

LIBERATION

EXTENSION D-DAY 



3

PRESENTATION



D-Day Extension
Scenario-based game
CAMPAIGN mode game

4 - 5

SCENARIO 1 - DAS REICH



Material
Scenario specifications
COMMUNICATION action

6 - 7

SCENARIO 1 - DAS REICH



Preparing the scenario:
DAS REICH

8 - 9

SCENARIO 1 - DAS REICH - HISTORICAL CONTENT



The fortress maquis
The Limousin maquis strategy
The hornet's nest and turtle strategies
The bloody trail - the Das Reich division

10 - 11

SCENARIO 1 - DAS REICH - HISTORICAL CONTENT



The bloody trail - the Das Reich division
Georges Guingouin

12 - 13

SCENARIO 1 - DAS REICH - HISTORICAL CONTENT



Violette Szabo
Roger Lescure
Robert Maloubier

14 - 15

SCENARIO 2 - BRETON REDOUBT



Material
Scenario specifications
COMMUNICATION action
DROP ZONE

16 - 17

SCENARIO 2 - BRETON REDOUBT



Preparing the scenario:
BRETON REDOUBT

18 - 19

SCENARIO 2 - BRETON REDOUBT - HISTORICAL CONTENT



Overlord in Brittany
A forgotten story
The Special Air Service
Who dares wins

20 - 21

SCENARIO 2 - BRETON REDOUBT - HISTORICAL CONTENT



Paul Chenailler
Jeanne Bohec
Pierre Bourgoin

22 - 23

HISTORICAL CONTENT - MEDALS



Roland Clee
Conclusion
MEDALS CARDS

LIBERATION

D-DAY EXTENSION



The D-DAY EXTENSION:

June 6, 1944, Allied forces land in Normandy. All resistance fighters are ordered to do everything in their power to delay the arrival of reinforcements on the beachhead. Will the resistance succeed in turning Operation Overlord into a success, or will the occupier forces manage to repel their enemies in Normandy? It's up to you to decide...

Scenario mode:

Each of the two scenarios in the D-Day expansion can be played separately.

To do so, simply follow the instructions in the box on the setup page. In this case, the game ends with a victory for the resistance players or the occupying player.

Each scenario is symbolized by a logo on the game components, allowing you to quickly prepare the game by selecting the cards with that logo.



Campaign mode:

The D-Day expansion allows you to add two new scenarios to the CAMPAIGN. DAS REICH and then BRETON RE-DOUBT can be inserted into the year 1944 after GLIERES and VERCORS if you also own the ALPINE expansion, and before the 1944 scenario in the base game.





1944

DAS REICH scenario materials:

The game materials required for the “DAS REICH” scenario combine elements from the basic box and the D-DAY expansion: 8 RESISTANCE cards (RD01 to RD08) and 6 FRANC TIREUR cards (RD09).



10 MISSION cards (MD01 to MD10)



10 PLACE cards (ND01 to ND04)



6 MEDALS cards (TD07 to TD12)



2 OBJECT cards (TSF and RONEO) for each RESISTANT player.



The SAS cards (RD10) are not used in this scenario.




Start of scenario only


If you are not playing in CAMPAIGN mode, you must prepare the game as follows:

Select one copy of each of these cards from the base game box: journalist (R001), forger (R002), messenger (R003), radio (R004), spy (R006), resistance fighter (R007), and maquisard (R008). Each RESISTANCE player draws 2 cards at random from among these and adds them to their object cards. Shuffle 6 FRANC TIREUR cards (RD09) with the RESISTANCE cards from the D-DAY expansion (RD01 to RD08) and shuffle them together to form the RESISTANCE card DRAW PILE.

End of the game in campaign mode:

The OCCUPIER player removes all captured RESISTANCE cards from the game. These cards will no longer be available until the end of the CAMPAIGN. All other RESISTANCE cards will continue to be used for the rest of the game.

 OCCUPIER player removes all LOCATION cards from their DRAW PILE and keeps 1 card of each type: V-MANN (N001), RAID (N002), and WEHRMACHT (N003).

 Each RESISTANT player may keep 3 RESISTANCE cards of their choice. The other RESISTANCE cards are returned to the reserve.

SCENARIO 1 D-DAY extension

DAS REICH

CORE BOX components:

7 RESISTANCE cards (R001, R002, R003, R004, R005, R006, R008)



The MISSION cards from the CORE BOX are not used.



The U-BOAT, GESTAPO, and CORE-BOX location cards are not used.



4 x V-MANN, 3 x RAID, 4 x WEHRMACHT, 4 x PURIFICATION, 4 x DECEPTION (N001 à N004), 4 x MILITIA (N007), 2 x EXACTION (N008) et 2 x OFFENSIVE (N009)




Red TARGET tokens, WEHRMACHT, V-MANN, MILITIA, green, red and black dice are kept.



ARMORED and BARRICADE tokens are added.



Specific features of the DAS REICH scenario:


Resistance forces attempt to prevent the elite armored division "DAS REICH" from reaching the Normandy front. The ARMORED  pawn represents the division's advance in the game. At the start of the game, the ARMORED pawn is placed on Montauban. In this scenario, only MISSION cards linked to the ARMORED pawn are placed face up. As the ARMORED pawn advances, the cards are turned face up.



- The ARMORED pawn moves forward when the player occupying it uses an OFFENSIVE card.

- When the ARMORED pawn moves forward on a visible MISSION card, that MISSION card is destroyed.

- Only face-up MISSION cards can be completed by RESISTANT players.

- When a visible MISSION is completed by a RESISTANT player, place a BARRICADE token on the PLACE to indicate that the passage is blocked. 

- The OCCUPIER player can remove a BARRICADE by placing all TARGET tokens in the relevant area using the action described in the main rules book (page 22). Actions can only be performed on areas with face-up mission cards.

COMMUNICATION Plan

In this scenario, COMMUNICATION between the various RESISTANCE groups is crucial in order to plan actions.



If you discard 2 cards during your action with the COMMUNICATION icon (TSF and RONEQ), you can turn over a MISSION card face up.

These cards can also be used for OPERATION or DRAW actions.



1944

Setup:

A Place the board in the center of the table, then place 1 MISSION card face down at random on each of the spaces, then turn over the two cards from the ALPHA region.

B Each RESISTANCE player places their token on one of the PLACE. The MISSION card for that PLACE may be visible or hidden. All RESISTANCE players must position themselves on different PLACES.

C Place the RESISTANCE board on one edge of the game board. Shuffle the RESISTANCE cards to form a DRAW PILE and place the first 6 cards face up.

D Each RESISTANCE player places their individual board in front of them, positions their CHARACTER tile, and shuffles their 7 OBJECT cards, adding 2 TSF/RONEO cards from this expansion to form a DRAW PILE. Note: in CAMPAIGN mode, players can keep up to 3 RESISTANCE cards from the previous game in their starting DRAW PILE.

E Shuffle the 10 PLACE cards (ND01 to ND05) with 1 V-MANN card (N001), 1 RAID card (N002), and 1 WEHRMACHT card (N003) to form a DRAW PILE. Note: In CAMPAIGN mode, the player may keep up to 3 cards of their choice from the previous game instead.

F Create pile of identical cards and place them on the OCCUPANT board. (N001 to N004 + N007 to N009)

G Place the V-MANN (red), Wehrmacht (green), and MILICE (black) pawns next to the board.

H Randomly distribute one MEDAL card to the OCCUPIER player and one MEDAL card to the RESISTANT players. RESISTANT and OCCUPIER players may look at their medal cards but must not show them to the opposing side.

I Place the SCORE marker in the center of the SCOREBOARD and place the 6 RE-ROLL tokens on their respective spaces.

J Place the ARMORED pawn on Montauban.



