

## L Affaire Collini

*Des documents (communiqués, lettres, résultat d'enquête, etc.) sont réunis dans ce livre pour permettre de suivre le déroulement de l'affaire et de comprendre la décision du Vatican et la réaction qu'elle a suscitée. Un entretien avec Jacques Gaillot pour faire le point dix ans après sa révocation.*

*By scrutinizing the major Victorian political thinkers' perceptions and representations of France this book shows how comparisons with the country on the other side of the Channel, its politics, civilization, and the French 'national character' contributed to nineteenth-century Britain's self-definition. While the utterances on France of several other figures are also examined, the main focus is on Walter Bagehot, John Stuart Mill, Matthew Arnold, Lord Acton, Thomas Carlyle, Nassau William Senior, James Fitzjames Stephen, William Rathbone Greg, Thomas Babington Macaulay, John Morley, and Frederic Harrison.*

*Basil Guy is Professor Emeritus of French, University of California, Berkeley. A decorated World War II veteran, he is the author of several books and editions, including an outstanding translation of Charles-Joseph de Ligne Coup d'oeil sur Beloeil (University of California Press, 1986). His work reflects a wide variety of academic interests, ranging from Voltaire and Rousseau to art history and the literature of gardens, to European perceptions of China in the 18th century. He has directed and participated in directing numerous theses and dissertations in French, history, and art history at the University of California, Berkeley. He has forged enduring academic and intellectual friendships across both the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. His former students teach at universities across the United States.*

*Ménage et Finances de Voltaire; avec une introduction sur les moeurs des cours et des salons au XVIIIe siècle*

*ZFSL, Zeitschrift für französische Sprache und Literatur*

*Voltaire, sa vie et ses oeuvres*

*L'affaire Collini*

*Explorations in the Cultural History of War*

*The King's Crown*

The oldest word in politics is “new”. The oldest word in the writing of history may well be “modern”: it is, without doubt, one of the most overworked adjectives in the English language. But the indeterminacy is perhaps just another way of saying that the difficulties raised are of a kind which simply will not go away... This collection of eight essays on aspects of modernity and modernism takes up the challenge of examining the complex, but fascinating convergence of aesthetics, politics and a quasi-spiritual dimension which is perhaps typical of British modernist thinking about modernity. This may have produced figures whom we now dismiss as eccentrics or “aesthetes”, it none the less produced figures whom many still think of as in some sense embodying the national identity: what, after all, could be more “English” than a William Morris wallpaper design? Rather than towards socialism in any of its “scientific” guises, what the British modernist approach to modernity may have been pushing at was yet another mutation of liberalism: a libertarian-humanitarian hybrid in which indigenous radical and Evangelical legacies keep scientific socialism in check, where fellowship and domesticity edge out a larger-scale, more abstract “fraternity”, and where *citoyenneté* or *civisme* give way to what George Orwell was later to define simply as “decency”.

Who exactly are the ‘intellectuals’? This term is so widely used today that we forget that it is a recent invention, dating from the late nineteenth century. In *Birth of the Intellectuals*, the renowned historian and sociologist Christophe Charle shows that the term ‘intellectuals’ first appeared at the time of the Dreyfus Affair, and the neologism originally signified a cultural and political vanguard who dared to challenge the status quo. Yet the word, expected to disappear once the political crisis had dissolved, has somehow endured. At times it describes a social group, and at others a way of seeing the social world from the perspective of universal values that challenges established hierarchies. But why did intellectuals survive when the events that gave rise to this term had faded into the past? To answer this question, it is necessary to show how the crisis of the old representations, the unprecedented expansion of the intellectual professions and the vacuum left by the decline of the traditional ruling class created favourable conditions for the collective affirmation of ‘intellectuals’. This also explains why the literary or academic avant garde traditionally reluctant to engage gradually reconciled themselves with political activists and developed new ways to intervene in the field of power outside of traditional political channels. Through a careful rereading of the petitions surrounding the Dreyfus Affair, Charle offers a radical reinterpretation of this crucial moment of European history and develops a new model for understanding the ways in which public intellectuals in France, Germany, Britain, and the United States have addressed politics ever since.

Drawing on examples from Britain, France, and the United States, this book examines how scholars and scholarship found themselves mobilized to solve many problems created by modern warfare in World War I, and the many consequences of this for higher education which have lasted almost a century.

