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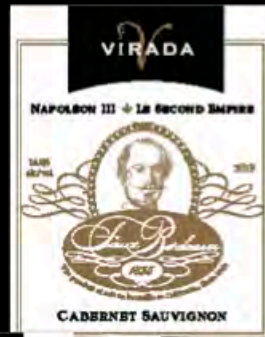
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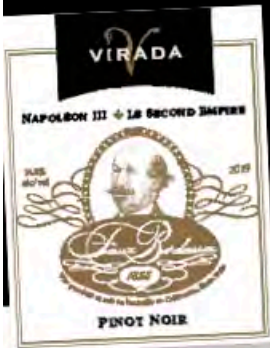
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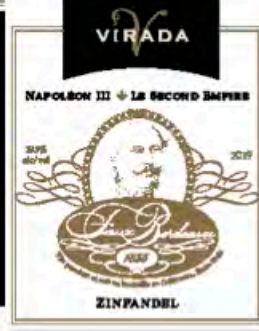
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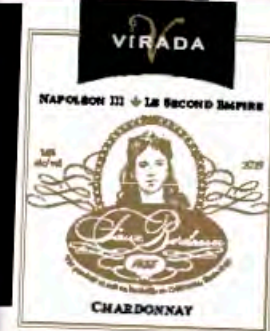
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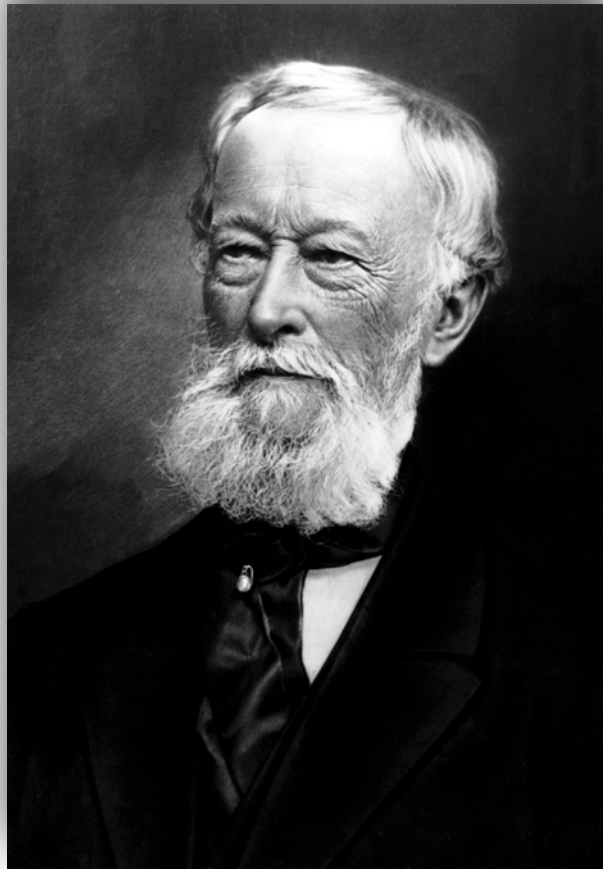
August 2020

The Arms of Krupp

By William Manchester [Little, Brown & Company; New York] 1964, 1965, 1968

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In the spring of 1864 he entertained a Russian artillery mission at the Gartenhouse, which he had decided to retain as a guesthouse... **The Gusstahlfabrik, he wrote Todleben, “now employs nearly 7,000 men, of which the greater part is working for *Russia.*”** [Note Russia arming from Prussia after the bitter loss at Crimea to an Anglo-French alliance]



Alfred Krupp

“When window shopping with gold bullion, call on ‘old King Krupp’”

Inevitably the surge in **Krupp** activity attracted outside attention... a Berlin newspaper published details of his Muscovite contract. Foreign papers had picked it up; in a few weeks he was *“le Roi des Canons”* in Paris and *“The Cannon King”* in London.

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...Burned in Vienna, he should at least have become shy of foreign gun trade. But no: in less than a year, **at the peak of 1868’s Franco-Prussian crisis over Luxembourg, we find him trying to arm the French during *the second Paris exhibition***. The crisis worsens – Napoléon III, frightened by Wilhelm’s waxing power, is trying to annex the duchy- and **Alfred hesitates**. He wants Berlin to understand that “In the event of war I am prepared to do all in my power that can be of service.” Then he lunges ahead. **At the exhibition he displays an 88,000 pound ingot [40,000 kg] (the wary jury insist that the floor be reinforced) and a gigantic fourteen-inch gun**. His advertisements acclaim the cannon as **“a monster the world has never seen”,** they were no exaggeration. The barrel alone weight fifty tons, the carriage forty; the powder charge for each projectile is a hundred pounds. **Enchanté, the emperor awarded Krupp a Grand Prix and an officer’s rank in the Legion of Honor.** Prospects grow hotter. **In September the Luxembourg quarrel end in Napoleonic humiliation**. Maybe the emperor is in the mood to make something of it. If so, Krupp has some nice persuaders for sale. **On January 31, 1868, Alfred had sent the Tuileries a catalogue of his weapons**. “Encouraged by the interest which Your Gracious Majesty has shown in a simple industrialist,” he begged the emperor to inspect “the enclosed report of a series of firing tests which have just taken place,” and suggested that **“the steel cannon which I manufacture for various high powers of Europe will be worthy of Your Majesty’s attention for a moment, and will be an excuse for my boldness.”** Boldness was an understatement. The two nations were armed camps. It nearly led to something, too. Then General Edmond Leboeuf, Minister of War and a Schneider [French weapons

manufacturer] intimate, intervened. *Despite a brilliant piece of intelligence by a French artillery mission which had observed the superior range and accuracy of the new Krupp breechloaders during Belgian maneuvers, the French declined Alfred's proposition.* On March 11, 1868, the War Ministry in Paris closed its Krupp file with the terse note; *Rien à faire.*

...The patriot in him and the internationalist continued to coexist, partly because the lines of nationalism hadn't quite hardened in central Europe, partly because he had become something unique. **Jérôme Napoléon [Plon-Plon], stopping in Essen as a visiting diplomat, described the firm as "a state within a state."** That was close. In a period of wildfire militarism the munitions manufacturer was a figure of world admiration, and Krupp had, as he put it in Saint Petersburg, **"the greatest of existing gun factories."**

Krupp
A History of the Legendary Firm

By Harold James [Princeton University Press; Princeton & Oxford] 2012

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Krupp first met Otto von Bismarck in October 1864, when Bismarck was returning from his meetings with Napoléon III in Paris and Biarritz and visited Essen en route. The Prussian minister-president was immensely impressed, and called on the Essen manufacturer during Krupp's next visit to Berlin. **The two men thought in parallel ways.** Bismarck explained his philosophy during that first visit to Essen, setting out a view of the world that might as well have belonged to an entrepreneur: "If I see something as right and possible to achieve, I will try to accomplish it, even if the most skilled and intelligent people tell me it is impossible."

Napoléon III And His Carnival Empire

By John Bierman [St. Martin's Press; New York] 1988

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...Nine years before, while still in the diplomatic service, he [Bismarck] had visited Paris and **had been singularly unimpressed by the glitter of the Second Empire.** “**From a distance it is stunning,**” he remarked, “**but when you get up close there is nothing there at all.**” As for Napoléon himself, Bismarck’s cold, Teutonic gaze had bored right through the inscrutable exterior which so bemused others and found that there was nothing there, either.



Otto von Bismarck, 1863 (Age 48)

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In October of 1865, Bismarck paid a private visit to France and took the opportunity to meet with Napoléon at Biarritz and later at Saint-Cloud. The atmosphere at the Villa Eugénie was, as ever, informal, and Mérimée- the perpetual house guest- played a great prank on the visiting junker by making **a papier-mâché model of his head and putting it into the bed of one of Eugénie’s ladies-in-waiting.**

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“Much as you have been disposed to confide in him, I think you must now doubt his trustworthiness,” Clarendon admonished Cowley, “and wish you had not coped with so much genius, ambition, conspiracy and fatalism. He deceives by never telling the whole truth- you never arrive au fond de son sac- there is always something in it that does not suit him to divulge, and **when you think you have reached a final point, you find it is only one from which he makes a fresh start.** “

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“You are wrong to think that the Emperor has plans,” he wrote to a friend. “If he did he would have been overthrown a hundred times already. His strength is in having none and in allowing himself to be carried along by events. **He has aspirations, but not plans.”**

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While **Napoléon’s string of foreign policy failures** was undermining the Second Empire’s standing abroad, an extraordinary political process was under way at home:

Napoléon was attempting to reconcile the irreconcilable *by turning his personal dictatorship into a parliamentary régime, but without relinquishing his ultimate grip on power.*

This was more than a mere exercise in hypocrisy. One of the items in the ragbag of political, social, and economic ideas that Napoléon carried around with him all his life was often-stated belief in the virtues of democracy. He had promised at the outset of his reign that he would eventually “**crow**n the edifice with liberty”- that is to say, when he judged that France was mature enough to handle it without falling back into revolution and anarchy. Supporters, opponents, and onlookers alike may have regarded that pledge as little more than high-flown rhetoric, not to be taken as notice of serious intent, but Napoléon evidently meant it – to his fashion.

...”**He can’t give a little liberty** and then play fast and loose with it as a cat does with a mouse,” said the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Clarendon. ...**I am sure his opinion is, as it was his uncle’s, that the French are ungovernable, except despotically.**

...He recognized that in his reform decree of 1860, Napoléon had planted the fatal seed of evolution. “It is a small step, but in time it will have decisive results,” Olivier said, and when Napoléon judged the time to be right, he would “**grant liberty of his own accord,** which, far from weakening him as people think, will in fact consolidate his throne.”

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A Liberal Democracy

The government practiced what it **called ‘an active and dynamic electoral geography’ to ensure that hostile urban areas were chopped up and dispersed as constituency boundaries were redrawn to accommodate population changes.** More important, the government sponsored the “official” candidates whom it wanted to win and went to

considerable lengths to induce the electorate to vote for them, while making life as difficult as possible for the opposition candidates.

Authorized candidates' campaigns were paid for and run by the local prefecture and assisted by an army of minor officials- policemen, schoolteachers, postmen, magistrates, and the like – while opposition candidates had to pay their own way as they battled against official intimidation, harassment, violence, and occasional arrest. Official candidates' manifestos, always printed on **white** paper, were posted up by the prefect or sub-prefect in the most advantageous locations and it was illegal to tear them down; opposition candidates had to put their **colored** posters up where they could find space and these could be torn down with impunity, which they frequently were.

In addition, bribery and blackmail were frequently resorted to on behalf of official candidates. The dead were resurrected to cast their ballots, while multiple voting, stuffed ballot boxes, and rigged results were commonplace.

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The British charge d'affaires, Lionel Sackville-West, to report to Whitehall that **“the Second Empire has gone off the rails. *It is no longer being guided. It is hurling towards the abyss.*”**

..So Émile Ollivier, as leader of the parliamentary majority, became prime minister and the Liberal Empire was born. A degree of confidence returned and the collective wisdom of the world said that, for all its air of decline, there was plenty of life in the Second Empire, might even reinvigorate itself under its new quasi-democratic Constitution. **Certainly, no man of sense would be rash enough to predict its imminent downfall or the end of the Napoleonic dynasty.** After all, the Austrian and

Ottoman empires had been in decline for generations but remained major players on the world scene.

The Arms of Krupp

By William Manchester [Little, Brown & Company; New York] 1964, 1965, 1968

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The stakes were nothing less than the life of Prussia and the future of Europe. Alfred's assessment of Louis-Napoléon's mood had been correct. **After his Luxembourg mortification he *had* wanted to turn to the last resort of kings.** He still did; he was looking for a final reckoning with Prussia. The Junkers were delighted to oblige. Since October 29, 1857, when Moltke had been appointed chief of the general staff six days after Wilhelm became prince regent, **the staff had been planning an *Aufmarsch* against France.** It was only a matter time before the two powers sprang at each other. Before the cannon question was settled [bronze traditional old-school or *Kruppstahl* untested in actual battle] it was to be a matter of months.

...The general was concise. Krupp, he reported, had brought muzzle velocity up to 1,700 feet per second [518 meters/sec] and could raise it to 2,000 feet [610 meters/sec]. "The king," the general reported to Alfred, 'saw at once that bronze couldn't stand that strain, that the soft metal would melt, and the weight of the gun would have to be increased so much the four-pounder [1.8 kg] would be too heavy for field use.'" That was the end of that.



A Seductive Spy in Boudoir Proudly Posed Before an Assault on Senses for Intelligence

April 1870. Paris and Berlin are squaring off. In the Palais Bourbon there is talking of cutting Prussia down to her pre-Koniggratz size. Bismarck's finger is on the trigger. Wilhelm orders him not to squeeze, but intrigue is leading to hostilities all the same. The Spaniards have expelled their nymphomaniac queen, Isabella II. **Her successor has yet to be chosen, and Bismarck is quietly backing Prince Leopold, a Hohenzollern.**

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...On June 19, **Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern**, with Wilhelm's approval, **decided to accept the Spanish crown.** There was a leak, Paris found out, and the hotheaded Duc de Gramont, who had only recently taken over the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, threatened Berlin. Wilhelm hesitated, then advised Leopold to withdraw. **But Gramont and Empress Eugénie weren't satisfied. They demanded a royal apology. At Ems spa the king declined.**



Rosa Bonheur with Bull by Édouard Dubufe, 1857

Bismarck saw his chance. On July 13, with Roon and Moltke [generals] at his elbow, **he edited Wilhelm’s telegram of refusal, sharpening a sentence here, honing a phrase there, until the telegram had become an instrument of provocation.** ‘His Majesty the King,’ Bismarck’s version concluded, had “decided not to receive the French ambassador again, and sent to tell him through the aide-de-camp on duty that His Majesty had nothing further to communicate with the ambassador.” This, Bismarck assured Moltke (who was egging him on, pointing out that it would be better to fight now than in a few years’ time, when French military reforms would be taking hold) would **have the effect of a red rag on the Gallic bull.** It did. Indeed, under the intricate rules of nineteenth-century diplomatic etiquette it could have no other effect. **It was so insulting that Louis-Napoléon was deprived of choice.** His honor was now the issue. He had to declare war, and two days later he did, thereby bringing on one of Alfred Krupp’s most agonizing headaches. At first this was puzzling. For him the war was, after all, the opportunity of a lifetime. Eventually he came to see that, but at the moment he discovered a ghastly error. His plans for it were all based on the use of a specific building material—French limestone from the quarries at Chantilly, outside of Paris.

The Franco-Prussian War
The German Conquest of France, 1870-1871

By Geoffrey Wawro [Cambridge University Press; New York] 2003, 2005

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On 28 July, Napoléon III rose, smoked what would be his last cigarette on his favorite perch about the gardens of St. Cloud, and then made his way down to the imperial train,

accompanied by his fourteen-year-old son and **his quarrelsome cousin Jérôme [Plon-Plon]**, for the journey to Metz where he would dramatically place himself at the head of the Army of the Rhine. By now, just ten days into the war and before the fighting had even begun, **Napoléon III must have been beginning to regret his bellicosity in the matter of Prince Leopold Hohenzollern [Spanish crown succession]**. The patriotic fury of the French masses had already begun to ebb away, replaced by skepticism and the first signs of discouragement...



Marechal François Certain de Canrobert

photo by Félix Nadar

Napoléon III's high command was also deeply divided. **Although he had no real military experience, Louis-Napoléon insisted on personally leading France's principal army into battle.** Critics ascribed nefarious motives to the emperor. He needed to appear

at the head of his troops to take personal credit for any victories. **The *Armée du Rhin* as his *Grande Armée*, a means of linking himself in the public mind with his more storied uncle.** He feared Marshal's Bazaine and MacMahon, who might gain too much stature from a French victory and eclipse the Bonapartes altogether. Probably all these musings influenced the emperor, which may explain the bizarre construction of his headquarters staff. **France's leading soldiers- Bazaine, MacMahon, and Canrobert- were exiled to outlying corps** while the emperor himself presided at imperial headquarters with General Leboeuf, now Marshal Leboeuf, as his *major général* and Generals Leburn and Jarras as his *aide-major-généraux*.



Marechal Bazaine stands confidently next to a recently made obsolete muzzle loaded French brass cannon, **1867**

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Outside headquarters, the corridors and lobby of the Hotel de l'Europe swarmed with journalists, tourist, and gawkers, who plucked at the emperor and his marshals whenever they stepped out for a breath of fresh air or a cigarette. **“It was under *these conditions*,” Leboeuf bitterly noted, “that France embarked on the war.”**

Later that evening, **Napoléon III invited Marshall Achille Bazaine to the imperial headquarters** for an informal discussion of the war. That meeting, a chilly affair, portended trouble between the emperor and this chief field commander. **Sixty years old in 1870, Bazaine was the most celebrated general in France.** The son of a Versailles engineer, he had flunked the entrance exam to the *Ecole Polytechnique* as a young man, enlisted in the army, and struggled through the ranks. A private at age twenty, Bazaine was a colonel at thirty-nine, a general at forty. None of this was due to nepotism, the route of many Napoleonic officers. Bazaine had earned his stars the hard way, always leading the front. **He had organized successful counter-insurgencies in North Africa and Mexico, and taken Fort Kinburn in the Crimean War, had commanded divisions at Sebastopol and Solferino, and had been wounded twice, first in Algeria and then in Italy.** In 1863, Bazaine had been dispatched to Mexico to shore up the faltering command of Marchal Frédéric Forey. More accolades awaited him there. He replaced Forey, defeated a Mexican field army, and took Mexico City. By 1864, Bazaine was a folk hero in France, a bourgeois risen from the enlisted ranks to conquer an exotic, faraway country. He was made an Marshal of France that year and ordered to complete the “pacification” of Mexico so that Archduke Maximilian of Austria, a French client, could be seated on the throne of the “Mexican Empire.”

At the peak of his fame and power, Bazaine's career began to unravel between 1864 and 1866. Although the marshal organized an effective counter-insurgency, he could never totally eradicate the roving guerrillas of Benito Juarez, whose strategy was simply to prolong the war and wait the French out. **By 1866, Juarez's strategy paid off: appalled by the mounting cost of the "Mexican adventure" the French legislative body demanded that Napoléon III abandon it.** He did so in 1866 [post-US Civil War] ordering, Bazaine and the troops home (and leaving poor Archduke Maximilian in the lurch). When Bazaine returned to French soil with the last troop transport in March 1867, he made an infuriating discovery. **To deflect blame for Mexico from the Bonapartes, Napoléon III had blamed Bazaine** (subtly, discreetly, through cabinet members and the press), **an insult that marshal never forgot or forgave.** After giving Bazaine leave (and a lovely provincial château to enjoy it in), Napoléon III attempted to win back the marshal, giving him command of III Corps (Nancy) in 1868-69 and the elite Guard Corps in 1870. None of these attempts at reconciliation worked; when war broke out in July, **Bazaine still burned with resentment at the way he had been treated three years earlier.**

Napoléon III's rough treatment of Bazaine in July 1870 only exacerbated the situation. As Bazaine was the senior marshal at Metz, Napoléon III gave him temporary command of all units in Lorraine until the emperor's arrival on 28 July. However, the command of what amounted to nineteen divisions of infantry and cavalry was conferred with an explicit ban on "initiatives of any kind without orders from Paris."

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Many French generals ignored the menacing overhand of Prussian manpower, consoling themselves with the thought that France's *grogards* or old grumblers – grizzled **veterans of the Crimean, Italian, and Mexican campaigns-** would perform far better than **Prussia's green recruits or hastily recalled reservists.** And yet there was much

surprising evidence to contradict even this view for those willing to face it. In his anonymously published *L'Armée Française en 1867*, General Louis Trochu laid bare the flaws of the French system. French soldiers, who habitually reenlisted and soldiered into their fifties and sixties, were simply too old, too jaded, and too cynical. Plucked from their villages and families at a young age, the *troupiers* had become coarse and impenetrable in an all-male society. Despised by their officers and indifferently supplied even in their peacetime barracks, they had become habitual scroungers and *débrouillards*, a practice that all too often crossed the line into thievery. Jean-Baptiste Moutaudon, a French officer who had seen discipline collapse in the Franco-Austrian War of 1859 when thousands of French soldiers pretended to “lose” their units to scavenge or escape the fighting, called French soldiers “vermin” and “parasites”. Trochu called them “whoremongers” – “*fricoteurs*”- and pleaded for stricter discipline. **An astonishing number of French soldiers in the 1860s were alcoholics who eased the boredom of garrison life with hard drinking. Because troopers took a dim view of drinking alone – a practice they called “acting Swiss”- individual tipping tended always to widen into a torrent.** In this respect at least, republican sneers about the “corrupting life of the barracks” seem to have been on target. Trochu asserted that French soldiers literally drank the entire day, beginning with wine (*un pauvre larme* – “a little teardrop”), progressing to spirits (*le café, le pouss-café*, climaxing with a gut-searing brandy (*le tord-boyaux*- “the gut-wringer”), and ending with *la consolation*, a sweet liqueur that the French soldier sipped as he lay in bunk contemplating the next day’s exertions. Far from imbuing the army with an esprit de corps, the French system tended to destroy it, fresh-faced youngsters succumbing to the bad habits of elders.

For all their military experience, the French lacked this psychological strength, with General Trochu frankly admired in a lecture to the French artillery school at Metz in 1864: “The Prussian army has the best moral in Europe because the sentiments of patriotism and honor are so well-developed *even among ordinary soldiers*. Trochu lamented the absence of similar sentiments in the French army. Because the troopers were

assumed to be bumpkins or sots, they were continually punished. The pettifogging character of French discipline eventually bred a fearless indifference. Orders to perform fatigues, soldiers would slouch away, muttering “let me die in peace.” **A Prussian visitor to Metz in 1865 noted that French soldiers went through their exercises chatting casually with their friends,** often falling so deep into conversation that they did not hear the commands of their officers.

