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NEW TITLES

LE DERNIER EMPEREUR. Charles d'Autriche (1887-1922)
THE LAST EMPEROR, Charles of Austria (1887-1922)
 Jean SÉVILLIA

The dazzling and tragic reign of the Archduke Charles, successor of Franz-Joseph, who strove to extricate his country from the First World War and to politically democratize it and who, despite hardship and exile, supported by his wife Zita, never lost his faith in man and in God.

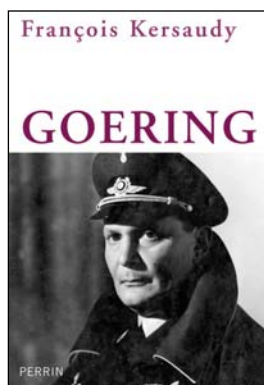
At the death of Franz-Joseph in 1916, after a sixty-eight year reign, his grand nephew the Archduke Charles succeeded him on the Hapsburg throne. At 29, the new sovereign (Charles the 1st to Austrians, Charles the 4th to Hungarians), wed to Princess Zita of Bourbon-Parme in 1911, brought with him an ambitious programme of peace and reform. Until 1918, the Emperor Charles tried in vain to extricate his country from the German alliance he had inherited and from the war. The young monarch was deeply committed to reform and dreamed of a federalist constitution for the Austro-Hungarian empire that would have guaranteed equal rights to all twelve of its diverse national groups. Battered about by both the conservatives and the nationalists, this project would also meet with failure. In 1918, when the Austro-Hungarian empire was dismantled, the emperor was compelled to abdicate, seeking exile on the island of Madeira in 1921. Deprived of any resources, Charles and Zita lived in a state of destitution. This sad denouement, lived in unwavering faith, ended when Charles died at 34, leaving a 30-year old widow pregnant with his eighth child. History reserved a tragic destiny for the last emperor, but Charles had his spiritual reward. In 2004, Charles of Austria was beatified by John Paul II.

Jean Sévillia's last biography, *Zita, impératrice courage* (1997) has sold over 75,000 copies since its publication. Rights have been sold in Germany and Hungary.

Jean Sévillia is Associate Editor of the Figaro Magazine and the author of a series of remarkable essays that have won him wide public acclaim:

- *Le Terrorisme intellectuel, 2000: over 55,000 copies sold in France, rights sold: Brazil, Hungary, Romania*
- *Historiquement correct, 2003: over 145,000 copies sold, rights sold: Spain, Rumania*
- *Moralement correct, 2007: 26,000 copies sold, rights sold: Hungary, Rumania*

Publication: 3 September 2009 - 330 pages



GOERING
François KERSAUDY

The number two man of the Third Reich was one of the most extravagant and contradictory personifications of National Socialism. The first biography in twenty years.

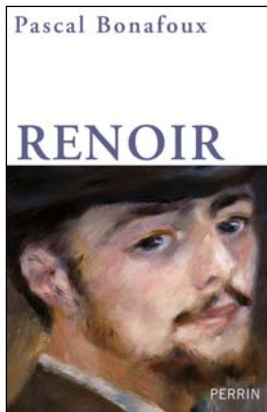
Based upon a wealth of German, English, American and Swedish documentary sources as well as interviews with witnesses, including Hitler's aide de camp, this highly original work examines the National Socialist regime in the person of an immense figure, in every sense of the word.

In the early twenties, Captain Goering emerged from the First World War as an authentic hero, a copiously decorated and wildly popular fighter pilot, a dashing, gallant patriot, enterprising and gifted with superior intelligence and irresistible charisma. He left Germany for Sweden to seek his fortune and found a job as an airline pilot and the love of his life. The beginning of a fairy tale? No, rather the beginning of a long nightmare, for this glorious veteran, ambitious, conceited, easily influenced and somewhat manic-depressive, was attracted to politics and impatient to play more than a minor role. His chance came in Munich in the fall of 1922 when he met Adolf Hitler, the man who would fascinate him ever after. In the Führer's shadow, he collected distinctions: improvised conspirator of the Beer Hall Putsch, wandering militant, unemployed morphine-addict, talented businessman, corpulent dandy, stirring orator, mercenary legislator, conquering Reichstag president, unscrupulous Minister of the Interior, social-climbing cabinet president, confirmed crook, occasional criminal, razzle-dazzle Air Minister, parvenu millionaire, hunter of and with the elite, armchair strategist, amateur economist, ecologist before his time, compulsive art collector, and accomplice in every crime committed by his master.

As marshal, commander in chief of Germany's air forces and designated heir to Adolf Hitler, Goering reluctantly entered the maelstrom of the Second World War. From Dunkerque to Stalingrad and beyond, he erred incessantly and hugely, ultimately playing a prominent role in the fall of the Nazi regime. This great sentimentalist capable of coldly liquidating anyone who proved an obstacle, this antisemite-for-show who appointed a Jewish State secretary, this boastful warrior who attempted the impossible to save the peace remains a monument of contradictions for historians. A Shakespearean character, resembling at once Falstaff and Macbeth, he is undoubtedly and far and away the most colourful personality of the Third Reich.

François Kersaudy has taught the history of international relations at Oxford University and is currently a professor at the Université de Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne. This specialist of contemporary military and diplomatic history speaks nine languages and has written several works in French and in English, including Les Jeux de la Guerre et du Hasard ; De Gaulle et Churchill ; De Gaulle et Roosevelt ; La Guerre du Fer ; Norway 1940 ; Churchill et Monaco ; L'Affaire Cicéron, and Lord Mounbatten, l'Etoffe des Héros. In 2001, his biography of Winston Churchill was awarded the Grand prix d'Histoire de la Société des Gens de Lettres de France.

Publication: 3 September 2009 - 312 pages



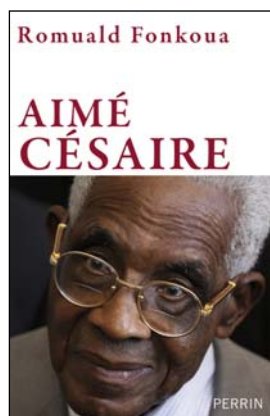
RENOIR (1841-1919)
Pascal BONAFOUX

The biography of the founder of the Impressionist movement who sought throughout his life the public recognition of an exhibition at the Grand Palais.

Born into a family of modest means in 1841 in Limoges, Renoir began earning a living as an artist at the age of 13 by necessity, painting ceramics. But the career of the young Renoir was elsewhere, and his encounter with Monet was the determining step upon that path. Together they founded the Impressionist movement, defended with equal conviction by their dealers, Durand-Ruel, then Ambroise Vollard. But above all, Renoir sought recognition of his art and was extremely sensitive to the violent criticism of the press and the Académie. Unlike the taciturn and solitary Monet, Renoir frequented the salons and hobnobbed with the wealthy, often as the official portraitist of prominent families. In the 1880s, he unexpectedly changed his style and lost all of his backers, even in his own camp. His *Grandes Baigneuses* was an absolute scandal! Later on, bowing to pressure, Renoir returned to his former style and became, at nearly 70, a huge star of the art world, thus fulfilling at least one of his dreams, that of recognition as a very great artist.

Pascal Bonafoux is a historian and teaches history of art at the Université Paris VIII. He is the author of several works, including Monet (Perrin, 2007).

