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LONDON BOOKFAIR 2014

NON FICTION



NF – History/WWI - Contemporary

THE AGONY OF A MONARCHY

Austria-Hungary, 1914-1922

Jean-Paul Bled

The Austria-Hungary Empire in 1914 seemed one of the strongest and most solid powers in Europe. Yet it was an Old World power tottering beneath a perpetual struggle to hold together numerous disparate peoples dominated by Germans

attempting to stage-direct the destinies of the Slavs (Czechs, Poles, Slovenians) and a long-hostile Hungarian population.

Following the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the aging Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria unwisely allowed himself to be led into war, beside Germany. Torn between different nationalities, antagonistic religions and a veritable Babel of mixed tongues, the Empire was unable to withstand the shock. Five years after the Sarajevo assassination, five new countries, based on national identity, emerged to replace the Empire's old double-monarchy. *The Agony of a Monarchy* offers a passionate and detailed analysis of a period in history that remains essential to understanding as much the developments of the past 100 years as those of our future.

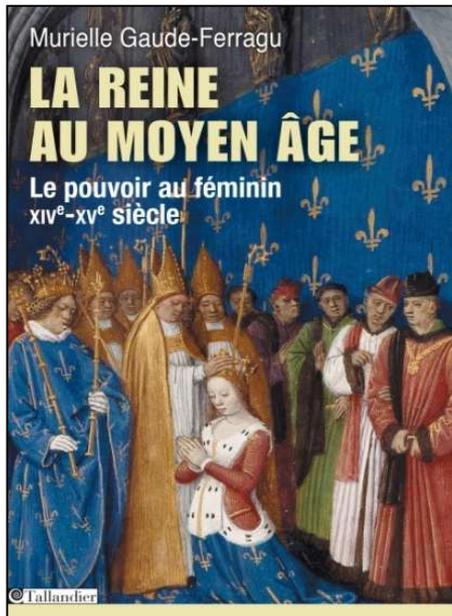
Jean-Paul Bled is Professor Emeritus at the Sorbonne Paris IV and France's leading specialist on the Austrian-Hungary Empire and Germany from the 18th to 20th century. His numerous books on this subject have been translated into Bulgarian, Polish, Serbian, Slovenian, Slovakian and Czech. His last book, *François-Ferdinand d'Autriche*, received the 2013 Historia Prize as well as the *Prix des Ambassadeurs*, a literary prize selected by a jury of foreign ambassadors to France.

- **An important page in the history of Europe that has yet to be told in its entirety.**
- **The recent events in Ukraine and Russia reveal how much the question of nationality continues to play an essential role in world history.**

Tallandier – 512pages – February 2014

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NF – Medieval history

THE QUEEN IN THE MIDDLE AGES
Feminine power in the 14th – 15th centuries

Murielle Gaude-Ferragu

A new study that asks why France's queens of the Middle Ages have been largely forgotten, as opposed to the royal mistresses, and traces the essential role they played in French history.

Most of the female sovereigns of the 14th and 15th centuries – Jeanne d'Évreux, Joanna of Bourbon, Marie of Anjou or Charlotte of Savoy – have fallen into oblivion. Only two queens from this period, Isabeau of Bavaria and Anne of Brittany, remain anchored in the memory of the “French nation”, one for the strong role she played in politics, the other for her near-mythical stature as the Duchess of Brittany, who fought fiercely for the independence of her homeland.

Yet well before Catherine or Marie de Médicis, French queens played an essential role in French history, not only because they carried the destinies of dynasties within them, but because, alongside their husbands, they incarnated the majesty of the French Crown.