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The sins of the French army would not have escaped the notice of the French war ministry, which held a lottery every year to select conscripts and then reaped handsome profits selling exemptions to frightened draftees. **The fact that even poor peasant families would scrape together 2,400 francs (\$ 7,200) to buy a son or husband out of military service suggested that something was amiss in the French army.** Bourgeois conscripts fairly ran for the exits, leaving the enlisted ranks with the uneducated dregs of rural society. Like dregs in any vessel, these had an inconvenient tendency to rise to the top. Because the low pay and pensions and slow advancement of the French army attracted few officer candidates, fully two-thirds of French infantry and cavalry officers in 1870 had been promoted from the ranks. Naturally the level of education and culture was appalling; Waldersee, no snob, noted that foreign attaches recoiled from the ‘coarse, uneducated society’ of even high-ranking French officers. French officers were also old in comparison with their Prussian equivalents; clambering through the ranks, these men had first had to make sergeant, then waited ten years to make second lieutenant, and so on. Incredibly (to a Prussian), the average age of French lieutenant in 1870 was 37, a captain 45, a major 47. And those were the average ages; in the battles of 1870, the Prussians would capture French junior officers in their fifties and sixties. **These men were ten to thirty years older than their Prussian peers, physically unfit, intellectually blank, and, in the judgment of a French contemporary, all too often**

“apathetic and inert,” having endured too many disappointments in their own lives to take much interest in those of their men.

One of Napoléon III’s adjutants painted an even grimmer picture; **French senior officers were “torn by favoritism and rivalries,” and junior officers “shut their mouths and stupefied themselves in the café;** NCOs [Noncommissioned officers] were ‘jealous and critical, sentiments that they passed to their men.’”

Clearly France’s “old grumblers” were not all that they were cracked up to be, which made some approach to Prussian methods and troop strength after 1866 essential. **To rejuvenate the French army and flush out the hard drinking *grogards*,** Marshal Adolphe Niel, the French war minister from 1867-69, stopped paying bounties to entice reenlistments. The immediate effect was unanticipated and disastrous; thousands of old veterans abruptly retired at a moment when as many as 20,000 of the 80,000 French conscripts called every year were buying their way out of military service. In theory, the army was supposed to replace these men with substitutes; in practice, the millions raised by the sale of exemptions were deposited in a fund kept secret from the legislative body, **the *dotation de l’armée*, which was regularly tapped by Napoléon III to buy gifts for his cronies or settle gambling debts.**

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Major Alfred von Waldersee, **Moltke’s attaché in Paris, cultivated the pretty mistress of Napoléon III’s principal aide-de-camp,** who provided the Prussian general staff with much useful information on the French army.

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To find their way across unfamiliar terrain and cohere with the overarching battle plan, all Prussian officers were issued large-scale general staff maps.

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Amid this sniping and confusion, French planning, mapping, and war-gaming were utterly neglected....When **Marshal Achille Bazaine** took command of the French III Corps at Nancy, hard by the German border, **in 1868**, he asked to see maps of his new district and was told that none existed. **His requests to Paris for maps were never answered.**

In 1869, the French army's own newspaper criticized the lack of even basic competency and the tendency toward "paper-pushing" and "bureaucratic servility" in the French general staff. **Much of the problem stemmed from a lack of strong leadership.**

>>> PRUSSIAN ESPIONAGE <<<

By 1870, France still had no general staff chief, rather the emperor- the nominal commander-in-chief- communicated with the army through his chief adjutant, **General Barthelemy Lebrun** (*whose mistress provided the Prussian embassy with much useful military intelligence*), and his war minister, first Marshal Niel, then General Edmond Leboeuf. At least as worrisome as the lack of a general staff chief was the lack of war plans.

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Prodded by Napoléon III, who took a keen personal interest in the project, Antoine Chassepot and team of French engineers rushed a breech-loading rifle into service by late 1866. France's model 1866 infantry rifle, which had been introduced by the Prussian firm, Dreyse, twenty-five years earlier and was long in tooth by the 1860s. With an effective range of 1,000 yards and maximum range of 1,500, the Chassepot thoroughly outclassed the Dreyse, which as effective to only 400 yards and 600 yards in the most experienced hands... **The Chassepot breech was sealed with a rubber ring, which was a novel safety feature from France's new rubber plantations in Indochina.** When all of the differences were considered, one better understands the almost erotic admiration German soldiers for the Chassepot.

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Although wisely conceived, Prussia's infantry tactics were still vulnerable to the law of ballistics, namely that **the Chassepot could hit targets at 1,200 yards twice the range of the needle rifle.** This "Chassepot gap" meant that every Prussian attempt to encircle the French might be conceivably beaten back before it could come into range.

>>> HYPER-IMPORTANT <<<

...Indeed the reason that they were lumbered with such a mediocre rifle in 1870 was that they had invested so heavily in procurement of cutting-edge artillery after 1866. **The Prussians now relied on breech-loading steel Krupp cannon that fired more quickly and accurately and farther than France's ten-year-old bronze guns, which had been state-of-the-art in 1859, but were already obsolete in 1870.**

The new models, manufactured by Krupp, were relatively big caliber steel breech-loaders. While the mainstay of the French artillery was still the muzzle-loading four-pound gun, with a twelve-pounder for heavy service, the standard Prussian field gun after 1866 was a six-pounder – “six pounds” describing the weight of the projectile- their heavy gun a twenty-four-pounder. This discrepancy in firepower made a difference, but **the real advantage of the Krupp guns was their superior rate of fire, range, accuracy, and ordnance.** With superior rifling, breech-loading mechanisms and percussion detonated shells, the Krupp guns had three times the accuracy, twice the rate of fire, a third greater range, and many times the destructiveness of the French guns, which had to be loaded at the muzzle and changed with an unreliable time-fused shell that could burst in two possible zones, a short one, 1,300 yards, or a long one, 2,500 yards, sparing all who found themselves in the broad gap between the zones. **In a word, the French guns, though they had performed brilliantly in 1859, were thoroughly outclassed by 1870.** This surprised no one in the Franco-Prussian War. France’s military attaché in Berlin, Colonel Eugène Stoffel, had warned repeatedly of the superiority of the Prussian artillery after Koniggratz and, in a closely watched arms sale, the Belgian army had rejected the French *Napoléon* (the bronze four-pounder) and rearmed with the Krupp six-pounder in 1867. And yet the French still clung to their bronze tubes with the same tenacity and logic with which they would cling to the quick-firing “seventy-fives” before 1914: the gun would compensate for its weak caliber with a greater mobility. **That illusion would be shattered in 1870 as brutally and conclusively as it was in 1914.**

...In brief, the Prussians moved away from “*grossen Batterien*” (“great batteries”) and included instead toward “*Artillerie-Massen*” (“artillery masses”)...Artillery masses were dynamic; they were independent batteries of guns that massed were needed, poured in gouts of fire, then limbered up and massed somewhere else, either with the same group of batteries, or with others...A French critic called the Prussian artillery of 1870 “*la charpente*” or “framework” of Moltke’s army...**The great benefit of artillery masses**

was their mobility, their capacity not only to move briskly and opportunistically, but to swarm around a target and subject it to desolating cross fires...clearly favored ring masses of artillery, a trend that would culminate at the battle of Sedan in September.

The Arms of Krupp

By William Manchester [Little, Brown & Company; New York] 1964, 1965, 1968

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Even the Prussian leaders assumed that hostilities would open with a French *offensive à outrance*. Wilhelm himself was so sure of it that he decided there was no reason to issue maps of France from the outset. The French commanders made the same decision – a ghastly error.

...and **on assuming command of his armies** on July 28 the French emperor told them, “Whatever may be the road we take beyond our frontiers, we shall come across the glorious tracks of our fathers. We shall prove worthy of them. *All France follows you with its fervent prayers, and the eyes of the world are upon you. On our success hangs the fate of liberty and civilization.*”

The French were so sure. For three generations the long shadow of the first Bonaparte had dominated military thought. Now his nephew in the saddle, and behind him stood what were, *by universal agreement, the finest legions in Europe. Seasoned by thirty years of continuous fighting in Africa and Mexico, blooded on the continent by victories over Austria at Magenta and Solferino, bearing battle flags emblazoned by combat streamers from the Crimea and Asia*, gaudily uniformed in dashing kepis, tunics striped with light blue and yellow, and *pantalons rouges*, they were the envy of

every foreign chancellery. **Turkey, in 1856, and Japan, in 1868, had chosen French officers to guide them in building their armies.** The élan of Louis Napoléon soldiery could scarcely have been higher; they eagerly looked forward to heroic attacks carried out by gallant men crying “*En avant! A la baignotte!*” to the strains of *La Marseillaise*. **Their faith in their leadership was absolute.** The emperor himself was a student of artillery and had published two treatises on it, the first which, **his *Manuel d’Artillerie*, had commanded professional admiration for thirty-five years.**

To imperial France, Prussia’s martial stance seemed nothing less than an impertinence....The emperor’s office corps regarded them with contempt. Moltke’s stunning triumph of 1866 was discounted. Anybody could defeat the Austrians, and nearly everyone had. Anyhow, that had been largely a stroke of efficiency, which, in French eyes, was pedestrian virtue. **The fact that Prussia had built its railroad grid with war in mind, had studied General Sherman’s brilliant use of railways in Tennessee [recent American Civil War; Sherman victorious Union general], and had mastered the coordination of telegraph and troop trains was considered of small consequence in Napoléon’s headquarters.** Should anyone have insisted otherwise he would have been dismissed as a dreamer.

Really they were the dreamers....**The industrial revolution had transformed the profession of arms.** but in their martial illusions they refought the battles of Napoléon I....France’s fatal weakness was ordnance... **the Frenchmen’s artillery was hopelessly obsolete...** When *Les Papiers Secrets du Second Empire* was published in Belgium after the war it was discovered that the marshal himself [Leboeuf] had scribbled the “*Rien à faire*” across Krupp’s offer to supply France with cast steel breech-loaders....moreover, he himself remained stubbornly loyal to muzzle-loaders. He was, of course, wrong on all counts.

...The Junkers were spurred by a desire to avenge a thousand years of inferiority, and the German privates in their uniforms of Prussian blue, singing the Protestant hymn In allen meinen Taten and chanting “**Nach Paris!**” **around their campfires, believed they had embarked upon a mighty crusade to humble the city Prussian newspapers called “the new Babylon.”**

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babylon



The Queen of the Night

The figure could be an aspect of the goddess Ishtar,

Babylonian goddess of sex and love.

The Revelation of St. John in the Christian Bible refers to Babylon many centuries after it ceased to be a major political center. **The city is personified by the "Whore of Babylon"**, riding on a scarlet beast with seven heads and ten horns, and drunk on the blood of the righteous. Some scholars of apocalyptic literature believe this New Testament "Babylon" to be a dysphemism for the Roman Empire.



Entry of Alexander into Babylon

a 1665 painting by Charles LeBrun, depicts Alexander the Great's *uncontested entry into the city of Babylon*, envisioned with pre-existing Hellenistic architecture.

The opening skirmish came in at Wissembourg in Alsace on August 4: the French general was killed by a Krupp shell.

..after eight hours of hammering by Krupp cannons the French lines broke and retreated in wild disorder.

Worth – called the battle of Froschwiller by the French – was an omen; **villagers required a full week to recover the splendidly pantalooned corpses from vineyards and forests...**The war diaries of the participants are more vivid; a Prussian saw the distant blue blouses reacting “like a startled swarm of bees,” **a French observer wrote that *tunics* littered the ground so thickly that it looked “like a field of flax,”** and a historian noted that the records of Louis-Napoléon regiments revealed “a gradual disintegration under the weight of German shells.”

...Within twenty-four hours the French dream had become a nightmare.

MacMahon abandoned Alsace and Louis-Napoléon retreated to the mighty fortress of Metz...Louis-Napoléon escaped at the last moment and galloped south to MacMahon... the consequence was disaster.

...On Thursday, September 1, the emperor’s exhausted right wing met King Wilhelm’s flushed corps seven miles from the Belgian border at Sedan, a small, obsolete fortress on the Meuse [river] with seventeenth-century works. To MacMahon [French field marshal] irregular high ground north of the town was a “*position magnifique*,” but the General Auguste Ducrot, a veteran of Worth, knew what was coming.

Panicking, the French barricaded themselves in the town’s old stone houses, which were **swiftly demolished by shellfire**. As dawn lightened the valley sixteen Krupp batteries, brilliantly deployed on the slopes above, far beyond the range of the French guns, annihilated an entire Zouave* division, including the commanding officer and his chief of staff. **No one was safe from the murderous bursts.** With daylight less than an hour old a

shell fragment wounded MacMahon himself; carried back into the tiny fort on a litter, he passed his baton to Ducrot.... “We need a victory.” Ducrot replied, “You will be very lucky, *mon général*, if this evening you have a retreat.”

* The **Zouaves** were a class of light infantry regiments of the French Army serving between 1830 and 1962 and linked to French North Africa, as well as some units of other countries modeled upon them. The Zouaves, along with the indigenous Tirailleurs Algériens, were among the most decorated units of the French Army.

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zouave

United States Zouave Cadets

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Zouave_Cadets

The **United States Zouave Cadets** (also known as the **Chicago Zouaves**, **Zouave Cadets of Chicago** and the **National Guard Cadets of Chicago**) was a short-lived Zouave unit of the Illinois militia that has been credited as the force behind the surge in popularity of Zouave infantry in the United States and Confederate States in the mid-19th century. **Established in 1856, it adopted Zouave uniforms and drill in 1859.* Its 1860 tour of the United States popularized the distinctive Zouave appearance and customs, directly and indirectly inspiring the formation of dozens of similar units on the eve of the American Civil War.**

* Note directly after the end of the Crimean War



During the governorship of William Henry Bissell, the United States Zouave Cadets held the ceremonial designation of Governor's Guard of Illinois. Its march, the "Zouave Cadets Quickstep", has been named by the Caxton Club as one of 101 publications that shaped the early image of Chicago.

1860 tour

In July of 1860, the unit undertook a tour of the United States, **appearing in parades and performing exhibition drills** in Adrian, Michigan; Detroit, Michigan; Cleveland, Ohio; Buffalo, New York, Rochester, New York; Utica, New York; Troy, New York; Albany, New York; New York, New York; and Boston, Massachusetts. Their tour closed with exhibition drills for General Winfield Scott at West Point, for President of the United

States James Buchanan at the White House, and in one final public appearance in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Later history

The United States Zouave Cadets effectively ceased to exist with the outbreak of the American Civil War with most of its personnel scattering to other units. Ellsworth himself took command of the 11th New York Infantry, a Zouave regiment raised in New York City in May 1861, and was killed in action capturing a Confederate States flag in Alexandria, Virginia. In April of 1861, officers of the United States Zouave Cadets formed three separate Zouave companies each comprising between 80 and 89 men, which were integrated into the 19th Illinois Infantry Regiment.



United States Zouave Cadets

>>>IMPORTANT<<<

Charles De Villiers, the French physician and veteran of Crimea who had originally inspired Ellsworth's interest in Zouaves, was later employed as an informal inspector of the Camp Dennison recruiting post. He was described in one account by a Camp Dennison soldier as "a dapper little gentleman of very dark complexion".* The 11th Ohio Infantry later elected De Villiers its commander and he was commissioned a colonel. **He was captured by Confederate forces during a skirmish at Gauley Bridge in Virginia in 1861.**

* Oh No! Black! Don't say that! Can't be! He's French after all!

Legacy

The popularity of the public appearances undertaken by the United States Zouave Cadets during their 1860 national tour helped inspire the formation of additional Zouave units in other states, many of which saw service during the Civil War. **More than 50 Zouave units existed in the Union Army alone, with additional Zouave forces raised by the Confederate States.**

The Arms of Krupp

By William Manchester [Little, Brown & Company] 1964, 1965, 1968

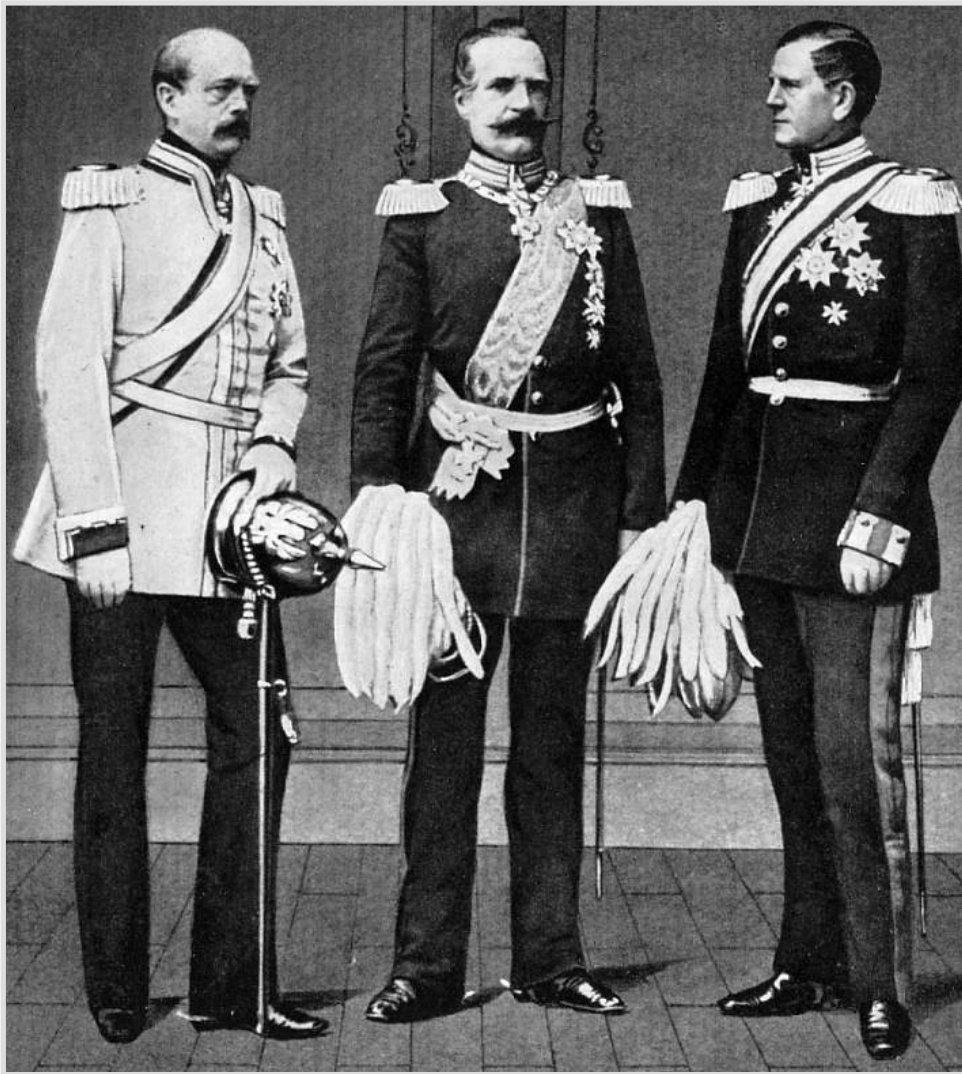
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Zouave Infantry Soldier, c. 1870

Altogether the Prussians and their fellow Germans had five hundred Krupp cannon. Wilhelm, raising a telescope to see the fruits of Essen's labor, beheld an extraordinary spectacle – mile after mile of thrashing red trousers beneath the long gun line of the Second Bavarian Corps and beyond their flashing, the deep green ridges of the Ardennes.

By noon Wimpffen [French general] knew the day was lost. He then tried to breakout, couldn't even assemble enough troops for an attempt, and at one o'clock sent to Sedan for Louis-Napoléon. The emperor wouldn't come. He wasn't afraid. On the contrary, he mounted his horse and galloped recklessly through the blizzard of shrapnel, preferring death on the battlefield on the dishonor of surrender...The King of Prussia lowered his spyglass. He murmured, "Ah! Les braves gens!"



Bismarck, Roon & Moltke, c. 1860s

“Never before,” wrote Howard, “had gunfire been used in war with such precision.”

François Achille Bazaine

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fran%C3%A7ois_Achille_Bazaine

"Nous marchons à un désastre"

It is clear even at this early stage that Bazaine was acutely aware of his Army's shortcomings against the well known speed and menacing efficiency of the Prussian military machine, evidenced by his remark to a friend whilst boarding the train from Paris to Metz: "*Nous marchons à un désastre.*" ("**We are walking into a disaster.**") He had absorbed certain lessons that were to become a vital part of French military thought. From the story of Waterloo he had learned that a line of resolute men on the defensive could again and again break an enemy attack.

>>> IMPORTANT <<<

From Mexico he had watched Lee's dashing Confederates lose a war despite their commander's brilliance in attack. He had also learned that dramatic sorties were invaluable in North Africa but were risky against European armies.

Finally, Bazaine saw with misgivings the Prussian invention all-steel Krupp breech-loading gun, which was to shape the future of artillery on the battlefield.

He concluded at this time that for France defensive war is better than offensive war.

"It is better," he said, "to conduct operations systematically (i.e., defensively), as in the Seventeenth Century."

Bazaine takes over as Commander-in-Chief from Napoléon III

Bazaine took no part in the earlier battles, but **after the defeats** of Marshal MacMahon's French Forces at Wörth and Marshal Canrobert's at Forbach, Napoléon III (who was increasingly poor health) was swift to give **Bazaine the title of Commander-in-Chief of the French Army on 13 August 1870**. At the time, Napoléon's choice was considered to be a wise one. It was widely believed by French politicians and soldiers alike, that if anyone was capable of saving France from the Prussian onslaught, it was "notre glorieux Bazaine" ("**our glorious Bazaine**"). **He was the only remaining Marshal of France not to have suffered defeat at the hands of Prussian forces in the early weeks of the war**. However, being the youngest of the French Marshals, Napoléon's choice was met with suspicion and jealousy by the older, socially superior Marshals. Hence **it was with reluctance that he took up the chief command, and his tenure became the central act in the tragedy of 1870**. He found the army in retreat, ill-equipped and numerically at a great disadvantage, and the generals and officers discouraged and distrustful of one another. Bazaine's solution was to bring back his army to Metz.

The Franco-Prussian War
The German Conquest of France, 1870-1871

By Geoffrey Wawro [Cambridge University Press; New York] 2003, 2005

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Collapse at Sedan

MacMahon's moved to Reims puzzled everyone in Prussian headquarters; did it portend a defense of Paris from a sheltered position behind the Aisne and the Canal de la Marne or a bold flank march east to relieve Bazaine?

Prince Leopold of Bavaria witnessed the momentous decision during supper with the King Wilhelm, Bismarck, Moltke, and Roon at Bar-le-Duc late on the 25th. "At the table we talked of nothing but the possible meaning of the French move and the prospective

moves against it.” According to Leopold, “only Moltke’s penetrating eyes could settle the uncertain future into a concrete plan.”

