

128 pages

Que sais-je ?

New titles 2009

● WINE IN 100 WORDS

G rard Margeon

In 100 key words, from '45 seconds' to 'pleasure', from 'wooded' to 'wine-making', G rard Margeon, head wine waiter of the Alain Ducasse Group, invites us to taste wine and to discover, little by little, all those things that make wine such a rich and noble drink.

Word by word, he permits us to understand the influences of the climate, the soil, the variety of grape, how wine is made and bottled, how to choose a glass or a carafe. He invites the reader to become an amateur, i.e. to seek his very own style of wine; to be willing to explore the less well-known and less secure territories; to sharpen his curiosity and taste for the wide diversity of wines.

Head wine waiter of the Alain Ducasse group, **G rard MARGEON** also directs the Wine Skills workshop at the ADF training centre.

● PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION

Jean Grondin

Why do we live? Philosophy springs from this enigma and knows that religion has provided the most ancient and most forceful answers. Philosophy also knows that they are still widely believed (92% of Americans say they believe in God), even if they have lost some of their authority. The aim of philosophy of religion is to reflect on the meaning of the religious answer and the place it claims in human existence, both individual and collective. How can one account for the force and persistence of religion, even in the age of science?

Professor of philosophy at the University of Montr al, Jean GRONDIN is the author of Introduction to Philosophical Hermeneutics (Yale UP, 1997), Hans-Georg Gadamer. A Biography (Yale University Press, 2003) and Introduction to Metaphysics (Columbia University Press, 2010).

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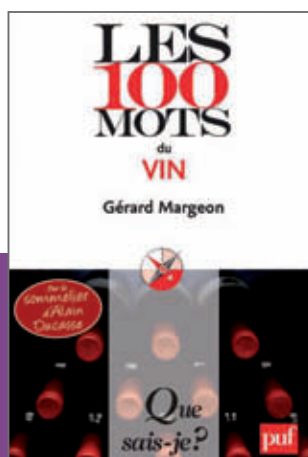
● ITALIAN ART

Michel Feuillet

In collective imagination as in reality, art and Italy are closely linked. Unique in its rich diversity, Italian art belongs to all humanity, who have been drawing from it, throughout the ages, beauty and invention. But the profusion of artists, paintings, sculptures and architectural creations can be daunting.

This book reveals the play of transmissions, stratifications, competition, ruptures, even contradictions that make up the history of Italian art. From great masters to masterpieces, from the Middle Ages to our times, it explains the legacies, influences, meeting points that have made the wealth of this exceptional national heritage.

Michel FEUILLET is a professor at the University Jean Moulin in Lyons. He is the author of Vocabulaire du christianisme (translated into Italian and Portuguese) and Lexique des symboles chr tiens (translated into Greek, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Polish and Portuguese) in the 'Que sais-je?' collection.



• Humanitarian Medicine

Rony Brauman

What exactly is humanitarian medicine? That which is intended for impoverished populations, afflicted by crisis or without access to health care, practiced with no other objective than its own usefulness. Any member of an organisation working in this domain will probably identify with these definitions.

But beyond these essential and common principles, situations in the field oblige us to question the challenges, limits, political constraints, paradoxes, and possible developments of this branch of health care. More than the acts themselves, it is the situations that make humanitarian medicine so specific, as Rony Brauman invites us to understand.

Doctor, specialist of tropical diseases and epidemiologist, Rony BRAUMAN is the former president of Doctors without Borders. He teaches at Sciences-Po and has written numerous essays including the recent Penser dans l'urgence, Parcours critique d'un humanitaire, interviews with Catherine Portevin, Le Seuil, 2006.

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• Humanitarian Action

Marie-Laure Le Coconnier, Bruno Pommier

Humanitarian action aims at saving and preserving the lives and the dignity of people who fall victim to conflicts or catastrophes. It also undertakes preventive operations. Confronted with the human tragedies of a globalised world, humanitarian action - whether spectacular or discreet - occupies a position which is unique, contested and constantly in need of (re)definition.

Its founding principles, such as independence and neutrality, sometimes seem to be veiled by the profusion of initiatives and speeches. Yet that essential space we refer to as 'humanitarian' exists, and deserves to be protected. This book presents humanitarian action today, and the challenges it faces.

Marie-Laure LE COCONNIER is a project manager with Doctors without Borders.

Bruno POMMIER has worked with the International Committee of the Red Cross. He is currently working as a project manager for UN humanitarian agencies.

