Vichy France Old Guard and New Order 1940-1944

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France in the Age of Organization
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A World at War, 1911-1949
The Politics of Apoliticism
Parijs na de bevrijding
Bystanders to the Holocaust
Transnational Neofascism in France and Italy

Analyse van de oorsprong, aard en uiteenlopende verschijningsvormen van het fascisme.

Why, during the Holocaust, did some ordinary people risk their lives and the lives of their families to help others—even total strangers—even while others stood passively by? Samuel Oliner, a Holocaust survivor who has interviewed more than 700 European rescuers and nonrescuers, provides some surprising answers in this compelling work.

A History of Fascism in France explores the origins, development, and action of fascism and extreme right and fascist organisations in France since the First World War. Synthesizing decades of scholarship, it is the first book in any language to trace the full story of French fascism from the First World War to the modern National Front, via the interwar years, the Vichy regime and the collapse of the French Empire. Chris Millington unpicks why this extremist political phenomenon has, at times, found such fervent and widespread support among the French people. The book chronologically surveys fascism in France whilst contextualizing this within the broader European and colonial frameworks that are so significant to the subject. Concluding with a useful historiographical chapter that brings together all the previously explored aspects of fascism in France, A History of Fascism in France is a crucial volume for all students of European fascism and France in the 20th century.

The creators of the Vichy regime did not intend merely to shield France from the worst effects of military defeat and occupation; rather the leaders of Vichy were inspired by a will to regenerate France, to establish an authoritarian new order that would repair the degenerative effects of parliamentary democracy and liberal society. Their plan to effect this change took the form of a far-reaching programme they called the National Revolution. This is the first study of the National Revolution as the expression of Vichy’s ideology and aims. It reveals the variety and complexity of both right wing and other strands of French thought in the context of the turbulent years of the 1930s - when Vichy’s history really begins - and under the Occupation, when internal rivalries and divisions, as well as the pressures of war, doomed Vichy’s programme of national regeneration. The book is structured around a consideration of the rhetoric of right-wing ideology and such key catchwords as ‘decadence’, ‘action’, ‘order’, ‘realism’ and ‘new man’, and shows how these phrases only served to mask the political and ideological incoherence of the Vichy government.

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.
This book presents the backstory of how the Catholic Church came to clarify and embrace the role of Israel in salvation history, at the behest of an unlikely personality: Jules Isaac. This embrace put an end the tradition, more than fifteen centuries old, of anti-Jewish rhetoric that had served as taproot to racial varieties of anti-Semitism. Prior to Isaac’s thought and activism, this contemptuous tradition had never been denounced in so compelling a manner that the Church was forced to address it. It is a story of loss and triumph, and ultimately, unlikely partnership. Isaac devoted his years after World War II to a crusade for scriptural truth and rectification of Christian teaching regarding Jews and Judaism. Isaac’s crusade culminated in an unpublicized audience with Pope John XXIII—a meeting that moved the pope to make a last-minute addition to the Second Vatican Council agenda and set in motion the events leading to a revolution in Catholic teaching about Jews.

While the questions of ethics have become increasingly important in recent years for many fields within the humanities, there has been no single volume that seeks to address the emergence of this concern with ethics across the disciplinary spectrum. Given this lack in currently available critical and secondary texts, and also the urgency of the issues addressed by the critics assembled here, the time is right for a collection of this nature.

"A strong and disturbing account of the Vichy period, demonstrating how in the interests of stability, French national feeling favored collaboration with the German-controlled regime"—Publisher's description.

