

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE VICHY SYNDROME AND MOULIN AFTER SIXTY YEARS

## Chapter 1 : Ghosts of collaboration haunt Vichy's attempt to rehabilitate its image | World news | The Guardian

*The resistance after Moulin The 'Vichy syndrome' and Moulin after sixty years Notes Bibliography Depression years - by 'Romanin'.*

Share via Email The town is a shock, a wild skyline of domes and minarets. Its elegant architecture is neogothic, neoclassic, neo-Alpine, neo-everything. Here he built houses for his several mistresses and encouraged princes, sheikhs and shahs to summer here with their huge retinues. Vichy is right in the middle of France. This town of mud baths and colonic irrigation grew rich as a cure centre for rheumatism and liver complaints. Its mineral-rich sulphurous waters, running warm from the surrounding Auvergne volcanic mass, promised soothing baths and massage and, to sweeten the nights, there were casinos, upmarket restaurants and brothels. From the s to the s, Vichy was a high-class Las Vegas. Today, the grand hotels stand empty. Can I find "Vichy" - the centre and symbol of wartime collaboration - in Vichy? It is only three hours from Paris to Vichy by rail. I arrive to hear train announcements in French, English and German - even though the Germans left in and English aristocracy is notably absent. My taxi driver complains of too few tourists and too much unemployment. France, bled of fathers, brothers and husbands in , was in no mood to fight. I hold her in my arms. The constitution was dissolved and the French Republic was no more. Enjoyment itself was blamed for softening the nation. Free sexuality was rife in Vichy. Yet he married a divorcee, was a faithless husband and had no children. Anti-semitism had been a strain in French society since the Dreyfus affair of the s and beyond; xenophobia was prevalent. The artist Max Ernst and writer Walter Benjamin were arrested. Benjamin committed suicide in September because Vichy France, eager to please Hitler, refused German refugees an exit visa. In , a majority of politicians of the right and left agreed with the new French fascism. As Paxton says, "Never had so many Frenchmen been ready to accept discipline and authority. Those judged responsible were the Jew, the communist, the socialist and the freemason. For France to be regenerated after the freedom of the Third Republic, the "guilty" had to be stripped of their possessions and civil rights. This regime of vengeance operated on every level: Mail and phone calls were intercepted. This was a police state that affected every single life. Yet, until the mids, this was erased from the collective memory in an amnesia that French historian Henri Rousso calls the "Vichy Syndrome". Successive French leaders have had their own reasons for perpetuating the illusion that the Vichy regime was a victim of the Nazis and not an active participant in a Germano-Franco fascism. It was not until , the year he became president, that Jacques Chirac broke the taboo of silence, admitting, "the French government had given support to the criminal madness of the occupiers". Few French people today are aware of how this small town absorbed the massive power abdicated by the French parliament. In , more than 30, civil servants migrated there. Locals complained, "We have been invaded - by the French. In his autobiography, *I Was There*, William Leahy, the newly appointed ambassador, describes the strained diplomatic relations between the US and Vichy. Defiantly, in July last year, Klarsfeld organised a solid stone memorial facing Le Parc. This time he informed the municipality, who dared not refuse. This cenotaph, too, is regularly attacked. The desecrators are never pursued. Vichy suffers from a mixture of bruised honour and humiliation. He played the wronged victim. He died in I keep hearing the complaint, "We are not responsible for what happened. It is Friday evening and I decide to find the local Jews. The conversation goes nowhere, so I make for the small synagogue hidden away down a back alley. I am the only woman at the service and, as this is an orthodox synagogue, I must go upstairs where I watch the 10, mainly elderly, men pray. On the wall is a plaque to the deported Jews from this community: I count names. Only Rabbi Cohen, who does not live in Vichy, wants to talk about history. The Rabbi from Lyon is amazed at this news. They whisper as if there is some terrible secret. Over breakfast in my hotel in rue Callou, the owner, Jean Paul Belabed, tells me, "When visitors come to my hotel, they are amazed there is no museum on the Vichy years. The town wants to wipe out the past, but I say history is history. I came here when I was He is a graphic artist who also runs a poetry cafe in Vichy. The talk was of how Vichy was for the jet-setters, for

