



# NEWS BULLETIN of L'Union Alsacienne

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• Bulletin de liaison des Alsaciens de New York •

Spring 2005

## EDITORIAL

Spring, printemps, Frühling, Friejjohr!

All the best for the 2005 Spring which finally made it after this too long winter!

**First: Great Alsatian news from Washington, and Member Christian Klein**

Great news for Alsace fans: On **April 16**, The French Embassy in Washington, D.C. will host the first in a new annual series of festivals focusing on the wine and cuisine of different regions of France. This year's region? You guessed it: Alsace! The event will feature wines from more than ten of Alsace's finest producers and food from some of the Washington area's best French restaurants (including Chez François, La Chaumière, and Citronelle). All attendees will receive a crystal souvenir wine glass and the opportunity to order wine at discounted prices. Congratulations to Member Christian Klein who as President of the Washington Chapter of the Confrérie St. Etienne d'Alsace, worked with the French Embassy to organize this Alsatian wine and food festival. More details and whereabouts on page 3.

### **Wine tasting**

Also on page 3 a revue from our March 15 wine tasting with Alsatian Wine Producer Jean Pierre Frick and Jean François Ginglinger, both from Pfaffenheim, who gathered more than 50.

### **50 joined us for Spring dinner**

Big thanks to the 50 who joined our Spring Dinner at Brasserie LCB (formerly *La Côte Basque* on Sunday 13 March (see page 2)

Lot's of success for 2005, happiness and prosperity!

### **In Memoriam**

It is with a great sadness that we learned of the passing away of two long time members of the Ladies Auxiliary and then of L'Union Alsacienne:

\*Member **Helene Schauer**, born Dec 12, 1927, who died Nov 14, 2004 at the age of 77. Her sister Jeanne Nason expresses her appreciation to the members of L'Union Alsacienne for their heartfelt wishes.

\*Member **Emmy Michaelis** passed away on Feb 1, 2005 at the age of 98. She was born in Haguenau.

To the families Schauer and Michaelis, L'Union Alsacienne extends its most sincere condolences.

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**Reminder** : Wednesday 20 April 2005: next regular meeting 401 E 41

**1 MAY 2005: Gastronomic Lunch** at Michel Keller's "Restaurant du Village", Chester, Ct; menu on page 2!

**Saturday 18 JUNE 2005**  
Germaine's garden party in her wonderful home in Putnam Valley

**Sunday 17 JULY 2005** - L'UA will have a big stand at Bastille Day Street fair on 60<sup>th</sup> Street Join us!

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## New Members

Gaëlle BAUSSON, United Nations staff member, has been elected new member at our February 17, 2005 meeting. Sponsored by Thierry Kranzer and Josiane Ambiehl, Gaëlle was born in Montereau (France) in the Paris area. She is Alsatian through her mother, who is a Lutz-Heydel from Durningen in the Alsatian Kochersberg.

Frank SUTTER, born in 1967 in Mulhouse. Captain at Brasserie LCB restaurant Franck has been elected during a meeting organized in the context of the annual Spring Dinner of l'UnAI at that restaurant on Sunday 13 March.

Caroline GUILLOIS, born in 1978 in Dakar (Sénégal) has been elected during March 23 regular meeting. The parents of Caroline are respectively from Bouxwiller and Ferrette in the wonderful Sundgau, the southern most part of Alsace at the Swiss border.

## News from Members

Pianiste and Member Frederique Trunk is to perform **MONDAY, APRIL 18, 2005 at 9.30pm at THE ENCORE**, 266 W 47 (Broadway & 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue), with Mami Rice, vocals & accordion, Jean Brassard, vocals, and Hill Greene, Guest bassist. The group is making its debut on 47th Street. Cover: PAY WHAT YOU WISH! (plus \$12 food/drink minimum) You may arrive as much as 45 minutes before the show and order. (Food ordering stops when the show starts)- Reservations: (212) 221-3960 More infos about Frederique's production on her site [www.frederiquemusic.com](http://www.frederiquemusic.com)

