

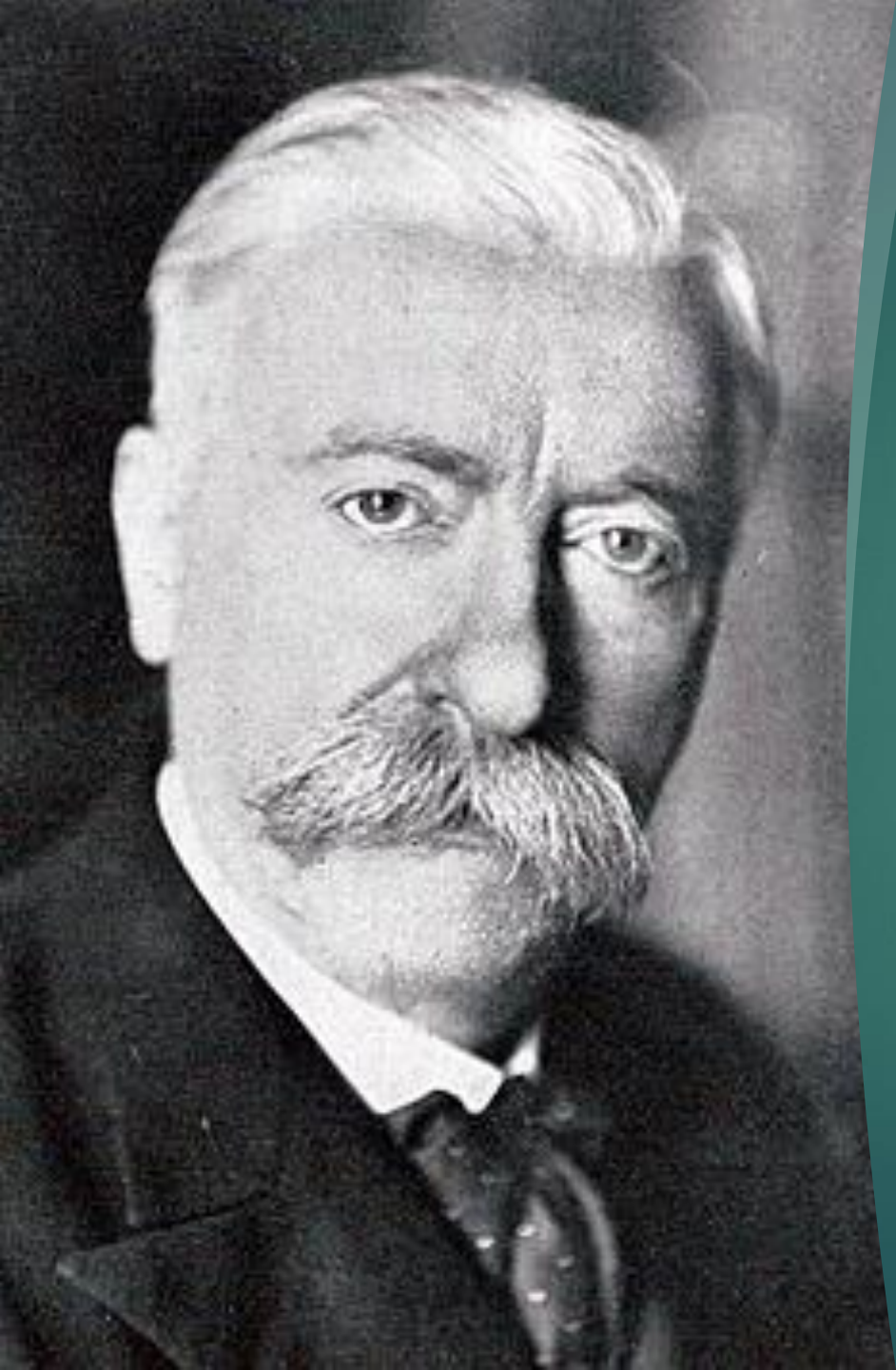
CONFERENCE IN INCHEON
(SOUTH KOREA)

**THE CROSS, THE
WHALE, AND THE
CANNON: FRANCE
AND KOREA, THE
STORY OF A LITTLE-
KNOWN RELATIONSHIP
SPANNING NEARLY
TWO CENTURIES**

