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People from Lot-Et-Garonne

Frankreichs Kriegswende 1942

O Caso Darlan. [With Plates, Including Portraits].

Admiral Darlan and the Vichy Regime

Assassination in Algiers

The murder of admiral darlan, by peter tompkins

We Killed Darlan, Algiers 1942

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Fighting Admirals of WWII

The Mysterious Darlan

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The Murder of Admiral Darlan

Conscience and Power

Crusade in Europe

The Road to Algiers

Murder of Admiral Darlan

Pétain, Hero Or Traitor

Darlan

GARZA STEWART

The Morality Issue Casemate Publishers
Seapower was a crucial element in the outcome of the Second World War. The U-Boat campaign almost brought Britain to her knees; the Arctic convoys were crucial to keeping Russia in the War; Pearl Harbor brought America into the conflict with massive repercussions; allied naval supremacy made the D-Day landings possible. This book examines in detail the key naval commanders of both sides including five British (Pound, Cunningham, Ramsay, Horton, Somerville) and five US admirals (King, Nimitz, Spruance, Halsey, Fletcher), three German (Raeder, Doenitz, Lutjens) three Japanese (Yamamoto, Nagumo, Koga) and two French (Darlan, de la Borde), the latter justified by the problems faced by Vichy France, including the courageous decision to scuttle the fleet rather than let it fall into German hands in late 1942. In selecting the list, the author has made their decisive role in the war the only criterion.

Darlan, Weygand, Cunningham

University-Press.org

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 23. Chapters: People from Agen, Francois Darlan, Jean Nouvel, Francis Cabrel, Michel Polnareff, Armand Fallieres, Jean Cruguet, Sebastien Tortelli, Philippe Sella, Georges Leygues, Gabriel Soulacroix, Pierrick Fedrigo, Andre Gascard, Joseph Chaumie, Louis-Anne-Jean Brocq, Guillaume Tronchet, Zulma Bouffar, Pierre Dupuy, Caroline von Paulus, Jean-Fernand Audeguil, Cyprienne Dubernet, Michel Charles Durieu de Maisonneuve, Louis Denis Jules Gavarret, Sophie Ristaud Cottin,

Antoine de Montazet, Antoine Ferrein, Jean-Jacques Crenca, Pierre Marraud, Henri Caillavet, Carl Naibo, Jean de Silhon, Frederic Labadie-Lagrave, Jean Dionis du Sejour, Daniel Soulage, Jacques Bordeneuve. Excerpt: Jean Nouvel (French pronunciation:) (born August 12, 1945) is a French architect. Nouvel studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris and was a founding member of Mars 1976 and Syndicat de l'Architecture. He has obtained a number of prestigious distinctions over the course of his career, including the Aga Khan Award for Architecture (technically, the prize was awarded for the Institut du Monde Arabe which Nouvel designed), the Wolf Prize in Arts in 2005 and the Pritzker Prize in 2008. A number of museums and architectural centres have presented retrospectives of his work. Torre Aigues de Barcelona (Agbar), Barcelona
Nouvel was born August 12, 1945, in Fumel, Lot-et-Garonne, France, the son of Renee and Roger Nouvel who were teachers. His family moved often when his father became the county's chief school superintendent. His parents encouraged Nouvel to study mathematics and language, but when he was 16 years old he was captivated by art when a teacher taught him drawing. Although he later said he thought that his parents were guiding him to pursue a career in education or engineering, the family reached a compromise that he could study...

The Man who Murdered Admiral Darlan Naval Institute Press

The two decades before World War II were some of the most unsettled in modern history. From Versailles to Mers el-Kébir examines one of the most unlikely—and perhaps least studied—relationships to form during that turbulent era: the alliance of the

Royal Navy and the French fleet. Beginning from a global perspective and gradually narrowing, George E. Melton brings new insights to the diplomacy that led to this often strained cooperation and reinterprets some of the most important events of early World War II. By the mid-1930s the Royal Navy and French fleet had overextended themselves with global defense commitments, owing mainly to the collapse of the world war alliances and to an ominous shift in the balance of world naval power. To maximize their power, England and France combined their assets in a naval alliance. Successful in keeping both Italy and Japan neutral early in the war, that alliance brought the French and English success against German surface raiders and U-boat operations in the Atlantic. The two powers were on such good terms that in 1939, during a joint operation to the north of Scotland, HMS Hood and its escorts served for a week under the command of Vice Admiral Marcel Gensoul, French commander of the Dunkerque. Afterward, the British seamen affectionately referred to the Dunkerque as "the friend of the Hood." Still, the union was not an altogether happy one. The global defense imperatives of the Admiralty frustrated the regional ambitions of the Rue Royale. The union ultimately came to a violent end when the British attacked the French squadron at Mers el-Kébir in the summer of 1940 after France had signed an armistice with Germany. What followed was a poorly constructed cover up to mask the operation as a regrettable but necessary action. Melton's study challenges this popular myth. Thoroughly researched and documented, *From Versailles to Mers el-Kébir* concludes that the operation was a