F



F



DRAW PILE

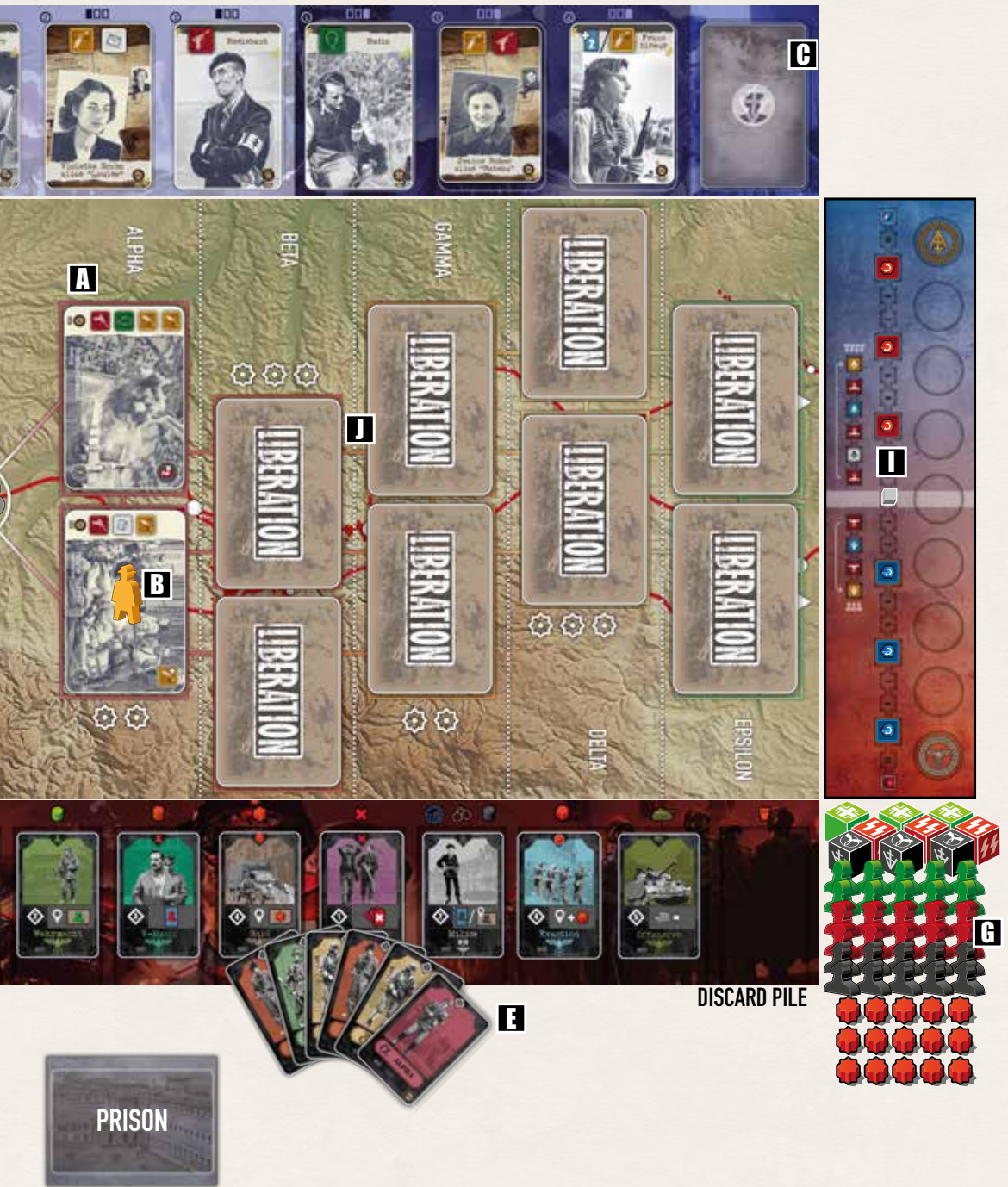
GETTING AROUND



In this scenario, RESISTANCE tokens can move from one location to another by following the links between PLACES. The cost of movement is 1 per link. It is possible to move on an unexplored MISSION map.

In this example, the RESISTANT player spends 1 OPERATION point to move.

SCENARIO 1 D-DAY extension DAS REICH



The game ends if one of the two sides wins a medal or if there are no more MISSION cards on the board.

Each MEDAL won by one of the sides earns 3 victory points.

LE COMBAT DES PATRIOTES

Organe d'Information et de Combat des Francs-Tireurs et Partisans Français

DU LIMOUSIN, DU PERIGORD, DU QUERCY, DE LA MARCHE ET DU BERRY



The Maquis Fortresses

Since February 1944, the Allies and the resistance leadership have been reviewing the concepts implemented to hinder German troops. The idea of concentrating resistance fighters in a natural fortress was clearly not working (the "silo maquis"). The Ain maquis continued their activities, having split into small, mobile groups that were more difficult for Nazi troops to track down as they used the main roads to move around.

The hornet's nest and turtle strategy

In agreement with their allies, the maquis in Limousin and western France implemented a strategy of harassing and slowing down the enemy (already in place in the west as part of the Tortue plan) with the aim of exhausting the enemy's offensive potential. This strategy was simple: the maquis were light, mobile, and knew the area well. The thick, steep forests of the region allowed this light infantry to appear and disappear quickly. Infantry transport vehicles could not enter the area. The Germans were forced to enter on foot. In this case, the balance of power is restored. The objective is therefore to lure German units close to areas where resistance teams are grouped together, strike, attack, then leave in small groups through the forests.

Then, a few hours later, return, strike, attack and disappear again, repeating this throughout the day and night, with groups constantly taking turns. In this way, German forces cannot concentrate on one point but must disperse their forces to various points of harassment. Equipment must constantly be moved back and forth, logistics are considerably hampered, and morale declines day by day with fatigue. This is the hornet's nest strategy.

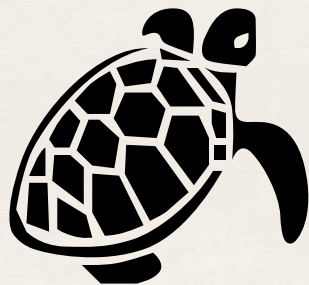
The Glières, Vercors, and Auvergne maquis were partially destroyed and the population suffered terrible repression. Clearly, these maquis would not be able to operate at full capacity when D-Day arrived to liberate the country. These failures reinforced the Limousin maquis in their future strategy. D-Day was coming, and they wanted to be ready.

The strategy of the Limousin maquis

Several areas had been identified as potential "impregnable" strongholds (La Courtine, the Millevaches Plateau, Mont Gargan, Le Chavanon). Initially, in 1943, a certain Colonel Murat (Roger Lescure) set up a school in Fanlac (Dordogne) to train non-commissioned officers and officers in subversive warfare. This marked the militarization of the maquis. Subsequently, attention turned to the lessons learned from the "Montagnard" plan. Holding a stronghold that allowed the enemy to concentrate its power in one place was clearly not the solution. Despite parachute drops, the resistance fighters lacked heavy weapons. That much was clear. The conclusion was clear: the maquis could not engage in large-scale frontal combat. Another strategy was needed.

The turtle strategy consists of making German units' movements two, three, or four times longer, or even forcing them to make detours or change routes, which, through strategic destruction, leads the units into dead ends.

The aim is no longer to stop or destroy, but to slow down and wear down equipment and men. Indeed, a tracked vehicle (tank, troop transport) that is used repeatedly on roads wears out its tracks much more quickly. This leads to more frequent changes, sometimes breakdowns, and more demanding logistics (repairs, immobilization). By the time this equipment reaches the front, it will already be in an advanced state of disrepair. Psychologically, this is much more destructive than frontal combat, where the highly trained German soldier has the advantage. In this guerrilla warfare, the lack of experience is partially offset by the tactical superiority of the troops. Power is no longer the determining factor. Mobility, re-articulation, regrouping, and projection to another point become paramount. Heavy equipment becomes a "ball and chain."



Périgueux

Brive la
Gaillarde

Tulle

The bloody trail of the SS Division Das Reich

This unit consisted of approximately 20,000 men. It was a Panzer Division of the Waffen SS. The Waffen SS was the military tool created by Heinrich Himmler, head of the SS, which was originally a force protecting the political apparatus. Himmler wanted to use this structure to set up combat units to replace the Wehrmacht, which he considered insufficiently fanatical. The Waffen SS divisions were born out of this desire. They were quickly transformed into Panzer Division units, including a regiment of heavy tanks in their ranks. As Himmler gained more and more influence with the Führer, these Waffen SS units were equipped with the best equipment and sometimes even used the latest weapons coming out of the factories (STG44, night vision, Goliath drone, Tiger II tank).