• Crime Against Humanity

Mireille Delmas-Marty, Isabelle Fouchard, Emanuela Fronza, Laurent Neyret

In 1997, the judges of the ICTY, in support of their first sentencing judgement (Erdemovic, 1996), stated: 'Crimes against humanity also transcend the individual because when the individual is assaulted, humanity comes under attack and is negated. It is therefore the concept of humanity as victim which essentially characterises crimes against humanity'. In this statement, which is both legal ('crime', 'victim') and philosophical ('when the individual is assaulted, humanity comes under attack and is negated'), the judges' intention was to point out with force the specificity of the crime against humanity, a notion that had already been inscribed in the statute of the Nuremberg Trials, but not legally exploited.

The very expression 'crime against humanity' distinguishes this crime from all others. It seems obvious that its first specificity ensues from its extreme gravity, making it, whatever the circumstances, a particularly inhuman crime. But all crimes, however inhuman they may be, are not crimes against humanity; they must also be massive in scale.

In this book, the authors take stock of this penal qualification today. They explore its rich scope, but also point out its ambiguities and probable developments in years to come.

Mireille DELMAS-MARTY is a professor at the Collège de France.

Isabelle FOUCHARD is an associate researcher working with the Chair of Comparative Legal Studies and Internationalization of Law, Collège de France.

Emanuela FRONZA is an assistant professor at the University of Trento.

Laurent NEYRET is a senior lecturer at the University of Versailles-Saint-Quentin.

• Fair Trade

Jean-Pierre Doussin

'Trade, not charity,' has been the recommendation of the UN Conference for Trade and Development since its very first meeting in 1964. Fair trade has been progressively built on that idea of making trade an instrument of development, to serve disadvantaged populations of countries in the South who may, in this way, become autonomous and able to gain control over their own destiny.

The concept has made headway: the initial utopia has given way to an increasingly forceful reality. Yet although the idea is glaringly simple, its realisation is not. Diverse approaches meet up, doctrinal concepts clash, sometimes violently. This book puts the phenomenon into perspective and offers a synthesis of fair trade today.

Jean-Pierre DOUSSIN is a former visiting professor of Food Law at the University of Nantes and consultant expert with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). He is vice-president of Max Havelaar France.

• Medical Ethics and Bioethics

Didier Sicard

When the word 'ethics' is applied to life sciences and medicine, it seems to refer equally to 'medical ethics' as such, i.e. certain conduct being demanded of medicine in the service of the sick; and bioethics, the formulation, based on multidisciplinary research, of a debate around the conflicts of values incited by techno-scientific development in the domain of living creatures. Moreover, the two terms have similar or overlapping fields of application, such as organ donation or medically assisted procreation.

This book elucidates the respective challenges and those common to both medical ethics and bioethics. Such notions as consent, the preservation of secrecy and non-discrimination, so vital in this branch of applied ethics, are brought into perspective.

President of the Comité consultatif national d'éthique until 2008, Didier SICARD is a professor of medicine in Paris's René Descartes University

• War

Bruno Tertrais

Just wars, guerrilla warfare, all-out wars, urban wars, etc. Although war is a constant factor in the history of mankind, it is nevertheless a multiple reality, in perpetual evolution.

This book offers an analysis of the causes and motivations of conflict. It presents the major political, strategic, legal and economic tendencies of war. Investigating the forms war has been taking since 1945, it analyses the stakes today and develops some prospects on forecasting conflicts and the modalities of peace.

Bruno TERTRAIS is a senior research fellow with the Fondation pour la recherche stratégique. He is the author of L'arme nucléaire, published in the 'Que sais-je?' collection.



• John Maynard Keynes

Bernard Gazier

Considered to be the greatest economist of the 20th century and the founder of modern macroeconomics, John Maynard Keynes (1883-1946) remains a figure of controversy. After a period of almost unchallenged domination during the 60s, his contribution was radically rejected by many macro-economists, but came back into favour with the crisis that began in 2008.

Looking back over history, it is possible to appreciate today just how much myth and reality have gone into his project and his legacy. By presenting the multiple facets of Keynes' personality, analysing the specific dynamics of his thought and the central concepts he exposed in his major work (General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money, 1936), by appreciating his impact on contemporary economic thinking, this book shows that Keynes was primarily an explorer, a man of discovery in the same league as Christopher Columbus, Freud or Darwin.

Professor of economy at Pantheon-Sorbonne University in Paris, Bernard GAZIER is the author of a book in the 'Que sais-je?' collection devoted to La crise de 1929. He co-authored, with Françoise Benhamou and Gilles Nadeau, a documentary film: John Maynard Keynes ou le capitalisme sous anti-dépresseurs (Arte, 1999).