## Alsatian Gastronomic lunch 1 May in Chester, Connecticut

*"Restaurant du Village" in Chester of Alsatian Chef Michel Keller is proposing a wonderful gastronomic lunch (\$55 including gratuity) Sunday 1 May 2005, 1 PM*

*Hors d'oeuvre reception  
Escargots en "coquille"  
Tarte flambée – Flammaküecha*

*Asperges et Saumon Mariné Vinaigrette aux Herbes  
Jumbo asparagus served chilled with thinly sliced cured salmon and an herb vinaigrette sauce  
Pinot Blanc A. Scherrer 2002*

*Lotte Rôtie a la Choucroûte Sauce au Riesling  
Roast monkfish, juniper-scented sauerkraut, Riesling sauce*

*Noisettes de Veau Sauce au Sarriette - Späetzle  
Pan-seared veal medallions with a pan jus flavored with summer savory - handmade spaetzle and vegetables  
Riesling Trimbach 2002*

*Tarte à la Rhubarbe et Fraise/Rhubarb and strawberry tart*

*Café ou Thé*

There will be a cash bar for aperitifs and cocktails during the reception. Maximum attendance is 42 and final attendance is to be confirmed by Tuesday April 26th. Please confirm at [alsace@usa.com](mailto:alsace@usa.com) and indicate if you need transportation. Mail your check (order: L'Union Alsacienne) for \$55 per person to the Treasurer Richard Emmich 39 Aster Lane River Vale NJ 07675.Thanks! Departure by minivan organized from Manhattan that day at 11 AM.

## News from other associations

We received the latest edition of:

**"D'r Elsasser Courier" Winter Edition, from the Amicale Alsacienne du Québec** featuring a nice history of the war campaign of General Leclerc from Koufra to Strasbourg, a history of the Alsatian language and repost of the latest games of the number one Alsatian soccer team, the Racing Club de Strasbourg! For information contact the President Raymond Herr at [belherr@sympatico.ca](mailto:belherr@sympatico.ca)

\* Friends of Alsace, with a color edition for their first newsletter of the year 2005.

\* We were informed of the creation of the internet site of the **Association Générale d'Alsace et de Lorraine (AGAL) from Paris** and received the latest newsletter.

\*Tonic Le Magazine, April 2005 edition of this monthly from North Alsace.

## Castroville, TX!

**Francis Woehrling**, former European Union staff member from Strasbourg is working to install an Alsatian library in the Little Alsace of Texas (Alsatian House). Help, suggestions and books about Alsace are welcome. Contact him at [woehrling@comcast.net](mailto:woehrling@comcast.net)

## In other news...

## Good Friday gone...

For the first time since 1892, stores were authorized to open during Good Friday in Alsace. A situation condemned by numerous Alsations who criticized this attempt to cancel a Holy Day. Local laws protected that day as a non working day in Alsace-Mosel. A new attempt on eliminating Alsatian specificities...

Want to see what a Web log looks like? Go to

<http://www.elsassexpat.com> which has links to other Web sites like [meteo-strasbourg.net](http://meteo-strasbourg.net) or [web-alsace.net](http://web-alsace.net) with nice pictures of the region under "galerie image".

### Giscard d'Estaing in New York met U A members

Former President of France, and Chairman of The European Convention Valery Giscard d'Estaing was in New York March 7 at the New York University where he made a presentation of the draft European Constitution. During a cocktail given before the conference members Aurelien Buffler, Fred Fath and Thierry Kranzer managed to talk with Giscard d'Estaing who agreed to take a picture with them. Former President of France told them his favorite part of Alsace was the Sundgau area and especially the town of Altkirch and villages of Burnhaupt le Haut and Burnhaupt le Bas.

### March 15 Wine tasting

More than 50 people gathered at our second wine tasting 2005. The tasting was held at the restaurant *TOUT VA BIEN*.