The 2nd SS Panzer Division Das Reich spent most of the war on the Russian front, where it was tasked with fighting partisans and liquidating populations as part of the Einsatzgruppen. Its specific role was to track down, combat, and annihilate partisan units. This struggle also involved establishing a regime of terror among the population to prevent the maquis from receiving the help they needed to survive. The leaders of this unit had therefore spent years developing techniques that left little room for humanity (summary executions, hangings in front of the population, destruction of villages, mass executions of entire populations, forcing residents, including children, to participate in the executions). Coldness and perversity were the hallmarks of this unit. Under orders from Von Rundstedt, commander-in-chief of the Western Front, advancing towards the Normandy front was not a priority. The "cleansing" allowed this unit to move closer to the Normandy front, ready to spring into action if requested by the high command.

On June 7, 1944, Gerd Von Rundstedt ordered the SS Das Reich division, which was stationed around Toulouse-Montauban, to put its heavy equipment (tanks and artillery) on trains in Bordeaux and to move its mechanized infantry units (Deutschland and Der Führer regiments) by road through the Limousin region, where they were to "clean up" the area of any resistance fighters. His units were to be ready to quickly rejoin the Normandy front on orders.

The maquis implemented the techniques recommended by the AS

(Armée Secrète) headquarters. Small groups set up ambushes and then quickly disappeared. The response was immediate: the surrounding villages were raided, the population was brutalized, and summary executions were carried out in search of weapons caches.

On June 8, Commander Lammerding, head of this unit, learned that the FTP maquis had just liberated Tulle, making it the first prefecture in France to be liberated. There were reportedly 40 German casualties. He decided to send an advance guard to the city.



For several weeks, members of the French Gestapo (North African Legion) led by Laffont, a member of the Carlingue, the Sipo-SD, and collaborators had been operating in the region. On June 8 at 9 p.m., the first units arrived via the Brive road at the entrance to Tulle.

The resistance fighters, surprised by the arrival of armored vehicles, decided to leave Tulle without a fight to avoid a massacre of the population. The next day, June 9, at 8 a.m., men between the ages of 16 and 60 were gathered in the square in Souillac near the arms factory. There, a selection was made and 120 men were designated as hostages (three hostages for each German soldier killed). Ropes were requisitioned from homes. Methodically, in groups of ten, the hostages were taken to the streetlights and balconies of the town and hanged in front of the population, who were forced to watch this horrific spectacle. The soldiers' cries and insults echoed the silence and muffled cries of the people of Tulle. Father Jean Espinasse, who administered last rites to the victims, tried to ransom the lives of some of them. In total, 99 people were hanged and 149 men were deported. 101 never returned.





The bloody trail of the SS Division Das Reich

During the night of June 8 to 9, advance units of the division were attacked on the heights of La Bussière, in the commune of Saint Léonard de Noblat in Haute-Vienne (87). Commander Helmut Kämpfe and his driver were taken prisoner by the FTP during this skirmish.

Adolf Dieckmann, commander of the 1st battalion of the Der Führer regiment, was a personal friend of Kämpfe. When the driver, who had managed to escape, reached Dieckmann's command post, he remembered seeing a town sign marked ORADOUR. Dieckmann decided to mount an operation to find his comrade or, at the very least, to put pressure on the Haute-Vienne maquis to release him (according to post-war statements by some soldiers who took part in the operation). Near Pompadour, Dieckmann looked at his map and saw two villages a few kilometers from his headquarters: Oradour-sur-Vayres and Oradour-sur-Glane. The first was known to be surrounded by large groups of resistance fighters. The second appeared, according to intelligence reports, to be quieter. He chose Oradour-sur-Glane for his reprisal operation.

On June 10, at 1:45 p.m., the village was surrounded. There were no resistance fighters in the vicinity. The arrival of these men in colorful uniforms was impressive, but there was no real fear because life in this rural community had been fairly peaceful since 1940. Dieckmann politely asked Dr. Dessourteaux, who was acting as mayor, to send a town crier to gather the population in the village square. This method had been tried and tested in Russia: don't panic the population. There, the commander asks where the weapons are hidden. Receiving no answer, he decides to move on to the second phase in order, he says, to carry out searches. The men are separated from the women and children. Then, in groups of 20 to 30, the men are taken to barns in the village, while the women and children are taken to the church. To make matters worse, the four schools were full that Saturday because the children had been brought in by their parents for a medical check-up. 191 pupils were rounded up.

Finally, at around 4 p.m., the massacre began. The 180 men held in the six barns were shot with machine guns.

The 150 women and 191 children, locked in the church, saw soldiers place a huge box in the middle of the sanctuary, with cords running under the door. Then grenades were thrown through the stained-glass windows. The cords caught fire and the box exploded. The fire completely consumed the building. One person escaped through a window at the back of the church (Marguerite Rouffange).



A child also escaped during the roundup. He was a little boy from Alsace. Later, he explained how he escaped: "I know the Schleuhs. When they come somewhere, it's never good!"

In the hours that followed, 122 people were shot dead in the surrounding area. They were people who, seeing smoke, came to find out what was happening, or women and men returning from Limoges to their homes.

The massacre claimed 643 victims. The Germans destroyed the houses with dynamite, threw the bodies into wells and burned the barns to cover up the mass crime they had just committed.

On June 11, the SS Das Reich Division received orders to leave Limousin immediately and return to the Normandy front as quickly as possible.

Georges Guingouin, who was holding Helmut Kämpfe, learned of the massacre in Oradour-sur-Glane and ordered the officer's execution.

Despite an order from the local Communist Party to launch his units against the Division, he refused, considering that he was unable to fight this unit head-on, as it was far too powerful for his forces. He declared Limoges an open city, thus certainly preventing further massacres. On June 12, the Division left Limousin and headed for Coutances and Saint-Lô in Normandy.





Georges Guingouin was born on February 2, 1913, in Magnac-Laval (87) and died on October 27, 2005, in Troyes.

His father, a career soldier and non-commissioned officer, was killed in the Bapaume region on August 28, 1941. His mother was the principal of an elementary school. After studying at the Bellac secondary school, he was admitted to the teacher training college in Limoges. He left to do his military service in 1934. After his military service, he was appointed teacher in Saint Gilles les Forêts (87).

He joined the Communist Party in 1935 and became secretary general of the Eymoutiers "rayon" (district). His very tall stature gave him an impression of quiet power and solidity. On the other hand, he already appeared to be very independent in his thinking. He often challenged decisions made by the party's central leadership.

In 1939, when he was called up for military service, he hid the party's mimeograph and typewriter in a barn, along with a large stock of paper, stencils, and ink cartridges, and destroyed the archives and detailed lists of regional cells. This was a wise precaution because, while he was at the front, the police searched his home

and found nothing.

He was wounded on June 17, 1940, and evacuated on June 18 to the hospital in Moulins (03). The Germans attacked the city. He escaped and joined the first-aid station of an infantry group. He was evacuated to Montluçon. Finally, he returned home. After a 20-day convalescence, he began his clandestine activities under the pseudonym "Raoul." As town clerk, he forged identity papers using the civil registry records of people born in Saint Gilles but who had left the village. Vichy was quickly alerted and, learning that he was about to be arrested, he decided to go into hiding. In September 1940, suspended from his teaching duties by the local education authority, he re-established contact with the Communist Party's underground organization and became federal secretary for Haute-Vienne. He refused to distribute issue No. 9 of the bulletin *La vie du Parti*, which stated: "We must not hate German soldiers. We are against De Gaulle and the capitalist clan whose interests are linked to Vichy."

In 1941, he published the first issue of *Le Travailleur limousin*. The editorial line differed from the official line of the Communist Party, which was against De Gaulle. He escaped several attempts to arrest him and went into hiding in the Corrèze region, in Les Plaines in Saoudaine-Lavinadière. He regularly changed his place of rest. Living conditions were harsh. He organized massive leaflet distributions and stole 210 new ration cards in September 1941, following Vichy's decision to print new models to counter theft and undermine the clandestine PCG. On June 26, 1943, he mounted an operation in Tulle that enabled him to recover all the quarterly ration tickets intended for the entire department of Corrèze.

The occupying authorities were concerned about the daring raids carried out by Guingouin and his supporters, particularly the thefts of dynamite from the region's mines.

