as far as the Resistance was concerned. Neither the famous Appeal of 18 June nor other subsequent calls could be construed as encouragement to set up organised and active groups in metropolitan France to fight against the Germans. They were exhortations to French soldiers to continue the war upon the fields of battle. Yet by the end of , de Gaulle began to hear that French men and women had taken the initiative of resistance within metropolitan France. Immediately, in a number of radio broadcasts, he laid down the principles that should govern the relations between Free France and occupied France. These principles were set out in few words, but left no room for doubt as to the role the

General intended to assume. What were his words? That watchword comes from the French National Committee which directs the nation in its resistance". All combatants, both within France and without, must obey their instructions to the letter. From this standpoint, the men of the Resistance were in exactly the same position as Vichy. As the objects of relentless pursuit, likely to be eliminated at any moment, they could not constitute any independent and stable power base. Since power was indivisible, as he himself had written, once this government was in place in London, the Resistance could not be allowed to grow and develop outside the control of the National Committee. Jean Moulin subscribed unreservedly to these principles. As a prefect in rebellion against the Vichy government, as soon as he was certain that de Gaulle was fighting to liberate France and restore to the French people their ability to express their will, he recognised de Gaulle as the sole legitimate power and dedicated himself to his service. He swiftly found himself in a familiar position, as that of a representative of the central power. Not enough attention has been paid to the fact that de Gaulle addressed Moulin by his title of Prefect when assigning him his mission. As always, it proved easier to establish the principles than to apply them. De Gaulle had set up two services with special responsibility for relations with metropolitan France: The first took care of military matters, the second was responsible for political issues. Both services produced a range of plans. On the military front, the aim was to send military teams of two men, an organising officer and his radio operator, to make contact with Resistance groups identified by the intelligence networks, to organise and lead them and to bring them under the authority of London. On the civil side, plans for propaganda networks were devised, distributing a newspaper printed in London, infiltrating administrative and political spheres and, finally, drawing up an inventory of the civil and military capabilities of the Resistance. Results in the military field were disappointing: On the civilian front, the results were non-existent, since only one agent could be sent into France but with no radio support, so no news came back to London. This was the situation when Moulin parachuted back into France, over Provence, on the freezing night of 2 January. He had arrived in London two months earlier as the spokesman of the Resistance; he returned to France as a representative of General de Gaulle and a delegate of the National Committee. The moral support and material aid he brought with him was welcomed with enthusiasm by the members of the Resistance, because it kept them in existence and enabled them to continue and extend the struggle. They were astounded, however, by the directives that accompanied this material assistance. Moulin discovered that the principles of organisation and command to which he had unreservedly subscribed were by no means as evident to the Resistance fighters as they were to himself. The members of the Resistance were surprised to be faced, in the person dealing with their affairs, with the representative of a government of whose existence they were barely aware and for which they saw little need. The surprise with which Resistance leaders greeted the directives from London was indicative of the difficulties that awaited Jean Moulin. Where the soldiers of Free France had a commander-in-chief, in the form of General de Gaulle, whom they obeyed under military discipline, the members of the Resistance were first and foremost civilians with only very limited recognition of the symbolic existence of de Gaulle. This ambiguous formula was very widespread at the time, since it enabled the Resistance leaders to obey the military orders of de Gaulle the general while at the same time contesting the political authority of de Gaulle the President. While a head of government may see his authority criticised by the parties, he cannot possibly accept conditional loyalty on the part of his armed forces. The Resistance was made up of citizens who were producing anti-German and anti-Vichy propaganda at the same time as organising a clandestine army to sabotage German installations and prepare for the liberation of the country. This confusion between two roles was to give rise to many conflicts; the Resistance was so lacking in military cadres and troops that the same individuals were engaged on both propaganda tasks and military action. For security reasons which the British insisted upon, it was essential, however, for the two activities to be separated. Those who carried on the propaganda war were more vulnerable and a source of danger to those preparing a military organisation for the long term. On the civilian front, he was to coordinate the propaganda and action of the three movements in the non-occupied zone. Lastly, as a representative of the General, commander in chief of Free French Forces, his mission was to set up a clandestine army under the direct orders of de Gaulle. To achieve this, he would first have to separate the military and the political activities within each movement, and then bring each of the paramilitary

organisations thus formed under the direct control of the Staff in London. Coordinating the movements proved a longer and much more difficult task.