Publication: 27 August 2009 - 324 pages



AIME CESAIRE (1913 - 2008)
Romuald FONKOUA

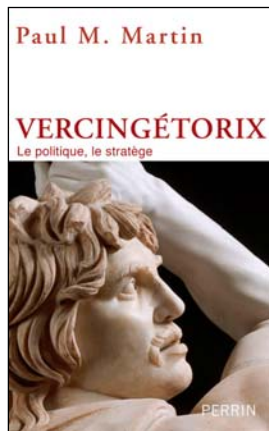
Immense poet and French politician, Aimé Césaire was worshipped by his compatriots at the end of his life. And yet this extraordinary destiny, that of a man revolted by the fate reserved for his people, was often difficult and rife with pitfalls. This is the first biography of Césaire, the story of his life.

Born in Martinique, Aimé Césaire's story actually began when he came to Paris to study. Among others, he met Leopold Sedar Senghor and Bigaro Diop. Through his contact with young African fellow students in Paris, he gradually discovered a repressed element of his identity: the African part. He joined with them to found «L'Étudiant noir», a journal in which he developed the concept of "negritude" in reaction to the cultural oppression of the French colonial system and determined to reject the French concept of cultural assimilation and promote Africa and its culture. After the war, with the support of the PCF (French communist party), Césaire was elected mayor of Fort-de-France, then a national deputy, and soon pruned the promotion of Martinique to the status of overseas département (1946). His commitment to the PCF did not last, and in 1956 Césaire turned in his party member's card. In the meantime, his *Discours sur le colonialisme* (1950), comparing naziism and colonialism, had been met with outrage. Today, it is an essential work and part of school curriculums.

Romuald Fonkoua is a young academic who teaches French and francophone literature at the Université Marc Bloch Strasbourg II and is director of its I'Institut de littérature française. He also spends semesters teaching literature in American universities (Wisconsin, Vermont) and is editor-in-chief of Présence africaine. His previous works include Quels futurs pour l'éducation en Afrique? (2007).

Publication: 1st October 2009 - 400 pages

NEW EDITIONS



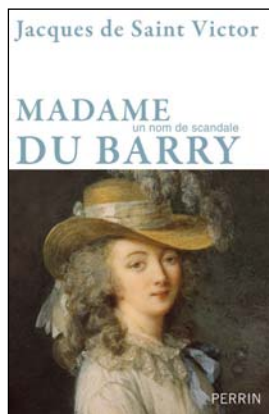
VERCINGÉTORIX
Paul M. MARTIN

The legendary hero of Gaul, adversary of Caesar, between myth and reality.

Rigorously reconstituting the military events in their most likely development, Paul M. Martin produces some impressive arguments to support an entirely new thesis: far from the image of the passionate and visionary politician who pruned national unity, Vercingetorix was manipulated by the religious forces that dominated Gaul at the time and sought to re-establish the former power of the Auvergne principality. However, Martin rejects history's simplistic image of Vercingetorix as the foil of Caesar as well. On the contrary, he was a military genius, at least as brilliant as his Roman adversary, and fully deserved his reputation as the "great king of warriors".

Paul-Marius Martin is professor emeritus of Latin at the Université de Montpellier III. He specializes in the history of imperial and republican Rome and in the ideology of the Roman republic.

Publication: 27 August 2009 - 270 pages



MADAME DU BARRY - Un nom de scandale (1743-1793)
MADAME DU BARRY - A Name that Meant Scandal (1743-1793)
Jacques de SAINT-VICTOR

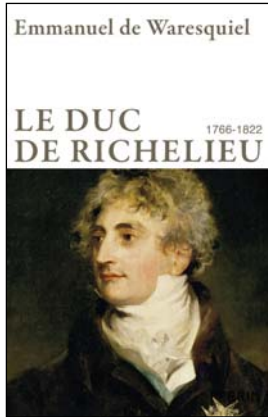
The destiny of the Comtesse du Barry, the «royal trollop», as Marat called her, wonderfully illustrates the «civilisation of mores» (Elias) and the toppling of a society, from libertinage to the scaffold.

Celebrated mistress of Louis XV, the life of the Comtesse du Barry, born Jeanne Bécu, represents one of the Ancien Régime's greatest tragedies. It is the story of the dazzling rise of a «love child», the illegitimate fruit of an affair between a monk and a seamstress, who became the equal of a queen before her life ended on the scaffold in 1793. Exploited for many years by a famous pimp, the Comte du Barry, who had her marry his brother so as to present her at Court, her patronage marked the last years of the reign of Louis XV. She set the standards of Parisian fashion followed throughout Europe. But she was terribly jealous, and, despite her good humour and generosity, Marie-Antoinette banned her from Court. Thereafter, until the Revolution, she led the rich and free existence of an independent woman. This well-documented biography is based on numerous archival sources. It is an in-depth study of prostitution, power, and the Court at the end of the Ancien Régime.

Jacques de Saint-Victor holds a doctorate in the history of law, contributes to Le Figaro, and teaches the history of political ideas and institutions at the Université de Paris-VIII and Rome-III. Among his works are La Chute des aristocrates (1787-1792) and La naissance de la droite.

Rights sold: Estonia, Czech Republic and USA

Publication: 27 August 2009 - 324 pages



LE DUC DE RICHELIEU. 1766-1822
Emmanuel DE WARESQUIEL

Armand-Emmanuel de Vignerot du Plessis de Richelieu (1766-1822) has long been overshadowed by his great uncle, the Cardinal Richelieu, to the degree that he remains somewhat forgotten.

And yet, his actions reveal the Duc de Richelieu as a great servant of the State. In Russia, admired by Catherine II, then Alexander I, he reigned unilaterally on the banks of the Black Sea from 1803 to 1814, administrating a country twice the area of France, founding cities and populating the steppes. Upon his return to France, as Président du Conseil in 1815, his unenviable task was to oversee the consequences of the Napoleonic wars, of Waterloo, and of the defeat. Against all odds and expectations, he put

things in order in less than three years, restoring France's prestige abroad and imposing within the country unprecedented parliamentary liberties. Due to his remarkable character, he became one of the most beloved and original figures of his time.

Emmanuel de Waresquiel is a former student of the École normale supérieure who holds a doctorate in history and a researcher at the École pratique des hautes études. He is the author of a dozen or so works, including a Histoire de la Restauration and a biography of Talleyrand that was awarded the Grand prix de la Fondation Napoléon and voted among the ten best works of 2003. Its success was marked by the sale of nearly 50,000 copies. Author as well of Les Cent-Jours, la tentation de l'impossible (2008), today he is one of the leading figures of Napoleonic studies.

Publication: 8 October 2009 - 420 pages



LA REINE VICTORIA (1819-1901)
QUEEN VICTORIA (1819-1901)
Jacques de LANGLADE

A complete portrait of Queen Victoria, a woman of paradox whose very human temperament, passionate and given to excess, was hidden beneath a legendary austerity

Queen Victoria enjoyed one of the longest reigns in history (1837-1901), one that marked the apogee of the Empire and of the dominance of Great Britain as a world power. The author goes beyond the myths and legends that surrounded the personality of Victoria in this work, a revelation for the reader whose conception of Victorian society, like that of many, is based upon hackneyed assumptions.

Queen at eighteen, married for love against her mother's advice, mother of nine, energetic, independent and authoritarian monarch, she expressed her opinions openly but hid her caprices, her élans, and her passions behind an austere mask.

The second half of her life was marked by a long widowhood of 40 years, which earned her the veneration of her people and contributed to the aura of the British monarchy.

Jacques de Langlade, who died in 2004, was a professor of English literature and civilisation.