The camp of the man now known as "the Great One" was located in the forest of Châteauneuf, at a place called "La Croix Chevaux." Taking the title of Prefect of the Maquis, he launched a campaign to prevent the delivery of fodder to the Germans. He destroyed the baling machine stationed in Eymoutiers opposite the gendarmerie. Then it was the baling machine in Meymac. He destroyed the Bussy-Varach viaduct, cutting the Limoges-Ussel railway line. The structure was never repaired. With a commando unit, he destroyed the rubber regeneration factory in Limoges. On July 14, 1943, he carried out a raid and destroyed the underground telephone cable connecting Limoges-Eymoutiers-Ussel-Clermont-Ferrand. He infuriated the police in the area because the sabotage was increasing but the investigations were at a standstill. He regulated agricultural prices and the sifting of flour for bread making in order to counter black market sales and widespread cheating and fraud. He received the first parachute drops of weapons from the SOE in metal containers.

In 1944, the area of influence of the Guingouin maquis stepped up a gear. The population was completely won over. The German army fell into several deadly ambushes, which led the command to deploy the Brehmer division to fight Guingouin's groups. It decided that when the balance of power was against them, they should break off the fight and scatter into the countryside.

In March 1944, a few resistance gendarmes began discussions with their comrades and reached a *modus vivendi* with the maquis. As a result, investigations were not pursued, some gendarmes' wives distributed leaflets, and patrols were set up to protect parachute drop zones. In May 1944, the maquis had around 8,500 armed men, organized into flying squads of four.

On June 10, 1944, following the massacre at Oradour-sur-Glane, he refused to release Major Kampfe, who had been taken prisoner, in exchange for the release of 40 resistance fighters, as proposed by Commander Dieckmann. He ordered the execution of the major. Despite repeated orders from the central committee of the Communist Party, he refused to fight head-on against the mechanized infantry units of the 2nd SS Das Reich and declared Limoges an open city. This led to his arrest for treason by his former comrades at the end of the war.

From July 18 to 24, 1944, he led the Battle of Mont Gargan, which pitted the Haute-Vienne maquis against the Jesser column, infamous for destroying the Mont Mouchet maquis. Of the 4,800 men who made up this column, 342 were killed in the fighting, permanently crippling the offensive capacity of this terrible unit. He refused, despite orders from headquarters, to take Limoges, judging that the action was premature and dangerous. When he decided, on August 21, 1944, at the head of 8,000 men, to demand the surrender of the garrison of the Haute-Vienne prefecture, he obtained it without bloodshed.

After the war, several trials, initiated by his former party comrades, attempted to sully his honor and integrity. Imprisoned, beaten, and tortured, he was completely cleared of all charges. He was ultimately expelled from the Communist Party in 1950.

His rehabilitation within the party came late (1998), and the PCF acknowledged the seriousness of the wrong that the party had done to him and to the men and women who had followed him.

Georges Guingouin preferred indifference, stating: "Communism is not a party."



Violette Szabo born Violette Bushell on June 26, 1921, in Levallois-Perret, near Paris.

1940. On July 14, 1940, she met Étienne Szabo, a French lieutenant in the Free French Forces (13th demi-brigade of the Foreign Legion), of Hungarian descent. Violette and Étienne were married on August 21. Shortly thereafter, Étienne's unit was sent to North Africa.

1941. Violette Szabo did not see Étienne again until a year later, in the summer of 1941, during a week's leave in Liverpool. In September, she joined the Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS) and became a fire control operator in the 48th Anti-Aircraft Battery.

1942. In April 1942, she left the battery. On June 8, her daughter Tania was born. On October 24, Étienne Szabo was killed in the Second Battle of El Alamein. Violette Szabo decided to accept the SOE's offer of recruitment.

1943. In September 1943, deemed fit for secret service work, Szabo was recruited as an officer in the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry (FANY). She received full training as a SOE agent. A minor accident during parachute

training delayed her deployment in the field.

1944. On April 5, 1944, during her first mission in France, she was parachuted near Cherbourg with Philippe Liewer, whose network around Rouen had been dismantled by the Germans. Under the code name "Louise," she served as his courier. To help rebuild a new group around Rouen, a strategic region in the run-up to the Normandy landings, she traveled between Paris and Rouen to make contact with the remaining members of the resistance group and bring them back to Paris. She sent reports to the SOE in London on factories manufacturing war material for the Germans, information that proved invaluable in determining bombing targets. On April 30, after this first three-week reconnaissance mission, she returned to England with Liewer, picked up by a Lysander aircraft. For its second mission, Liewer's SALESMAN team was sent back to France just after the Normandy landings. With her cover blown in Normandy since the first mission, her mission was to be carried out in the Limousin region, where she was tasked with coordinating the local resistance groups to sabotage German communication lines. Violette Szabo was still a liaison officer there, still under the code name "Louise."

In June 1944, in the night of the 7th to the 8th, around two in the morning, after a failed attempt the night before, she was parachuted into Clos de Sussac with Liewer "Hamlet," Captain Bob Maloubier "Paco," and the American radio operator lieutenant from the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), Jean-Claude Guiet. They were housed in Sussac, in the home of Madame Ribiéras. On June 10, near Salon-la-Tour, she came across a roadblock manned by soldiers from the 1st Battalion of the Deutschland Regiment, part of the Das Reich Division, who were searching for Major Kämpfe, who had been captured by Guingouin's resistance fighters. Taken to Paris, avenue Foch, where she was interrogated, she underwent several weeks of brutal interrogation under the authority of the SS. She did not speak. The operation in Limousin continued without a hitch. On August 8, she was deported to Germany, to Ravensbrück, with two other women from the SOE, Denise Bloch and Lilian Rolfe. They remained in Ravensbrück for three weeks. They were then transferred to Torgau, a labor camp from which they planned to escape, then to Königsberg and back to Ravensbrück. In

1945, after the capture of Warsaw, the Russians advanced into East Prussia. Between January 25 and February 5, 1945, Violette Szabo, Denise Bloch, and Lilian Rolfe were taken from their cells and led to a courtyard behind the crematorium. Denise Bloch, who was in very poor health, and Lilian Rolfe, who was suffering from pneumonia, had to be carried on stretchers. Violette Szabo was able to walk. The camp commander, SS Sturmabführer Fritz Suhren, read an order from the counterintelligence services in Berlin, instructing that the three prisoners "sentenced to death" be executed. He ordered SS Schülte to carry out the executions. Schülte shot each woman in the back of the neck. The camp doctor, SS Sturmführer Trommer, confirms their deaths. The bodies are immediately taken to the crematorium and incinerated. Her daughter Tania, aged 3, will wear her mother's medals at a ceremony at the end of the war.



Roger Lescure (alias Colonel Murat) was born on December 23, 1912, in Albussac, Corrèze, to miller parents. After a short schooling, armed with his school certificate, he did various odd jobs in Albussac and Argentat. He moved to Paris at the age of 18, where he worked as a coal delivery boy, a porter in the Paris market, a waiter, and a restaurant server. He did his military service in Limoges in the 20th Dragoon Regiment in 1934. War broke out while he was actively involved in the French Communist Party, where he met Léon Lanot.

After demobilization in June 1940, Lanot became head of the resistance in Haute-Corrèze and encouraged Roger Lescure to resume his activities and recruit new members for the PCF. From June 21, 1941, until liberation, he and his wife made their establishment, the café "Le Verdanson," available to the clandestine Communist Party, led in Corrèze by Germain Auboiron and Paul Peyraud. Roger Lescure was arrested as a communist on April 6, 1943, interned at the Saint Paul d'Eyjeaux camp in Haute-Vienne, then transferred to

the Saint Martin de Ré fortress on June 1, 1943. He escaped on September 12, 1943, to return to his position as a shadow fighter in Corrèze. He took refuge with friends but did not cease his activities, quite the contrary. At the end of October 1943, he was sent to the Dordogne to organize and then direct the Interregional Cadre School in Fanlac. The aim was to train men in guerrilla warfare and turn them into non-commissioned officers and officers of the Resistance, who in turn would train experienced members of the Maquis. Despite a German attack, the school continued to operate until the end, changing location frequently. In early 1944, Roger Lescure was appointed regional operations commissioner (COR) for the Dordogne until April 6, then interregional operations commissioner (COIR) for the 5th FFI Region (comprising Haute-Vienne, Creuse, Corrèze, Indre, Dordogne, and Lot) and was appointed lieutenant colonel, assigned to the General Staff of the French Forces of the Interior (FFI) of the 5th Region (R5), under the command of Colonel Rousselier (alias Rivier). He planned and participated in the liberation of the towns of Egletons and Brive La Gaillarde in Corrèze. After the liberation of the department and the region, he was appointed commander of the FFI security battalion for the region. He helped create the 134th Infantry Regiment (134e RI) in Périgueux, made up of former members of the Resistance in the R5 region. He was deputy commander to Colonel Demonet. With his regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Lescure remained in Metz from June to November 1945, then accompanied them during the occupation of Germany. After his demobilization in 1946, he resumed his business as a café owner. Roger Lescure then became a quarry operator (quartz, silica) for a while, before returning to his trade as a shopkeeper, this time in clothing, until his retirement in 1978. Roger Lescure died on May 31, 2009, in Terrasson Lavilledieu in the Dordogne department. He is buried in Brive-la-Gaillarde in Corrèze.