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kings and queens. It always had a reputation for sexual freedom. Vichy was rich; its taxes were low. To many, it was known as Little Paris. People come here to retire. His school history lessons "neglected" to detail occupied France, but he is only too aware of the town stigma. Alexandre came here as a seven-month-old baby, but insists, "I am not from Vichy. He wants to separate the town Vichy from the period "Vichy". If Charasse loses his seat in the parliamentary elections on May 26 and June 2, his bill will surely disappear. And as for his attacks on Dakar and Syria, I will never forgive him for those. Le Groignec is furious. This has become a shrine utterly hidden from the public gaze. What will the municipality admit? I take an official guided tour. The guide, Jacques, is primed to tell "only the facts". Without irony, he says, "Officially, there is no official point of view. Placing his hand first on his heart, Jacques dramatically moves it to the centre and then the right. Laval was executed and has become the convenient fall guy. Any flow between the two must be erased. I ask how many Jews were deported by Vichy: Jacques splutters and tells me to ask the Jews. I meet the adjoint for tourism, Jean-Louis Bourdier, a doctor, like so many politicians in this town. He is an urbane, intelligent man, only too aware of the conflicting points of view in the museum debate. I suggest it might be healthy for Vichy to admit its past. Dr Bourdier is circumspect. No, I think it is a bit too soon. Castel is the third in the tripartite share of Vichy mineral waters. He immediately transferred his shares to his wife, Liliane. This produces Phas and Vichy cosmetic products. The smile does not shift. Yet, under the Vichy regime, as well as the Jews, Gypsies and anti-Nazis who disappeared, mentally ill people were allowed to starve to death in their asylums. But France did exist, and others remember it even if Vichy would prefer not to. Sophie, who is half English and half French, gives the example of Schmidt Cuisine: Keeping silent has economic as well as psychological repercussions. Papon was also accused of being responsible for the murder of Algerians who, during a demonstration for Algerian independence, mysteriously disappeared in the Seine in The actual number of those murdered has never been revealed. Papon was charged with crimes against humanity in and brought to trial in Bombs exploded in Vichy during the trial. Corsican nationalists claimed responsibility, spotlighting Vichy as a symbol of the colonialist state. Bousquet, who was also protected by Mitterrand, never came to trial and was assassinated in France, unlike Germany, was never denazified. Former collaborators and fascists were useful to French governments who felt threatened by a communist revival. On a subliminal level, the old war between anticlerical revolutionaries and Catholic conservatives still simmers in the French psyche. Robert Liris, a retired history teacher, is fascinated by the "Vichy Syndrome".

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## Chapter 2 : Holocaust Memorials at PÃre Lachaise - Part 4: Obsession ( - Present)

*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*

Contemporary comment[ edit ] While the French armies were being defeated, the government turned to elderly warriors from the First World War. At a time many civilians felt there must be a wicked conspiracy afoot, these new leaders blamed a leftist culture inculcated by the schools for the failure, a theme that has repeatedly appeared in conservative commentary since General Maxime Weygand said as he took over in May , "What we are paying for is twenty years of blunders and neglect. It is out of the question to punish the generals and not the teachers who have refused to develop in the children the sense of patriotism and sacrifice. The mood of sensual pleasure destroyed what the spirit of sacrifice had built up". The book is a witness account of the battles that led to the fall of Poland and France. In August , Leixner joined the Wehrmacht as a war reporter, was promoted to sergeant and in published his recollections. The book was originally issued by Franz Eher Nachfolger , the central publishing house of the Nazi Party. When the attack was in the offing, Berndt joined the Wehrmacht, was sergeant in an anti-tank division and afterwards published his recollections. A Statement of Evidence Written in was an account written by the Medieval historian Marc Bloch and published posthumously in Bloch raised most of the issues historians have debated since and he blamed French leadership, What drove our armies to disaster was the cumulative effect of a great number of different mistakes. One glaring characteristic is, however, common to all of them. Germany had won because its leaders had better understood the methods and psychology of modern combat. In The French Defeat of Reassessments , Stanley Hoffman , a Frenchman who taught political science at Harvard , wrote that there was no " syndrome". French historians had shown little interest in the military events from April to June , being more interested in the consequences, particularly the establishment of the Vichy regime in July Overlooked accounts of the campaign by participants, portrayed brave, puzzled French soldiers but the definitive history of the war fought by the fighting men had yet to be written. Alexander called the British and French in "neighbouring nations conducting a war in parallel rather than as one unified endeavour" and wrote that the relationship between the national histories was similar, parallel myths and literatures had come about and continued sixty years on. Was the French defeat a foregone conclusion to German eyes? German army officers were astonished by the swiftness of the victory, the French collapse and the British escape. Later historians have hindsight and British writers can make much of Dunkirk but German writers take the view that although it was a big operational and perhaps strategic blunder, this could not be blamed on a German failure to have formed a concept of the war; Dunkirk might not have been decisive but was a fatal blow to German strategy. Melvin called the German victory a "stunning operational success"; the Germans had exploited Allied mistakes and recovered from theirs, despite the tensions in the German high command. Fuller called the military operations on the Meuse in , "the Second Battle of Sedan ". Doughty wrote that the development of the German plan suggested that sending armoured forces through the Ardennes was traditional Vernichtungsstrategie strategy of annihilation , to encircle opposing forces and destroy them in a Kesselschlacht cauldron battle. Weapons had changed but the methods were the same as those at Ulm , Sedan and Tannenberg Doughty wrote that the XIX, XLI and XV Panzer corps had been the vanguard of the advance through the Ardennes but the most determined French resistance at Bodange , the mushroom of Glaire , Vendresse , La Horgne and Bouvellement , had been defeated by the combined attacks of infantry, artillery and tanks. Only long after was the importance of German infantry fighting and of combined operations south and to the south-west of Sedan, was recognised. Doughty also wrote that Fuller was wrong about the role of the Luftwaffe, which had not operated as flying artillery because German ground forces depended on conventional artillery. German bombing around Sedan on 13 May had managed to deplete the morale of the French 55th Division and ground attacks had helped to force on the ground advance but French