Rights sold in
Spanish (Argentina)

Publication: 27 August 2009 - 420 pages



L'ASSASSINAT DE HENRI IV -MYSTERES D'UN CRIME
THE ASSASSINATION OF HENRI IV - THE MYSTERIES OF A CRIME
 Jean-Christian PETITFILS

Who guided the hand of Ravallac that 14th of May, 1610? After a painstaking investigation, Jean-Christian Petitfils provides an unexpected thesis that offers new perspectives on the question.

According to the familiar argument, Ravallac was manipulated by the enemies of the king, the Marquise de Verneuil, his former mistress, the Duc d'Epemon, Concini, Philip III of Spain, and, perhaps, the queen.

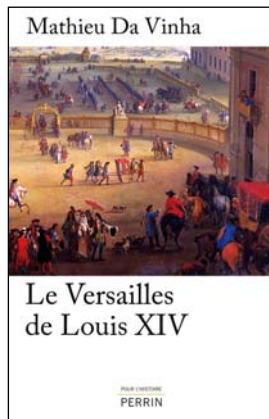
Minutely going over the entire theory, which had not been presented in a thorough fashion for over fifty years, Jean Christian Petitfils sets aside this explanation and proposes the basis for another, supported by a network of troubling and heretofore unexplored evidence.

The author proposes that Ravallac may have been the unwitting agent of a foreign conspiracy, headed by the Archduke Albert of Hapsburg and a group of Belgian and Franc-comptois officers disturbed to see the king go back to war, threatening to rob Brussels of its new spirit of inspiration, Charlotte de Montmorency, Princesse de Condé, held at the demand of her husband.

This work, an investigation worthy of the police, is a major contribution to the understanding of one of the greatest enigmas of the history of France, whose political and religious consequences were vast.

Jean-Christian Petitfils is a well-known historian, specialist of classical France, and the author of a score of works, including several biographies published by Perrin that have met with great success, among them Louis XIII, Louis XIV, Fouquet, and Louis XVI.

Publication: 3 September 2009 - 320 pages



LE VERSAILLES DE LOUIS XIV
LOUIS XIV's VERSAILLES
 Mathieu DA VINHA

How did logistics and management function for nobility and for the personnel at the famous Château when Versailles was in the very process of becoming no longer a mere country estate, but a State residence?

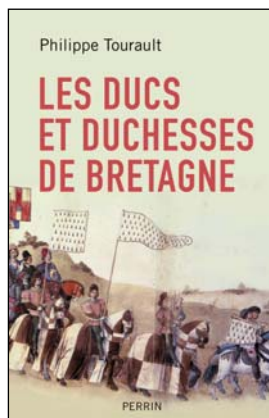
Today, walking through Versailles, we are struck by the majesty of the place. The sprawling gardens, the immensity of the architecture, the wealth of décor transport the visitor to the heart of the splendour of the former French monarchy. Today we have a clear and detailed vision of the principle residents (for the most part, nobility), but the study of

the little people in the background who made the place run is still in its initial stages. Understanding the workings of the mechanism that made Versailles function—assignment of housing, maintenance, surveillance—is essential. Several services, including housekeeping and supply, building superintendence, furnishings, and the provost of the estate, cohabited to accomplish this task, all answering to the authority of a king who made it clear that he alone was master of the house. What we observe here is the founding of this working system, one that would find a relative stability during the reign of Louis XV and whose fragility precipitated its decline.

A serious work based on scholarly research, but equally full of fascinating anecdotes.

Mathieu da Vinha holds a doctorate in modern history and is a research engineer at Versailles. Currently head of research and training at the Centre de recherche du château de Versailles, his work at present concentrates specifically on customs and habits at the French court (the House of the King, royal and princely household staff) and the daily functioning of the château of Versailles during the Ancien Régime.

Publication: 3 September 2009 - 447 pages



LES DUCS ET DUCHESSES DE BRETAGNE X^e - XVI^e siècle
THE DUKES AND DUCHESSES OF BRITTANY FROM THE 10th TO THE 16th CENTURY
 Philippe TOURAULT

How, as early as the 10th century and through its dukes, Brittany forged an autonomy that would last until the 16th century

In a six-century survey of the former Armorique, from 936 to 1532, this work reveals how the Duchy of Brittany was born and developed over time.

Its vital international geostrategic importance was recognized, its position coveted, around 1150, and the duchy became the target of the Plantagenets of England and then the Capetians of France, who

installed the dukes of their line, the better to dominate it. But the nobles thus imposed rapidly exercised their autonomy from both rival nations, creating upon the French coast a veritable independent Breton power between 1360 and 1460.

The kings of France were unrelenting in their determination to possess this strong Brittany and finally succeeded in 1532, after over sixty years of fierce struggle, this latter proof of the internal and external strength of the great duchy.

Philippe Tourault comes from Nantes. An academic, he has notably directed masters theses on power and religion. Author of Anne de Bretagne and of Les Rois de Bretagne, this is his new study of medieval Armorique. He has served since 2007 as president of the jury of the «Grand prix du livre d'Histoire».

Publication: 17 September 2009 - 370 pages



LA GUERRE FRANCO-FRANCAISE- MARS - JUIN 1871 "L'ANNEE TERRIBLE" (TOME 2)
THE WAR BETWEEN THE FRENCH- MARCH-JUNE 1871, "THE DREADFUL YEAR "
(vol. 2)
Pierre Milza

The true history of the Commune.

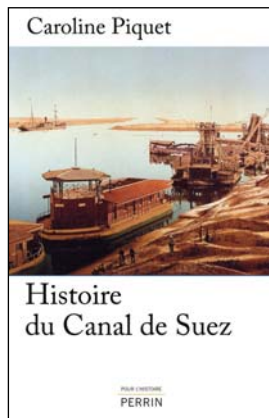
The « war between the French » was, of course, the Commune of Paris, which was by no means a simple parenthesis in the history of modern France. The Commune was by and large the continuity and the consequence of events that occurred between July 1870 and March 1871: the defeat of the imperial armies, and then that of the government of National Defence, the siege of Paris, and the rising power of a workers' movement. The policies of Napoleon III were the springboard of this movement, spurred on by the frustrations of the capitulation of January 1871 and by the suffering the population of the capitol endured.

The phenomenon of the Commune is examined here in terms of its diverse economic, social, political and cultural aspects. The ties of the Parisian insurrection with related provincial movements and the international implications of the question are thoroughly reviewed as well. This work presents a lively narrative of the events and their interpretation in light of the most recent work on the subject, including the most sensitive issues. The history of the nascent Republic of which we are the heirs.

Volume I : *L'Année terrible. La guerre franco-prussienne, September 1870 - mars 1871 (The Dreadful Year. The Franco-Prussian War, September 1870-March 1871)* presents a precise and thorough analysis of the conflict.

Pierre Milza is the author of several well-received works, including Histoire des relations internationales, and of many equally successful biographies: Mussolini, Verdi (rights sold: Argentina, Italy), Napoléon III, and, most recently, a magnificent Voltaire.

Publication: 10 September 2009 - 450 pages



HISTOIRE DU CANAL DE SUEZ
A HISTORY OF THE SUEZ CANAL
 Caroline PIQUET

A unique document, a synthesis of the exceptional history of the Suez Canal, the tale of an explosion of passions, of geographical conflicts and of vital economic interests.

Open to navigation in 1869, few other waterways in the world have sparked so many passions and geopolitical conflicts or involved such important economic issues as the Suez Canal.

