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SNYDER GRIFFIN

Franklin Delano Roosevelt LSU Press
Souvent considéré comme "le plus grand président américain du XXe siècle", Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945) demeure un modèle pour ses successeurs et une référence en temps de crise ou de conflit international. Quand il entre à la Maison-Blanche en 1933, une Amérique en plein désarroi vit les heures les plus sombres de la Grande Dépression. Douze ans plus tard, c'est en commandant en chef des forces armées d'un pays rassemblé et victorieux qu'il prête serment pour la quatrième fois. Alors que les Etats-Unis deviennent la première puissance mondiale, sa capacité à susciter l'adhésion de ses compatriotes et son sens du "moment politique" lui assurent une série sans précédent de victoires électorales. Il est l'artisan de réformes durables : protection sociale, régulation de l'activité financière, modernisation de la présidence et redéfinition du rôle de l'Etat fédéral - son héritage est considérable. Président de crise puis président de guerre, il parvient à convaincre les Américains, isolationnistes jusqu'à Pearl Harbor, d'assumer leurs responsabilités internationales. Mais "le sphinx de la Maison Blanche" reste une énigme : patricien traité de populiste ; homme du mouvement paralysé dans sa chaise roulante ; communicateur inventif ayant le goût du secret, voire de la manipulation ; promoteur d'un New Deal dont on se demande encore s'il a vraiment mis fin à la crise ; leader du monde libre contre l'Allemagne nazie mais accusé de complaisance envers

Staline à Yalta - paradoxes et controverses ne manquent pas.

L'imbroglia Praeger

Analysis of the character and differing perspectives of the U. S. and French leader, that sees a continuing personal and national incompatibility between the two countries.

De Gaulle et Roosevelt St. Martin's Press
Adams examines the contributions of such major Français libres as René Cassin, Pierre Mendès France, and Jacques Soustelle and explores de Gaulle's troubled relations with Churchill and Roosevelt. The opportunity for Gaullists to offer full membership to the fourth religious family, Algeria's Muslim majority, following the liberation of French North Africa is also considered. In an epilogue, Adams reflects on the impact of Free France's political ecumenism in the postwar era.

Canada between Vichy and Free France, 1940-1945 Harvard University Press
Franklin Delano Roosevelt stands astride American history like a colossus, having pulled the nation out of the Great Depression and led it to victory in the Second World War. Elected to four terms as president, he transformed an inward-looking country into the greatest superpower the world had ever known. Only Abraham Lincoln did more to save America from destruction. But FDR is such a large figure that historians tend to take him as part of the landscape, focusing on smaller aspects of his achievements or carping about where he ought to have done things differently. Few have tried to assess the totality of FDR's life and career. Conrad Black rises to the challenge. In this magisterial biography, Black makes the case that FDR was the most important person of the twentieth century, transforming his nation and the world through his

unparalleled skill as a domestic politician, war leader, strategist, and global visionary--all of which he accomplished despite a physical infirmity that could easily have ended his public life at age thirty-nine. Black also takes on the great critics of FDR, especially those who accuse him of betraying the West at Yalta. Black opens a new chapter in our understanding of this great man, whose example is even more inspiring as a new generation embarks on its own rendezvous with destiny.

Hitler Harvard University Press

This electronic version has been made available under a Creative Commons (BY-NC-ND) open access license. It is widely assumed that the French in the British Isles during the Second World War were fully fledged supporters of General de Gaulle, and that, across the channel at least, the French were a 'nation of resisters'. This study reveals that most exiles were on British soil by chance rather than by design, and that many were not sure whether to stay. Overlooked by historians, who have concentrated on the 'Free French' of de Gaulle, these were the 'Forgotten French': refugees swept off the beaches of Dunkirk; servicemen held in camps after the Franco-German armistice; Vichy consular officials left to cater for their compatriots; and a sizeable colonist community based mainly in London. Drawing on little-known archival sources, this study examines the hopes and fears of those communities who were bitterly divided among themselves, some being attracted to Pétain as much as to de Gaulle.

The Fall and Rise of French Sea Power
Penguin UK

The intriguing tale of an important but nearly forgotten episode in French-American relations

Franklin D. Roosevelt London : Collins
"The finest one-volume life of de Gaulle in English." —Richard Norton Smith, Wall Street Journal In a definitive biography of the mythic general who refused to accept Nazi domination of France, Julian Jackson captures this titanic figure as never before. Drawing on unpublished letters, memoirs, and resources of the recently opened de Gaulle archive, he shows how this volatile visionary put a broken France back at the center of world affairs.