A Saxon colonel in Prussian great headquarters later asserted that it required Moltke’s “veritable clairvoyance” to make sense of the mystifying French movements and risk the wheel north toward Sedan. Once it was begun, all doubts evaporated...like spectators at a chess match, the Prussians felt certain that MacMahon was making a disastrous move, what Bismarck judged “a blundering maneuver.” Throwing caution to the wind, **Napoléon III and MacMahon were leading their last four corps away from Paris and into the crushing embrace of two Prussian armies.**

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In Donchéry, hungry Prussians swarmed joyously into abandoned **French supply trains** to feast on their contents: sausages, hams, bread, jams, sugar, sardines in oil, **red and white wines, and cases of champagne.** For many this would be their last supper. On the grassy slope about Frénois, Prussian enlisted men were staking out a luxurious enclosure, where the King of Prussia, Bismarck, and Moltke would invite the princes of Germany, the foreign attache’s and the international press corps to watch the trap snap shut on 1 September.

For any officer who just days earlier had written that “the Prussian system consists of concentrating forces to maneuver decisively in great masses,” Marshal Patrice MacMahon was showing precious little discernment in his deployments around Sedan. The position, three parallel ridge lines descended to the Meuse, was tailored made for what was becoming a Prussian specialty, the “*Zirkel-Schlacht*” or “circle battle,” in which German troops would surround an enemy army and demolish it with masses of artillery and converging infantry attacks...

Instead of having a broad river and fortress works across his front, MacMahon would find them in his rear... The deployment was, in the words of a French participant, “*très défectueuse*” – not least because it contained no obvious line of retreat. The entire defensive triangle above Sedan measured no more than fifteen miles. With 120,000 troops and 700 guns, the Germans would have little trouble engulfing such a small space, and each step forward would shrink the battlefield some more, multiplying the power of the Prussian guns and increasing pressure on the French.

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The Prussians stared in disbelief; they had two entire infantry corps with 144 guns deployed along this face of the triangle, all within range of the French attack and with perfect visibility. “There were heaped up bodies everywhere, yet one looked in vain for a single intact, undamaged corpse; the men had been mutilated [by the fire] **I spotted a beautiful pair of cavalry boots lying on the ground and them up; there were legs and feet still inside them...By the end, the French horses did not so much charge as pick their way gingerly over the piles of fallen mounts and men.**

Watching the French from a distance, a Prussian officer could not help but to feel pity for them: “They were backed up behind their guns there were no intervals between them...Abandoning all pretense at discipline, the French troops ran for the rear, dissolving the entire defense front from Illy and Fleigneux down to Floing. **The Prussians exploited the collapse, rushing to occupy the French positions and pour fire into the retreating units.** Watching the battle through his telescope from the height of Donchéry, Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, nursing a sour stomach, found the “scene painful and repugnant; French infantrymen were running around unarmed, restless and bewildered.” “...**The tactical chaos on the French side was beyond description; the corps fought as isolated detachments, not concentrated units.**

In the closing circle around Sedan, German guns in mobile masses were cooperating so effectively that their fire often converged at ninety-degree angles on the same target, **literally enfolding the terrified French in shellfire**. At noon, 200 Prussian and Saxon guns rake the Bois de la Garenne from end to end, killing hundreds of French fugitives and bring the rest into the green downs south of the wood. As the French emerged in the open, the German batteries followed them. German battery commanders had maneuvered their guns into positions of textbook effectiveness, gaining a tactical advantage far more likely to be illustrated on a blackboard than ever actually achieved in the chaos of battle.

With six-pound shells bursting in their midst, the French troops dissolved in a great *suave qui peut* headed for Sedan. **There men tumbled into the ditches and frantically tried to climb the walls of the fortress.**

...Dozens of French cannon and *mitrailleuses* had simply been left behind by their fleeing (or dead) gun crews. The wounded were “mutilated, dying men, mostly artillery casualties, without arms, feet, legs, many with open skulls, their brains oozing out. The screams were horrible, from the awful wounds or the razor pain of the Chassepot bullet.” Here a Bavarian captain paused and vomited at the sight of a French gunner dismembered by a direct hit: “He had only a head, chest and one arm...Most of the rest had been blown away by a shell that struck him directly.” **Nearby was a pile of butchered horseflesh, the remains of a general and his staff literally blown to smithereens.** Ordered to identify the dead general, a Saxon lieutenant found only a scrap of his underwear, labeled “General T.”

By the end of the battle, the Germans had almost 700 guns in action. Having neutralized MacMahon’s 550 cannon early in the day, they had turned their fire on the French infantry and cavalry for most of the battle.

...Watching the slaughter with Bismarck and Moltke on the height of Frenois, the American observer Phil Sheridan wondered how Napoléon III would survive it: “Oh no,” Bismarck chortled. **“The old fox is too cunning to be caught in such a trap; he has doubtless slipped off to Paris.”**

Louis Pasteur

By Patrice Debré [John Hopkins University Press; Baltimore & London] 1998
Translated by Elborg Forster

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The Year of the Storm: 1870

Edmond About [also an imperial guest at Compiègne with Pasteur and Dumas *fils in 1856 and lover of courtesan Alice Ozy noted earlier] had written in 1860:* “The unification of Germany is the most fervent and and most heartfelt wish of France, for it loves the German nation with an unselfish friendship. France sees without fear an Italy of 26 million inhabitants to its south, and it would not be afraid to see 32 million Germans founding a great nation on its eastern frontier.” The imperial policy chose to believe that united Germany would respect its borders and that the federated provinces would become a neutral state.

In the spring on 1870, Pasteur, who was passing through Strasbourg, and Sainte-Claire Deville, who was on his way back from Bonn, saw troop movements on the other side the Rhine. **It was the deployment of the Prussians along the frontier.** The two Frenchmen barely had time to wonder about it.

Events took a dramatic turn in July: in the famous Ems telegram, a veritable provocation, Bismarck explained to the press how William I had tricked the French ambassador,

Benedetti. **The insult was deliberate. France was swept away by a wave of patriotism. The French were ready to go to war over this diplomatic slap in the face.**

...By early August, defeats began to accumulate. Alsace had to be evacuated by Marshal MacMahon. Toul and Strasbourg were defenceless. Bazaine retreated to the outskirts of Metz, where he was soon encircled. The remainder of the French troops followed more than led by Napoléon III, a sick man, allowed itself to be surrounded in the pocket of Sedan. It was there that the Emperor capitulated and declared himself a prisoner on 2 September. Two days later, the Republic was proclaimed at the Paris city hall after Gambetta and Jules Favre, pressured by groups of workers who had occupied the National Assembly, had called for a vote on **the liquidation of the Empire**. While the Empress fled to England, a government of national defense was formed and accepted by acclamation. In early October, Gambetta [Italian and Jewish descent] used a hot-air balloon to travel from the already besieged Paris to Tours, the provisional seat of the government, where he took charge of the continuation of the struggle.

Pasteur had never made a secret of his sympathy for the imperial régime. **Brought up with the legend of the Eagle [Aigle]** ('The Emperor was more than a great man!') and hatred for the Bourbons, he was fiercely loyal to the imperial dynasty. **In his eyes, the Empire was the most precious guarantee for preserving national dignity.**

The Arms of Krupp

By William Manchester [Little, Brown & Company] 1964, 1965, 1968

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Yet death spurned Louis-Napoléon. Shells engulfed his cavalry, his massed infantry, his staff, and his lieutenants, **but not a splinter fell near him, and he returned to Sedan unharmed.** At dusk he sent a sergeant with a white pennant to ask terms and ordered the white flag hoisted over the fort itself.'

Louis Pasteur

By Patrice Debré [John Hopkins University Press; Baltimore & London] 1998

Translated by Elborg Forster

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...**The news of the capitulation at Sedan and the Emperor's abdication surprised Pasteur while he was still in Paris.** On 5 September, he wrote to Marshal Vaillant that he was broken with grief and asked the favor of being remembered to the deposed Empress. **He wanted to be counted among those, he said, who would forever remember the blessings of the Empire and who believed that the reign of Napoléon III would go down in history as one of the most glorious periods in French history.** For Pasteur, the demise of the Empire had an immediate minor by symbolic consequence: the decree by which he had been appointed senator had not yet become official, so that Pasteur's name would not be listed among the senators of the Empire. This also meant that the scientist would not receive the pension for a position in which he had never served.



King Wilhelm I of Prussia Departing to the Army
for Franco-Prussian War on July 13, 1870

by Adolf von Menzel painted 1871

The Franco-Prussian War
The German Conquest of France, 1870-1871

By Geoffrey Wawro [Cambridge University Press; New York] 2003, 2005



The Surrender of Napoléon III at Sedan 1870 by Eduard Hellberger, 1875

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The following day Napoléon III, Emperor of the French, was carted off to a *Stalag* at Wilhelmshöhe with his elegant baggage, his periwigged footmen, and his huge entourage. The splendid weather had been replaced by a driving rain. Napoléon's surviving troops were huddled in a hastily improvised internment camp on the banks of the river. From *le*

camp de la misère, as they called it, they shouted epithets at him. Moltke and Bismarck stood together, watching the emperor's carriage roll away.

“There is a dynasty on its way out,” Bismarck murmured.

He might have added that two others were remorselessly rising: those of Hohenzollern and Krupp.

The French were embittered; nearly a half-century later at Versailles, **Georges Clemenceau***, who was now mayor of Montmartre and whom this disaster brought into national politics, would recall the taste for *revanche* he had acquired in his twenties and use it to demolish Woodrow Wilson's policy of mercy toward the then prostrate Germany [World War I...which led the rise of Hitler for a German revenge on France in World War II].

*** Note Clemenceau's observation in Part One about the state of morality in Paris; opposed Ferry's colonization policy Part Two**

Far from it: having slipped the Prince Impérial [Lou-Lou] over the border into Belgium in the last days of August, the “old fox” was now conferring individually with his generals in Sedan...General Douay wearily dictated his reply: “I have only three intact brigades, little ammunition, and no artillery.” There would be no holding the Prussians in the rear, or anywhere.

... Napoléon III simply ignored Wimpffens request that he ride out and place himself at the head of the last breakout attempt; **he raised the white flag instead.**

Bismarck dictated the reply to the French emperor: ‘Regretting the circumstances you find yourself in, I accept the sword of Your Majesty and appoint General Moltke...to

negotiate the capitulation of the army that has fought so bravely under your orders.

**Offered a flask of brandy by his nephew, Bismarck toasted all present in English-
“here’s to the unification of Germany”- and drained the entire bottle.**

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Napoléon III Sat Down and Schooled By Bismarck

Rising early on 2 September, he rode out to Donchéry to appeal personally to King Wilhelm I for leniency. **Bismarck intercepted the French emperor, steered him into a courtyard of an inn, *sat him on bench and berated him a full hour.*** The Prussians would show no mercy aside from the usual surrender formalities. **Witnesses who watched them from a respectful distance noted that Bismarck gesticulated passionately while *the emperor slumped deeper into his seat.*** Moltke appeared and reiterated that the Army of Châlons must give itself up unconditionally. Napoléon III had been under the impression that Moltke had lifted the siege of Metz to reinforce his numbers at Sedan. He was now disabused of that notion as well as another: Bazaine had used the respite to free his army and deliver it to Empress Eugénie. “*Ja, dann ist alles verloren,*” the emperor mumbled in the German that he had learned in his boyhood exile. “Yes, quite right, all is really lost.” Permitted to see the Prussian king, **Napoléon III entered the room in his general’s uniform, *with tears streaming down his cheeks...the Prussian king could scarcely contain his delight with Louis-Napoléon’s predicament;*** Wilhelm I had a long memory, and regarded Sedan as “our Tilsit,” a reference to the vindictive French-imposed treaty of 1807 that had annexed half of Prussia’s territory and population.

Two hours later, General Wimpffen signed the Prussian-dictated armistice in the **Château de Bellevue**, a hilltop industrialist’s mansion halfway between Sedan and Donchéry. Only the French officers were paroled, the 20,000 French troops captured during the battle and the 80,000 fugitives around Sedan were transported to prison camps. ***It is difficult just***

how shocking this was contemporaries. An Austrian witness described the “sensation,” calling Sedan “one of the most stunning events in history...**An army of 100,000 that had fought twenty victorious campaigns in every part of the world laid down its arms...costing France the premier world power position** that it had gained over the years at the cost of thousands of its own sons killed in battle. In Paris, Prince Richard Metternich went to Empress Eugénie to offer his condolences and found her “crushed, sleepless, weeping with desperation.”

The Arms of Krupp

By William Manchester [Little, Brown & Company] 1964, 1965, 1968

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...Bismarck, in declining to be generous, fixed the French general with his pale blue eyes and replied that “One should not, in general, reply on gratitude, and especially not that of a people.” **Instead the Junker demanded the surrender of the entire French force at Sedan, including Louis-Napoléon himself.**

Even as the bourgeois emperor fumed, Wimpffen was scrawling his name on it in the Château de Bellevue on the river.

He begged the king to let him be taken to prison through Belgium. If he were marched through France, he pointed out *he would be subjected to intolerable humiliation.*

The Franco-Prussian War The German Conquest of France, 1870-1871

By Geoffrey Wawro [Cambridge University Press; New York] 2003, 2005

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On 28 October **Bazaine ordered his regiments to deposit their flags and eagles at the Metz arsenal for surrender to the Prussians.** This hugely controversial step was but one of many Bazaine controversies in the final days, because every unit preferred to burn its colors rather than give them to the enemy for boastful display in his palaces and garrison churches. Offered full military honors by Prince Friedrich Karl, Bazaine actually refused them. Instead of parading his troops over to the Prussian lines with shouldered arms, mounted officers and bands playing, he ordered the men to stack their rifles in Metz and await transport to German soil. **Instead of spiking his 600 guns, he handed the cannons over to the Prussians in working order.** Many troops revolted at this semi-treasonous conduct, sparking riots in Metz, an attack on General Coffinières house, and a fire in the cathedral. The three conflagrations were successively doused by local national guards frantic that their city might be destroyed at its long-awaited hour of deliverance by Bazaine's furious *grogards*.

The next day, Metz and its army of 133,000 men with their 600 guns surrendered under a cold rain. The notorious separation- the division of the enlisted men from their officers- occurred on 29 October, when the French officers delivered their troops into Prussian captivity and then returned alone and unguarded to Metz. This was a gross violation of a French army motto, "*tel vaut le chef, tel vaut le corp*" - "the officer counts no more than the soldier," which merely deepened the men's resentment and their conviction that they had been "sold out" by Bazaine and the officers.

For his part, **Bazaine** would not even face his men. He smuggled his wife across to the Prussian lines on the 27th, **met covertly with the Metz paymaster on the 28th to collect the September and October salaries of a Senator and Marshal of France, and they slipped across to the German lines in the pre-dawn darkness of the 29th.** Unlucky to

the end, Bazaine reached the German lines at Ars only to be turned back. Prince Friedrich Karl, still asleep in the château at Corny, could not receive the marshal at such an early hour. **Pelted with stones and garbage, booed and hissed by his own troops, Bazaine withdrew for the day to a little cottage** beneath the guns of Fort St. Quentin. There he remained to one of his entourage: “This sad affair will have at least one good result: it will force Paris to cease its resistance and restore peace to our afflicted country.”

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On the Road to Paris: The Reborn Babylon

To end of the war, the victors of Sedan closed relentlessly on Paris. Moltke moved his headquarters to Château Thierry on 15 September, to Ferrières [sumptuous château owned by Rothschild] four days later. **General Sheridan [American observer] marveled at the unquenchable thirst of the German troops for French wine:** “Almost every foot of the way was strewn with fragments of glass and the wine bottles, emptied and then broken by the troops... The road was literally paved with glass and the amount of wine consumed (none was wasted) must have been enormous.All the way down from Sedan there were two almost continuous lines of broken bottles along the roadsides.”

German infantry struggling up the wet roads from the east never forgot their first glimpses of, as one put it, “the great world metropolis, its towers and domes, Notre Dame, the Arc de Triomphe!” Paris would be a tough nut to crack, even for seasoned, confident German troops. The city of 2 million harbored a garrison of 400,000 troops and was ringed by powerful suburban forts sited on the limestone bluffs around the capital. Every approach to the city was barred by fortresses that bristled with 1,300 guns and commanded a sixty-mile circle around the city. ...French gunners had so much ammunition that whole batteries would open fire on single German sentries, sending them sprawling into their trenches under gouts of exploding earth.

....To cause the German besiegers maximum difficulty, Trochu [General] had ordered the destruction of all roads, canals, bridges, and railways out to a distance of fifty miles. Closer in, he had devastated the land by burning farms, razing villages, and slaughtering livestock to deny the Germans food and shelter. **He even ordered the great forests of Paris burnt down, including the Bois de Boulogne, St. Cloud, and Versailles.** “You cannot imagine the waste and destruction of the villages around Paris,” a Saxon officer wrote home in late September. “Everything demolished, cabinets smashed, beds carried away, the most gorgeous mirrors and furniture destroyed. Who has done this? Not the Prussians or the Saxons, but the French themselves. Here the inhabitants fear their own [troops] far more than us. But the French had done their work well. Without ready supplies of food, forage, or fuel, the Germans would now have to dedicate precious rolling stock to rations and building materials, giving Trochu’s ragtag army more time to improve the defenses of Paris.



The Duel After the Masquerade (c. 1857–59) depicts a duel after a costume ball in **Bois de Boulogne, Paris**. The Walters Art Museum by Jean-Léon Gérôme

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Shrewd French politicians also concocted a **“red scare”** to entice friendly intervention. **Adolphe Thiers** warned foreign ambassadors on 8 September that if the “moderate provisional government” collapsed because of further defeats or a harsh peace, “a violent red republic would install itself in France, with revolutionary propaganda and principles subversive to society. France, in other words, might fall like a domino in a revolutionary chain reaction emanating from the gritty faubourg of Paris. Four days later, **Thiers departed to put France’s case directly to the European capitals, his first stop was London, then St. Petersburg, and finally Vienna.** “A weak and irritable France,” Thiers warned the powers, “unable to assist...but ready for every occasion to recover her lost prestige,” would undermine the peace of Europe. In Paris, Victor Hugo threw his literary reputation behind Thier’s diplomatic offensive, informing “humanity (*le genre humain*) and the civilized states” of their “duty to save the French republic.”

...In meetings at **Ferrières, a sumptuous Rothschild château** where Prussian headquarters had moved after Sedan, Favre offered instead “an indemnity of several billions and a fraction of the French fleet,” [Note importance of sea power] but “not a piece of territory.” Bismarck coldly rejected the offer, Favre discovering something unexpected: the usually level-headed Bismarck lost his composure when the subject was France, a country that the German chancellor held responsible for all of Germany’s miseries since the seventeenth century. **Bismarck angrily reminded Favre of the successive pillage and annexations of Richelieu, Louis XIV, and Napoléon Bonaparte. France would now be forced to pay for its past arrogance and depredations.** “Bismarck is as crazed as the king and his entourage,” Favre stammered after a conference at Ferrières. “All I get from him is hardness and inflexibility.”

Determined to wring a final settlement from the French before a “league of neutrals” coalesced against him, Bismarck moved to create a more cooperative French government. When Favre refused to cede Metz and Strasbourg despite the advance of two Prussian armies on Paris, **Bismarck threatened to unleash Marshal Bazaine and Napoléon III against the Provisional Government.** The gambit had been painstakingly prepared, Napoléon III held not as prisoner of war after Sedan, but as a “visiting monarch” in the days after his arrival at Schloss [Castle] Wilhelmshöhe in Kassel, a little north German state annexed by the Prussians in 1866. **Wilhelmshöhe had been thoughtfully stocked with the best wines and food and entrusted not to Prussian troops but to six-foot French guardsmen captured at Sedan and transported to the Schloss as a face-saving imperial guard.** Bismarck, in short, was dangling the bloated, worn-out emperor over the republic’s head, calling Napoléon III “the legitimate ruler of France” and dismissing Gambetta [of Italian-Jewish ancestry] new republic as no more than “*un coup de parti*” – “a partisan coup.”

Krupp
A History of the Legendary Firm

By Harold James [Princeton University Press; Princeton & Oxford] 2012

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In 1871, at the end of the Franco-Prussian War, Krupp wrote to Wilhelm (now German emperor): “**In the interest of truth it is necessary to point out that thanks for the perfection of the artillery are due above all to the Russian government, and the Russian army and navy, for its support and confidence. Russia was given Germany the example of how to appreciate the product of its own country and of the Gusstahlfabrik.**” Krupp was still at this time complaining of the excessive attachment of

the Prussian military to idea of bronze artillery, which he regarded as a waste of material and of manpower. “We are now living in the age of steel. Railways, **Germany’s greatness, France’s ruin**, are in the steel age, the bronze age is over. Steel has finished being the material of war, it now has a milder destiny, it should be used for the first monument of victory, for monuments of great deeds and great men, as the expression of external and domestic peace, it should ring in church bells, be used for ornaments and commercial purposes, and in coinage.

Napoléon III And His Carnival Empire

By John Bierman [St. Martin’s Press; New York] 1988

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Napoléon later rationalized his failure to make specific demands at Biarritz or Saint-Cloud by saying that “**one must not seek to shape events, but let them happen of their own accord**”- **astonishing words from the mouth of a Man of Destiny**. More likely, he was merely rationalizing a generalized incompetence and indecisiveness greatly exaggerated by his poor state of health.

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...As for France, she was “**no longer the first Military Power and I doubt her recovering her place**, for Prussia will take care to keep ahead of her, both in numbers [soldiers fielded] and in armaments.

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So France went to war without allies and without friends. The British, in particular, were totally out of sympathy with their erstwhile ally [**following the Crimean War and destruction in China where they bonded forces**] and feeling an almost brotherly affinity with the Prussians. “Words are too weak to say all I feel for you and what I think of my neighbors!” wrote Queen Victoria to her daughter Vickie, now wife of the Prussian crown prince [note that the British monarchy were transplanted Germans after all].

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Bismarck was to boast later that in the Hohenzollern candidature crisis [putting a German prince on the Spanish crown uneasily on France’s southern border in alliance with Prussia] **he laid a trap for the French**, into which they stumbled. **It would be truer to say that the French dug the pit for themselves**, filled it with sharpened stakes, then marched bravely into it, with banners flying and band playing.