The participants, including a group of young and young at heart members from L'Union Alsacienne but also numerous staff members of the United Nations, including the President of the UN French staff Association, Geoffroy Poiré, tasted four delicious wines. After a brief welcome greeting from President Christian Rolling, Vice-President Thierry Kranzer introduced the two wine producers Jean Pierre Frick and Jean François Ginglinger, both producing organic wine in the village of Pfaffenheim. After the tasting a group of 25 stayed for a lively and hearty dinner.

### Liberty Wine!

"Cuvée Liberty" available contact Thierry Kranzer (917 929 9565)

### Gastronomic Tip!

The \$25 « Baeckeoefe » of Jean Georges Vongerichten on the menu of JOJO's restaurant at the corner of Lexington and 64<sup>th</sup> Street is the gastronomic tip of this Spring. Absolutely terrific! Terribly rich and amazingly spiced. It is huge, huge, huge\*\*\*\*\*!

## Alsatian Food Festival at the French Embassy in Washington, D.C Sat 16 April 2005, from 6 to 10 PM

### A Wine & Food Journey into the Alsace Region

The first in a new annual series of festivals focusing on the wine and cuisine of different regions of France will feature wines from 15 of Alsace's finest producers and food from some of the Washington area's best French restaurants (including Chez François, La Chaumière, and Citronelle). All attendees will receive a crystal souvenir wine glass and the opportunity to order wine at discounted prices. Here are the details:

**WHAT:** April in Alsace: An Annual Celebration of French Food and Wine.

**WHEN:** April 16, 2005 from 6pm to 10pm. **WHERE:** La Maison Française - the Embassy of France, 4101 Reservoir Road, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Free parking will be available at the Embassy.

**HOW MUCH:** \$65 per person. Includes souvenir crystal wine glass and opportunity to order wine at discount prices.

**HOW TO MAKE RESERVATIONS:** Visit

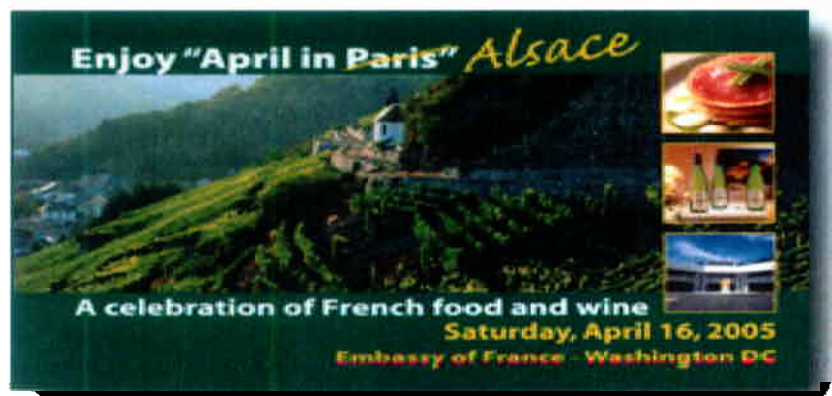
<http://www.FICSevents.com>

and click on the "April in Alsace" postcard. More information is also available by calling the "April in Alsace" hotline at 202.944.6389

**Christian A. Klein**

**President Washington, D.C. Chapter of the Confrérie St. Etienne d'Alsace**

P.S: The NYC "Alsatian Mafia" is strongly urged to venture south for this event. Please spread the word. L'Union Alsacienne welcomes all members and friends to join the event. Transportation will be organized from NY. Call Thierry Kranzer for details (his cell phone number is at the bottom of the cover page of this news bulletin)