disastrous failure.

French Personalities and Problems
Vintage

Traces the plots and counterplots that led to the death of Vichy's Fleet Admiral on Christmas Eve 1942, and to the Allied conquest of French North Africa.

Admiral Darlan and the diplomacy of Vichy, 1940-1942 Praeger Publishers

"Henri Philippe Benoni Omer Joseph Pétain (24 April 1856? 23 July 1951), generally known as Philippe Pétain (French: [fi.li.p pe.ɛ̃]) or Marshal Pétain (Maréchal Pétain) or The Lion of Verdun, was a French general who reached the distinction of Marshal of France, and was later Chief of State of Vichy France (Chef de l'État Français), from 1940 to 1944. Pétain, who was 84 years old in 1940, ranks as France's oldest head of state."--
Wikipedia.

Laval New York : W.W. Norton

Søgeord: Algier; Clark-Darlan-

Agreement; Algiers; Algirsk

Modstandsbevægelse; The Five; Fransk

Nordafrika; Lemaigre; General Mast;

From Versailles to Mers el-Kébir New

York, Putnam

Traces the life of one of the most controversial figures of the World War and the events which led to his execution as traitor to his country.

Labour Discussion Notes Palgrave
Macmillan

The enigma of Admiral Darlan is a part of the great French tragedy. His vertiginous rise to power in the very midst of the French catastrophe, his enigmatic wranglings with the Germans, his defiance of the natural friends of France, his insistence on questions of national pride when it seemed to the world that France could not afford any further pride, his feat in imposing his conditions on the Allies in North Africa, and his cruel death on that Christmas Eve, are

all part of a great riddle in the tragedy of France. [...] This book was written in incomplete form before the Allied invasion of North Africa; but since then, and since the Admiral's death, it has been possible to add many important details connected with his differences with the British and with his negotiations with the Axis Powers—details which at that time it would have been both undesirable and impossible to include.

The Darlan Deal New York : W. Morrow

Discusses the conflicts between the Allies over Vichy rule in North Africa and how they led to the death of Admiral Darlan

Two Frenchmen: Pierre Laval and Charles de Gaulle

ReadHowYouWant.com

Admiral Jean François Darlan's Western legacy is that of an opportunist, a fascist collaborator, or, at worst, a traitor during France's struggle for survival in the early years of World War II. This study, however, based upon new research from French, English, and German archival sources, paints a different picture. With a career beginning during the height of France's imperial power and lasting until the nation's rapid wartime decline, Darlan was a pragmatic statesman, a guardian of naval preparedness, a stout opponent of fascism, an earnest patron of the Anglo-French Alliance, and an advocate of combined naval power in the Mediterranean. He defended French naval and colonial interests against all foreign powers before and during the war, and his success in this area eventually resulted in his assassination. Darlan's career was characterized by his loyal service to his government and nation. One of the first to recognize the German threat, he openly favored naval rearmament in the early 1930s. He was also instrumental in the success of the

1937 Nyon Conference on Mediterranean security, which was the only prewar military effort against fascist aggression. During the occupation, Darlan pursued diplomacy to ease the burdens of the French people. Yet, these very negotiations with the Germans, along with his bitter reaction to Britain's surprise attack against the French fleet at Mers el-Kéebir, would result in his reputation as an opportunist and a collaborator with the fascists. This examination of the man whose murder would ease the way for Charles de Gaulle will captivate anyone interested in the political intrigues of World War II.