Robert Maloubier was born on February 2, 1923, in Neuilly-sur-Seine. He was the son of Eugène Maloubier, who enlisted in 1914 during World War I and was assigned to General Haig's staff as an interpreter. He had an older brother, Jacques, born in 1920. His parents, who were teachers in the United States, left the country in 1920 and settled in Le Havre. Robert, known as "Bob," attended the Lycée Pasteur in Neuilly-sur-Seine. He was an athlete and a member of the Racing Club de France swimming team.

In May 1940, while preparing for his Baccalaureate, German troops invaded France; due to the events, "the Baccalaureate exams were postponed to a later date." In June, he left Paris before the invaders arrived. Deciding to join General de Gaulle, he tried to leave via Bordeaux, then Saint-Jean-de-Luz, and finally Marseille, but failed each time. In December, he returned to Paris to see his parents one last time. He went back to Marseille via Royat, where he met Colonel Émile Bonotaux, who, suspicious of General de Gaulle, advised him to go to Africa rather than England.

In January 1941, he enlisted in the Armistice Air Force, determined, from his first solo flight at the controls of an aircraft, to set course for Gibraltar or Malta. However, as there were already too many pilots, he remained a ground crew member and was assigned to guard the air base in Bizerte, Tunisia.

On November 8, 1942, the base was surrounded by the Germans. Bob Maloubier and his friend Henri Silhol left for Algeria by bicycle. There they joined British soldiers who had recently landed (Operation Torch). After the assassination of Darlan by their friend Fernand Bonnier de la Chapelle, they were recruited as secret agents of the SOE by Jacques Vaillant de Guélis.

On January 10, 1943, he left Algiers for London via Gibraltar. He was briefly interrogated by MI5 at Patriotic School, then enrolled in the March training session alongside Pierre Raynaud and Henri Silhol. Training included weapons and explosives handling, radio communications, commando operations (Wanborough Manor), security (New Forest), and parachuting (five jumps, including one at night, at Ringway).

On the night of August 15-16, 1943, he was parachuted into France, on the outskirts of Louviers. He made contact with Philippe Liewer, head of the SALESMAN network. Bob Maloubier then led a team of "terrorists" who carried out several large-scale sabotage operations. Wounded, he was repatriated to London. On the night of February 4-5, 1944, a Hudson aircraft brought him back to London. In the meantime, the network had been completely dismantled. A return to Normandy was now out of the question. On the night of June 7-8, 1944, Philippe Liewer "Hamlet," Violette Szabo, Bob Maloubier, and Jean-Claude Guiet "Virgile," the radio operator, were parachuted into the Limousin region. They came to support the maquis in the area.

In 1945, Bob Maloubier was transferred to Force 136 operating in Southeast Asia. In August, he was parachuted into Laos and taken prisoner by the Japanese just at the end of the war. At the end of the war, his profile as a saboteur, dynamiter, and sniper led him to be recruited by French intelligence services within the SDECE (now the DGSE). He was behind the creation of the Aspretto combat swimmers and helped set up the Action group. For 15 years, he worked for French intelligence. The Swiss watchmaker Blancpain designed the famous Fifty Fathoms watch at his request, which became the benchmark watch in the world of diving.

In 1960, he left the SDECE and went into oil exploration in Africa.

He was awarded the title of Member of the Order of the British Empire (MBE) in 2014 by Elizabeth II during the Queen's state visit to France for the 70th anniversary of the Normandy landings.

The ceremony was held at the residence of the British ambassador in Paris on June 5, the eve of the 70th anniversary of D-Day.

He died in Paris on April 20, 2015. The funeral of France's most famous secret agent in the service of Her Majesty was held on April 29, 2015, at Saint-Louis-des-Invalides.

F.A.Q.

V-MANN and MILITIA

How many V-MANN or MILITIA can be placed on SAS or FRANC-TIREUR cards?

Only one, since there is only one skill icon.

WEHRMACHT and MILITIA

Can WEHRMACHT or MILITIA be placed on unrevealed MISSION cards?

No, the MISSION card must be revealed in order to place WEHRMACHT or MILITIA tokens.

OFFENSIVE

During an OFFENSIVE, which MISSION cards are revealed by the ARMORED vehicle's action?

All MISSIONS that are connected to the ARMORED vehicle by a path.



1944

Equipment for the BRETON REDOUBT scenario:

8 RESISTANCE cards (RD01 à RD08)
and 6 SAS cards (RD10).



10 MISSION cards (MA01 to MA10)



10 PLACE cards (ND01 to ND04)



6 MEDALS cards (TD01 to TD06)



2 OBJECT cards (TSF and RONEO) for each RESISTANCE player and 2 PARACHUTE tokens



Start of scenario only

If you are not playing campaign mode, you must prepare the game as follows:

Select one copy of each of the following cards: journalist (R001), forger (R002), messenger (R003), radio (R004), spy (R006), resistance fighter (R007), and maquisard (R008).

Each RESISTANCE player draws 2 random cards and adds them to these item cards to form their deck. Then add 4 SAS cards (RD10) with the RESISTANCE cards from the D-DAY expansion (RD01 to RD08) and shuffle everything together.

End of the game in campaign mode:

The OCCUPIER player removes all captured RESISTANCE cards from the game. These cards will no longer be available until the end of the CAMPAIGN. All other RESISTANCE cards will continue to be used for the rest of the game.



The player who is currently playing removes all PLACE cards from their DRAW PILE and keeps 1 card of each type: V-MANN (N001), RAID (N002), and WEHRMACHT (N003).

Each RESISTANT player may keep 3 RESISTANCE cards of their choice. The other RESISTANCE cards are returned to the reserve.

DROP ZONE



In this scenario, there are two specific areas called DROP ZONE. When the OCCUPIER player captures this area, they take the PARACHUTE token. When a RESISTANCE player completes the DROP ZONE MISSION, they take the SAS card positioned under the MISSION card and take the PARACHUTE token.

SCENARIO 1 D-DAY extension

BRETON REDOUBT

CORE BOX components:

The game materials required for the BRETON REDOUBT scenario combine elements from scenarios 1, 2, 3, and 4: (x) RESISTANCE cards (R001 to R006)



The MISSION cards for scenarios 1, 2, 3, and 4 are not used.



The U-BOAT, GESTAPO, and scenario PLACE cards 1, 2, 3, and 4 are not used.



4 x V-MANN, 3 x RAID, 4 x WEHRMACHT, 4 x PURIFICATION, 4 x DECEPTION (N001 to N004), 4 x MILITIA (N007) and 2 X OFFENSIVE (N009)




Red TARGET tokens, WEHRMACHT, V-MANN, MILITIA, green, red and black dice are kept.



ARMORED and BARRICADE tokens are added.




Specificity of the scenario BRETON REDOUBT:

Resistance forces backed by SAS airborne troops try to stop German troops from reaching the Normandy front. The ARMORED pawn  represents the advance of German troops in the game.

At the start of the game, the ARMORED pawn is placed on Brest or Quimper, at the OCCUPIER player's choice. In this scenario, only MISSION cards linked to the armored pawn are placed face up. As the ARMORED pawn advances, the cards are turned over to their face-up side..

- The ARMORED pawn moves forward when the player OCCUPIER it uses an OFFENSIVE card.