*Jean Moulin (20 June - 8 July ) was a high-profile member of the Resistance in France during World War II. He is remembered today as an important symbol of the Resistance, owing mainly to his role in unifying the French resistance under Charles de Gaulle and his death while in Gestapo custody.*

With Laure Moulin, in the Alpilles Gilberte Lloyd, Rene Hardy at his first trial, Paris, Pierre de Benouville gives evidence Lydie Bastien waits to be called to the stand Edmee Delettraz on the witness stand On the steps of the Pantheon, The Death of Jean Moulin Introduction The mystery surrounding the identity and death of Jean Moulin remains a matter of fierce controversy in France even today. The suggestion that the greatest hero of the French Resistance, the man who reformed it as an instrument for the liberation of France, had actually been a Soviet agent was first made by Henri Frenay, another of the outstanding figures of the Resistance. What provoked Frenay was the occasion in when Moulin was consecrated as a national symbol in a moving ceremony at the Pantheon. During this intellectual conflict, which has come to resemble the original battles fought within the Resistance, the advantage has swayed back and forth with the approved historians deploying arguments of greater calibre and the revisionists producing the more interesting documents. He had been unable to defend Moulin without denigrating Frenay, whose death had occurred in These doubts were angrily refuted by Francois Delpla, a Paris historian sympathetic to Aubrac. And so it goes on. Cordier has published a further page Life, which is not part of his six-volume series; Wolton has published further documents linking Cot to the Soviets. Full details of all these works, and others, will be found in the bibliography at the end of this book. My own interest in the life of Jean Moulin began in the early s when I was writing about the political manoeuvring that preceded the trial in Lyon of the man who arrested him, the former SS officer Klaus Barbie. Barbie eventually received a life sentence after being convicted of wartime crimes against humanity. Perhaps the most intriguing aspect of the story of Jean Moulin is that a life that has been the subject of so many enquiries should remain so discreet. We glimpse Moulin in a succession of silhouettes; an incident with some army recruits in Montpellier when he was aged eighteen, an encounter with a brutish gatekeeper, a fragment of verse which is all that remains of a dinner with the depraved poet Max Jacob, some drawings scribbled on a cafe tablecloth during the occupation of Lyon. The Death of Jean Moulin From the dust-jacket: Who was Jean Moulin? He was arrested in Lyons and tortured by the Gestapo, and is believed to have died a few days later without talking. So much for the legend. But what is the truth of Jean Moulin? Was he just a brave civil servant who volunteered to become a secret agent? Or was he, as some believe, a Soviet agent, a French Philby, working to promote a Communist insurrection in France? His story is full of unanswered questions. The time and place of his death are unknown and even the identity of his ashes is uncertain. Ever since his disappearance arguments have raged in France about whether or not he was betrayed by other Resistance leaders. Why should they have been suspected of betraying him? He also describes how an heroic legend was manufactured to take the place of an heroic life. Colour reproduction is shown as accurately as possible but please be aware that some colours are difficult to scan and may result in a slight variation from the colour shown below to the actual colour. In line with eBay guidelines on picture sizes, some of the illustrations may be shown enlarged for greater detail and clarity.

Chapter 4 : Henri Frenay - Wikimonde

*Jean Moulin is a universally recognized French hero, celebrated as the delegate of General de Gaulle to Nazi-occupied France in and founder of the National Resistance Council in May*

