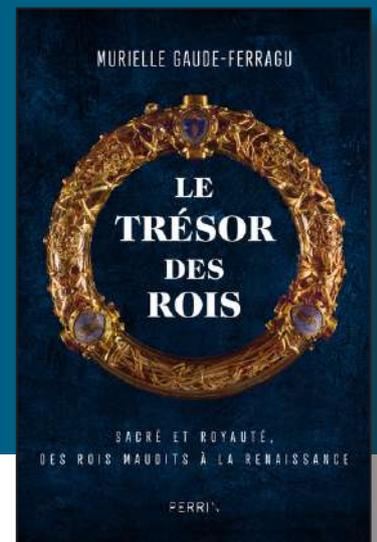
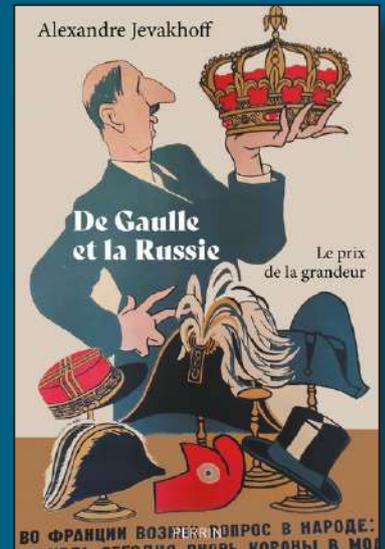
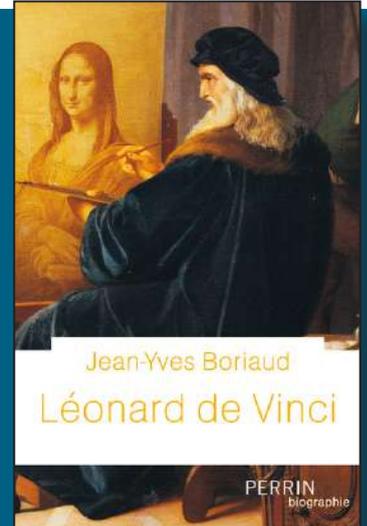
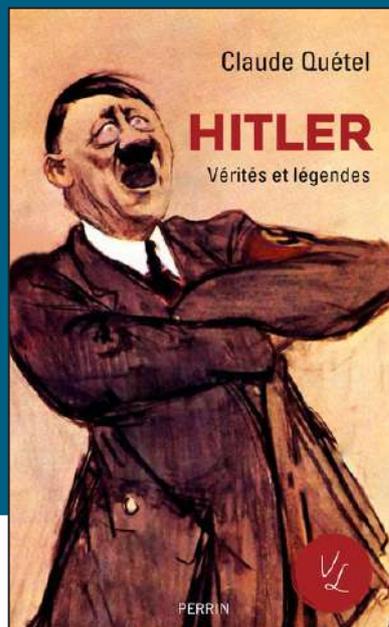
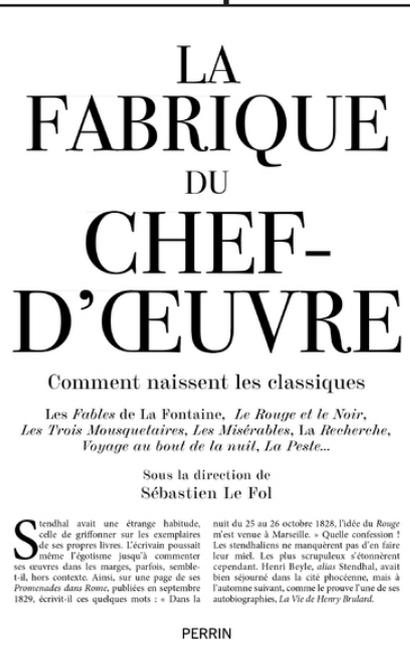
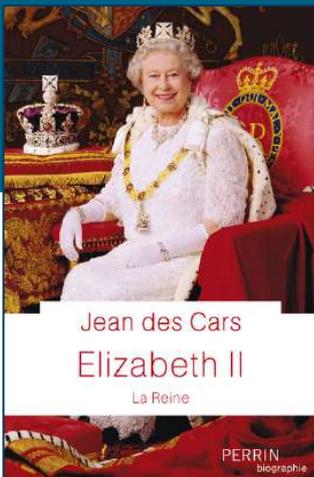
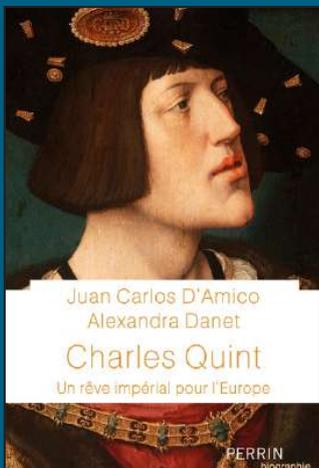
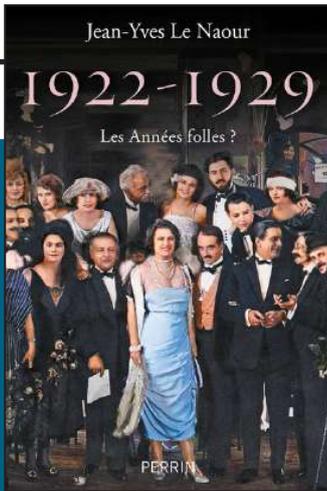


PERRIN

RIGHTS LIST JANUARY-JUNE 2022



PERRIN

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CONTENTS

GENERAL HISTORY

5 What makes a Literary Masterpiece
A COLLECTIVE WORK UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SÉBASTIEN LE FOL

6 Women in the Great Century
MARIE-JOËLLE GUILLAUME

7 Who won the World War I?
JEAN-MICHEL STEG

SECOND WORLD WAR

9 Hitler, Facts and Falsehoods
CLAUDE QUÉTEL

10 Actresses under the Third Reich
ISABELLE MITY

11 The Doctors of Auschwitz
PREFACED AND INTRODUCED BY BRUNO HALIOUA

MILITARY HISTORY

13 Kharkov, 1942
A COLLECTIVE WORK UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JEAN LOPEZ

14 The History of the Senegalese Tirailleurs
ANTHONY GUYON

15 Napoleon and Military Intelligence
GÉRALD ARBOIT

HISTORY OF KINGDOMS AND EMPIRES

17 Kingly Treasures, the Sacred and the Royal
MURIELLE GAUDE-FERRAGU

18 The Century of Collapses
CHARLES ÉLOI-VIAL

FRENCH HISTORY

20 Macron, Facts and Falsehoods
ARTHUR BERDAH

21 De Gaulle and Russia
ALEXANDRE JEVAKHOFF

22 French Intelligence Services in 100 Dates
OLIVIER BRUN, JÉRÔME POIROT

23 Fear of the People: History of the Second Republic
MARIE-HÉLÈNE BAYLAC

24 1922-1929: The Roaring Twenties
JEAN-YVES LE NAOUR

25 The Three Glorious:
The Revolution of 1830 demystified
DANIEL DE MONTPLAISIR

26 France
LAETITIA STRAUCH-BONARD

27 The Gaullist Trap
HENRI-CHRISTIAN GIRAUD

28 A New History of French Indochina
FRANÇOIS JOYAUX

BIOGRAPHY

30 Anne of Austria: Queen of France
JEAN-FRANÇOIS SOLNON

31 Charles Quint
JUAN CARLOS D'AMICO, ALEXANDRA DANET

32 Richard III: The Cursed King?
GEORGES MINOIS

33 Elizabeth II
JEAN DES CARS

34 The Duke of Marlborough
John Churchill, Louis XIV's most formidable adversary
CLÉMENT OURY

35 Leonardo Da Vinci
JEAN-YVES BOURIAUD

36 Benjamin Constant
LÉONARD BURNAND

37 Goering
FRANÇOIS KERSAUDY

38 Pie VII
JEAN-MARC TICCHI

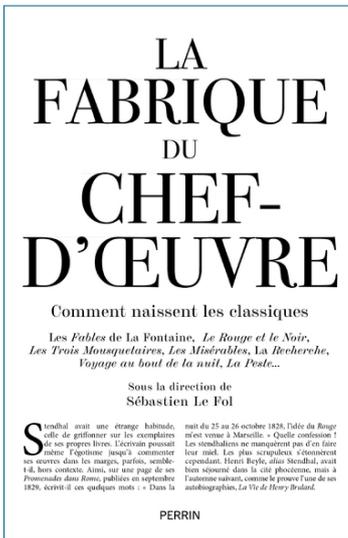
39 For the Queen
JEAN DES CARS

40 The Seven Lives of Adrien Conus
PIERRE SERVENT

BACKLIST HIGHLIGHTS

GENERAL HISTORY





What makes a Literary Masterpiece?...

How the 'classics' are born

A Collective Work under the direction of Sébastien LE FOL

“The history of the ‘classics’”.

General
History

January 2022
480 pages

SÉBASTIEN LE FOL is the Editorial Director of the weekly magazine *Le Point*. He recently penned a remarkable essay published by Albin Michel.

There is undoubtedly a French art of writing, whether in fiction, theatre, politics, essays or philosophy. But how did France’s classics become classics? In other words, what is the story behind those rare works that have been constantly reissued since their initial publication so that they become classics of French literature? Accompanied by a prestigious team, Sébastien Le Fol tells the stories of some twenty classics - their genesis, their publication, their initial critical reception (often fierce) before their posthumous triumph.

From Rabelais’s *Gargantua* to Camus’s *La Peste*, the reader will discover the little-known history of Montaigne’s *Essays* (Antoine Compagnon), La Fontaine’s *Fables* (Jean-Michel Delacomptée), Las Casas’ Memorial of Saint-Helena (Thierry Lentz), Stendhal’s *Le Rouge et Noir* (François-Guillaume Lorrain), Hugo’s *Les Misérables* (Jean-François Khan), Chateaubriand’s *Memoirs from Beyond the Grave* (Olivier Frébourg), Céline’s *Journey to the end of the Night* (Jérôme Dupuis), Yourcenar’s *Memoires of Hadrian* (Josyane Savigneau) and many others, in contributions of rare quality and interest.

This dynamic and innovative approach tells a new history of literature (in the broad sense) largely justifying Bernard de Fallois’s adage: “The history of a novel is a novel in itself”.



Women in the “Great Century”

Marie-Joëlle GUILLAUME

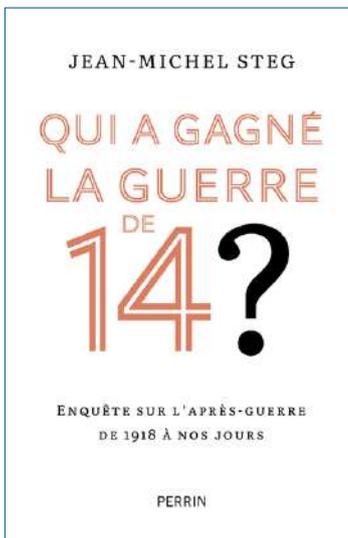
The Eleven Muses of the “Great Century”.

General
History

April 2022
384 pages

Specialist (agrégée) in Classical Literature, **MARIE-JOËLLE GUILLAUME** has published several books, including, with Perrin, *Vincent de Paul. A Saint in the Great Century* (Catholic Literature Grand Prize 2016) and *For God and for the King. Twelve Prelates who marked French History*.

There are lots of biographies of famous 17th century women, but the presentation of a gallery of eleven thematic portraits (spiritual, cultural, literary and political) of some of the era’s most interesting women is a new approach. While the theme of the social condition of women is widely addressed in contemporary literature, Marie-Joëlle Guillaume – a 17th century specialist – looks closely at their impact on the civilization of their epoch. The portraits focus on eleven women who are perhaps less well-known but equally essential: Barbe Acarie, Louise de Marillac, Marie de l’Incarnation, Angélique Arnauld, Catherine de Rambouillet, Madeleine de Scudéry, Mme de Sévigné, Mme de Lafayette, Duchesse de Longueville, Anne of Austria and Mme de Maintenon. They allow a real and particularly human insight into the mentalities of the time, from Corneille to Angélique Arnauld at the Port-Royal monastery. Ultimately, this lively work offers both a “defense and an illustration” of the civilization of the Grand Siècle, an epithet that already suggests the excellence embodied by these exceptional women who played a leading role in defining and inspiring the mores and culture of their era.



Who won World War I?

A new look at the past century with 1918 as the starting point How the 'classics' are born

Jean-Michel STEG

A historical essay that is both original and profound.