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>>>**Influence of Empress Eugénie**<<<

Later, when the Second Empire lay in ruins and the Prussian guns were pounding Paris, she [**Empress Eugénie**] would vehemently deny reports that she exulted, “**This is my war!**” But whether she actually used those words or not, the verdict seemed inescapable: together with Gramont- whom Bismarck rightly called the stupidest man in Europe”- **she was a major factor in taking France over the brink.**

Napoléon III – A Life

By Fenton Bressler [Carroll & Graf Publishers; New York] 1999

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Within just over two months, it was all over. The Second Empire no longer existed and Louis was a prisoner-of-war in exile. Why? Because, at last, Bismarck got the war against France for which he had been longing and destroyed Louis' empire as the inevitable price of victory. The French Empire had to die so that Bismarck could proclaim over its prostrate body a new German Empire with his own King of Prussia as the first German Emperor. And **Bismarck got his war because the French people, half-led by and half leading their Emperor, blundered into a senseless conflict for which they were totally unprepared.**

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On 18 January 1871, France suffered the indignity of King Wilhelm being proclaimed German Emperor at the Palace of Versailles to the acclaim of assembled German princes and generals. Paris herself still fought bravely on, but only for a short while longer. **Ten days later, the capital surrendered at the end of a four month's siege and three weeks bombardment.** The Government [note no empire now] immediately asked for an armistice, and a three weeks truce was agreed to allow for an Assembly to be elected to negotiate a permanent peace.



Wilhelm I is proclaimed German Emperor in the Hall of Mirrors in Versailles, France
by Anton von Werner, 1885 (3rd Version)

Wilhelm I, German Emperor

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_I,_German_Emperor

He also wanted it to be *Kaiser von Deutschland* ("Emperor of Germany"), but Bismarck warned him that the South German princes and the Emperor of Austria might protest. William eventually—though grudgingly—relented and **on 18 January [1871], in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles, he was proclaimed *Kaiser Wilhelm*. The date was chosen as the coronation date of the first Prussian king in 1701.*** In the national memory, 18 January became the day of the foundation of the Empire (*Reichsgründungstag*), although it did not have a constitutional significance.

Pray tell, was a wet-stone and gunflint Mosel Riesling served on polished argent platters in Versailles, with a brimming Bismarck for his new German emperor? We'll leave that cold story on the shelf, as some tales are worth being twice-told.

* **Karmic Retribution:** Napoléon III's army with Baron Gros cutting up China with the British after Crimea, looted and burn-downed **the Summer Palace outside Beijing.** **This was perhaps poetic justice served ten years later.** What goes around seems to have come around.

In the Shadow of the Sword

The Battle for Global Empire and End of the Ancient World

By Tom Holland [Abacus; London] 2012

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Rome was not yet, as she celebrated her millennium, prepared to acknowledge Persia as an equal. Nevertheless, barely two decades after Ardashir had seized the throne, she had been given a foretaste of what was to come. Shapur I, Ardashir's son, had already expelled the Romans from Mesopotamia for good. The imperial high command, in a desperate attempt to preserve the remainder of Rome's provinces in the East, had been obliged to denude the Rhine and Danube of troops. Then, in 244, with the emperor himself on campaign in the East, there was yet another coup. The new Caesar, a hard-bitten warrior named Philip, was frantic to return from the front to Rome to shore up his position. He duly sued for peace. The truce, when it was agreed, came a monstrous cost- and Shapur made sure the whole world knew it. **It was Philip who would be portrayed on the cliff face west of Persepolis groveling before the triumphant *Shahanshah*.** It

was Philip as well, four years later, in the April of 248, who enjoyed the supreme honor of presiding over Rome's millennium celebrations.

A few months later, in 249, he was dead: killed in battle by a rival Caesar named Decius. Two years on, Decius himself was hacked to death by a Goth war band. A decade after that, **the dignity of the imperial throne reached its nadir, when Shapur captured the latest emperor. Valerian, and used him from that moment on as his *mounting block*. For the Persians, a living, breathing Caesar was the ultimate in trophies;** and they duly made sure to record Valerian's humiliation alongside Philip's on the cliff face just west of Persepolis. Even death did not bring to an end to the humbling of the wretched emperor: his skin, flayed from his body after his death and dyed a lurid red, was lovingly preserved in a temple as one of the supreme treasures of the House of Sasan.

Pasteurization of France

By Bruno Latour [Harvard University Press; Cambridge & London] 1984, 1988

Translated by Alan Sheridan and John Law

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For instance, an anonymous editorial, written **just after the Franco-Prussian War** states: **“It is science and the scientific spirit that have conquered us.** Without a complete resurrection of the great French science of former times, there is no possible salvation (1872, p. 102).

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From July 1871 on, Pasteur claims, **he was mobilizing science for the cure of “the Prussian canker** (1871, pp. 73-77). It was not only France, humiliated and defeated that

had to be generated; it was also mankind in general and, more particularly, the urban masses.

Paris Reborn

By Stephane Kirkland [St. Martin's Press; New York] 2013

Pg. 286

In May 1873, Ferdinand Duval was appointed Prefect of the Seine...The first undertakings of the Duval administration were the two major projects interrupted by the war: the boulevard Saint-Germain and the **avenue de l' Opéra...**

The avenue Napoléon, renamed avenue de l' Opéra in 1873, was only a stub of about one hundred yards facing the façade of the Opéra that remained untouched until 1875...

>>> **HYPER-IMPORTANT** <<<

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Second Empire Lost in Paris & France....By Design

In March 1864, **Hausmann** received an honor rarely bestowed within one's own lifetime: **One of Paris's main arteries was named after him**. After considering to name what **is now known as the boulevard Saint-Michel** after him, it was decided to give Hausmann's name to the new boulevard that passed near the location of the house where the prefect had been born- a house destroyed, it was noted, by the *grands travaux* themselves. This street, of which on the first portion had been built at the time, has kept its name to this day, ***while many other Parisian streets named after prominent figures of the Second Empire have been renamed.***



The name of Napoléon III is only carried by a small square in front of the Gare du Nord that hardly anyone knows has a name at all.

Gare du Nord:

Why Europe's busiest station needs a makeover fast

[bbc.com/news/world-europe-50643585](https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-50643585)

December 28, 2019

By Hugh Schofield BBC News, Paris

Ask Parisians what is their least favourite part of the city, and most will probably tell you it is the area around the Gare du Nord railway station.

Described a few years ago - admittedly by a Briton - as the "**squalor pit of Europe**", the location where the Eurostar arrives from London is set for a multi-million euro makeover. But the prospect of yet another railway station-cum-shopping centre is far from being universally accepted.

Cramped, crowded and cruddy would be a fair description. Plus crime-ridden if you wanted a fourth alliteration.

A survey published in November concluded that it was the scariest place on the Paris transport system.

The authorities are perfectly aware of its grim reputation. **They also know that as Europe's busiest station - serving local, regional and international connections - the Gare du Nord acts as a window to the capital.**

With passenger numbers set to rise from a daily 700,000 to 900,000 by 2030, and with the 2024 Olympics looming, the station is preparing for another major revamp - the last was only 18 years ago.

The project - a joint venture by SNCF and the Auchan supermarket chain - is meant to revitalise and clean up the Gare du Nord, making it not just a transport hub but also a nerve centre for the greener city of the 21st Century.

According to Patrick Ropert, until recently the head of SNCF's stations and connections department, the new Gare du Nord "is an emblematic example of what railway stations are going to be in the world of tomorrow".

SNCF's vision is to "bring to the station progressively more and more of the elements that make up a city", including not just shopping, but services like creches and medical labs, cultural venues, offices and sports areas.

"We are reinventing the old 19th Century bains-douches [public baths], with changing areas and showers for people who want to take their exercise before or after taking the train," Mr Ropert says.

"If we want to fight back against the problems of over-crowding and pollution, we need to reconstruct our cities around the 'mobility-centres' which are our stations. Everything has to be redesigned so that a maximum of people can get around the city on foot."

But opponents see this as self-justifying hooey - the SNCF rationalising its reliance on private finance to get the expansion done.

The mayor of the 10th arrondissement (district), Alexandra Cordebard, says the installation of yet more shops and restaurants at the heart of this already congested area will create "more traffic, more noise pollution, more air pollution - day and night".

"The neighbourhood simply cannot absorb it," Mr Cordebard says.

A group of eminent architects wrote to Le Monde newspaper demanding that the plan be reworked.

They included British architectural historian Andrew Saint, who described Jacques Ignace Hittorff's 1864 Gare du Nord with its pitched roof, iron columns and stuated façade as "undoubtedly the finest of Paris's stations, inside and out".

"The main architectural problem is these three footbridges, which will be very intrusive indeed and spoil the spatial effects," he said.

But the most widespread complaint is that the new development hastens what many people deplore as the "airport-isation" of railway stations, where concourse becomes mall and traveller becomes consumer.

"The beauty of a railway station is to be an empty space. Emptiness provokes serendipity and a bit of chaos, which is very healthy," says the London-based French writer Gaspard Koenig, who uses the Gare du Nord regularly.

"But what you will have here will be like in an airport - you go through the equivalent of a duty-free zone being harassed by all sorts of shops and advertisements. And I don't think that is right, because it is not something that you have chosen. It is not something that is avoidable."

But truth be told, opponents of Stationord are fighting a losing battle.

Paris's other big stations - Montparnasse, Saint-Lazare, Austerlitz - have already had their commercial makeover. Why would the Gare du Nord be any different?

Avenue Name Changes since the Second Empire [truncated]:

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Place_Charles_de_Gaulle

1. Avenue Hoche: **Avenue de la Reine-Hortense during the Second Empire**
2. Avenue Foch: Avenue du Bois during the Third Republic and **Avenue de l'Impératrice during the Second Empire**
3. Avenue Mac-Mahon: **Avenue du Prince-Jérôme during the Second Empire [Plon-Plon]**

Grandes Horizontales

The Life and Legends of Four Nineteenth-Century Courtesans

By Virginia Rounding [Bloomsbury; London] 2003

Pg. 155 **Second Empire Seine Bridge Names Have Been Changed**

Five new bridges were built over the Seine- **the Pont Napoléon (now the Pont National)**, the Pont de la Gare (now the Pont de Bercy), the Pont du Point du Jour (now the Pont d'Auteuil), the Pont de l'Alma and the Pont de Solférino- and six others were rebuilt.

Pasteurization of France

By Bruno Latour [Harvard University Press; Cambridge & London] 1984, 1988

Translated by Alan Sheridan and John Law

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Pasteur began as a crystallographer who interested a dozen or so of his respectable peers and ended up **as the deified “Pasteur,” the man of a century, the man who gave his name to streets all over France.**

Pg. 14

He did everything; he regenerated, revolutionized, created the new medicine, the new biology, the new hygiene. Landouzy writes: **“Never will have a century have worked for the century whose dawn you will soon be welcoming, as did the century of Pasteur (1885, P. 107).**

Pg. 08

There are a number of reasons for believing that there is no better example than that of the revolution introduced into medicine, biology, and hygiene by the work of Louis Pasteur...**Most people would agree that, with Pasteur, the medical art became a science.** The Pasteur blitzkrieg, in striking contrast to the physician’s and surgeons’ blind struggle against an invisible enemy, reveals a convincing scientific manner, free of compromise, tinkering, and controversy.

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pasteur_Street

Pasteur Street (Persian: خیابان پاستور) is an important street in Tehran, Iran in which **key government institutions are located**. It is highly secured because of the presence of key institutions such as the office of the Iranian President, the center of Iran's Revolutionary Guards Intelligence leadership, the center of the Assembly of Experts for the Leadership, and the Supreme National Security Council. Also Several military schools, the center of the Armed Forces Logistics and Center for Strategic Studies are located in the street.

The Sympathizer

By Viet Thanh Nguyen [Corsair; London] 2016

Pulitzer Prize for Fiction, 2016

Pg. 31

The route from villa to airport was as uncomplicated as anything could be in **Saigon**, which is to say not uncomplicated at all. One made a right out of the gates down Thi Xuan, left on Le Van Quiet, right on Hong That Tu in the direction of the embassies, **left on Pasteur**, another left on Nguyen Dinh Chieu, right on Long Ly, then straight to the airport...

Paris Metro Station: Alexandre Dumas

[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexandre_Dumas_\(Paris_M%C3%A9tro\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexandre_Dumas_(Paris_M%C3%A9tro))

Alexandre Dumas is a station on Paris Métro Line 2, on the border of the 11th and 20th arrondissements.



The station was opened on 31 January 1903 as part of the extension of line 2 (known at the time as "2 Nord") from Anvers. It was the eastern terminus of the line until 2 April 1903 when it was extended to Nation. The station was originally called *Bagnolet* after the *Rue de Bagnolet*, the road to Bagnolet. **On 13 September 1970, it was renamed after the French author Alexandre Dumas and the Rue Alexandre Dumas.** It was the location of the *Barrière de Fontarabie*, a gate built for the collection of taxation as part of the Wall of the Farmers-General; the gate was built between 1784 and 1788 and demolished during the nineteenth century.



Bismarck, North Dakota USA

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bismarck,_North_Dakota

- Truncated -

Bismarck is the capital of the U.S. state of North Dakota and the county seat of Burleigh County. It is the second-most populous city in North Dakota after Fargo. The city's population was estimated in 2018 at 73,112, while its metropolitan population was 132,678. In 2017, *Forbes* magazine ranked Bismarck as the seventh fastest-growing small city in the United States.

Bismarck was founded by European Americans in 1872 on the east bank of the Missouri River. It has been North Dakota's capital city since 1889, when the state was created from the Dakota Territory and admitted to the Union.

In 1872 European Americans founded a settlement at what was then called Missouri Crossing, so named because **the Lewis and Clark Expedition crossed the river there on their exploration of the Louisiana Purchase in 1804-1806.** It had been an area of Mandan settlement. Later the new town was called Edwinton, after Edwin Ferry Johnson (1803–1872), engineer-in-chief for the Northern Pacific Railway. Its construction of railroads in the territory attracted workers and settlers.

In 1873 [post Franco-Prussian War], the Northern Pacific Railway renamed the city to Bismarck, in honor of German chancellor Otto von Bismarck. It is the only US state capital named for a foreign statesman. Railroad officials hoped to attract German immigrant settlers to the area and German investment in the railroad.

Louis Pasteur

By Patrice Debré [John Hopkins University Press; Baltimore & London] 1998
Translated by Elborg Forster



Louis Pasteur in Laboratory by A. Edelfeldt, 1885

>>> IMPORTANT <<<

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New Years' Day 1895: Pasteur & Dumas *filis*

On 1 January 1895, Pasteur received all of his students and collaborators to wish them a Happy New Year. That day, **Alexandre Dumas the Younger [*filis*] also came to salute his confrere of the *Académie française*. "I wanted to begin the year right," he told Pasteur, unaware that he himself would not live to see its end.**

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A media phenomenon of the first order, Pasteur was the first scientist to bring questions of experimental medicine, and of medicine in general, to the front pages of newspapers. In this sense he was the principal architect of the transformation of public opinion in medical matters. At the end of the nineteenth century, in a world where laboratories were still few and far between, and where the teaching of science was hemmed in by the traditional rules and without prestige, he generated faith in the progress of medicine and created a new type of hero: the Pasteurian scientist. Without this media revolution, the advances of science would surely have been much more timid.

...On one occasion the hundredth anniversary of the scientist's birth, President Warren Harding [one of the least admired Republican presidents unfortunately with Napoléon

III's personal inclinations and a corrupt scandal-ridden régime as well] wrote to Raymond Poincaré, prime minister of France at the time: **“America was one of the first countries to put Pasteur’s discoveries into practice. Pasteur belongs to America as much as he belongs to France.”**

...Pasteur’s face was elevated to the rank of an allegory, for **in 1929 he became the first famous man (except for Napoléon III) to be depicted on a postage stamp**; and in 1966 he was honored by the Banque de France, which had his portrait engraved on a widely used banknote, the five-franc bill. The symbolism is eloquent, for here Pasteur is no longer only a scientist or a discoverer; he serves to bind people together. Two French ships were christened with his name: the first launched in 1928 served as a troop ship, while the second, launched in 1968, was a cruise ship.

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Pasteur had become a living symbol, embodying both science and France. French speaking-speaking countries in particular considered him a special ambassador. At the proposal of the deputies of the Province of Quebec, the Canadian government gave his name to a county on the Maine [Canadian-US] border. A few months later, it was Algeria’s turn to honor the scientists of the metropole; the government general of Algeria decided to name a town in the province of Constantine “Pasteur.” Thanks to you,” **Pasteur wrote to Jules Cambon, ‘my name will remain attached to this corner of the Earth.** When in the future a child of this village will ask about the origin of this name, I would hope that the teacher will simply tell him that it was the name of a Frenchman who had loved France very much...The thought that my name might some day awaken in child’s soul the first stirrings of patriotism makes my heart beat faster.”

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In May [1895] he learned that the Berlin Academy of Sciences wished to honor him with the medal of the Prussian Order of Pour le Mérite. The idea that he was to be distinguished by Emperor William II gave Pasteur a burst of energy; his anger was good for him.

Alsace and Lorraine were still German! **How could he possibly accept a decoration from the victors of 1870?** He refused this honor, just as he had once returned his diploma *honoris causa* to the dean of Bonn University...

Pg. 498

In 1922, the celebrations commemorating the centenary of his birth marked the high point of the cult of Pasteur...

On 27 December 1922, at seven in the morning, the church bells in every town and village in France-Comte began to ring as if **to celebrate a *second* Christmas**... a sheaf of flowers and some palm branches were deposited at the door of Pasteur's birthplace. At Strasbourg, the liberations of Alsace was celebrated along with the memory of the scientist who "never separated the fatherland from science."

Throughout the world, squares and streets were named for him; his portrait was hung in classrooms, in laboratories, in hospitals. Pasteur would have been a hundred, and what was being celebrated was the century of science, the century of Pasteur.

SO MANY SPEECHES about this taciturn man.

From the Second Empire to the Third Republic, and even after his death, Pasteur had known how to use the powers that be for his own purposes, and **the governments in turn had used him as a symbol to establish their own political identity and to justify their civilizing power....**

Georges Duboeuf: 'Pope of Beaujolais' wine dies aged 86

bbc.com/news/world-europe-50999806

January 05, 2020

Georges Duboeuf, one of the great wine merchants of the 20th Century, has died at the age of 86.

He was best known for turning the release a little-known French product - an ordinary red wine called Beaujolais Nouveau - into a global phenomenon.

By the 1980s, Mr Duboeuf's enthusiastic promotion of the wine had led to its monthly release date being known across the world as Beaujolais Nouveau Day.

It also earned him the nickname "the Pope of Beaujolais".

Mr Duboeuf died of a stroke at about 18:00 (17:00 GMT) on Saturday at his home in the eastern village of Romanèche-Thorins, his daughter-in-law Anne told AFP news agency.

In the 1950s Mr Duboeuf set up L'Écrin Mâconnais-Beaujolais, an association of wine producers, to help promote local wines. Through the association, he developed strong relationships with traders and restaurateurs across the region.

He then opened his own winery, Georges Duboeuf Wines, in 1964. **He applied traditional methods of winemaking to his craft, including rigorous monitoring of the wine and an apparently almost clinical dedication to hygiene.***

The winery later grew to other regions, and in 1993 Mr Duboeuf set up a shop and museum of winemaking in Romanèche-Thorins.

But it was his tireless promotion of Beaujolais Nouveau in particular that set Mr Duboeuf apart.

Throughout the 1980s he held Beaujolais Nouveau festivals which were attended by celebrities of all kinds, including Michelin-starred restaurateurs.

By the time he passed the company on to his son Franck in 2018, the company was producing *about 30 million bottles a year that were sold internationally.*

Dominique Piron, president of the Inter Beaujolais company, said Mr Duboeuf was responsible for "raising the Beaujolais flag all over the world".

"He had a nose, an intuition, [he was] a step ahead of everyone," he said.

*** Pure Pasteur!**

==

More than an Alien Interest in Flying Beaujolais

- Fact Seems Stranger than Fiction -

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan_Airlines_Flight_1628_incident

- Truncated -

Japan Airlines Flight 1628 was a claimed UFO incident that occurred on November 17, 1986 involving a Japanese Boeing 747-200F cargo aircraft.



JAL Cargo Alien Incident - imagine if a 747 passenger aircraft with multiple witnesses

>>> **The aircraft was en route from Paris to Narita International Airport,**

near Tokyo, with a cargo of Beaujolais wine. <<<

On the Reykjavík to Anchorage section of the flight, at 17:11 over eastern Alaska, the crew first witnessed two unidentified objects to their left. These abruptly rose from below and closed in to escort their aircraft. Each had two rectangular arrays of what appeared to be glowing nozzles or thrusters, though their bodies remained obscured by darkness.

When closest, the aircraft's cabin was lit up and the captain could feel their heat on his face. These two craft departed before a third, much larger disk-shaped object started trailing them.

Anchorage Air Traffic Control obliged and requested an oncoming United Airlines flight to confirm the unidentified traffic, but when it and a military craft sighted JAL 1628 at about 17:51, no other craft could be distinguished. The sighting lasted 50 minutes and ended in the vicinity of Mount Denali.

On November 17, 1986, the Japanese crew of a JAL Boeing 747 cargo freighter witnessed three unidentified objects after sunset while flying over eastern Alaska. The objects seemed to prefer the cover of darkness to their left, and to avoid the brighter skies to their right. **At least the first two of the objects were observed by all three crew members:** Captain Kenju Terauchi (寺内謙寿, *Terauchi Kenju*), an ex-fighter pilot with more than 10,000 hours flight experience,^[2] in the cockpit's left-hand seat; co-pilot Takanori Tamefuji (為藤隆憲, *Tamefuji Takanori*) in the right-hand seat; and flight engineer Yoshio Tsukuba (佃善雄, *Tsukuba Yoshio*).

The routine cargo flight entered Alaska on auto-pilot, cruising at 565 mph (909 km/h) at an altitude of 35,000 ft (11,000 m). At 17:09, the Anchorage ATC advised a new heading towards Talkeetna, Alaska.

As the city lights of Fairbanks began to illuminate the object, Captain Terauchi believed to perceive **the outline of a gigantic spaceship on his port side that was "twice the size of an aircraft carrier"**. It was, however, outside first officer Tamefuji's field of view. The object followed "in formation", or in the same relative position throughout the 45 degree turn, a descent from 35,000 to 31,000 ft, and a 360 degree turn. The short-range radar at Fairbanks airport failed, however, to register the object.¹

Captain Terauchi cited in the official Federal Aviation Administration report that the object was a UFO. In December 1986, Terauchi gave an interview to two Kyodo News journalists.

JAL soon grounded him for talking to the press and moved him to a desk job [i.e, flying prototype Fuji inkjet paper-copier solo in an August windowless non air-conditioned room with Korean assembled handheld certified Sony transistor AM/FM AA battery radio to monitor hourly Tokyo-Narita weather and temperature for office tower lift attendant's daily purposes instead]. He had only been reinstated as a pilot several years afterward, and retired eventually in the north Kanto, Japan.