SEPTEMBER 15 AND 16, 2025

LOUIS MARIN, A GREAT DEFENDER OF KOREAN INDEPENDENCE

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Louis Marin
(1871-1960)
in the 1930s

Introduction (1)

- ▶ On 7 May 2024, at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in France, South Korean Minister of Patriots and Veterans Affairs Kang Jung-ai presented a posthumous medal to Louis Marin (1871-1960) for his support of Korean independence during the Japanese occupation.
- ▶ Founder of the Association 'Les Amis de la Corée' (Friends of Korea) in Paris in June 1921, L. Marin was its first president. From the outset, he actively supported the Provisional Government of Korea, including the establishment of the Provisional Government of Korea Mission in Paris in April 1919, and sponsored Korean resistance fighters who came to Paris at the time.
- ▶ It was presented to the President of the Overseas Academy of Sciences, Ambassador Louis Dominici.



Introduction (2) :
7 May 2024, at the Embassy
of the Republic of Korea in
France, South Korean
Minister of Patriots and
Veterans Affairs presented a
posthumous medal to Louis
Marin for his support of
Korean independence.



Medal of the
Order of Merit
of Korea
awarded
posthumously
to Louis Marin



Introduction 3 : Louis Marin (1871-1960) and the Académie des sciences d'outre- mer

- ▶ Louis Marin was a founding member of the Académie des Sciences d'Outre-Mer in 1922 and remained a member until his death in 1960.
- ▶ The Academy keeps his memory alive through the Monsieur et Madame

Louis Marin Prize, created in 1976. This prize recognises works on the humanities, especially in ethnology, anthropology, and global interrelations.

- ▶ The prize owes much to Fernande Hartmann (1886-1990), his wife,
who wished to honour her husband.

Introduction

(4)

- ▶ Our knowledge of the relationship between L. Marin and the Republic of Korea is based on specific documentation (Table 1), which sheds light on the positions adopted by Louis Marin. These sources fall into three categories: archival sources, printed sources and historiography.
- ▶ The study is therefore divided into two parts:
 - 1 - Louis Marin, an influential politician and intellectual with original ideas;
 - 2 - Louis Marin, a Republican from Lorraine committed to Korean independence.

