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**PERSÉE, FOR THE PROMOTION OF  
FRENCH LANGUAGE SCIENTIFIC OUTPUT IN THE HUMANITIES  
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

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PERSÉE is a French national program for the digitization and electronic publishing of French language journals in the field of the Humanities. It is based on an integrated production chain which ensures the conversion of printed scientific journals into digitized format, and then publishes the result on a dissemination portal. The Persee portal is the result of close cooperation between interested parties - scholars, researchers and librarians on one hand, and developers on the other hand. It is open to all and entirely free of charge.

Launched in 2003 at the initiative of the Ministry of Higher Education and Research, and opened to the public in 2005, three years later the PERSÉE portal continues to fulfill the needs of its targeted public and to accompany users along the profound changes which have been initiated through daily cooperation between publishing directors, editing boards and scholars. Looking to the future, the PERSÉE program also places great emphasis on the permanent preservation of its digital archives, and has therefore set up a partnership with the National computer center for higher education (CINES) in order to guarantee that this rich digitized scientific heritage remain intact and accessible in the long term.

# 1. PERSÉE: WHY AND HOW

## 1.1. The context of scientific output in the Humanities and SS

Despite the quality and scope of their scientific output, French language journals in the Humanities tend to be read only by French speaking natives, contrary to journals in English. However, in 2000 it was already clear that disseminating scientific and cultural heritage was of the utmost importance, as actors such as *JSTOR*<sup>1</sup> or *Proquest*<sup>2</sup> were already fully aware. How can we explain this head start by Anglo-Saxon journals in the online dissemination of journals in the Humanities?

Although the use of English is obviously part of the answer, it is not enough to explain the overreaching presence online of Anglo-Saxon scientific journals in the Humanities. Actually, these journals already had highly efficient dissemination procedures at their disposal, originally conceived of for the vast and profitable domain of scientific and technical journals whose greatly vaster turnover made such investments justifiable. Given this well-oiled economic model and the integration of output in the Humanities into multidisciplinary collections, guaranteeing them minimal visibility at the least, the Anglo-Saxon journals benefited from many advantages from the outset. To these must also be added the financial and commercial capabilities of the publishing houses and scientific institutions which are well beyond French national means, not to mention the dynamic spirit of the University Presses, proving the existence of public, non-profit capacities for disseminating scientific journals in the Humanities.

France does not have any tried and true oligopolies or publishing houses. But rather a scattering of actors, both public and private, who contribute to weakening the available finances and add to the general skittishness, a major brake on the digital revolution in the publication of scientific output in the Humanities. In 2002, out of the some 200 French journals whose subscription lists indicated an international readership, fewer than a dozen systematically offered online publication of their articles.

This observation, as well as demand from scholars, led to the creation of the public PERSÉE program, initiated by the Ministry for Higher Education and Research in 2003, for the preservation and promotion of the rich heritage of French language journals in the Humanities.

## 1.2. PERSÉE's bid for the program (2003)

Carried out conjointly with the Institute of digital document sciences (ISDN), a 2002 study drew up a list and analyzed existing economic and editorial models necessary for outlining a public Francophone portal combining open access, dissemination visibility and performance, while respecting copyright law.

In parallel, a second study carried out by the AJLSM company, bearing on the technical feasibility of the project and its necessary interoperability with online platforms, led to a privileged partnership with the Canadian portal ERUDIT, more particularly on sharing data models.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.jstor.org>

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.proquest.com/products\\_pq/descriptions/periodicals\\_archive.shtml](http://www.proquest.com/products_pq/descriptions/periodicals_archive.shtml)

Once these founding preparations were carried out, on the 7<sup>th</sup> of March, 2003, the Ministry in charge of Higher Education and Research launched a call for bids from public establishments for the development of open source digitization chains for the digitization, dissemination and permanent archiving of journals in the Humanities. More concretely, the candidate establishments were to develop an automated and standardized production platform as well as a dissemination portal which would directly feed the CINES digital archives, and to launch production using these emerging tools, on a set of what were then called “pioneering” journals.