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Back to more earthly matters:

The Fortunes of Africa

A 5,000-Year History of Wealth, Greed and Endeavor

By Martin Meredith [Simon & Schuster; New York] 2014

Pg. 520

As well as laying the foundations of modern education, colonial rule brought advances in public health. After the discovery in the 1900s that mosquitoes were the infective vector for both malaria and yellow fever, anti-mosquito campaigns and prophylactic drugs led to a steep decline in death rates. As a result of mass vaccination programmes, smallpox ceased to be a major killer. Much attention was paid to the treatment of leprosy. **In urban areas, colonial government concentrated on sanitation, clean water-supply and hospital services; in rural areas clinics were set up.** The overall effect was a significant rise in population levels. In 1900, Africa's population was estimated to be 130 million. By 1939, it had risen to about 170 million.

The Discoverers
A History of Man's Search to Know His World and Himself

By Daniel J. Boorstin [Vintage Books; New York] 1983

- Truncated -

Darwin has interested us in the history of nature's technology.

- Karl Marx, *Capital* 1867

Pg. 470-472

Alfred Russel Wallace [(1823-1913) of impoverished family], whom history would recognize as co-author of the idea of natural selection, offered a vivid contrast to Darwin [of wealthy family]...He set out promptly for the Malay Archipelago. There and in the Moluccas he spent eight years exploring and gathering specimens, and formulated the theory of natural selection in the paper that Darwin received early in **1858**.

By his later trip though the Malay Archipelago covering fifteen thousand miles [twenty-four thousand km] and gathering some 127,000 specimens, he aimed to gather conclusive evidence...**Wallace's essay "On the Law which Has Regulated the Introduction of New Species" (1855) was published three years before the paper he sent to Darwin.**

The facts of geographical distribution that provided the cautious Darwin with questions supplied the brash Wallace with answers. ***Seeing natural selection led Darwin away from religious faith.***

Increasingly he [Wallace] needed a God to explain what he saw in nature. “I hope,” Darwin told Wallace when Wallace’s review of Lyell’s books in **1869** laid bare his resurgent faith in a God, “you have not murdered too completely your own and my child.”

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Louis Pasteur’s Experiments

Just as the telescope had brought together the Earth and the most distant heavenly bodies into a single scheme of thought, now microscopic vistas revealed a minuscule world surprisingly like that seen on a large scale every day...Still belief in other forms of spontaneous generation survived...**Louis Pasteur’s experiments with fermentation in the nineteenth century, and his practical application of his ideas for the preservation of milk**, that the dogma ceased to be scientifically respectable.

Pg. 431

Louis Pasteur (1822-1895), the ambitious and hardheaded son of a French tanner, a faithful conservative Catholic and a brilliant experimentalist, saw the matter differently. To him an orderly concept of species was necessary for God’s creative work in the Beginning. After acrimonious debate, **his simple experiments with fermentation proved the prevalence of microorganisms in airborne dust**, and showed that heating the exclusion of airborne particles would prevent the appearance of vegetation. **The successful application of his ideas to “pasteurizing” milk and improving production of beer and wine helped clinch the arguments against spontaneous generation.**

Louis Pasteur

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_Pasteur

Fermentation

In 1855, Antoine Béchamp, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Montpellier, conducted experiments with sucrose solutions and concluded that water was the factor for fermentation. He changed his conclusion in 1858, stating that fermentation was directly related to the growth of moulds, which required air for growth. He regarded himself as the first to show the role of microorganisms in fermentation.

Pasteur started his experiments in 1857 and published his findings in 1858 (April issue of *Comptes Rendus Chimie*, Béchamp's paper appeared in January issue). Béchamp noted that Pasteur did not bring any novel idea or experiments. On the other hand, Béchamp was probably aware of Pasteur's 1857 preliminary works. With both scientists claiming priority on the discovery, a dispute, extending to several areas, lasted throughout their lives.

However, Béchamp was on the losing side, as the BMJ obituary remarked: His name was "associated with bygone controversies as to priority which it would be unprofitable to recall". Béchamp proposed the incorrect theory of microzymes. According to K. L. Manchester, anti-vivisectionists and proponents of alternative medicine promoted Béchamp and microzymes, unjustifiably claiming that Pasteur plagiarized Béchamp.

Pasteur thought that succinic acid inverted sucrose. **In 1860, Marcellin Berthelot isolated invertase and showed that succinic acid did not invert sucrose.** Pasteur believed that fermentation was only due to living cells. Hans Buchner discovered that zymase catalyzed fermentation, showing that fermentation was catalyzed by enzymes

within cells. Eduard Buchner also discovered that fermentation could take place outside living cells.

Pasteur was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1853, promoted to Officer in 1863, to Commander in 1868, to Grand Officer in 1878 and made a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1881.

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Pasteur's Crypt

In keeping with his family's wishes, Pasteur was not interred in the Pantheon but in a crypt built in the cellars of his Institute, very close to the apartments where he had spent the last years of his life. There he is keeping watch at the doors of the laboratories where his work continues.

In 1940, when the Germans, who had occupied Paris, wanted to visit the tombs of Pasteur and Marie- who died fifteen years after him- **they were denied access by a little white-haired man.** It was Joseph Meister, the concierge of the Institute and the guardian of the sanctuary. **He had survived the war of 1870** and he had survived rabies, but this humiliation was more than he could tolerate, and so he obstinately refused to unlock the gate of the crypt and to allow the descendants of the Prussians to disturb Pasteur's rest. Sinking into a deep depression, he locked himself into his little apartment and finally committed suicide.

Napoléon III – A Life

By Fenton Bressler [Carroll & Graf Publishers; New York] 1999

Pg. 371

>>> **IMPORTANT: Critical Factual Omission** <<<

The Sedan of today is a typical small French country town of some 21,000 inhabitants. Its main tourist attraction is a seventeenth-century château fortress where, **in the seven-page glossy leaflet** which boasts of it as the largest fortified castle in Europe and recounts proudly its long military history, **there is no mention whatsoever of the fact that it served as Marshal MacMahon's headquarters during the battle that raged on 1 September 1870.**

COLLECTIVE AMNESIA

>>> HYPER- IMPORTANT <<<

To the foreign visitor, Sedan seems to be a town which does not know if Napoléon III ever existed or, if it does, would prefer to forget it.

The former sub-prefecture in the middle of town where Louis spent his last two nights as emperor now stands empty and derelict, perhaps awaiting demolition. But, again, no one knows and , even more cruel for the shade of Louis, no one cares.

This is where an emperor and a man's dream ended, and in the Sedan of today one cannot even hear a sigh in the air.

>>> DOUBLE HYPER-IMPORTANT <<<

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It was not an empire, it was a carnival, and the carnival-master was a cosmopolitan roué, his physical strength seeping from him, who smoked innumerable cigarettes and is said to have spoken 'German like a Swiss, English like a Frenchman and **French like a German.**'"

After nearly two decades of this kind of living, the French ruling classes were no match for the lumpen single-mindedness of the Prussians, resolute to build a new German nation.



Helix Gluteus maximus Felix

Pg. 331

The second, non-medical reason for the deterioration of Louis' physique and spirit relates to *the fundamental flaw in his character* that the fulfillment of his destiny has revealed. **Put quite simply, the great conspirator became a victim of his own greatest conspiracy.** There can be no doubt that he kept his charm to the end. As one visitor related, 'At first glance I took him for an opium addict. Not a bit of it; he himself is the drug, and you quickly come under his influence.'

But in many respects, he had become soft and indolent, seduced by the glamour, the luxury and the sheer self-indulgence of the Empire that he had brought into being. He became the ultimate hedonist. *Hedonism does not breed men of action: it dulls the senses and make strong men weak.* As the 1860s ran their course, he no longer had a strategy, only tactics. **'I never form distant plans,' he said. 'I am governed by the exigencies of the moment.'** He became increasingly content to flow with the tide, more and more willing to hand the tiller of the ship of state to Eugénie. **An aging libertine,** wracked from time to time by immense pain, **does not often make a strong head of state.**

The key to the weakness that now increasingly held Louis in its grasp is, in part at least, to be found **in the spirit of the age, in the very hedonism that had become the quintessence of the Second Empire.** 'Paris!', the writer and diplomat, Wilfred Scawen Blunt, was to recall. 'What magic lived for us in those two syllables! What a picture they evoked of vanity and profane delights, of triumph of the world and the romance of pleasure! **How great, how terrible a name was hers, the fair imperial harlot of civilized humanity.**



**Born to avenge my sex,
and to control yours.**

- Madame de Merteuil to Valmont, in Laclos, Les Liaisons dangereuses, letter LXXXI

Sade
 The Invention of the Libertine Body
 By Marcel Hénaff [U. of Minnesota Press] 1999

The three storytellers [demimondaine Musketeers], magnificently dressed as upper-class Parisian courtesans, were seated below the throne upon a couch, and Madame Duclos, the month's narrator, **in very scanty and very elegant attire, well rouged and heavily bejeweled,** having taken her place on the stage, thus began the story of what had occurred in her life.

- *Sade, The 120 Days of Sodom*

Louis Pasteur
 By Patrice Debré [John Hopkins University Press; Baltimore & London] 1998
 Translated by Elborg Forster

Pg. 272-275

>>>HYPER-IMPORTANT<<<

Since Semmelweis had not succeeded in communicating his discoveries to the scientific world, **it is the Englishman Joseph Lister who must be officially credited with being the first to apply Pasteur's discoveries to medicine.** He became the founder of modern surgery when he identified gangrene of the extremities as the first example of a pathological fermentation in humans, thereby establishing a connection between putrefaction of necrosed tissue and the action of germs from outside discovered by Pasteur.

It was not by coincidence that Lister became acquainted with Pasteurian reflections, for his father, **Joseph Jackson Lister, was a wine merchant** at Upton (Essex) who, despite an early end to his schooling, was keenly interested in mathematics and optics. That is how he came to initiate himself into the techniques of the microscope, and eventually to publish studies on the form of red corpuscles and the manner in which they are stacked in cylinders.

How did he, a young specialist in hemostasis and inflammation, come to be interested in airborne microbes? Like all surgeons, Lister often faced abscesses that ruined the benefits of the scalpel; he also observed that bone fractures usually healed without complications when they were not open. Infection developed when the skin was torn, so that the bones came into contact with the air. The explanation most often given by the surgeons was that gangrene had something to do with the oxygen in the air. As it entered the wound, it was said, the oxygen corrupted the tissue and caused it to putrefy. This explanation pleased everyone, particularly the operating surgeons, who thus could not be held responsible for the development of abscesses and septicemia. It was credible enough, yet it soon became clear to Lister that it could not by itself account for the phenomenon. How, for instance, could one explain that flesh did not become infected even though the blood brought oxygen to the tissues? Moreover, in certain traumas within the closed thorax, air did penetrate under the skin, and yet no abscess appeared on the broken rib. This led Lister to a different explanation: as a result of his study of coagulation and inflammation, he came to believe that an external agent was involved.

This was the time of Pasteur's first publications on the chemistry of fermentation. In 1865, Thomas Anderson, professor of chemistry at Glasgow University, first read some of the reports Pasteur had presented to the Academie des sciences in the late 1850s. Knowing that Lister was working on putrefaction, he then turned to him, and Lister experienced a flash of insight, in which he immediately understood the potential link between decomposition of organic matter and post-operative infection. He also did not hesitate to

accept the role of bacteria. **Won over by Pasteur's explanations and acting as a true scientist**, he began by trying to verify and confirm his colleague's findings. With the help of his wife, he set out to replicate the French scientist's experiments in the family laboratory, and his conclusions were indeed confirmations: **fermentation and putrefaction cannot occur in sterilized sugar or protein solutions unless germs are introduced from the outside.**

For Lister as for Pasteur the ambient air now became one of the principal causes for the propagation of microbes. Since one could not reasonably expect to prevent any contact of the wound with the surrounding milieu, Lister invented a means of destroying bacteria within the wound itself. He felt that it must be possible to kill germs with the help of a substance that would not be toxic to human tissue, and thereby to prevent abscesses despite a septic environment....

Among all the substances traditionally used to treat wounds, certain ones, such as wine and turpentine, unquestionably had an antiseptic effect, yet they also did much to favor infections....

It was a stroke of genius on Lister's part to analyze a recommendation of the hygienists in biological terms and to understand that the carbolic acid did not simply remove the smell that testified to putrefaction, but that it also killed the microbes and could therefore be used to prevent gangrene. **He had just discovered antiseptis.**

Pasteurization of France

By Bruno Latour [Harvard University Press; Cambridge & London] 1984, 1988

Translated by Alan Sheridan and John Law

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The hygienists used this movement to attack disease on every side or, in their language, to act on the pathogenic terrain. **The Pasteurians, who numbered, let us not forget, no more than a few dozen men at first, set out in turn to direct and to translate the hygienist movement.** In France, the result was such that the hygienist movement came to be identified with the man Pasteur, and ultimately, following a very French habit, the man Pasteur was reduced to the ideas of Pasteur, and his ideas to their “theoretical foundations.”

The fulcrum provided by bacteriology should not let us forget that the enormous social movement was working for that mixture of urbanism, consumer protection, ecology (as we would say nowadays), defense of the environment, and moralization summed up by the word *hygiene*.

Pg. 47

The act of operating no longer kills: we are more or less masters of the cuts we make, we direct them almost at will toward immediate healing... The serious interventions of former times, the amputations of limbs, the hollowing out of bones, articular resections, removal of breasts, first entered everyday practice. Then the horizon widened: abdominal surgery was created out of nothing. We cut, we resected, we sewed up the stomach, the intestines, the liver and its biliary vesicle, the spleen, the kidney, the pancreas itself.... **Antisepsia made this miracle possible: complications in wounds were now the exception, and thanks to M. Pasteur’s discoveries, M. Lister* has deserved the celebrated gold statue promised by Nélaton to whoever delivered us from purulent infection.** (Reclus: 1890, P. 104)

* Think of an antiseptic mouthwash called “**Listerine**” sold worldwide.

“Kills up to 99.9% of germs that cause Plaque, Gingivitis and Bad Breath”

Fernande

The Story of a Courtesan

By Alexandre Dumas *père*

Translated by A. Craig Bell [St. Martin's Press; New York] 1988

Alexandre Dumas was born on July 24, 1802, at Villers-Cotterêts, a village to the north of Paris. Though not formally educated, the young Dumas was an omnivorous reader, and soon after come to Paris to work as a government clerk he was inspired to write. The first of his romantic dramas, *Henri III and His Court*, was published with great success, and **Dumas became an overnight sensation.**

Although other successful plays followed- notably Antony, a modern melodrama- it was the influence of Sir Walter Scott that spurred Dumas on to writing novels and inspired **his confessed ambition to ‘write the history of France.’** His universally famous series of historical romances- the Valois trilogy, the Musketeer and Revolution cycles, **The Count of Monte Cristo**, and *Olympe de Clèves* among them- bear witness to the achievement of his ambition.

While penning some sixty-five novels and forty plays, Dumas somehow found time to travel around Europe and Africa gathering material for his series of travel books. He also built a theater and a château for himself, earning and spending three fortunes during his lifetime: **yet Dumas died penniless and worn, in the care of his son Alexandre Dumas fils, on December 5, 1870**

[**Just mere months after Napoléon III’s defeat at Sedan in September. Also, notice NOT any mention of Dumas being of African ancestry. Being born ‘a village to the north of Paris’ is misleading as it implies he was, indeed, a white Frenchman].**



Alexandre Dumas *père* photo by Félix Nadar

Krupp
A History of the Legendary Firm

By Harold James [Princeton University Press; Princeton & Oxford] 2012

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He was especially captivated by the idea that China would be the next economic and military superpower. In 1866 the first diplomatic mission of the Chinese government to Europe visited the Essen Krupp works, and in 1870 Krupp appointed a representative for China and Japan, the Cologne merchant Friedrich Peil. **By the next year, China had already ordered 328 artillery pieces.** Alfred Krupp had a correspondence with the German traveler and scientist Ferdinand von Richthofen, who worked on the development of Chinese coal reserves. **Krupp was enormously impressed by Li Hongzhang, the general and official who had engineered the coup of 1875, whom he thought of as “the Bismarck of China.”** Li in fact was a great admirer of both Bismarck and Krupp: he kept a photograph of Bismarck in his study, and depended on Krupp not just as a supplier of munitions and railroad goods but **also as a model for a strategy of how to industrialize China.**

The profile of Krupp in Japan was equally prominent. Even before the appearance of Commodore Perry's black ships, Friedrich Graf zu Eulenberg had brought a Krupp rolling machine to Japan as a present and statement of European technical prowess. **In 1873, as part of a Japanese fact-finding expedition to Europe, a fifteen-man delegation visited the Krupp works. And Germany became very much the model for Japan's modernization as well.**

The Arms of Krupp

By William Manchester [Little, Brown & Company; New York] 1964, 1965, 1968

Pg. 135

Krupp Post-Sedan Victory Orders

When Krupp wrote flattering letters to **Li Hongzhang (“the Bismarck of Asia”)** and sent him a model railroad, Li responded by ordering 275 field guns, another 150 cannon to arm the Taku fort guarding the approach to Tientsin, and complete armament for eight warships. **In gratitude Alfred hung over the head of his bed a portrait of Li**, despite his fear of combustible objects in the castle. Word of this Chinese coup reached Potsdam, and the Kaiser **chortled “Krupp tell governments what they must buy.”** If governments were really poor enough, he really did. Backward countries were given shipments of obsolete weapons Despite the huge bill paid by Asia’s Bismarck, Li Hongzhang didn’t receive Essen’s latest model, which was being delivered to Saint Petersburg that winter. **The Taku forts got outdated cannon, and a handsome order from Bangkok was filled from the same prescription.** Alfred wrote tartly,

Chinese and Siamese can blow their enemies to bits well enough with these!

The Fortunes of Africa

A 5,000-Year History of Wealth, Greed and Endeavor

By Martin Meredith [Simon & Schuster; New York] 2014

Gold revenues had made the Transvaal the richest state in southern Africa, enabling Kruger to challenge hegemony in the region and thwart Rhodes's plan for a confederation of British-ruled states. ... To counteract he began to cultivate links with Germany, encouraging German investment and German immigration. **At a banquet to mark Kaiser Wilhelm's birthday in 1895, Kruger spoke of cementing ties with Germany.**

In Pretoria, Kruger reacted to signs of British belligerence by strengthening the Transvaal defences. **He ordered a vast array of modern military equipment from Germany and France- field guns, siege guns, Maxim guns, howitzers and modern rifles.*** Fortresses were constructed in Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Although Rhodes had been thwarted in his bid to take over the Transvaal, Chamberlain [Britain's colonial secretary] pursued the same aim ruthlessly. He considered the rise of the Transvaal as a wealthy, **independent state to represent a threat not only to Britain's hold on southern Africa but to its standing as an imperial power.**

>>> IMPORTANT <<<

... The war that Britain provoked was expected to last no longer than a few months. Milner confidently predicted the Boers would put up no more than 'an apology' of a fight. London newspapers envisaged a 'tea-time' war that would be finished by Christmas. **But it turned into the costliest, bloodiest and most humiliating war that Britain had waged in nearly a century.** From the outset, the British campaign **suffered one military defeat after another.** It took a British expeditionary army eight months to reach Johannesburg and Pretoria and another two years before the war was finally over.

* The French felt the wrath of Krupp weaponry at Sedan. **This was the first direct encounter the British army had with Krupp cannons directed at them.** This Anglo-Boer War was a harbinger of the apocalyptic devastation that would be encountered **by Allied forces against Germany in WWI a few years later.**

...By 1907, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State were again self-governing under the control of defeated Boer generals who had signed the terms of surrender. Britain next decided to amalgamate its four colonies into a Union of South Africa in the hope that the Boers and the British might find a way of resolving their differences and merge into a single South African nation.

The black population fared badly out of this arrangement. **After a hundred years of wars and clashes against the British and Boers, all the African chiefdoms lying with South Africa had succumbed to white rule. Most of their land had been lost through conquest and settlement.** During the Anglo-Boer War, some 116,000 Africans were caught up in sweeps carried out by British military commanders to ‘scour’ rural districts of all means of support for Boer guerrillas and sent to their own concentration camps where some 14,000 died, most of them children. In the aftermath of the war, African leaders had confidently expected British rule would lead to improved political rights for the black population. But Britain’s priority was to facilitate reconciliation between Boers and the British which meant ignoring African demands.

Krupp
A History of the Legendary Firm

By Harold James [Princeton University Press; Princeton & Oxford] 2012

Pg. 01

For Adolph Hitler, Krupp was also an icon. In Mein Kampf and again in 1935 at the Nuremberg party rally, **Hitler exhorted German youth to be as “quick as greyhound, as tough as leather, and as hard as Krupp steel.”** Some people quibbled that Krupp steel was notably resilient (because slightly malleable) rather than hard, but **the company liked the analogy at the time.**

Pasteurization of France

By Bruno Latour [Harvard University Press; Cambridge & London] 1984, 1988

Translated by Alan Sheridan and John Law

Pg. 68-69

Pasteur abandoned crystallography but found himself, in the problem of ferments, at the heart of a famous quarrel among the chemists and also at the heart of the beer-, vinegar-, and wind-producing industries, whose economic weight was out of all proportion to that of a few colleagues in crystallography.

Pg. 71

He began as a crystallographer in Paris and Strasbourg; he ended with “divine honors.” Such a metamorphosis does not come about solely by one’s own efforts. If he had stayed in Strasbourg, working at crystallography, even his hagiographers have to agree that others would have been accorded the divine honors- even it, as Dubos

claims, his researches into the origin of life had been much more important for “pure science.” **In other words, Pasteur sought that glory, and sought it well.**

Pg. 72

With this double endeavor- recruitment of allies, negation of their efficacy – we end up indeed with the impression that a revolution was emerging from Pasteur’s laboratory and spreading into society, which it then turned upside down. The very formulation of what Pasteur did was imposed on his contemporaries (in France at least) by Pasteur himself. I have one more reason for admiring this strategy, which is that a hundred years later it is still at work in more than on philosopher of science. To remain indisputable for so long is surely a lasting victory. **Scientific leaders, it must be admitted, are more skillful than military ones.** Whereas nobody regards Danton or Lenin as revolutionaries any more, everybody, even in the suburbs, thinks that Archimedes, Galileo, or Einstein carried out ‘radical revolutions.’”

