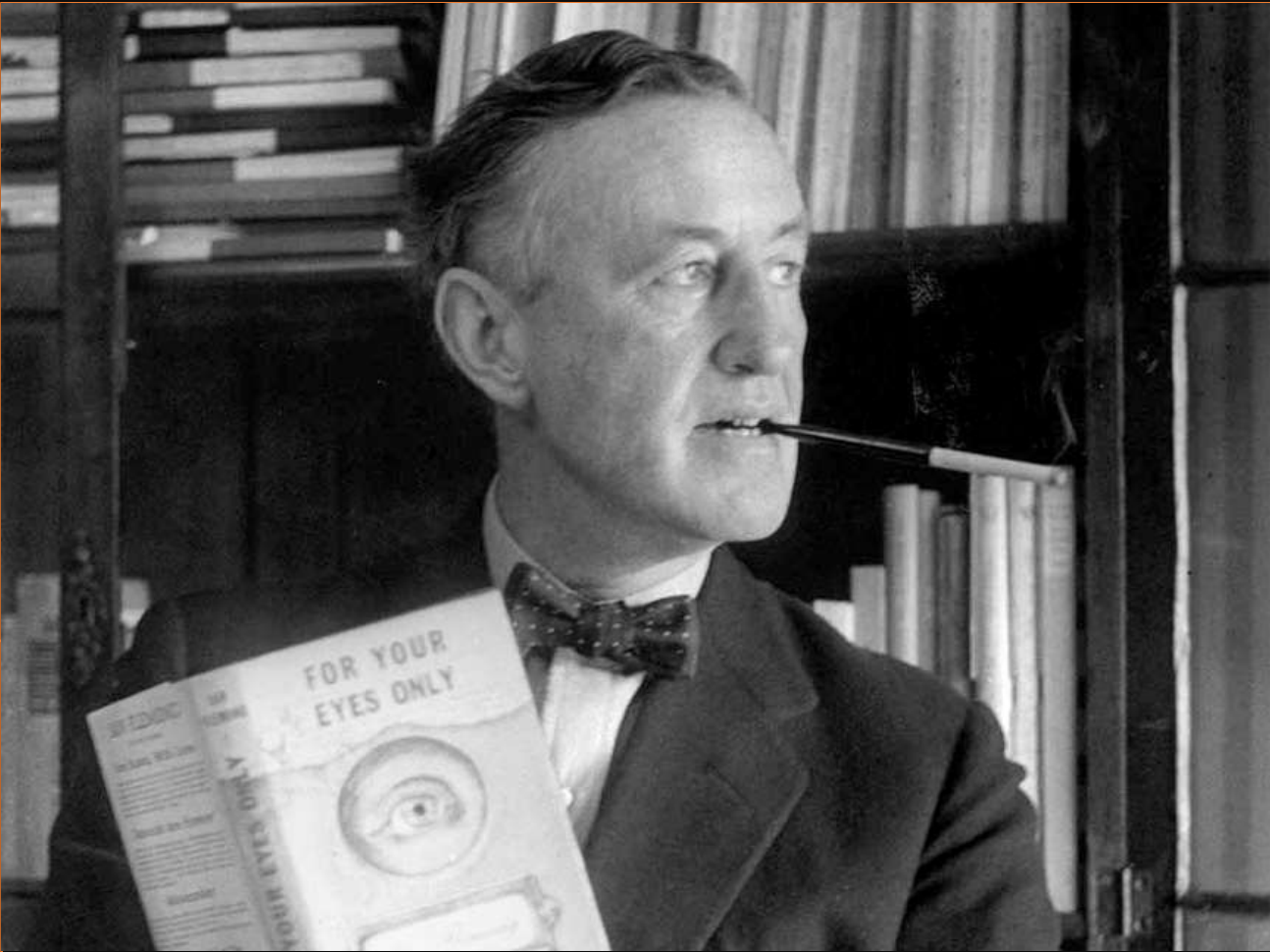




Ian Fleming: the secret lives of James Bond's creator The “Darlan Enigma”





Ian Fleming

Was he really a spy?





Washington DC, March 1960

Ian Fleming invited to dinner by the Kennedys
John Bross (Deputy to the head of the CIA) in
attendance

JFK's main preoccupation: the Soviet Union

The "*missile gap*"

Fidel Castro and the situation in Cuba



A fascinating guest

Ian Fleming: the “father” of
James Bond

The reputation of being an
expert in espionage & secret
operations





JFK to Fleming: how would you deal with Castro?



Money, religion & sex

- 1. Money:** to drop counterfeit bills over Cuba (a gift from the American people)
- 2. Religion:** to draw crosses in the sky (Cubans deeply religious)
- 3. Sex:** to drop pamphlets warning of U.S. atomic tests
Radioactivity = Cuban men impotent!

JFK fascinated by the **Central
Intelligence Agency (CIA)**





JFK's interest for the adventures of 007 welcomed by the CIA

Kennedy likely to follow the CIA's recommendations once president?

Secret project to invade Cuba and favor a coup against Fidel Castro



The Bay of Pigs

A total **failure**

Allen Dulles

Ian Fleming interviewed by Allen Dulles

The head of the CIA read *From Russia,
with Love*

Covert operations against communism

Project *MK-Ultra*: program of
experiments on human subjects to
develop drugs (LSD) aimed at
discrediting targeted individuals





Enthusiasm for JFK & Jackie





***Life* magazine article (March 1961)**

Kennedy described as a
“voracious” reader

History books (*The Guns of
August*)

Among Kennedy’s 10 favorite
books: *From Russia, with Love*

An instant success

Successful ad campaign

*“You can bet he (Kennedy) is
engrossed in a James Bond”*



JAMES BOND IS BACK!

10 October 1963

The release of *From Russia, with Love*
in the theaters





Lee Harvey Oswald



The James Bond connection

Two James Bond novels found
in Oswald's hotel room

Live and Let Die

The Spy Who Loved Me

Ian Fleming's novels taken
seriously



Who was Ian Fleming?



Scottish roots

Ian Fleming born in 1908

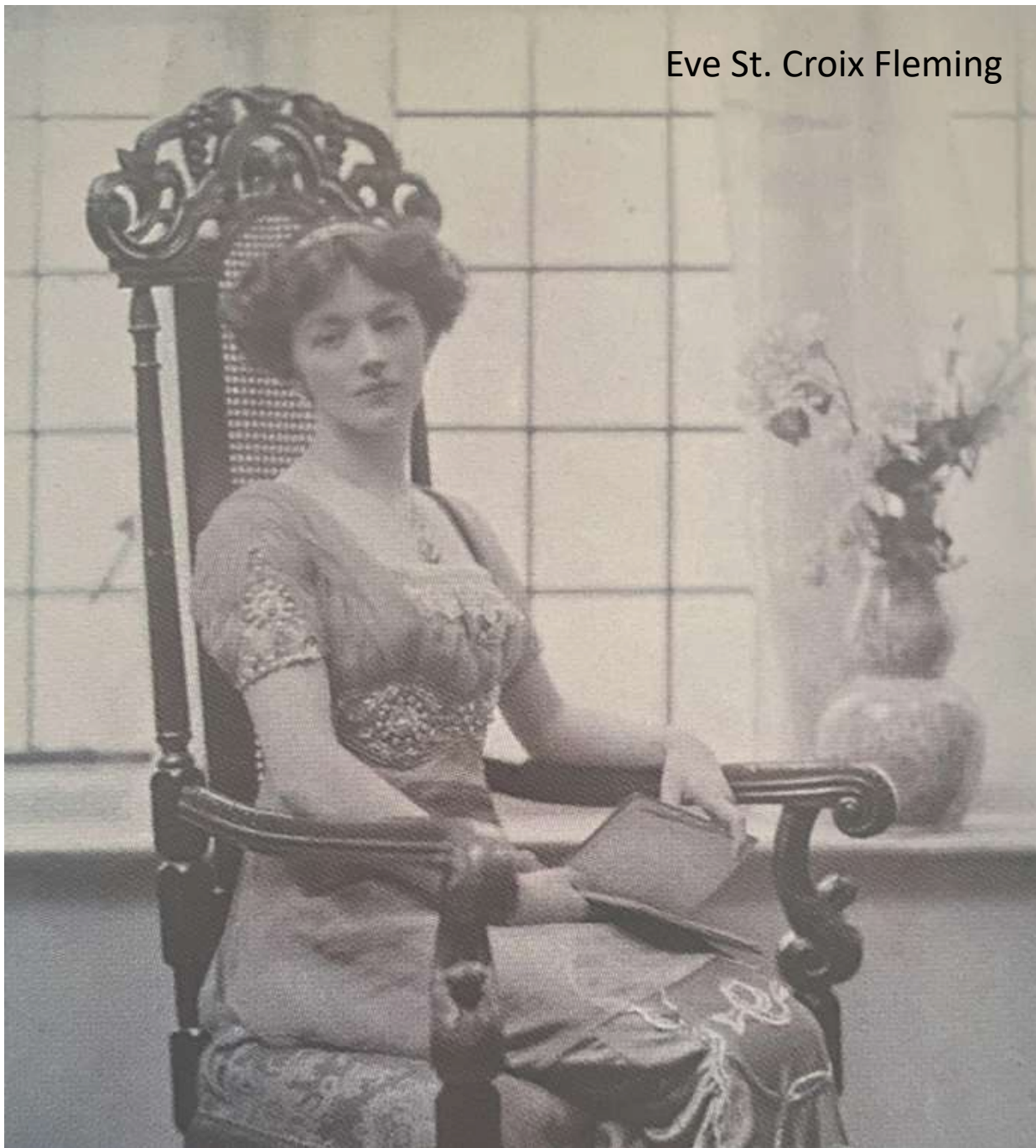
The grand-son of Scottish financier Robert Fleming

Little love for Scotland



Fleming hesitant about Sean Connery playing James Bond because of his Scottish accent!