General
History

March 2022
272 pages

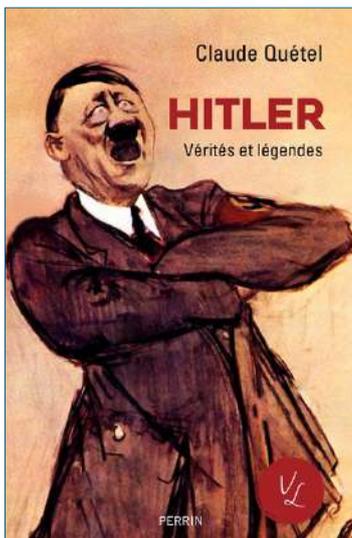
JEAN-MICHEL STEG is a graduate of Sciences Po Paris and holds a doctorate in history. In 2019 he defended a thesis on "Death in combat during the First World War". He is also the author of *These Englishmen Who Died for France*, and *The Deadliest Day in French History*.

Defining the winners and losers of a modern war is not as easy as it seems. On what elements is the notion of victory based? The occupation of enemy territory? The subjugation of a population? At what point is the notion of defeat valid? On the day of the signing of the peace treaty? While it is now generally accepted that the Great War ended in victory for the Allied Forces over Germany, in reality, the situation appears much more complex: As of the signing of the armistice on 11 November 1918, voices among the Allies expressed regret that the war had not been fought on German territory. Worse, the Treaty of Versailles was quickly considered by Ferdinand Foch as "twenty year truce" and Clemenceau was given the nickname "victory loser". Moreover, since 1918, various arguments have been advanced, on both sides, which present World War I as a German victory.

Using the symbolic date of 11 November as a chronological anchor point, this work offers a different perspective on WWI and represents, above all, a formidable political, economic and social investigation into its consequences. From the signing of the Treaty of Versailles on 11 November 1919 to the Armistice centennial commemorations on 11 November 2018, Jean-Michel Steg shows us that ultimately all the belligerents in Europe lost The Great War together.

SECOND WORLD WAR





Hitler, Facts and Falsehood

Claude QUÉTEL

The world's most notorious latter-day monster demystified at last.

Second World War | March 2022
384 pages

Historian, former Research Director at the CNRS, **CLAUDE QUÉTEL** is the author of numerous books, including *World War II* (Tempus, 2018) and *All about Mein Kampf* (Tempus, 2019).

After the publication of thousands of articles and books, including a number of hefty biographies, what more can be said about Adolf Hitler? But without saying more Claude Quétel's latest work manages to filter out the truth and adopt different viewpoints by focusing on the aspects that really pose problems in the majority of Hitler biographies. In this spirit, we follow Quétel as he poses a number of highly pertinent questions that everyone asks and that very few can answer. Starting at the beginning: did Hitler have an unhappy childhood? Was he always anti-Semitic? Was he a hero of World War I? etc... Along the road we discover that *Mein Kampf* was by no means premeditated and that his march towards power could have been blocked. We also discover that he did nothing to improve labour conditions, nor the status of women in German society and that he backed down under pressure from the German churches. Hitler may have been a poor strategist... but he managed to precipitate the world into a terrible conflict.



Actresses under the Third Reich

Isabelle MITY

Ten portraits of actresses at the heart of the Nazi star system.

Second World War | May 2022
400 pages

ISABELLE MITY is a German language specialist (Agrégé) and holds a doctorate in Germanic Studies. She teaches German language and civilization at Paris-Dauphine University. A regular contributor to *Historia* magazine, she also chairs the *Historia* Prize for historical detective novels.

As we know, film production was intense in Germany under the Third Reich. But while many of us are familiar with the propaganda films exalting the warrior spirit (Stukas and Kolberg) and Leni Riefenstahl's documentaries (notably that on the Olympic Games of 1936), Third Reich entertainment cinema is often overlooked. However, between 1933 and 1945 German studios such as UFA produced numerous films (comedies, melodramas, romance films, crime, etc.) and raised a number of actresses to the rank of icons (Zarah Leander, Brigitte Horney and Camilla Horn, among others). Largely inspired by the Hollywood model, this industry was a genuine dream factory which presented two major advantages for the Reich: firstly by entertaining German citizens and allowing them to forget the war by offering them a world of glamour and glitter, and secondly by providing the party's leaders – particularly Goebbels – with a steady stream of beautiful actresses for their personal amusement...

Isabelle Mity's work is an unprecedented exploration and analysis of the Nazi star system focusing on the special and ambiguous status of the actresses, their astonishing careers, their extraordinary lives, their relationships with high dignitaries and the roles they were given... By unveiling this hidden side of the National Socialist universe, Mity revisits the history of the Third Reich in an original and unexpected way.

The Doctors of Auschwitz

Prefaced and introduced by Bruno HALIOUA



A Journey to hell.

Second World War | April 2022
368 pages

BRUNO HALIOUA is a medical historian at Paris-Sorbonne University and a commentator/chronicler on France 5. He has published numerous books, including 'White Coats, Yellow Stars', 'Medicin during the Pharaonic era', 'Science and Conscience' and 'The Nuremberg Trail of Nazi Doctors: The Foundation of Modern Medical Ethics'.

On 27 January 1945, Soviet troops liberated Auschwitz Birkenau, the largest concentration, work and extermination camp of Hitler's regime. On that day, 2,819 detainees were released. But how did they manage to survive five years of hell? Some were used as guinea pigs in Dr. Josef Mengele's medical experiments. Like Mengele, many SS doctors took advantage of their postings to Auschwitz to conduct experiments on detainees and to participate actively in each step of the process of exterminating Jews, from the moment they arrived like cattle in trains to the moment they were forced into gas chambers. On the other side of the mirror, we encounter a number of deported doctors who showed courage and determination in treating the patients around them at all costs.

How could members of the medical profession, who, a priori, had embraced a medical career to relieve the suffering of their fellow humans, commit such atrocities? Conversely, how did the deported caregivers manage to give succour to other detainees with the very limited means at their disposal? In this work based on numerous testimonies, Doctor Bruno Halioua answers all these questions and retraces with mastery the little-known history of the doctors of Auschwitz, a story that is above all that of a confrontation between two totally opposed conceptions of medicine.

MILITARY HISTORY





Kharkov 1942

The Last Disaster of the Red Army

A collective work under the direction of Jean LOPEZ

The first volume of the new “Battlefields” collection, edited by Jean Lopez

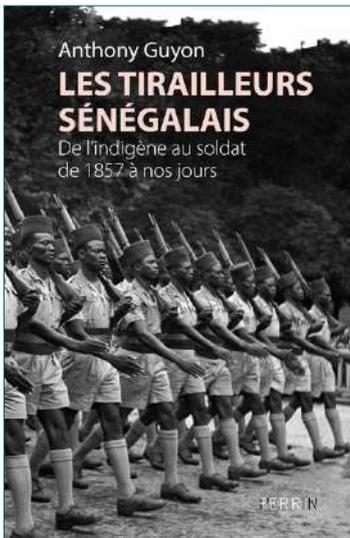
Military
History

January 2022
316 pages

Already 9,000 copies sold

JEAN LOPEZ, editor of *Guerres & Histoire* and of the *Mook De la guerre*, author of numerous books - including, published by Perrin, *Les Mythes de la Seconde Guerre mondiale*, *Les Grandes Erreurs de la Seconde mondiale* (with Olivier Wieviorka), *Joukov* and, last year, *Les Mâ-réchaux de Staline* (with Lasha Otkhmezuri).

What happened in May 1942 in the steppe around Kharkov, Ukraine? The Red Army launched an offensive which ended in fiasco. However, lessons were learned and it turned out to be the last disaster for Stalin’s troops. Lopez’s *Kharkov 1942* describes, analyses and explains in detail this enormous confrontation, the outcome of which was indeed unpredictable. The keys to the battle – at the heart of the spring 1942 campaign and the German-Soviet war – are delivered with a map-book (in colour) that allows the reader to follow the twists and turns of the conflict from day to day. A final section exposes the consequences of the Soviet defeat and looks at how historians – from East and West alike – have written about the battle how they are still searching for memorial traces in Ukraine and Russia.



The History of the Senegalese Tirailleurs

Anthony GUYON

From Natives to Soldiers (1857 to the present day): The first complete history of this mythical army corps.

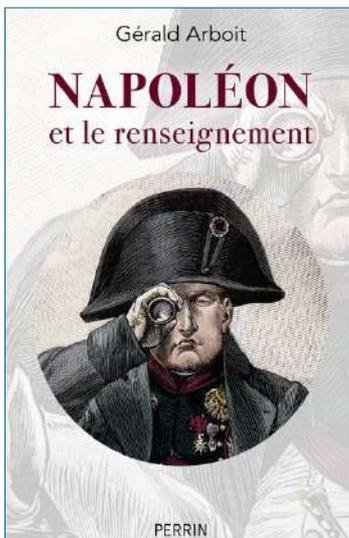
Military
History

June 2022
384 pages

Agrégé and Doctor in History, **ANTHONY GUYON** focused on the Senegalese Tirailleurs from 1919 to 1940 in his doctoral thesis.

Founded by Imperial Decree in July 1857, the first battalion of tirailleurs ever created was only Senegalese in name. In reality, the recruits of this regiment – created to serve the interests of the France’s colonial empire – were drawn from all over West and Central Africa and from France’s overseas possessions; essentially black African soldiers fighting for France. While studies on the role of the Senegalese Tirailleurs in the two World Wars are legion, rare are those that look at the regiment’s entire history, from the its creation in the 19th century to its dissolution in 1960. Retracing both collective and individual destinies (the activist Lamine Senghor, the resistant Addi Bâ or the free Frenchman, Georges Koudoukou), Anthony Guyon has produced the first complete overview of the subject. He looks back at the regiment’s key moments of glory and its primary tragedies (notably the massacres committed by the Wehrmacht during the campaign in France).

Far from the usual clichés, this comprehensive and accessible book highlights the complexity of the regiment’s position halfway between colonial societies and French authority.



Napoleon and military intelligence

Gérald ARBOIT

Napoleon's covert wars.

Military
History

June 2022
600 pages

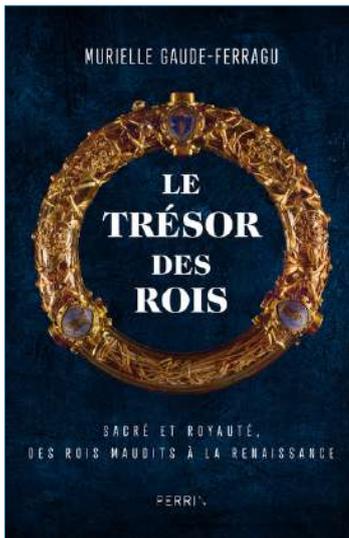
Teacher and researcher, **GÉRALD ARBOIT** is Director of the Intelligence team, SDR3C laboratory, CNAM. Specialist in the History of Intelligence, he is the author of some twenty books on the subject.

This innovative book revises our understanding of political and military intelligence in the Napoleonic era by placing it in a European context. It sheds new light on a number of cases of espionage and terrorism that have traditionally been studied separately, each time giving rise to very isolated explanations.

In fourteen chapters, Gérard Arboit explores new avenues for research both in Intelligence Studies as well as in Napoleonic Studies. It sheds new light on the coup d'état of 1799, terrorism, electoral manipulation in Great Britain, special operations and even economic intelligence. It also sheds new light on the failure of Napoleon's operations in Spain in 1808/09 as well as the famous betrayals of Fouché and Talleyrand in 1809, and it explores from an intelligence perspective a number of subjects hitherto completely ignored, such as trade / business /military campaigns with the East and with South America. Lastly, the work reveals the Emperor's little-known but voracious appetite for intelligence right up until the last moments of his reign, and even in exile. An innovative angle on France's Imperial period, revealing the networks that underpinned the regime.

HISTORY OF KINGDOMS AND EMPIRES





Kingly Treasures, the Sacred and the Royal From the Accursed Kings to the Renaissance

Murielle GAUDE-FERRAGU

A brilliant synthesis of the links between the sacred and the royal in France during the Middle Ages.

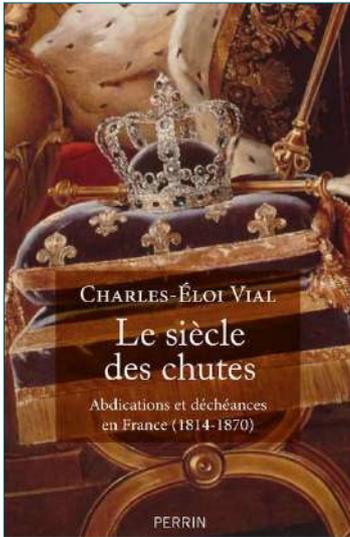
History of Kingdoms and Empires | April 2022
408 pages

Lecturer at the Sorbonne Paris Nord University, **MURIELLE GAUDE-FERRAGU** is a specialist in power and its representations in the Middle Ages. Author of a first work on princely funerals (*Gold and Ashes. Death and the Princely Funerals in the Kingdom of France in the late Middle Ages*), she then looked at female power in *Queens in 14th and 15th century France* (Paris, Tallandier, 2014).

In France, the link between power and relics is old. From the reign of Clovis, thaumaturgical fragments of holy bodies occupy a central place both in religious life but also in political communication. As the Capetian dynasty gave way to the Valois dynasty, the reaffirmation of the 'sacred dimension' of royalty was absolutely vital to the new line's imposition of power.

