



Arnaud Dandieu (1897–1933). Librarian, writer, inventor of “personalism,” and founder of the review *L'Ordre Nouveau*



Arnaud Dandieu's study, 11 rue Spontini in Paris, where the review *L'Ordre Nouveau* (1933–38) was born.



Robert Aron (1898–1975) Coauthor, with Dandieu, of *Décadence de la nation française* (1931), *Le Cancer américain* (1931), and *La Révolution nécessaire* (1933) and director of the review *L'Ordre Nouveau*. First historian of the Vichy regime, he was elected to the Académie française.



"*L'Atelier*": the 1931 portrait painted by artist Jean Dries (b. 1905) of his Parisian studio, where the meetings of the Ordre Nouveau movement were held from 1930 (the year in which he toured Spain, painting landscapes, with Alexandre Marc).



This 1932 portrait by Jean Dries is of Henri Daniel-Rops (Henri Petiot) (b. 1901), generational spokesman, popularizer of Ordre Nouveau ideas, and historian of Christianity, who became a member of the Académie française. A copy graced Alexandre Marc's living room.



Alexandre Marc (Marc-Lipiansky) (b. Odessa 1904, d. Vence 2000) in 1934. Founder of the Ordre Nouveau movement, of "personalism," and of the European federalist movement.



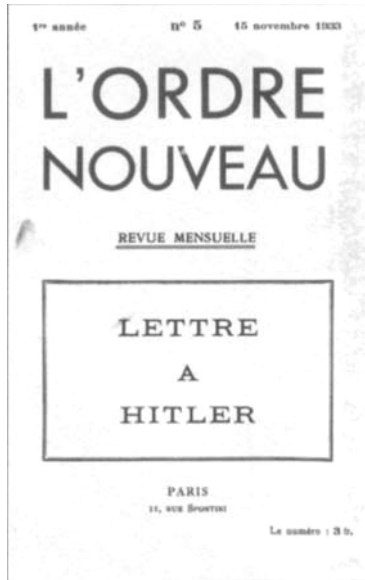
Alexandre Marc as leader of the European Federalist Movement (c. 1947)



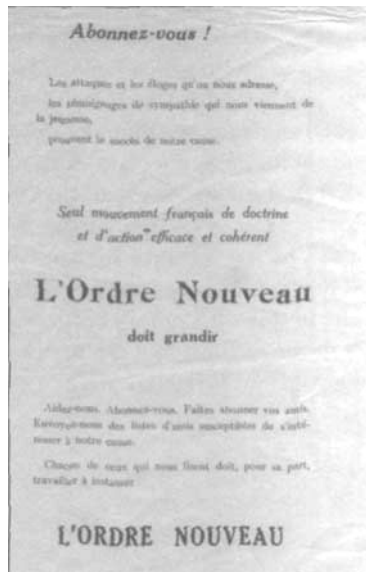
Alexandre Marc in his nineties: the commemorative portrait published by his organization.



Harro Schulze-Boysen (1909–1942). This is a copy of the photo which held a place of honour in Alexandre Marc's living room in Vence. Descendant of Admiral Tirpitz, founder of the Imperial Navy, Berlin representative of the *Amis de Plans* and *Ordre Nouveau*, leader of Gegner, officer in the *Luftwaffe*, he was named a member of his friend Reichsmarschall Herman Goering's Institute of Research before becoming a leader of the Stalinist Red Orchestra Resistance group and being hanged as a traitor in 1942.



A controversial issue of *L'Ordre Nouveau*



A subscription flyer advertising *L'Ordre Nouveau*



Emmanuel Mounier visiting Denis de Rougement in Frankfurt in June 1936. Otto Abetz had arranged a semester's teaching position for de Rougement at the university.



Swiss existential theologian Karl Barth (right), Barth's young disciple Denis de Rougement (left), and Alexandre Marc in 1934 in the Dominican convent of Juvisy. Marc and Suzanne Jean of the New Britain movement had been married there the previous November.