Eve St. Croix Fleming



Valentine Fleming



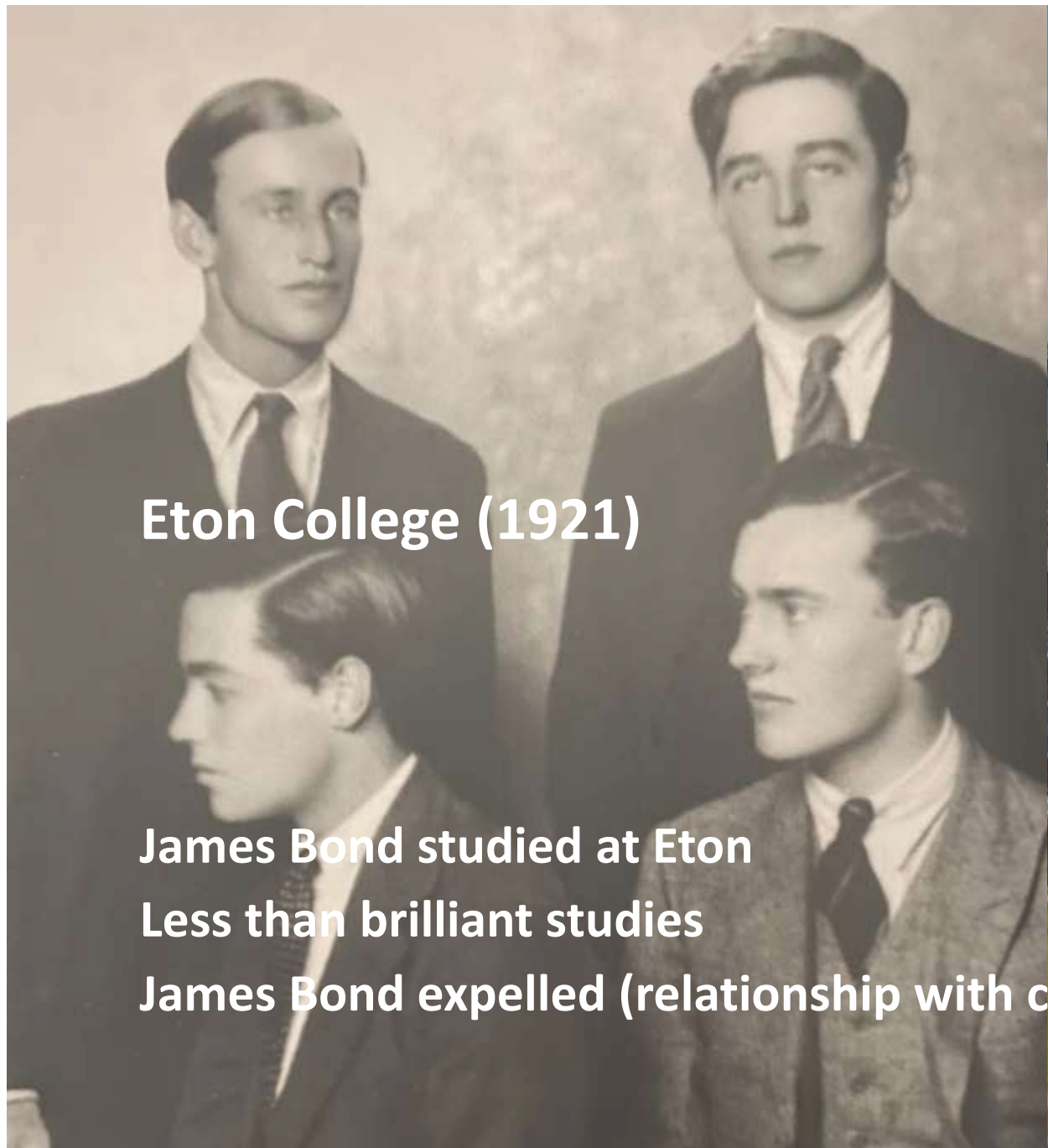
28 June 1914

**Archduke Franz-Ferdinand
and his wife (Sophie) in
Sarajevo**



May 1917: Valentine
killed in action in France





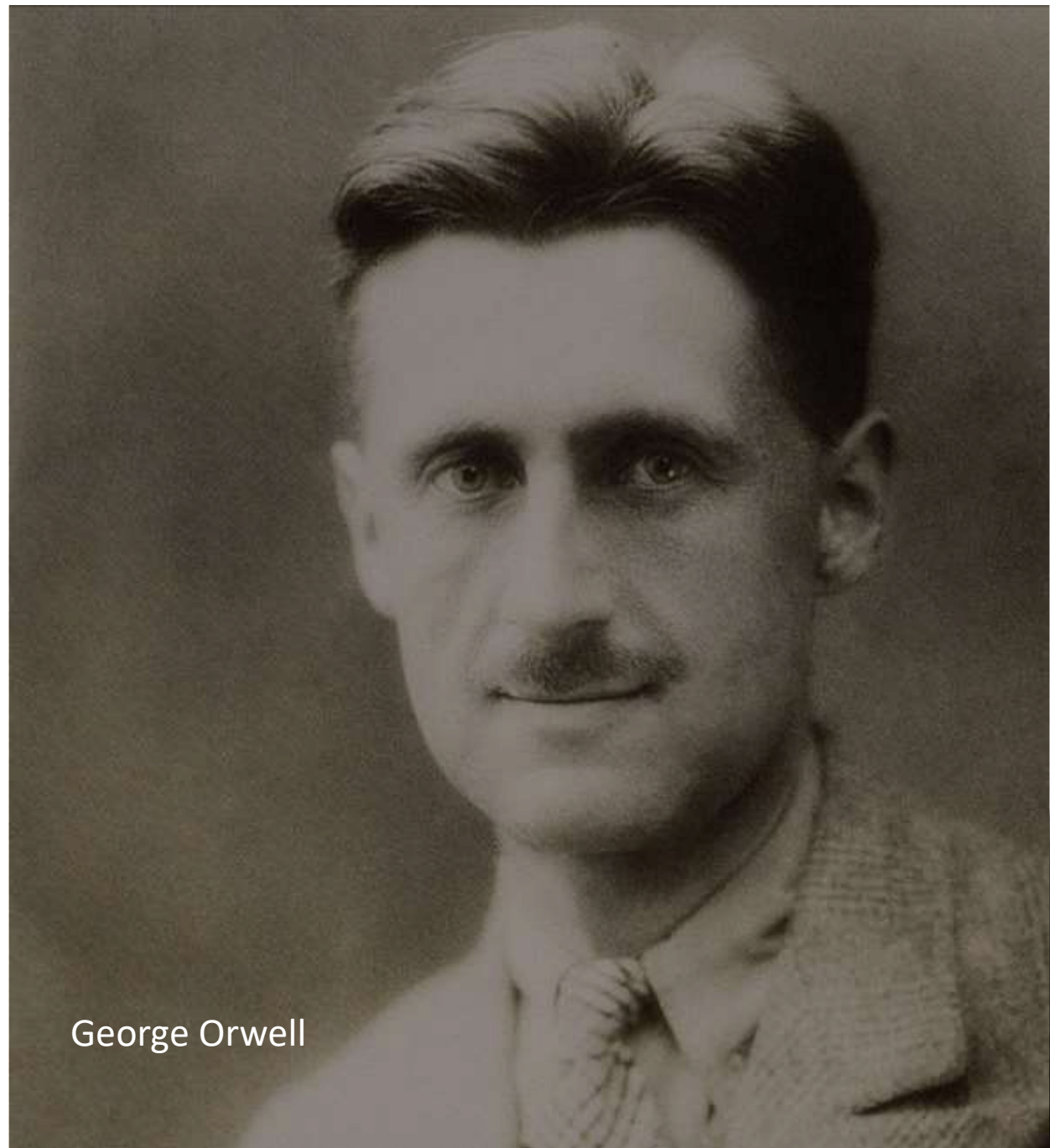
Eton College (1921)