In order to do so, the Valois dynasty implemented an effective strategy aimed at accumulating material and symbolic artefacts to bolster their legitimacy. This strategy had four main stages: a) collection; because in addition to the relics, the king accumulated objects in gold and silver, precious stones and pearls; b) protection, because the treasure is inalienable and its constituent parts must be carefully preserved; c) display, because the relics play a key role in 'royal communication' and are displayed in ceremonies and pilgrimages; and finally d) transmission, because, like an inheritance, the royal treasure goes to the king's successor and must be enhanced from generation to generation.

Through the figures of kings Charles V ("the wise king") and Charles VI ("the mad king"), and the queens Jeanne d'Évreux and Isabeau of Bavaria, Murielle Gaude-Ferragu offers us the result of her brilliant research on royal treasure in this clear and accessible synthesis.



The Century of Collapses Abdications and Overthrows in France (1814-1870)

Charles-Eloi VIAL

1814, 1815, 1830, 1848 and 1870: a cascade of abdications that marked French history.

French
History

January 2022
430 pages

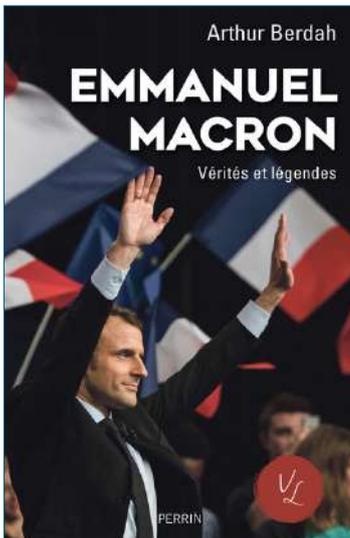
Archivist paleographer, doctor in history, **CHARLES-ÉLOI VIAL** is curator at the Bibliothèque Nationale de France. His biography of Marie-Louise was awarded the Premier Grand Prix de la Fondation Napoléon. *L'apogée de l'Empire ? (August 15, 1811. The apogee of the Empire?)* was crowned by the Grand Prix d'Histoire by the Chaîne Histoire and Le Figaro histoire. He directed the prestigious Bibliothèque des Illustres (Perrin/BNF) for which he wrote the opening biography on Napoleon Bonaparte.

In just two generations, all of France's monarchical models collapsed as a result of military defeats (1815, 1870), conspiracies (1814) and revolutions (1830, 1848). With his customary talent, Charles-Eloi Vial combines the fluidity of a chronicler and the insight of a historian to recount the story of the successive falls of Napoleon, Charles X, Louis-Philippe and Napoleon III. Combining unpublished printed and handwritten sources, it tells both the micro and the macro story of the end of the monarchical idea, be it Legitimist, Bonapartist or Orleanist. While the word 'abdication' covers several realities – forced deposition, voluntary renunciation or hasty departure – in reality, all these ends-of-reign did nothing more than update and perpetuate old models. The last sovereign rulers in France's history were the unwitting heirs of past decay, living in a century fascinated by history and by tragedies.

Combining the mystique of power with the most complex political, diplomatic and legal considerations, offering stories rich in suspense, the successive forfeitures of 1814, 1815, 1830, 1848 and 1870 also have the paradoxical characteristic of reflecting another image of the regime they terminated, as if the very nature of a sovereign power never revealed itself better than at the moment of its disappearance. The 19th century was perhaps the century of revolutions, but it was also that of broken crowns, an epidemic that struck all of Europe, and of which the contemporary abdications of the 20th and 21st centuries are the direct heirs.

FRENCH HISTORY





Macron: facts and falsehoods

Arthur BERDAH

Emmanuel Macron, out of the blue.

French
History

March 2022
320 pages

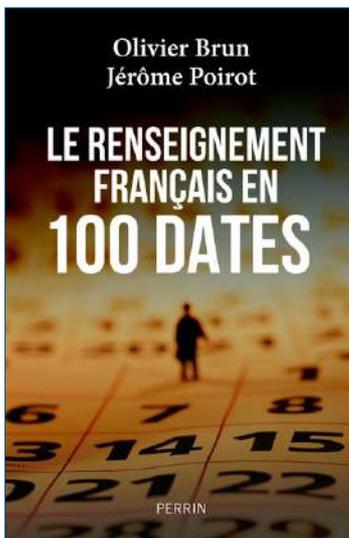
New edition
More than 13,000 copies sold

ARTHUR BERDAH – departmental head at the Figaro newspaper and chronicler for France Inter radio station – has been following the progress of Emmanuel Macron and his political camp since the presidential campaign in 2017. In addition to his privileged access to the best sources, he obtained an extensive interview with the French President for this book.

With just a few weeks to go before France's presidential elections – a key moment in the calendar of French politics under the Fifth Republic – Arthur Berdah looks back over Emmanuel Macron's presidency and provides a fascinating portrait of France's Head of State. Has this relative outsider in French politics (often referred to as a 'political UFO') succeeded in his declared ambition to create a "new political movement disenfranchised from the old left-right dichotomy"? Is he a genuine reformer? An opportunistic environmentalist? Has he alienated elected officials and unions? Was he changed by the whole "yellow vests" movement? Has his foreign policy been different? Was he responsible for the sizeable impact of the "Benalla scandal"? Is Brigitte Macron his primary advisor? Is his loyalty to his teams a weakness? Has he had complicitous relationships with his prime ministers? Does he despise the press? Behind his official presidential role, who is the man... an arrogant chameleon? an enthusiastic mover and shaker? These are just some of the questions explored in this revised and substantially enhanced portrait of Emmanuel Macron.

"As the pages turn, the veil gradually lifts on this unexpected and sometimes surprising President of the Republic" - **Le Figaro**

"A dive into the heart of 'Macronism', in the form of questions and answers" - **Les Echos**



French Intelligence Services in 100 dates

Olivier BRUN, Jérôme POIROT

The entire history of French intelligence summarized in 100 key dates!

French
History

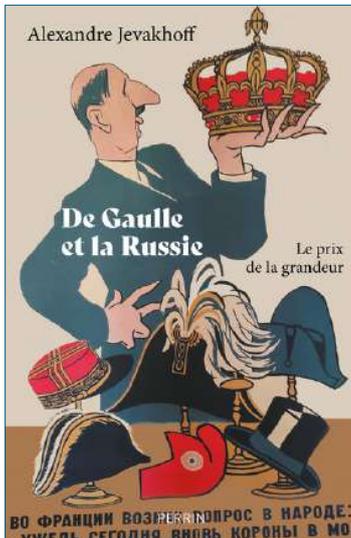
May 2022
352 pages

OLIVIER BRUN – a senior official in France's Interior Ministry – has held various positions in the intelligence field, at the head of France's Territorial Surveillance as well as its General Secretariat for Defense and National Security.

JÉRÔME POIROT holds a doctorate from the University of Paris IV Sorbonne and graduated from France's highly prestigious School of Administration (ENA). For six years, he was deputy coordinator of the National Intelligence Service directly responsible for informing the President of the French Republic. Both have contributed to the *Dictionary of Intelligence* (published by Perrin, 2018).

Did you know it was thanks to his spies that William the Conqueror succeeded in conquering England in 1066, and that in 1318, King Philippe V created a seal so that information considered secret escaped the attention of those who “do not need to know” (an expression still commonly used in the intelligence field)... or that Louis XI, in the 15th century, was nicknamed the “l'universelle aragne” because of the intense espionage activity he deployed in France and the vast network of informants he set up?

In the collective imagination, French intelligence has little history prior to the Cold War with its fascinating universe of spies and secret agents. However, its real history dates back to Caesar and his first encryption methods developed in the context of the Gallic Wars in 58 BC and goes right through to the meeting of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences which, on 16 December 2019, finally elevated intelligence to the rank of an “art form”. This work offers the reader a novel and comprehensive approach to the history of this activity in France. Focused on 100 key dates, Olivier Brun and Jérôme Poirot – two major specialists in the subject – allow us to obtain a better understanding and appreciation of this discipline, one that is as essential as it is mysterious.



De Gaulle and Russia

Alexandre JEVAKHOFF

De Gaulle's Russophilia.

French
History

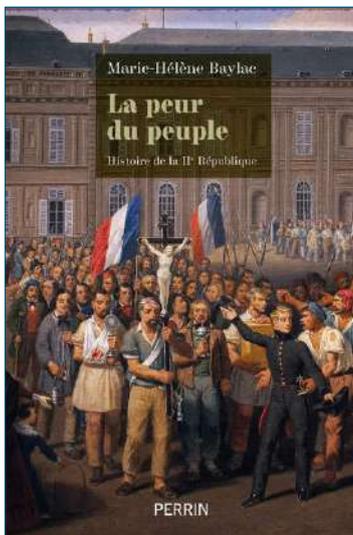
February 2022
450 pages

A historian and senior government official, **ALEXANDRE JEVAKHOFF** (an ENA graduate) chairs the Circle of the Imperial Russian Navy and is a member of the Union of Russian Nobility. He is the author of several books including, with Perrin, *The Russian Civil War*.

All his life de Gaulle had a 'certain idea' of Russia. Born during Nicolas II's visit to Paris in 1896, maturing during the First World War during his imprisonment with Tukhachevsky, experiencing the Polish-Soviet War (1919-1920), this idea shaped relations between the leader of Free France with Stalin and the French Communists on the one hand, and subsequently, between the President of the Fifth Republic and Khrushchev and Brezhnev.

The special relationship between de Gaulle and Russia is like a mirror in which the General's personality, his relationship to History, his successes and his failures are all revealed. Alexandre Jevakhoff, prioritising various lesser-known sources as well as some completely new testimonies and documents (correspondence with Admiral de Gaulle, interviews with President Giscard d'Estaing, Soviet archives and declassified military intelligence) paints a singularly searching and detailed picture of this intense relationship which largely conditioned France's diplomatic history between the 1940s and the 1970s.

In so doing, Jevakhoff gives relations between Charles de Gaulle and Russia a much broader and more contrasted reading than that accepted to date. De Gaulle saw Russia, both pre-1917 and under the Soviet regime, as a natural ally contributing to the reinforcement of France's international position and standing. Unfortunately this rather romanticized vision ignored certain realities about the USSR and its leaders, for whom France represented an 'objective' and not a partner.



Fear of the People: History of the Second Republic

Marie-Hélène BAYLAC

French
History

January 2022
429 pages

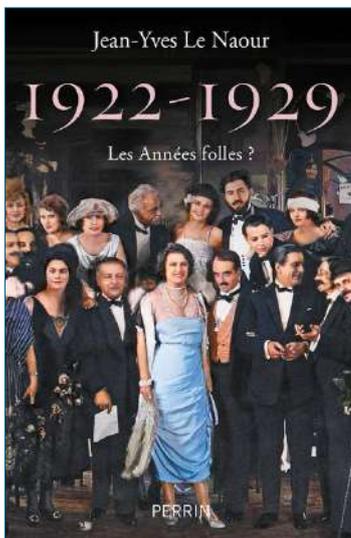
MARIE-HÉLÈNE BAYLAC has made a name for herself with numerous historical works including, with Perrin, remarkable biographies of Queen Hortense and Agatha Christie.

From February 1848 to the coup d'état of 2 December 1851, France seemed to be reliving an accelerated version of the history of the Great Revolution (1789-1793): the collapse of the July Monarchy (1830-1848) resulted in a republic (the Second Republic) whose divisions and instability favored a restoration of order punctuated by a coup d'état and the Restoration of the Empire for the benefit of Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, who became Napoleon III.

However, the Second Republic had its own characteristics and an astonishing modernity. The modern divide between right and left around social questions emerged during this period, a divide which appeared during the terrible days of June 1848 that prefigured the Commune. The Second Republic sanctified the French flag as we know it today, along with universal suffrage and the abolition of slavery which was never called into question again. It also established the election of the President of the Republic and laid the foundations of a political landscape that is still relevant today.

The exceptional nature of the events that took place was matched by the extraordinary depth and colour of the period's main characters: Lamartine, Louis Blanc, Ledru-Rollin, Cavaignac, Thiers, Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte... but also of the great writers of the time (Hugo, Flaubert, George Sand, Tocqueville ...) who were not only superb witnesses but often key players in the events.

A magnificent historical account, almost a fresco, carried by the expert and enthralling style of its author.



1922-1929, The Roaring Twenties?

Jean-Yves LE NAOUR

Hundred years after.

French
History

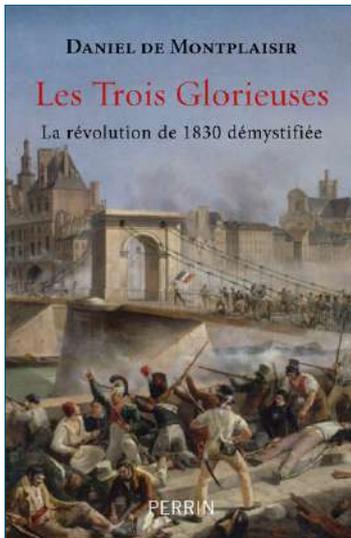
February 2022
450 pages

Historian of the First World War, **JEAN-YVES LE NAOUR** has devoted numerous authoritative works to the period, including notably the *1914-1918 series*, published between 2012 and 2018, followed by *1919-1921*, published in 2020.