Introduction (5) : SOURCES

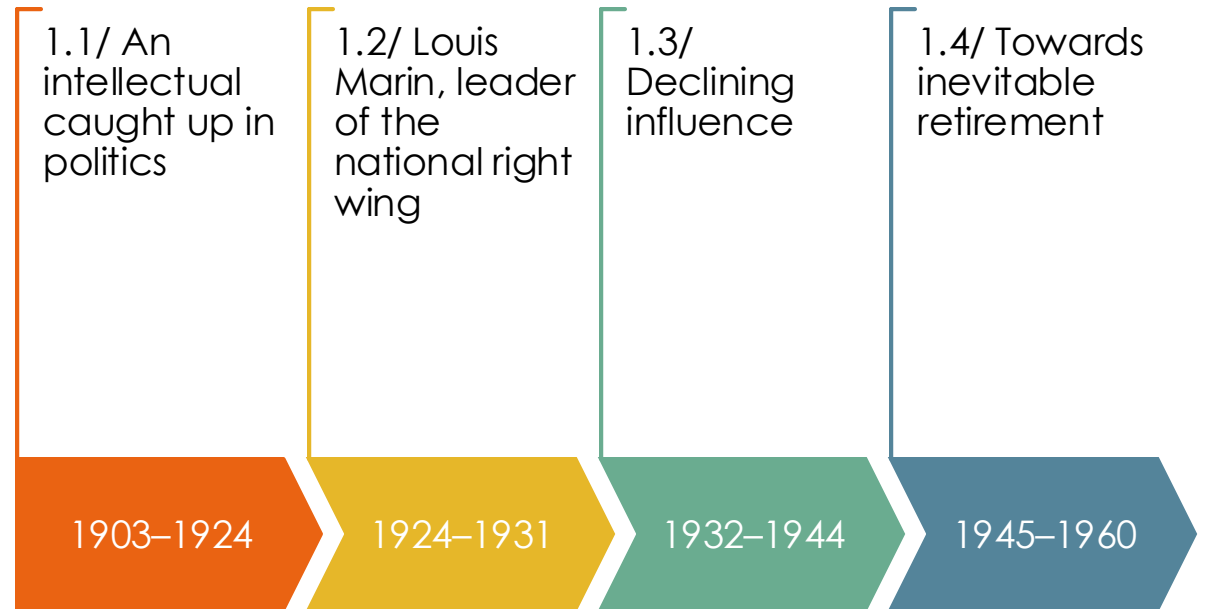
- ▶ 1 – Archives nationales (Pierrefitte) : Fonds Louis Marin (317 AP)
- ▶ 2 - Bibliothèque nationale de France : archives de Louis Marin provenant de la Société de géographie de Paris
- ▶ 3 – Archives départementales de la Meurthe-et-Moselle
 - ▶ - 26.J 1/1-18 – Biographie
 - ▶ - 26.J 27-43.2 – Correspondance
 - ▶ - 26.J 53-90 – Louis Marin, professeur et savant
 - ▶ - 26.J 91-96 – Louis Marin, président et member de sociétés
 - ▶ - 26.J 97-103 – Les cérémonies présidées par Louis Marin
 - ▶ - 26.J 104-124 – Louis Marin et la presse
 - ▶ - 26.J 125-134 – Discours de Louis Marin
 - ▶ - 26.J 135-197 – Vie politique
 - ▶ - 26.J 198-250 – Louis Marin, conseiller general, député et ministre
 - ▶ - 26.J 251-259 – Lorraine
 - ▶ - 26.J 260-351 – Notes documentaires, revues périodiques, monographie
- ▶ 4 – Autres Archives : Archives de l'Assemblée nationale, du Sénat, Archives du ministère des Affaires étrangères, Archives de l'Académie des sciences d'outre-mer, Archives du Musée Guimet, Haute Cour de Justice (procès Pétain), Archives de la Préfecture de police, Journal de François de Wendel (in Fonds Wendel)

Introduction (5) :

BIBLIOGRAPHIE (sélective)

- ▶ BNF Gallica, Notes et documents sur la Chine, la Corée, le Japon et les Philippines dans une reliure à feuillets mobiles, Marin, Louis (1871-1960). 298 p., Source gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliothèque nationale de France
- ▶ Éric Freysselinard, *Louis Marin (1871-1960), itinéraire, place et rôle d'un dirigeant des droites françaises du premier vingtième siècle*, thèse de doctorat à l'École doctorale Histoire moderne et contemporaine à la Sorbonne-Université, 2024^[1].
- ▶ « Louis Marin », Jean El Gammal, François Roth et Jean-Claude Delbreil (ed.), *Dictionnaire des Parlementaires lorrains de la Troisième République*, Metz, Serpenoise, 2006 , p. 169-171
- ▶ Jean-François Colas, *Les droites nationales en Lorraine dans les années 1930 : acteurs, organisations, réseaux* (thèse de doctorat), Université de Paris X-Nanterre, 2002.

Part 1 - Louis Marin, an influential politician and intellectual with original ideas



Part 2 - Louis Marin, a Republican from Lorraine committed to Korean independence