• The Financial Crisis in 100 Words

Bertrand Jacquillat, Vivien Levy-Garboua

We have been weathering the international financial storm for almost two years now: an avalanche of information, images and statistics combining expert technical sophistication, miracle remedies and the nerve-racking ups-and-downs of the stock exchange.

In this book, the financial system in which we live is presented in just 100 words: understand how the subprime spiral functions; identify the decision-makers in this crisis; become aware of the possible means of regulation. 100 words, like pieces in a puzzle, come together to create a complete picture, empowering readers to think about the future.

University professor at Sciences Po, president of Associés en Finance, and vice-president of the Cercle des Economistes, Bertrand JACQUILLAT has written about a hundred scientific articles and a dozen books including some in the 'Que sais-je?' collection: La bourse (n° 825, co-authored with Jacques Hamon) and Les 100 mots de la finance (n°3836).

Vivien LEVY-GARBOUA, X-Mines, PhD in economics (Harvard), is a banker (BNP-Paribas). He has written many books in the economic domain including the successful La dette, le boum, la crise (with Gérard Marek, Economica, 1986) and recently Macropsychanalyse (PUF, 2007).

• Marxism in 100 Words

Michael Löwy, Gérard Duménil, Emmanuel Renault

Although he refused the term during his life, Marxism is, first and foremost, the thoughts of Marx (1818-1883) – thoughts of an extraordinary richness, in constant evolution and, ultimately, left in an unfinished state. But what Marxism owes to Marx cannot be dissociated from what it owes to Engels (1820-1895), the co-author of works as renowned as The German Ideology (1845-1846) and The Communist Manifesto (1848), and the posthumous editor of volumes 2 and 3 of Das capital. After their deaths, their ideas were developed in very different directions by thinkers and political movements who claimed to be their heirs. What we call 'Marxism' today is the ensemble of these developments, which might be better described as 'Marxisms'. This heritage still inspires today most of the radical contestation of the capitalist system.

In 100 words, this book explains the principal notions of Marxism and reveals the interlinking political, economic and philosophical debates and challenges at the heart of each one.

Gérard DUMÉNIL, an economist, is director of research at the CNRS. Michael LOWY, Director of Research Emeritus, CNRS, is a teacher at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales.

• Psychoanalysis in 100 Words

Jacques André

Overwhelmed by problems that keep on mounting up — 'Whatever did we to deserve this?' 'It's a high price to pay' — the man entering the access code of the building where his psychoanalyst awaits him gets mixed up, and enters his credit card pin code instead...

From 'parapraxis' to 'face', psychoanalysis in 100 words is not so much a mini-dictionary as a way of approaching psychoanalytical theory and the practice, the two unavoidably interacting. Key notions (id, ego, superego, castration, Oedipus complex, transfer...), examples of psychic distress (addiction, anorexia, depression, paranoia, phobias, suicide...) and in passing, some notions on which psychoanalysis casts an original light (teenage crisis, shame, indifference, lies, tenderness...).

Jacques ANDRÉ, psychoanalyst, is a member of the APF (Association psychanalytique de France) and professor of psychopathology at the Denis Diderot University in Paris. For Presses Universitaires de France, he directs the 'Petite bibliothèque de psychanalyse' collection. He is also the author of La sexualité féminine, published in the 'Que sais-je?' collection (translated into Greek, Romanian and Spanish).

• Rationality

Raymond Boudon

We cannot expose the evolution of morals and institutions, so characteristic of Western societies, without starting out from Adam Smith's theory of the impartial spectator. We cannot understand why certain institutions are irreversibly imposed if we do not observe the effect of mechanisms of rationalisation. We cannot understand the phenomenon of religiosity if we are unaware of Durkheim. We cannot reduce the inequality of educational performance if we do not perceive that it results from comprehensible individual choices. We cannot glean the lessons contained in data obtained from opinion polls without attempting to determine the reasons that inspired individual responses. We cannot fight crime without knowing how the criminal mind works.

We could prolong the list indefinitely. From the Greek idea of reason to the homo ?conomicus, taking in the theory of games, it invites us to define that notion so fundamental for the social sciences: rationality.

Sociologist and philosopher, Raymond BOUDON is a professor emeritus at the Pantheon Sorbonne University and member of the Institut de France. He is the author of Le relativisme ('Que sais-je?', translated into Italian and Portuguese) and director of the 'Sociologies' collection, Presses Universitaires de France.