# Alsatian historic facts!

**Alsace, 1450-1648:** In the Frankish partition of 880 (TREATY OF RIBEMONT) the Alsace was allocated to the EAST FRANKISH KINGDOM. It has formed part of the Empire ever since. The area was speaking ELSÄSSISCH, a German dialect. Politically, the Elsass was subdivided into numerous entities - the PRINCEBISHOPRIC OF STRASSBURG, 10 free imperial cities: LANDAU, WEISSENBURG, HAGENAU, ROSHEIM, OBER EHNHEIM, SCHLETTSTADT, KAYSERSBERG, TÜRKHEIM, MÜNSTER and KOLMAR, Habsburg territories (the SUNDGAU) and numerous smaller territories. Between 1469 and 1474, the Habsburg property in the Alsace (Sundgau, Hagenau) was under Burgundian administration. In 1493 the first Bundschuh (peasants') conspiracy was recorded. During the 1524-1525 German Peasants War, the Alsace was a major theatre. Strassburg also became a major center of the Protestant Reformation (Bucer). Alsace also was home to communities of Anabaptists. Between 1539 and 1541, Jean Calvin resided in Strassburg and was much impressed by the organization of her church. In 1581 the Jesuits, at the invitation of the Bishop of Strassburg, settled at Molsheim. Between 1592 and 1604, the Bishops' War took place. In 1617, the Jesuit college at Molsheim was elevated a university. So was the Lutheran high school in Strassburg in 1621. In 1632, Strassburg allied with Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

**1648-1697:** For Spain the Alsace had critical importance, as it formed part of the SPANISH ROAD connecting the SPANISH NETHERLANDS with northern Italy (the port of Genova). This was the logistical supply line for the Spanish troops in the Netherlands (the sea route no longer being an option ever since the defeat of the Armada in 1588). Late in the 30 YEARS WAR French troops occupied the Alsace and cut that road; in the TREATY OF WESTPHALIA 1648, France was ceded the Habsburg territories in the Alsace as well as invested with the Emperor's sovereignty over the 10 free imperial cities (technically, the area remained part of the Empire, the King of France only exercising the Emperor's authority in the region). King Louis XIV introduced a standing army and pursued an ambitious policy of expansion, in gross violation of treaties and right (the so-called REUNIONS). In 1673 (during Louis XIV.'s Dutch War), Louis XIV 'visited' the Alsace and forced the Decapolis to submit to French sovereignty. French Marshal Turenne won the Battle of Türkheim 1675. The city of STRASSBURG fell to French troops in 1681. In 1687 the Lutheran community of Strassburg was 'reunited' with the Catholic Church (*Ouvrage de Pere Dez*). The TREATY OF RIJSSWIJK 1697 recognized the French acquisition of the Alsace, except the city of MÜLHAUSEN (which, since 1515, was a member of the Swiss Confederation). The French administration, by attracting immigrants from French-speaking areas, attempted to turn the Alsace into a francophone region. At the time of the French acquisition of the Alsace, the COUNTERREFORMATION had prevailed (Jesuit university at MOLSHEIM since 1608), only small communities within the Alsace, mainly within the cities of Strassburg and Mülhausen, remaining protestant.

**1697-1789:** In 1699 the French constructed the fortress of NEU-BREISACH. The Alsace occasionally was war theatre in the WAR OF SPANISH SUCCESSION (1700-1714), the WAR OF POLISH SUCCESSION (1733-1735), the WAR OF AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION (Charles, Duke of Lorraine - which was occupied by the French - fighting for his inheritance); Austrian pandures appeared briefly in the Alsace in 1744. Counterreformation continued, the village of Schleithal being converted to Catholicism in 1709. In 1702 the episcopal university was moved from Molsheim to Strasbourg. Battles only occasionally interrupted a long period characterized by political stability and economic prosperity - the Alsace is fertile. The Alsatian cities lost political autonomy, and the French culture had an impact on the Alsace. On the other hand, the Alsace was detached from the cultural development in Germany, where, during the 18th century Hochdeutsch was developed and taught at schools, the medium of the German writers. When Goethe visited the Elsass in 1770, he remarked that the Alsatians learnt French and Latin in school and spoke German at home, mastering none of these languages. Between 1765 and 1768, Strassburg was transformed into a fortress. The bishops of Strassburg had retained a degree of political autonomy, expressed in their right to mint coins (the last in 1773). In 1787 the Provincial Assembly of the Alsace met for the first time. During the French Revolution, all regional privileges were abolished, the area formally annexed into France, the Alsace reorganized in two departements (Haut-Rhin (Upper Asace), Bas-Rhin (Lower Alsace)).