- When the ARMORED pawn moves onto a visible MISSION card, that MISSION card is destroyed.
- Only visible MISSION cards can be completed by RESISTANCE players.
- When a visible MISSION is completed by a RESISTANT player, place a BARRICADE token to indicate that the passage is blocked. 
- The OCCUPIER player may remove a BARRICADE by discarding 3 WEHRMACHT cards.

COMMUNICATION Plan

In this scenario, COMMUNICATION between the various RESISTANCE groups is crucial in order to plan actions.



If you discard 2 cards during your action with the COMMUNICATION icon (TSF and RONEO), you can reveal a MISSION card face up. These cards can also be used for OPERATION or DRAW actions.



1944

Setup:

A Place the board in the center of the table, then place 1 MISSION card face down at random on each of the spaces, then turn over the two cards from the ALPHA region.

B Each RESISTANCE player places their token on one of the PLACE. The MISSION card for that PLACE may be visible or hidden. All RESISTANCE players must position themselves on different PLACES.

C Place the RESISTANCE board on one edge of the game board. Shuffle the RESISTANCE cards to form a deck and place the first 6 cards face up.

D Each RESISTANCE player places their individual DASHBOARD in front of them, positions their CHARACTER card, and shuffles their 7 Item cards, adding TSF and RONEO cards from this expansion to form a deck. Note: in campaign mode, players can keep up to 3 RESISTANCE cards from the previous game in their starting deck.

E Shuffle the 10 PLACE cards (ND01 to ND05) with 1 V-MANN card (N001), 1 RAID card (N002), and 1 WEHRMACHT card (N003) to form a DRAW PILE. Note: In campaign mode, the player may keep up to 3 cards of their choice from the previous game instead.

F Create stacks of identical cards and place them on the OCCUPIER board. (N001 to N005 + N009).

G Place the V-MANN (red), WEHRMACHT (green), and MILITIA (black) pawns next to the board.

H Randomly distribute one medal card to the OCCUPIER player and one MEDAL card to the resisting players. RESISTANCE and OCCUPIER players may look at their MEDAL cards but must not show them to the opposing side.

I Place the SCORE marker in the center of the SCOREBOARD and place the 6 RE-ROLL tokens on their respective spaces.

J Place the ARMORED token on Brest or Quimper, at the discretion of the OCCUPIER player.

K Place 2 SAS cards under the MISSION cards in the DELTA zone with the DROP ZONE tokens.



H



F



DRAW PILE

GETTING AROUND



In this scenario, RESISTANCE tokens can move from one location to another by following the links between PLACES. The cost of movement is 1 per link. It is possible to move on an unexplored MISSION map.

In this example, the RESISTANCE player spends 1 OPERATION point to move.

SCENARIO 2 D-DAY extension

BRETON REDOUBT



The game ends if one of the two sides wins a MEDAL or if there are no more MISSION cards on the board.

Each MEDAL won by one of the sides earns 3 victory points.

L'AVENIR de la Bretagne

OVERLORD IN BRITTANY

When the Allies put together the Overlord plans (D-Day), it wasn't just about planning the landings on the five beaches and the cliffs at Pointe du Hoc. They also had to consider operations further inland (parachute drops on Pegasus Bridge, Carentan, Sainte-Mère-Église, and Merville), put strategies in place to pin enemy units in other areas so they couldn't reach the main front, and plan how to secure the offensive flanks in case of a breakthrough.



It is within this broad context that the operations affecting Brittany were planned: Operations Digson, Samwest, and Spencer. There were 85,000 men in Brittany, including airborne training units made up of seasoned instructors. These units were commanded by a master of rear guard combat, General Ramcke, a paratrooper and former member of the Afrika Korps. It was essential that this reservoir of seasoned troops not be sent to reinforce the home front. To carry out their missions, the SAS were equipped with specially armed jeeps (double Vickers machine guns at the front and a machine gun on a tripod at the rear). These units were trained in guerrilla warfare, which they had mastered in Africa behind Rommel's lines.

The commander of the French SAS was Colonel Bourgoïn, nicknamed "Le Manchoï" (the one-armed man) because he had lost the use of one arm following several wounds received in Africa. At 10:30 p.m. on June 5, Émile Bouétard, a native of Brittany, was the first member of Operation Overlord to touch ground. He was killed immediately by a German patrol in the area, at Plumélec. His comrades made contact with the resistance. Their first mission was to gather the maquisards and train them in skirmish warfare. To their surprise, they discovered that the Bretons had already begun harassment operations on June 3. The Saint-Marcel redoubt was well fortified and discipline reigned in the ranks. The mission could now begin.

A forgotten story

It is a forgotten story, overshadowed by the Anglo-American landings of June 6, 1944. Unlike the latter, the parachute drop of 500 French SAS troops in Brittany was not filmed or followed by war reporters. This landing, 24 hours before that of the paratroopers of the 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions on Sainte-Mère-Église and Vierville in Normandy, was part of a series of commando operations considered "minor" in view of the enormous American armada that was about to land on the beaches of Normandy. However, these French paratroopers, the forerunners of all our paratrooper units today, were the first to touch French soil (Operation Digson and Samwest). Their objectives were not strategic. Their initial task was to make contact with the Breton resistance, arm them with the equipment that would be dropped at the same time, and organize the resistance so that it could harass the German armies, forcing the high command to keep these units in place and not send them to the Normandy front to reinforce the units in contact. The second mission was to hinder the movement of German forces in the department and prevent them from leaving by closing the Breton trap on an axis between Pontorson, Fougères Vitré, Chateaubriant, and Ancenis. Finally, in a third phase, once the armies had broken through in Normandy, they were to protect the southern front of the offensive by patrolling along a west-east axis and reporting on the advance of German columns. The Americans intended to quickly capture the port of Cherbourg-Octeville, which became the main objective of the landing. Brest was not part of their plan. When the 34 SAS paratroopers jumped near the village of Saint-Marcel with 10 tons of weapons at 10:30 p.m. on June 5, 1944, in the Plumélec sector, they discovered a resistance already engaged with German troops. The information they gathered quickly revealed the presence of the XXV Corps, LXXIV Corps, and elements of the 2nd, 3rd, and 5th German Parachute Divisions, including 300 men from these units assigned to training (instructors). These were experts. They were led by General Ramcke, a paratrooper and defense expert (Crete, Africa, Monte Cassino). For the German high command, Normandy could only be a diversion, as the landings could only take place in the Pas-de-Calais. This parachute drop and the activity of the maquis were therefore part of this diversion, in their view. German troops quickly surrounded the Saint-Marcel maquis, which had become a gathering place for a large number of maquisards eager to fight. The SAS were reinforced on June 6 and 7 by 18 groups (160 men) of sabotage experts.



The Special Air Service

The SAS had a distinctive feature. They were equipped with jeeps armed with twin Vickers machine guns. The first patrols covered an area of 30 kilometers around the drop zone. Then, from June 10, the noose tightened.

The landings had taken place on June 6. The Americans and British quickly encountered difficulties. Caen, which was supposed to be taken on the first day, was far from being secured. The artificial port at Arromanches was destroyed by a storm. After taking Cherbourg, which was completely destroyed and its port rendered unusable, American troops found themselves fighting a battle of hedgerows in the Normandy countryside, which would cost them many lives.

Meanwhile, in Brittany, the St. Marcel maquis was under attack from the German army, which remained fairly calm about the events unfolding. SS units moved back up towards Normandy (Das Reich). The command preferred to keep the units in Brittany for a possible counterattack.

However, new SAS parachute drops took place in the south of Guin-gamp. Rommel, alerted to what was happening in Brittany and informed that French paratroopers were involved in the harassment operations, recognized the "trademark" of these units and realized that he was dealing with the SAS leader known as "the One-Armed Man," with whom he had already had many run-ins in Africa. Throughout the battle, a price was put on Commander Bourgoin's head, and all SAS members were now considered suspects in Brittany.



Who Dares Wins

On June 18, as the headquarters was about to be stormed, the order was given to disperse. All the teams, accompanied by groups of resistance fighters, broke through the encirclement in all directions and scattered across Brittany.

The mission of the SAS and the Breton maquis was now to prevent as many German troops as possible from leaving the department. The mission was accomplished beyond all expectations. On July 1, Cherbourg was taken by the Americans, and the objective was to break through to the south.