In his work in shepherding the Resistance, Moulin was aided by his private administrative assistant Laure Diebold. On 21 June , he was arrested at a meeting with fellow Resistance leaders in the home of Dr. He was, with the other Resistance leaders, sent to Montluc Prison in Lyon, in which he was detained until the beginning of July. Interrogated extensively on a daily basis in Lyon by Klaus Barbie , head of the Gestapo there, and later more briefly in Paris , Moulin never revealed anything to his captors and died near Metz on a train headed for Germany [4] from injuries sustained either during torture or in a suicide attempt. Two trials found him innocent. A recent TV film[ when? The Hardy family attempted to bring a lawsuit against the producers of the movie. No hard evidence has ever backed up this claim. Marnham looked into the assertions, but found no evidence to support them although Communist Party members could easily have seen him as a "fellow traveller" because he had communist friends and supported the Republican side in the Spanish Civil War. He points the finger specifically at Raymond Aubrac and possibly his wife, Lucie. He alleges that communists did at times betray non-communists to the Gestapo, and that Aubrac was linked to harsh actions during the purge of collaborators after the war. In , Klaus Barbie , by then "a bitter dying Nazi", named Aubrac as the traitor. The current French education curriculum commemorates Jean Moulin as a model of civic virtuousness, moral rectitude and patriotism, and as a symbol of the Resistance. Many schools and a university , as well as innumerable streets, squares and even a Paris tram station have been named after him. Jean Moulin has become the most famous and honored French Resistance fighter. He is known by practically all French people thanks to his famous monochrome photo with the scarf and fedora hat. Retrieved on 5 July Soldiers, Spies and the Rat Line: The Death of Jean Moulin: Biography of a Ghost. Retrieved 11 Apr Contexte, Causes Et Circonstances. Vies et morts de Jean Moulin. The Politics of Resistance in France, Northern Illinois University Press: ISBN External links.

Chapter 5 : calendrierdelascience.com: Daniel Cordier, Alias Caracalla, Gallimard,

*A picture of Jean Moulin sits on Daniel Cordier's bookshelf at his home on the French Riviera. Moulin's influence on him has lasted through the years. It was the Resistance chief who in the war introduced Cordier to painting and art, leading to his subsequent career as a collector and dealer.*

Cordier was under instructions to report to a certain "Rex" at an address in Lyon. That was what Cordier had been told. Tomorrow you turn up here at seven. He had been betrayed to the Nazis, then tortured, and he died on board a train to Germany. And of these few heroes, he is by far the most important. Image copyright Daniel Cordier. Image caption Daniel Cordier left to join the Free French in and returned in He tells his story in the charmingly disordered living room of his flat overlooking the Corniche in Cannes. Escape to London Born into a wealthy family in Bordeaux, in his teens he adopted the far-right politics of his milieu. By his own account he was "fiercely anti-Semitic". But then came the German invasion of , and the French collapse. But then it must have been half an hour or so later, I suddenly drew myself up, and I said to myself: We have to do something. I did not know. His first glimpse of De Gaulle came a few weeks later, when the general came to review recruits at the Kensington Olympia hall in London. You have merely done your duty! I thought it was an extraordinary thing to say! In May he was on guard outside the building in Paris, when the first meeting of the united Resistance chiefs took place. Based in Lyon, which was not at the time occupied by the Germans, he had not yet come face to face with the anti-Jewish legislation. It was the most shocking thing I had ever seen. And I had just one thought: Cordier stayed in France until and then came back to England, where he learned for the first time the true identity of his colleague, friend and hero.

**Chapter 6 : Jean Multon - Wikipedia**

*Image caption Daniel Cordier eventually wrote a biography of Moulin (pictured) - the man he served for the final year of the Resistance leader's life When Daniel Cordier was parachuted into Nazi.*