James Bond studied at Eton

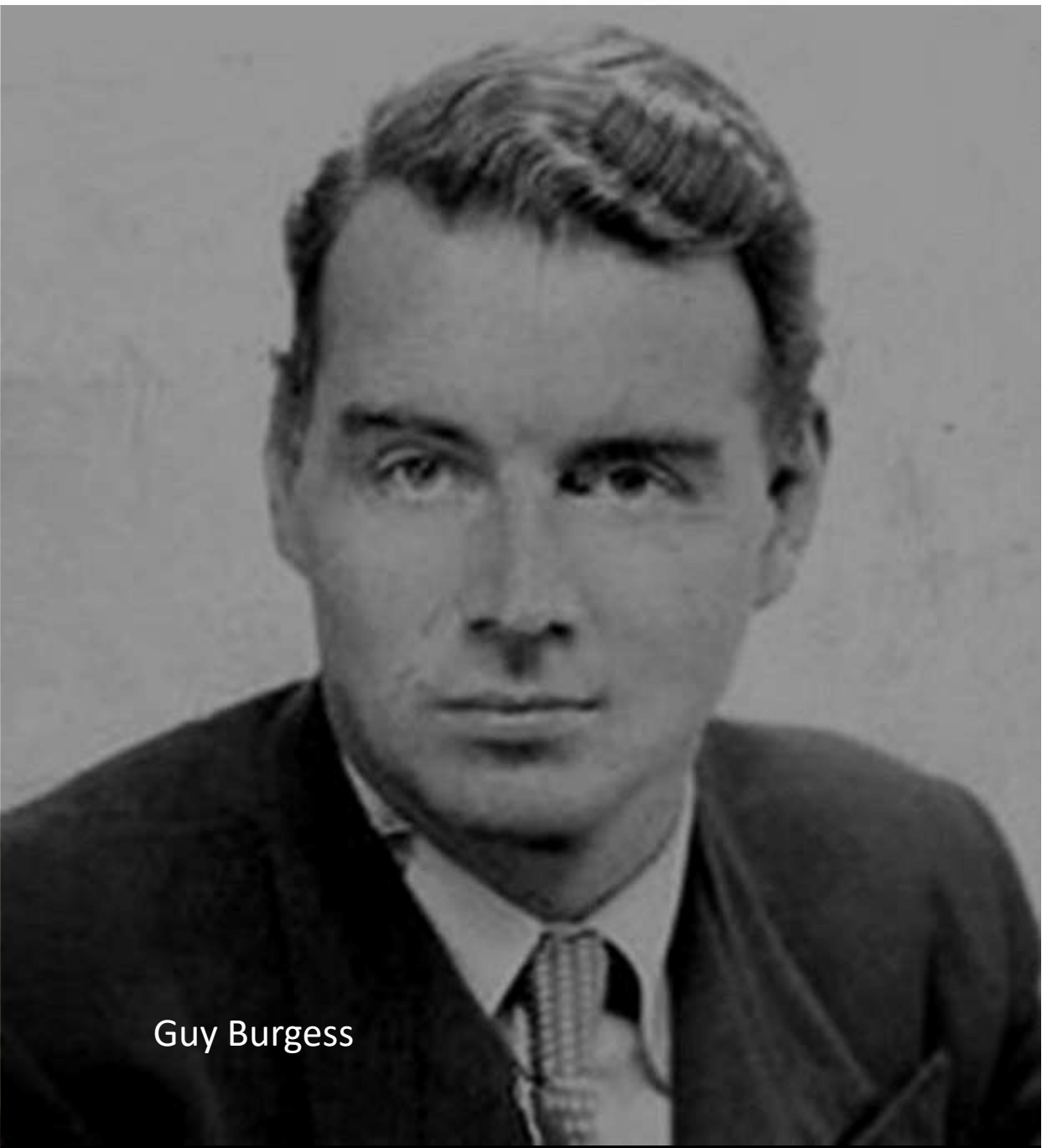
Less than brilliant studies

James Bond expelled (relationship with chambermaid!)





George Orwell



Guy Burgess



The “Cambridge Five”

**Anthony Blunt, Guy Burgess, John
Cairncross, Donald Maclean & Kim Philby**

Arnold Deutsch: chief recruiter of young students & graduates (**Cambridge University**)

“We need people who could penetrate into the bourgeois institutions”

To cultivate communist sympathizers at leading universities before they enter the corridors of power (Foreign Office, MI5...)





Sandhurst Military Academy

No to a military career

Failed the Foreign Office exam

WHAT NEXT?



How about **journalism**?

1931: Reuters News Agency

Learned how to write
quickly and precisely

Initial drafts of James Bond
novels ready within a few
weeks



Moscow 1933: first **foreign mission** to cover the trial of 7 British citizens accused of espionage

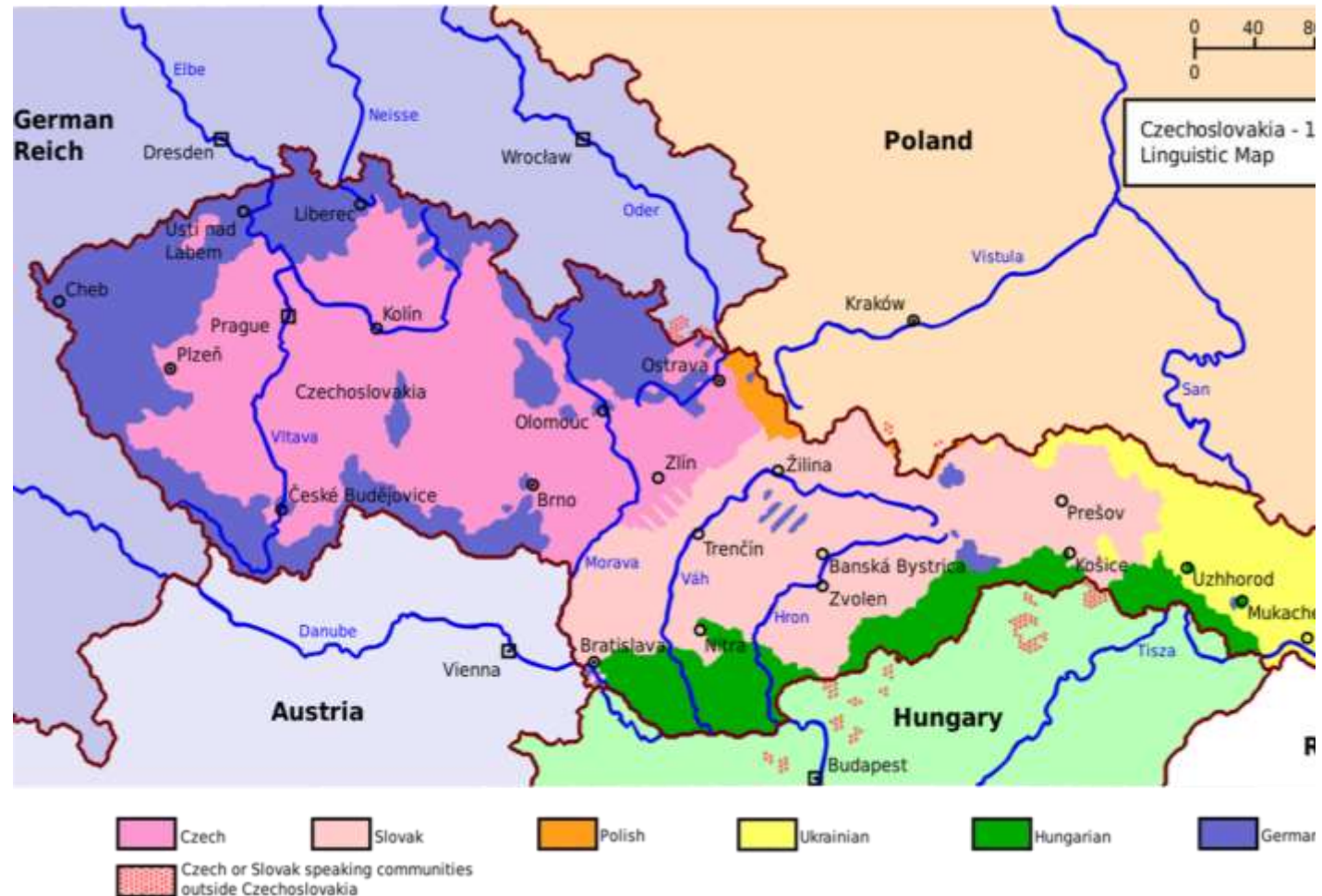
Fleming largely indifferent to the
growing tensions in Europe