Historians of the French extreme right frequently denote the existence of a strong xenophobic and nationalist tradition dating from the 1880s, a perpetual anti-republicanism which pervaded twentieth-century political discourse. Much attention is habitually paid to the interwar era, deemed the zenith of this success, when the leagues attracted hundreds of thousands of members and enjoyed significant political acclaim. Most works on the subject speak of 'the French right' or 'French fascism', presenting compendia of figures and organizations, from the Dreyfus Affair in the 1890s through the notorious Vichy regime, the authoritarian construct which emerged following the defeat to Nazi Germany in June 1940. However, historians rarely discuss the programmatic elements of extreme right-wing doctrine, which demanded the eradication of parliamentary democracy and the transformation of the nation and state according to group principles. Instead, most detail the organization and membership of various organizations, and often recount their quotidian activities as political actors within (and in opposition to) the Third Republic. This book offers a new interpretation of the extreme right in interwar French politics, focusing upon the largest and most influential such groups in 1920s and 1930s, the Faisceau and the Croix de Feu. It explores their designs for extensive political, economic, and social renewal, a project that commanded significant attention from the leadership and rank-and-file of both organizations, providing the overarching goal behind their aspiration to power. The book examines five components of these efforts: A renewal of politics and government, the establishment of a new economic order, a revaluation of gender and familial relations, the role of youth in the new socio-political construct, and the politics of exclusion inherent in every facet of Faisceau and CDF doctrine. In so doing it contributes to a historical understanding of the programmatic elements of the interwar extreme-right, while simultaneously situating its most prominent exponents within their broader historical context.

This book explores the fine line between fiction and history and considers how France’s cultural production has contributed to shaping the image of the French Resistance. Though an examination of the lenses through which France has regarded its recent past, the book offers a key to understanding France’s national psyche.

The Final Solution clarifies the key questions surrounding the attempt by the Nazis to exterminate the Jews. Drawing on important new research, these authoritative essays focus on the preconditions and antecedents for the 'Final Solution' and examine the immediate origins of the genocidal decision. Contributors also examine the responses of peoples and governments in Germany, occupied Europe, the USA and among Jews worldwide. The controversial conversions of this study challenge many of our accepted ideas about the period.

In this monumental new account of the Vichy years, Julian Jackson examines French experiences of Occupation during the 'Black Years' of 1940-4. Pulling together previously separate 'histories' of occupation, resistance, and collaboration he presents a definitive history of the period. This is a more complex history than the traditional dichotomy between 'collaboration' and 'resistance', one in which the ideological frontiers between Vichy and the Resistance were often blurred. This study
ranges from the politics of Marshal Petain's regime to the experiences of the ordinary Frenchpeople, from surrender in 1940 to the purges of liberation. The author restores the organized Resistance to a more central role than has been customary in recent years and presents a new social history of the resistance which takes in the roles of foreigners, women, Jews, and peasants. He uncovers the long term roots of the Vichy regime in political and social conflict and cultural crisis stretching back to the Great War and concludes by tracing the lasting legacy and memory of Occupation since 1945.

Op een dag in juni 1942 stapt een Duitse officier op een jongeman af en vraagt hem: ‘Pardon meneer, kunt u mij zeggen waar de place de l’Étoile is?’ De jongeman wijst links op zijn borst. In De plaats van de ster, de roman waarmee Patrick Modiano in 1968 debuteerde en waarvoor hij onmiddellijk twee literaire prijzen ontving, wordt de hoofdpersoon Raphaël Schlemilovitch geteisterd en gefascineerd door zijn jood-zijn en door het lot van het Joodse volk. De schimmen uit het Derde Rijk achtervolgen hem. Zijn leven is een paradox; hij is jager en achtervolgde. Schlemilovitch collaboreert, verklikt en treedt zelfs in dienst bij de Gestapo. Eventjes is hij Eva Brauns minnaar en wordt door dr. Sigmund Freud wegens dwangvoorstellingen behandeld om van zijn Joodse neurose te genezen: ‘De jood bestaat niet U bent geen jood, u bent een mens tussen de anderen, dat is alles.’

In interwar France, there was a growing sense that ‘organization’ was the solution to the nation’s perceived social, economic and political ills. This book examines the roots of this idea in the industrial rationalization movement and its manifestations in areas as diverse as domestic organization and economic planning. In doing so, it shows how experts in fields ranging from engineering to the biological sciences shaped visions of a rational socio-economic order from the 1920s to Vichy and beyond.