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bunkers were captured by hard infantry fighting, supported by direct-fire artillery and tanks, not destroyed by bombs; only two tanks of the French Second Army were reported destroyed by aircraft. Hitler sometimes concealed aspects of his thinking but he was unusually frank about what came first and his assumptions. May referred to Wheeler-Bennett, "Except in cases where he had pledged his word, Hitler always meant what he said. Given public reluctance to contemplate another war and a need to conciliate more centres of power, to reach consensus about Germany. The rulers of France and Britain were reticent, which limited dissent at the cost of enabling assumptions that suited their convenience. The decision for war in September and the plan devised in the winter of 1940 by Daladier for possible war with the Soviet Union, followed the same pattern. May also wrote that the French and British could have defeated Germany in 1940 with Czechoslovakia as an ally and also in late 1940, when German forces in the west were incapable of preventing a French occupation of the Ruhr, which would force a capitulation or a futile German resistance in a war of attrition. France did not invade Germany in 1940, because it wanted British lives to be at risk too and because of hopes that a blockade might force a German surrender without a bloodbath. The French and British also believed that they were militarily superior and guaranteed victory through the blockade or by desperate German attacks. The run of victories enjoyed by Hitler from 1940, could only be understood in the context of defeat being inconceivable to French and British leaders. In January 1940, Hitler came close to ordering the invasion but was prevented by bad weather. Until the Mechelen Incident in January 1940 forced a fundamental revision of Fall Gelb, the main effort (schwerpunkt) of the German army in Belgium would have been confronted by first-rate French and British forces, equipped with more and better tanks and with a great advantage in artillery. After the Mechelen Incident, OKH devised an alternative and hugely risky plan to make the invasion of Belgium a decoy, with the main effort switched to the Ardennes, to cross the Meuse and reach the Channel coast. May wrote that the alternative plan has been called the Manstein Plan but that Guderian, Manstein, Rundstedt, Halder and Hitler had been equally important in its creation. Liss thought that swift reactions could not be expected from the "systematic French or the ponderous English" and used French and British methods, which made no provision for surprise and reacted slowly, when one was sprung. The results of the war games persuaded Halder that the Ardennes scheme could work, even though he and many other commanders still expected it to fail. May wrote that without the reassurance of intelligence analysis and the results of the war games, the possibility of Germany adopting the last version of Fall Gelb would have been remote. The French Dyle-Breda variant of the Allied deployment plan, was based on an accurate prediction of the German intentions, until the delays caused by the winter weather and shock of the Mechelen Incident led to the radical revision of Fall Gelb. The French sought to assure the British that they would act to prevent the Luftwaffe using bases in the Netherlands and the Meuse valley and to encourage the Belgian and Dutch governments. The politico-strategic aspects of the plan ossified French thinking and the Phoney War led to demands for Allied offensives in Scandinavia or the Balkans and the plan to start a war with the USSR. Changes to the Dyle-Breda variant might lead to forces being taken from the Western Front. Information was delivered to operations officers but there was no mechanism like the German practice of allowing intelligence officers to comment on planning assumptions about opponents and allies. The insularity of the French and British intelligence agencies, meant that had they been asked if Germany would continue with a plan to attack across the Belgian plain after the Mechelen Incident, they would not have been able to point out how risky the Dyle-Breda variant was. May wrote that the wartime performance of the Allied intelligence services was abysmal. Daily and weekly evaluations had no analysis of fanciful predictions about German intentions and a May report from Switzerland, that the Germans would attack through the Ardennes, was marked as a German spoof. Allied politicians showed far less common sense in judging circumstances and deciding on policy but the Germans were no wiser. Despite the mistakes of the Allies, May wrote that the Germans could not have succeeded but for outrageous good luck. German commanders wrote during the campaign and after, that often only a small difference had separated success from failure. Prioux thought that a counter-offensive could still have worked up to 19 May but by then, Belgian refugees were crowded on the roads needed for redeployment and the French transport units,