The increased militancy of communist resistance in August led to thousands of hostages being taken from among the general population, [26] of whom "at each further incident a number reflecting the seriousness of the crime shall be shot. After the liberation of France, many of the estimated 25, to 35, miliciens [31] were themselves executed for collaboration. Many of those who escaped arrest fled into Germany, where they were incorporated into the Charlemagne Division of the Waffen SS. De Gaulle asked, in his Appeal of 18th June every patriot who could reach British territory to join the Free French Army to fight with the Allies. The other gaullists, those which could not join Britain i. During the Italian campaign of , , Free French soldiers fought on the Allied side. The FFI began to seriously harass the German forces, cutting roads, railways, making ambushes as well as fighting battles alongside their allies. During the Liberation of France, the French Resistance multiplied its actions and hindered the German response to the Normandy landing. The division played a critical role in Operation Cobra , the Allied breakthrough from Normandy, when it served as a link between American and Canadian armies and made rapid progress against German forces. They all but destroyed the 9th Panzer Division and defeated several other German units. During the Battle for Normandy, the 2nd Division lost men killed, wounded, and 85 missing. Division material losses included 76 armored vehicles, 7 cannons, 27 halftracks, and other vehicles. Allied strategy emphasised destroying German forces retreating towards the Rhine , but when the French Resistance under Colonel Rol staged an uprising in the city, Charles de Gaulle pleaded with Eisenhower to send help. After hard fighting that cost the 2nd Division 35 tanks, 6 self-propelled guns, and vehicles, von Choltitz , the military governor of Paris, surrendered the city at the Hotel Meurice. Jubilant crowds greeted French forces, and de Gaulle conducted a famous parade through the city. American and English governments preferred the less popular and less vindictive General Giraud to Charles de Gaulle. But for the French population, de Gaulle was the real victorious leader, it forced Roosevelt to finally fully recognise the provisional government installed in France by De Gaulle. However, French nationalism drove others to engage in resistance against the occupying German forces. Sometimes, contact with thousands of others in the resistance led participants to change their political philosophies. In contrast, many extreme right resistance participants never renounced their attitudes towards Vichy, such as Gabriel Jeantet or Jacques Le Roy Ladurie. That legislation was spontaneous and autonomous. Women Although inequalities persisted under the Third Republic , the cultural changes that followed World War I allowed the gender gap in France to gradually narrow, [84] with some women acceding to political responsibilities by the s. Mothers of France, our native land, yours is the most difficult task, but also the most gratifying. You are " even before the state " the true educators. You alone know how to inspire in all that inclination for work, that sense of discipline, that modesty, that respect, that give men character and make nations strong. Operation Jedburgh In July , after the defeat of the French armies and the consequent armistice with Germany , British Prime Minister Winston Churchill asked the Free French government-in-exile of General Charles de Gaulle to set up a secret service agency in the occupied territory, to counter the threat of Operation Sealion , the possible cross-channel invasion of Britain. Spanish Maquis Following their defeat in the Spanish Civil War in early , around , Spanish Republicans fled to France to escape imprisonment and execution. In April , Spanish communists formed the XIV Corps, an armed guerrilla movement, which had a force of about 3, combatants by June Polish resistance in France during World War II The majority of the Polish soldiers and some Polish civilians who failed to evacuate from France after the German victory in as well as one Polish pilot shot down over France, one of many Polish pilots flying for RAF , did join the French resistance. Networks and movements Main article: List of networks and movements of the French Resistance It is customary to distinguish the various organisations of the French Resistance between movements and networks. A resistance group or network was an organisation created for a specific military purpose, primarily intelligence, sabotage, and aiding shot-down Allied pilots. In the beginning, active opposition to the

authorities was sporadic and carried out only by a tiny, disunited minority. The earliest resistance organisations had no contact with and received no material aid from London, and consequently most focused on propaganda through the distribution of underground newspapers. These differences sometimes resulted in conflicts, but were on the whole assuaged by a mutual opposition to Vichy and the Germans.

**Chapter 7 : THE DEATH OF JEAN MOULIN Biography of a Ghost FRENCH RESISTANCE deGaulle Gest**

*Ancien secr taire de Jean Moulin, Daniel Cordier est l'un des derniers compagnons de la Lib ration. Voici son histoire. Category News & Politics; Show more Show less.*