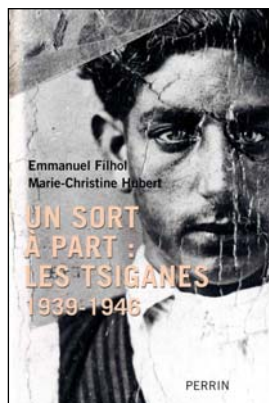
The creation of the Suez Canal profoundly affected all the world's maritime routes. It shortened the distances (Bombay is a month from London, Marseille a few weeks from Aden) and became the main road

between Europe and Asia, accelerating the rhythm of trade considerably. It also favoured political conquests. The route of empires, it exacerbated Franco-British rivalry in the 19th century and became an element essential to the control of the Mediterranean during the two world wars, fed the nationalist movement of Egypt and was transformed into a military front during the Arab-Israeli wars.

Its history is also that of the transformation of international trade and of the evolution of maritime transport, from the invention of the steamboat to the predominance of enormous oil tankers and container-carrying freighters.

Caroline Piquet holds an agrégation and a doctorate in history and lectures on contemporary history at the Université de Paris-Sorbonne. After a thesis dealing with the history of the Suez company in Egypt (La Compagnie du canal de Suez. Une concession française en Égypte 1888-1956, Paris, PUPS, 2008), she presents here a broader history of the Suez Canal. Her work concentrates mainly on the economic and social history of the contemporary Arab world and of the Mediterranean.

Publication: 1st October 2009 - 500 pages



UN SORT À PART: LES TSIGANES (1939 - 1946)
A SEPARATE DESTINY: THE TZIGANES
 Marie-Christine HUBERT, Emmanuel FILHOL

Based upon archives and the rare narrative evidence of survivors, a book meant to shock which recounts for the first time the dramatic destiny of the Tziganes (gypsies) during the Second World War and the key role of French institutions.

The events related in this book are still little known, both to the greater public and to specialists of the history of the Second World War. They describe the systematic control, then confinement to residence and preventive detention of the Tziganes by the successive governments of

the Republic, then of Vichy, from 1939 through 1946, despite the fact that the Germans had never demanded this kind of quarantine in France.

Victims forgotten by the French memory, the press, justice, and even the politicians, the Tziganes, whether Manouches, Gitans, Roms or Yénisches, were persecuted before, during, and after the war—to varying degrees, of course. To this one must add the element that singularises this community, a voluntary collective amnesia concerning these tragic pages of history on the part of the Tziganes themselves.

The Authors: *Both are historians specializing in the history of the gypsy peoples. Emmanuel Filhol is a lecturer at the Université de Bordeaux I. Marie-Christine Hubert wrote her thesis on the history of the Tziganes during the Second World War and has collaborated on the work Un camp pour les Bohémiens (Actes Sud 2001).*

Publication: 8 October 2009 - 300 pages



LES SERVICES SECRETS DU GÉNÉRAL DE GAULLE. Le B.C.R.A. 1940-1944
GENERAL DE GAULLE'S SECRET SERVICE, The B.C.R.A. 1940-1944
 Sébastien ALBERTELLI

What was the real character of the relations between General De Gaulle and the Bureau Central de Renseignement et d'Action? What was the actual role of this service during the Second World War, and what and whom did it influence? Does the BCRA deserve the black legend its mention evokes?

The BCRA was responsible for the liaison between De Gaulle and the interior Resistance. This work reveals how the general established contact with the Resistants within France, including the communists, and how he attempted to impose his leadership, often at the price of violent clashes. It is based in particular upon considerable archival material: that of the BCRA, of the British secret services (the SOE and, in part, the Intelligence Service), and of the American OSS (ancestor of the present day CIA). This mass of documentation is the basis of an in-depth study of the dark legend that surrounds the BCRA (torture, dictatorial ambitions, the State within the State, etc.), and serves to better distinguish reality from sinister myth. The study of relations between the BCRA and the British and American secret services also casts a revealing light upon De Gaulle's tumultuous relations with his allies. **The first rigorous study of the subject.**

Sébastien Albertelli holds an agrégation and a doctorate in history. In 2008, his thesis received the Prix Philippe Viannay-Défense de la France awarded by the Fondation de la Résistance. Author of several articles on the Free French and on the secret services, he is a contributor to the Dictionnaire de la Résistance and to the Dictionnaire de Gaulle (collection Bouquins, Editions Robert Laffont), and to the Dictionnaire de la France Libre, soon to be published. He is currently working on an Atlas de la France Libre (Editions Autrement).

Publication: 24 September 2009 - 615 pages



1940: LE GRAND TRAUMATISME
 1940: *THE GREAT TRAUMA*
 Jean-Pierre AZÉMA

Thirty episodes of the events that marked France from the summer of 1939 to December 1940, the "strange defeat"

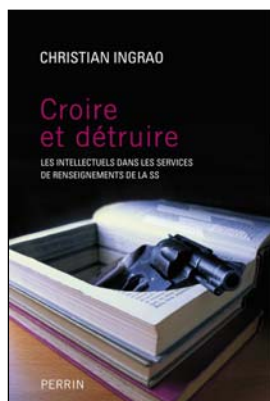
In thirty progressive episodes, *1940 : Le grand traumatisme* untangles the skein of the greatest defeat ever suffered by modern France. From the battles to the prevailing atmosphere of the times, from the heroes to the nameless, the tragic to the ridiculous, from the snows of Narvik to the choked roads of the exodus, and from Paris to Vichy, via Bordeaux, Jean-Pierre Azéma presents the desperate and breathtaking narrative-report of a country in a state of disintegration.

Constantly blending narrative and reportage with a historian's analysis, Jean-Pierre Azéma has chosen to make these thirty episodes brief. He attacks this "damned year of 1940", taking into consideration new questions that have been raised and integrating the replay of memory and the renewal of historiography.

The author places events in France and the experience of the French in the broad context of that fateful year, taking the necessary detours into Reich, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, Belgium and Norway.

Professor Emeritus of Universities at the Institut d'Etudes Politiques of Paris, Jean-Pierre Azéma's works include De Munich à la Libération (Editions du Seuil), Jean Moulin (Perrin) and, in collaboration with Olivier Wieviorka, Vichy 1940-1944. His Le 6 Juin 44 was met with wide critical and popular acclaim. Jean-Pierre Azéma has become a veritable reference of the history of the Second World War, each of his publications eagerly awaited by press and public alike.

Publication: 1st October 2009



CROIRE ET DÉTRUIRE

LES INTELLECTUELS DANS LES SERVICES DE RENSEIGNEMENTS DE LA SS

BELIEVE AND DESTROY

THE INTELLECTUALS IN THE INTELLIGENCE SERVICES OF THE SS

Christian INGRAO

How young German intellectuals committed to National Socialism went so far as to create the indispensable framework for operations of mass execution, the first step in the programme to exterminate the Jews.

This is the story of a group of about eighty young doctors, linguists, historians, economists, jurists and geographers, born between 1900 and 1910, who joined the ranks of the SS security forces between 1931 and 1937. There they accomplished the work of dogmatic formulation and expertise that would give them the dominant role in the evaluation of Nazi policies as a sort of brain trust of the SS. They also instituted the « scientific study » of opponents of Nazism and established the regime's policies of surveillance and repression. From 1941 on, the majority of them were assigned to the *Einsatzgruppen*, in Poland and, more extensively, in the Soviet Union. In this capacity, they planned and legitimized the organization of the genocide of Russian Jews, the policies of anti-partisan combat, and the displacement of populations in the East that constituted the foundation of the *Tausendjähriges Reich*, the Grand "Thousand Year" Reich at the heart of the Nazi racial utopia.