Sister Republics Bloomsbury Publishing
This is the first detailed, scholarly study of French foreign policy during the relatively brief period at the end of World War II when General de Gaulle was President of the provisional French government. During these years de Gaulle took the vitally important step of returning French foreign policy to the pragmatic, nationalist tradition of Poincaré and Louis Barthou. De Gaulle's efforts on the international scene, although not strikingly successful in themselves, foreshadowed many of the aims and policies which were pursued in various ways by his successors in the Fourth Republic and which he himself has reaffirmed in the years since 1958. In the opening chapter, Mr. DePorte outlines French foreign policy between 1918 and 1940 and at the same time places de Gaulle firmly within that tradition of French diplomacy which rejected the notion that France could afford to be dependent on either Germany or Great Britain. In the second chapter, the author reviews de Gaulle's wartime experience, emphasizing his preoccupation with restoring France to full status as a Great Power and pointing out the extent to which his distrust of alliances preceded the problems he encountered with his allies as leader of

the Free French. This discussion also includes a perceptive reevaluation of de Gaulle's difficulties with President Roosevelt. The remaining chapters of the book deal in detail with the working out of diplomatic policies and problems during de Gaulle's term in office. Domestic affairs are discussed when events at home had a bearing on policy abroad. Through the issues and attitudes of these years--the Franco-Soviet pact, the distrust of allies and their blocs, the attempts to organize other groupings around France, the proposals for a Western European entity in which at least part of Germany could find a place--runs the unifying theme of the constant thrust for recognition of France's standing as a major power. During this period de Gaulle suffered many setbacks, but it is noteworthy that his basic objective the acceptance of France's right to participate in the great decisions of peace and war--which he himself did not achieve, was attained by his successors.

De Gaulle Naval Institute Press
 A SUNDAY TIMES, THE TIMES, DAILY TELEGRAPH, NEW STATESMAN, SPECTATOR, FINANCIAL TIMES, TLS
 BOOK OF THE YEAR 'Masterly ... awesome reading ... an outstanding biography' Max Hastings, Sunday Times
 The definitive biography of the greatest French statesman of modern times In six weeks in the early summer of 1940, France was over-run by German troops and quickly surrendered. The French government of Marshal Pétain sued for peace and signed an armistice. One little-known junior French general, refusing to accept defeat, made his way to England. On 18 June he spoke to his compatriots over the BBC, urging them to rally to him in London. 'Whatever happens, the flame of French resistance

must not be extinguished and will not be extinguished.' At that moment, Charles de Gaulle entered into history. For the rest of the war, de Gaulle frequently bit the hand that fed him. He insisted on being treated as the true embodiment of France, and quarrelled violently with Churchill and Roosevelt. He was prickly, stubborn, aloof and self-contained. But through sheer force of personality and bloody-mindedness he managed to have France recognised as one of the victorious Allies, occupying its own zone in defeated Germany. For ten years after 1958 he was President of France's Fifth Republic, which he created and which endures to this day. His pursuit of 'a certain idea of France' challenged American hegemony, took France out of NATO and twice vetoed British entry into the European Community. His controversial decolonization of Algeria brought France to the brink of civil war and provoked several assassination attempts. Julian Jackson's magnificent biography reveals this the life of this titanic figure as never before. It draws on a vast range of published and unpublished memoirs and documents - including the recently opened de Gaulle archives - to show how de Gaulle achieved so much during the War when his resources were so astonishingly few, and how, as President, he put a medium-rank power at the centre of world affairs. No previous biography has depicted his paradoxes so vividly. Much of French politics since his death has been about his legacy, and he remains by far the greatest French leader since Napoleon. *Fdr And His Contemporaries* McGill-Queen's Press - MQUP
 De Gaulle the historian, thinker, soldier, and politician is explored in this comprehensive biography.
Roosevelt and the French Open Road

Media

A biography of the controversial Frenchman who was a prominent figure in the history and government of his country for thirty years.

A Certain Idea of France New York Macmillan [c1965]

Americans today have a love/hate relationship with France, but in *How the French Saved America* Tom Shachtman shows that without France, there might not be a United States of America. To the rebelling colonies, French assistance made the difference between looming defeat and eventual triumph. Even before the Declaration of Independence was issued, King Louis XVI and French foreign minister Vergennes were aiding the rebels. After the Declaration, that assistance broadened to include wages for our troops; guns, cannon, and ammunition; engineering expertise that enabled victories and prevented defeats; diplomatic recognition; safe havens for privateers; battlefield leadership by veteran officers; and the army and fleet that made possible the Franco-American victory at Yorktown. Nearly ten percent of those who fought and died for the American cause were French. Those who fought and survived, in addition to the well-known Lafayette and Rochambeau, include François de Fleury, who won a Congressional Medal for valor, Louis Duportail, who founded the Army Corps of Engineers, and Admiral de Grasse, whose sea victory sealed the fate of Yorktown. This illuminating narrative history vividly captures the outside characters of our European brothers, their battlefield and diplomatic bonds and clashes with Americans, and the monumental role they played in America's fight for independence and democracy.