1938: Hitler's annexation of the Sudetenland

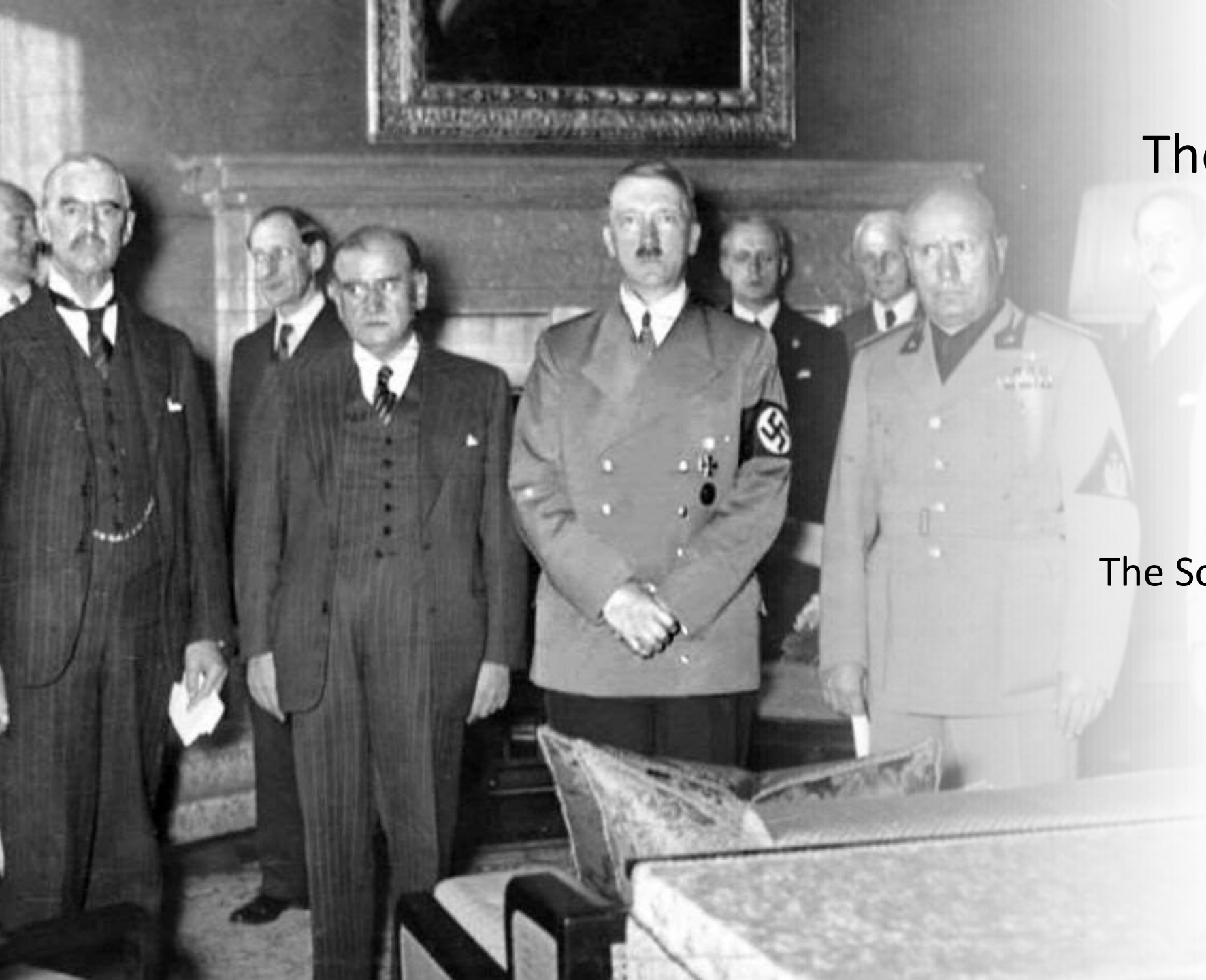
Czechoslovakia not alone: a **dual military alliance** with France and the Soviet Union

Will France intervene?
What about Great Britain?



The 1938 Munich Agreement

The Soviet Union not invited





Nazi Germany on the March, 1936-1939



March 1939

The final takeover of Czechoslovakia
British and French ambassadors recalled – A
guarantee to Poland
War inevitable?

Rear Admiral John H Godfrey

The Naval Intelligence Department

May 1939: Fleming recruited by
Director of NID (Bureau 39)

Key function: to gather information as to
the positioning of enemy ships all over
the globe



1 September 1939: Germany invaded Poland

2 September: Franco-British ultimatum to Germany

3 September: France & Great Britain declared war on Germany



10 May 1940



The German invasion of France





Fleming in Paris (10-11 June)

The fate of the French fleet
No results




Admiral Darlan



LES HOSTILITÉS CESSERONT SIX HEURES APRÈS QUE LE GOUVERNEMENT ALLEMAND QU'UN ARMISTICE EST INTER

[illegible]

LE TEXTE DU PREAMBULE

A black and white photograph of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, France, with soldiers in the foreground. The image is partially obscured by a large, dark, stylized silhouette of a person's head and shoulders, which is positioned in the upper right quadrant. The background shows the Eiffel Tower and the Arc de Triomphe in the distance. In the foreground, several soldiers in military uniforms are visible, some standing and some on horseback.

June 1940: Great Britain alone

July 1940: a **Special Operations Executive (SOE)** under **Hugh Dalton**
(Minister of Economic Warfare)

Its **key purposes**:

1. To conduct espionage, sabotage, subversion & reconnaissance in occupied Europe
2. To help local resistance movements

"To set Europe ablaze" (Winston Churchill)

Representing the NID

The Joint Intelligence Committee

Fleming: acquiring a vast knowledge of intelligence & sabotage activities

Unconventional approach

The art of *namedropping*

James Bond: the “son” of SOE operatives



The Battle of the Atlantic

A mortal threat to Great Britain

Initial German successes

Fleming: Operation *Ruthless*



The plan to capture the *Enigma* Machine

- “1. Obtain from Air Ministry an air-worthy German bomber.*
- 2. Pick a tough crew of five, including a pilot, W/T operator and word-perfect German speaker. Dress them in German Air Force uniform, add blood and bandages to suit.*
- 3. Crash plane in the Channel after making S.O.S. to rescue service in P/L.*
- 4. Once aboard rescue boat, shoot German crew, dump overboard, bring rescue boat back to English port.”*





Thunderball (1965)

Colonel **Giuseppe Petacchi**: the fictional Italian pilot hired by the criminal organization SPECTRE to hijack a British bomber and its atomic payload.

He skillfully lands the aircraft on the water and as it floats, he exits the plane by climbing upon the wing.

Establishing contacts with U.S. Intelligence

Great Britain in dire need of allies

May 1941: Fleming to visit the U.S.

Lisbon first



PALACIO
HOTEL

CASINO ROYALE *Ian Fleming*







Dusko Popov

A Serbian double agent who passed
off **disinformation** to the Germans
secret service

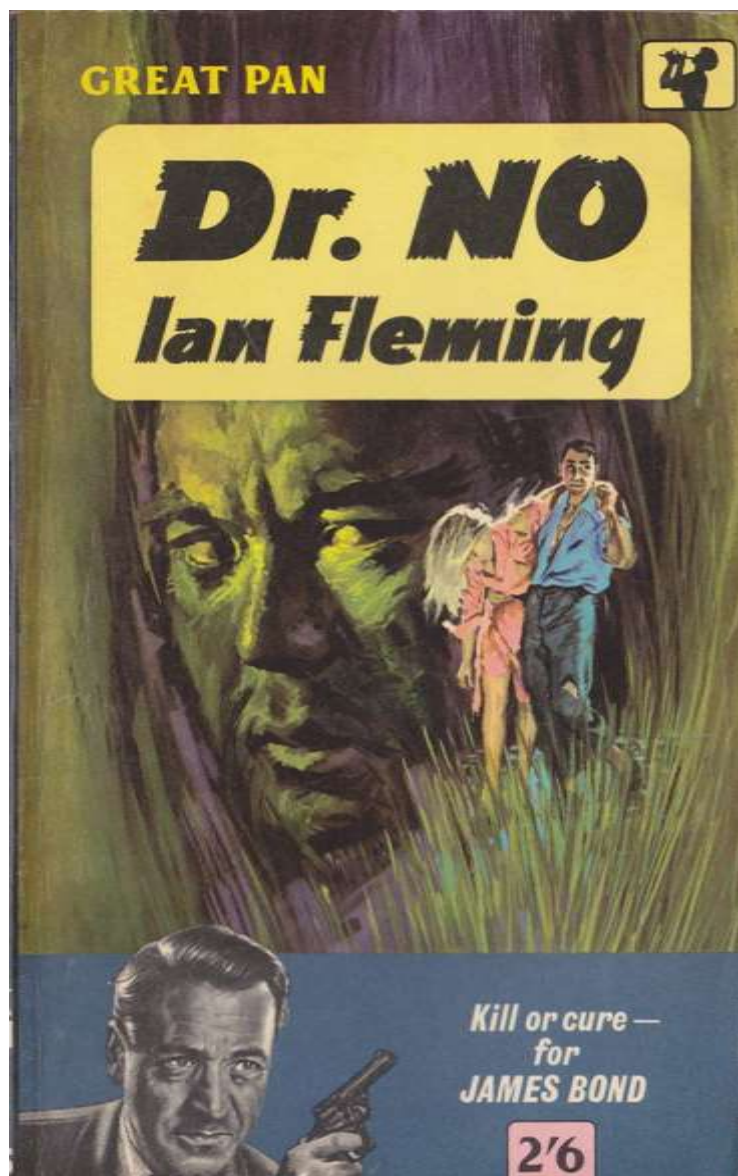
Deception operations

The Office of Strategic Services (OSS)

Convincing Roosevelt to create a new intelligence agency to coordinate espionage activities behind enemy lines

Fleming's recommendation: OSS agents to be posted under cover Fake diplomats (embassies & consulates)

William Donovan



Was Fleming instrumental in the
creation of the OSS (and the
CIA...)?