This work is basically a cultural history of Nazism, a history of beliefs and practices, of violence and imagery, a history of experiments, of bodies and souls, in extreme situations. Thus it offers an explanation as to how these men, the children of the Great War, turned to National Socialism as a fitting therapy and supported it in its entirety, including even its genocidal consequences. There is no equivalent work concerning this subject. The book includes unpublished archives.

Christian Ingrao is the director of the Institut d'Histoire du Temps Présent. He teaches at the Ecole polytechnique and at the ENS-Cachan. He is also the author of Chasseurs noirs, La brigade Dirlewanger (Perrin 2006, Tempus 2009, rights sold: Czech Republic, Bulgaria).

Publication: 1st October 2009 - 240 pages



BERLIN-OUEST : HISTOIRE D'UNE ÎLE ALLEMANDE- 1945-1989
WEST BERLIN: THE HISTORY OF A GERMAN ISLAND
 Jacqueline HENARD

Twenty years after the fall of the Wall, a description of daily existence in Berlin that has begun to become a vague memory for many or, for the younger generations, a life they never knew

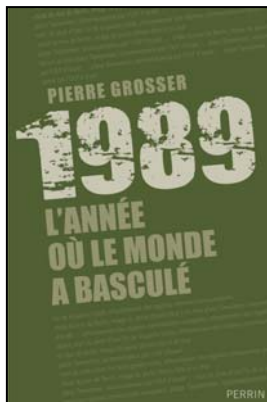
Jacqueline Hénard, a Berliner born shortly before the construction of the Wall, gives us a view from inside the divided city. Sifting through a cardboard box of documents in the family attic, she reviews the assumptions, the legends, and the obsessions of West Berlin, including the «pleasure» of being occupied, the renaissance of Jewish life after

1945, and the mixture of exaltation and deception of the students helping East Berliners escape in 1961.

This well-documented narrative is richly marked throughout with anecdotes and describes the aberrations of a daily existence its imprisoned inhabitants eventually came to find normal.

Jacqueline Hénard covered the crumbling of the communist régimes of Eastern Europe for the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung before becoming Die Zeit's correspondent in Paris. She can often be heard on national radios such as France Culture, France Inter, or France Info. Her work in German has won her, among other awards, the Prix Joseph Roth. Berlin-Ouest - Berlin, Histoire d'une île allemande is her first work written originally in French.

Publication: 3 September 2009 - 212 pages



1989, L'ANNEE OU TOUT A BASCULE
1989, THE YEAR WHEN EVERYTHING CAPSIZED
 Pierre GROSSER

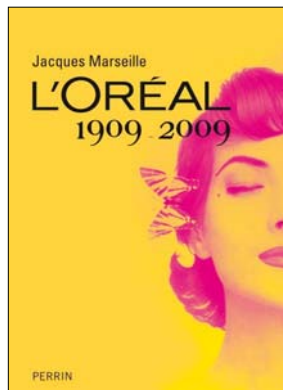
Have we really measured the importance of the facts and taken into account the entirety of the tumultuous changes that marked the year 1989? It was the year the Cold War ended, the Eastern European communist regimes crumbled, and the Berlin Wall was torn down, while student demonstrations took place at Tienanmen and the PLO recognized the state of Israel. A year of monumental change.

Based on available primary documents and the most recent analyses, the author lends a perspective on the elements leading up to this "historical" period that would give rise to the events whose consequences have shaped our world and our society for the past twenty years.

It highlights the things that, at the time, seemed of secondary importance but have revealed themselves essential to an understanding of the world today. Far from being merely the end of the Cold War, 1989 was also the cradle of triumphant globalisation and saw the inception of a radical Islam that has become a new enemy. Among other events and trends, it marked an expansion of interventionist policies and the germination of new pandemics such as AIDS.

Pierre Grosser is a specialist on the Cold War and the history of contemporary international relations. He holds a doctorate in history and teaches at Sciences Po.

Publication: 20 August 2009 -480 pages



L'OREAL - 1909-2009

Jacques MARSEILLE

ALBUM

On the occasion of the centenary of an emblematic French company, the keys to its history and its vast international success, no holds barred.

The history of a business, in 25 dates!

From the "harmless" hair dye of 1909, the first professional salon shampoos, to the release of Ambre Solaire, L'Oréal has created, innovated and promoted its brand of leading products (Monsavon, Elnett hair spray).

Enriched by the acquisitions of Lancôme, Garnier, and Biotherm as well as commercial accords with major perfume concerns (Guy Laroche, Ralph Lauren, Armani, Diesel and others), it has continued its sophisticated and exacting research in cosmetics, now not only with women in mind, but with men as well.

L'Oréal has a sense of the public's desires and continues to amaze in its capacity to foresee trends. Thus the business favored the development of individual hygiene in France, provided vacationers with an array of sun products, proposed perfumes and cosmetics that were always "in", and knew which products to present to encourage men's initially timid curiosities and desires in a domain whose market was previously reserved for women.

From the very start, L'Oréal concentrated on foreign expansion as well, first in the US and Canada, then Japan, Latin America, Europe in its entirety, and, finally, China and India. The company was slated on the stock market in 1963 and remains one of its solid values. Sensitive to the issues of sustained development and research to eradicate AIDS, in 2007 L'Oréal created its own foundation devoted to encouraging research, education, and aid to the vulnerable. The history of L'Oréal has been marked by men of vision, from its founder, Eugène Paul Louis Schueller (whose controversial political path from 1936 to 1945 the author examines in depth), to François Dalle, Lindsay Owen-Jones, and Jean-Paul Agon. Each of them has made a contribution of creative genius that has furthered the company's spectacular development.

Jacques Marseille is a professor at the Sorbonne and director of the Institut d'histoire économique et sociale. His Nouvelle histoire de France is considered a reference. He is also the author of Histoire économique de la colonisation française and of several essays, including Du bon usage de la guerre civile, which proved a best-seller. His latest work, L'argent des français, published in January 2009, has remained on the best-seller list for several weeks.

Publication: 1st October 2009 - 349 pages - 400 illustrations



QUI EST ANTISEMITE ?
 WHO IS ANTISEMITIC ?

Maurice SZAFRAN

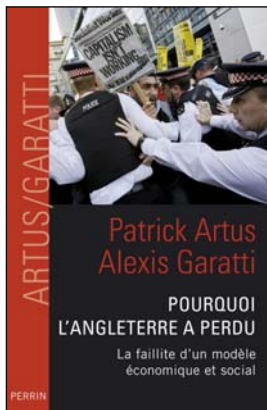
There is a known antisemitism, and there are known antisemites. But there are aspects of the former and many of the latter that are hidden or ignored.

After two and a half years of research, from New York to Tel Aviv, Maurice Szafran has mapped out the (often underground) networks, the secret ties, and the established influences, identifying both authors and beneficiaries.

An explosive investigation with often surprising conclusions. There is no current equivalent work on the subject.

Maurice Szafran is the director of the weekly Marianne and has published, particularly with Nicolas Domenach, works on politics and current events (De si bons amis, 45,000 copies sold) that have attracted many readers and frequently been the subject of controversy (such as that surrounding the law suit initiated by right-wing nationalist Jean-Marie Le Pen).