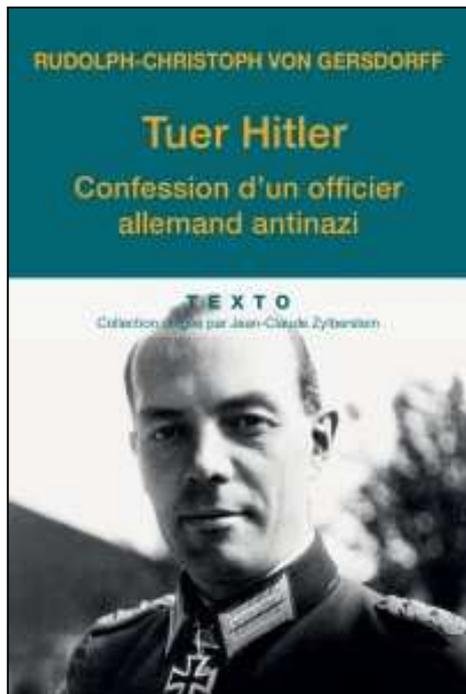
Murielle Gaude-Ferragu restores France's forgotten queens to their rightful place in a study that reveals their evolving role, place and power in the royal courts.

Murielle Gaude-Ferragu is Associate Professor at Sorbonne-Paris-Cité, Paris 13 University and a Junior Member of the esteemed *Institut Universitaire de France*. Her research has focused on princes at the end of the Middle Ages and, more generally, the role of power and its representations.

- **A little-studied area of history that, revisited through gender studies, represents a passionate contribution to the historiography of feminine power, at a time when the romantic escapades of leading male politicians is still front page news.**
- **A work whose interest extends beyond France, since Europe's royal families were all interconnected.**

Tallandier – 352pages –February 2014

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NF – History

KILLING HITLER

Confessions of an German anti-nazi

Rudolf-Christoph von Gersdorff

Preface and translation from the German by Jean-Louis Thiériot

Published in Germany as *Soldat Im Untergang (Doomed Soldier)*, the memoirs of General Von Gersdorff have a huge success. They tell the story of an officer who made the conscious choice to resist the Nazis.

Rudolf-Christoph von Gersdorff was born into one of Germany's most prominent aristocratic families. As an officer in the Wehrmacht he took part in various invasions (Poland, the USSR) but his aim was always to kill Hitler. Following a botched attempt that involved a hidden bomb in the Führer's airplane Gersdorff resolved to plan a suicide attack.

March 21, 1943: Hitler is set to open an exhibition at the Berlin Arsenal. Gersdorff has in his coat pockets two bombs in order to kill him along with the rest of the Nazi leadership (Goring, Himmler, Keitel). But the Führer's visit is over in the blink of an eye leaving Gersdorff with only the option to defuse his explosives.

Gersdorff was never denounced and avoided the fate that befell so many anti-Hitler officers: imprisonment, trial and death. He is one of the rare members of the German army who so actively resisted Hitler and yet survived the war and his explosives would then later be used by Claus von Stauffenberg in his failed assassination bid of 1944.

After the failure of his plot Gersdorff appeared to lose himself in the horrors of the Eastern Front before being transferred to the Atlantic Wall in France; in 1945 he was captured by the US army. Right up until the end this officer tried to do the right thing but he would finally pay a heavy price. After the war the German Army refused to accept him back. Despite his experience and numerous decorations he was considered treacherous.

Jean-Louis Thiériot is a lawyer and historian. His works include *Margaret Thatcher* (2007), *Stauffenberg* (2009) and *France-Germany, the Moment of Truth* (2011).

- **This attempt on Hitler's life remains largely unknown—unlike the fabled plot of Stauffenberg. Yet the two are linked.**

Editions Tallandier - May 2014 - 400 pages

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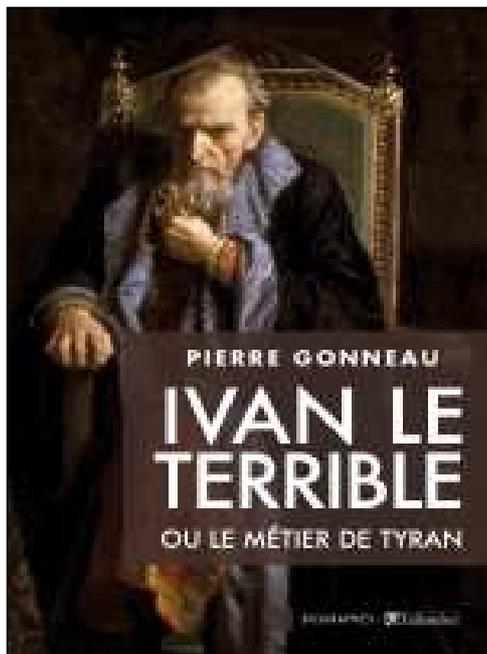
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NF - History/World