The proposition made by the consortium which at the time grouped together the Université Lumière Lyon 2, the Maison de l’Orient Méditerranée-Jean Pouilloux (MOM-CNRS), the Université de Nice-Sophia Antipolis and the Ecole Normale Supérieure de lettres in Lyon were chosen on the 6<sup>th</sup> of June, 2003, with the objective of carrying out the project within a year of signing the convention linking the various partners in the project together, the signing of which took place in October 2003.

The bid tender also specified that the project would have to be carried out in partnership with the CINES, designated by the Ministry for undertaking the permanent archiving of the documents produced by the program.

### 1.3. Founding principles

The PERSÉE portal was opened to the public in 2005, and represented the visible part of the program dedicated to the dissemination of French language journals in the Humanities, with 7 pioneer journals<sup>3</sup>. Today housing 54 journals, containing over 170 000 articles, with 36 more journals currently being processed and 16 journals accepted in June 2008<sup>4</sup>, the PERSÉE portal has met its public’s approval and continues to gather speed, always respecting the four founding principles which have never been out of sight since 2005.

#### 1.3.1. Open access free of charge

The initial choice of open access free of charge to back issues of selected journals is explained by their need for visibility, as well as by the fact that they are produced by researchers paid with public funds. In order to safeguard the financial viability of the publishing houses, a convention is signed between PERSÉE on one hand and the publishing director and editor on the other hand, to define a moving barrier for publication on the portal. Thus PERSÉE contributes to the visibility of the French language scientific heritage without hampering sales of the most recent journal issues, which continue to finance the journals’ paper production. The economic situation varying from one journal to the next, the duration of the moving barrier is left to the journals’ decision. It generally runs from between 3 to 5 years.

#### 1.3.2. Copyright protection

The problem of copyrights continues to be one of the most difficult to solve within this program. As early as 2003, the Ministry called upon the services of a CNRS laboratory, the Research Center for International Judicial Cooperation (CECOJI). Specializing in intellectual property and ICT rights, this laboratory was put in charge of studying the judicial aspects of

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<sup>3</sup> *Annales, la Revue de l’art, Vingtième siècle, L’homme, Revue française de science politique, Matériaux pour l’histoire de notre temps, Bibliothèque de l’Ecole des chartes, Revue économique.*

<sup>4</sup> From the start, the PERSÉE program has had a pilot committee charged with examining, twice a year, proposals for partnerships, and with deciding which of the technical and documentary evolutions suggested by the PERSÉE team would be adopted.

the program, in direct collaboration with the publication directors and the public and private publishers involved in the project. In the absence of any contract between the authors and the journals, and given the difficult interpretation of publishing contracts signed before digital publishing existed, it was decided that authorization would be sought individually from all authors whose articles were to be published on the portal and that a specific convention would be systematically signed by the PERSÉE program, the publication director, the editor, and, when applicable, the disseminator, so as to guarantee a clear judicial situation for all parties involved. This process, which is long and costly, is nonetheless the only solution for making it possible to disseminate via the internet articles still protected by copyright but still necessary for the advancement of research in the Humanities, while respecting current French legislation.

### **1.3.3. Opting for open, standardized technology**

The PERSÉE program from the start has worked in an open source perspective, as specified in the tender. This choice was not only dictated by the Ministry, but also answers the project's mid-term desire to provide public institutions with an innovative digitization production chain adhering to the technical and documentary specifications used internationally.

The adaptability of these tools, and therefore the availability of source codes, as well as the possibility of having recourse to standards, guarantee the interoperability of the portal with similar or complementary portals, either in France or abroad. These elements attest to the effective dissemination strategy necessary for the project's success and the integration of the French language corpora into international scientific communication circuits.

