

Marché Noir

Kenneth Mouré shows how the black market in Vichy France developed not only to serve German exploitation, but also as an essential strategy for survival for commerce and consumers. His analysis explains how and why the black market became so prevalent and powerful in France and remained necessary after Liberation. *Marché Noir* draws on diverse French archives as well as diaries, memoirs and contemporary fiction, to highlight the importance of the black market in everyday life. Vichy's economic controls set the context for adaptations – by commerce facing economic and political constraints, and by consumers needing essential goods. Vichy collaboration in this realm seriously damaged the regime's legitimacy. *Marché Noir* offers new insights into the dynamics of black markets in wartime, and how illicit trade in France served not only to exploit consumer needs and increase German power, but also to aid communities in their strategies for survival.

Kenneth Mouré is Professor of History at the University of Alberta, and taught at the University of California, Santa Barbara. He specializes in twentieth century French history, with particular interest in the policy responses to economic crises. His published works include *Managing the Franc Poincaré* (1991) and *The Gold Standard Illusion* (2002).

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*The Economy of Survival in Second World War
France*

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Abbreviations and Terms

ABdF	Archives de la Banque de France, Paris
AD	Archives départementales, followed by name of department
AdP	Archives de Paris – Archives for the Department of the Seine, Paris
AN	Archives nationales, Paris, Pierrefitte
AP	Archives privées, Archives nationales, Paris
APP	Archives de la Préfecture de police, Paris
BA-MA	Bundesarchiv-Militärarchiv, Freiburg im Breisgau
BTP	Batiment et travaux publics – the construction industry
CAC	Centre des archives contemporaines, Fontainebleau
CAH SNCF	Centre d’archives historiques de la SNCF – French national railway archives, Le Mans
CCDR	Commission consultative des dommages et des réparations
CCPI	Comités de confiscation des profits illicites – departmental committees to confiscate illicit profits
CDL	Comités départementaux de libération – departmental liberation committees
CE	Contrôle économique: short form for the DGCE, which changed its name several times during the period covered
CFLN	Comité français de libération nationale
CHEFF	Comité pour l’histoire économique et financière de la France
CIVC	Comité interprofessionnel des vins de Champagne
CLL	Comités locaux de libération – local liberation committees
CGGIL	Comité de gestion des groupements interprofessionnels laitiers
CSCPI	Conseil supérieur de confiscation des profits illicites – the national review committee for appeals of CCPI decisions
DGCE	Direction générale de contrôle économique

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DGCEE	Direction générale du contrôle et des enquêtes économiques
DGEE	Direction générale des études économiques – Bank of France summaries of monthly reports from its branch directors
ETO	European Theater of Operations
GDR	Groupe de recherche, CNRS
IGF	Inspection générale des finances
IHTP	Institut d'histoire du temps présent
INSEE	Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques
JAG	Judge Advocate General (US military)
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD
OCRPI	Office central de répartition des produits industriels
OPA	Office of Price Administration, US national administration
PTT	Postes, télégraphe et téléphone – French national post office, including telegraph and telephones
PX	Post Exchange stores for US soldiers
RG	Ravitaillement général – the national office for food supply
RG	Record Group, when in NARA file references
SAEF	Service des archives économiques et financières, Savigny-le-Temple
SEITA	Service d'exploitation industrielle des tabacs et allumettes
SHAEF	Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force
SNCF	Société nationale des chemins de fer – French national railway corporation
SRCRE	Service de coordination des recherches sur la collaboration économique
SHD	Service historique de la Défense, military and police archives, Vincennes
TNA	The National Archives, Kew, UK
ZNO	Zone non-occupée – the unoccupied zone, southern France June 1940 to November 1942
ZO	Zone occupée – the regions occupied by the Germans beginning in June 1940

French terms

Contrôle technique – *Le Service du contrôle technique*, created in December 1939 to monitor postal communications, expanded in 1940 to listen in on telephone conversations as well. Officially under the control of the War Department and, from August 1942, under Pierre Laval as prime minister.

réfractaires – young men avoiding labour for the Germans in the *Service du Travail Obligatoire*

soulte – a premium paid in cash, not recorded on the sales receipt

le système D – making do, using initiative to solve problems

trafiquant – trafficker, black marketeer

transaction – a fine, determined and imposed by control authorities including the *Contrôle économique*, especially for black market offences