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that had performed well in the advance into Belgium, failed for lack of plans to move them back. Maurice Gamelin had said "It is all a question of hours. The campaign had not been planned as a blitzkrieg and study of the preparations for the campaign, especially of armaments show that the German commanders expected a long war similar to the First World War and was surprised by the success of the offensive. The war in the west occurred at a watershed in military history when military technology was favourable to the attack. The way that German armoured and air forces operated, led to a revival of the operational war of movement rather than position warfare, which made German command principles unexpectedly effective. By accident the German methods created a revolution in warfare, that France and its allies could not resist, still using the static thinking of the First World War. German officers were just as astonished but because of their training in mission tactics and operational thinking, could adapt much quicker. Nazi and Allied propagandists later created a myth of an unstoppable German army, yet the Allies were superior in strength and in Case Red managed to adapt to German methods, although too late to avoid defeat. The German generals had been lukewarm about the Manstein Plan, Army Group A wanting to limit the speed of the attack to that of marching infantry. The breakthrough on the Meuse at Sedan created such an opportunity that the panzer divisions raced ahead of the infantry divisions. OKH and OKW occasionally lost control and in such unique circumstances, some German commanders ignored orders and regulations, claiming the discretion to follow mission tactics, the most notable being the unauthorised break-out from the Sedan bridgehead by Guderian. The events of had no relation to a blitzkrieg strategy ascribed to Hitler. Far from Hitler planning world domination by fighting a series of short wars, Hitler had not planned a war of any kind against the Allies. Hitler chose flight forward and staked everything on a surprise attack, not supported by an officer corps mindful of the failure of the invasion. Allied generals did not anticipate the "daring leap" from the Meuse to the Channel and were as surprised as Hitler. Stopping the panzers short of Dunkirk was a mistake that forfeited the intended strategic success. The German campaign in the west was an "operational act of despair" to escape a dire strategic situation and blitzkrieg thinking occurred only after the Battle of France, it being the consequence, not the cause of victory. For the German army the triumph was hubristic, leading to exaggerated expectations about manoeuvre warfare and an assumption that victory over the USSR would be easy. German rearmament showed no evidence of a strategic synthesis claimed by the supporters of the blitzkrieg thesis. There had been an acceleration in war spending after but no obvious strategy or realistic prediction of the war Germany would come to fight. The huge armaments plans of and were for a big partially-mechanised army, a strategic air force and an ocean-going fleet. In early , a balance of payments crisis led to chaos in the armaments programme; the beginning of the war led to armaments output increasing again but still with no sign of a blitzkrieg concept determining the programme. The same discrepancy between German military-industrial preparations and the campaign can be seen in the plans formed for the war in the west. There was no plan before September and the first version in October was a compromise that satisfied no-one but the capture the Channel coast to conduct an air war against Britain, was apparently the purpose determining armaments production from December. The incident was the catalyst for an alternative plan for an encircling move through the Ardennes proposed by Manstein but it came too late to change the armaments programme. The swift victory in France was not the consequence of a thoughtful strategic synthesis but a lucky gamble, an improvisation to resolve the strategic problems that the generals and Hitler had failed to resolve by February. The Allies and the Germans were equally reluctant to reveal the casual way that the Germans gained their biggest victory. The blitzkrieg myth suited the Allies, because it did not refer to their military incompetence; it was expedient to exaggerate the excellence of German equipment. The Germans avoided an analysis based on technical determinism, since this contradicted Nazi ideology and OKW attributed the victory to the "revolutionary dynamic of the Third Reich and its National Socialist leadership". Tooze wrote that although there had been no strategic synthesis, the human element could be overstated. The success of the German offensive was dependent on the mobilisation of the German economy in and the geography of western Europe. The number of German tanks in May showed that output of armoured vehicles had not been the priority of the German armaments effort since but without the

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tank production drive of autumn , the position would have been far worse. Had these tanks been used according to the October plan, the Germans would have been lucky to achieve a draw. None of the German panzers were a match for the best French tanks and no anti-tank gun was effective against the Char B but German tanks had good fighting compartments and excellent wireless equipment, making the tanks that the Germans did have an effective armoured force. With German divisions facing Allied divisions, concentration and surprise which were the principles of operational doctrine, were indispensable and the German success in achieving these explains the victory, not better equipment or morale. The Germans committed 29 divisions to the diversion in Belgium and the Netherlands which were countered by 57 Allied divisions, including the best French and British formations. Along the Rhine valley, the Germans had 19 mediocre divisions and the French garrisoned the Maginot Line with 36 divisions, odds of about 2: The Germans were able to mass 45 elite divisions in the Ardennes against 18 second-rate Belgian and French divisions, a ratio of 3: No panzer division was held in reserve and had the attempt failed there would have been no armoured units to oppose an Allied counter-offensive. Daily losses were high but the short campaign meant that the total number of casualties was low. Huge risks were taken to get the columns forward, including running petrol lorries in the armoured columns to refuel vehicles at every stop. Had Allied bombers been able to pierce the fighter screen, the German advance could have been turned into a disaster. To keep going for three days and nights, drivers were given Pervitin stimulants.

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### Chapter 3 : The Vichy Syndrome: History and Memory in France Since - Henry Rousso - Google Books

*Xavier Vallat, chief commissioner for Jewish affairs, whose headquarters were in Vichy's H tel Algeria from to , was sentenced to 10 years in and freed three years later. France.*

