### Abstract

Arguing that literary narratives (whether fictional or autobiographical) can provide an important way in which the past is accessed and understood, this thesis uses such narratives to compare and contrast cultural representations of collaboration with the Gaullist political accounts described in Henry Rousso's *Le Syndrome de Vichy*. Following the introduction, chapter one examines the perception and characteristics of collaboration, providing a broad analysis of collaboration and collaborators which frames later chapters. There follows a discussion of the generic boundaries between history, autobiography and fiction, showing that novels can contain many of the attributes conventionally ascribed to historical texts, as well as having a freedom of form which allows them to examine and relate subjects not allowed to historical accounts. Next, selected novels (by Marcel Aymé, Jean-Louis Bory, Marie Chaix, Céline, Jean-Louis Curtis, Jean Dutourd, Pascal Jardin, Patrick Modiano, Saint-Loup, and Michel Tournier) are analysed at length to examine how specific forms of collaboration have been understood, and how they subvert Rousso's schema of repression or marginalisation of the phenomenon. Novels written in the immediate aftermath of the war actually gave a convincing representation of collaboration and the everyday wartime experience, contrasting with the 'official' story which sought to forget collaboration. Representations of intellectual and cultural collaboration show that, contrary to de Gaulle's attempts to portray France as a nation of resisters, high-profile figures from these circles offered a more persuasive alternative to this view. This is also shown to be the case for depictions of military and paramilitary collaboration, which openly describe armed and violent collaboration, challenging and contrasting with the Gaullist representation of mass resistance supported by the civil population. Finally, familial memories are used to revaluate the mode rétro in light of earlier chapters. Although this phenomenon found innovative ways to view the war, it did not represent a wholly new, or more open, account, and was subject to its own repressions and distortions.

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the development of the immigration policy of France in the first years after World War II. It also seems to be important to reflect on whether the effects of the actions taken were consistent with more. The purpose of this paper is to present the development of the immigration policy of France in the first years after World War II. 3 Warner, Geoffrey, Pierre Laval and the Eclipse of France (London: Eyre & Spottiswood, 1918). 4 Jäckel, Eberhard, Frankreich in Hitlers Europa: die deutsche Frankreichpolitik im Zweiten Weltkrieg (Stuttgart: DVA, 1966); Fr. transl., La France dans l'Europe de Hitler (Paris: Fayard, 1968). 5 Ferro, Marc, Pétain (Paris: Fayard, 1987). 6 Péan, Pierre, Une jeunesse française. The first was the state narrative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, is still supported by many Ukrainian citizens and politicians, and continues to influence ideas about how war should be commemorated; the promoters of the second have hoped to make it the new Ukrainian master narrative, but they encounter a variety of difficulties, which will be addressed in this article. They represent the prominently competing historical perspectives on World War II in Ukraine. From Soviet to Post- or Anti-Sovietâ€”67. The OUN and UPA leaders mentioned are at the center of the ideological conflict between post-Soviet and Ukrainian nationalist interpretations of history. Narratives from one American woman, and from a European one will help us elucidate how individuals from each side of the Atlantic perceived each other during this encounter. Haut de page. Entrées d'index. In the postwar period, this organization reestablished offices throughout France to help those who planned on leaving Europe. KAHN, Auren, « Resume of Jewish Social Work in Post-War France », Journal of Jewish Communal Service, XXXI, 1954, 4, p. 359-68. Karp, Abraham J., To Give Life. The UJA in the Shaping of the American Jewish Community, New York, Schocken Books, 1981. Summary : France emerged wounded from the dark days of the Second World War but the rebuilding of France offers one of the most successful examples of managing the aftermath of war. This has largely overshadowed the more muted narratives of the aftermath of that war, once the great days of Liberation had passed. The extent of French complicity in collaboration with the German occupation, and in its repressions and atrocities, is a historically unresolved issue, which has flared into life with extraordinary regularity in France, to the extent of appearing as a pathological disorder, which Henri Rousso has called the syndrome de Vichyâ€™.