Een jonge Amerikaanse reist naar Frankrijk om de raadsels rond haar Joodse grootouders op te lossen, die kort na de Tweede Wereldoorlog van elkaar vervreemd zijn geraakt en al vijftig jaar niet meer met elkaar praten. Op zoek naar wat er is gebeurd tussen Anna, een arts, en Armand, tolk bij de processen van Neurenberg, ontdekt ze hoe zij erin slaagden de oorlog door te komen en hoe Neurenberg haar grootvader voor het leven tekende. Vijftig jaar zwijgen is het ontroerende, raadselachtige en hartverwarmende verhaal van twee markante personen en hun strijd om te overleven, een liefdesgeschiedenis en een zoektocht naar de erfenis van oorlogstrauma’s, de last van het verleden en de grenzen van het geheugen.

This book takes radical aim at the conventional conduct of international relations analysis. It reexamines the role of ideas, the usefulness of psychoanalysis, the rage for and at rational choice, the influence of the public on foreign policy, counterinsurgency evangelism, and development orthodoxies at the national and genetic levels. Drawing a bead on conceptual blind spots prevalent both inside and outside the academy, the book urges scholars to reflect on how inner worlds shape the actions of their subjects—and their own research analyses, as well.

Explores the clandestine work of women who fought for the Resistance during the Nazi occupation of France, describing the hardships and risks they faced in roles such as courier and medic.

Parijs tijdens de Duitse bezetting Dit boek vertelt het bijzondere verhaal van de bezettingsjaren van Parijs. Ronald Rosbottom beschrijft op fenomenale wijze onder andere: Hitlers eerste bezoek aan de stad de bijna ongehinderde inname van Parijs de volledige ‘germanisering’ van de stad de collaboratie van veel Fransen de dagelijkse aanpassingen die van de Parijzenaren werden gevraagd door de nieuwe machthebber Rosbottom gebruikte memoires, interviews en ooggetuigenverslagen en verweeft deze meesterlijk tot een vertelling van het dagelijks leven van bezetter en bezette. Ronald Rosbottom is hoogleraar Franse taal- en letterkunde en Europese Studies aan Armherst College.

Memory has always been crucial to French literature and culture as a means of mediating the relationship between perception and knowledge of the individual coming to terms with his identity in time. Relatively recently, memory has also emerged as the key force in the creation of a collective consciousness in the wider
perspective of French cultural history. This collection of essays, selected from the proceedings of a seminar on 'Memory' given by Dr Emma Wilson at the University of Cambridge, offers a fresh evaluation of memory as both a cultural and an individual phenomenon in modern and contemporary French culture, including literature, cinema and the visual arts. ‘Anamnesia’, the book’s title, develops the Aristotelian concept of anamnesis: recollection as a dynamic and creative process, which includes forgetting as much as remembering, concealment as much as imagination. Memory in this extremely diverse range of essays is therefore far from being presented as a straightforward process of recalling the past, but emerges as the site of research and renegotiation, of contradictions and even aporia.

The years 1934 to 1944 remain the most contentious and dramatic decade in modern French history. Covering the Occupation, the Vichy regime, the Resistance and collaboration, Nick Atkin provides an important introduction to this key period. Accessible and concise, the book offers a wide-ranging synthesis of key themes and events. Looking ahead to the present day, the book also examines how the French establishment and public have coped with the legacy of Vichy, and explains why the occupation is still ever present in French politics and everyday life.