The goal of permanency and the wish to offer high quality structured information naturally led to the use of XML and tools whose worth is well recognized in digital library circles. The METS schema<sup>5</sup> developed by the Library of Congress is used to render all the complexity of a given journal (issn, volume, issue, fascicle table of contents) and to manage the set of digital elements created throughout the whole dematerialization process (image files, texts created by optical character recognition, metadata). To ensure the portal's open character and compatibility, two additional schemata were chosen to describe the actual contents of the articles (TEI<sup>6</sup> and ERUDIT article schema) as well as several sets of metadata, corresponding to various uses and publics (Dublin Core<sup>7</sup>, Mods<sup>8</sup>, MarcXML<sup>9</sup>). From the very beginning the PERSÉE portal has been compatible with the OAI-PMH protocol, to ensure wide dissemination of the metadata linked to the articles.

### **1.3.4. A tool developed by and for the scientific community**

The fourth founding principle lies in the new and central place held by the scientific community in a project of which it is the main public. In order to meet their needs efficiently and relevantly, to accompany the profound changes taking place in their informational habits and to foresee new ones, the method chosen, on which more will be said below, was based on close cooperation between the editorial boards of journals emblematic of research in the Humanities, offering a spread which, if not exhaustive, is at least representative of the fields belonging to the disciplines, in the form of work groups.

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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.loc.gov/standards/mets/>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.tei-c.org/index.xml>

<sup>7</sup> <http://dublincore.org/>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.loc.gov/standards/mods/>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.loc.gov/standards/marcxml/>

## 2. THE PERSÉE DISSEMINATION PORTAL

### 2.1. Development in close collaboration with researchers

Bringing together librarians, researchers, publishers and computer scientists, the PERSÉE program was the occasion to get ideas circulating amongst professionals from very varied backgrounds. The workgroup in charge of pre-configuring the portal had the objective of taking stock of the needs and practices common among scholars in the Humanities, taking into account technological innovations, so as to propose documentary tools available online to meet those needs. They also had the task of helping along the entire scientific community in the Humanities which was lagging behind in the digital revolution.

This workgroup's conclusions may be summed up as follows:

- Respecting the visual identity of the journal was identified as a key factor, thereby establishing the need for image files. This choice also met the principle in French patrimonial law of respecting the article's original page layout.
- Being able to search the full text was also put forward as indispensable. The journal collections had to be processed entirely, from the very first issue to the last one, without any restrictions linked to author copyrights, and optical character recognition (OCR) had to be applied systematically.
- The significant element for researchers is the article, and not the issue, which of course is useful for library cataloguing, but is of limited use for research. This choice of the article for the basic documentary unit was undoubtedly what made the patrimonial portal so unique in allowing, starting from a "paper" journal, a natural combination with portals disseminating recent articles (via the OAI-PMH protocol) or bibliographical databases.
- Lastly, an article in paper format is organized into different sections (headings, subheadings, abstracts, footnotes, bibliographical references, annexes...). This layout had to be digitally transmitted to allow for detailed document searches and to multiply the ways in which information could be accessed. This request entailed using XML and harmonized data models (METS and TEI).

A forum for exchanges, learning and discussion, this work group made it possible to establish the documentary choices to be integrated into the process chain for targeted dissemination on the future portal. The structured contents were to be associated with innovative navigation, search, consultation and use tools, reflecting, at a minimum, researchers' habits when consulting paper journals.

### 2.2. Content and services together

#### **2.2.1. From PERSÉE 1 to PERSÉE 2: a continuously evolving portal, alive to new trends**

Online since 2005, the PERSÉE portal devoted its first two years in service to making articles available online, since threshold effects are a determining visibility factor on the internet, and to the constructive analysis of the dissemination tool. Feedback from numerous scholars, use studies and the services of ergonomics specialists highlighted which needs were satisfied and what the short term expectancies were, as well as showing

ways in which to anticipate new use trends, often linked to the web 2.0. The new version of PERSÉE was inaugurated at the Salon de Livre in Paris, in March 2008.

Taking into account the workgroup's conclusions, the new PERSÉE portal presents navigation and research functions which are traditional in their approach but innovative in their implementation<sup>10</sup>. We do not wish to give an exhaustive description of the portal here, but instead hope to clarify its specificities: taking the article as the portal's basic unit, associating documentary tools with each document to optimize research and browsing, taking inspiration from the web 2.0 by putting the scholar at the center of the portal.