General Patton launched Operation Cobra and broke through the German defenses at La Chapelle-Enjuger. He rushed towards Avranches. The German high command ordered units not defending the port of Brest to move quickly towards the city.

But the danger had become far too great on the main roads of Brittany. Every sortie ended in the systematic rout of German troops. They remained entrenched in the major cities (Brest, St Nazaire, Concarneau, Dinard, Rennes, Nantes, St Malo, Vannes, etc.) and the infrastructure was destroyed, preventing the movement of heavy units.

Brest now became a strategic priority for the Allies. The breakthrough at Avranches, thanks to Operation Cobra, allowed the US Eighth Army to advance into Brittany.

With the main roads secured by the Maquis and the SAS, the liberation of the department was quick.

Proof of the value of the German units in Brittany, the port of Brest was not taken until September 19 (Ramcke's surrender).



Paul Chenailier, better known under the pseudonym Colonel Morice, was born in Paris on May 6, 1904, and died in Quéven (Morbihan department) on June 18, 1960. During the Occupation, he was responsible for the Resistance in Morbihan and became a Companion of the Liberation by decree on October 19, 1945.

In 1940, at the start of World War II, he was a sea captain and reserve lieutenant. After reconnaissance missions in Le Havre (Normandy), he joined Cherbourg where he took command of a trawler requisitioned as a "boarder-minesweeper," the Marie-Gilberte II (AD 158), and set sail for Casablanca in Morocco.

In 1941, he was demobilized and repatriated to mainland France, where he was assigned to the Morbihan General Supply Service and immediately joined the Resistance. After the arrest by the Germans of gendarmerie commander Maurice Guillaudot, he took over his responsibilities and adopted the pseudonym "Morice." As departmental commander (with the rank of colonel) of the Secret Army, he gathered and organized the various forces and succeeded in merging the Secret Army and the FTP to form the FFI. He commanded an army that would eventually number 12,000 resistance fighters. Throughout the winter of 1943-1944, he recovered numerous parachute drops of weapons. From June 6, 1944, at the time of the Normandy landings, parachute drops intensified in Saint-Marcel, near Malestroit, bringing weapons and soldiers from the 4th Airborne Infantry Battalion (3rd SAS / 4th SAS).

On June 18, the Saint-Marcel maquis was attacked by the Germans, but the Special Air Service paratroopers and maquisards managed to contain the attacks, retreat at nightfall, then break through the encirclement and establish roadblocks throughout Brittany. In August, after linking up with Allied troops, he was on the Lorient and Vilaine front with General Borgnis-Desborde. At the end of the war, he was promoted to the rank of frigate captain, while remaining a lieutenant colonel in the Army. He was the founder and director of the daily newspaper *La Liberté du Morbihan* (circulation: 22,000 copies in 1954), mainly distributed in Lorient and the surrounding area. He is buried in Vannes at the Boismoreau cemetery.



Jeanne Bohec was born on February 16, 1919, in Turlaville in the Manche department. She joined the French Women's Volunteer Corps of the Free French Forces and became a member of the BCRA (Central Bureau of Intelligence and Action—De Gaulle's secret service in London), where she learned sabotage techniques.

Parachuted in February 1944 near Assé-le-Boisne, in the Alençon region—she was one of five women parachuted into France—she was met by Jean-François Clouët des Pesruches, alias Galilée, who had been warned of her arrival by Radio London. (The boa will bring you a little something when it wraps itself around you).

She got a bicycle from her parents in Rennes and criss-crossed Brittany on it (hence her nickname, "the bicycle saboteur").

Under the pseudonyms 'Rateau' and "Micheline," she formed teams of saboteurs.

As part of the Green Plan during Operation Overlord, she organized several operations to disrupt German communications and slow down the dispatch of troops to the Normandy front.

Skilled in the use of weapons, she wanted to take part in the fighting in the Saint Marcel maquis, but this was refused. A victim of misogyny, she fought these battles, often alone, blowing up bridges, telephone poles, telecommunications centers, and the powder magazine at the Moulin Blanc in Relecq-Kerhuon, thus actively participating in the liberation.

Recognized for her actions by resistance fighters who became politicians (Jacques Chaban-Delmas), she was awarded the Resistance Medal, the 1939-1945 War Cross, the Commander of the Order of Merit, and the Officer of the Legion of Honor. She died on January 11, 2010, and is buried in Plestin-les-Grèves in Brittany.



Pierre Bourgoïn was born in Algeria in 1907 and became a teacher in French West Africa (AOF) in 1925. He was passionate about hunting wild animals. He did his military service in 1928 in the

3rd Algerian Rifle Regiment, where he was appointed reserve second lieutenant in 1929.

Promoted to reserve lieutenant in 1939 with retroactive effect to October 22, 1938, Pierre Bourgoïn joined the Free French Forces (FFL) in June 1940 and took part in August of the same year in the rally to Free France in Oubangui-Chari, the country where he had been working as a teacher. In January 1941, he was incorporated into the 2nd Marching Battalion, where he commanded the franc group. He took part in the Syrian campaign in June 1941 and was wounded in the right foot by shrapnel in July. He was sentenced to death in absentia for acts of resistance in 1941. Promoted to captain in December 1941, he was assigned to the Lorraine bomber group and served in this unit during the Libyan campaign as ground commander (North African Group).

In March 1942, he was wounded by a second bullet in the back of the knee. In June 1942, he was wounded again in a plane crash and suffered multiple rib fractures. After completing a parachute commando training course, he was assigned to the British secret service, the Intelligence Service Landing Department. There he was responsible for intelligence during special missions. He also led a commando unit on raids in Tunisia. In December 1942, he and Captain Augustin Jordan were given the mission of disrupting the enemy's rear lines, and he managed to reach the Tunisian border before the 8th Army arrived in Tripoli.

In January 1943, one group continuously attacked convoys between Tripoli and Sousse, while the other destroyed engineering structures in Kairouan and Mateur and blew up a train on a bridge in the Gabès region. Jordan was taken prisoner.

On February 19, 1943, with his group, he crossed the territories occupied by two enemy divisions, located the exact position of a large number of enemy artillery pieces, destroyed a bridge of vital importance to the enemy, and brought his group back intact. While traveling to Algeria on February 23, 1943, on his way back from a reconnaissance mission of German infrastructure in Tunisia, his vehicle was attacked by a German plane and the driver lost control. Bourgoïn suffered 37 wounds and had his right arm amputated. His left arm was fractured at the radius and ulna and completely broken at the wrist, and he had multiple shrapnel wounds to his left thigh.

He managed to escape the German search, hid by burying himself in the sand, and was picked up six hours later by a British patrol. He was treated at the hospital in Philippeville, then convalesced at the hospital in Algiers and left for England as soon as he recovered, on October 1, 1943, after seven months in the hospital.

Now nicknamed "the Penguin," he was promoted to commander. In November 1943, he took over from Pierre Fourcaud as commander of the 4th Regiment of the Special Air Service, the 4th Air Infantry Battalion, a French unit of 500 men that would become the 2nd Parachute Regiment in 1944. He trained his regiment in England, then in Scotland, in preparation for the landing in Europe. In April 1944, he met British Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery, who reviewed the two French SAS regiments: the 3rd, commanded by Captain Chateau-Jobert, and the 4th. On the night of June 5-6, 1944, his regiment was sent to Brittany during the Battle of Normandy to pin down the German troops there: these were the SAS operations in Brittany. Despite his disability, he was parachuted with a blue, white, and red parachute, a gift from the British, on the night of June 10 to 11, at Dingson in Morbihan, near Saint-Marcel, with his staff and a company. There he joined his men who were already training the resistance fighters.