To negotiate an Armistice agreement, France was divided into two main zones. The rest remained under direct German occupation. He agreed, probably with good will and patriotic energy, as the country was on the brink of total capitulation. He enlisted other power-hungry collaborators to serve the occupying forces covertly as well as overtly. Patriots were killed, the French Resistance was crushed, restrictive laws and regulations curtailing freedom were introduced and executed by a vicious authoritarian police force. Save the country from further agonies and devastation even if they lick the boots of the occupiers, since there were no other alternatives. The Vichy State was effectively transformed into a corporation per se. As the fate of Germany started to fade due to the burden of war with Russia and the USA, it occupied all of France in and tore up the Armistice Agreement. By , through unwavering persistence, steadfast sacrifice, and intelligent international diplomacy conducted by loyal French leadership in exile, which resulted in the liberation of France, the Vichy State disappeared and its leadership escaped to other countries. Many other collaborators were convicted of treason, and either executed or imprisoned. The Vichy Syndrome re-appeared in in Palestine. In August of that year the first Oslo Accord Oslo I negotiated in secret by a few prominent Palestinian leaders, was signed in Washington D. This was followed by a second Accord Oslo II signed in Taba, Egypt in September, , with all the associated contrived fanfare. Jointly they are known as the Oslo Accords. Moreover, contrary to the prevailing weak situation of France which was on the brink of total defeat, the Palestinian Resistance Movement was growing in strength in historical Palestine and the Diaspora, as well as enjoying regional and international acceptance. Regardless of the real motives of the negotiators, the Oslo Accord were craftily drafted with deliberate loopholes, unnoticed by the naive Palestinian political negotiators, thus leaving any interpretation and execution effectively in the hands of the occupiers. Israel capitalized on the weakness of Mr. Yasser Arafat Chairman of the Palestine liberation Organization after the Gulf Crisis which damaged his creditability as well as the financial support. Yasser Arafat in To date, one quarter of a century has elapsed during which the signatories of the Oslo Accords who are still in power have developed into a pseudo, corporate sleeping partner of the enemy, with all the benefits associated with that relationship. The difference probably lies in the main paradigms that each adopted. While Nazi Germany followed a transient attitude in France, the Zionist Israeli paradigm rested on the concept of permanent presence by evicting the Christian and Muslim Palestinian population, usurping their properties and culture, and effectively forcing them to disburse worldwide. This had partially happened in the period after which all of historical Palestine was occupied by the Israeli army. However, Palestinian resistance and the support of the majority of the international community developed as a major obstacle against the quick achievement of the foreign colonial Zionist objectives. Judging by results the following are but a few of the many features that contribute to the colonization of the rest of Palestine, discriminate against and impoverish its lawful population. In Israel conquered the rest of Palestine. It was also agreed that the PA will ensure access of Israelis to a list of religious sites in these two areas. Jerusalem was left out for the final settlement. The Palestinian Authority was established and its leadership selected from the signatories; this was approved by the occupying Israeli forces and its government. Major policies, laws and regulations, including expensive civic obligations such as education, health, water and environment, are pre-approved by the occupying counterparts. The appointed leadership is obliged to suppress the freedom of mobility, speech and even religious expressions that are construed to be disturbing to the Israeli entity. Accountability by results As expected, consecutive Israeli governments have defaulted on the spirit and most of the clauses stipulated in the Oslo Accords causing them to be effectively null and void. None of the operative clauses that would lead to expanding the jurisdiction of the PA has been fully adhered to. Area C which is strictly under the control of the IDF contains the majority of

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the natural resources, such as water and agricultural land, oil and gas deposits and, potentially, uranium. No building permits were issued to Palestinians but continuous destruction of their property has been the norm. The entire Area C seems to be reserved for settlements of Israelis to the detriment of Palestinian welfare that exceeds to date 20 billion dollars and rising. Recently, the PA has under various pretexts suspiciously been treating the Gaza Strip as an independent entity. Encouraged by the discoveries of the onshore gas fields, and to the chagrin of the Israeli government, an independent client state in Gaza may become a fait accompli sooner than later. Simultaneously, and equally damaging to a sustainable peace in Palestine, Israel vehemently rejects a one state solution, claiming this will frustrate their declared objective of establishing an exclusively Jewish religious state on account of the Christian and Muslim populations and their properties. Together with the Gaza schism, Israel will be much closer to achieving its Zionist objectives. Pre the Oslo Accords the Palestinian people, as manifested in their successful support of the resistance movements, were adamant in the pursuit of their right of return as well as their peaceful coexistence with the people of Israel. Under the Accords the social, economic, political and security institutions established by the PA turned to become, in reality, the depressive means to diminish the pre-Oslo ethos and managed during these twenty-five years to dilute the national consciousness of the Palestinian people worldwide. As a consequence, the issue of Palestine reached its nadir, while the objectives of Israel within the region were, by default, further enhanced. The contrived reversal of an all-embracing Arab Nationalism paradigm that had spread among the Palestinians since the second quarter of the twentieth century has now deviated towards constrictive tribalism in economics, politics and most aspects of social relations. The gradual transformation of the PA from complacency to forced collaboration is probably rooted in the economic and social benefits that were abundantly provided by the foreign occupiers to selective strata of interested groups in the Palestinian public and private sectors while the rest of the population succumbs to the pressure of unemployment, inflation, immobility and loss of liberty. Secret negotiations held with the enemy, without mandate, exclusively by unqualified ageing Palestinian ex-resistance activists, was merely a disguised capitulation agreement to Israel. Irrespective of the declared or ulterior motives, the PA succeeded in handing the occupiers a potent means by which Israel has steadily gained by negotiations what it failed to gain by sheer force. Old Testament account of Esau and Jacob A consolidated action plan therefore must be initiated due to the frequent Israeli violations which pass without comment from the sponsors of the Accords. Saeb Erekat, addressed to the Diplomatic Community in Palestine Recommendations Given all the prevailing geo-economic, geo-political and other adverse circumstances to which the Palestinian issue is currently subjected it is strongly suggested that a programme to include the following precepts should be formulated by a committee that includes representatives from Gaza, the West Bank, the Diaspora and any other international supporters, including Israeli individuals or organizations. This committee should call for a congress of representatives the majority of whom should be elected by all Palestinians worldwide specifically to discuss the way forward. At face value this may appear to be impossible to achieve but with firm resolve, loyalty, and perseverance it is certainly attainable. Dismantle the PA establishments within Palestine, but the entity to be retained and transfer it into a more hospitable environment. Untarnished Palestinian Leadership of all strata to leave Palestine and regroup in a neighbouring host country with the responsibility of reviving Palestinian consciousness worldwide based on international land. Accumulate financial resources fundamentally from Palestinians as well as others who support the cause including international religious organizations A one democratic state solution is the only option that the new Palestinian leadership will pursue The Oslo Accords , to be re-assessed and renegotiated with all of the above points in mind. The Right of Return and compensation to the Palestinian people should be included as part and parcel of the negotiations Nothing should deter the successive Palestinian Leadership and the population from spending time and money for their final objective of regaining their homeland and build a progressive future. It is perceived that the path is long, difficult and full of challenges, but the greater the challenges the greater is the success or failure.