## Alsatian restaurant in Cold Spring

If you make it to the village of COLD SPRING in the Catskills, remember the restaurant *LE BOUCHON*. It is a delightful French brasserie serving some of the area's best food. The choucroute is home made and the fries are crisp, but Alsatian owner Pascal GRAFF happily strays from his Mulhousian roots, using American products such as beef, Hudson Valley duck confit and organic rotisserie.

## Alsatian restaurant in Red Hook, Brooklyn

L'Union Alsacienne took the opportunity of the upcoming visit of wine producers from Pfaffenhein to organize a welcome dinner at the "360" restaurant opened by Alsatian Chef Amaud Erhart at 360 Van Brunt Street. A group of 11 made it there Saturday, 12 March. The difficulty of getting to this cozy, off-the-beaten-track bistro is offset by the ease of ordering: The \$25 three-course prix fixe changes daily and includes a choice of 3 appetizers, 2 entrées, and 2 desserts. Co-owner Amaud Erhart recommends mostly organic or biodynamic wines (his particular passion) and scolds scofflaw cell-phone users who violate the house civility code, which also requires reservations and payment in cash for the time being.

## Zum Schneider, Bavarian restaurant

with an amazing variety of great sausages and fine beers became the center of a monthly gathering for a group of young Alsatians. Prune Callot, Natacha Malascek, Fred Ferront, Fred Fath, Pierre Weinstein, Florian Nguyen and Thierry Kranzer joined this very informal March gathering.



## Alsace Development International ADIRA

Alsace Development International, Inc. is the international division of the Economic Development Authorities of the Alsace region of France. In 1983 ADI established offices in North America, headquartered in San Francisco Bay Area, California. ADI offices now stretch across the globe, from our North American branches in Boston and San Francisco, to our regional offices in Australia, Asia, and Europe.

Its primary purpose is to promote the region of Alsace to high-quality international companies in all sectors from life sciences to telecommunications to food processing.

The North American team works closely with its French parent organization to insure timely, accurate, and up-to-date information for the prospective investor.

ADI also cultivates relationships with key consultants to broaden its information base and provide a more complete, objective proposal to companies.

ADI's strength lies in its understanding of the corporate marketplace, its highly skilled and motivated team, and its strong support from its parent organization ADIRA, as well as the regional political entities it represents.

Alsace already hosts more than 1,200 foreign companies and has the highest rate of foreign investment in France.



[www.alsace.com](http://www.alsace.com)

## Alsatian born Physic Nobel Price dies in New York

Hans Albrecht Bethe, born July 2, 1906, in Strasburg, then part of Germany, died March, 2005 at the age of 98. Physic Nobel Price in 1967, he was among the last of the giants who inaugurated the nuclear age. Bethe, who discovered the violent reactions behind sunlight, helped devise the atom bomb and eventually cried out against the military excesses of the cold war, died late Sunday. During the war, he led the theoreticians who devised the atom bomb and for decades afterwards fought against many new arms proposals. His wife, Rose, often discussed moral questions with him and, by all accounts, helped him decide what was right and wrong.

He fled Europe for the United States in 1933 and became a star of science. He made discoveries in the world of tiny particles described by quantum mechanics and the whorls of time and space envisioned by relativity theory. He did so into his mid-90's, astonishing colleagues with his continuing vigor and insight. In a 1938 paper, he explained one of the ways in which the sun and similar stars fuse hydrogen into helium, releasing bursts of energy and ultimately light. That work helped establish his reputation as the father of nuclear astrophysics, and nearly 30 years later. He published more than 300 scientific and technical papers, many of them originally classified secret.

Politically, Dr. Bethe was the liberal counterpoint (and proud of it) to Edward Teller, the Hungarian physicist and strong conservative who played a dominant role in developing the hydrogen bomb. It brought to earth a more furious version of the fusion reactions in stars, and Dr. Bethe opposed its development as immoral. For more than a half-century, he championed many forms of arms control and nuclear disarmament, becoming a hero of the liberal intelligentsia.