• Collective Belief

Pascal Sanchez

In the face of abundant proof provided by facts, how can we explain the persistence of believers who still await the end of the world... which is taking such a desperately long time to come? How is it possible to believe that a chant, or a dance - albeit scrupulously performed - could be capable of producing the beneficial rain hoped for by a whole community? For what reasons do individuals, schooled and educated in a world dominated by science and technique, give credence to astrology?

Man in society, yesterday and today, here or elsewhere, seems to produce collective beliefs just as the liver produces gall. Taking over from philosophy, the social sciences have the task of attempting to analyse, in a logical manner, this collective illogicality; and to decipher the deep reasons or causes for the persistence of such shared superstitions.

Pascal SANCHEZ is the author of La rationalité des croyances magiques (Droz, 2007).

● *Multiculturalism*

Patrick Savidan

There is nothing new about ethnocultural diversity: throughout history, most human societies have been ethnoculturally diverse. What is new is the idea that the State should accommodate this diversity. In our globalized world, the need to reassess the relation between individual freedom and cultural membership is becoming even stronger. But how can we accommodate ethnocultural differences without creating inequalities?

Because it has to do with conceptions and practices of citizenship, the multiculturalist model of integration entails an authentic change of paradigm, whose meaning, scope, value and risks we must assess critically. To examine multiculturalism as it unfolds is to investigate the very transformation of the democratic State.

*Assistant professor at Paris-Sorbonne University, Patrick Savidan is also president of the Observatoire des inégalités, director of the philosophy review **Raison publique** and of the series 'Mondes vécus' published by Grasset. He co-directed the **Dictionnaire des sciences humaines** (PUF, 2006, translated into Arabic and Greek).*

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● *Meteorites*

Mathieu Gounelle

Meteorites are stones that fall from the sky, originally from planets, dwarf planets, satellites, asteroids and comets.

Although their fall has been observed throughout the history of the Earth, meteorites are of considerable scientific interest, and that interest has been increasing over the last fifty years. Because meteorites help us understand the formation of solar systems, so providing the astronomical framework indispensable to the study of the beginnings of life. They also allow us to observe the geological evolution of the massive celestial bodies. Some of them—the carbonaceous chondrites — are rich in the complex organic molecules found in the biosphere, sometimes called the bricks of life. Could their arrival on the earth with meteorites have marked the beginning of those chemical reactions that led to the beginnings of life?

From the 'era of suspicion' to the latest research, this book retraces the natural and scientific history of these extraterrestrial samples and explains the intellectual challenge their study represents today.

Mathieu GOUNELLE is professor of cosmochemistry at the National Museum of Natural History in Paris.

More titles in the series 'Explore a Topic in 100 words':

● *Accountancy in 100 Words*

Laurent Batsch, Dominique Bonsergent

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● *The Derivatives Market in 100 Words*

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Anne Lauvergeon, Bertrand Barré

● *Psychoanalysis in 100 Words*

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● *Wine in 100 Words*

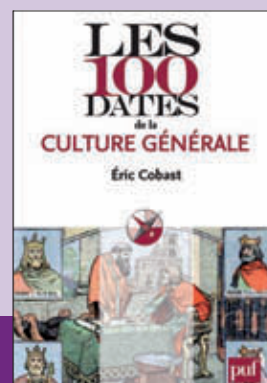
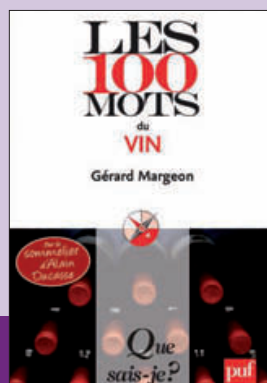
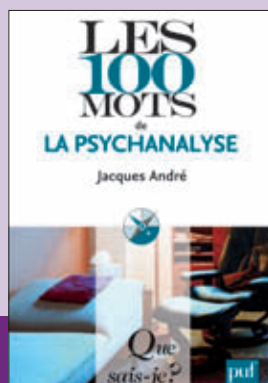
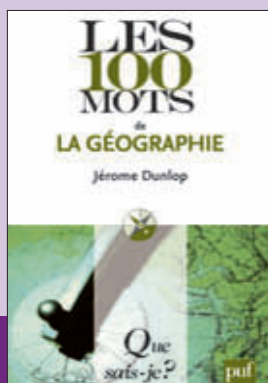
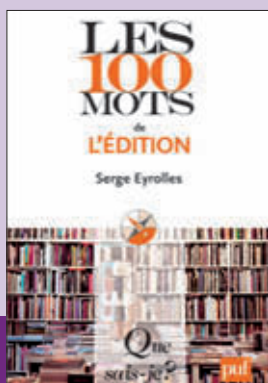
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