In order to block the 85,000 German soldiers in the region, he gathered 3,000 resistance fighters and 200 SAS men in the Saint-Marcel maquis (Morbihan). The Samwest base in Duault (Côtes-du-Nord) was dispersed on June 12, 1944, by a German attack. It was then Dingson's turn to be attacked: this was the battle of Saint-Marcel on June 18, 1944. The gathering was dispersed after the battle, and Bourgoïn's men, after reorganizing in Plumélec, scattered throughout the region. After June 18, the rest of the regiment was gradually reinforced by occasional parachute drops of "sticks." Bourgoïn's action paralyzed the Germans, who were desperately searching for any suspicious one-armed men. He narrowly escaped capture near the Guillac lock on July 11. He became the most wanted man in Brittany until the region was liberated in August. Rommel put a second bounty on his head, having already done so during the North African campaign; he knew he was dealing with the same man. The Americans reached Brittany on August 6, 1944, and joined forces with the SAS, who regrouped and reformed the 4th SAS. At the end of August 1944, Bourgoïn was given the mission of covering the right flank of the Allied army on the right bank of the Loire with his regiment: this was Operation Spencer. In September, his troops attacked a German column of 18,000 men (the Elster column) advancing from the southwest. At Saint-Pierre-le-Moutier, his "sticks" captured 3,000 Germans on September 10 and seized a considerable amount of equipment.

In November 1944, Bourgoïn was appointed inspector of the Parachute Regiment; his regiment was placed in the hands of his deputy Pierre Puech-Samson. Bourgoïn was demobilized in October 1945. He returned to Saint-Marcel in 1947, in the presence of General de Gaulle, and in 1951 for the inauguration of the Maquis monument.

In 1949, he was appointed Inspector General of Hunting for France and Overseas Territories, and was promoted to reserve colonel in 1950.

He was awarded the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on May 27, 1955. He then pursued a political career, serving several terms as a member of parliament for the UNR.

Severely wounded in the war, he resigned as deputy for Paris for health reasons on May 6, 1970. He died on May 11, 1970, in Paris. His funeral was held at Les Invalides, as an exception. He was buried in Plumelec in Morbihan, where the first SAS soldier to die in the D-Day landings, Émile Bouétiard, fell during the invasion of France. It was also near there that eighteen paratroopers and resistance fighters, including Captain Pierre Marianne and Lieutenant François Martin, two of Bourgoïn's deputies, were executed by the French Militia.



Roland Clée

was born on November 2, 1920, in Les Andelys (Eure) and died on April 22, 1989, in Montpon-Ménéstérol (Dordogne). In 1933, at just 13 years old, Roland Clée became a child soldier. He joined the Prytanée militaire de la Flèche (Sarthe) and then took the entrance exam for Saint-Cyr.

In 1941, after graduating from Saint-Cyr, Roland Clée arrived in Aix-en-Provence, where the Special Military School of Saint-Cyr had been relocated. Among the instructors, he met a certain Théodose Morel, who would take command of the Glières maquis in 1944.

In November 1942, when the Germans invaded the southern zone, he was out of action and became a law student in Paris. In reality, he was gathering intelligence for the ORA (Army Resistance Organization).

In July 1943, his activities attracted the attention of the authorities.

He decided to leave Paris and asked to join the youth work camps. Assigned to Group 38 in Nontron (Dordogne), he deserted and joined the secret army. He was immediately given command of a group of STO draft dodgers (40 men) in the Dournazac region (Haute-Vienne). He quickly switched to the AS Dordogne and trained the maquis, putting into practice what he had learned at Saint-Cyr. He led a small team in a series of raids (recovering weapons, vehicles, clothing, and ration cards). Hunted by the Milice, the network to which he belonged was decimated. On November 3, 1943, the Maine-du-Puy camp was besieged and most of his group was arrested. Two men were shot and 37 were deported. From then on, Roland Clée declared that any Frenchman who took up arms against the Resistance would be declared a traitor.

Roland Clée founded his own group and set up a Corps Franc, a kind of commando group called the "Corps Franc Roland." This unit became a formidable fighting force.

From January 1944 onwards, and for nearly six months, operations multiplied (ambushes, sabotage, supply runs, and the elimination of notorious collaborators).

The Brehmer division responded with particular brutality in the surrounding villages. When this unit left the region to continue its operations in Limousin, 80 missions had already been carried out without any losses among the ranks of the Roland Free Corps. The Normandy landings led to a surge in operations and caused lasting disruption to German lines of communication.

Reinforcements poured in and the Corps Franc became a battalion with nearly 300 men. At the head of this unit, he became the bête noire of the German units that remained behind. Now the 11th battalion of the Free French Forces, he led a march westward to join the pockets of resistance on the Atlantic coast, where the Germans refused to surrender. On September 12, 1944, he fought hard at Fort du Chapus, forcing the Germans to retreat to the island of Oléron. With Royan finally surrounded, Roland Clée's 11th Battalion took part in the liberation of the island of Oléron, landing on April 30, 1945 (Operation Jupiter). This was the last German garrison to surrender on French soil.

At the end of the hostilities, he was forced to give up his rank of captain, earned in battle, and was demoted back to lieutenant. Assigned to Germany as a liaison officer at headquarters in Saarland, he resigned in 1947 and settled in Montpon-sur-l'Isle, where he opened a business with his wife. He became involved in the operational reserve, where he attained the rank of major in 1958.

Conclusion :

No German troops stationed in Brittany were able to reach the Normandy front. The Breton resistance fighters, aided by the French SAS, successfully completed their mission, thwarting all attempts at German reinforcements. The value of their sacrifice would become clear during the Mortain counterattack. On August 7, 1944, on Hitler's orders, the 2nd SS Panzer Das Reich and the 12th SS Panzer Hitlerjugend attempted to cut off Patton's Third Army and isolate the Seventh Army Corps in Brittany.

The Das Reich Division reached the village of St Hilaire d'Harcouet, a few kilometers from Mont St Michel. No German units stationed in Brittany were able to make the connection. The Breton redoubt remained impenetrable. The 2nd SS Das Reich Division withdrew on August 13 with the 12th SS Hitler Youth Division towards the cliffs. They were crushed in the pocket a few weeks later. After the 7th Army Corps entered Brittany, the SAS was given a new mission that has been equally forgotten: Operation Spencer. This involved covering the southern flank of Patton's Third Army and harassing, gathering intelligence on, and preventing the advance of various German columns coming from the south of France (including the Brehmer, Jesser, and Elster columns).

The Breton maquis and the French SAS undoubtedly enabled the Americans, in the difficult days following the landings, to avoid encountering German defenses reinforced by seasoned troops, which would have been detrimental to their exit from the Normandy bocage. The fear of German troops, generated by the harassment of the Breton resistance and the mobility of the SAS, thwarted any attempt at a German counterattack. In the end, Operations Digson and Samwest, on the fringes of the Normandy landings, proved decisive for the success of Operation Overlord. The heroes of the Saint Marcel maquis did not die in vain. Their sacrifice was the grain of sand that jammed the Nazi war machine working against the Allies who had come to liberate France.

The SAS motto was upheld: Who dares wins. Like the maquis of Ain, Haute-Savoie, and Limousin, the Saint Marcel maquis and the Breton resistance can be proud of their achievements and deserve their place in the history of Overlord.

"An hini na avantur netra na koll na gounid ne ra" (Breton proverb: he who risks nothing loses nothing).

APPENDICES MEDALS CARDS



DAS REICH

Brothers and sisters in arms



Reveal 4 FRANC-TIREUR cards from your hand during the same turn.



Triumphant resistance movement



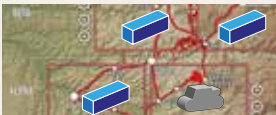
Complete a MISSION in 4 different areas (ALPHA, BETA, DELTA...)



Successful plan



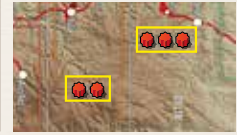
The OCCUPIER is unable to advance the ARMORED pawn.



Bloody advance



Place all TARGET markers in the areas DELTA and GAMMA



History of abuse



Place 1 TARGET marker on 4 different areas



Inexorable breakthrough



Remove the ARMORED pawn from the epsilon zone of the board.



THE BRETON REDOUBT

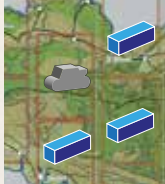
SAS parachuting



Reveal 4 SAS cards from your hand during the same turn.



Strong determination



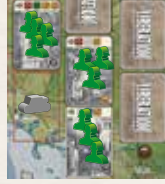
The OCCUPIER is unable to advance the ARMORED pawn sideways.

Breakthrough at Avranches



Place the ARMORED pawn on Avranches.

Spread terror



Place the 10 WEHRMACHT pawns on the board.

Air support



Retrieve the 2 PARACHUTE markers.



Encirclement



Remove 6 MISSION cards by carrying out OFFENSIVE.