In a 1997 interview in his Cornell office, at age 90, Dr. Bethe said he had no regrets about his role in inventing the atom bomb, done amid worries about the Nazis' getting it first and conquering the world. But as the most senior of the living scientists who initiated the atomic age, he urged the United States to renounce all research on nuclear arms and called on scientists everywhere to do likewise. His ultimate dream, he said, was for nations to cut their nuclear arsenals to a few hundred arms or less. Throughout life, he remained a staunch advocate of nuclear power, defending it as an answer to inevitable fossil-fuel shortages. Dr. Bethe was the last of the scientific greats who led the Manhattan Project to build a bomb and thus initiated the nuclear era, outliving not only Dr. Teller but Enrico Fermi and J. Robert Oppenheimer, the scientific head of wartime Los Alamos. "He was one of Oppenheimer's first recruits," said Robert S. Norris, author of "Racing for the Bomb" (Steerforth Press, 2002), "and was among the last survivors of that extraordinary story."

*FRENCH : PRIX NOBEL de physique en 1967, Hans Bethe est mort, dimanche 6 mars, à son domicile d'Ithaca (Etats-Unis). Il était âgé de 98 ans. Avec ses travaux sur les réactions nucléaires au sein des étoiles qui l'ont conduit à contribuer à la conception de la bombe atomique, il était la dernière grande figure de la génération de chercheurs qui a incarné l'âge d'or de la physique nucléaire au XXe siècle, aux côtés d'Enrico Fermi ou de Robert Oppenheimer. Hans Bethe est né le 2 juillet 1906 à Strasbourg, alors ville de l'empire allemand. Il fuit l'Allemagne en 1933, après l'arrivée au pouvoir de Hitler qui devait lui valoir d'être démis de son poste de professeur de physique à l'université de Tübingen à cause de la religion juive de sa mère. Après un passage en Grande-Bretagne, Hans Bethe s'installe en 1935, aux Etats-Unis. Il enseigne à l'université Cornell d'Ithaca (Etat de New York) qu'il n'a plus quittée, à l'exception de trois années pendant la seconde guerre mondiale.*

*Thank you, Blythe Kropff, for bringing these facts to our attention.*

# French Corner

## Strasbourg il y a 400 ans, berceau de la presse écrite

Le premier journal imprimé l'a été à Strasbourg en 1605. La « Relation » de Johann Carolus a commencé à paraître il y a exactement quatre siècles, affirme l'historien Jean-Pierre Kintz. L'imprimerie en Europe a été inventée par Gutenberg vers 1450. Mais de quand date la presse, c'est à dire le premier journal imprimé avec une réelle périodicité ? Jusqu'ici, la réponse des historiens était 1609. Deux titres étaient attestés : à Wolfenbüttel, près de Brunswick, l'Aviso, et à Strasbourg, la Relation de l'imprimeur Johann Carolus (mort en 1634). Le titre de Basse-Saxe semblait avoir précédé le strasbourgeois. Or ce dernier était à coup sûr plus ancien encore, assure l'historien Jean-Pierre Kintz, professeur émérite de l'université Marc-Bloch, dans un article à paraître. « Dans la collection de 1609, conservée à Heidelberg, Carolus explique qu'il édite la Relation depuis plusieurs années... » Mais combien ? L'enquête, menée avec Martin Welke, directeur du musée de la Presse de Meersburg, a donné la réponse.