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Absent Minds

Recueil Des Arrêts Et Décisions

1880-1900

roman

La France et ses administrations : un état des savoirs

*Le spectateur français au XIX.me siècle, ou Variétés morales, politiques et littéraires recueillies des meilleurs écrits périodiques*

*L'énigmatique photographe Sebastian von Eschburg a certes signé des aveux complets, mais aucun corps n'a été retrouvé, ni même l'identité de la victime établie avec certitude. Son avocat met donc tout en œuvre pour démonter l'accusation de meurtre. Mais s'il n'a pas tué, pourquoi l'artiste se trouve-t-il dans cette situation ? Dernier rejeton d'une vieille famille désargentée, traumatisé par le suicide de son père, cet étrange plasticien est devenu célèbre grâce à une série de nus de sa maîtresse. Cette fois, aurait-il poussé ses expérimentations artistiques un peu trop loin ? Tabou est une œuvre inclassable, roman à suspense tout autant que réflexion philosophique sur le rapport entre vérité et réalité. Sous son apparence de vraie-fausse enquête, la narration que déploie l'auteur est à l'image des travaux de von Eschburg, elle avance avec ruse pour nous séduire et nous dérouter, pour bousculer chacune de nos certitudes.*

*On the surface, historical scholarship might seem thoroughly incompatible with political engagement: the*

*ideal historian, many imagine, is a disinterested observer focused exclusively on the past. In truth, however, political action and historical research have been deeply intertwined for as long as the historical profession has existed. In this insightful collection, practicing historians analyze, reflect on, and share their experiences of this complex relationship. From the influence of historical scholarship on world political leaders to the present-day participation of researchers in post-conflict societies and the Occupy movement, these studies afford distinctive, humane, and stimulating views on historical practice and practitioners*

*Erasmus*

*Notes and Queries*

*mit benutzung von ungedruckten akten und briefen des dichters*

*Les évêques français de la Séparation au pontificat de Jean-Paul II*

*L'esprit dans l'histoire*

*Le mouvement italien à Naples de 1830 à 1865 dans la littérature et dans l'enseignement*

L'histoire des intellectuels s'inscrit toujours à la croisée des histoires politique et socioculturelle. Le bilan dressé dans cet ouvrage prend en considération des études et analyses françaises mais aussi étrangères en tenant compte des apports de disciplines voisines qui donnent forme et sens à la vie intellectuelle.

Ferdinand von Schirach beschrijft in zijn nieuwe boek Straf twaalf menselijke lotgevallen. Zoals eerder in de bundels Misdaden en Schuld laat hij zien hoe moeilijk het is een individu recht te doen en hoe vooringenomen onze begrippen van 'goed' en 'slecht' vaak zijn. Ferdinand von Schirach veroordeelt nooit. Met rustige distantie en tegelijkertijd vol empathie vertelt hij over eenzaamheid en vervreemding, over hoe we streven naar geluk en daarbij falen. Wat is waarheid? Wat is werkelijkheid? Hoe zijn we geworden wie we zijn? Zijn verhalen zijn vertellingen over onszelf.

À l'occasion de la publication aux Éditions du Cerf, en 2010, du Dictionnaire des évêques de France au XXe siècle, l'équipe " Religions, sociétés et acculturation " du Laboratoire de recherche historique Rhône-Alpes a organisé un colloqu

The Changing Role of the Public Intellectual

The End of Russian Philosophy

Fifteenth Census of the United States. Census of Distribution. Agricultural Commodity Series

France and its public administrations : A state of the art

Tradition and Transition at the Turn of the 21st Century

Birth of the Intellectuals

**Hans Meyer, une personnalité respectée de la haute société allemande, est sauvagement assassiné dans sa chambre d'hôtel à Berlin. Le jeune avocat Caspar Leinen est commis d'office pour assurer la défense de l'assassin présumé, un certain Fabrizio Collini. Il ne comprend pas comment cet ancien ouvrier de chez Mercedes, en apparence un homme sans histoires, pourrait être lié au grand industriel octogénaire, et pourquoi il aurait voulu le tuer. Surtout que Collini se mure dans le silence... Leinen est d'autant plus troublé que Hans Meyer était aussi le grand-père de son meilleur ami. Quand il commence ses recherches pour défendre son client, il ne se doute pas qu'elles le mèneront au coeur d'un chapitre particulièrement sombre de l'histoire allemande, dont l'affaire Collini constitue simplement l'épilogue...**