Complicated Complicity Rowman &

Littlefield

In this new biography, Andrew Knapp concisely dissects each of the major controversies surrounding General Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French during the Second World War and President of France from 1959 to 1969. From the beginning of de Gaulle's military career in 1909 to an analysis of legacies and myths after his death in 1970, this study examines the path by which the French came to honour him as the greatest Frenchman of all time, and as the twentieth century's pre-eminent world statesman. In each chapter, Knapp analyses de Gaulle's participation in key events such as the development of France's resistance against Nazi Germany, the decolonisation of Algeria, the birth of the French Fifth Republic, and the gigantic upheaval of May 1968. Simultaneously, this study questions de Gaulle's actions and motives throughout his life. By exploring the justification of the contemporary 'de Gaulle myth', Knapp concludes by shedding new light on the influence of de Gaulle in the political culture of twenty-first-century France. Through careful analysis of primary sources as well as recent scholarship, this biography is an invaluable source for scholars and students of modern history, the history of France, political institutions, and international relations.

De Gaulle Editions Tallandier

After watching a D-Day film, do you wonder why no French units took part in the invasion of their own German-occupied country? General Charles De Gaulle commanded 400,000 Free French soldiers, but US President Roosevelt insisted they not be told the date of the invasion because he intended to occupy France and open the country up to American Big Business, while keeping in

office traitors who had run the country for Hitler. This would have sparked a civil war, but De Gaulle outwitted Washington to head the first government of liberated France. Disgusted with the professional politicians, he resigned in 1946. but twelve years later, to save France from civil war a second time, he was elected President of the Republic. After Roosevelt's death, he defied presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon. Drawing on hitherto unpublished and revealing material from the archives in Paris and Washington, this thought-provoking account of a great European's rejection of foreign domination has significant resonance for modern Britain, whose governments are subservient both to Washington and Brussels.

De Gaulle's Foreign Policy, 1944-1946

Penguin

Après le grand succès de son De Gaulle et Churchill, la mésentente cordiale, un nouveau face à face entre deux géants. D'un côté, le président des Etats-Unis, politicien brillant, retors et manipulateur. De l'autre, le chef de la France libre, visionnaire, intransigeant, soupçonneux à l'extrême et animé d'un patriotisme exacerbé. S'appuyant sur une multitude de documents d'archives et de témoignages de première main, François Kersaudy reconstitue ce duel au sommet entre deux hommes d'exception, où l'on voit s'opposer deux conceptions de la légitimité, de la démocratie et de l'ordre du monde - un différend qui marque encore aujourd'hui les relations franco-américaines... François Kersaudy est spécialiste d'histoire diplomatique et militaire contemporaine. Il a notamment publié chez Perrin De Gaulle et Churchill, la mésentente cordiale.

The Liberation of Paris The History Press
In this definitive history, William R.

Keylor traces the tumultuous relationship between Charles de Gaulle and a host of other key twentieth-century figures: his former mentor Marshal Philippe Pétain, who headed the collaborationist government in the southern French city of Vichy as the German army occupied the northern two-thirds of the country; Sir Winston Churchill, the British prime minister whose government supported and financed de Gaulle and the Free French, but who clashed with the French leader on a number of hot-button issues; and, most critically, the six American presidents from FDR to Nixon. Keylor uses the metaphor "thorn in the side" to emphasize the fact that challenges from the intrepid French leader were often an annoyance to the Americans, who all had many more important issues to deal with—World War II for Roosevelt and Truman, the Cold War for Eisenhower, and the Vietnam War for Kennedy and Johnson. Richard Nixon alone had an excellent relationship, but the two men overlapped for only four months before de Gaulle's retirement. Thoroughly researched and deeply knowledgeable, this gripping book will appeal to all readers interested in contemporary French and US history.

Britain and France in Two World Wars Springer

In this riveting personal history, Aglion, de Gaulle's trusted emissary who established the Free France delegation in the United States, explains the personal and political factors which bred Franklin Roosevelt and Charles de Gaulle's intense mutual animosity. Black-and-white photos.

De Gaulle et Roosevelt. Le duel au sommet Editions L'Harmattan

Comment l'Indochine française a-t-elle survécu en autarcie presque complète

de 1940 à 1945 ? Roosevelt, anticolonialiste convaincu, aida Thaïlandais et Japonais jusqu'à Pearl Harbor, puis le Viêt-minh. Les bombardements américains sur l'Indochine et la famine qui suivit provoqua la mort de plus d'un million de personnes. Ce sont les erreurs de la "résistance" provoquée par les illusions gaulliennes qui ouvrirent la brèche dans laquelle s'engouffrèrent les japonais, le 9 mars 1945.

Charles de Gaulle Univ of Massachusetts Press

From one of America's longest-serving foreign correspondents, a biography of France's controversial politician and statesman. The first major biography of Charles de Gaulle written from an

American perspective, this book offers a compelling assessment of the French army officer, politician, and statesman. Author Don Cook, former bureau chief for the Los Angeles Times, delineates de Gaulle's obsession with power and how the military man rose to leadership in the years following the fall of France during the Second World War.

Recounting de Gaulle's triumphant quest to find dignity and independence for France, Cook masterfully brings to life one of Europe's most influential leaders of the twentieth century.

De Gaulle Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

This collection examines relations between France and Britain, in particular their conflicting memories of key episodes in their recent past.