Fleming: condescending tone

Donovan never made public
Fleming's recommendations

Isolationism in the U.S.
German propaganda





William Stephenson

The **British Security Coordination Office**:
to lure the U.S. into the war

Controversial role

Lasting friendship

*“James Bond is a highly romanticised
version of a true spy. The real thing is
William Stephenson”*



Summer 1942

Better prospects for the Allies

Rommel stopped at El-Alamein
(North Africa)

The Battle of Midway

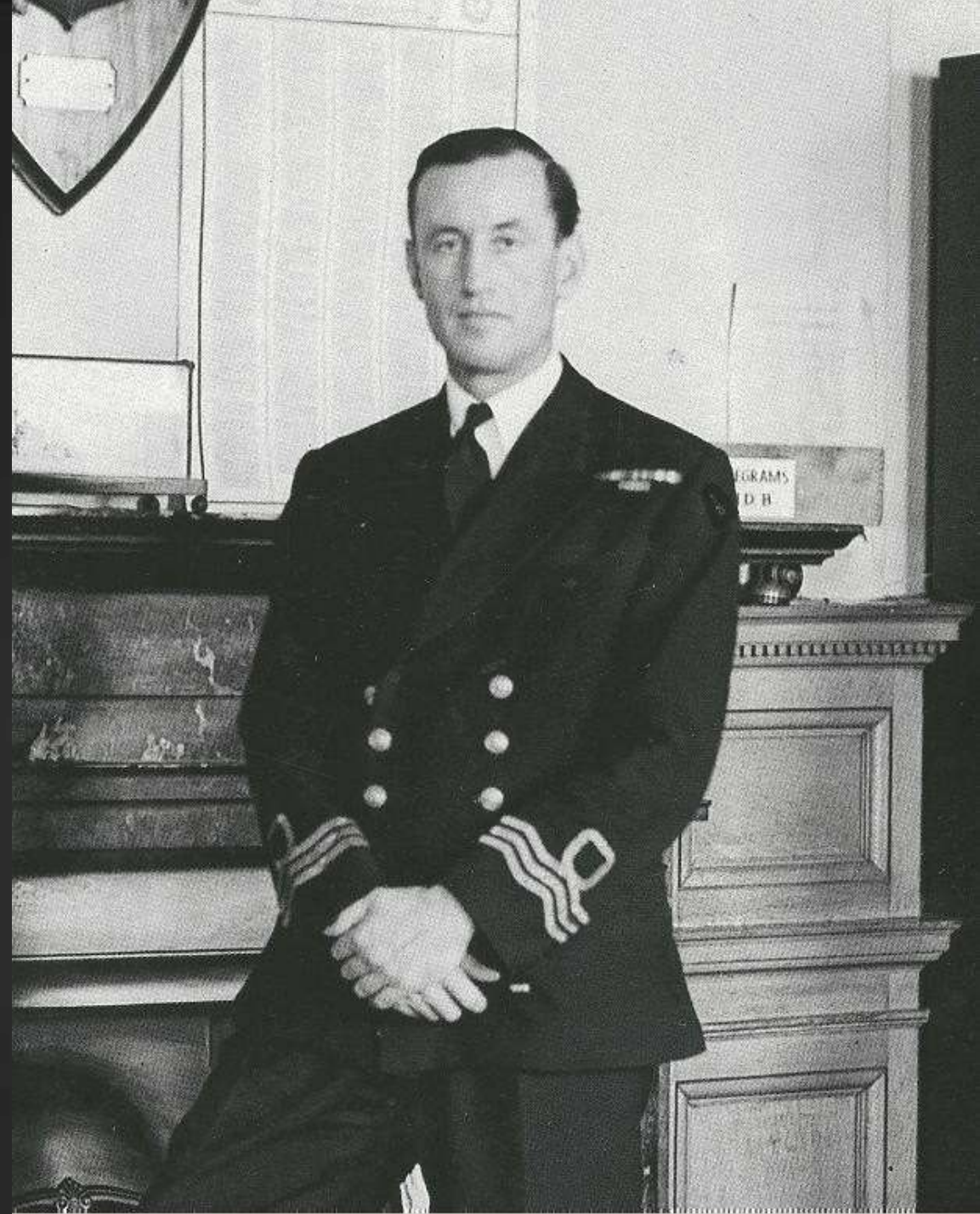
The Soviet Union still fighting

The Naval Intelligence Department

Coordination with Bletchley Park (main centre of Allied code-breaking)

Successes in decoding the **Enigma Machine**

Fleming always eager to submit new unorthodox ideas



FRANCE OCCUPIED BY AXIS POWERS 1940-1944

February 1942: the Bruneval Raid

Scottish paratroopers to capture
and dismantle a German radar site
(parts to be taken back to England)

Spectacular success



“30 Assault Unit”

Fleming’s idea: **commando operations** to gather intelligence

Speed and surprise



“30 Assault Unit”

Fleming’s proposal:

To select excellent, well-prepared soldiers

At least a unit with knowledge of the German language

A specialist in explosives

Encouragement to read books about... espionage!

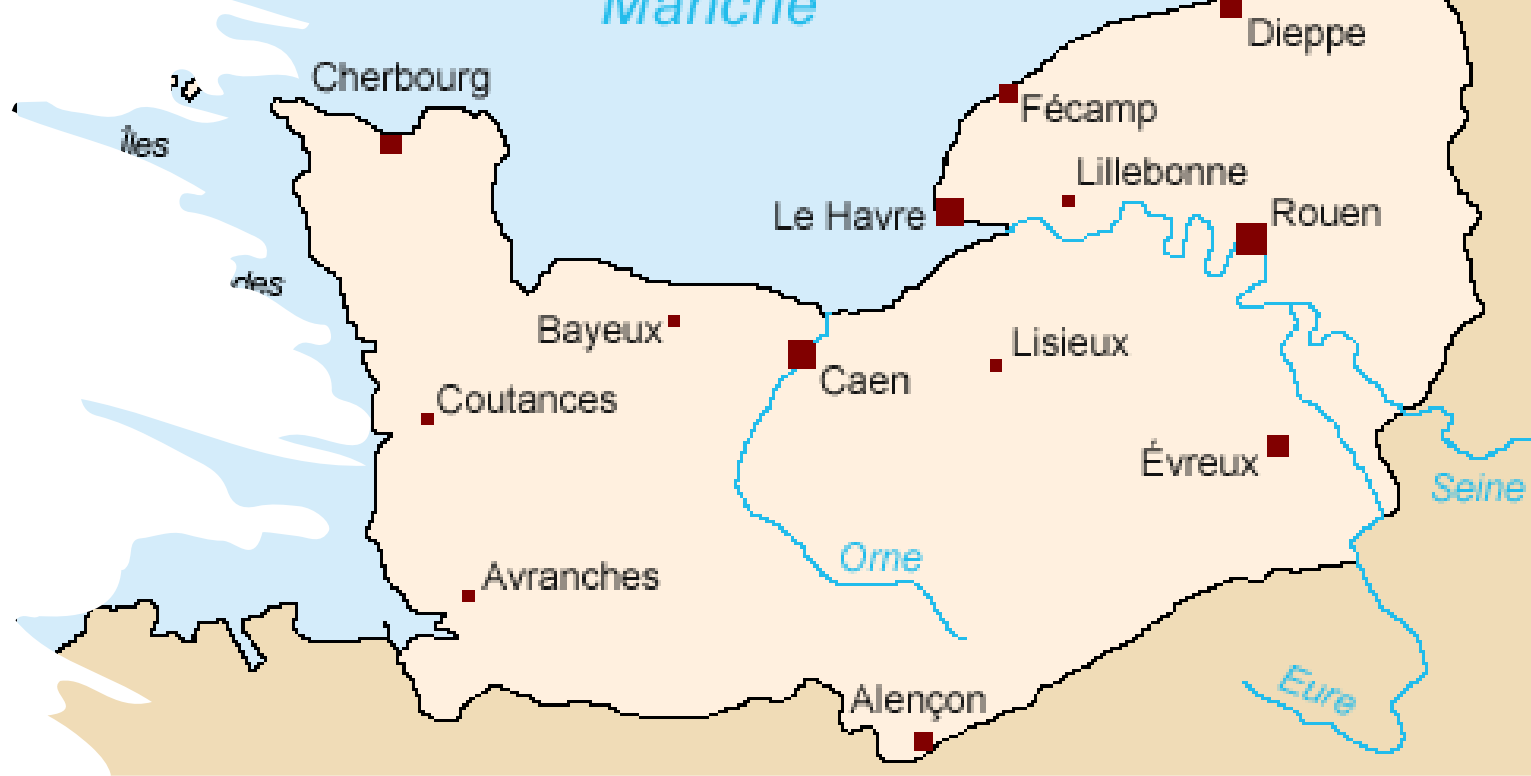


Operation *Jubilee*
(Dieppe Raid)
August 1942

30 Assault Unit's first deployment

September 1942: Anglo-American
naval conference in **Jamaica**

The beginning of lasting love story
with the Caribbean



Operation Torch: the Allied invasion of French North Africa (8 November 1942)





The “Darlan Enigma”



Who killed Admiral Darlan?
(24 December 1942)

10 May 1940



The German invasion of France



Act I: 16 June 1940

Paul Reynaud (President of the Council of Ministers) resigned

Replaced by Marshal **Philippe Petain**

Armistice with the Germans



Occupied zone to include the entire Atlantic coast

Italian occupation zone
(control of the Mediterranean)

A “Free Zone”
A new capital: Vichy



DIMANCHE
23
 JUN 1940
 SUNDAY

L'ARMISTICE EST SIGNÉ
— DEPUIS SAMEDI —
entre la France et l'Allemagne

LES HOSTILITÉS CESSERONT SIX HEURES APRÈS QUE LE GOUVERNEMENT ALLEMAND QU'UN ARMISTICE EST INTER

Rechnungen für 1990 — Derzeitige, teilweise noch nicht abgeschlossene, Rechnungen für 1990 in den verschiedenen Wirtschaftszweigen des Bundes der Sozialistischen Republik Deutschland sind im wesentlichen fertig. Die endgültigen Ergebnisse werden im Laufe des Jahres 1991 veröffentlicht werden.