The 1920s, the “roaring twenties”? For some reason, posterity would have us believe that France in the 1920s experienced a period of burgeoning decadence with frenzied dancing parties, the elegant sound of jazz and a population gripped by music hall fever. In reality, this received idea represents an extremely thin veneer. Indeed, the very notion of the “roaring twenties” appears to have emerged in the wake of the crises precipitated by the stock market crash of 1929. In reality, the twenties was not a period of perpetual celebration but rather of profound desolation, of a nation brought to its knees by war, desperate to turn the page but unable to forget the past and worried about its future as well as its security. Demographically crippled, indebted to United States, traumatized by inflation, Paris found itself diplomatically isolated by the new set of European alliances.

In that context, France had only two options: to win against a Germany protected by England and desperate to escape its reparations schedule, or to dilute its ambitions and gamble on some form of uncertain international peace. But by choosing conciliation, France risked losing both the expected repayments and its own security? A painful ambiguity therefore hung over the 1920s. After winning the war, would the French then lose the peace?

Following on from his remarkable series on the Great War, Jean-Yves Le Naour continues his grand fresco of the 20th century, shaking up received ideas and uncompromisingly revising the most entrenched myths about a decade that was much less fanciful and far more tragic than usually portrayed.



The Three Glorious

The Revolution of 1830 demystified

Daniel DE MONTPLAISIR

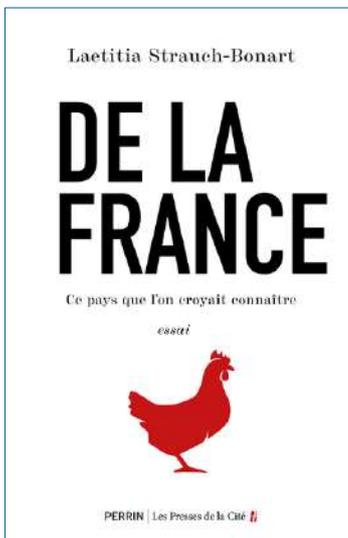
French
History

February 2022
320 pages

DANIEL DE MONTPLAISIR, a specialist of the 19th century, published a biography of Charles X and the Count of Chambord with Perrin.

Since 1789 and after having seen eight political regimes and as many Constitutions succeed one another, the France of the Restoration believed, since 1815, to have finally found stability. Appeased, the country began to enjoy a real well-being: the Charter granted by Louis XVIII guaranteed renewed public freedoms; the economy knew a phase of unprecedented expansion; the kingdom, having finally healed the wounds of the wars of the Empire, had regained its first rank in Europe and its influence in the world. The new king, Charles X, who came to the throne in 1824, was alert, generous and seductive, and seemed to promise an era of peace and prosperity, which romantic literature was already hailing with enthusiasm. Then, little by little, things went haywire. Bad winds began to blow against a government which, apart from a few blunders, remained blind to the rising forces determined to bring it down, not with a view to improving the lot of the French, but simply to take power and make a clan long in the lead benefit from it. a clan since a long time on the lookout. It is thus that instrumentalized by this one, the people of Paris, in three days of riot, on July 26, 27 and 28, 1830, overthrew a throne which one believed indestructible. The new regime, resulting from the barricades, justified itself by building the mythology of the «Three Glorious» in order to camouflage its confiscation of the revolution.

The present work brings an original and often unexpected light on the events of this period, on their deep causes and on their consequences. It deciphers the springs of the replacement of a traditional aristocracy and too solidary of its past by an opportunist and evolutionary plutocracy. Finally, he attempts to explain the permanence of a certain French revolutionary «syndrome», the traces of which can still be seen in May 1968 or, more recently, with the uprising of the «yellow vests».



France

The Country We Thought We Knew

Laétitia STRAUCH-BONART

The 'real' France explained by history and examined via an innovative and optimistic analysis. Contrary to received ideas and the ambient radicalism.

French
History

February 2022
320 pages

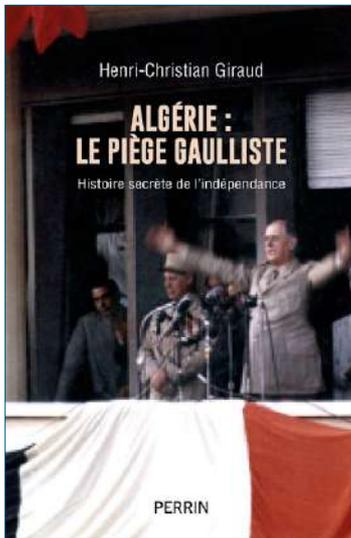
LAETITIA STRAUCH-BONART, a graduate of the École Normale Supérieure in rue d'Ulm and of Sciences-Po Paris (IEP), is an essayist and journalist. Editorialist and Editor-in-chief at *Le Point* magazine, she co-directs the debate pages as well as "Phébé", a human sciences research monitoring section (lepoint.fr/phebe). She is the author of *Vous avez dit conservateur?* (Cerf, 2016) and *Have men become obsolete?* (Fayard, 2018). She is interested in politics, social issues and cognitive science.

The 'decline of France', to paraphrase the title of Alain Chaffel's famous essay (*La France qui tombe*), has been obsessing journalists and intellectuals for a generation. Despite their commercial success, all of these bestsellers suffer from two recurring flaws: declinism and specialization.

Laetitia Strauch-Bonart – a young intellectual and figurehead of liberal conservatism – has a very different approach. She offers here a comprehensive essay combining history and current affairs that brings together, for the first time, a wide range of disciplines (political philosophy, economics, sociology, sciences) in the service of a limpid analysis that seeks to understand and explain French pessimism without dogmatism or ideology.

The author's viewpoint, from halfway between England and France, is openly Francophile but nevertheless detached and open to the world, offers a wide range of innovative and sometimes iconoclastic perspectives, that will no doubt largely contribute to the political debate in the run-up to France's Presidential elections in 2022.

Strauch-Bonart's book answers a lot of questions about France's self doubt and lack of self-esteem.



The Gaullist Trap

The Secret History behind Algeria's Independence

Henri-Christian GIRAUD

“I only really feel good when faced with dramatic situations.”
- Charles de Gaulle

French
History

February 2022
704 pages

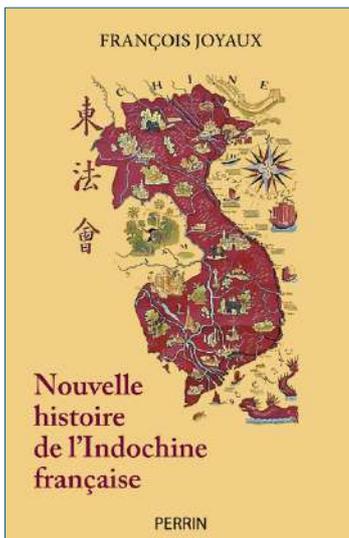
HENRI-CHRISTIAN GIRAUD is a journalist. Former editor-in-chief of Figaro Magazine and a regular contributor to Figaro Histoire, he is the author, with Perrin, of *De Gaulle and the Communists* (2020).

At the end of his long period (1946 – 1958) away from French politics, Charles de Gaulle managed to return to power in 1958 with the promise of maintaining Algeria as a French colony.

Far from the doubts, hesitations and improvised changes of direction that certain historians have attributed to General de Gaulle at that time, Henri-Christian Giraud paints the portrait of a determined man guided by an idea that he pursued throughout the whole Algerian affair. Giraud suggests that De Gaulle did not see independence for Algeria as a reluctantly granted concession, but nor did he see it as a noble anti-colonialist initiative in tune with the prevailing wind of his era. Rather, it was a means to an end; a pretext for France to extricate itself from a colony from which it had nothing more to gain.

Convinced of serving his country's best interests, de Gaulle had to face numerous obstacles: the army, public opinion, the government, the French population, the media and various factions and agitators. Giraud posits that de Gaulle deliberately employed ambiguity to placate this dissonant array of intransigent players. While proposing some form of autonomy to some, he also proposed complete independence to others, thereby masterfully orchestrating, via a series of carefully planned interventions, the trap into which all the players in the conflict eventually fell, with tragic consequences.

This book represents an essential contribution based on unpublished archives, notably Soviet archives, and almost daily observations by many key witnesses of the events.



A New History of French Indochina

François JOYAUX

The definitive book on the history of French Indochina.

French
History

March 2022
432 pages

FRANÇOIS JOYAUX, a specialist in the contemporary history of the Far East, has taught at the National Institute of Oriental Languages and Civilizations, at Sciences Po and at the Sorbonne. He is the author of ten books on Indochina, China and international relations in Asia. In 2019, he published with Perrin a biography of Nam Phuong, the last empress of Vietnam.

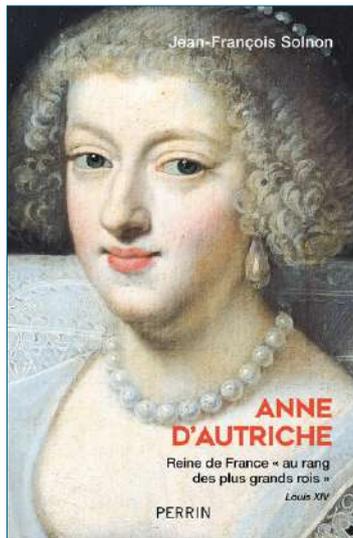
France's colonization of Indochina has been the subject of numerous books and much research, but it has never been approached from this decidedly innovative angle. Joyaux's latest work highlights how, from the start of the colonization of Indochina in 1858 to decolonization in 1954, this part of the Far East was above all a zone of conflict between France and China - whether the latter was imperial, republican or communist.

Of course, the conquest of the Indochinese region primarily concerned France and the region's indigenous peoples. Between 1858 and 1893, Cochinchina, then Cambodia, Tonkin, Annam and finally Laos were colonized. But for nearly a century, numerous other global powers were interested in French Indochina: China of course, but also England, Thailand, then the USSR, Japan and the United States all projecting their economic and political ambitions in the region. With brilliant analytical skills, François Joyaux explains notably how Chinese aid given to the Viet Minh was decisive in the defeat of the French at Dien Bien Phu (1954) and the how the Geneva agreements were the diplomatic sanction of this defeat later that year.

But while this approach focuses on international relations, it doesn't leave out a fine analysis of the internal factors of the various conflicts: the influence of the Catholic Missions, the Navy, the French Republican Party and, above all, the Freemasons in the colonization process, and of course the role of rising nationalisms in the whole decolonization process. With clarity and concision, the author offers a global overview covering nearly a hundred years of Indochinese history.

BIOGRAPHY





Anne of Austria

Queen of France

Jean-François SOLNON

The first intimate portrait of a queen who “deserved to be placed among the great monarchs”.

Biography

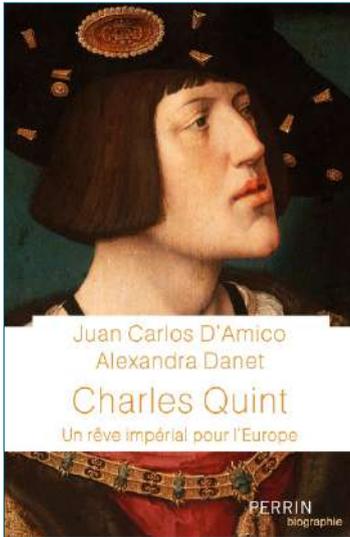
January 2022

420 pages

JEAN-FRANCOIS SOLNON, Professor of Modern History at the University of Besançon, is one of the top specialists of the Ancien Régime. He has also penned biographies of Henri III and Catherine de Médicis, published by Perrin.

When appointed Regent of the kingdom of France on the death of her husband, Louis XIII, in 1643, Anne of Austria found herself facing a number of major crises on the international level (including the war since 1635 between France and Spain, her country of origin), as well as a serious internal revolts in the shape of the ‘Fronde’ which saw nobles and parliamentarians challenging royal authority as of 1648. With the help of Cardinal Jules Mazarin, her principal minister, she managed to overcome these obstacles. But who was Anne of Austria really? Did she play a supporting role behind the all-powerful cardinal, or was she a skillful monarch who restored a badly shaken power structure? Should credit be given to those who have described her as frivolous and lightweight?

In this masterful work, Jean-François Solnon offers a new approach centered on 20 key dates in Anne of Austria’s life. Like windows, these moments bring Louis XIII’s widow to life by shedding light on her private life, her character and her psyche. Little is known about the young Spanish woman torn from her native country and her loving family at the age of fourteen. How did she live through her union with a husband who abandoned her for nearly thirty years? What mother was she for the young Louis XIV, whose birth was no longer expected after twenty-three years of infertility? Solnon answers these question with panache, providing a lively first portrait of the child, the wife, the queen, the mother and the stateswoman that Anne of Austria became.