On savait déjà que Carolus, à l'origine relieur, avait acheté son imprimerie en 1604, à la mort de Tobias Jobin (1570-1604), lui-même fils de l'imprimeur Bernard Jobin. L'acte notarié indique qu'elle avait coûté à l'acheteur 3 724 florins. Les archives de Strasbourg conservent par ailleurs une lettre de Carolus. Il y réclame pour son titre, qui avait déjà connu douze parutions, précise-t-il, un monopole pour éviter la contrefaçon. Mais de quand datait cette requête ? « Nous avons fouillé les registres du Conseil des XXI [l'un des trois conseils de Strasbourg, avec les XV et les XIII] et nous avons trouvé la réponse donnée à Carolus : c'était d'ailleurs un net refus ». Mais le registre donne une indication extrêmement précieuse : la date de la délibération, soit le 21 décembre 1605. Les deux historiens en concluent que la Relation imprimée, héritière d'une Relation calligraphiée et recopiée à la main, est née quelques semaines plus tôt, donc à l'automne 1605. Cela fait de ce titre le vénérable ancêtre de la presse écrite. Imprimée sur quatre ou six pages, remplie de brèves correspondances des grandes villes d'Europe, hebdomadaire, payante (1 florin 5 l'abonnement annuel en 1619) la Relation fut le premier journal au sens moderne du terme. La collection de 1609 (51 numéros car le n° 34 a été arraché) nous est parvenue. Elle a été rééditée d'ailleurs en fac-similé en 1940. A la Bibliothèque nationale universitaire de Strasbourg appartient celle de 1612 (51 numéros, manque le n° 48). Peut-être les premiers numéros de 1605, imprimés et vendus par Johann Carolus, premier patron de presse d'Europe, réapparaîtront-ils un jour... (Dernières Nouvelles d'Alsace, 23 mars 2005).

***According to two historians, the first newspaper ever published in the world had been published in Strasbourg in 1605, city where Gutenberg invented the first printing press in 1450. Johannes Gutenberg was born in Mainz, Germany, 1400 and was a goldsmith by trade and was a master calligrapher. He moved to Strasbourg, at a time when he was contemplating his invention for printing. He was successful in realizing his invention in 1450. Strasbourg recognized his magnificent achievement by erecting a statue of him carrying a book with a quotation from the Old Testament "And there was light." This expression duly described that great inventor who made it possible for various classes of society to have access to knowledge when books were very rare and very expensive requiring massive efforts by many transcribers. Before this invention, monasteries and monks took on the burden of copying books and presenting them to kings and princes or for preserving them in their libraries.***

## Jean Hadey, libérateur de Paris

décédé dimanche à 83 ans, a été une haute figure de la France libre, un des libérateurs de Paris, puis de l'Alsace en 1944. Né le 29 avril 1921, le Mulhousien Jean Hadey avait entamé des études à l'école hôtelière de Strasbourg avant guerre. Avec l'Evacuation (1939), il poursuit ses études à Nice, puis rejoint l'Alsace, s'en évade en août 1940 et trouve du travail à Paris... à l'hôtel Georges-V, alors QG allemand. La Gestapo tente de le forcer à faire de la délation, menaçant de le renvoyer en Alsace. Il passe alors en zone libre (mars 1941) et à Toulon. De là, il embarque pour l'Afrique du Nord, travaille sur un chantier de jeunesse en Tunisie et dans un hôtel au Maroc, fait de la Résistance, puis rejoint la France libre avec un groupe d'Alsaciens, dans la force L du général Leclerc, qui deviendra en septembre 1943 la 2e division blindée. Avec la 2e DB, il est en Grande-Bretagne, débarque en Normandie en août 1944, participe à la libération de Paris, assurant la sécurité du général de Gaulle, puis à l'offensive sur l'Alsace en novembre (notamment à Ebersheim et Ebersmunster), enfin à la campagne d'Allemagne en Bavière. Après la guerre, Jean Hadey, a présidé l'association des Français libres du Haut-Rhin et l'association des Anciens de la 2e DB. Il a défendu la réconciliation franco-allemande et la double culture de l'Alsace. Il a réuni les souvenirs de plusieurs Alsaciens-Mosellans anciens des Forces françaises libres dans « Ils ont rejoint de Gaulle » (La Nuée-Bleue, 1990).

***Famous resistant Jean Hadey died in Alsace at age 83. After being in the resistance he joined the 2nd DB (tank division). He took part in the liberation of Paris and Alsace, after landing in Normandy. Huge symbol of the Alsatian resistance spirit, Jean Hadey was the father of two very dynamic sons Gilbert, Secretary General of the Strasbourg based 2000 member Alsace-USA association, and Jean Noel, Chargé de mission at the Regional Office for the Alsatian language and culture (OLCA).***