When an individual is convicted of a crime, the court is required to impose a sentence. The sentence is a punishment for the crime and is intended to deter the individual from committing the crime again. The sentence is also intended to protect the public from the individual. The sentence is imposed by the court and is subject to appeal.

Bordeaux, 22 jan. — L'Armistice est
signé le 22 jan, à 15 h. 50, en forêt d'

En France, les expériences sur la généralisation
Trenet, la condition n'est pas connue pour les autres
dans une telle situation de généralisation, il n'est pas possible
de les modifier de l'expérience d'un seul à un autre, mais

The committee decided unanimously that the book should be published in 1946. It discussed the possibility of publishing it in French, which would have been a great advantage, particularly for the French-speaking community in the United States.

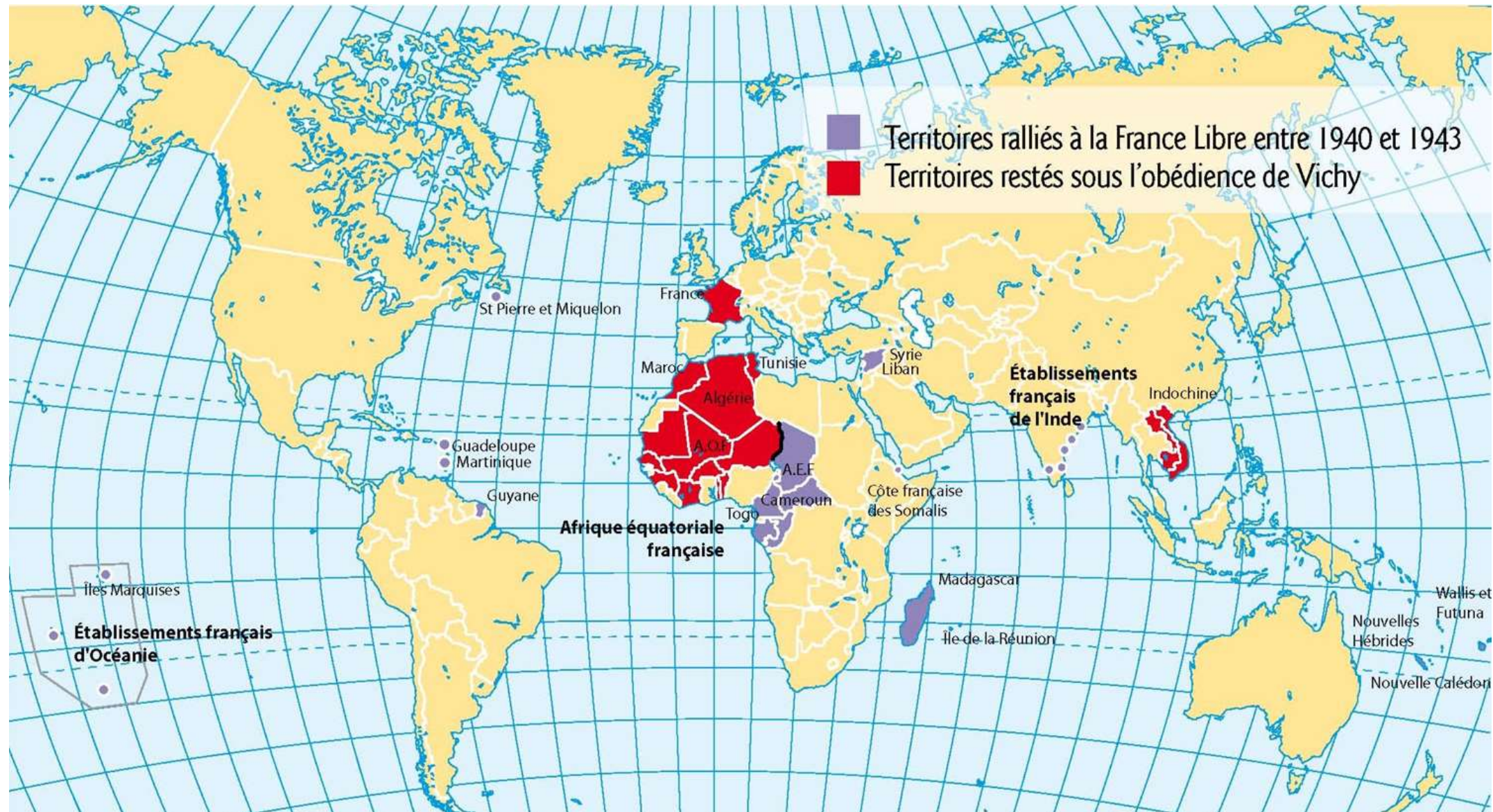
and, though we consider the responsibility of teachers in creating a positive classroom environment, we believe that the system as a whole is responsible for the negative impact that the current system has on the students' learning. We are not the only ones who are responsible for the current state of the system. We are the only ones who are responsible for the current state of the system.

The idea is simple:
The author
The subject
The location
The time

The idea is simple:
The author
The subject
The location
The time

[illegible]

LE TEXTE DU PREAMBULE







Act II: 10 July 1940, Vichy

National Assembly voted the full powers to Petain (569 vs. 80)

A national trauma

Pétain: a moral renewal

The **National Revolution**

State collaboration with
Germany





Charles de Gaulle: NO to defeat
Fled to London – Founding of the
Free French movement supported
by the British



Paul Baudouin

Vichy: different views

How to deal with the Germans?

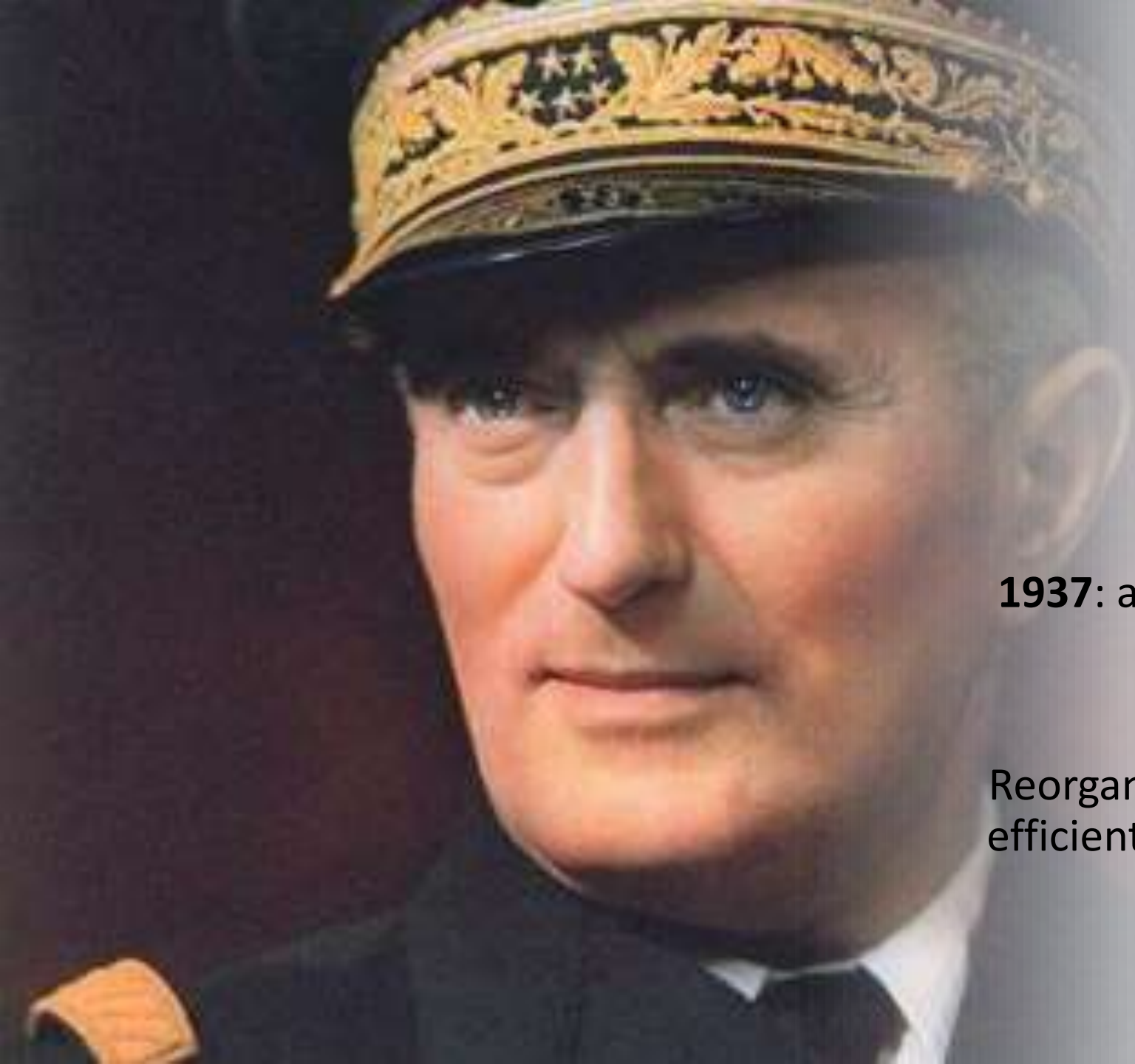
Paul Baudouin: to respect the terms of
the Franco-German armistice but NO
open collaboration