Spring 1944: Betrayed by her collaborationist husband, Séverine Sevanot travels from Paris to her beloved hometown in southwest France. Séverine’s friends and family have urged her not to go: the region is a tinderbox where the French are fighting not only the Nazis, but their own countrymen who support the pro-German Vichy regime. Séverine ignores the advice. She always does exactly what she wants. Summer 1994: To mark the 50th anniversary of D-Day, an American reporter interviews 85-year-old Caroline Aubry, Séverine’s sister. Caroline tells of fleeing the Germans by taking to the road in May 1940, then returning to a Paris that has been overrun by Germans flirting with young French girls, playing oom-pah band music in the parks, and imposing strict rationing on the city while keeping the best food and wine for themselves. What Caroline omits is a story she has never revealed, even to her son Félix. Now, though, unsettled by the interview and the memories it evokes, Caroline decides that it is time for Félix to learn the secrets of the past "A gripping, beautifully written novel about love and betrayal." --Lynne Olson, New York Times bestselling author of Madame Fourcade’s Secret War"A vigorous and compelling tale." --Robert O. Paxton, author of Vichy France: Old Guard and New Order"Elegant and often moving." --Alan Riding, author of And The Show Went On: Cultural Life in Nazi-occupied Paris"Final Transgression succeeds admirably in edifying while moving its readers." --Ronald C. Rosbottom, author of When Paris Went Dark: The City of Light under German Occupation 1940-1944"Harriet Welty Rochefort paints this complex tableau of war in France with a fine brush and a great deal of humanity." --Mary Fleming, author of The Art of Regret and Someone Else"A taut tale of love, war and politics brings powerfully to life Paris and the Périgord, before and during WW2 and the Occupation." --Martin Walker, author of the Bruno detective series

This book explores the ambiguities of the French law of genocide by exposing the inexplicable dichotomy between a progressive theory and an overly conservative practice. Based on the observation that the crime of genocide has remained absent from French courtrooms to the benefit of crimes against humanity, this research dissects the reasons for this absence, reviewing and analysing the potential legal obstacles to the judicial use of the law of genocide before contemplating the definitional impact of this judicial reluctance and the consequent confusion between the two crimes. Whilst it uses the French law of genocide and related case law on crimes against humanity as its focal points, the book further adopts a more general standpoint, suggesting that the French misunderstandings of the crime of genocide might ultimately be symptomatic of a more widespread misconception of the crime of genocide as a crime perpetrated against 'a group'.

Using accessible archival sources, a team of historians reveal how much the USA, Britain, Switzerland and Sweden knew about the Nazi attempt to murder all the Jews of Europe during World War II.

In Police and Politics in Marseille, 1936-1945 Simon Kitson challenges assumptions about the attitude and behaviour of the French Police and its role with regard to Resistance, Collaboration, the Holocaust and the forced labour draft during the Second World War.

In 1942, the dictatorial regime of occupied France held a show trial that didn’t work. In a society from which democratic checks and balances had been eliminated, under a regime that made its own laws to try its opponents, the government’s signature legal initiative – a court packed with sympathetic magistrates and soldiers
whose investigation of the defunct republic's leaders was supposed to demonstrate the superiority of the new regime – somehow not only failed to result in a conviction, but, in spite of the fact that only government-selected journalists were allowed to attend, turned into a podium for the regime's most bitter opponents. The public relations disaster was so great that the government was ultimately forced to cancel the trial. This catastrophic would-be show trial was not forced upon the regime by Germans unfamiliar with the state of domestic opinion; rather, it was a home-grown initiative whose results disgusted not only the French, but also the occupiers. This book offers a new explanation for the failure of the Riom Trial: that it was the result of ideas about the law that were deeply imbedded in the culture of the regime's supporters. They genuinely believed that their opponents had been playing politics with the nation's interests, whereas their own concerns were apolitical. The ultimate lesson of the Riom Trial is that the abnegation of politics can produce results almost as bad as a deliberate commitment to stamping out the beliefs of others. Today, politicians on both sides of the political spectrum denounce excessive polarization as the cause of political gridlock; but this may simply be what real democracy looks like when it seeks to express the wishes of a divided people.