While specific tools make for easy navigation within a given journal through the digital table of contents, in accordance with scholars' usual methods, searches cover the collection of articles, contained in all the portal's journals, thereby favoring the interdisciplinarity inherent to the Humanities, and calling upon the critical mass of 170 000 available articles. Searches can apply to the metadata and to the full article texts, or, using the advanced search functionalities, the user can specify the journals of greatest interest, and define the document type. The search results are ranked according to relevance and can be sorted by date, by journal or by article title, as the user wishes. These results can then be used to widen or refine the search, by being more precise as to what to look for (document type, date, journal title, resource availability). Thus the browser can carry out a very specific search at the outset or gradually narrow down the search fields. On the most precise level, the terms searched for are highlighted in the digitized page, giving an immediate view of their context.

Each article has several elements associated with it, as a result of a great amount of preceding documentary efforts, such as an interactive outline of the article giving direct access to specific chapters, lists of figures, abstracts in various languages, exact bibliographic references, and the keywords defined by the author.

Article browsing is then carried out in image mode, that preferred by scholars, but with the possibility of displaying the text rendered by optical character recognition, where one can carry out normal word processor functions such as copy and paste. Browsing is made even easier through scrolling and zoom functions, allowing users to go from one page to the next without any breaks or pauses, or to zoom in on a specific detail in an illustration. Users can also choose to listen to the text, thanks to implemented voice synthesis technology. This technology is still in the experimental stage and is only available for a small number of documents, but will progressively be available for the entire collection, which will then be fully accessible to those with visual impairments, or to those who just wish to add to their store of knowledge while driving to work.

Internet not only facilitates access to scientific contents, but also makes it possible to appropriate available information, to personalize the browsing interface, and to build social networks. Inspired by recent internet trends, the PERSÉE portal made the decision of placing the scholar at the heart of the project, and not simply on the design side, by offering content but also personal accounts, and possibilities for online collaborations. Personal accounts are entirely free of charge and open to all, subject only to logging in. These accounts give users the possibility of indexing the corpus by assigning tags, which

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<sup>10</sup> One must remember that one of the primary challenges faced by the PERSÉE portal was to allow scholars to consult articles digitized from paper copies in as rich a manner as if they had been digital from the start.

are then used in the tag scatterings associated with each article. Managing the tag sorting, the history of searches and results, personal accounts thus selectively disseminate the information and reinforce the RSS feeds which are available throughout the site: meaning that information comes to the user instead of the opposite. Moreover, users can comment upon an article, annotate it and share their work with other members of a workgroup which they have set up themselves or which they have been invited to share in.

### **2.2.2. The PERSÉE portal in international circuits of scientific communication**

PERSÉE's primary ambition is to ensure greater visibility for French language scientific results and output in the Humanities and to enable their journals to be part of the international knowledge network. To carry out such a task, PERSÉE takes part in internationally renowned projects, and collaborates with the traditional intermediaries of scientific information: libraries and bibliographic database editors.

PERSÉE is affiliated to CrossRef and attributes DOIs to all scientific articles disseminated via the portal. The cross referencing mechanism allows users to navigate between bibliographic references found in articles, by jumping from one article to another, whether it be disseminated by PERSÉE or by another portal. This constitutes a unique opportunity for publishers, and is an exception among French language dissemination portals in the Humanities, moreover this enhances collection browsing and advances bibliometric tool installations.

PERSÉE also partakes in the Open Knowledge Initiative (OKI) hosted by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) which, centered around heterogeneous demand from a rich variety of internet browsers, aims to develop tools and interfaces allowing users to gain access to and to personalize distant resources. Following the example of other disseminators of scientific content such as *JSTOR* and *Muse*<sup>11</sup>, PERSÉE has developed a connector which makes it possible for all users, via their work interface, to search various distant resources and to import the search results according to their specific needs.