**Si Munatius, dit « Plancus » (parce qu'il avait les pieds plats) fut le premier humoriste officiel recensé à Lugdunum, que sait-on de l'humour lyonnais ? Félix Benoît s'emploie à le définir dans cet ouvrage, présentant au passage ses plus illustres humoristes, dessinateurs et écrivains, quelques histoires du cru, certains proverbes bons à connaître, les associations qui en font philosophie.**

**A richly textured work of history and a powerful contribution to contemporary cultural debate, *Absent Minds* provides the first full-length account of 'the question of intellectuals' in twentieth-century Britain - have such figures ever existed, have they always been more prominent or influential elsewhere, and are they on the point of becoming extinct today? Recovering neglected or misunderstood traditions of reflection and debate from the late nineteenth century through to the present, Stefan Collini challenges the familiar cliché that there are no 'real' intellectuals in Britain. The book offers a persuasive analysis of the concept of 'the intellectual' and an extensive comparative account of how this question has been seen in the USA, France, and elsewhere in Europe. There are detailed discussions of influential or revealing figures such as Julien Benda, T. S. Eliot, George Orwell, and Edward Said, as well as trenchant critiques of current assumptions about the impact of specialization and celebrity. Throughout, attention is paid to the multiple senses of the term 'intellectuals' and to the great diversity of relevant genres and media through which they have communicated their ideas, from pamphlets and periodical essays to public lectures and radio talks. Elegantly written and rigorously argued, *Absent Minds* is a major, long-awaited work by a leading intellectual historian and cultural commentator, ranging across the conventional divides between academic disciplines and combining insightful portraits of individuals with sharp-edged cultural analysis.**

**L'histoire des intellectuels aujourd'hui**

**Voltaire in Frankfurt 1753**

**L'affaire Gaillot**

**Straf**

**Tabou**

**Revue des deux mondes**

Taking an approach different from (hat of earlier biographers, A. Owen Aldridge examines Voltaire's literary and intellectual career chronologically, using the methods both of comparative literature and of the history of ideas. The resulting biography portrays a fascinating personality as well as a great writer and thinker. Voltaire is revealed not only through his correspondence, here extensively quoted, but through the statements others made about him in anecdotes, memoirs, and other contemporary documents. New information is introduced regarding Voltaire's sojourn in England, his later relations with English men of letters, his domestic turmoils at the court of Frederick the Great, and his contact with French contemporaries such as Montesquieu and Diderot. For the first time in any

biography, attention is given to Voltaire's extensive knowledge of Spanish literature and its influence on his own work, particularly *Candide*. Voltaire is portrayed as a conscious participant in the Enlightenment. In his early years he was interested primarily in aesthetics and abstract philosophy; later, he passionately dedicated himself to humanitarian causes with ideological implications. Professor Aldridge brings forward evidence pointing to the contrast between these two periods in Voltaire's life. Originally published in 1975. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Marie-Louise Denis, c ' est la ni è ce de Voltaire. Une ni è ce qu ' il a presque é lev é e, instruite, figno l é e à ses mesures comme s ' il avait pr é vu l ' avenir. Et l ' avenir, c ' est pr é cis é ment cette Marie-Louise qui va vivre pr è s de trente ann é es aupr è s de son oncle, partageant ses soucis et ses succ è s, les é pisodes fous d ' une vie exceptionnelle. Majordome, intendante des menus et des f ê tes, femme d ' affaires et de confiance, com é dienne et garde-malade, elle tient aupr è s de Voltaire tous les r ô les, m ê me celui de ma î tresse. C ' est une coquette, une gourmande, une menteuse, laide mais joviale. "Le comique est le genre qui me convient" dit-elle. De fait elle en met partout : au lit, à table, au jeu. Elle m è ne sa vie avec emportement. D ' un "aimable embonpoint" et d ' un abord facile, on ne compte plus ses aventures amoureuses, malgr é son physique ingrat, des hussards qu ' elle aime pour leur force, aux po è tes dont elle appr é cie la finesse. Madame Denis est l à pr è s de son oncle, dans les moments douloureux mais aussi dans les honneurs, gris é e par la gloire de Voltaire comme s ' il s ' agissait de la sienne ou comme le serait une amoureuse, une soeur, une amie intime. En fait, Madame Denis est tout cela en m ê me temps. En pleine congruence avec l ' ambition du Groupe Europ é en pour l ' Administration Publique d ' encourager les é changes interculturels, ce livre constitue une entreprise originale, mi-anglophone mi-francophone. Cet ouvrage issu du Congr è s du GEAP 2010 a pour objet de combler un d é plorable foss é et de donner une visibilit é internationale au « cas fran ç ais » . D è s lors ce livre, en 18 chapitres r é dig é s en fran ç ais par une é quipe interdisciplinaire (politistes, sociologues, historiens, socio-historiens, juristes) avec plus de 150 pages en anglais et une vaste bibliographie unifi é e, entend offrir à tous les sp é cialistes de l ' administration publique de par le monde un point d ' acc è s unique au plus r é cent é tat des savoirs sur l ' administration en France — ce pays o ù le mot É tat s ' é crit avec un E majuscule. ===== In full compliance with the ambition of the European Group for Public Administration to encourage cross-cultural exchanges, this book is a genuinely original undertaking. It is a hybrid Anglophone-Francophone product. This book from EGPA 2010 Conference purpose to bridge a regrettable gap and to give international visibility to the " French case " . Thus, this book, in 18 chapters written in French by an interdisciplinary team (political scientists, sociologists, historians, sociohistorians, jurists) with more than 150 pages in English and a vast unified bibliography, offers to all students of public administration in the world a unique entry gate to the latest state of the art of administrative studies in France — this country where the State is to be spelled with a capital S.