IVAN THE TERRIBLE
or the profession of tyrant

Pierre Gonneau

Dive into the story of Ivan the Terrible (1530 - 1584), reflection of a violent and savage era, of political and economic change, that paved the way for Great Russia.



Latecomer heir to the Moscow throne, Ivan's childhood was set to the rhythm of the revolutions that shook palace life. He lost his father at the age of three and his mother died when he was eight years old. Many are those who have faith in this enlightened prince when he becomes the first Russian tsar in 1547 at the age of 17. He first endeavours to reorganise his country and extend it with incessant battles. In 1558, in a conflict that bogs down, he undertakes the first Russian attempt to conquer the Baltic countries. When his first wife dies, Ivan sinks into excess. He causes his country terrible bloodshed, pursues wars that are unsuccessful and costly and gives free rein to his licentious habits (he will marry eight times, with no regard for the murmurings of the Orthodox Church). His morbid suspicions have him seeing spies and traitors everywhere. His most devoted collaborators perish, one after the other, tortured atrociously.

Untangling legend from fact, attempting to shed some light on the aspirations and tensions of an era, the book re-establishes a personality, that of a prince, an aspiring monk, an author and actor. It takes interest in the myth of he that the Europe of the time called 'Ivan the Tyrant' and Russian folklore presents as an avid and choleric sovereign, but also one keen of mind, close to the people and quick to chastise those who abused of their power.

Pierre Gonneau, is a professor at the Paris-Sorbonne University and head of studies of the department of historical and philological sciences of the Ecole pratique des hautes études.

- **A figure that remains emblematic in Russia and a subject that is particularly resonant today.**
- **The life of Ivan the Terrible is the very example of reality surpassing fiction.**

Tallandier - 512 pages - March 2014

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NF – History/WWII

ONE MORNING IN OUISTREHAM, 6 JUNE 1944

The story of a French Resistance fighter

Guy Hattu

A nephew of Georges Bernanos and the son of a pro-Vichy mother, Guy Hattu was 26 years old when he signed up for the Free French Forces in London during World War 2, as one of the 177 soldiers to disembark in Normandy on June 6, 1944. His account provides an exceptional portrait of the day and times.

Born in 1915, Guy Hattu was a fiery youth. The nephew of the celebrated Georges Bernanos, he left his home to join his uncle in Brazil, from where he eventually joined the African Campaign in 1939. He later met up with General de Gaulle in London, England and headed Radio-Gaulle. He joined the elite French Commando group as a rifleman under Commander Phillipe Kieffer and became among the first and only Frenchmen to land in Normandy on D Day.

Begun just after the end of the war, Guy Hattu's memoirs recall life among the French Commandos in 1943 -1944. And in the letters exchanged with his mother, his fellow fighters, Commander Kieffer and his uncle, we see the triumphs, convictions and sacrifices of a young man at the heart of a brutal war.

We witness his personal development, and trace the convictions that helped him fulfil what he saw as his mission as a Frenchman and a Christian. But above all, we witness the inextinguishable sense of duty in a man set to save the honour of his country, no matter what the cost.

This work has been published under the direction of Jean-Pascal Hattu, with a preface by Jean-Louis Crémieux-Brilhac.

Jean-Pascal Hattu was 15 years old when his father died. He has here gathered and re-edited his father's text and correspondence. He currently works in cinema, as a director.

Jean-Louis Crémieux-Brilhac is an historian and former resistant fighter in the Free French Forces.

- A book that relives the incredible Operation Overlord landing and the subsequent reconquest of France.
- A message of hope in a time filled with doubts.