The Château Bayard at St Martin d'Uriage, above Grenoble, seat of the Pétain regime's Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Cadres.



"Dominican Life. The taking of the habit. Chanting the Te Deum, the choir greet their new brother." On this postcard (10 October 1933, just days after Marc's baptism), theologian Yves Congar, OP, wrote from the Dominican convent of Le Saulchoir, Kain, Belgium, to Marc of his entry into "the City of which the Lamb is the Light": "More than ever I think of you with affection and the great desire to see you joyful in the truth. That will not settle all questions, I know, as there are still some anguishing ones to resolve. Stay brave!"





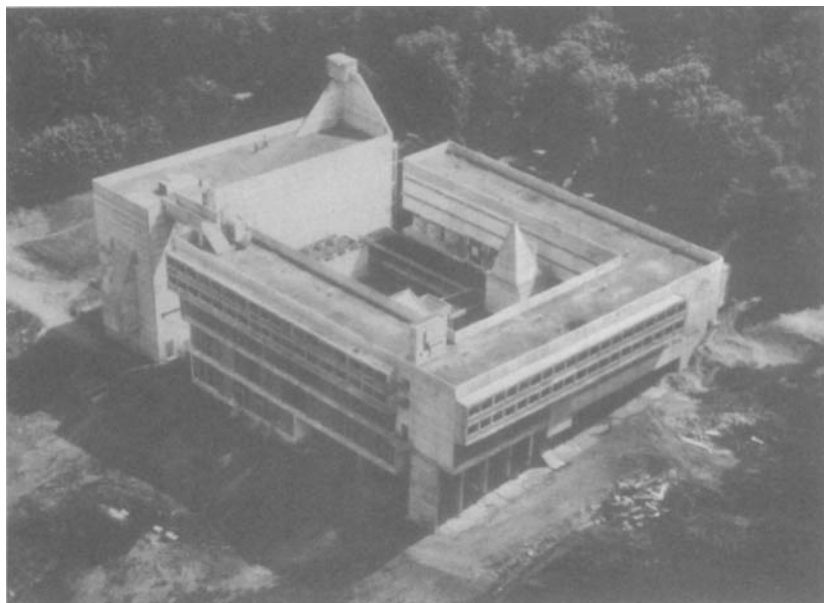
The "Voisin Plan" by Le Corbusier (Charles-Edouard Jeanneret) (1887–1965) graced his memorable Pavillon de l'Esprit Nouveau at the Arts Décoratifs Exhibition in Paris (1925). On 20 May 1927 he gave a slide presentation of his plans for the renewal of Paris for the rank-and-file fascists of George Valois's *Le Faisceau* attending the inauguration of their new headquarters. An illustration from, and article on, the "Voisin Plan" had been published on the title page of Valois's *Nouveau siècle* (1 May 1927) and during the following months Valois published a series of essays in which he aligned his conception of the fascist "New Order" with Le Corbusier's "New City." Le Corbusier would develop his ideas on architectural renewal in *L'Esprit nouveau* and *Plans* (1931–32). During his eighteen months at Vichy (1941–42) he was enthusiastic about the Pétain regime's Order of Architects, comparing them to the master builders of medieval Europe and envisaging them carrying out a massive reconstruction program under the direction of an official to be called *l'ordonnateur* (presumably himself).



Le Corbusier, three years after completing the pilgrimage church at Ronchamps with the Dominican Father Couturier, constructing the monastery of La Tourette, at l'Abresle, near Lyon.



This main church of La Tourette is considered, with Ronchamps, to be one of the most important churches, architecturally, of the twentieth century.



This aerial view of La Tourette shows the church on the left. The small pyramid within the cloister is the roof of the oratory for private prayer.



Alexandre Marc and the author at the Institut Universitaire Européen, the European community's graduate school for advanced study, housed in a former Franciscan monastery at San Domenico di Fiesole (Florence), 14 December 1992. This was the sixth annual meeting of the Réseau d'historiens et de chercheurs sur le personnalisme et le fédéralisme founded by Marc.