Charles Quint An Imperial Dream for Europe

Juan Carlos D'AMICO, Alexandra DANET

“The” biography of Charles V (Quint), Holy Roman Emperor.

Biography | January 2022
720 pages

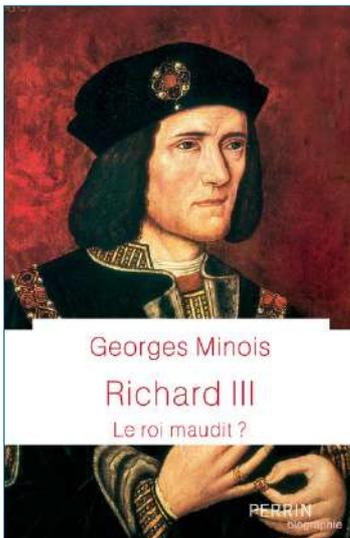
JUAN CARLOS D'AMICO, Professor at the University of Caen-Normandy, has published two books on the relations between the Holy Empire and the Italian peninsula, *Charles Quint master of the world: Between myth and reality as well as The Imperial Myth and the allegory of Rome*.

ALEXANDRA DANET is Associate Professor and Doctor in Romance languages and literatures. She teaches Spanish and Hispanic culture at the Institute for Political Studies in Paris (Sciences Po).

This new biography gives its rightful place to the greatest adversary of Francis I of France. The “European phenomenon” embodied by this polyglot Emperor (born in the Netherlands, heir to the crown of Spain and then to the Holy Roman Empire) has often been neglected. His imperial project testifies to an ambitious program of logical unification of the territories in a context of major political and religious tension. In the struggle for European hegemony, the rivalry with the King of France appears as one of the salient aspects of the reign, the Italian territories constituting a major stake for both strategic and symbolic reasons. The Carolinian Empire, an original and unique construction in its time, was ultimately a political laboratory for modern Europe. However, this work was never fully achieved; hampered by rivalries for power and by religious conflicts which undermined the unity of the Christian world, Charles Quint was constantly forced to postpone his highest ambitions, which he took with him to his last residence at the monastery of Yuste in Spain.

Richard III: The Cursed King?

Georges MINOIS



“I have every intention of proving that I am a bad person”. The man and the king behind the dark Shakespearean legend.

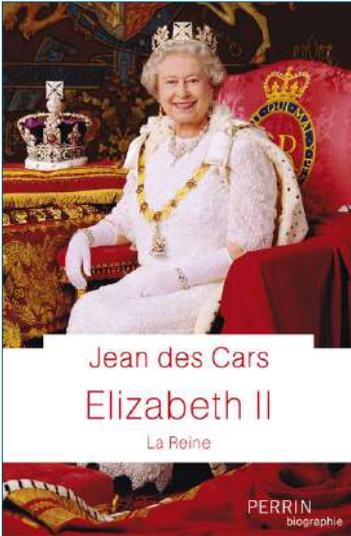
Biography | April 2022
512 pages

GEORGES MINOIS has published numerous works with Perrin, including biographies of Charlemagne, Charles the Bold, and books on The Hundred Years War and a History of the Middle Ages.

On 4 September 2012, archaeologists discovered, under a car park in Leicester in central England, the remains of a king who died in 1485. An unusual tomb for a king, but commensurate with a sovereign with a fairly dreadful reputation. The remains have been confirmed as those of Richard III. His brief existence – he died aged 33 – took place in the twilight of the Middle Ages and at the dawn of the Renaissance, during the terrible struggle between the York and Lancaster families known as the War of the Roses. In those troubled times, murder and treason were common and medieval values of chivalry were being replaced by the cold realism of the modern era.

Richard embodied the historical torments of his era. Pious, virtuous, courageous and nostalgic for the feudal past, he nevertheless acted as a Machiavellian prince. It is generally believed he murdered his two nephews locked in the Tower of London in order to accede to the throne of England, and, after a reign of only two years, he perished at the Battle of Bosworth. This is the Richard III that historians have mostly depicted. But this tragic fate, transfigured by Shakespeare’s artistic genius, has transformed him into a cursed king, an absolute monster, who died screaming with helpless fury: “A horse! My kingdom for a horse!”

Based on the biased chronicles of Tudor propaganda, this theatrical image has largely established itself in the eyes of the general public. But history is not a tribunal and this work is intended, if not as a rehabilitation, at least as an attempt to understand a controversial king who clearly embodied the values of his epoch.



Biography | March 2022
432 pages

Elizabeth II

Jean DES CARS

To mark the exceptional and historic Platinum Jubilee (70th anniversary) of Elizabeth II's reign in 2022, Jean des Cars recounts the life of the most informed woman in the world, a true icon of the 20th and 21st centuries. Des Cars, a connoisseur of European Royal courts, invites us into the privacy of "The Queen".

New edition

14,000 copies sold for the first edition

New 12,000 copies print run

JEAN DES CARS is the historian of the great European dynasties and their most illustrious representatives. Among his many successes: *Ludwig II of a or the Lightning King*, *Sissi or Fatality*, *The Romanov Saga*, *The Habsburg Saga*, *The Windsor Saga*, *The Sceptre and the Blood*, *Nicholas II and Alexandra of Russia*, *Franz Josef and Sissi* and *Elizabeth II*.

Respected and adored, Elizabeth II seems to reign over time itself; but while the sovereign is the most famous woman in the world, not a great deal is actually known about her. Since 1952, she has always amazed her contemporaries, evolving with the times (while remaining the same) in order to preserve the monarchy of which she is both heir and guarantor. In many respects, she embodies a universe that might be unthinkable without her.

When Elisabeth was born, her position (3rd in line) in the Royal hierarchy made it unlikely she would ascend to the throne. Today, aged 95, she has enjoyed the longest reign in the history of the British monarchy.

Drawing on the best sources, Jean des Cars plunges us into the life of Elizabeth II, from her childhood to her accession to the throne, including all the minor and major episodes that marked her life: World War II, the death of her father, rumours about her marriage, the recent death of her husband, the dissolute life of her sister, the marital problems of her children, the difficult relationship with her ostracised uncle Edward, the 'rebellion' of her grandson Harry, and of course her passion for corgies and horses... France's leading journalist on European regal affairs takes us on a highly intimate tour of the British Royal family.

Licensed in:

ITALY (LEG Edizioni)

ROMANIA (Corint)



The Duke of Marlborough

John Churchill, Louis XIV's most formidable adversary

Clément OURY

At the origins of the illustrious Churchill line.

Biography | May 2022
440 pages

A former student of the *École des Chartes*, with a doctorate in history from the University of Paris-Sorbonne, **CLÉMENT OURY** is Deputy Director of the Library of the National Museum of Natural History. A recognized specialist in Ancien Régime military history, he has notably published *The War of the Spanish Succession*, which received the Guizot Prize from the *Académie Française*.

John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough (1650-1722), is considered one of the greatest generals in British history. But he was much more than that. Alternately army commander, diplomat and Statesman, this Englishman from a petty nobility family with little income became the most dangerous adversary of an aging Louis XIV. Substantially contributing to the combined efforts of a vast European coalition, he became, in the words of Voltaire, “the most fatal man to the greatness of France that we had seen for several centuries”.

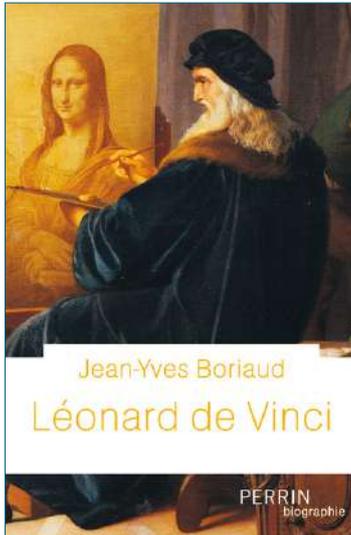
In command of the armies of the “Grand Alliance of The Hague” during the War of the Spanish Succession, the 1st Duke of Marlborough multiplied victories against the French troops and Generals. A wily politician, he and his wife formed a formidable political couple that dominated the government of Great Britain at a time when it was establishing itself as one of the main powers in Europe. But his fall from grace in 1712 allowed the kingdom of France to escape catastrophe.

Marlborough's somewhat tainted legend suggests a man hungry for power and money and not averse to betrayal when it suited him. During the Glorious Revolution in 1688 he abandoned his protector, King James II, in favour of the Protestant William, Prince of Orange, and he was subsequently dismissed for his double-dealing and intrigues. But John Churchill also has many admirers, not the least of whom was his biographer and most famous descendant, Winston Churchill, for whom Marlborough was a brave, serene and implacable hero who made England a protector of freedoms and an arbiter of conflicts on the Continent.

Relying on very considerable archives, combining various points of view, Clément Oury strives to reassess Marlborough's role in the major crises that have shaken European history. His primary objective is to capture the essence of the military and diplomatic successes of the man Napoleon called the “Great” Marlborough, while clearly expounding his flaws and failures. Oury succeeds in penetrating the aura of mystery surrounding a man who never ceased to hide his true feelings.

Leonardo Da Vinci

Jean-Yves BOURIAUD



When writing about the life of Leonardo da Vinci, two pitfalls are to be avoided: portraying the artist as an enigmatic and inscrutable genius, or, on the contrary, reducing his existence to a few uncertain or even fantasized episodes of his private life, such as his reputed unbridled sexuality.

Biography | May 2022
432 pages

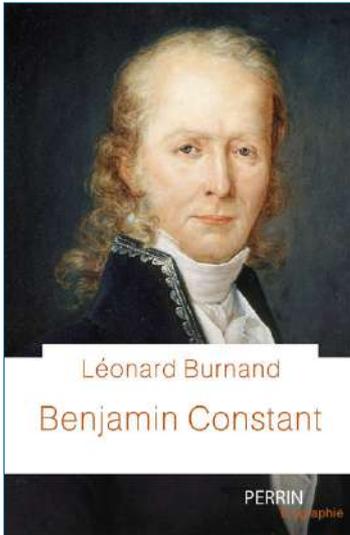
Professor emeritus at the University of Nantes then lecturer at the University of Toulouse-le-Mirail, **JEAN-YVES BORIAUD** is a specialist in the Italian Renaissance. For Les Belles Lettres (Paris) and the publishing house Leo S. Olschki (Florence), he has edited and translated many Latin works. With Perrin he has published biographies of Galileo and Machiavelli (which won the Provins-Moyen Âge prize in 2015), a book on the Borgia family (*Les Borgia, Purple and Blood*, 2017) and a work titled *The Fortune of the Médicis* (2019).

Far from received ideas about the artist, this book invites us to take Leonardo's real journey, from the small Tuscan village of Vinci in which he was born in 1452, to Amboise in France where he died in 1519. While following his progress in the many disciplines he explored, we are taken to the heart of Renaissance Italy. We discover Verrocchio's studio in Florence where the young painter acquired his basic skills; we visit Milan, where he put himself at the service of the powerful Sforza family; in Rome, we meet the Medici family who admired and protected the extraordinary polymath; finally, in the Loire Valley, at the court of François I, we relive the master's last years.

Relying mainly on primary sources – notably the artist's diaries and notebooks – Jean-Yves Boriaud has positioned himself here as an art historian and carefully analyzes the conditions under which Leonardo created his most masterful works (Last Supper, Mona Lisa, Saint John the Baptiste, etc.). But he also relates the stories behind his many unfinished works (Sforza Horse, Portrait of Isabelle d'Este, etc.). He thereby manages to offer us the first faithful and authentic portrait of this most emblematic figure of the Renaissance.

Benjamin Constant

Léonard BURNAND



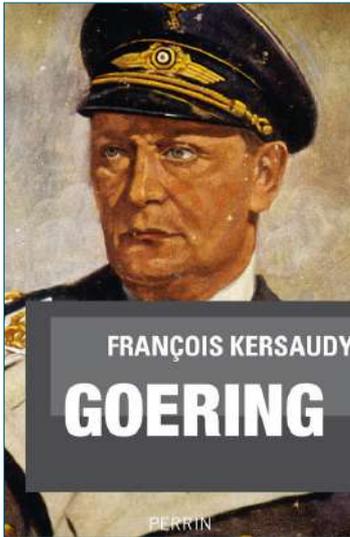
The hectic life of the prophet of liberalism, writer, politician and father of autofiction with *Adolphe*.

Biography | March 2022
432 pages

Professor of modern history and dean of the Faculty of Letters at the University of Lausanne, **LÉONARD BURNAND** has been the director of the Institut Benjamin-Constant since 2012. In this capacity, he is associated with the monumental publication of the Complete Works and chairs the editorial board of the *Annales Benjamin Constant*. He is notably the author of *Necker et l'opinion publique* (2004) and, in collaboration, of *Germaine de Staël et Benjamin Constant. L'esprit de liberté* (Perrin, 2017).