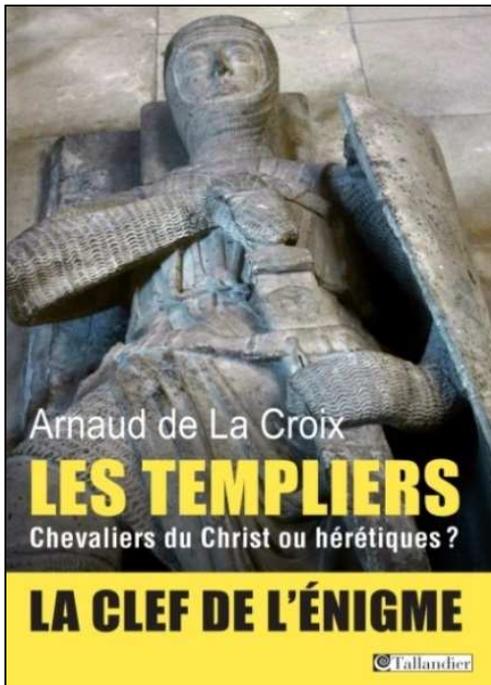
Tallandier – 150 pages – May2014

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NF – Medieval history / Religion

THE TEMPLARS Knights of Christ or heretics?

Arnaud de La Croix



A new look at the most celebrated and mysterious religious order of the Middle Ages: a history of the Templars from their origins to their annihilation under Philippe the Fair.

The history of the Templars is sometimes confused with the history of the Crusades: the order was created at the same time that Jerusalem was taken by the Crusaders in 1099. In the same way, its days were numbered after the last of the Crusader States, the Saint-Joan-of-Arc, fell again to the “infidels” in 1291. In order to understand them, it is also important to understand the two-century long conflict fought between the West and Islam. But since their disappearance, the Knights Templars have become almost mythical and we need to return to original sources to answer the questions that still exist, clearly and approachably. Because questions still abound: Who were the Templars? Is it true that they denied allegiance to Christ by spitting on the Cross? If so, why were they considered a religious order? What was their mission? Did they leave behind a fabulous treasure? Were they linked to the Freemasons?

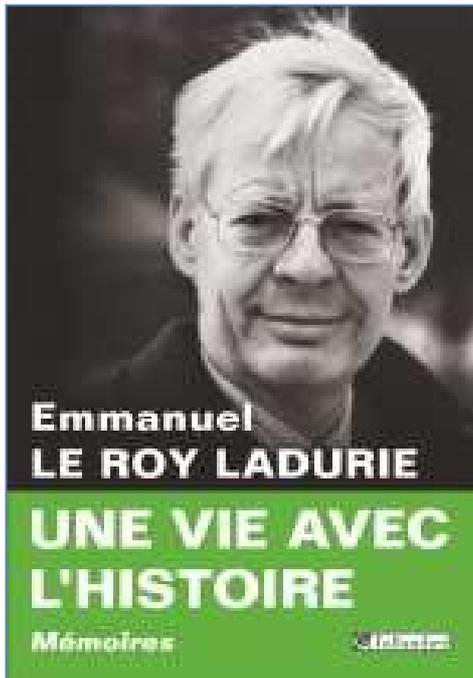
Arnaud de la Croix offers a new approach to understanding an organisation that, once stretching across the whole of Christendom, from Hungary to England, continues to be the subject of much debate. And, finally, he looks at an issue central to this debate: how much blood can an order spill in the name of religion?

Arnaud de la Croix is a teacher with a degree in philosophy. He is the author of several works including ‘*L’Erotisme au Moyen Age*’ and ‘*Hitler et la franc-maçonnerie*’ with Editions Tallandier. His books have been translated into numerous language.

- A fresh, well-documented look, by specialist in the Middle Ages, at the myths surrounding an organisation that continues to raise questions today and remains the subject of countless films and stories.
- A turning point in history, when the West confronted the East for the first time.