This book describes the establishment, evolution, and international links of the extreme right in one of the main Western European areas. Andrea Mammone details the long journey in the development of right-wing extremism in France and Italy, emphasizing the transfer, exchange, and borrowing of ideals, personnel, and strategies and the similarities among neofascist movements, activists, and thinkers across national boundaries from 1945 to the present day - including the Cold War years, the election of the European Parliament in 1979, and the 2014 EU elections. Mammone analyzes the adaptation of neofascism in society and politics; the building of international associations and pan-national networks; and the right-leaning responses to the defeat of fascism, European integration, decolonization, the events of 1968, immigration, and the recent EU-led austerity politics. As a book implicitly on space, borders, and belonging, it shows how some nationalisms may embody a transnational dimension and, at times, even pan-European stances.

The Jews of Modern France: Images and Identities focuses on the shifting boundaries between inner-directed and outer-directed Jewish concerns, behaviors and attitudes in France over the course of the late eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries.

This book examines how material distress shaped the interactions of native and refugee populations as well as perceptions of the Vichy government's legitimacy.

Uncompromising, often startling, meticulously documented'this book is an account of the government, and the governed, of collaborationist France. Basing his work on captured German archives and contemporary materials rather than on self-serving postwar memoirs or war-trial testimony, Professor Paxton maps out the complex nature of the ill-famed Vichy government, showing that it in fact enjoyed mass participation. The majority of the Frenchmen in 1940 feared social disorder as the worse imaginable evil and rallied to support the State, thereby bringing about the betrayal of the Nation as a whole.

BEKLEMM EN! WAARGEBEURD. LEEST ALS EEN THRILLER! In de overtuiging dat Groot-Brittannië was verwikkeld in een existentiële strijd om haar voortbestaan richtte Churchill een geheime dienst op: de SOE (Special Operations Executive). De spionnen in deze dienst behoorden tot de crème de la crème. Hun taak was, zo verklaarde Churchill, om Europa in 'lichterlaaie' te zetten. Maar met nagenoeg alle mannen aan het front was de SOE gedwongen over te gaan tot een ongeveerdaarde stap: het rekruteren van vrouwen. 39 vrouwen lieten hun families en geliefden achter en meldden zich aan Dit is hun verhaal. In D-Day Girls vertelt Sarah Rose aan de hand van recent geopenbaard archiefmateriaal, dagboeken en herinneringen het verhaal van deze vrouwen uit de SOE: Andrée Borrel, een vechtlustige en gewiekte Parisienne die, met de Gestapo op haar hielen, vele Duitse verbindingslijnen wist te saboteren; Odette Sansom, een ongelukkig getrouwde jonge moeder die de SOE zag als een ontsnapping uit haar saaie leven naar een betekenisvol groots avontuur en Lise de Baissac, een sterk en onafhankelijk lid van de Franse 'high society' en ontegenzeggelijk de koningin van de SOE. Samen met 36 andere vrouwen legden zij met hun spionage- en sabotageactiviteiten achter de vijandelijke linies de basis voor het succes van de D-Day-invasie, die uiteindelijk de ommekeer van de Tweede Wereldoorlog zou worden.

Het omvangrijke, tweedelige Nazi-Duitsland en de Joden, Saul Friedländer's magnum opus over de vervolging en de vernietiging van de Joden in het door de nazi's bezette Europa, verschijnt in een geautoriseerde, verkorte, eendelige leeseditie, getiteld Nazi-Duitsland en de Joden, 1933-1945. Met dit indrukwekkende
This book, first published in 1983, brings together leading world experts on film and radio propaganda in a study which deals with each of the major powers as well as several under occupation. By examining each nations’ propaganda content and comparing its various strands of output designed for different audiences, the historian is provided with an important source of a nation’s official self-image. Total war forced governments to formulate goals consistent with the received national ideology in order to support the war effort. To this extent, much of the domestic propaganda was directed towards stimulating the population to make sacrifices with promise of a new world if the peace were won.