2.1 - Louis Marin, Korean Independence activist

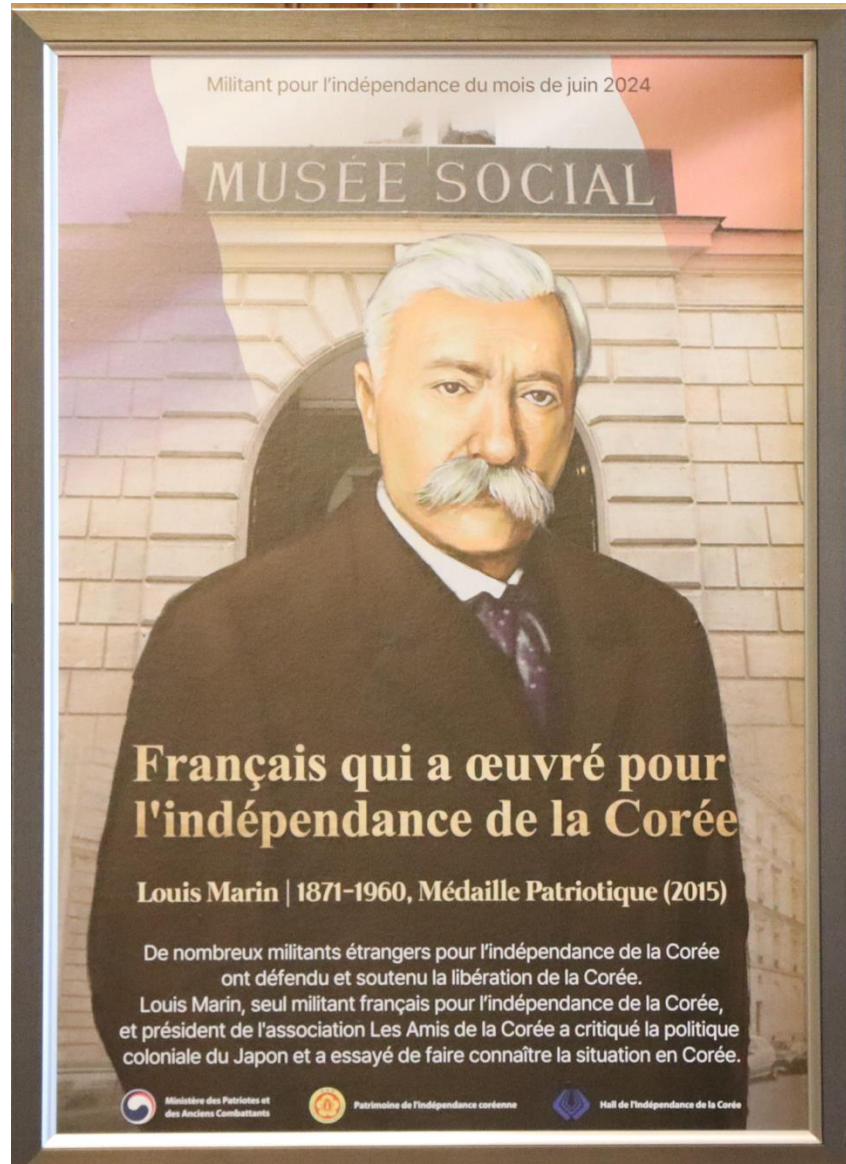
2.2 – In search of explanatory factors: a native of Lorraine committed to the universal values of the Republic



Louis Marin: Journey to Korea in 1901



Louis MARIN,
during his travels
in 1901



Louis Marin,

Korean Independence
activist

Conclusion

1 - For at least two decades, Louis Marin was a dominant figure in French parliamentary politics alongside Clemenceau, Poincaré, Tardieu, Herriot and Blum. Yet he remained in the shadows.

A - Deeply rooted in Lorraine, his political action was based on three main principles: the search for local roots, following in the footsteps of and in rivalry with Albert Lebrun; the desire to build a large right-wing political party, without really succeeding; and a visceral distrust of Germany.

B- At odds with many of his supporters, he rejected the Munich Agreement of 1938 and then the armistice of 1940.

C- Despite his involvement in the Resistance, he was unable to find his place in the new political landscape of the Fourth Republic after the liberation.

2 - Yet Louis Marin had been a dominant figure in the Chamber of Deputies.

A - He impressed his colleagues with his culture and intelligence, his hard work and his knowledge of the issues. In the late 1920s, he laid the foundations for a large conservative republican party.

B- However, he was too demanding of Poincaré and Tardieu, too authoritarian and a mediocre organiser, and his ambitions came to nothing.

C - A renowned ethnologist with a very international outlook, he campaigned against racism throughout his life.

D - At the same time, he approved of French colonial policy because it offered a means of power against Germany. In many ways, he is a particular honour to our Overseas Academy of Sciences.



Louis MARIN,

member of the
Académie des sciences
d'outre-mer



Louis Marin

lived at 95
Boulevard Saint-
Michel, Paris, from
1916 until his
death.