Tallandier – 320 pages – May 2014

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NF – Memoir/history

A LIFE WITH HISTORY MEMORIES

Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie

What does it mean to consecrate one's life to History? Eminent historian Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie remains an intellectual force in his native France and abroad. His memoirs discuss his work methods, his discoveries, his peers and his thoughts on the future of History as a discipline.

Born in 1929, Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie is one of few remaining witnesses of and contributors to the stellar rise that Historical Studies has enjoyed since the end of the last World War. After Marc Bloch and Lucien Febvre, two pioneers of the Annales School, he was one of the principle proponents of the French '*Nouvelle Histoire*' (or 'New History') and the micro-historical approach, demonstrating that local demographics, economics, and changes in social mentality are as important historical agents as, for example, the role of individuals, dynasties, battles, or diplomacy.

A disciple of Braudel, Le Roy Ladurie reveals, more than ever before, over sixty years of a life that paralleled the intellectual and cultural milestones that marked French history in the second half of the 20th century. He recounts how he came to the vocation that would make his name, painting vivid portraits of his renowned 'masters' and colleagues, such as François Furet, Georges Duby, Georges Dumézil, and Claude Lévi-Strauss. He reflects on his political commitments and social responsibilities, his life as a researcher and his ten years as head of the National Library of France.

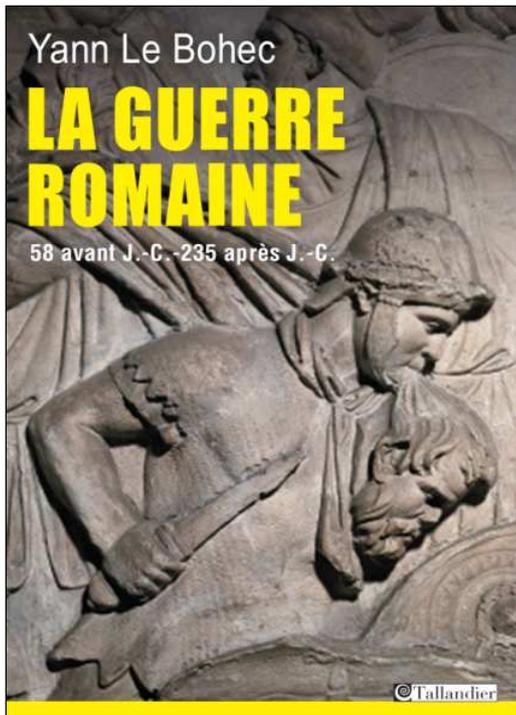
Filled with revelations, fresh with anecdotes, Le Roy Ladurie's memoirs are written with the brio that has made his books both publishing phenomenons and important contributions to 20th century French thought.

Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie is author of the bestseller '*Montaillou, The Promised Land of Error*' and the celebrated two-volume '*Histoire de France*'. He enjoys international recognition as one of the forerunners of Environmental History. He has also received honorary doctorates from more than a dozen universities worldwide.

- **The passionate memoirs of one of France's greatest historians.**
- **An author whose works have been translated into over 15 languages.**

Tallandier – 256 pages – March 2014

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NF – History/Roman Empire & Military

**ROMAN WARFARE
58 BC -235 AD**

Yann LeBohec

How did the Romans engage in war? The answer to this question is essential if we want to understand the long success of the Roman Empire.

The Romans were masters of war. It was war that gave Rome the Mediterranean basin, and that helped shape the world to its image, from Europe to the Baltic Sea. They understood the importance of strategy and logistics, and mastered a number of different combat styles: open country battles, sieges, feints, urban warfare, mountain warfare, night warfare, biologic and chemical warfare, guerrilla and anti-guerrilla warfare, naval warfare... Le Bohec studies war and its relation to collective mentality, war and law, and even war and philosophy to deliver an impassioned portrait of ancient Rome's implacable 'war machine' and the social context by and through which it evolved.