sa vie et ses oeuvres

Ex Parte No. 270 (sub-no. 4) : Served March 14, 1975

lettres de Monsieur de Voltaire à Madame Denis, de Berlin

Investigation of Railroad Freight Rate Structure, Coal

The Engaged Historian

Essays on XVIIIth Century Culture and Literature Honoring Basil Guy

***This book is a sequel to Nathan Ron's Erasmus and the "Other." Should we consider Erasmus an involved or public intellectual alongside figures such as Machiavelli, Milton, Locke, Voltaire, and Montesquieu? Was Erasmus really an independent intellectual? In Ron's estimation, Erasmus did not fully live up to his professed principles of Christian peace. Despite the anti-war preaching so eminent in his writings, he made no stand against the warlike and expansionist foreign policies of specific European kings of his era, and even praised the glory won by Francis I on the battlefield of Marignano (1515). Furthermore, in the face of Henry VIII's execution of his beloved Thomas More and John Fisher, and the atrocities committed by the Spanish against indigenous peoples in the New World, Erasmus preferred self-censorship to expressions of protest or criticism and did not step forward to reproach kings of their misdeeds or crimes. Nathan Ron is Research Fellow at the School of History, The University of Haifa, Israel.***

***The End of Russian Philosophy describes and evaluates the troubled state of Russian philosophical thought in the post-Soviet decades. The book suggests that in order to revive philosophy as a universal, professional discipline in Russia, it may be necessary for Russian philosophy to first do away with the messianic traditions of the 19th century.***

***Ideas can define and transform society, but how healthy is intellectual life today? In a period when Big Brother refers not to George Orwell but to a reality TV show, and when bright young things are developing gameshow formats rather than scribbling essays; when thinkers join think tanks to design short-term government policy rather than reflecting on and challenging the status quo, and when the ever growing number of graduates seem more interested in job prospects than academic endeavour, is intellectual life in terminal decline? This book looks at the idea of the public intellectual, considering whether such thinkers are becoming an endangered species. It also looks at the legacy of relativism and ethical doubts about the pursuit of knowledge, and the effect of such developments on intellectual life. The final section considers the expansion of higher education and the changing role of the academic. Taken together, the essays in this collection form a comprehensive overview of the intellectual climate today, and the possibilities for the future. This volume was previously published as a special issue of the journal Critical Review of International Social and Political Philosophy (CRISPP).***

***Perspectives on the Intersections of Politics, Activism and the Historical Profession***

***Drôle de nièce***

***L'autobiographie chez Voltaire***

***Art, Politics and Society in Britain (1880-1914)***

***Intellectual of the 16th Century***

***Voltaire Et Sa Nièce, Madame Denis***

In *A World At War, 1911-1949*, scholars of the cultural history of warfare, inspired by the work of Professor John Horne, break down the traditional barriers between the historiographies of the First and Second World Wars.

30 ans avec Monsieur de Voltaire

*A World at War, 1911-1949*

Voltaire

*The University at War, 1914-25*

Victorian Political Thought on France and the French  
Intellectuals in Britain