Pg. 90

All the Pasteurian “applications” were “diffused,” as we say, only if it was previously possible to create in situ the conditions of a laboratory. The pasteurization of beer or milk, hermetically concealed containers, filters, vaccines, serum, diagnostic kits- all these served as proof, were demonstrative and efficacious, only in the laboratory. **If these applications were to spread, the operating room, the hospital, the physician’s office, the wine grower’s winery, had to be endowed with a laboratory.**

Louis Pasteur

By Patrice Debré [John Hopkins University Press; Baltimore & London] 1998

Translated by Elborg Forster

Pg. 358-359

Pasteur's Second Crusade

...it was more than compensated for **by *the second aspect of Pasteur's genius, that is, his remarkable ability to see the application of his discoveries...*** There was something of Christopher Columbus in Pasteur: the same obstinacy, the longing for distant shores, the endeavor to join different universes, the exploitation of new resources. His exploration relied on very thorough planning, which enabled him to adapt to the changing circumstances of the universe he was discovering.

>>> DOUBLE HYPER-IMPORTANT <<<

...that of Pasteur burst forth in the well-reasoned choice of scientific programs and in the application of his discoveries. ***His reflections on fermentation unfailingly led Pasteur into the area of pathology.*** He thus defeated the spontaneous beliefs twice, after ***having twice fought the same battle, led the same crusade.***

Pg. 255-256

Ramifications of France's Defeat

Less than fifteen years after the tragic defeat of 1870, Pasteur had thus indeed succeeded in creating the "beer of revenge." But it was properly thought-out revenge, **a far cry from narrow nationalism and grand patriotic gestures.** Looking at an industry he considered inadequate and weak, he wanted to use his expertise to contribute to the recovery of the state. During the French Revolution, pointed out, Lavoisier, Chaptal, and

Berthollet had taught new means of extracting salt peter, manufacturing steel, and making gunpowder, and Monge had shown how to found cannons. The role of the scientist in a national crisis was clear to Pasteur: he was called upon to apply the results of basic research to an emergency situation.

Saint-Claire Deville expressed a generally accepted idea when he asserted that **France had been crushed by technology rather than by tactics**. Pasteur went even further: seeking to go beyond a strict distinction between science and warfare, he predicted that economic war would become the new form of the struggle for power and control over people. **When he realized that his inventions enabled him *to control the microbes that could contaminate wine and beer*, he therefore felt that he was handing a weapon to his country.**



Original brewery located in Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) on Pasteur Street

Hanoi, Vietnam

January 2019

At the same time, Pasteur could not help but think about other applications for his methods. He had seen the wounded of the battlefields of 1870, he had smelled the atrocious stench of gangrene, and he had recognized these mutilations and these putrefactions as aspects of **the same principle he had sought to defeat in order to save fermented beverages or silkworms.** **“Seeing that beer and wine,” he wrote, “undergo profound alterations because these liquids have given shelter to microscopic organisms which, having invaded them fortuitously and without being seen, have rapidly multiplied within them, how can one help being obsessed by the thought that phenomena of the same kind can and must sometimes occur in humans and animals?”**

The banner features a central white oval with the word "VIRADA" in a stylized, purple font. Below this, the text "NAPOLÉON III'S SECOND EMPIRE of 1855" is displayed in a smaller, elegant font, followed by "Bordeaux" in a large, purple, serif font. The banner is flanked by two circular medallions: the left one contains a fleur-de-lis and the text "Haus of Cards Imperial Paris", and the right one contains the text "Dumas' fils Ladies of Longchamp". At the bottom, a black bar contains social media icons and contact information: a speech bubble icon, "Virada_California", a globe icon, "www.virada.com", another globe icon, and "export@virada.com".

>>> A CRU-CIAL OBSERVATION <<<

The Second Empire had crumbled like a house of cards, but his did not slow down the research Napoléon III had asked Pasteur to carry out. On the contrary, it led to technical and even commercial advances rich in implications- and profits- for the future. Indeed, the defeat seems to have spurred the scientist on to greater combativeness and oriented him toward new endeavors, from the needs of industry to the struggle to save lives. Henceforth, **Pasteur's laboratory was to have ties not only to the factory and the manufacturing plant but also to the hospital.**

In 1884, when Pasteur attended an international medical convention at Copenhagen in the presence of the king and queen of Denmark, he used this opportunity to visit the brewery. By this time, it no longer exported four million, but two-hundred million hectoliters of beer per year. **The entire Carlsberg plant was run according to the principles taken from Pasteur's studies. The head of the laboratory, Hansen, used different kinds of yeast to give different flavors to his beers, using multiplication techniques he had learned in Paris.**

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Champagne Germ Warfare

...Pasteur's letter to Le Temps was published verbatim **and read by the widow Pommery, owner of a celebrated Champagne cellar in Reims.** She too wanted to exterminate rabbits, for they were digging their burrows under her storage cellars and causing stones falling from the ceilings to break her champagne bottles. In December 1887, Madame Pommery therefore addressed herself to Pasteur, who was enthusiastic about the idea of trying out this method on a small scale. Loir was dispatched to spread the chicken cholera on top of the cellars. It was a complete success. **Dozens, perhaps hundreds of dead rabbits were counted.** The ground was littered with dead bodies.

Rather strangely, the epidemic stopped at the borders of the wine-making estate. Everyone was delighted, Madame Pommery at being rid of her rabbits, Pasteur at having achieved success in a new experimental field.

Dragon Lady
Life & Legend of the Last Empress of China

By Sterling Seagrave [Vintage Books; New York] 1993

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Another who took his booty to America was Auguste Chamot, Swiss proprietor of the Peking Hotel. He and his wife, Annie, had married in San Francisco in 1895 and then headed for China. **When they returned eight years later, the thirty-six year old Chamot was a rich man.** At his hotel in the legation quarter **he had been in a superb position to acquire loot.** He also obtained a \$ 200,000 indemnity for damage to his building. In 1903 the Chamots used some of this wealth to build a mansion in Inverness, California, in Marin County overlooking Tomales Bay. **The three story villa with a mansard roof was decorated with loot, including a screen made for Emperor Chien Lung and a headdress stolen from the quarters of Tzu Hsi.** At the villa Chamot kept a menagerie of pythons, monkeys, bears, and panthers. *He consumed destructive quantities of champagne aboard his sailing yacht in San Francisco Bay, at parties that ended with the boat's smashing into piers.* He gambled his assets away in three years, and when his mansion was destroyed in the great San Francisco Earthquake of 1906, he was forced to sell his remaining loot. On a trip to New York to sell these objects, Chamot fell in love with a manicurist named Betsy Dollar. **Divorced by his wife, he married Betsy, and died an alcoholic three years later, in September 1909, leaving fifteen cents to Miss Dollar- a poor rate of exchange.**

Story of Wine

By Hugh Johnson [Octopus Publishing; UK] 1989, 1999

Pg. 368 **Chinese in Napa & Sonoma before US Immigration Exclusion**

Lack of affordable manpower was the principle problem for anyone in California with a big project on hand. Haraszthy solved it by talking to Ho Po, a Chinese labour contractor in San Francisco, whose business was bringing in skilled hands from Guangdong. The east coast labourers' rate was about \$ 10 a month. In California was \$30. Ho Po charged \$8 plus board and lodging for eager and indefatigable workers. **The great projects were to come both in Sonoma and Napa were largely manned by Ho Po's coolies. In 1880s they provided over 80% of the California wine workforce.** But in the 1890s racial prejudice drove them out of the country they had so honourably served. **It was largely Italian labour that took their place.**

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ah_Toy

Ah Toy (亞彩 Taishanese: /aɪ tʰɔi/, Standard Cantonese: *Aa³ Coi²*, (1829–1928) was a **Cantonese-born [Guangzhou] American prostitute and madam in San Francisco, California, during the California Gold Rush, and purportedly the first Chinese prostitute in San Francisco. Arriving from Hong Kong in 1849, she quickly became the most well known Asian woman in the Old West. *She reportedly was a tall, attractive woman with bound feet.***

When Ah Toy left China for the United States, she originally traveled with her husband, who died during the voyage. Ah Toy became the mistress of the ship's captain, who

showered gold upon her, so much so that by the time she arrived in San Francisco, Ah Toy had a fair bit of money. Before 1851 there were only seven Chinese women known to be in the city, and noticing the looks she drew from the men in her new town, she figured they would pay for a closer look. **Her peep shows became quite successful, and she was known to charge an ounce of gold (sixteen dollars) for a “looker”.** She quickly became the most famous Chinese prostitute, and one of the highest paid and most famous in San Francisco.

Ah Toy was a determined and intelligent woman and frequently used the San Francisco Recorder's Court to protect herself and her business from exploitation. Ah Toy proceeded to open a chain of brothels, importing girls from China as young as eleven to work in them. By 1854 however, Ah Toy was no longer able to take her grievances to court. In the case *People v. Hall*, *the California Supreme Court reversed the conviction of George Hall, who had murdered a Chinese man, extending a California law that African Americans and Native Americans could not testify in court to include the Chinese.* While this law was not directed at prostitutes, it severely handicapped Ah Toy's ability to protect herself from the domineering Chinese tongs that had for so long sought to control her and her business. **Coupled with the anti-prostitution law of 1854, which was carried out mainly against the Chinese,** the pressure to stay in business became too great, and Ah Toy withdrew from San Francisco's prostitution business.

In 1857, she supposedly returned to China a wealthy woman to live the rest of her days in comfort, but returned to California not long afterward. **From 1868 until her death in 1928, she lived a quiet life in Santa Clara County [Silicon Valley] returning to public attention only upon dying on 1 February 1928 three months short of her hundredth birthday in San José.**

[Canadian actress Olivia Cheng plays Ah Toy in television series “Warrior” produced in 2019 based on a concept by Bruce Lee who resided in Oakland]

Napoléon III – A Life

By Fenton Bressler [Carroll & Graf Publishers; New York] 1999

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Some forty years later, **when the Second Empire was in ruins and Napoléon III languished as an exiled prisoner-of-war in Germany**, officials of the Third Republic raking through the ashes of his burnt out Tuileries Palace found fragments of the *Papiers et correspondance de la Famille Impériale*. In 1871, they were published in two slim, black-covered volumes. One set is now in the Library of the Reform Club in London, an entry from the Emperor's personal accounts on page 137 of the second volume tells us that in the early 1860s a Mme Knussy, 'daughter of the carpenter Laubly at Ermatingen [a small village near Arenenberg] near the house of Doctor Dobler had married a sculptor but they were not happy and wanted to emigrate to America. **She claimed to be the daughter of His Majesty and wrote to the Emperor for help. He handed the letter to Hippenmayer, his confidential assistant to deal with.**' **There can be little doubt that she was his illegitimate daughter.**

Napoléon III And His Carnival Empire

By John Bierman [St. Martin's Press; New York] 1988

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As it began, so it would end- in fiasco...

During the years linking those events **he would create a glittering empire, his armies would range *the globe from China to Mexico***, and he would establish himself as the arbiter of Europe. **Only after the fall would France and the world come to realize the utterly implausible he and his imperium had been.**

But then, Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte was conceived in implausibility: although he would become Emperor of the French very largely on the strength of his illustrious name, he was a quite probably not a Bonaparte at all. His mother loathed her husband, fastidiously avoiding sexual contact with him, and young Louis was more plausibly the child of one of her lovers. Which one scarcely matters.

Hortense de Beauharnais was the daughter of the great Napoléon's Empress Josephine by her first husband, who died on the guillotine in 1794. One contemporary describes her in young womanhood as "an exquisite blonde with amethyst eyes, supple waist and harmonious gestures. Her feet were rather too small, her teeth rather too large; but what perfect hands and ivory nails, beautifully kept." Josephine having failed to give him an heir, Napoléon married his stepdaughter off to his younger brother, Louis- much to the dismay of both parties- in the hope that she would bear Bonaparte boys to continue the dynasty.

It was not a good marriage.

...The pettifogging and misanthropic **Louis had none of the qualities of his brother**, or any others that Hortense could admire, and proved to be a dull, petulant, and increasingly paranoid husband. **Worse, he was physically repulsive to Hortense, suffering from a scrofulous right hand which made her shrink from his touch.** He was also afflicted with a condition which contemporary accounts discreetly characterize as "rheumatism,"

but which was probably gonorrhoea, the result of an escapade while serving in his elder brother's Egyptian campaign.

In 1806, in line with his policy of creating satellite kingdoms throughout Europe, the emperor bestowed a second dazzling gift on his brother by making him King of Holland. This arrangement did not work out any better than the marriage.

“Your quarrels with the queen are becoming known to the public,” the emperor wrote to him in April 1807. “In your private life you should exercise the mild and paternal qualities you display in government, while in government you should be exercising the rigorousness you show at home. You are treating a young woman as if you were commanding a regiment....”

...Left to her own devices, Hortense took off on a tour through the mountains with a small retinue which included some gentlemen of the court as well as her ladies-in-waiting and personal servants....A far more likely candidate seems to have been...**the elegant René de Villeneuve**, who, unlike Verhuell [Dutch admiral], **was one of her party in the Pyrenees.**

...Why did Hortense rush to Toulouse to give herself to the husband she had previously avoided so assiduously? She could, after all, have gone directly to Paris and met him there to put in the required joint appearance at the imperial wedding. Either she had a sudden and unprecedented attack of conjugal feeling or, surely more plausibly, realizing that she was pregnant as a result of an extramarital fling in the mountains, she decided to stifle her loathing in an attempt to make it appear to Louis and the world that he was the father.

It looks suspiciously like bogus evidence of legitimacy that word was put about after the accouchement that the child was four weeks premature- which he must have been

if conceived during the “*second honeymoon*” – and consequently so delicate that **he had to be soaked in wine and wrapped in cotton wool to preserve his life**. It does not seem that King Louis was fooled. The child bore little resemblance to him; he refused to attend the christening; and not long afterward he wrote to Hortense telling her their marriage was through: “My only consolation is to live away from you, to have nothing to do with you, and nothing to expect from you. Adieu, madame, adieu for ever.”

The following year, seeking the emperor’s permission for a formal separation from Hortense, King Louis asked for custody of his older son only, leaving the younger to the care of his wife. **Writing at about the same time to Hortense, he pointedly referred to the younger child as “your son,”** and in July 1810, announcing his abdication as King of Holland, he referred to the older boy as “our well-beloved son,” but to the younger only as “his brother, Charles-Louis-Napoléon.”

...**All that can be said for certain about the future emperor’s paternity is that it remains shrouded in ambiguity.** However, historical judgments being at best a balance of probabilities, it seems more likely that he was not sired by his mother’s husband than that he was.

Certainly, King Louis never formally disavowed the boy (although this could have been because he did not want to broadcast his cuckoldry to the world), and on his death he left him his entire fortune (although this could have been because by that time there was no one else to leave it to.).

More important, perhaps, than whether Louis-Napoléon was or was not of the blood imperial is the fact that the doubts existed and that they were known to Louis-Napoléon, along with the ruling circles of Europe. Nevertheless, whatever he felt about the speculation and whatever doubts he may harbored in private, he never once referred to the matter, either in jest or anger. Indeed, throughout his life he never expressed

anything but a sublime **certainty that he was destined by birth to occupy the throne and re-create the Empire.**

>>> **HYPER-IMPORTANT** <<<

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That the Second Empire was philistine, hypocritical, corrupt, and relentlessly materialistic cannot be denied. **But some of France's greatest painters, poets, composers, and novelists flourished in its time,** and they were recognized no less and persecuted no more than they might have been under régimes a good deal more **liberal politically.**

Louis Pasteur

By Patrice Debré [John Hopkins University Press; Baltimore & London] 1998

Translated by Elborg Forster

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The Awakening of Immunology

From bacteriology to vaccination, the **Pasteurian doctrine** was coming into its own. **Little by little it conquered the globe.** Now a new science, still in its infancy, came upon the scene, for the elderly man whom came to check on his latest experiments was inaugurating the field of immunology.



Louis Pasteur photo by Félix Nadar, before 1895

Immunology- the word did not even exist yet. By advancing from the notion of natural resistance to that of acquired resistance, Pasteur had laid the foundation of theory of immunization. The laboratories of the *Institut Pasteur* were set up to breed bacteria for making vaccines; the science of the infinitely small came to be called **microbiology**, a term that was finally judged to be more appropriate because it was more general. Here was the starting point of an enterprise of industrial dimensions, which aimed to modify the natural rhythms of life by means of systematic vaccination.

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The simultaneous discoveries of Roux in France and Behring in Germany had thus brought about an extraordinary therapeutic advance. **Almost twenty-five years had passed since Sedan**, and the progress of science was such that it was beginning to outweigh patriotic resentments. In 1894, at Roux's request, Behring was officially received at the *Institut Pasteur*, where he was awarded a medal of honor. **But on that day, Pasteur refused to appear: for his part, he could not bring himself to honor a German in his establishment as long as Alsace and Lorraine had not been returned to France.**

The Courtesans

The demi-monde in 19th century France

By Joanna Richardson [Phoenix Press; London] 1967, 2000

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...She was in fact being considered as a paramour for the Emperor; and soon afterwards, in a little hunting lodge at Saint-Cloud, **Napoléon III made her the last of his official mistresses.** 'Of all the adventures of Marguerite [Bellanger] wrote Hector Fleischmann, in *Napoléon III et les Femmes*, 'this is certainly the most wonderful and the most unexpected; it never ceases to astonish us. '*



Femme nue couchée by Gustave Courbet, 1862

*** Olympia by Manet: Part One/ Part Two / Part Four**

Marguerite delighted the Emperor by her tomboyish ways, her refreshing, frank, plebeian manners; after the etiquette of the Court he enjoyed her spontaneity and naturalness. **The liaison continued for nearly two years. Mocquard, his secretary, bought her a small *hôtel* in the rue des Vignes, at Passy, and the Emperor often visited her there.**

It is said that Marguerite had her notepaper embossed with a silver-petalled, gold-centered marguerite, and the motto: 'All things come to those who wait.' She followed her *cher siegneur* to Vichy, and once, in broad daylight, she arrived by carriage at his *chalet*, where he was presiding over a council of ministers. She went to Biarritz and to Plombières. When the court moved to Saint-Cloud, she lived in a little house which

adjoined the wall of the private park; **there was a hidden door in the wall, for the Emperor's use.**

Napoléon III And His Carnival Empire

By John Bierman [St. Martin's Press; New York] 1988

Pg. 241 Marguerite Bellanger Riding Under the Big Top

There, inevitably, she was abandoned by her seducer once he had tired of her, and she joined the circus where, **in training to become an acrobatic dancer and bareback rider, she learned a repertoire of tricks and contortions that were later to earn her the imperial approval.** Not only was she purportedly able to leap to her feet in a flash from the prone position, she could also perform a wide variety of functions while walking or standing on her hands. Lubricious gossip would have it that she liked to present herself to the embraces of the Emperor in this unusual position.

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Weaponry apart, the differences between French and Prussian military philosophy were huge. **France adhered to the concept of a relatively small, largely professional, long-serve army- at that time about 300,000 strong.** Conscription was by ballot, but if one drew an unlucky number, one could pay someone else to do one's service and there **was no shortage of peasants and proletarians willing, for a price, to serve in the place of a young bourgeois.** By contrast, **the Prussians** had universal conscription for a three-year term, followed by two-years part-time service in the Landwehr, which provided them **with a ready force of over one million men.**

Beyond this, there was a profound difference of esprit. **Until the 1860s, the Prussians had been considered bit players in the military scheme of things and the French- dashing, glamorous, and colorful- the true master of land warfare, as the British were of the sea.** The ruling principle of the French Army was “*on se débrouille*”- we’ll muddle through- which the officer class laughingly as “System D.” By contrast, the **Prussian generals**, a new breed of military technocrats, **believed wars were to be won not by panache but by meticulous and detailed planning.**

In short, war was an art to France and science to Prussia. Where the French were Cavaliers, the Prussians were Roundheads. And they calculated, correctly, that the Second Empire’s victories had been won largely because its enemies’ armies had proved even more disorganized than its own in such mundane matters as supply, administration, training and logistics.

...the French failed to realize the extent to which modern technology had ushered in an age of total war. ..and the rifled artillery piece*, permitting the heavy and accurate bombardment of the enemy’s rear positions and population centers.

“They all vouched for our victory...and what a victory!” Eugénie would recall in her old age. “I can still hear them telling me at St. Cloud, **‘Never has our army been in better condition, better equipped, in better fighting mettle! Our offensive across the Rhine will be so shattering that it will cut Germany in two and we shall swallow Prussia at one gulp.’**”

* No excuse after reviewing Krupp catalogues and the exhibit at the Universal Exposition of 1867 *in Paris*. If that didn’t raise sober questions about which way the wind was blowing with artillery, what would? Everyone was out having too much fun, we guess.

The Courtesans
The demi-monde in 19th century France

By Joanna Richardson [Phoenix Press; London] 1967, 2000



Don't return and expect any *second chances* if one cannot pay handsomely to play. We may just get more than our tender feelings hurt, we are warned, Messieurs. This sultry demimonde has a heart cold as crystal ice, even if her derrière is white hot. She doesn't take prisoners on the battlefields of Eros. This brazen blond Second Empire *cocette* exceeds tellingly as a champion in counting her many male conquests with exquisite gems, pearls and gold louis in her purses; ultimately with Bordeaux châteaux, old beaux. This lass can break more than glass, so look but don't touch.

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...but the *grandes cocettes* had been the phenomena of the Second Empire. Certainly they had proclaimed its weaknesses: its avidity for money, its febrile quest for excitement – like Baudelaire, they had plunged *au fond du gouffre pour trouver du nouveau*. They had symbolized frivolity and irresponsibility, and they had helped to undermine public morals, to make men lose their generous ambitions, their proper sense of values. **When in the massive study of Paris, Maxime du Camp came to write of prostitution, he blamed *les femmes interlopes*, as he called them for corrupting the solid middle classes, and for making Sedan [France's hastened defeat] a possibility.** It was, he said, the generation of *petits crevés* who had lost themselves in a life of pleasure, and therefore lost the Franco-Prussian war. *They had changed the course of French history...*

[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Buzenval_\(1871\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Buzenval_(1871))

The Franco-Prussian War arose, and found **[Henri] Regnault** foremost in the devoted ranks of the Battle of Buzenval, where he fell on 19 January 1871.

The **(Second) Battle of Buzenval**, also known as the **Battle of Mont Valérien**, was part of the siege of Paris during the Franco-Prussian War. On 19 January 1871, **the day after Wilhelm I was proclaimed German Emperor, Louis Jules Trochu attacked the Germans west of Paris** in Buzenval Park. The attackers seized the town of Saint-Cloud, coming close to the new Emperor's headquarters at Versailles. Trochu was able to maintain his position at St. Cloud for most of the day, but the failure of other French forces to hold their positions left him isolated and the Crown Prince's army was able to force Trochu's salient back into Paris by the next day. This was the last effort to break out of Paris. Trochu turned over command of the Paris defenses to Joseph Vinoy who surrendered the city 10 days later.