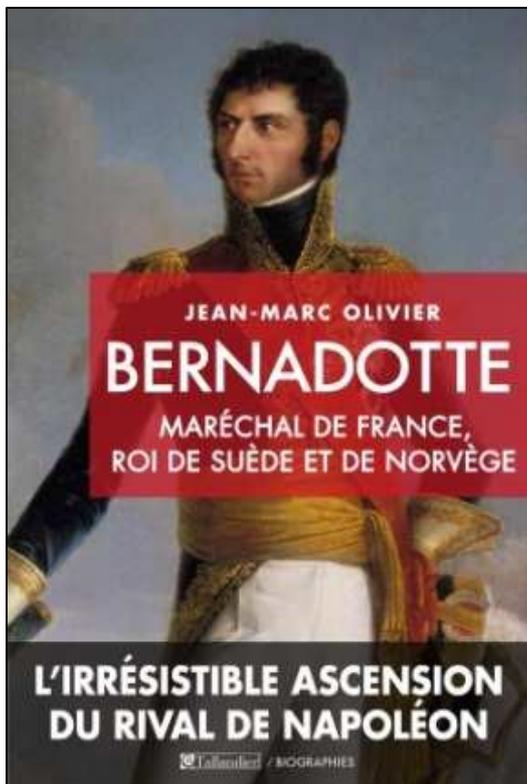
The author focuses on the three centuries of the Roman Empire at its height, but we also learn how the once greatest army on Earth could collapse in on itself and, finally, die away.

Yann Le Bohec is Professor Emeritus at the Sorbonne. He has published numerous works on Roman history, including '*Cesar, Chef de Guerre*', '*Alésia*', '*Histoire des guerres puniques*' or '*The Imperial Roman Army*' (translated into English and published by Routledge).

- **From historical blockbusters (*Ben Hur, Rome, Centurio, Gladiator*) to the *Asterix* comics, the roman soldier has always fascinated the general public.**
- **A work essential to understanding the Roman art of war and its privileged place at the heart of the Roman Empire.**

Tallandier – 400 pages – April 2014

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NF – History/World

BERNADOTTE

Marshal of France, King of Sweden and Norway

Jean-Marc Olivier

The first biography of the Swedish and Norwegian King based on complete access to the Royal Swedish Archives.

It is a little known fact that the former King of Sweden (under the name Karl XIV Johan) and Norway (under the name Karl III Johan) began his career as a simple soldier to the French king, as Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte. Within 38 years, Bernadotte

would be successively named a general under the Convention, a minister under the Directory, a Marshal of the Empire, 'Prince of Ponte Corvo' and, finally, King of both Sweden and Norway.

A general during the French Revolution, he accompanied Napoleon on the Italy campaign, was appointed ambassador to Vienna and led the army of the Rhine. Born to a middle class family, his career followed then eventually crossed Napoleon's. He married Napoleon's former fiancée, Désirée Clary, suffered military losses and, upon becoming sovereign of Sweden, refused to participate in Napoleon's campaign against Russia before finally opposing the Emperor outright by publicly siding with the Tsar Alexander. Cautiously welcomed by the new government after Napoleon was exiled to Elba, Bernadotte returned to Sweden and annexed Norway during the Holstein campaign in 1814.

As king, he was a pacifist and a pragmatic ruler, helping develop Scandinavia economically and socially through a strong interest in education, commerce and industry.

Jean-Marc Olivier is Professor of History and Director of the CNRS Framespa 'Laboratory for the History of Society since the Middle Ages' at the University of Toulouse II-Le Mirail. He is also the university's Vice President of International Relations.

- **A little known figure in the history of the French Revolution or the history of the Empire, characterized by an extraordinary military career and personal destiny.**
- **A striking example of upward social mobility at its best.**
- **The House of Bernadotte is still the Royal Family of Sweden today.**

Tallandier – 480pages – April 2014

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NF - History / WWII

HERE THEY COME!
D-day from the German point of view

Benoît Rondeau

Having sent its best troops and with a renowned experience on the battlefield, why and how was the Reich's army defeated in Normandy?