This collection of essays uses as a starting point Robert O. Paxton's: Vichy France : old guard and new order, 1940-1944 (1972). Takes up where Paxton left off and shows how the last 25 years of scholarship have made problematic the tidy categories used to describe behaviour during the Vichy years. Examines ways in which scholars have analyzed their historical legacy.

EUROPE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY is a comprehensive text with a teachable chronological approach that is a bestseller because of its depth and breadth of coverage as well as the strength of its scholarship and the reputation of its authors. With the help of new co-author, Julie Hessler, the Fifth Edition is enhanced to include greater coverage of the post-war period. In addition, socio-cultural issues have been brought to the forefront for both Eastern and Western Europe, including youth movements and feminism. The first half of the text has been streamlined to allow for these revisions. Finally, this edition includes several new photographs and updated maps. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

Europe in the Twentieth Century presents a current look at the major issues, problems, and crises that have faced Europeans since 1914. This Fourth Edition thoroughly addresses the central experiences of war, depression, revolution, and dictatorship, while examining Europe's social transformation and intellectual trends.

Paris was home to one of the key European initiatives to document and commemorate the Holocaust, the Centre de documentation juive contemporaine. By analysing the earliest Holocaust narratives and their reception in France, this study provides a new understanding of the institutional development of Holocaust remembrance in France after the War.

In Landscapes of Loss, Naomi Greene makes new sense of the rich variety of postwar French films by exploring the obsession with the national past that has characterized French cinema since the late 1960s. Observing that the sense of grandeur and destiny that once shaped French identity has eroded under the weight of recent history, Greene examines the ways in which French cinema has represented traumatic and defining moments of the nation's past: the political battles of the 1930s, the Vichy era, decolonization, the collapse of ideologies. Drawing upon a broad spectrum of films and directors, she shows how postwar films have reflected contemporary concerns even as they have created images and myths that have helped determine the contours of French memory. This study of the intricate links between French history, memory, and cinema begins by examining the long shadow cast by the Vichy past: the repressed memories and smothered unease that characterize the cinema of Alain Resnais are seen as a kind of prelude to a fierce battle for national memory that marked so-called rétro films of the 1970s and 1980s. The shifting political and historical perspectives toward the nation's more distant past, which also emerged in these years, are explored in the light of the films of one of France's leading directors, Bertrand Tavernier. Finally, the mood of nostalgia and melancholy that appears to haunt contemporary France is analyzed in the context of films about the nation's imperial past as well as those that hark back to a "golden age," a remembered paradis perdu, of French cinema itself.
For four years, German soldiers not only stood guard over and fought in France, but also lived their lives. While the everyday experiences of the occupied French population are well-documented, we know much less about the occupiers. The lives of ordinary German soldiers offer new insights into the occupation of France and the history of Nazism.

Eind augustus 1944 werd Parijs bevrijd. De bevrijding werd groots gevierd, maar ook gemarkeerd door de verschrikkingen van de oorlog en het trauma van de zuivering. In de jaren na de oorlog werd Parijs het diplomatieke strijdtoneel voor de beginfase van de Koude Oorlog. Tegen deze explosieve politieke achtergrond tonen Antony Beevor en Artemis Cooper de vele aspecten van het naoorlogse Parijse leven: de velen die berecht werden zonder eerlijk proces, de handelaren op de zwarte markt die rijk werden ten koste van de bevolking die honger leed, en de intellectuelen en kunstenaars - onder wie Hemingway, Beckett, Camus, Sartre, De Beauvoir, Cocteau en Picasso - die met nieuwe ideeën en enorme vitaliteit een bijdrage leverden aan deze uitzonderlijke tijd. Parijs na de bevrijding is een briljante mix van sociale, politieke en culturele geschiedenis en schetst een levendig en fascinerend portret van de lichtstad in de onzekere jaren na de Tweede Wereldoorlog.

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