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## Chapter 4 : Henry Rousso (Author of Le syndrome de Vichy)

*The Vichy Syndrome re-appeared in in Palestine. In August of that year the first Oslo Accord (Oslo I) negotiated in secret by a few prominent Palestinian leaders, was signed in Washington D.C.*

This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. April Further information: The yellow zone was under Italian administration. Because of its unique situation in the history of France, its contested legitimacy, [1] and the generic nature of its official name, the "French State" is most often represented in English by the synonyms "Vichy France", "Vichy regime", "government of Vichy", or in context, simply "Vichy". This was called the Unbesetztes Gebiet Unoccupied zone by the Germans, and known as the Zone libre Free Zone in France, or less formally as the "southern zone" zone du sud especially after Operation Anton , the invasion of the Zone libre by German forces in November Other contemporary colloquial terms for the Zone libre were based on abbreviation and wordplay, such as the "zone nono", for the non-occupied Zone. Nevertheless, effectively Alsace-Lorraine was annexed: German law applied to the region, its inhabitants were conscripted into the Wehrmacht [ citation needed ] and pointedly the customs posts separating France from Germany were placed back where they had been between Similarly, a sliver of French territory in the Alps was under direct Italian administration from June to September Throughout the rest of the country, civil servants were under the formal authority of French ministers in Vichy. German laws, however, took precedence over French ones in the occupied territories, and the Germans often rode roughshod over the sensibilities of Vichy administrators. On 11 November , following the landing of the Allies in North Africa Operation Torch , the Axis launched Operation Anton , occupying southern France and disbanding the strictly limited " Armistice Army " that Vichy had been allowed by the armistice. Ideology[ edit ] The Vichy regime sought an anti-modern counter-revolution. The traditionalist right in France, with strength in the aristocracy and among Catholics, had never accepted the republican traditions of the French Revolution. It demanded a return to traditional lines of culture and religion and embraced authoritarianism, while dismissing democracy. Payne found that it was "distinctly rightist and authoritarian but never fascist ". Such a harsh critique of French society could only generate so much support, and as such Vichy blamed French problems on various "enemies" of France, the chief of which was Britain, the "eternal enemy" that had supposedly conspired via Masonic lodges first to weaken France and then to pressure France into declaring war on Germany in After the eight-month Phoney War , the Germans launched their offensive in the west on 10 May Within days, it became clear that French military forces were overwhelmed and that military collapse was imminent. Many officials, including Prime Minister Paul Reynaud , wanted to move the government to French territories in North Africa, and continue the war with the French Navy and colonial resources. The latter view called for an immediate cessation of hostilities. Communications were poor and thousands of civilian refugees clogged the roads. In these chaotic conditions, advocates of an armistice gained the upper hand. The Cabinet agreed on a proposal to seek armistice terms from Germany, with the understanding that, should Germany set forth dishonourable or excessively harsh terms, France would retain the option to continue to fight. General Charles Huntziger , who headed the French armistice delegation, was told to break off negotiations if the Germans demanded the occupation of all metropolitan France, the French fleet, or any of the French overseas territories. The Germans did not. A separate French agreement was reached with Italy, which had entered the war against France on 10 June, well after the outcome of the battle had been decided. Adolf Hitler had a number of reasons for agreeing to an armistice. He wanted to ensure that France did not continue to fight from North Africa, and he wanted to ensure that the French Navy was taken out of the war. In addition, leaving a French government in place would relieve Germany of the considerable burden of administering French territory, particularly as Hitler turned his attention toward Britain " which did not surrender and fought on against Germany. However, Nazi espionage against France after its defeat intensified greatly, particularly in southern