Biography[ edit ] An insurance agent in Vienne , John Multon in October joined a group of young people from Poitou who were determined to reach England via Spain. Arrested along with Benjamin Cremieux April 23, by the Gestapo in Marseille at the tavern Charley, 20 Boulevard Garibaldi, Multon talked without any physical coercion against him and accepted the proposal of Ernst Dunker, aka Delage, to work with the German authorities. This shift would have dramatic consequences for the French Resistance because Multon was very familiar with the operation of the organization in Marseille and Lyon. In the hours following the arrival of Multon in Lyon, the two men set up a Gestapo team in Ms. She was arrested and her mailbox put under surveillance. Such monitoring led to another arrest, that of Marie Reynoard [2] who showed up at Ms. Dumoulin one or two days later to call on her talents as a seamstress. Raisin, to deposit in the mailbox of 14 rue Bouteille. On the other hand, Aubry forgot to prevent Delestraint and Hardy when he found out that the mailbox was compromised since the liaisons Combat broadcast information from the arrest of Mary Reynoard. This was a trap, aided by Delestraz Edmee, and aimed especially at Henri Frenay. But he was preparing his trip to London where he has to attend an important meeting with General de Gaulle and did not go. Only Berty Albrecht was arrested and sent to Fresnes where she committed suicide. Hardy and Multon, who met him once in Marseille, recognize him. Hardy still decides to take the train. Released in the evening of June 10, even today we do not know under what conditions he was released, he did not let his comrades and leaders of the Resistance know about his arrest. Following this series of arrests, SD of Lyon and Abwehr got the information they need to identify the main leaders of the French Resistance and lead them to Jean Moulin. They no longer even needed Multon and he, while preparing the drama of Caluire , took a vacation with his family in Preuilly-sur-Claise , his native village in Touraine. He remained there until July 14 before returning to Lyon where the Gestapo ordered him to return to Marseille. In Marseille, Multon continued to turn in resistance fighters and to participate in their arrest, which was the case for Roger Morange, head of TR [4] in Marseille in November [5] Multon, after having taken refuge in North Africa in the spring of , was able to join in the Liberation Army and took part in the landing in Provence. Compared to that of Dunker, the execution of Multon, who nevertheless played a central role in the arrest of several leaders of the Resistance, was rather quickly. Bibliography[ edit ] Mencherini, Madeleine April Histoire des Groupes Francs M. La Nuit finira in French. Le Sacrifice du matin in French.

**Chapter 8 : Table of contents for Library of Congress control number**

*Jean Moulin is a universally recognized French hero, celebrated as the delegate of General de Gaulle to Nazi-occupied France in and founder of the National Resistance Council in May He is known for defiance of the German invaders in June and for his death in the hands of Gestapo chief Klaus Barbie in July*

In his work in shepherding the Resistance, Moulin was aided by his private administrative assistant Laure Diebold. On 21 June , he was arrested at a meeting with fellow Resistance leaders in the home of Dr. He was, with the other Resistance leaders, sent to Montluc Prison in Lyon, in which he was detained until the beginning of July. Interrogated extensively on a daily basis in Lyon by Klaus Barbie , head of the Gestapo there, and later more briefly in Paris , Moulin never revealed anything to his captors and died near Metz on a train headed for Germany [12] from injuries sustained in a suicide attempt. Barbie alleged that suicide was the cause, and Moulin biographer Patrick Marnham supports this explanation. Jean-Paul Sartre in a article recalled the predispositions of Parisian homosexual circles to collaboration. In , a remembrance ceremony in France attended by the prime minister was disturbed by anti-gay protestors, [15] and a piece of theatre The Evangelical Jean Moulin again discusses this point. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Two trials found him innocent. A recent TV film[ when? The Hardy family attempted to bring a lawsuit against the producers of the movie. No hard evidence has ever backed up this claim. Marnham looked into the assertions, but found no evidence to support them although Communist Party members could easily have seen him as a "fellow traveller" because he had communist friends and supported the Republican side in the Spanish Civil War. Marnham points the finger specifically at Raymond Aubrac and possibly his wife, Lucie. He alleges that communists did at times betray non-communists to the Gestapo, and that Aubrac was linked to harsh actions during the purge of collaborators after the war. In , Klaus Barbie , by then "a bitter dying Nazi ", named Aubrac as the traitor. The current French education curriculum commemorates Jean Moulin as a symbol of the French resistance and a model of civic virtuousness, moral rectitude and patriotism. As of , Jean Moulin was the fifth most popular name for a French school [29] and as of , and his is the 3rd most popular French street name [30] of which 98 percent are male. In , commemorative French two-franc, one hundred franc and five hundred franc coins were issued showing a partial image of Moulin against the Croix de Lorraine, using a fedora-and-scarf photograph which is well recognised in France.

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*Some prominent examples are Daniel Cordier, who became Jean Moulin's secretary, and Colonel Rmy, who founded the Confrrie Notre-Dame. These groups also included Pierre de Bnouville, who, together with Henri Frenay, led the Combat group, and Jacques Renouvin, who founded the group of resisters known as Libert.*

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