At the end of his life, Benjamin Constant declared: "I want people to say that I helped to establish liberty in France." However, posterity has not really focused on this aspect of his work, preferring to remember him as the author of *Adolphe*, a pioneering masterpiece of autofiction, rather than as a tireless fighter for "freedom in all fields". Born in 1767 to a Protestant family of French origin in Lausanne, but abandoned by his mother, he embarked on a wandering life-style throughout Europe and was quickly noticed for his strength of mind and an extraordinary ease of expression. He was also noticed for having a chaotic love life and serious gambling debts. In 1795, having formed an exceptional and stormy relationship with Germaine de Staël, he became involved in politics.

Both in his writings and in his initiatives, his line never altered: to resist totalitarian temptation and fight for liberty in all walks of life including freedom of the Press and the abolition of slavery. Today, with democracies facing numerous crises around the world, Benjamin Constant's convictions seem more relevant than ever.



Goering

François KERSAUDY

The second man of the Third Reich told by François Kersaudy with his customary mastery in a lively and illustrated biography.

Biography

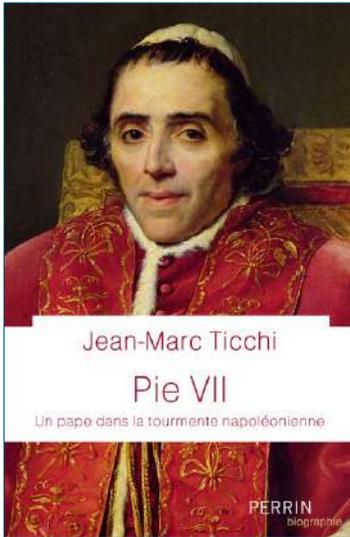
June 2022

330 pages

Illustrated book

Professor **FRANÇOIS KERSAUDY**, known in France for his works on Winston Churchill and General De Gaulle, is already the author of the only French biography of *Marshal Goering* (Perrin, 2009), as well as the best-selling *Les secrets du Troisième Reich*. (Perrin 2013). A polyglot historian, he speaks nine languages and has received twelve French and foreign literary awards.

Hermann Goering, the second most important figure in the Third Reich, was simultaneously Prussian Minister of the Interior, President of the Reichstag, master of the Four-Year Plan, and Grand Veneur of the Reich. But Goering was above all a military man: a virtuoso aviator and the last commander of the famous Richthofen squadron during the Great War, it was as a field marshal and commander-in-chief of the German air force that he entered the great turmoil of the Second World War backwards. From then on, from Dunkirk to Stalingrad, he played an essential role in the development of German military enterprises - and in the successive defeats of the Wehrmacht. François Kersaudy invites us to revisit this disproportionate character - with the help of an abundant iconographic illustration.



Pie VII A Pope during the Napoleonic Turmoil

Jean-Marc TICCHI

The Pope who resisted Napoleon I.

Biography | April 2022
416 pages

JEAN-MARC TICCHI is an associate member of the Center for Studies in Social Sciences of Religion (CéSor-EHESS). In addition to numerous scientific articles, he has published a book devoted to the role of the Holy See in international relations (*At the Borders of Peace* (2002)), and with regard to the Napoleonic period, *Pope Pius VII's Trip to Paris for the Coronation of Napoleon* (2013).

Since a biography published at the end of the 1950s by Jean Leflon, no scientific work has been devoted to the life of Pius VII, head of the Catholic Church from 1800 to 1823.

A Benedictine monk in tune with Enlightenment ideas, bishop of Tivoli, then of Imola, and a cardinal close to Pius VI, Barnabé Chiaramonti lived through the French invasion of Italy of 1796/97. As Pope, after concluding the Concordat of 1801, he stood up to Napoleon to maintain the spiritual independence of the papacy, which he paid for with a long exile in Savona and then in Fontainebleau. After the fall of the Imperial Eagle, his resistance to the Emperor and his numerous trips through France earned him immense and unprecedented popularity in Europe. Based on a series of scientific studies over recent decades and on original sources, this biography revises the image of this Pope who was also at the head of the Catholic Church during the first (1801-1809) and the second Roman Restoration (1814-1830). Pius VII comes across as a figure who was both vigorous and moderate and whose decisions concerning the relations of the Holy See with the civil and secular powers of Europe played a determining role in 19th century history.

Jean des CARS

POUR LA REINE

Éloge d'Elizabeth II



PERRIN

For the Queen

Jean DES CARS

An intimate biographical portrait: a tribute to the Stateswoman and to the monarchical institution.

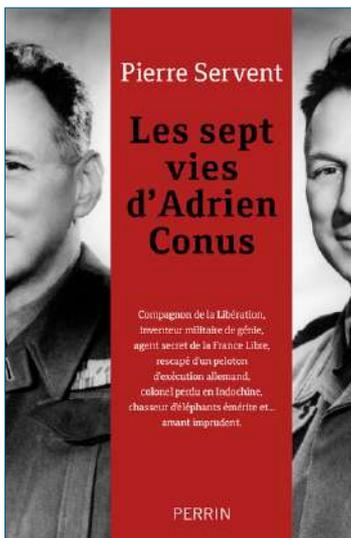
Biography

May 2022
256 pages

JEAN DES CARS is the French historian of the great European dynasties and their most illustrious representatives. Among his many successful books are his portraits of Louis II of Bavaria (*"Louis II de Bavière ou Le roi foudroyé"*), of Sissi Empress of Austria and Queen of Hungary (*"Sissi ou la fatalité"*), of the Romanovs (*La Saga des Romanov*), a book about Kings and Queens during the turmoil of the two World Wars *"The Scepter and the Blood"*, and his portrait of Nicolas II and Alexandra of Russia.

For this unprecedented work, Jean des Cars has built his work around the following themes:

- Her majesty's education and her relationship with her nanny show the dominant aspects of her character. Somewhat handicapped by her shyness, she made up for it with determination and has always shown a great empathy when faced with the misfortunes of others.
- A visionary in the field of communication: against Churchill's advice, she demanded that her coronation be televised. Elizabeth II became Queen of England but also that of visual communication.
- The wife madly in love with her husband, a reciprocal passion especially between 1947 and 1952, before her accession to the throne. But also her awkwardness towards Philip.
- Her lack of warmth and tenderness towards her first children, Charles and Anne, although she appears to have been closer to Andrew and Edward.
- Her conflictual relationship with her sister Margaret.
- Her formidable ability to adapt tradition to innovation: in the mid-1960s, she embraced the musical revolution of the Beatles, which was also that of "swinging London" and the mini-skirt.
- When faced with decisions, she has taken them, sometimes harshly, for example, at the end of the marriages of her sons Charles and Andrew. However, she settled these divorces more as a grandmother than as a queen.
- Her abhorrence of family and private conflicts being exposed to the general public.
- Politically, she has been known to disagree with her Prime Ministers.
- Her love for her grandchildren, her happiness about William and Kate's marriage and, on the contrary, her unease regarding Harry and Meghan.
- The importance of the Queen's private secretaries.
- A Head of State who loves the countryside, dogs and horses. But who has never put her personal pastimes before the exercise of her duties as Queen.
- In public, she moves with a variety of secret codes: the jewelry and hats she wears, the colours, the handbag that changes arms to discreetly indicate that a meeting is over...



The Seven Lives of Adrien Conus

Pierre SERVENT

Compagnon de la Libération, genius military inventor, secret agent of the France Libre, survivor of a German firing squad, colonel lost in Indochina, skilled elephant hunter and ... imprudent lover: the seven lives of Adrien Conus

Biography | June 2022
380 pages

An officer and journalist, former ministerial adviser and spokesman for the Ministry of Defense, professor at the *Ecole de guerre* for 20 years and a colonel in the operational reserve, **PIERRE SERVENT** has published numerous books on military history and defense issues *Le Siècle de sang, 1914-2014 (The Century of Blood)* (co-ed., Perrin), *Extension du domaine de la guerre (Extension of the war domain)* and *Les présidents et la guerre (Presidents and war)* (Tempus). He also wrote a remarkable biography of *Rudolf Hess* in 2019 which has been sold to Spain and Poland.

Often overused, the formula 'a life of a novel' applies perfectly to Adrien Conus (1900-1947). His life was short but rich: this Franco-Russian born in Moscow, was in turn a gold digger and an ivory trafficker, a hunting guide and a village chief in Africa before joining the meager phalanx of the Free French of General de Gaulle in 1940. He was present in all the theaters of war in the Levant and in North Africa (in particular at Bir-Hakeim, Lybia) before joining the secret services in London.

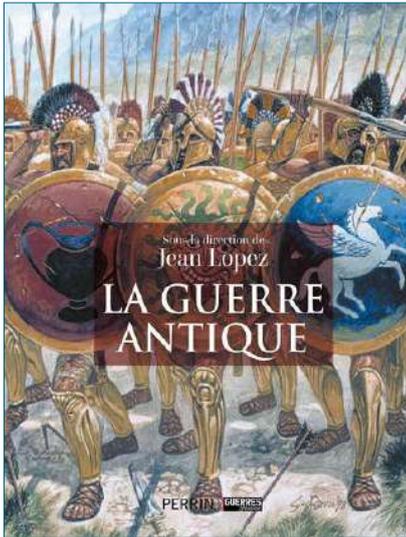
Trained the hard way by the British, he was sent to the surrounded Vercors. After his capture by the Germans, he miraculously escaped the firing squad. In 1945, he was infiltrated into Nazi Germany in the strategic Ruhr region to conduct commando actions. With his comrades, he embodied the best in indirect and «special» combat.

Addicted to war, covered with decorations, Colonel Conus knew in Indochina a fate «like Captain Conan». Efficient, but too sulphurous, the commando he created was disbanded in a hurry. Ill, he returned to die in his adopted land, Black Africa. But even after his death, this imprudent lover will be talked about in the corridors of French counter-espionage... Would it have something to do with his passionate relationship with a KGB woman?

Thanks to unpublished archives - notably from the French and English secret services - and family testimonies, Pierre Servent paints a portrait in the form of a sanguine picture of an extraordinary warrior whom his friend Joseph Kessel was right to consider as a pure hero without being an angel. The subtle and documented pen of Pierre Servent masterfully draws us into Adrien Conus' complex personalities.

BACKLIST HIGHLIGHTS





The Great Military Campaigns of Antiquity

Collective work edited by Jean LOPEZ

A superb graphically illustrated publication that follows in the footsteps of his previous excellent book in partnership with *Guerres & Histoire: The Wehrmacht*. The end of a myth (which sold more than 10,000 copies)

Ancient
History

October 2021
460 pages

Illustrated book - world rights cleared

JEAN LOPEZ, editor of *Guerres & Histoire* and of the *Mook De la guerre*, author of numerous books - including, published by Perrin, *Les Mythes de la Seconde Guerre mondiale*, *Les Grandes Erreurs de la Seconde mondiale* (with Olivier Wieviorka), *Joukov* and, very recently, *Les Maréchaux de Staline* (with Lasha Otkhmezuri).

Ramses II, Nebuchadnezzar, Alexander the Great, Caesar, Attila the Hun... who is not familiar with these great conquerors of Antiquity? How did they wage war, how did they besiege cities, how did they feed their soldiers, where did they find iron for their weapons, horses for their chariots, and timber for their ships? The study of antiquity lacked a major work dedicated to the great military campaigns. This tome fills that gap and is nourished by the latest archaeological discoveries and enlightened by the comments of exceptional historians.

In four main parts (Wars and Battles, from Qadesh in - 1274 BC to the Catalan Fields in 451 AD; Weapons and Tactics; The Chiefs; The Troops) and in nearly 65 chapters, here is an unprecedented global history, the matrix of which is forged from articles published in *Guerres & Histoire*, augmented by numerous unpublished contributions.

Faithful to his methodology – which contributed to the success of his excellent *WWII Infographics* – Jean Lopez abundantly illustrates this work with carefully selected images, associating 100 maps and sumptuous reconstructions by Giuseppe Rava, the virtuoso illustrator of ancient battles. The result is a magnificent and absolutely unavoidable contribution to the field.

Licensed in:

ITALY (Ippocampo Edizioni)

CHINA



KGB

Bernard LECOMTE

This single volume brings together some forty historical enigmas, previously published in two best-sellers edited by Jean-Christian Petitfils.

General
History

January 2021
672 pages

More than 12,000 copies sold

BERNARD LECOMTE, a former international correspondent and specialist in Eastern Europe, covered the entire downfall of communism for the magazine L'Express. We owe him notably *Le Bunker* (JC Lattès, 1991), *Gorbachev* (Perrin, 2014), *Les secrets du Vatican* (Perrin, 2009 / 18,000 copies sold); *Les derniers secrets du Vatican* (Perrin, 2014 / 16,000 copies sold) and *Les secrets du Kremlin* (Perrin, 2017).

Three decades have passed since the collapse of the USSR in December 1991. Since then, in Moscow, the archives have been opened, personal testimonies have proliferated, revelations upon revelations have emerged. Notably about the most secretive pillar of the Soviet system: the KGB.

