

Maxime Weygand and civil-military relations in modern France.

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The strongpoints would prevent rebels from consolidating control over the entire city as had happened when the army fled Paris in March 1871. This article uses Plan Z to challenge the revisionist position. During the early 1930s, for example, the soldiers became convinced that the Government's policies concerning service time, military appropriations, and disarmament were pushing the Army to the brink of ruin.

Maxime Weygand and Civil

During the April 1932 general election campaign, the commander of the Paris Military Region, General André-Gaston Prételat, warned that it was not enough to simply intercept communist propaganda aimed at troops. Catalogue Persistent Identifier APA Citation Weygand, Maxime.

Civil

Vidal and Jackson have both discussed plans to use the French Army in Paris, but they have underestimated the scale and importance of the plans. General Henri Gouraud, the military governor of Paris, feared that the strikes were building toward a general revolt that would necessitate executing Plan Z. Connecticut Maxime Weygand and Civilmilitary Relations in France Book , ECD - Indef.

Weygand, Maxime 1867

Chapter 2: Armaments and Morale 1. Those orders set the early stages of Plan Z in motion. Producing a plan to attack and occupy Paris could have looked a lot like planning a military coup from the perspectives of the many Radical, Socialist, and Communist leaders who wrongly believed that Weygand and the army had secretly encouraged the Stavisky Riots.

Review: Military and the Fall of France in 1940: A Review Essay on JSTOR

It advised civil authorities to employ the departmental gendarmes, the Garde Républicaine Mobile and, in Paris, the Garde Républicaine before resorting to the army. On 7 June, Blum succeeded in securing the Matignon Agreement between unions and employers.

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