Admiral Darlan and the Problem of the French Fleet, March, 1940-February, 1941 Pickle Partners Publishing

"In November 1942 Anglo-American forces landed in French North Africa, which soon afterwards broke with Marshal Pétain's Vichy regime in France and re-entered the war on the Allies' side. On Christmas Eve the high commissioner Admiral François Darlan was assassinated in Algiers. Why? Like the press and public opinion in Britain and America, General Charles de Gaulle's Free French movement and the resistance in France were appalled that the Allies had allowed Darlan to retain office, even though as prime minister under Pétain he had previously advocated military collaboration with Nazi Germany. Few mourned Darlan's death, many were relieved, some were jubilant. His killer was Fernand Bonnier de la Chapelle. Who was this twenty year old and what drove him to murder? Bénédicte Vergez-Chaignon paints a sympathetic portrait of the young idealist manipulated by local resistance leaders. As she tells Bonnier's story, the author illuminates the imbroglio of North

Africa's competing political forces. She traces Bonnier's short life, the assassination, his court-martial and execution within 48 hours, the subsequent judicial investigations which became bogged down in the complex rivalry between the Allies, the remnants of the Vichy regime, the Resistance and other factions. The story ends with Bonnier's posthumous rehabilitation and recognition as a member of the French Resistance. Bonnier's biography reads like an absorbing novel, with its twists and turns, reconstructed dialogue and author's acute observations. As well as being a tragic human story, It is an illuminating study of the convoluted political context of the affair, which will be unfamiliar to some Anglophone readers. It is an academically rigorous piece of original research, based in part on previously inaccessible family archives"--

The Position of Admiral [Jean Louis Xavier François] Darlan Nouvelles Editions Latines

A classic of World War II literature, an incredibly revealing work that provides a near comprehensive account of the war and brings to life the legendary general and eventual president of the United States. Five-star General Dwight D. Eisenhower was arguably the single most important military figure of World War II. Crusade in Europe tells the complete story of the war as he planned and executed it. Through Eisenhower's eyes the enormous scope and drama of the war--strategy, battles, moments of great decision--become fully illuminated in all their fateful glory. Penned before his Presidency, this account is deeply human and helped propel him to the highest office. His personal record of the tense first hours after he had issued the order to attack leaves no doubt of his

travails and reveals how this great leader handled the ultimate pressure. For historians, his memoir of this world historic period has become an indispensable record of the war and timeless classic.

We Killed Darlan, Algiers 1942 Peter Lang GmbH, Internationaler Verlag Der Wissenschaften

Powerful political leaders are often forced to make difficult decisions concerning the lives of large groups of people. It has often been claimed that in order to make such decisions these leaders, especially when dealing with foreign policy, have to "dirty their hands", using tactics and methods (such as indifference to the concerns of others, deception, and brutality) that would be considered morally repugnant in private life. Stephen Garrett's *Conscience and Power* considers whether this claim is true and, if so, how we can arrive at moral judgments regarding political actions. Garrett looks closely at two cases from World War II that illustrate the complexity of the problem: the Nazi destruction of the Czech village of Lidice in 1942 and the American government's relationship with Admiral Darlan, a Nazi sympathizer in the wartime French Vichy Government. *Conscience and Power* is the first full-length study to systematically consider the problem of "dirty hands" among political leaders. It will be of interest to students, teachers, and researchers in the fields of history, philosophy, and international relations. Darlan London : Weidenfeld & Nicolson Die Politik der Regierung des unbesetzten Frankreich (Vichyregierung) und insbesondere die Rolle des Admirals Darlan im Zusammenhang mit der amerikanisch-britischen Landung in Nordafrika (TORCH) gehört zu den umstrittensten Themen der

französischen Zeitgeschichtsschreibung. War Darlan ein Verräter? Wie waren die Ziele und Beweggründe de Gaulles? Die Arbeit untersucht, erstmalig gestützt auf amerikanische, britische, deutsche und französische Akten, wie der Beginn der Liberation 1942 in Nordafrika zugleich den Beginn der tragischen -guerre Franco-française- brachte."

Darlan

Mark W. Clark was a major figure in World War II. He was prominent as one of the top American commanders. Together with Dwight D. Eisenhower, Omar N. Bradley, and George S. Patton, Jr., Clark was widely regarded as being

responsible for victory on the European side of the conflict. - from the introduction One of the great World War II memoirs by a legendary American general in charge of operations in North Africa and Italy. General Mark W. Clark recounts his wartime exploits and tells the story of the battles in Tunisia and Italy with verve and attention to key detail. An unparalleled account by a great military leader.

The Darlan Deal

Commons: The Finest Hour

[A Document Relating to the Second World War](#)

Calculated Risk

Vichy