To maintain contacts with London

Vichy: different views

Admiral Darlan: Germany won the war – France
must **collaborate** with Germany





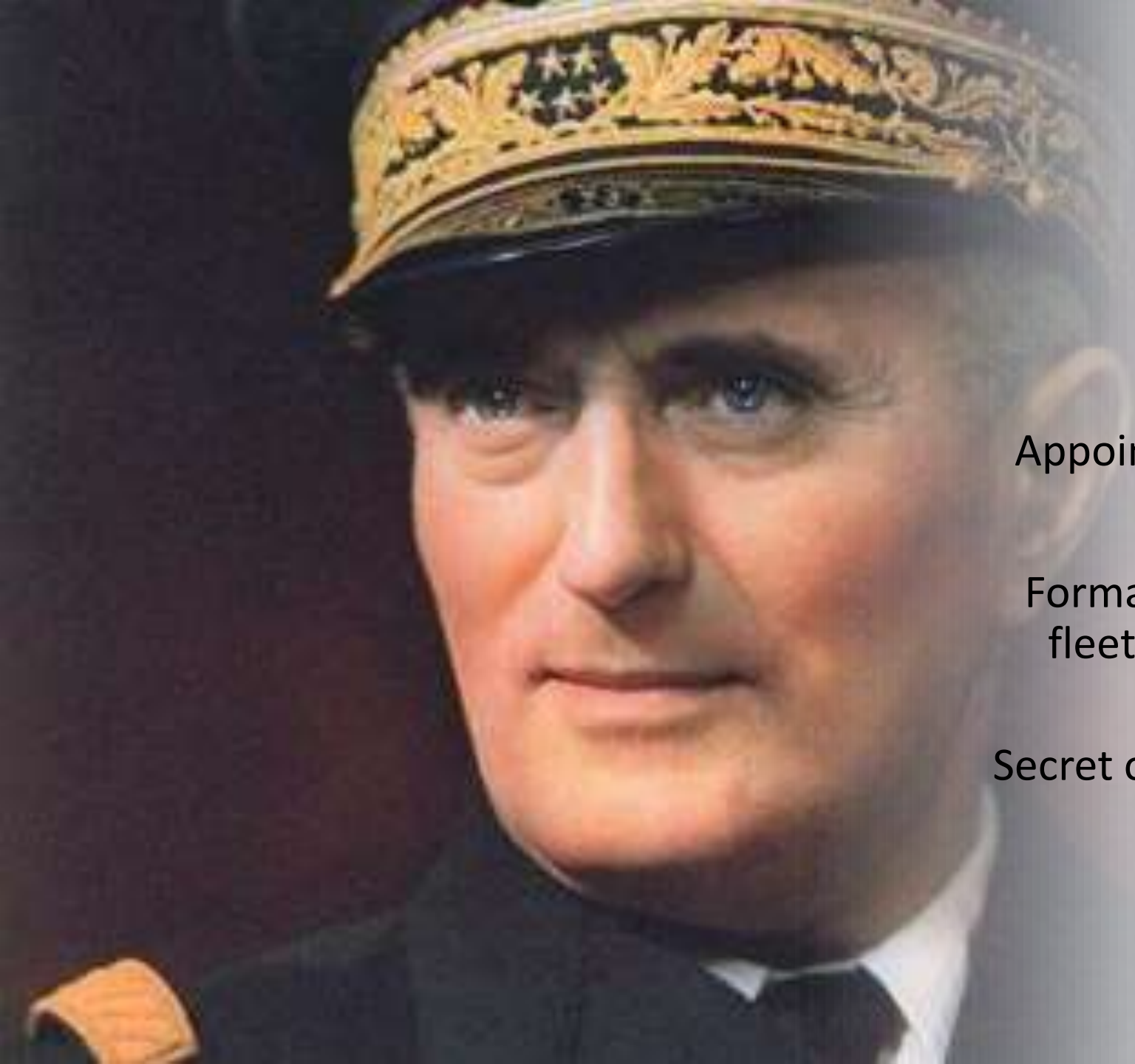
Who was François Darlan?

Born in 1881

Father: minister of Justice

1937: appointed Chief of the Naval Staff and
“Admiral of the Fleet”

Reorganized successfully the French Navy (an
efficient fighting instrument – 4th largest fleet
in the world)



Who was François Darlan?

Appointed **Minister of Marine** (June 1940)

Formally agreed not to deliver the French fleet to the Germans (conditions of the armistice)

Secret order to scuttle the fleet should Hitler tried to seize the fleet

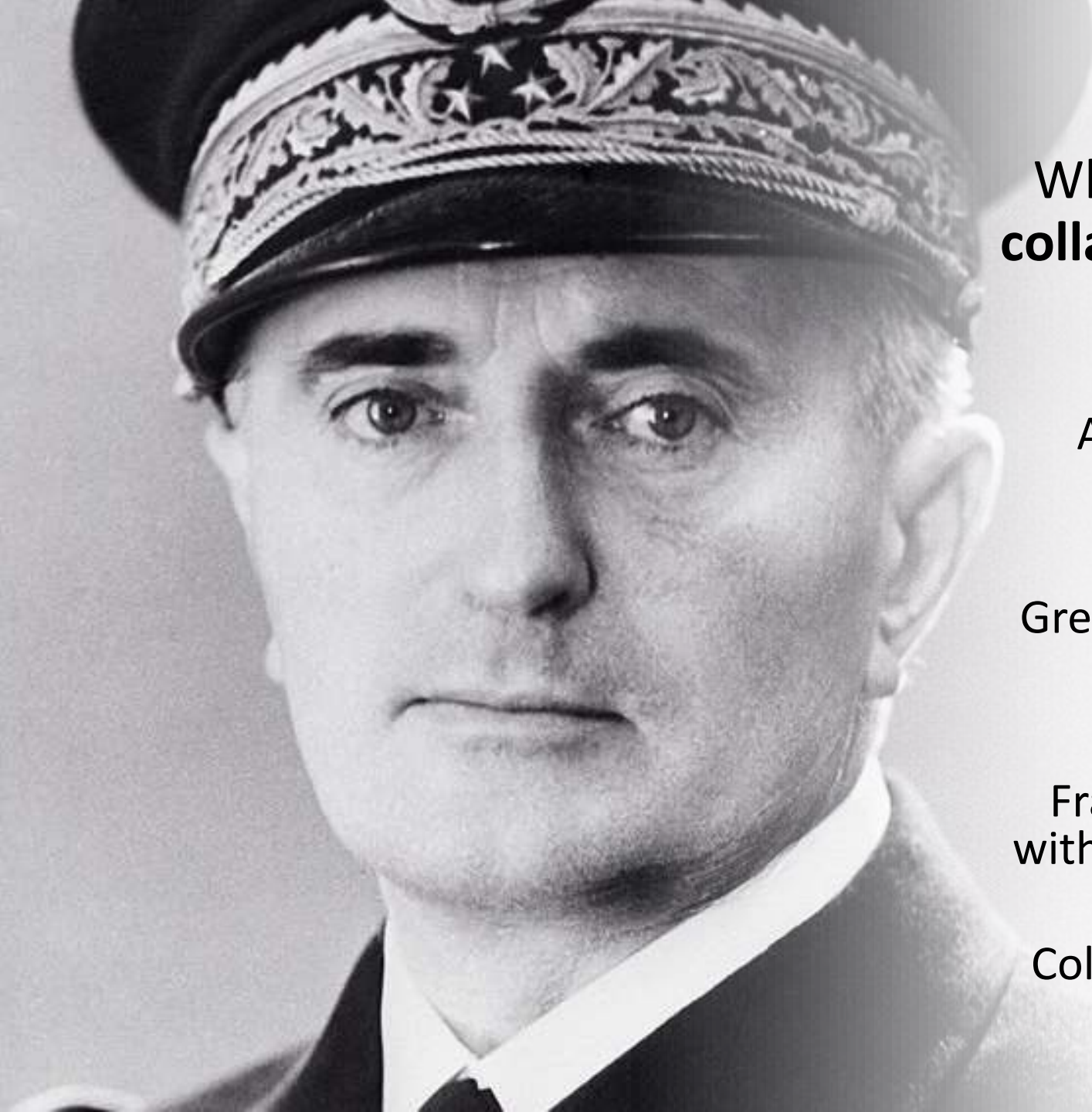


3 July 1940

British attack against French
naval units based in Algeria
(French colony)

1 200 French seamen dead

Darlan never forgave the British



Why did Darlan favor state **collaboration** with Germany?

A possible German defeat
unlikely in 1940-1941

Great Britain believed to be the
next to fall

France to survive as a nation
within the new German order in
Europe

Collaboration to be temporary



A black and white photograph of Charles de Gaulle. He is seated at a desk, wearing a dark military uniform with epaulettes and a tie. He is looking slightly to his right with a serious expression. His hands are on a small notebook on the desk, holding a pen. On the desk, there is also a glass ink bottle and a small object on the left. The background is a plain wall with a map or document hanging on it.