Publication: 27 august 2009 - 280 pages



POURQUOI L'ANGLETERRE A PERDU -LA FAILLITE D'UN MODÈLE ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL

WHY ENGLAND LOST - THE FAILURE OF AN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MODEL

Patrick ARTUS, Alexis GARATTI

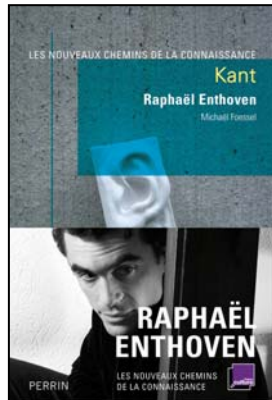
Cited for a long time as an example, has the British economic model run out of steam?

The United Kingdom has long been cited as an example: low unemployment, facility in setting up a business, strong growth and steady rise in the average standard of living. The authors first examine the reality of the exemplary character of the British model (the flexibility of an economy unhampered by strict regulation, among other aspects). They then underline the massive drawbacks of this model, the performance of whose labour market is in reality middling (when one takes in to account, in particular, the number of unemployed disguised as "disabled"), whose retired look forward to pauperisation, whose health system is falling apart, and whose inequalities of revenue are considerable.

Centred around finance, the financial fragility of the country is immense, with its dependence as regards indebtedness and wealth. The crisis has demonstrated that the major faults of the model (inequality and inadequacy of social protection) may well no longer be compensated by its economic dynamism. The model could then be violently and definitively rejected.

Patrick Artus is a professor at the Sorbonne and at Polytechnique. Deemed the outstanding economist of 1996, he was a scientific advisor to the Banque de France. Director of economic studies of the CDC IXIS, he is the author of several articles and works on economics and a member of the Cercle des économistes. Alexis Garatti is an economist and analyst.

Publication: 20 August 2009 - 260 pages

**KANT**

Raphaël ENTHOVEN / Michaël FOESSEL

Emmanuel Kant's reputation as the arid thinker of the discouraging word is perhaps justified, but incomplete. The severity of style is simply the down side of brilliantly inspired thought, among the most complete and coherent, whose content ultimately strikes us as surprisingly familiar.

This work, the product of radio interviews, bypasses the initial foreboding inspired by the thinker from Königsberg to recover the pertinence of his thought, the precision of his reasoning, and the beauty of its development. In a free and lively discussion accessible to a broad public, the authors delve into a discussion of the crucial questions of philosophy: What should I do? How does knowledge differ from wisdom? Does man deliberately choose to do evil? What is the difference between the beautiful and the

sublime? Does the history of humanity have an inherent meaning?

All the dimensions of philosophy are considered here, from knowledge to morality, from aesthetics to historical thought. Kant's philosophic discourse can be summed up in a sole question familiar to one and all: **What is man?**

A concrete and pedagogical explanation of Kantian thought.

Raphaël Enthoven holds an agrégation in philosophy and attended the ENS. He teaches at the Ecole Polytechnique, writes a «Meaning and Life» column for Philosophie Magazine and presents the programme « Philosophie » on ARTE European television channel from Monday through Friday and "Les nouveaux chemins de la connaissance" on France Culture radio.

Michaël Foessel holds an agrégation in philosophy, lectures at the Université de Bourgogne, and is a member of the editing committee of Esprit. With concrete and illustrative examples, simple and clear sentences, and limpid and incisive language, stripped of all useless and dissuasive jargon and punctuated by enlightening references (Deleuze, l'Abécédaire, Leibniz, Spinoza) including those extra-philosophical (Philippe Colin's film, Les derniers jours d'Emmanuel Kant), Foessel succeeds in transmitting to us the essence of a brilliant thought.

Publication: 8 October 2009 - 124 pages



LA MELANCOLIE
MELANCHOLIA
 Raphaël ENTHOVEN

The exploration of the paradigm of fertile sentiments of melancholia

The paradox of melancholy is that it is a rich sentiment that inspires many of our reflections and leads us to act and create but is also the basic cause giving rise to weakness and a lethargy of being.

This book presents an immersion in melancholy through five different fields of thought, two of them dealing with literature. The neurasthenic narrator of *A la Recherche du temps perdu* (Marcel Proust), is melancholy at the very thought of losing the woman he loves, while *Le Livre de*

l'Intranquillité plunges us into the heart of that soft inertia, aware and impotent, of Fernando Pessoa. But melancholia is also an existential posture that has direct consequences upon philosophical thought, and that comprises the interest of the work of philosopher Emil Cioran, who defines life as "a state of non-suicide".

The causes, the symptoms, and the remedies of black moods are analysed in Robert Burton's *l'Anatomie de la mélancolie*. And, finally, in his *Anthologie de l'humeur noire*, Patrick Dandrey gives us insight into the history of melancholia through several major texts that have marked the evolution of perception of this sentiment.

The Authors:

Raphaël Enthoven studied at the ENS and holds an agrégation in philosophy. He currently teaches at the Ecole Polytechnique and writes a column, «Sens et vie», for Philosophie Magazine. He presents the programme «Philosophie», weekdays on ARTE European television channel, and «Les nouveaux chemins de la connaissance» on France Culture radio.

Jean-Yves Tadié is a docteur ès lettres who holds an agrégation and teaches French literature at the universities of Oxford and the Sorbonne.

Maël Renouard holds an agrégation in philosophy and is a member of the Centre Littérature Philosophie et Morale.

Robert Bréchon holds an agrégation in classical literature.

Patrick Quillier teaches literature at the Université de Nice. He is the translator of Fernando Pessoa.

Aurélien Demars is a researcher at the Université Lyon III Jean Moulin. His thesis was entitled "Le pessimisme jubilatoire de Cioran, Enquête sur un paradigme métaphysique négatif".

Claire Crignon De Oliveira holds a doctorate in philosophy.

Frédéric Gabriel is a research head at the CNRS.

Patrick Dandrey is a professor at the Université de Paris-Sorbonne.

Publication: 8 October 2009 - 124 pages



MISSAK
Didier DAENINCKX

Of Armenian origin, executed in the prime of his life in 1944, Missak Manouchian is one of the great figures of the Parisian Resistance during the German occupation. This is Didier Daeninckx's story within a historical story, the moving portrait of a hero who fervently loved life, right up until his death.

Paris in the fifties. The French Communist Party has requested journalist Louis Dragère to investigate the life of a militant intellectual who became one of the symbols of the Resistance of Paris, with the intent of naming a street after him. His name is Missak Manouchian. In the course of his research, Dragère comes across Manouchian's last letter to his wife Mélinée, one that contains suspension points that appear to indicate a strange kind of censure. What ensues is a fascinating investigation involving politicians, artists, poets, and former Resistants, the background always shadowed by treason and emotion. In the course of his search for the truth, thanks to the talent of Didier Daeninckx, Louis Dragère gradually and painstakingly connects the dots.

A broad public in France considers Didier Daeninckx the master of the « realistic » crime story. Since the 1980s, he has published a number of works, including Meurtres pour Mémoire, Le Der des ders, La mort n'oublie personne and Cannibale. Didier Daeninckx is skilled in crafting his novels with disquieting realism, thus toying with the borders that separate the novelist's fiction and actual history. This is his first work devoted to the memory of an immense figure of history, one too little honoured, Missak Manouchian, hero of an immigrant population valiantly committed to France's resistance to Nazism.