After all this time, from the Bolshevik political police's beginnings (in December 1917) to its failed attempt to save the regime (in August 1991), it had become crucial to summarize, correct, complete and conclude the profuse history of its campaigns, exploits, metamorphoses, crimes and failures. How many episodes have punctuated this rich history: the Cheka, the civil war, the GPU, the Stalinist trials, the Gulag, the Cold War, Dissent ! How many extraordinary characters have embodied it over the years: Lenin, Dzerzhinsky, Yagoda, Yezhov, Beria, Stalin, Serov, Andropov ! And how many ambiguous and romantic silhouettes have traversed the stage of this formidable shadow theatre: Munzenberg, Mercader, Philby, Trepper, Kravchenko, Fuchs, Rosenberg, not to mention...a certain Vladimir Putin !

With his flamboyant style, Bernard Lecomte deciphers the history and mysteries of the most fascinating of all secret services. A real page-turner.

Licensed in:

BULGARIA (KRYG - LIST PUBLISHING HOUSE)

ROMANIA (EDITURA METEOR PUBLISHING)

HUNGARY (CORVINA)

PRESS REVIEWS :

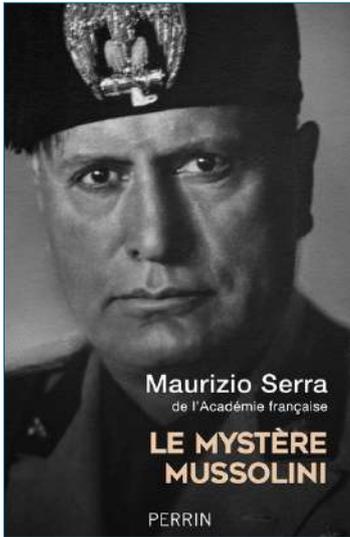
« Un livre qui se dévore comme un roman feuilleton. » **Historia**

« Un travail monumental qui donne le vertige. » **Le Figaro Magazine**

« Une excellente enquête menée par un spécialiste. » **L'Express**

« Un ouvrage très documenté qui se lit comme un polar. » **L'Opinion**

« D'une plume enlevée et nourrie aux meilleures sources, Bernard Lecomte révèle la véritable histoire des services secrets soviétiques. » **Journal du Palais de Bourgogne**



The Mussolini Mystery

Maurizio SERRA

“This book is neither a biography of Mussolini in the strict sense nor a history of Italian fascism but rather a first attempt at unveiling the mystery of a figure who, although unlike the other notable dictators of the 20th century, on both the left and the right, somehow managed to crystallize them all, from Lenin to Castro.” (M. Serra)

Biography

September 2021

500 pages

Almost 10,000 copies sold

Winner of the Grand Prix de la Biographie Politique

Renowned writer and diplomat, **MAURIZIO SERRA** was elected to the French Academy in 2020. In addition to his renowned biographies, he has published with Perrin the critically acclaimed reference edition of *Galeazzo Ciano's Diaries* (known as the “Ciano Diaries”).

An extremely complex man and political leader, full of contradictions, drawing his models from Napoleon and then Caesar before being enthralled by Hitler, the Duce sometimes appears as a tragic actor (in the Nietzschean sense) and as a failed revolutionary. He nevertheless modernized his country and fascinated Europe before falling into the turpitude and hatred of the civil war that gripped his country after 1943.

Maurizio Serra recounts Mussolini's sinuous and fascinating destiny based on impeccable research and in a fluid style that owes much to Italo Svevo and which has forged the outstanding reputation of his masterful biographies of Malaparte and Annunzio. A superb book that will not be forgotten.

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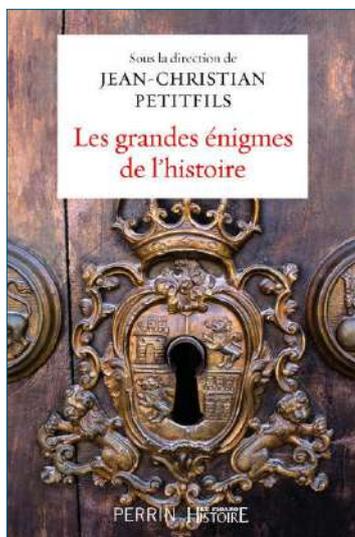
ITALY (NERI POZZA)

ROMANIA (EDITURA TREI)

Great Enigmas of History

Collective work edited by Jean-Christian PETITFILS

This single volume brings together some forty historical enigmas, previously published in two best-sellers edited by Jean-Christian Petitfils.



General
History

January 2021
672 pages

**More than 67,000 copies
sold in total**

Jean-Christian PETITFILS, whose writings about the Ancien Régime are authoritative, has already edited a collective volume about the reign of Louis XIV for Perrin, as well as the *Enigmas of French History*, which came out in 2018.

On 27 September 52 BC, Vercingetorix looked set to win over Caesar's legions at Alésia, but it went very much the other way. What caused the disastrous defeat that sealed the fate of the Gauls? On 29 May 1968, with Paris and other French cities gripped by serious rioting and protests, the country's President, General de Gaulle, 'disappeared'. Was he fleeing the situation? And what did he say and do in Baden-Baden? The secrets surrounding these momentous events have never been fully elucidated. Was Atlantis a land swept away by a tsunami in the middle of the Aegean Sea, or a Platonic metaphor? Some people believe the Shroud of Turin enveloped the body of Christ... others are certain it didn't. Who sculpted and erected the monumental figures on Easter Island in the South Pacific?

History is peppered with incidents, missed chances and secrets that have attracted a lot of attention but often remained 'unresolved'. Some of these enigmas have been subject to speculation for centuries, and some, it has to be said, have been overworked. However, many retain a sort of 'family secrets' charm and, in some cases, their outcomes have had an impact on the destiny of the world.

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JAPAN (HARA SHOBO)

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ROMANIA**

**Rights licenses for *Les Grandes Enigmes de l'Histoire du Monde*:
BULGARIA (CIELA)**

PRESS REVIEWS :

« *Un ouvrage rigoureux, pétillant d'érudition, qui se lit comme s'il s'agissait de vingt nouvelles policières.* » **Le Figaro Magazine**

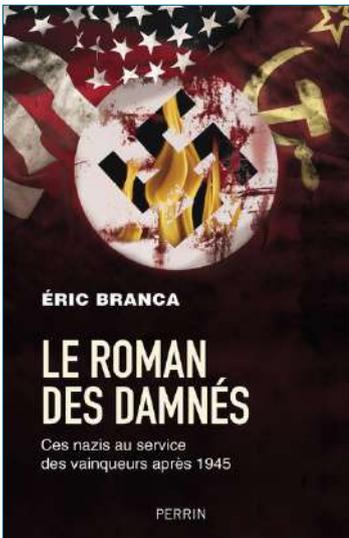
« *Un ouvrage érudit et palpitant.* » **Sud-Ouest**

« *Ces vingt chapitres sont autant d'enquêtes palpitantes qui enflamment l'imagination.* » **Géo-Histoire**

« *Courant sur plus de trente siècles et sur tous les continents, leurs 20 récits restituent magistralement des moments d'Histoire qui n'en finissent pas d'intriguer ou de faire rêver.* » **Le Figaro Magazine**

« *Passionnant.* » **Est Eclair**

« *Chaque énigme commence comme un polar puis l'auteur expose les fruits de ses étonnantes découvertes, quitte à écorner les images d'Épinal...* » **Secrets d'histoire**



The Dark Novel of the Damned

Eric Branca

A lot has been said about Hitler's accomplices; those either tried at Nuremberg (Göring, etc) or caught subsequently (Eichmann, Barbie, etc.) or who died in hiding (Mengele). But little attention has been paid to those who, not content with having escaped execution, began second major careers under the noses of the victorious allies.

Second World War | May 2021
432 pages

**“My coup de coeur”
presentation video
available!**

Journalist and historian **ERIC BRANCA** has published some fifteen books, including *L'ami américain, Washington contre de Gaulle, 1940-1969* (2017), *Les entretiens oubliés d'Hitler, 1923-1940* (2019), and *De Gaulle et les grands* (2020).

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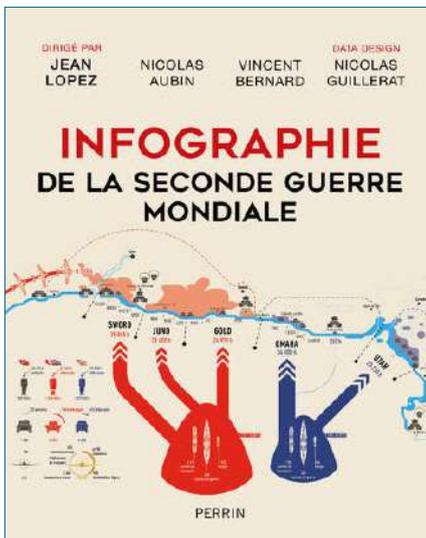
**WORLD ENGLISH RIGHTS
(Skyhorse Publishing)**

PORTUGAL (LEYA)

The most spectacular example is that of Kurt-Georg Kiesinger, who became Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany from 1966 to 1969 after being nicknamed “Goebbels abroad”, between 1940 and 1945. Then there are the most shameful examples... Reinhard Gehlen, Adolf Heusinger and Ernst Achenbach. The first became head of West Germany's Secret Services in 1956 and the second became head of the NATO military committee from 1960 to 1964. Under Hitler's orders they had planned the invasion of Russia and its procession of massacres. As for the third, he was the main fundraiser of the NSDAP before organizing the plundering of the French economy, which in no way prevented him from becoming Chairman of the Bundestag's Foreign Affairs Committee ... then a German candidate to the Brussels Commission in 1970!

Eric Branca's book also looks at a number of other recycled Nazis. SS Walter Schellenberg, main collaborator of Heydrich then of Himmler, heard in the Nuremberg trials as a simple “witness” despite having laid the foundations for the mass shootings of Jews by the German army as it moved through Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Friedrich Paulus, Defeated at Stalingrad, who became an ardent Soviet propagandist! Rudolf Diels, the first Gestapo chief (1933-34), who became a Communist hunter for the US Army. Albert Speer and Wernher von Braun, two clean-handed assassins whose respective successes as Hitler's Minister of Armaments and as his Designer of the world's first ballistic missiles was based on the work of tens of thousands of slaves who were sacrificed in the Reich's factories. Branca also focuses more severely on some well-known historical figures like Hjalmar Schacht (the wizard), who mobilized industry and finance in favor of the Third Reich before converting himself into an international lecturer... and Otto Skorzeny, the “James Bond of the Führer”, who was involved in numerous post-war covert initiatives, serving the CIA as well as the Mossad! And then there was the exception who proves the rule: Hanna Reitsch, aviation heroine, whose fatal mistake was to believe in Hitler and to put her prestige as a test pilot at the service of a criminal regime. Continuing to break aviation records until 1977, she dared to face the horrors she had caused.

A fascinating gallery of portraits driven by a rare sense of narrative.



Infographie de la Seconde Guerre mondiale Infographics of The Second World War

Jean Lopez, Vincent Bernard,
Nicolas Aubin & Nicolas Guillerat

World War II from an entirely new point of view. A World Premiere.

General
History

October 2018
200 pages

**More than 45,000 copies
sold**

Edited by **JEAN LOPEZ**, Managing Editor of *Guerres et histoire* (War & History magazine), the author of a remarkable series of books re-examining the Eastern Front, including, with Lasha Otkhmezuri, a unanimously acclaimed biography of Georgy Zhukov. In addition, he co-edited, with Olivier Wieviorka, *Les Mythes de la Seconde Guerre mondiale* (in 2 volumes) as well as *Les Cent derniers jours d'Hitler* (Hitler's Last 100 Days).

As a renowned specialist in military history, **VINCENT BERNARD** has already written a major biography of General Lee and his sworn enemy, General Grant (published by Perrin).

A professor of history, **NICOLAS AUBIN** is a World War II specialist who has contributed to a number of journals of military history.

Trained as a data designer and graphic artist, **NICOLAS GUILLERAT**, after working in advertising, turned his energies to data visualization. He is particularly interested in the necessary interweaving between form and content which allows a new level of comprehension of a variety of subjects. He also teaches data design.

This is an exceptional book, both in style and in substance. It is the first time that anyone has ever tried to re-interpret World War II with the tools offered by the latest in information technology and graphic design. Too often, the term "infographics" is misused, applied to what is little or nothing more than a computer-generated illustration of written commentary.

Edited by Jean Lopez – with the assistance of Nicolas Aubin and Vincent Bernard – and graphically conceived by Nicolas Guillerat, an amazing groundbreaker in data design, this book is the fruit of the joining of complementary talents. The mass of data available about WWII has never been as large as it is now, yet it has become extraordinarily complicated to interpret it in a meaningful way, and, more importantly, to share that analysis with the general public. So a new form had to be invented: one that would allow both for processing the data with the rigorous approach of a historian and for making it accessible to the largest possible number. The result is quite simply breathtaking, in terms of refreshing our knowledge and for "connecting the dots," i.e. making it clear how various aspects of the conflict that had always been examined separately until now are actually interrelated.