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France. Ostensibly, the French government administered the entire territory. French prisoners of war in World War II Germany took two million French soldiers as prisoners of war and sent them to camps in Germany. About one-third had been released on various terms by Of the remainder, the officers and NCOs corporals and sergeants were kept in camps but were exempt from forced labor. The privates were first sent to "Stalag" camps for processing and were then put out to work. About half of them worked in German agriculture, where food rations were adequate and controls were lenient. The others worked in factories or mines, where conditions were much harsher. This was 50 times the actual costs of the occupation garrison. The French government also had responsibility for preventing French citizens from escaping into exile. The function of these forces was to keep internal order and to defend French territories from Allied assault. The French forces were to remain under the overall direction of the German armed forces. The exact strength of the Vichy French Metropolitan Army was set at 3, officers, 15, non-commissioned officers, and 75, men. All members had to be volunteers. In addition to the army, the size of the Gendarmerie was fixed at 60, men plus an anti-aircraft force of 10, men. Despite the influx of trained soldiers from the colonial forces reduced in size in accordance with the Armistice there was a shortage of volunteers. As a result, 30, men of the class of were retained to fill the quota. At the beginning of these conscripts were released, but there were still not enough men. This shortage remained until the dissolution, despite Vichy appeals to the Germans for a regular form of conscription. The Vichy French Metropolitan Army was deprived of tanks and other armored vehicles, and was desperately short of motorized transport, a particular problem for cavalry units. Surviving recruiting posters stress the opportunities for athletic activities, including horsemanship, reflecting both the general emphasis placed by the Vichy government on rural virtues and outdoor activities, and the realities of service in a small and technologically backward military force. Traditional features characteristic of the pre French Army, such as kepis and heavy capotes buttoned-back greatcoats were replaced by berets and simplified uniforms. The Vichy authorities did not deploy the Army of the Armistice against resistance groups active in the south of France, reserving this role to the Vichy Milice militia , a paramilitary force created on 30 January by the Vichy government to combat the Resistance; [31] so that members of the regular army could defect to the Maquis after the German occupation of southern France and the disbandment of the Army of the Armistice in November By contrast, the Milice continued to collaborate and its members were subject to reprisals after the Liberation. Vichy French colonial forces were reduced in accordance with the terms of the Armistice; still, in the Mediterranean area alone, Vichy had nearly , men under arms. Colonial forces were allowed to keep some armored vehicles, though these were mostly "vintage" World War I tanks Renault FT. German custody[ edit ] The Armistice required France to turn over any German citizens within the country upon German demand. The French regarded this as a "dishonorable" term since it would require France to hand over persons who had entered France seeking refuge from Germany. Attempts to negotiate the point with Germany proved unsuccessful, and the French decided not to press the issue to the point of refusing the Armistice.

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## Chapter 5 : Vichy's shame | World news | The Guardian

*Contrary to what one still occasionally reads or hears, the French have not, in recent years, refused to remember the so-called "dark years" of the Vichy regime under German occupation ().*

Share via Email A poster produced by the Vichy regime urging French people to go to work in Germany. Sixty years after the war, De Solliers fought to record the accounts of locals who lived in Vichy during the war. But Vichy is hoping to free itself from its past. Locals are overjoyed to see the end of "ostracisation" and scapegoating. Many in Vichy were its victims, hundreds of local Jews were deported. But as the autumn conference draws nearer, controversy is brewing. Vichy was chosen by the local politician Brice Hortefeux, minister for immigration, integration and national identity. Some commentators fear that dealing with issues of immigration and integration in Vichy could be seen as provocative. One minister, Laurent Wauquiez, was quoted as saying the decision was in bad taste. He immediately denied making the comment. A spokesman for RESF, which campaigns against deportations of illegal immigrant families, said: But should that really start with a conference about the politics of hostility towards foreigners proposed to Europe by Mr Hortefeux? He hailed the end of a long struggle to free the name of Vichy from its association with the regime. The regime chose Vichy because it was a summer holiday capital for the rich and famous with lots of hotel rooms and the only international telephone exchange outside Paris. Many Vichy residents suffered terribly under the regime. No one blames the current inhabitants of Berlin for the policies of Hitler. In Jacques Chirac for the first time acknowledged French responsibility in the deportation of Jews to death camps. Marking himself apart, Sarkozy pledged last year to end the rush of "repentance" which he called "a form of self-hatred". Muxel and De Solliers had to battle to secure funding from local authorities. He based his administration in Vichy, a picturesque town whose hot springs and stunning architecture had made it the star-studded, spa capital of Europe. The reactionary puppet regime, whose motto was "work, family, fatherland", issued its own decrees and collaborated with the Nazis in mass deportations and repression. After the liberation in , many of the key figures in the regime were tried, and some were executed.

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## Chapter 6 : Historiography of the Battle of France - Wikipedia

*Introduction The Body in the Basement In , at the outset of The Vichy Syndrome* "his now classic study of the memory of the Occupation years in postwar France" Henry Rousso proposed a somewhat macabre surgical metaphor for.