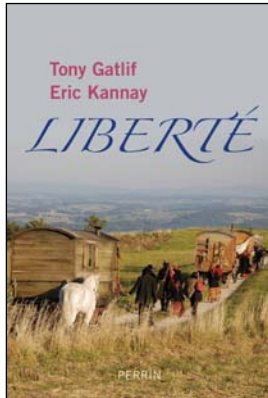
Publication : 20 August 2009 - 294 pages

La collection SINGULIER :

A major novelist immerses himself in the period of the life of a historical figure.

Already published :

MAX by Michel Quint (2008)



LIBERTÉ
LIBERTY
Tony GATLIF, Eric KANNAY

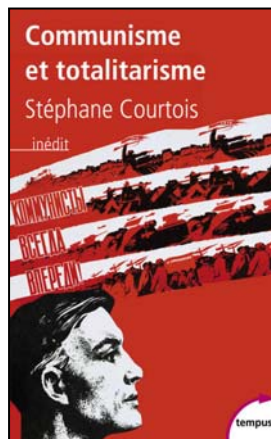
Film maker Tony Gatlif has always been fascinated by the gypsies. This is the novelisation of his latest film (to be released next November), *Liberté*. Based upon actual fact, the tumultuous destiny of a family of gypsies in Vichy France.

Théodore (Marc Lavoine) is the mayor of a village in the occupied zone of France during the Second World War. He lives with Claude, a nine-year-old whose parents have disappeared. Mademoiselle Lundi (Marie-Josée Croze), the village school teacher, meets a band of Tsiganes who have come to work harvesting grapes. A humanist and an adamant republican, with the help of Théodore she arranges for their children to attend school. Claude develops a friendship with Taloche (Benjamin Thierrée, grandson of Charlie Chaplin), a big Bohemian kid of thirty who wanders everywhere with his monkey on his shoulder.

While the gypsy children attend Mademoiselle Lundi's classes, Claude is increasingly fascinated by the life style of the Bohemians, a world of freedom, where the child is king. But this carefree joy is short-lived, for the Vichy police, and then the Gestapo, intensify pressure on the nomads, and the little community is increasingly threatened with danger. As they have for centuries, the Tsiganes prepare to take to the road. But this time, it is no longer possible.

Tony Gatlif was born in Algiers, the son of a Kabyl father and a Tsigane mother. Actor, musician, and author of several films that have won awards at Cannes (Gadjo Dilo, Exils, Transylvania), this time he has taken his scenario a step further by adapting it into a novel, co-authored with Eric Kannay, who is also a writer.

Publication: 8 October 2009 - 200 pages



COMMUNISME ET TOTALITARISME
COMMUNISM AND TOTALITARIANISM
 Stéphane COURTOIS

Twenty years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, a dozen years after the publication of *Le livre noir du communisme* (25 translations, a million copies sold), Stéphane Courtois has collected the most significant texts concentrating on a reflection on «communism and totalitarianism», heretofore unavailable in one work. Is the totalitarianism inherent in communism related to its origins, to the nature of its crimes? How, exactly, do we qualify the memory we preserve of this system, and does it depend upon whether we were victims or true believers?

In the first part, contrary to the traditional theses concerning the origins of totalitarianism, he demonstrates the fundamental role of Lenin and of Bolshevism, between 1902 and 1922, in the invention of this unprecedented political phenomenon. Thanks to the opening of the Moscow archives, he emphasizes how Stalin ensured that the model thus elaborated—from the party of professional revolutionaries to the party-State—became systematic and generalized. Stalin, of course, proved himself the most brilliant and criminal director on the scene of first, the USSR, and then of the worldwide communist system that triumphed after 1945.

In the second part, he pursues his reflections presented in *Le Livre noir du communisme*, exploring the nature of mass crimes committed by communist regimes. With the French Revolution as a precedent, he questions the relation between the revolutionary dictatorship and the use of terror as a means of governing. Thus he develops a well-argued basis for the concept of «class genocide» that alone can throw light upon such apparently irrational tragedies as the Ukrainian famine of 1932-1933 or the assassination of a quarter of the Cambodian population by the Khmers rouges between 1975 and 1979.

In the concluding section, Courtois returns to what he named as early as 1993 as the «documentary revolution»—the opening of the archives of communism—which profoundly modifies the historical approach to communism in its totalitarian dimension and brings us back to the thorny problem of the conflict between history and memory: the tragic memory of communism in Central and Eastern Europe, the glorious memory of communism in Western Europe, particularly in France, and the paradoxical memory of both victims and executioners, tragic and glorious, in the USSR and in the Russia of Vladimir Putin, rehabilitator of Stalin.

Beyond this reflection on the specific theme of communism and totalitarianism, this work also traces the intellectual itinerary of a historian and the practice of his craft in what François Furet termed “the workshop of history”.

A work of synthesis that presents a great number of pithy questions, by a great specialist.

Stéphane Courtois is director of research at the CNRS, a historian specialising in communism, and director of the academic journal Communisme and of the collection Démocratie ou totalitarisme.

His latest works include Les logiques totalitaires en Europe (Rocher, 2006), Communisme en France (ICES/Cujas, 2007), and a Dictionnaire du communisme (Larousse, 2007).

Publication: 20 August 2009 - 448 pages

Les chasseurs noirs
la brigade Dirlewanger
Christian Ingrao



LES CHASSEURS NOIRS
THE BLACK HUNTERS
Christian INGRAO

The first study of Hitler's SS-poachers, the *Sondereinheit Dirlewanger*, and the extent of their crimes in the Ukraine and Bielorussia.

Ex-cons and poachers whose recurrent offences led to imprisonment in concentration camps, they accepted Himmler's own proposition of liberation in exchange for their services hunting down enemies of the Reich in the Ukraine and Byelorussia. Their leader, Oskar Dirlewanger, was himself an outcast. Voluntarily enlisting during the Great War, reprobate even by Freikorps standards, he fought for a decade, first as a soldier, then as a Nazi militant, against the "world of enemies" that, in his eyes, threatened Germany. This « war dog » never managed to reintegrate the German society of the inter-war period that sought some form of normalcy. And so it was as a reconvicted and amnestied prisoner that he joined the *Waffen SS* and, in the summer of 1940, founded the special unit that would bear his name throughout the war, the *Sondereinheit Dirlewanger*.

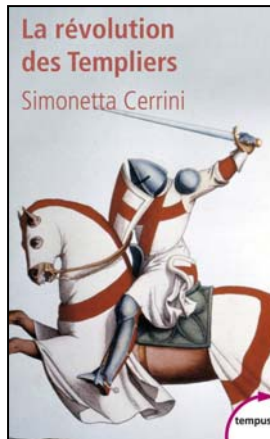
These « black hunters » mercilessly hunted down partisans and were responsible for those groups of Polish Jews sent to work camps in Galicia, where every last effort at labour would be wrung from them before their extermination in the gas chambers of Belzec. They crushed the Warsaw Uprising in the summer of 1944. In fact, their violence and pillaging was such that even the SS felt compelled to investigate it. Two hundred devastated Bielorussian villages, their inhabitants savagely assassinated, and 30,000 men, women and children of Warsaw fell victim to the black hunters.

Based upon German, Russian, and Polish archives, this book examines the mechanisms that engendered the extreme violence of these men's behaviour. It demonstrates that hunting is a constant in societies at war and explores the crucial moment when the victim becomes game and the «defeated» become sheep-like herds, to be exploited or led to slaughter, that instant when the executioner reveals to the historian what makes him carry out his acts.

Christian Ingrao is director of the Institut d'Histoire du Temps Présent and teaches at the Ecole polytechnique and the ENS-Cachan.