1941: doubts in London

“If the Germans take Stalingrad, if they reach the Suez Canal, then the war is lost” (Charles de Gaulle)



1941: Darlan all powerful

December 1940: appointed Vice-President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior and of National Defence

Commander-in-Chief of the French Armed Forces

Designated successor of Pétain



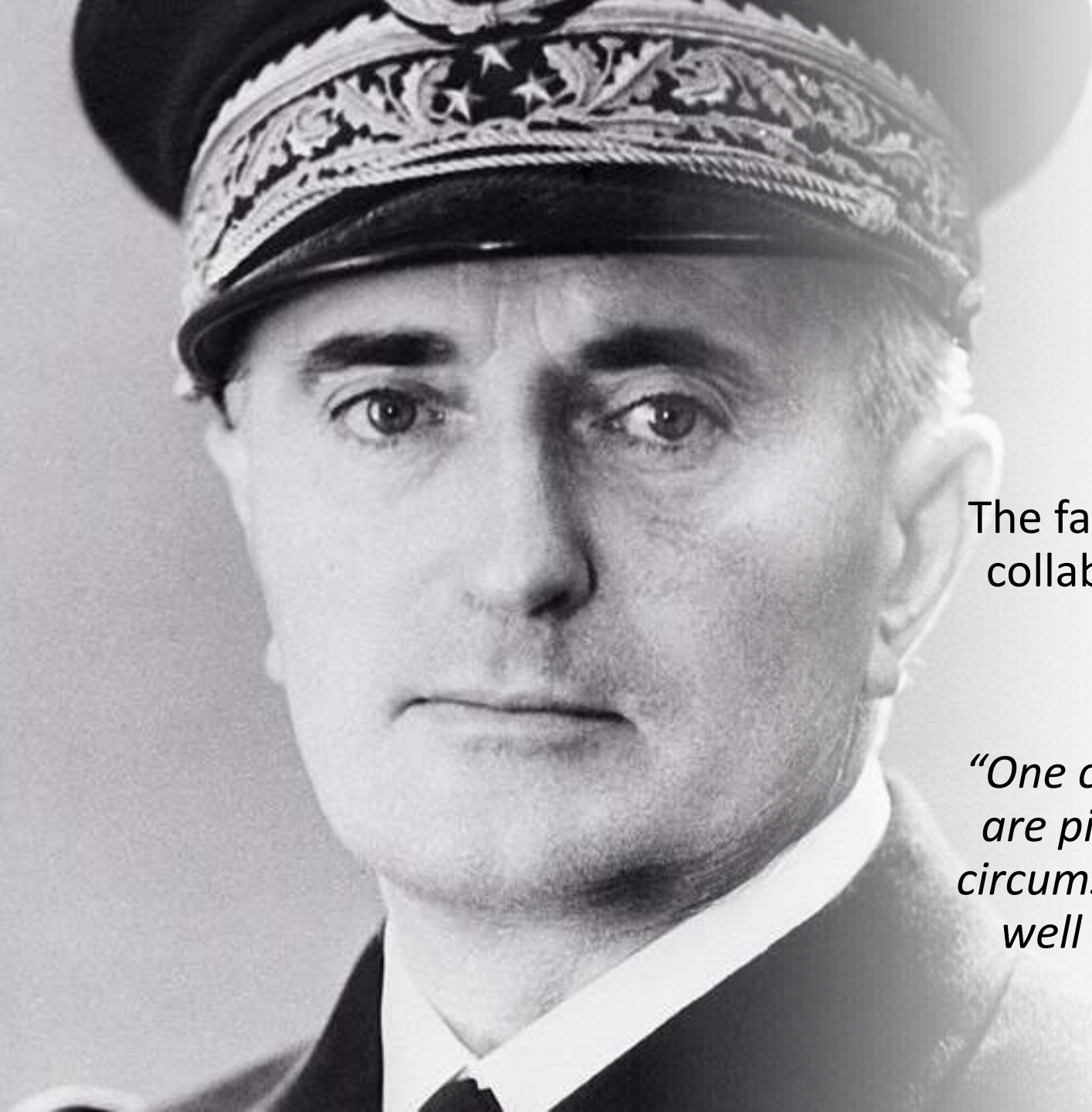
April-May 1941: German invasion of Yugoslavia and Greece



Meeting with Hitler (May 1941)

The “**Paris Protocols**”: the granting of military facilities to the Germans in exchange for a reduction of occupation costs





A change of heart...

The failure of the “win-win” policy of collaboration: the “Paris Protocols” never signed by Hitler

“One cannot trust the Germans. They are pigs. I told them so, and if these circumstances prevail, I will know very well how to open the door and let others enter”

Planning Operation Torch: the Allied invasion of French North Africa



Who do deal with to negotiate a quick ceasefire in French North Africa?



De Gaulle kept
deliberately in the dark

President Roosevelt to Robert
Murphy (U.S. envoy to Vichy): *“to
contact personally those French
nationals whom you consider
reliable”*

Darlan: a potential candidate
8 November 1942: Darlan in Algiers



Negotiating a ceasefire with
Darlan

22 November: formal agreement on
Franco-American cooperation in North
Africa

A *“temporary expedient”* (Roosevelt)

De Gaulle furious

24 December: Darlan assassinated in
Algiers



The assassin arrested

Interrogated, condemned to death by a military tribunal and executed the next day

His official statement: he acted alone (murdering the “traitor” Darlan)

La Chapelle: a monarchist

Fernand Bonnier de La Chapelle



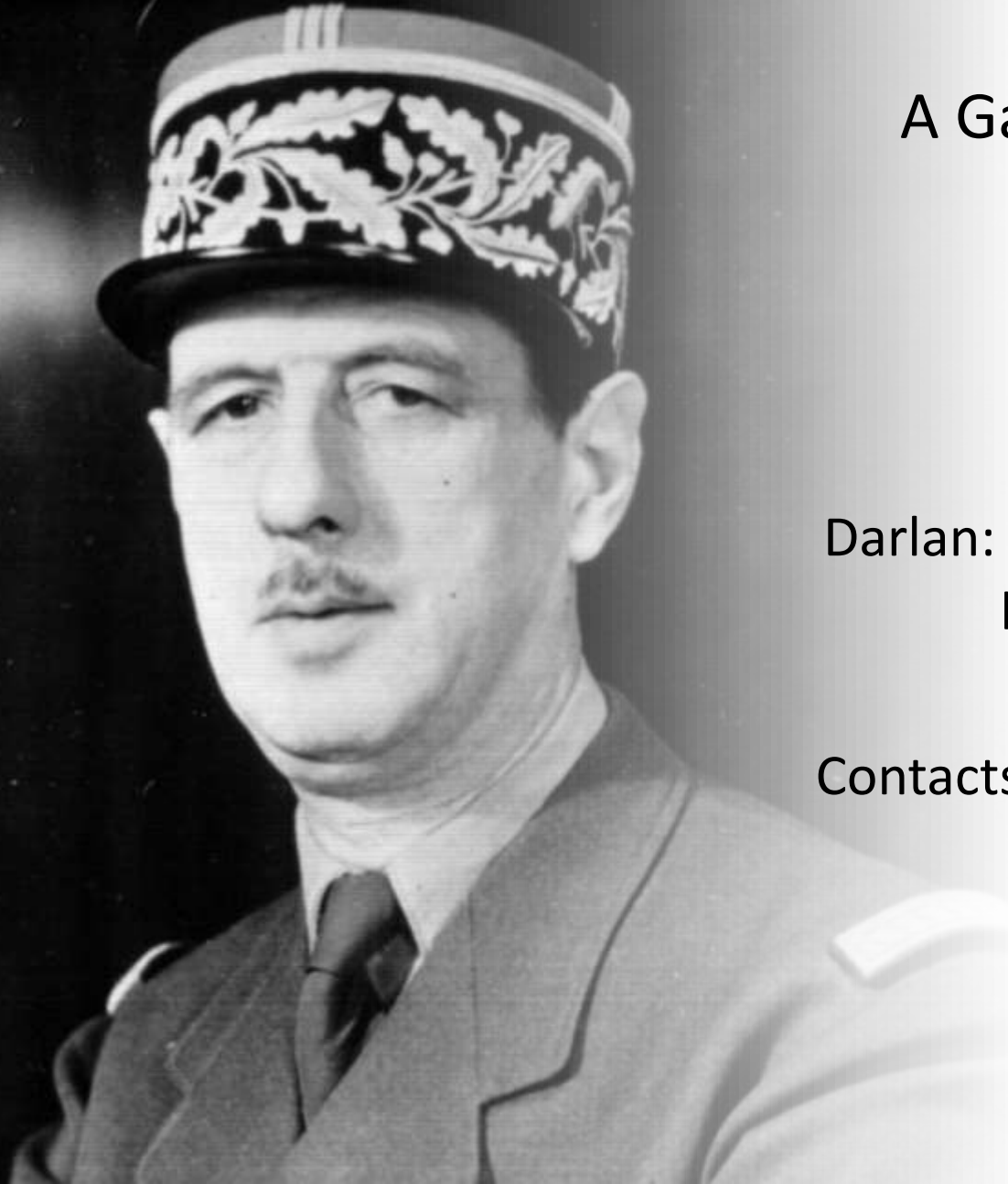
A monarchist conspiracy?

The heir to the French
throne in Algiers

Restoring the monarchy in
France

Darlan: an obstacle

Comte de Paris



A Gaullist conspiracy?

Darlan: an obstacle to de Gaulle's
political ambitions

Contacts Gaullists-monarchists: to
eliminate Darlan?



A British conspiracy?

Churchill only agreed
reluctantly to the “temporary
expedient”



What about the Americans?

U.S. secret services (OSS) likely
aware of the conspiracies
against Darlan's life

1946

A house in Jamaica: *Goldeneye*

Fascination for Caribbean aquatic wildlife
Descriptions of tropical underwater
world (James Bond novels)