Salomé **1870**

By Henri Regnault

Metropolitan Museum of Art



The Siege of Paris in 1870

by Ernest Meissonier 1884 Musée d'Orsay



The burning of the Tuileries Palace by the Paris Commune

May 24, 1871



A secret weapon of Bismarck & Co. - A Venus flytrap for French officers & officials

Part Three, Pg. 22

It was this thought which touched the heart of **Marie Colombier, the actress-courtesan**, when she was exiled from Paris during the Commune- and when, one evening, from the terrace of Saint-Germain, which overlooked the city, **she saw Paris burning**. Sparks, borne by the wind, whirled overhead: they were documents from the *Cour des Comptes*. **Or, rather, they were the history of the Second Empire which was passing, page by page, in the smoke and flames**...the creatures of luxury and joy who had all the beauty of Esther, all the wit of Jenny Cadine, had only, now to grow old and to die. **Their reign**

was over for ever and ever: *the ass's skin worn out, all the goblets at the orgy had been drained.*

Gaston Auguste, Marquis de Galliffet

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaston,_Marquis_de_Galliffet

Gaston Alexandre Auguste, Marquis de Galliffet, Prince de Martigues (Paris, 23 January 1830 – 8 July 1909), **was a French general, best known for having taken part in the repression of the 1871 Paris Commune.** He was Minister of War in Waldeck-Rousseau's cabinet at the turn of the century, which caused a controversy in the socialist movement, since independent socialist Alexandre Millerand also took part in the same government, and was thus side by side with **the *Fusilleur de la Commune* (the "Commune's executioner")**).

Gaston Galliffet entered the army in 1848 and was commissioned as a sub-lieutenant in 1853. **He served with distinction at the Siege of Sevastopol in 1855**, in the Austro-Sardinian War of 1859, and in Algeria in 1860, after which **for a time he served on the personal staff of the emperor, Napoléon III.**

During Napoléon III's intervention in **Mexico**, Galliffet displayed great gallantry in 1863 as **a captain at the siege and storming of Puebla**, when he was severely wounded.

When he returned to France to recover from his wounds, he was entrusted with the task of presenting the captured standards and colours to the emperor, and was promoted *chef d'escadron*. He returned to Algeria in 1864, took part in expeditions against the Arabs, returned to Mexico as a lieutenant-colonel and, after winning further distinction, **became in 1867 colonel of the 3rd *Chasseurs d'Afrique*.***

* Franco-Prussian War & World War I

Churchill and Empire
A Portrait of an Imperialist

By Lawrence James [Pegasus Books; New York] 2014

Pg. 99

Black men won the white man's war in Africa. The protracted campaign in East Africa required two or three porters for every fighting man and wasted rates from disease were high. In all, just under a million carriers were recruited, a third of whom came from conquered districts of German East Africa. Roughly two-thirds of adult males in Nyasaland served as askaris or porters in what the latter called the war of *Thangata*; that is 'work without benefit.' Labourers for the vast base camps and storage depots in Egypt and France were hired in China, Egypt and South Africa. France imposed conscription on its West African colonies to provide 135,000 factory workers who filled the places of Frenchmen in the trenches. *As in 1870, the French deployed Algerian and Senegalese troops in the front line.*

Gaston Auguste, Marquis de Galliffet

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaston,_Marquis_de_Galliffet

(continued)

In the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71, he commanded this regiment in the Army of the Rhine, until promoted to General de Brigade on 30 August [Napoléon III (who was increasingly poor health) was swift to give Bazaine the title of Commander-in-Chief of the French Army on 13 August 1870]. **At the Battle of Sedan**, which marked the defeat of Napoléon III and the subsequent dissolving of the Second Empire, he led the brigade of *Chasseurs d'Afrique* in the heroic charge of General Margueritte's cavalry

division, which earned him the admiration of the old king of Prussia. Made prisoner of war at the capitulation, he returned to France during the Siege of Paris by the French Army of Versailles, and commanded a brigade during the repression of the 1871 Paris Commune. He was henceforth one of the most criticised figures in French public life, along with Adolphe Thiers* who had directed the assault.



Gaston Alexandre Auguste

photo by Félix Nadar

As mentioned at the banquet table in film “Babette’s Feast”

* Adolphe Thiers: Part Three

In the suppression of the **Paris Commune**, he did his duty, as he saw it, rigorously and inflexibly, and **earned a reputation for severity**, which, throughout his later career, **made him the object of unceasing attacks in the press and the chamber of deputies**. In 1872, he took command of the Batna subdivision of **Algeria**, and commanded an expedition against El Golea, surmounting great difficulties in a rapid march across the desert, and **inflicting severe defeats on the revolting tribes**.

On the general re-organization of the army, he commanded the 31st infantry brigade. Promoted General de Division in 1875, he successively commanded the 15th infantry division at Dijon, the IX army corps at Tours, and in 1882 the XII army corps at Limoges. In 1885, he became a member of the *Conseil Supérieur de la Guerre*. He conducted the cavalry manoeuvres in successive years, and attained a Europe-wide reputation on all cavalry questions and, indeed, as an army commander.

Decorated Grand Officer of the Légion d'Honneur in 1880 by Léon Gambetta, **he was appointed governor of Paris**. In 1887, he was also decorated with the Grand Cross of the Légion d'Honneur. He then received the Military Medal for his able conduct of the autumn manoeuvres in 1891. After again commanding at the manoeuvres of 1894, he retired from the active list.

Later, he took an important part in French politics, as war minister (22 June 1899 to 29 May 1900) in Waldeck-Rousseau's cabinet, and distinguished himself by the firmness with which he dealt with cases of unrest in the army in the midst of the Dreyfus Affair. Galliffet then retired into private life, and died on 8 July 1909, aged 79.

Andean condor birds 'flap wings just 1% of the time'

[bbc.com/news/uk-wales-53400876](https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-wales-53400876)

July 14, 2020

The world's heaviest soaring bird flaps its wings just 1% of the time during flight, researchers have found.

The Andean condor, which can weigh up to 15kg, makes use of air currents to stay airborne for hours at a time.

Flight recorders found one bird flew for five hours without flapping, covering about 172km (107 miles).

The study is part of a collaboration between Swansea University's Prof Emily Shepard and Dr Sergio Lambertucci in Argentina.

They wanted to find out more about how birds' flight efforts vary depending on environmental conditions.

Published in the journal Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, the study found 75% of the birds' flapping was associated with take-off.

Prof Shepard said the research showed "just how flexible their soaring strategies are".

"Human glider pilots can soar all day if the conditions are right, so in some senses the condor's performance may not seem surprising," she said.

"But glider pilots look at the weather and decide whether or not it is good for flying.

"Condors probably do this to a certain extent but at some point they will get hungry, and they need to fly to find food.

"**They feed on carcasses**, but these don't necessarily appear in places that are ideal for condors to fly to.

"So we were expecting that they might encounter some tricky conditions - or at least conditions that make them flap - in the search for food."

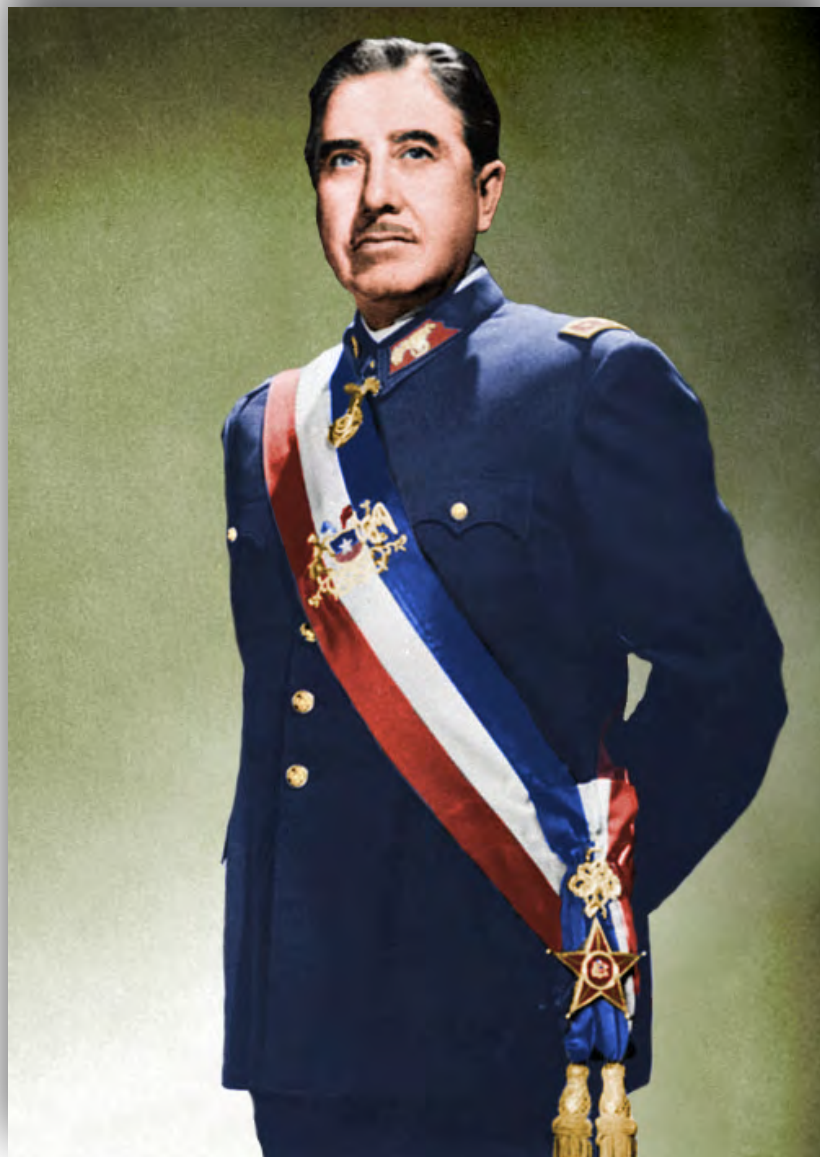
Dr Lambertucci said birds needed to find rising air to "avoid an unplanned landing".

"These risks are higher when moving between thermal updrafts," he said.

"Thermals can behave like lava lamps, with bubbles of air rising intermittently from the ground when the air is warm enough.

"Birds may therefore arrive in the right place for a thermal, but at the wrong time."





en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinochet

Augusto José Ramón Pinochet Ugarte (25 November 1915 – 10 December 2006) was a Chilean general and politician who ruled as **dictator of Chile from 1973 to 1990**, first as the President of the Government Junta of Chile from 1973 to 1981, before being declared President of the Republic by the junta in 1974.

>>> **Admired Napoléon I yet functioned as modern-day Prussian Army** <<<

Jacobo Timerman has called **the Chilean army under Pinochet** **"the last Prussian army in the world"**, suggesting a pre-Fascist origin to the model of Pinochet's military government.

According to **Pinochet, who was aware of his ancestry**, he was taught the French language by an uncle, although he later forgot most of it. **Pinochet admired Napoléon as the greatest among French and had a framed picture of him. Another French ruler he admired was Louis XIV.** *

* **Why not also Napoléon III? How could Pinochet forget Louis-Napoléon, too?**

The Second Empire was roughly only hundred years past when Pinochet seized power with the junta's *coup d'état*. Furthermore, the Emperor of France was intimately familiar with warm Prussian hospitality courtesy of Bismarck. Dictators often conveniently have short memories when it serves them.

>>> Chile's 911<<<

Pinochet assumed power in Chile following a *United States-backed coup d'état on 11 September 1973* that overthrew the democratically elected socialist Unidad Popular government of President Salvador Allende and ended civilian rule. The support of the United States was crucial to the coup and the consolidation of power afterward.

Augusto José Ramón Pinochet Ugarte was born in Valparaíso on November 25, 1915. **He was the son and namesake of Augusto Pinochet Vera, a descendant of an 18th-century French Breton immigrant from Lamballe***, and Avelina Ugarte Martínez, a woman whose family had been in Chile since the 17th century and was of partial Basque descent.

Peter Winn, who writes that the role of the CIA was crucial to the consolidation of power after the coup; the CIA helped fabricate a conspiracy against the Allende government, which Pinochet was then portrayed as preventing. **He stated that the coup itself was possible only through a three-year covert operation mounted by the United States.** Winn also points out that the US imposed an "invisible blockade" that was designed to disrupt the economy under Allende, and contributed to the destabilization of the regime.

*** Part One**

>>>> Birds of Prey: The American Eagle Flying High Above The Condor <<<<

The U.S. provided material support to the military government after the coup, *although criticizing it in public.* A document released by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in 2000, titled "CIA Activities in Chile", revealed that the CIA actively

supported the military junta after the overthrow of Allende, and that it made many of Pinochet's officers into paid contacts of the CIA or U.S. military, even though some were known to be involved in human rights abuses. **The CIA also maintained contacts in the Chilean DINA intelligence service. DINA led the multinational campaign known as Operation Condor, which amongst other activities carried out assassinations of prominent politicians in various Latin American countries, in Washington, D.C., and in Europe, and kidnapped, tortured and executed activists holding left-wing views, which culminated in the deaths of roughly 60,000 people. *The United States provided key organizational, financial and technical assistance to the operation.***

Almost immediately after the military's seizure of power, the junta banned all the leftist parties that had constituted Allende's UP coalition. All other parties were placed in "indefinite recess" and were later banned outright. **The government's violence was directed not only against dissidents but also against their families and other civilians.**

Some of the key individuals who fled because of political persecution were followed in their exile by the DINA secret police, in **the framework of Operation Condor, which linked South American military dictatorships together against political opponents.**

According to John Dinges, author of *The Condor Years (The New Press 2003)*, **documents released in 2015** revealed a CIA report dated April 28, 1978 that showed the agency by then had knowledge that **Pinochet ordered the assassination of Orlando Letelier, a leading political opponent *living in exile in the United States.***

According to Peter Kornbluh in The Pinochet File, "routine sadism was taken to extremes" in the prison camps [well, to be fair, that is French after all]. The rape of women was common, including sexual torture such as the insertion of rats into genitals and "unnatural acts involving dogs." Detainees were forcibly immersed in vats of urine and excrement, and were occasionally forced to ingest it. Beatings with gun butts, fists and chains were routine; one technique known as "the telephone" involved the torturer

slamming "his open hands hard and rhythmically against the ears of the victim," leaving the person deaf.

At Villa Grimaldi, prisoners were dragged into the parking lot and had the bones in their legs crushed as they were run over with trucks. Some died from torture; prisoners were beaten with chains and left to die from internal injuries. Following abuse and execution, corpses were interred in secret graves, dropped into rivers or the ocean, or just dumped on urban streets in the night.

He shut down parliament, suffocated political life, banned trade unions, and made Chile his sultanate. His government disappeared 3,000 opponents, arrested 30,000 (torturing thousands of them) ... Pinochet's name will forever be linked to the *Desaparecidos*, the Caravan of Death, and the institutionalized torture that took place in the Villa Grimaldi complex.

— *Thor Halvorssen, president of the Human Rights Foundation, National Review*

Pinochet's reputation led Peruvians in the 1990s to call Alberto Fujimori [Japanese samurai descent] “chinochet” instead of his ordinary nickname “chino” [Chinese in Spanish].

Chadian dictator Hissène Habré, a Cold War ally of the West, has been characterized as "Africa's Pinochet" for ordering the torture and mass killing of political opponents during his reign, and for the decades long campaign to see him convicted of crimes against humanity.

>>> Executions via Helicopters <<<

Images of Pinochet have been used in several internet memes with the caption "**Pinochet's Free Helicopter Rides**", referencing death flights which saw political dissidents being thrown from helicopters over the Pacific or the Andes during Pinochet's rule [*Caravan of Death*]. Variations of the internet meme have seen increased popularity with the rise of far-right and alt-right politics.

>>> Pasteurian Bio-Weapons Production <<<

In January 2005, the Chilean Army accepted institutional responsibility for past human rights abuses. In 2006, Pinochet was indicted for kidnappings and torture at the Villa Grimaldi detention center by judge Alejandro Madrid (Guzmán's successor), as well as for the **1995 assassination of the DINA biochemist Eugenio Berríos, himself involved in the Letelier case. Berríos, who had worked with Michael Townley, had produced sarin gas, anthrax and botulism in the Bacteriological War Army Laboratory for Pinochet; these materials were used against political opponents.**

>>> Pino-caine <<<

The DINA biochemist was also alleged to have created **black cocaine, which Pinochet then sold in Europe and the United States.** The money for the drug trade was allegedly deposited into Pinochet's bank accounts. **Pinochet's son Marco Antonio, who had been accused of participating in the drug trade,** in 2006 denied claims of drug trafficking in his father's administration and said that he would sue Manuel Contreras, who had said that Pinochet sold cocaine.

In September 2005, a joint investigation by *The Guardian* and *La Tercera* revealed that the **British arms firm BAE Systems had been identified as paying more than £1m to Pinochet**, through a front company in the British Virgin Islands, which BAE has used to channel commission on arms deals. The payments began in 1997 and lasted until 2004.

Pinochet was publicly known as a man with a lack of culture. This image was reinforced by the fact that he also **portrayed himself as a common man with simple ideas.** He was also known for being reserved, sharing little about his opinions or feelings.

According to Rodríguez, **Pinochet would have been particularly impressed by his lectures on *The Art of War*.** Pinochet would later succeed Rodríguez in the geopolitics and geography chair.

Related to Pinochet's and his family secret bank accounts in United States and in Caribbean islands, this tax fraud filing for an amount of 27 million dollars shocked the conservative sectors who still supported him.

Ninety percent of these funds would have been raised between 1990 and 1998, when Pinochet was chief of the Chilean armies [retire-well], and would essentially have come from weapons traffic (**when purchasing French 'Mirage' fighter aircraft in 1994**, Dutch 'Leopard 2' tanks, Swiss 'MOWAG' armored vehicles or by illegal sales of weapons to Croatia, during the Balkans war.) His wife, Lucía Hiriart, and his son, Marco Antonio Pinochet, were also sued for complicity. For the fourth time in seven years, Pinochet was indicted by the Chilean justice.

...he was deemed fit to stand trial for **Operation Colombo, during which 119 political opponents were "disappeared" in Argentina.** The Chilean justice also lifted his immunity on the Villa Grimaldi case, a detention and torture center in the outskirts of Santiago.

Robert Paxton meanwhile **compared Pinochet's regime to that of Mobutu Sese Seko in the former Zaire (now Democratic Republic of the Congo) [also a kleptocracy], arguing that both were merely client states that lacked popular acclaim and the ability to expand.** He further argued that had Pinochet attempted to build true fascism, the regime would likely have been toppled or at least been forced to alter its relationship to the United States.

Eugenio “El Diablo Biólogo” Berríos

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eugenio_Berríos

- Truncated -

Eugenio Berríos Sagredo (November 14, 1947 – ? 1992) was a **Chilean biochemist** who worked for the DINA intelligence agency.

Berríos was charged with carrying out *Proyecto Andrea* in which Pinochet ordered the production of sarin gas, a chemical weapon used by the DINA. Sarin gas leaves no trace and victims' deaths closely mimic heart attacks. Other biochemical weapons produced by Berríos included anthrax and botulism.

Berríos also allegedly produced cocaine for Pinochet, who then sold it to Europe and the United States. * In the late 1970s, at the height of the Beagle Crisis between Chile and Argentina, Berríos is reported **to have worked on a plan to poison the water supply of Buenos Aires.** Wanted by the Chilean authorities for involvement in the Letelier case, he escaped to Uruguay in 1991, at the beginning of the Chilean transition to democracy, and what has been identified as his corpse was found in 1995 near Montevideo.

*** It would be naïve to believe Pino-caine production either in France or**

the US was a surprise, if at all. It seems too convenient perhaps if they did not... *quizas*. Nefarious clandestine hands at federal levels surely possible in lieu of all the other illegal activities and characters involved. Dirty dealings.

Questioned in March 2005 by Judge Alejandro Madrid about ex-Chilean Christian Democrat President Eduardo Frei Montalva's death, DINA agent Michael Townley acknowledged links between **Colonia Dignidad, led by ex-Nazi Paul Schäfer, and DINA on one hand, and the Laboratorio de Guerra Bacteriológica del Ejército (Army Biological Warfare Laboratory) on the other hand.** It is suspected that the toxin that killed Frei Montalva in Santiago's Santa Maria clinic in 1982 was created there. This new laboratory in Colonia Dignidad would have been, according to him, the continuation of the laboratory that the DINA had in Via Naranja de lo Curro, where he worked with Eugenio Berríos in the clandestine unit *Quetropillán*. *Townley would also have testified on biological experiments made upon the prisoners in Colonia Dignidad with the help of the two above-mentioned laboratories.**

** Pasteur's insight activated since already proven with other armed forces*

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caravan_of_Death

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The **Caravan of Death** (Spanish: *Caravana de la Muerte*) was a Chilean Army death squad that, following the Chilean coup of 1973, **flew by helicopters from south to north of Chile** between September 30 and October 22, 1973. During this foray, members of the squad ordered or personally carried out **the execution of at least 75 individuals held in Army custody** in certain garrisons. According to the NGO *Memoria y Justicia*, the squad killed 97 people: 26 in the South and 71 in the North. **Augusto Pinochet was indicted in December 2002 in this case, but he died four years later without having been judged.** His trial, however, is ongoing since his and other military personnel and a former military chaplain have also been indicted in this case.

>>> AIR-IMPORTANT <<<

The group traveled from prison to prison in a [French Aérospatiale] Puma helicopter [*Félix Nadar's dream realized for vertical heavier-than-air aircraft 100 years later*] inspecting military garrisons and then ordering — or carrying out themselves — the execution of the detainees. The victims were then buried in unmarked graves.

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Condor

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Operation Condor (Spanish: *Operación Cóndor*, also known as *Plan Cóndor*; Portuguese: *Operação Condor*) was a **United States-backed campaign of political repression and state terror involving intelligence operations and assassination of opponents, officially and formally implemented in November 1975 by the *right-wing dictatorships* of the Southern Cone of South America.**

American political scientist J. Patrice McSherry gives a figure of at least 402 killed in operations which crossed national borders in a 2002 source, and mentions in a **2009 source that of those who "had gone into exile" and were "kidnapped, tortured and killed in allied countries or illegally transferred to their home countries to be executed... hundreds, or thousands, of such persons—the number still has not been finally determined—were abducted, tortured, and murdered in Condor operations."** Victims included dissidents and leftists, union and peasant leaders, priests and nuns, students and teachers, intellectuals and suspected guerrillas.