Rights sold: Czech Republic,
Bulgaria

Publication : 27 August 2009 - 288 pages



LA REVOLUTION DES TEMPLIERS
THE REVOLUTION OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
 Simonetta CERRINI

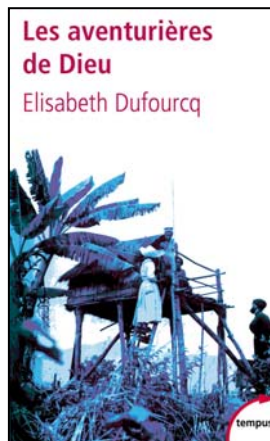
Based upon the rediscovery of nine unpublished manuscripts of the Middle Ages, a new interpretation of the history of the Order of the Templars.

Today, only nine manuscripts remain that recount the genesis of the legendary order of the Knights Templar (1120-1312). Historian Simonetta Cerrini searched for a long time before discovering them, one after another, scattered to the four corners of the world. Now they are reunited in this work, each manuscript corresponding to a chapter. Bypassing all the clichés, the author presents the portrait of an innovative and powerful order, open to the world and demonstrating a strong curiosity regarding other religions. After two centuries, its continued existence was unjustly forbidden by Philip the Fair after the end of the crusades to recapture the Holy Land.

Simonetta Cerrini is an Italian historian and specialist of the Knights Templar whose thesis examined the spirituality of the Order of the Templars. A member of the Society for the Study of the Crusades and the Latin East, she is currently preparing a critical edition of the Rule of the Temple and of the first master's Letter to the Templars.

Rights sold: Italy and Spain

Publication: 20 August 2009 - 384 pages



LES AVENTURIÈRES DE DIEU
THE ADVENTURESSES OF GOD
 Elisabeth DUFOURCQ

Through the expansion of feminine religious communities outside Europe, Elisabeth Dufourcq relates the saga of these women who, motivated by their faith, took to the high seas as early as 1639 to convert, educate, and heal the "savages" of America, the Middle East, Africa and the Far East.

This short adventure of three and a half centuries blazed upon the stage of the world. It is the story of some two hundred orders, of French origin, and of thousands of Sisters who often risked their lives and always encountered the most daunting of obstacles as they spread the Word across the continents.

Elisabeth Dufourcq holds a doctorate in political science and is a former member of the National Committee of Ethics as well as a former Secretary of State for Research. For the past forty years, she has devoted her studies to the comparative history of women. After many sojourns abroad, her works include, notably, Les Femmes japonaises (Denoël) and Histoire des chrétiennes: l'autre moitié de l'Évangile (Bayard).

Publication: 1st October 2009 - 576 pages



DEVENIR DE GAULLE
BECOMING DE GAULLE
 Jean-Luc BARRE

The Assumption of General de Gaulle, based upon heretofore completely unknown sources

Jean-Luc Barré has studied General de Gaulle's archives, which were stored in the Archives Nationales but, until now, inaccessible. Emerging from his careful examination are striking clarifications that lend insight into how the man of June 18th gained legitimacy. His three-and-a-half-year struggle took place on all fronts and at the price of some personal changes that were often radical. De Gaulle in fact invented his myth and his persona, gradually integrating the role for which he had always believed he was destined, that

of becoming de Gaulle.

Writer and historian Jean-Luc Barré is the author of, among other works, a dual biography of Jacques and Raïssa Maritain, Les Mendians du ciel, as well as a book of interviews with Jean Mauriac, Le Général et le journaliste (2008). Founder of the «Témoignages pour l'Histoire» collection at Éditions Fayard, he currently is in charge of the "Bouquins" collection at Robert Laffont. At present, he is collaborating with Jacques Chirac on the former president's memoirs, to appear at a later date.

Publication: 10 September 2009 - 736 pages



LA GUERRE D'INDÉPENDANCE DES ALGÉRIENS
THE ALGERIANS' WAR OF INDEPENDENCE
 COLLECTIF, PRÉFACE ET DIRECTION : RAPHAËLLE BRANCHE
 COLLECTIVE WORK, EDITED AND PREFACED BY RAPHAËLLE BRANCHE

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A rediscovery of this history is also a means to perceive more keenly what French Algeria was about, and to understand how relations between Algeria and France, still overshadowed today by the war, came into being.

Raphaëlle Branche is a lecturer at Paris I Sorbonne and the author of La torture et l'armée pendant la guerre d'Algérie (1954-1962) (Gallimard 2001). Contributing authors include Charles Robert Ageron, Omar Carlier, Guy Pervillé, Benjamin Stora, and Sylvie Thénault, among others.

Publication: 1st October 2009 - 384 pages



LE XX^e SIÈCLE IDÉOLOGIQUE ET POLITIQUE
IDEOLOGY AND POLITICS IN THE 20th CENTURY
 Michel WINOCK

Understanding how politics and ideology shaped the 20th century, providing the means to comprehend the political bases of our society and to learn to analyse its realities. This is a manual of politics for the citizen, a valuable and pertinent work by one of France's finest contemporary historians.

The author begins by defining the broad categories of political and ideological history. What is a nation? What is democracy? And totalitarianism? The second part is devoted to the development and clarification of controversial subjects such as the exact nature of French fascism. For example, Winock refutes the thesis of American historian Robert Soucy, for whom Colonel La Rocque and the Croix-de-Feu, and then his Parti social français, were the embodiment of fascism in France.

This is a work that is especially useful for students but also intended to inspire the curiosity of a much broader public.

Michel Winock, professor of contemporary history at Sciences Po, is the author of several works, including Le Siècle des intellectuels (Prix Médicis essai in 1997), Les Voix de la liberté (Prix Roland de Jouvenel de l'Académie française in 2001), and Nationalisme, antisémitisme et fascisme. His La France politique XIXe-XXe siècle has sold over 20,000 copies. He was awarded the Prix Aujourd'hui for his biography of Clemenceau, which also met success with a wide public.

Publication: 8 October 2009 - 544 pages



LES CRISES DU CAPITALISME
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Publication: 20 August 2009 - 192 pages

**CATHERINE DE MEDICIS (1519 - 1589)**

Jean-François SOLNON

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Moreover, we also learn that her exercise of power over the course of thirty years was accomplished with great sangfroid, although it was, indeed, her grand passion. Through adversity and civil war, she remained intent upon preserving the unity of the kingdom and re-establishing harmony among the French, despite religious rivalries.

"The only man in the family,» it was said of her. One might add, "A woman who was a king".

Known to a wide public for his works on France of the Ancien Régime, Jean-François Solnon, docteur des lettres who holds an agrégation in history, is a university professor. Several of his works have met with popular success, including La Cour de France laureate of the Académie française, and, published by Perrin, Henri III, une Histoire de Versailles (Tempus), and, recently, a remarkable Turban et la Stambouline, L'Empire ottoman et l'Europe, XIV^e-XX^e siècle, affrontement et fascination réciproque.

Rights sold: Spain, Portugal, Poland, and the Czech Republic

Publication: 8 October 2009 - 512 pages



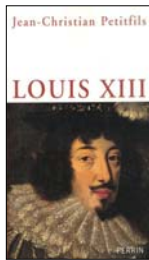
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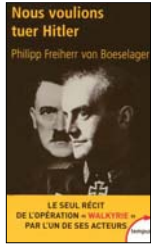


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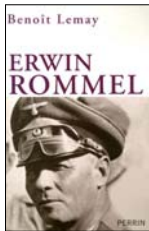
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