Obsession Present The fourth and final stage, Obsession, brings us to France present. Seventy years after the fact, France is still grappling with its memory of the occupied years. Thanks to people like the famed Nazi hunters Serge and Beate Klarsfeld, there was a renewed sense of urgency in tracking down and bringing to justice some of the perpetrators who had found refuge in the Gaullist myth. Serge and Beate Klarsfeld photo source: Maurice Papon, whose deportation of thousands of Jews during the occupation was the least of his inhumane crimes in his lifetime, was on trial in On the steps at the foot of the monument, the words "Dachau and its Kommandos. You who pass remember those who fought for their country, freedom and human dignity" are inscribed. Dachau is the place which was built in Germany, near Munich, March 22, , the first concentration camp established in Europe by the National Socialists Party upon taking power. The camp first imprisoned German citizens opposed to the Nazi regime. More than , inmates, including more than 12, arrested France, they suffered the most inhuman treatment. In this camp, during the twelve years of its operation, tens of thousands of prisoners died of starvation, exhaustion, abuse, or execution. We survivors have erected this monument to testify of the Faith, Courage, and Hope which never ceased to guide us and support us throughout our ordeal. Famed Polish-born French cartoonist Louis Mitelberg a. TIM created the bronze sculpture. This sculpture shows six skeletal men, one of whom looks to be nearly dead is being pushed in a wheelbarrow, headed toward their impending doom. A bronze plaque below the sculpture states: He wrote of the importance of this sculpture, "For me, this work The original text contained several errors, especially regarding the number of victims. The Bergen-Belsen monument is a copy of the original that stands at the actual camp see slides Fight for your freedom! France still wrestles with anti-Semitism despite having admitted its role during the Shoah. I contacted people at the USHMM who stated that I will be hard pressed to find such information here and that there are very few people around with an institutional memory of the change.

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## Chapter 7 : Jean Moulin, : the French Resistance and the Republic (Book, ) [calendrierdelascience.com]

*Sixty years after the war, De Solliers fought to record the accounts of locals who lived in Vichy during the war. "There's an absence, a silence here that has made this place a town full of ghosts."*

After the war, Barbie worked covertly for U. Army intelligence in Germany prior to his escape to Bolivia. There he lived for over 30 years as Klaus Altmann before his arrest and return to France for trial as a war criminal. The son of a school teacher, he spent an uneventful childhood as a good but not brilliant student with a gift for languages. The young Barbie was assigned to a number of posts in Europe in the next six years as the German war machine swept westward. He won a reputation as a shrewd, dedicated SS officer, earning promotions and commendations from admiring superiors. As head of the Gestapo at Lyon, Barbie also appears to have been responsible for a number of "actions" against innocent French Jews, including a raid on an orphanage in the town of Izieu which sent over 50 boys and girls to the gas chambers at the death camp of Auschwitz. Army in occupied Germany. In , however, his presence became known to French war crimes investigators, who demanded that the "Butcher of Lyon" be turned over to them to stand trial for his crimes. Army Hides Barbie The Army took a fateful step. It decided not to surrender Barbie to the French, fearing that it would be embarrassed by his service and apprehensive that he might disclose wide-ranging U. With the aid of Krunoslav Dragonovich, a shadowy Croatian priest, it placed Barbie in a so-called "rat line" that had previously been used to help Soviet and Eastern bloc citizens who had spied on behalf of the United States. Here he and his wife and two young children boarded an Italian liner to Buenos Aires , Argentina. The "Altmann" family quickly moved to the mountainous city of La Paz, Bolivia, where Barbie supported himself as an auto mechanic. Barbie Spies For Bolivia His skills as a spy did not go unnoticed in the military government of Bolivia, and before long Barbie became a confidant of high-ranking generals. In a dramatic move, she went to La Paz and chained herself to a fence, demanding that "Altmann" be tried for his crimes. Although her initial effort was unsuccessfulâ€”she was hustled to the airport by indignant Bolivian policeâ€”the spotlight of publicity was on Barbie to stay. For over a decade, "Altmann" denied that he was Barbie, but his identity was no secret to Bolivian military regimes. Finally, in , a civilian government came to power, and in February it arrested Barbie and turned him over to French officials. Shortly after his return, the prosecutor in Lyon announced that Barbie would stand trial on several charges of "crimes against humanity"â€” including the deaths of the French children from Izieu. Like nearly all others who committed horrifying atrocities under the Nazi regimes, Barbie showed little remorse for his crimes. If they the French have not forgotten, that is their business. A further postponement came in when the French Court of Indictments ruled that he could be tried for crimes against resistance fighters as well as for "crimes against humanity. He was the last German war criminal of rank to be tried. Barbie died of cancer in a prison hospital in Lyons, France on September 25, Further Reading A recent biography of Barbie, which devotes considerable attention to the impact of his return on France, is Unhealed Wounds:

## Chapter 8 : Vichy France - Wikipedia

*Henry Rousso is a research professor at the Institut d'histoire du temps prÃ©sent, CNRS. He is the author of The Vichy Syndrome: History and Memory in France Since (Harvard U.P., ). Henry Rousso first worked on the history of the Second World War and post-war period.*

## Chapter 9 : Klaus Barbie | calendrierdelascience.com

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*la préparation d'un exposé sur la fascisation du régime (et.*