In 4 parts (Mobilization, Production and resources; Arms and Armies; Battles and Campaigns; Assessment and Fractures) that englobe some sixty or more themes (the crude-oil equation, what is an infantry division?, Operation Barbarossa, Allied logistics in Europe, how America took back the Pacific, the Nazi concentration-camp system, the saga of the French resistance movement, German losses 1939-1945, the war in the desert, and many more), this truly is a totally new look at the whole of the Second World War.

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TAIWAN (BUSINESS WEEKLY)	JAPAN (HARA SHOBO)
SPAIN/LATIN AMERICA (CRITICA)	GERMANY (dtv Verlag)
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CZECH REPUBLIC (ALBATROS MEDIA)	RUSSIA (EKSMO)
BRASIL (EDITORIA ORIGINAL Ltda)	TURKEY (KRONIK)



Les Entretiens oubliés d'Hitler 1923-1940 Forgotten Interviews with Hitler 1923-1940

Eric BRANCA

World War II | February 2019
260 pages

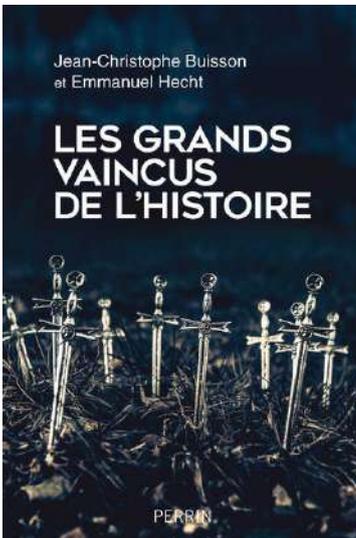
A historian and journalist, **ERIC BRANCA** has written several successful books including the very well-received *L'ami américain: Washington contre de Gaulle (1940-1969)* (The American friend: Washington against de Gaulle) published by Perrin in 2017.

From his rise to political prominence in 1923 to the defeat of France in 1940, Hitler manipulated the democratic press as no other dictator had ever done before. To complete and often to counterbalance his innumerable speeches, he granted interviews to journalists in order to appease Western public opinion regarding the reality of his goals and the ruthless way they were being pursued.

Eric Branca has selected, introduced and annotated the 16 most significant interviews with French, American and British journalists. In addition, he has written an introductory chapter entitled "Hitler and the foreign press. A history of fascination". It demonstrates what a hold Hitler had over the West as he rose to power.

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THE CZECH REPUBLIC (OMEGA)
JAPAN (HARA SHOBO)
ROMANIA (CORINT)



Les Grands vaincus de l'Histoire History's Great Losers

Jean-Christophe BUISSON &
Emmanuel HECHT

Thirteen shattered destinies from Antiquity to the 20th Century.

General
History

August 2018
416 pages

14,000 copies sold in all editions

JEAN-CHRISTOPHE BUISSON

is the editor-in-chief of the *Figaro Magazine* and presents *Historiquement* show on France's history channel. His last two books: *1917, l'année qui a changé le monde* ("1917, The year that changed the world", Perrin, 2016) and *Assassinés* ("Assassinated", Perrin, 2013) were very well-received by readers and critics. He also edited, for Perrin and *Le Figaro*, *Les derniers jours des reines* ("The Queens' Last Days", 2015) with Jean Sevillea and *Les grands duels qui ont fait la France* ("The Great Duels that made France", 2016) with Alexis Brézet.

A journalist, historian and publisher, **EMMANUEL HECHT** has edited notably *La Russie des tsars* ("The Russia of the Tsars", Perrin, 2017) and, with Pierre Servent, *Le siècle de sang* ("The Century of Blood", Perrin, 2014) co-edited by Perrin and the magazine *L'Express*.

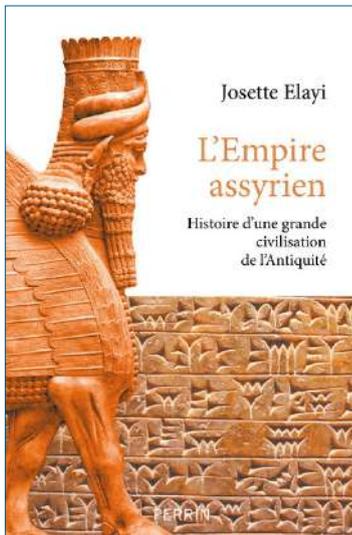
As Napoleon once said, "From glory to downfall is but a step." But the reverse is perhaps even truer, when we consider how the decline, defeat and death of illustrious men haunts the imagination and inspires posterity. When heroes are betrayed, murdered, doomed, their tragic end arouses curiosity and compassion. But then they become legends and their true stories are obscured.

This is why Jean-Christophe Buisson and Emmanuel Hecht have chosen thirteen great shattered destinies from antiquity to the twentieth century and researched them thoroughly. The authors explore these thirteen biographies of men and women who changed history and narrate them in their well-informed and lively style. Each profile is a separate chapter, rivalling with the best detective thrillers in drama and suspense.

Here is the list: Hannibal; Vercingetorix; Cleopatra; Joan of Arc; Montezuma; Guise; Grand Condé; Charrette; Robert E. Lee; Trotsky; Chiang Kai Shek; Che Guevara; and Richard Nixon.

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**KOREA (CUM LIBRO)
JAPAN (HARA SHOBO)**



Ancient and Medieval History | February 2021
352 pages

Historian, fluent in Hebrew, Aramaic and Akkadian, and an undisputed specialist in Phoenician history, **JOSETTE ELAYI** taught at the universities of Beirut and Baghdad before pursuing her research in Paris at the Collège de France. She is the author of a superb History of Phoenicia, published by Perrin.

The Assyrian Empire

Josette ELAYI

During the 1st millennium of the Assyrian empire – a period nourished by dreams of a planetary empire – King Tiglath-phalasar undertook a series of military operations and thus founded the first 'universal' empire known from antiquity: the Assyrian Empire.

From conquest to conquest – Babylonia in 646 BC, the West, Cyprus and Egypt – the Assyrian Empire asserted its power and reached its apogee under the reign of the Sardonids. But the Empire suddenly disappeared circa 610, leaving behind a historical enigma that has never ceased to fascinate.

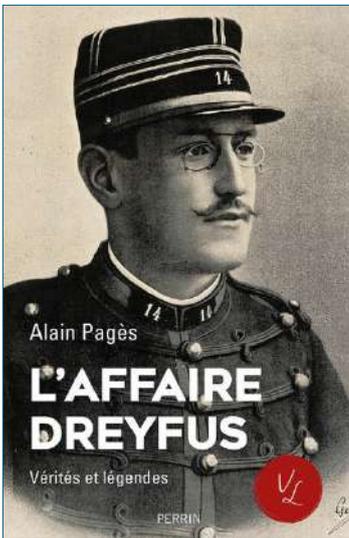
Taking up the numerous threads of Assyrian history, Josette Elayi has undertaken a vast investigation that lifts the veil on one of the first great civilizations of Antiquity. The Bible says of the Assyrians that they were a ferocious people without culture, however, recent discoveries in the 19th century on Iraqi soil suggest the contrary: a civilization in many ways comparable to the 'Greek miracle'. Notably, the Assyrians were the first to found large libraries, botanical and zoological parks and undertake social and religious reforms. This cultural grandeur, in echo of their military exploits, remains engraved in the annals of kings anxious to bequeath to posterity the glory of their reign.

Based on the latest discoveries and on a remarkable volume of documents, Josette Elayi reveals the secrets of one of the greatest civilizations of Antiquity and looks back on major events in its history such as the destruction of the kingdom of Israel or of the fabulous Babylon, Assyria's great rival. An essential work on the Near East in the 7th and 8th centuries BC, destined to become a classic.

Licensed in:

CHINA (Post Wave Publishers) - two book deal with *History of Phoenicia*

TURKEY (Kronik Kitap)



The Dreyfus Affair: Facts and Falsehoods

Alain PAGÈS

An instructive clarification of the “affair”, which has been distorted by false allegations since the beginning. A vital reflection at this time, when we are talking about the rise of a “new anti-Semitism”. An introduction to Roman Polanski’s film, which was released in December 2019.

Facts and
Falsehoods | September 2019
288 pages

ALAIN PAGÈS is professor emeritus at the Sorbonne Nouvelle University and a specialist in the work of Emile Zola. With Perrin, he has published *Une journée dans l'affaire Dreyfus* (A day in the Dreyfus affair) (2011) and *Zola et le groupe de Médan* (Zola and the Médan group, 2014). Editor of Emile Zola's private correspondence for Gallimard (*Letters to Jeanne Rozerot*, 2004; *Letters to Alexandrine*, 2014, Sévigné Prize 2015), he is also the author of *Émile Zola, de J'accuse au Panthéon* (Emile Zola, from J'accuse to the Pantheon, 2008) published at Lucien Souny.

The Dreyfus affair in its entirety, through a series of questions that describe its main episodes, evoking the personalities who played an important role – Dreyfus, Esterhazy, Zola, Picquart, Clemenceau, Péguy, etc.

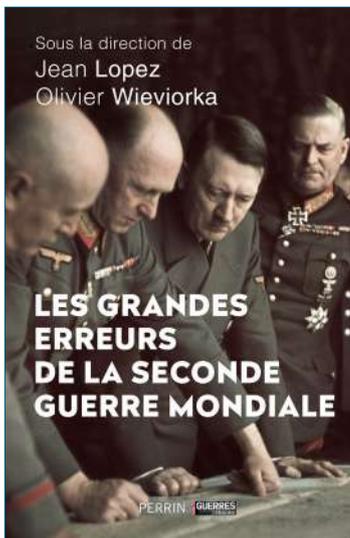
The book brilliantly describes the legal aspects of the case, the circumstances that surrounded the writing of Emile Zola's “I accuse!”, the role of expert opinions, the effects of anti-Semitism. It also explores the impact of the Dreyfus case on the collective imagination – it was experienced as a vast novel or soap opera with multiple twists and turns. Finally, the book reviews how the case has been turned into literature or adapted for cinema -- just when a new screen version by Roman Polanski, starring Jean Dujardin as Colonel Picquart and Louis Garrel as Dreyfus, is about to be released.

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The Greatest Errors of the Second World War

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Medieval History | April 2019
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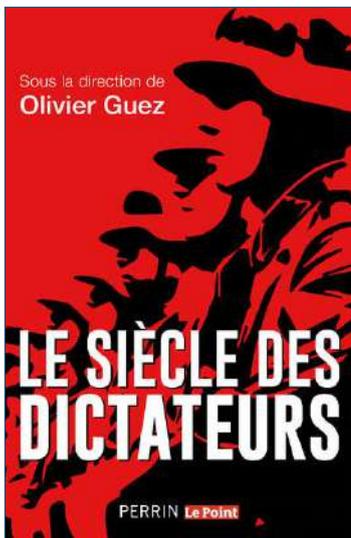
The Second World War dragged on for nearly six years, as long-lasting as it was terrible. This duration can be explained, of course, by the formidable means that the belligerents deployed on land, sea and in the skies: in view of the forces mobilized, it was vain to hope to defeat the enemy in a single campaign or a decisive battle. But the mistakes that were made also explain why the conflict continued for so long. If Hitler had not been so set on winning the Battle of Britain or in taking Stalingrad; if France, in May 1940, had not unwisely launched its forces in Belgium and Holland; if the Anglo-Americans had not landed in North Africa – the face of the war would have been changed and its duration probably reduced.

Nonetheless, in tracing the mistakes made by both sides, this book does not yield to the dizzying temptation of alternate history by imagining “what would have happened if”. The strategists relied on information that was sometimes imperfect, on often limited means, on assumptions that were at times spurious. All these factors led, more than once, to disaster. But the historians do not always give primacy to reason. In reality, despite the colossal stakes of a war, pride, obstinacy, careerism and opportunism also weighed heavily in the making of (bad) decisions.

The errors:

- Appeasement
- Japan attacks China
- Hitler chooses Italy
- The Dyle Breda maneuver
- The haltbefehl in front of Dunkirk
- The 1940 armistice
- The Italian intervention in Greece
- Barbarossa
- Not capturing Malta
- Dieppe 1942
- The abandonment of Singapore
- The landing in North Africa
- Midway
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- Monte Cassino
- Stalingrad
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- The Unconditional Surrender
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General | August 2019
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While their ideologies differ widely and Nazism is characterized by the specific horror of the Holocaust, these dictatorships have in common a hatred of democracy, loathing for the bourgeoisie and a subsequent rejection of capitalism in favor of a practice of power based on terror – a practice based on a dominant and dominating ideology, despising life and seeking expansion at all costs.

Condemned by history (Hitler's end and the Nuremberg trials for Nazism, the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the Soviet world in 1991), dictatorships are nonetheless not ready to die, as evidenced by the advent of Iranian theocracy, the long night in Africa or the current tragedy in the Middle East. All continents have had to endure them.

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