Protected by the Atlantic Wall, the German army conveyed the impression of being powerful and capable of overcoming what they referred to as the "Invasion". On June 6th 1944, the Second World War's most famous battle begins, one that will prove to be the most important event in the Reich's defeat. Yet Hitler still believes he can turn around the war's course.

As a result of the Allies breakthrough, the battle comes to an end less than three months later with a disastrous outcome for the Germans. The consequences are much more dramatic for Germany than the concomitant crushing defeat, that it is experienced in the East against the Red army.

Benoît Rondeau deciphers the different phases of the German armed forces' retreat in France, how they were soon overwhelmed on a strategic level and their incapacity to overtake the opponent. This book's great originality resides in it being told from a German soldier's point of view. The reader discovers the experience of Wehrmacht soldier, as much as those of the Reich's general.

Once a researcher for the Fondation de la mémoire de la déportation **Benoît Rondeau** now writes for *Deuxième Guerre Mondiale Magazine*. Specialist in First and Second World War history about which he has written several books, he is notably a co-author of *Dictionnaire du Débarquement*.

- **A new and original vision of the most famous battles in contemporary history.**

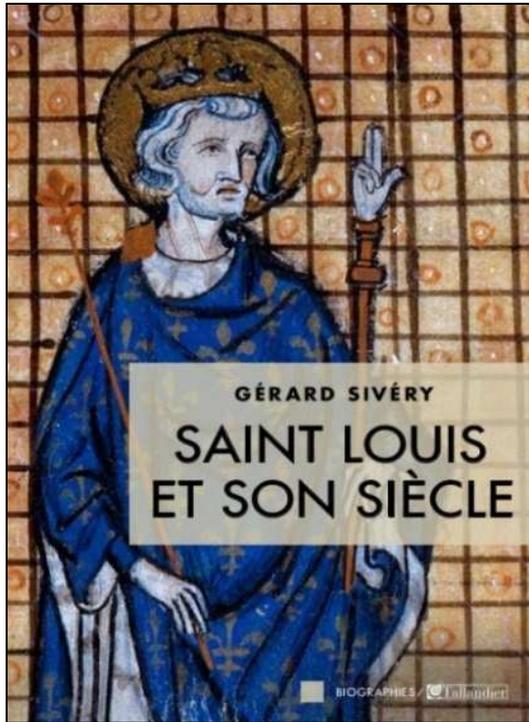
Tallandier - 400 pages - March 2014

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NF – Medieval history

SAINT LOUIS AND HIS CENTURY

Gérard Sivéry



Gérard Sivéry's 'Saint Louis and His Century' offers a sweeping portrait of society at the time of the visionary 13th century king and a rich and detailed study of his impact, both in France and abroad.

Saint Louis remains a central and fascinating figure in the history of both France and Europe. Confronted with a tottering empire inherited from Philippe Auguste and Louis VIII, Saint Louis, or Louis IX, shored up again the power of the monarchy by reorganizing and consolidating the crown lands. The king of England became his vassal and ceded Normandy, Anjou, Maine and Poitou. Profoundly Catholic, Louis also led the fight against the last of the heretics, the Cathars, encouraging the Inquisition and eventually annexing their lands in Languedoc and Provence. He was also an implacable foe to the Muslim 'infidels' and eventually lost his life during the Crusades. But he was also lover of justice: he reformed France's judicial and monetary systems, restructured the administration of a moribund state and increased royal authority over a combative feudal system.

The technical progress and the administrative reforms that Louis initiated among great demographic shifts and regional conflicts eventually freed France from the shackles of its past and allowed a more unified country to emerge.

Gérard Sivéry is a specialist in Economic History of the Middle Ages. He holds a degree from the University of Lille III.

- **April 25, 2014 marks the 800th anniversary of the birth of Saint Louis. He is the only French king to have been canonised by the Catholic Church.**
- **The long-awaited reedited history of one of France's most celebrated and influential kings. His reign, which lasted an extraordinary 43 years, marked the height of French civilization in the Middle Ages.**

Tallandier – 688pages – May 2014

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