>>> **US Supervised Integrated Continental Terror** <<<

Condor's key members were the governments in Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia and Brazil. Ecuador and Peru later joined the operation in more peripheral roles.

The United States government provided planning, coordinating, training on torture, technical support and supplied military aid to the Juntas during the Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, and the Reagan administrations. **Such support was frequently routed through the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).**

In December 2004, Francisco Letelier, the son of Orlando Letelier, wrote in an OpEd column in the *Los Angeles Times* that his father's assassination was part of Operation Condor, which he described as "**an intelligence-sharing network used by six South American dictators of that era to eliminate dissidents.**"

Michael Townley has accused Pinochet of being responsible for Letelier's death.

Townley confessed that he had hired five anti-Castro Cuban exiles to booby-trap Letelier's car.

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfredo_Stroessner

- Truncated -

Paraguay was a leading participant in Operation Condor, a campaign of state terror and security operations officially implemented in 1975 which **were jointly conducted by the military governments of six South American countries (Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay and Brazil) with the support of the United States.**

As an anti-communist, **Stroessner had the backing of the United States** for most of his time in power. His supporters packed the legislature and ran the courts, and he ruthlessly suppressed all opposition. **He kept his country in what he called a constant "state of**

siege" that overruled civil liberties, enforced a cult of personality, and tortured and killed political opponents. Membership in his Colorado Party was a prerequisite for job promotion, free medical care and other services. The constitution had to be modified in 1967 and 1977 to legitimize his six consecutive elections to the presidency.

>>> A True-Blue Democracy: All Pretense, No Problem <<<

He was re-elected seven times—in 1958, 1963, 1968, 1973, 1978, 1983 and 1988. He appeared alone on the ballot in 1958. In his other elections, **he won by implausibly high margins**; only once (1968) did an opposition candidate get more than 20 percent of the vote. **He served for 35 years**, with only Fidel Castro having a longer tenure among 20th-century Latin American leaders; though Castro's tenure as *president* was shorter at 32 years (1976–2008).

The United States backed Alfredo Stroessner's anti-communist military dictatorship and played a "critical supporting role" in the domestic affairs of Stroessner's Paraguay. For instance, **U. S. Army officer Lieutenant Colonel Robert Thierry was sent to help local workmen build a detention and interrogation center named "La Technica" as part of Operation Condor. *La Technica was also a well known torture centre.***

Stroessner's secret police, headed by Pastor Coronel, bathed their captives in tubs of human vomit and excrement and shocked them in the rectum with electric cattle prods. They dismembered the Communist party secretary, Miguel Ángel Soler, alive with a chainsaw while Stroessner listened on the phone. Stroessner demanded the tapes of detainees screaming in pain to be played to their family members.



Augusto Pinochet meets with US Secretary of State Heinz “Henry” Kissinger, 1976

That’s a bloody squeeze for the ages: *Imperator carnifex* greets Kiss of Death.

>>>> Hyper-Important: Old-School Despotism Rule <<<<

In a report to Kissinger, Harry Shlaudeman described Paraguay's militaristic state as a "nineteenth-century military regime that looks good on the cartoon page."

Shlaudeman's judgments adopted a tone of paternalism, but was correct in noting that Paraguay's “backwardness” was leading it toward the fate of its neighbors. Although the United States viewed conflict from a global and ideological perspective, **many decolonized nations defined national security threats in terms of neighboring nations and longstanding ethnic or regional feuds.** *

*** Same could be adamantly said in Indochina**

Corruption was rampant (Stroessner himself did not dispute charges of corruption at some levels in his government) and **Paraguay's human rights record was considered one of the poorest in South America.** During Stroessner's regime, an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 people were murdered, 400 to 500 more were "disappeared," and thousands more imprisoned and tortured.

>>> Modern Slavery and Undisguised Western Powers Greed <<<

Under Stroessner, egregious human rights violations were committed against the Aché Indian population of Paraguay's eastern districts, largely as the result of **U.S. and European corporations wanting access to the country's forests, mines and grazing lands.** The Aché Indians resided on land that was coveted and had resisted relocation attempts by the Paraguayan army. **The government retaliated with massacres and forced many Aché into slavery.** In 1974 the UN accused Paraguay of slavery and genocide. Only a few hundred Aché remained alive by the late 1970s.¹⁷¹ The Stroessner regime financed this genocide with U.S. aid.¹⁷¹

Stroessner made many state visits, including to Japan, the United States, and France, as well as to South Africa, a country which Paraguay developed close bilateral ties with in the 1970s [apartheid government]. He also made several visits to West Germany, although over the years his relations with that country deteriorated. Since **he had always been known as pro-German**, this worsening of relations, combined with his feeling that *the U.S. had abandoned him*, was regarded as a personal blow to Stroessner.

Stroessner's parents were Hugo Strößner, who emigrated from Hof, Bavaria, Germany, and worked as an accountant for a brewery, and Heriberta Matiauda, who grew up in a wealthy Paraguayan family of Criollo Spanish descent.

>>> After Stroessner's Fall, Public Edifices Name Changes <<<

Stroessner was ousted in a coup d'état led by General Andrés Rodríguez, his closest confidant for over three decades. One reason for the coup was that the generals feared one of Stroessner's offspring would succeed him. **Of the two, Alfredo (aka 'Freddie'), was a cocaine addict and Gustavo, a pilot, was loathed for being homosexual.**

The eastern city of *Puerto Flor de Lis*, which had been renamed **Puerto Presidente Stroessner in his honor, in 1989 was again renamed Ciudad del Este.** **Asunción's airport had been named after him during his regime,** but was later renamed Silvio Pettrossi International Airport.

Stroessner was a philanderer who engaged in extramarital affairs before and during his presidency. According to many sources, **some of his affairs were with teenage girls as young as 13, and he may have fathered over 30 illegitimate children.***

The affairs were divulged after his downfall, further tarnishing his image.

*** As too, Napoléon III's pearls of infidelities on a long string.**

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dirty_War

- Truncated -

The **Dirty War** (Spanish: *Guerra sucia*) is the name used by the military junta or **civic-military dictatorship of Argentina** (Spanish: *dictadura cívico-militar de Argentina*) for *the period of United States-backed state terrorism in Argentina from 1976 to 1983 as a*

part of Operation Condor, during which military and security forces and right-wing death squads in the form of the Argentine Anticommunist Alliance (AAA, or Triple A) hunted down any political dissidents and anyone believed to be associated with socialism, left-wing Peronism or the Montoneros movement.

Assassination occurred domestically in Argentina via **mass shootings and the throwing of live citizens from airplanes to death in the South Atlantic. Additionally, 12,000 prisoners, many of whom had not been convicted through legal processes, were detained in a network of 340 secret concentration camps located throughout Argentina.**

Triple A partnered with the army, navy and the air force to terrorize the population. Navy captains such as Adolfo Scilingo performed massive number of executions. These actions against victims called *desaparecidos* because they simply "**disappeared**" without **explanation** were confirmed via Scilingo, who has publicly confessed his participation in the Dirty War, stating that the Argentinian military "**did worse things than the Nazis**". In 1983, the National commission on Disappeared People forced Scilingo to testify where he described how "**prisoners were drugged, loaded onto military planes, and thrown, naked and semi-conscious, into the Atlantic Ocean**". A vast majority of those who were killed left with no trace or record of their disappearance.

Russian white supremacists are terrorists says Trump

[bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-52186185](https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-52186185)

April 08, 2020

- Truncated -

US President Donald Trump has labelled a Russian nationalist group as a terrorist organisation.

The announcement marks the first time the US government has applied the label to a white supremacist group.

"These actions are unprecedented," said Nathan Sales, assistant secretary of State for counterterrorism on Monday.

The Russian Imperialist Movement is believed to have offered military training to neo-Nazi fighters and aided election interference in the US.

The group is also thought to have been involved in neo-Nazi bombings at several locations in Sweden in 2016 and 2017.

The designation has been seen as an unusual move, as President Trump has previously been criticised for failure to do more about the threat of white supremacy.

The Russian Imperial Movement is an ultra-nationalist paramilitary group based in St Petersburg, where it has a training camp, with alleged links to white supremacist organisations in the West.

Reprise from Part Two:

US politician drives drunk after warning people not to drive drunk

Investigating French military influence in Argentina, **French journalist Marie-Monique Robin found in 2003 the original document proving that a 1959 agreement between Paris and Buenos Aires initiated a "permanent French military mission" in Argentina** and reported on it (she found the document in the archives of the *Quai d'Orsay*, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs). **The mission was formed of veterans who had fought in the Algerian War and it was assigned to the offices of the chief of staff of the Argentine Armed Forces.** It was continued until 1981, date of the election of socialist François Mitterrand.

After release of her documentary film *Escadrons de la mort, l'école française* in 2003 which explored the French connection with South American nations, Robin said in an interview with *L'Humanité* newspaper: **"French have systematized a military technique in urban environment which would be copied and pasted to Latin American dictatorships"**. She noted that the French military had systematized the methods they used to suppress the insurgency during the 1957 Battle of Algiers and exported them to the War School in Buenos Aires.

Roger Trinquier's famous book on counter-insurgency had a very strong influence in South America. In addition, Robin said she was shocked to learn that the **DST French intelligence agency gave DINA the names of refugees who returned to Chile (Operation Retorno) from France** during their counterinsurgency. All of these Chileans have been killed: "Of course, this puts in cause [*sic* – this makes responsible] the French government, and **Giscard d'Estaing**, then President of the Republic. **I was very shocked by the duplicity of the French diplomatic position** which, on one hand, received with

open arms the political refugees, and, on the other hand, collaborated with the dictatorships.”

The junta, which dubbed itself National Reorganization Process, systematized the repression, in particular through the way of "forced disappearances" (*desaparecidos*), which **made it very difficult as in Augusto Pinochet's Chile to file legal suits as the bodies were never found.** This generalization of state terror tactics has been explained in part by the information received by the Argentine militaries in the infamous School of Americas and also **by French instructors from the secret services, who taught them "counter-insurgency" tactics first experimented during the Algerian War (1954–1962).**

Coronavirus:

Chilean writer Luis Sepúlveda dies aged 70

[bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-52310439](https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-52310439)

April 16, 2020

Best-selling Chilean writer Luis Sepúlveda has died of Covid-19 in Spain at the age of 70.

He spent six weeks in hospital in Oviedo after developing symptoms following a trip to a literary festival in Portugal.

Sepúlveda became internationally known after the publication of his novel *The Old Man Who Read Love Stories* in 1988.

A socialist, he was imprisoned in Chile under the military rule of Gen Augusto Pinochet before going into exile.

He was one of the many left-wing writers, activists and intellectuals targeted by the right-wing general who overthrew socialist President Salvador Allende in 1973.

Sepúlveda was jailed in 1973 for treason and spent two-and-a-half years in prison, a period he later wrote about in Madness of Pinochet and other articles.

He was freed as a result of pressure from rights group Amnesty International and lived in hiding in Chile for a year before being arrested again and sent into exile.

His award-winning *The Old Man Who Read Love Stories* is based on the time he spent living with the indigenous Shuar people in the Ecuadorean Amazon. It deals with the encroachment of developers, hunters and gold prospectors on the rainforest.

The novel was turned into a film of the same name starring Richard Dreyfuss.

Sepúlveda also directed films and wrote screenplays and children's books. Many of his readers have taken to social media to say how he inspired them through works such as *The Story of A Seagull* and *The Cat Who Taught Her To Fly*.

George Orwell: Notes on Nationalism (1945)

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notes_on_Nationalism

- Truncated -

Orwell discusses nationalism and argues that it causes people to disregard common sense and to become more ignorant towards facts. Orwell shows his concern for the social state of Europe and the rest of the world because of the increasing influence of nationalistic sentiment in a large number of countries.

Orwell argues that nationalism largely influences the thoughts and actions of people, even in such everyday tasks as decision-making and reasoning.

Orwell additionally argues that his definition of "nationalism" is not equal to the notion, held by himself and most other people, of "patriotism": "Patriotism is of its nature defensive... **Nationalism, on the other hand, is inseparable from the desire for power.**"

One of the themes that Orwell discusses is the effect of nationalistic sentiment on human thinking. **Nationalism causes dishonesty within people* because, he argues, every nationalist, having chosen one side, persuades himself that his side is the strongest, regardless of the arguments against the faction.** From that sense of superiority, people then argue for and defend their faction; the slightest slur or criticism from another faction causes them to retort or be violent, since they realise they are serving a larger entity, which provides them with this sense of security, and so they have the obligation to defend it.

Additionally, they may also become *ignorant to the point of self-deception*.* Orwell argues: "The nationalist not only does not disapprove of atrocities committed by his own side, but he has a remarkable capacity for not even hearing about them.

Such people become susceptible to bias by acknowledging only information that they judge as true, as emotions hinder them in properly addressing facts. *People believe in what they approve in their own minds as true, to the point that they deem it as an absolute truth.* "More probably they feel that their own version was what happened in the sight of God, and that one is justified in rearranging the records accordingly.

Indifference to reality refers to "the power of not seeing resemblances between similar sets of facts" and is a feature of all nationalists, according to Orwell. He describes how nationalism clouds people from perceiving facts of the real world*.

The use of torture, hostages, forced labour, mass deportations, imprisonment without trial, forgery, assassination, the bombing of civilians all prove to be irrelevant towards the notion of "good or bad", and there is no outrage from within the public, as the atrocities are committed by "our side". **Some nationalists even go into the trouble of defending such actions and search for arguments to support their case.**

*** We must apply these *Graves* insights to our better understanding of Bordeaux.**

Churchill and Empire
A Portrait of an Imperialist

By Lawrence James [Pegasus Books; New York] 2014

Pg. 85

Crimean War Pretense

In 1854 the people had been **persuaded that the nation was fighting Russia as champion of a bullied and cowering Turkey, which was in fact well able to look after itself.**

Napoléon III And His Carnival Empire

By John Bierman [St. Martin's Press; New York] 1988

Pg. 200-201

Italian Campaign

Well aware that the **French people were far from happy with the ambiguous outcome of the campaign** [Piedmont], he decided to deflect their discontent by staging **an even bigger reception for the Army of Italy than he had done for the returning Crimean warriors..**



Napoléon III at the Battle of Solferino **1863**

by Ernest Meissonier Musée d'Orsay

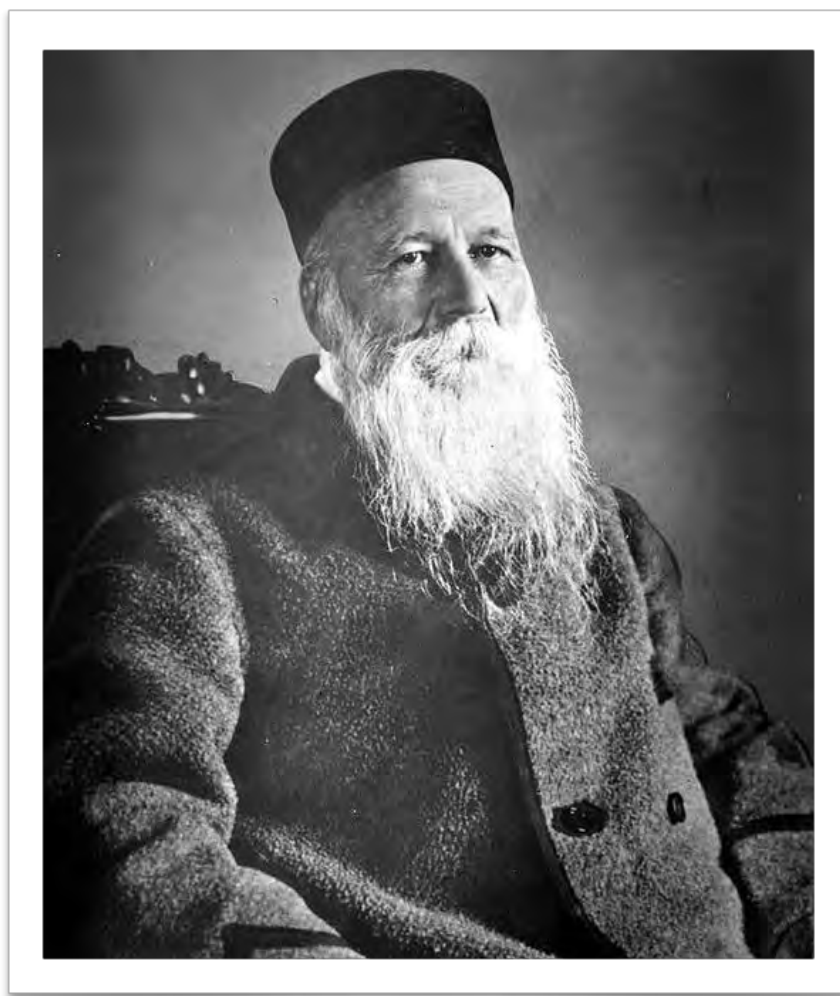
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solferino

The Battle of Solferino on 24 June **1859**, part of the **Second Italian War of Independence**. The battle ended with Italo-French capture of the *Rocca*, the fortress then in Austrian hands (Mantua, Lombardy, northern Italy).

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Red_Cross_and_Red_Crescent_Movement

- Truncated -

A devout Reformed Christian, **the Swiss businessman Jean-Henri Dunant, in June 1859, traveled to Italy to meet French emperor Napoléon III *with the intention of discussing difficulties in conducting business in Algeria, at that time occupied by France.***



Jean-Henri Dunant

Jean-Henri Dunant (1828–1910), Swiss philanthropist and co-founder of the International Committee of the Red Cross; Nobel Peace Prize Laureate 1901

He arrived in the small town of Solferino on **the evening of 24 June after the Battle of Solferino, an engagement in the Austro-Sardinian War. In a single day, about 40,000 soldiers on both sides died or were left wounded on the field.** Jean-Henri Dunant was shocked by the terrible aftermath of the battle, the suffering of the wounded soldiers, and the near-total lack of medical attendance and basic care.

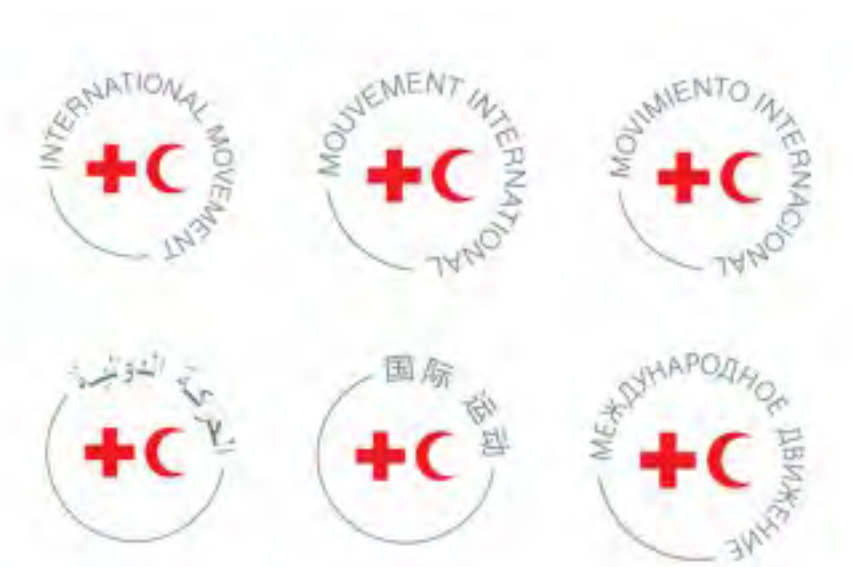
He completely abandoned the original intent of his trip and for several days he devoted himself to helping with the treatment and care for the wounded. **He took point in organizing an overwhelming level of relief assistance with the local villagers to aid without discrimination.**

Back in his home in Geneva, **he decided to write a book entitled *A Memory of Solferino* which he published using his own money in 1862.** He sent copies of the book to leading political and military figures throughout Europe, and people he thought could help him make a change. In addition to penning a vivid description of his experiences in Solferino in 1859, he explicitly advocated the formation of national voluntary relief organizations to help nurse wounded soldiers in the case of war, an idea that was inspired by Christian teaching regarding social responsibility, as well as his experience after the battlefield of Solferino. In addition, he called for the development of an international treaty to guarantee the protection of medics and field hospitals for soldiers wounded on the battlefield.

On 22 August 1864, the conference adopted the first Geneva Convention "for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field".

Today:

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is an international humanitarian movement with approximately 97 million volunteers, members and staff worldwide which was founded to protect human life and health, to ensure respect for all human beings, and to prevent and alleviate human suffering.



Napoléon III And His Carnival Empire

By John Bierman [St. Martin's Press; New York] 1988

Pg. 200-201

Wave after wave the proud regiments passed, calling forth **the acclaim of a populace intoxicated with *second-hand glory***, an acclaim which included and embraced the *vivandières* and *cantinières*- those leathery female camp followers, fulfilling the functions of nurse, water carrier, cook and prostitute, without whom no French Army of the period ever took the field.

At the head of his troops, mounted on a splendid English charger, rode the emperor, rouged and dyed to conceal the physical and mental toll which age, loose living, and the campaign itself exacted. To the crowd he appeared, as ever, **a heroic figure on horseback, and when he reined in at the Place Vendôme to take the salute and a palace servant brought the little Prince Impérial to sit on the bow of his father's saddle, the populace went wild.**

Dressed in the scarlet uniform of the Impérial Guard, the three-year old Lou-Lou saluted solemnly, then tore his Legion of Honor and sash from his breast and threw it to the passing Zouaves, who proudly pinned it to their battle-rent colors. Did he do it on the instructions of his father, or was the act of spontaneous? No matter which, **it was a gesture worthy of his great uncle [Napoléon I]- a gesture old soldiers would remember on their death beds, the theatrical apogée of a carnival Empire.**



*The Empress Eugénie holding Louis-Napoléon,
the Prince Impérial, on her Knees*

by Franz Xaver Winterhalter, **1857**



1814 *Campagne de France*

Napoléon and his staff returning from Soissons after the Battle of Laon

by Ernest Meissonier 1864 Musée d'Orsay

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Laon

The Battle of Laon (9–10 March 1814) was the victory of Blücher's Prussian army over Napoléon's French army near Laon. This setback did not by itself spell the end for Napoléon. Just a few days later, the French crushed an isolated enemy corps at Reims. Blücher's Army of Silesia remained inactive for a week after the victory. Nevertheless, the Allied stand had prevented Napoléon from driving them further north. **The Allies were still in a position to advance on Paris, which they did at the end of March.**

- End of Part Three -



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