While the quantity of information which can be found on the internet has grown exponentially, the value and validation of this mass of information is a key concern. PERSÉE hopes to develop partnerships with libraries and bibliographic database developers to create "mediated" access to the PERSÉE articles, alongside direct access to their contents. A first useful step has created links between library catalogues such as Yale's and articles disseminated via PERSÉE. Discussions are underway with *Google Scholar* and *Proquest*, which show the possibility of fruitful collaborations which would offer browsers the quality of PERSÉE scientific contents and the services proper to each platform.

### **2.2.3. Mutualisation with other portals for scientific journals in the Humanities**

With over 170,000 full text articles and an annual growth of 30 new journals, PERSÉE holds first position for French language portals for scientific journals in the Humanities. The journal collections are processed and disseminated in their entirety, from the very first issue to the most recent one. Each publisher determines, journal by journal, whether their journal on PERSÉE will be enriched following a moving barrier or whether it will stay as is. In the latter case, the issues for the current year can be available via another portal, subject to subscription (Cairn, revues.org, Armand Colin). In its technological and documentary choices, PERSÉE anticipated the necessary interoperability with the portals disseminating current issues of the

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<sup>11</sup> <http://muse.jhu.edu>

journals so that users have access to the journal in its continuity. Without differentiating between the journals, browsers can access all of the tables of contents, even the most recent ones, and can carry out searches in the metadata and the full text of articles housed on PERSÉE and other portals. For transparency purposes, all users are informed of the access conditions for the full texts and of which portal they will be redirected to if they so wish (free and open access on PERSÉE, differing conditions on partner portals).

Interoperability is based on the general use of the OAI-PMH protocol and data models widely used by scientific publishers. Depending on the technological specificities of each platform and the use of aforementioned standards, PERSÉE exchanges various types of data, from metadata only (in Dublin Core) to more complex and richer data such as the tables of contents (in METS) or the full texts for indexation purposes (in TEI).

PERSÉE has also set up partnerships with portals undertaking the dissemination of other scientific journals in the Humanities, such as the Canadian consortium Erudit. Such exchanges enable searches via a single interface in other corpuses and to access journals disseminated by Erudit as well as those disseminated by PERSÉE.

### 3. THE PERSÉE PRODUCTION PROCESS

#### 3.1. An automated processing chain

PERSÉE's primary goal is the dissemination of high quality scientific content and making tools available for searching and using this content. The specificity of the program lies in the attention it pays to the needs of scholars who are the targeted public, but also to the needs of the publishers who participate in the process. There is constant dialogue and the needs of one or the other party are either expressed directly to the PERSÉE team or via a forum or use study. Formalizing the demands of the PERSÉE users complements the watch set on technological innovations. The constant evolutions in the PERSÉE digitization production chain and portal attest to PERSÉE's capacity for adaptation.

The PERSÉE production chain which ensures the conversion of the preexisting paper documents into digital format is automated, as is the integration of digital documents furnished by the publishers. The automation is based on an object server and a tool named jGalith which manages the workflow and ensures the efficient harmonization between the different production and testing processes.

First of all, a publisher give the paper collection of a journal to the PERSÉE team who makes sure it is complete and checks the material integrity of the collection. Each page is digitized with high resolution (400 dpi) and TIFF images are generated in grey-scale or in color. Optical character recognition (OCR) is then applied to all of the scanned pages and automatic applications launch massive procedures (file repagination, improving the quality of the images and contrasts). Currently, the PERSÉE chain is dimensioned to process one million pages per year. One of PERSÉE's distinctive characteristics is the considerable documentation work which is carried out after the digitization and massive processing of the corpora.

For each issue, the tables of contents are created by manually entering the titles of the documents, their authors, the page numbers, the language in which the document is written and the document type (article, critical note, review). At a finer grained level, the structure of



each article is described in detail (headings and subheadings which make up the article's outline, keywords, lists of illustrations, links to other articles contained in the bibliography). Each of these stages is checked either manually or automatically, before the following process is set in motion. At the end of the chain, the digitized data created is both transmitted to the CINES to be archived and disseminated via the PERSÉE portal.

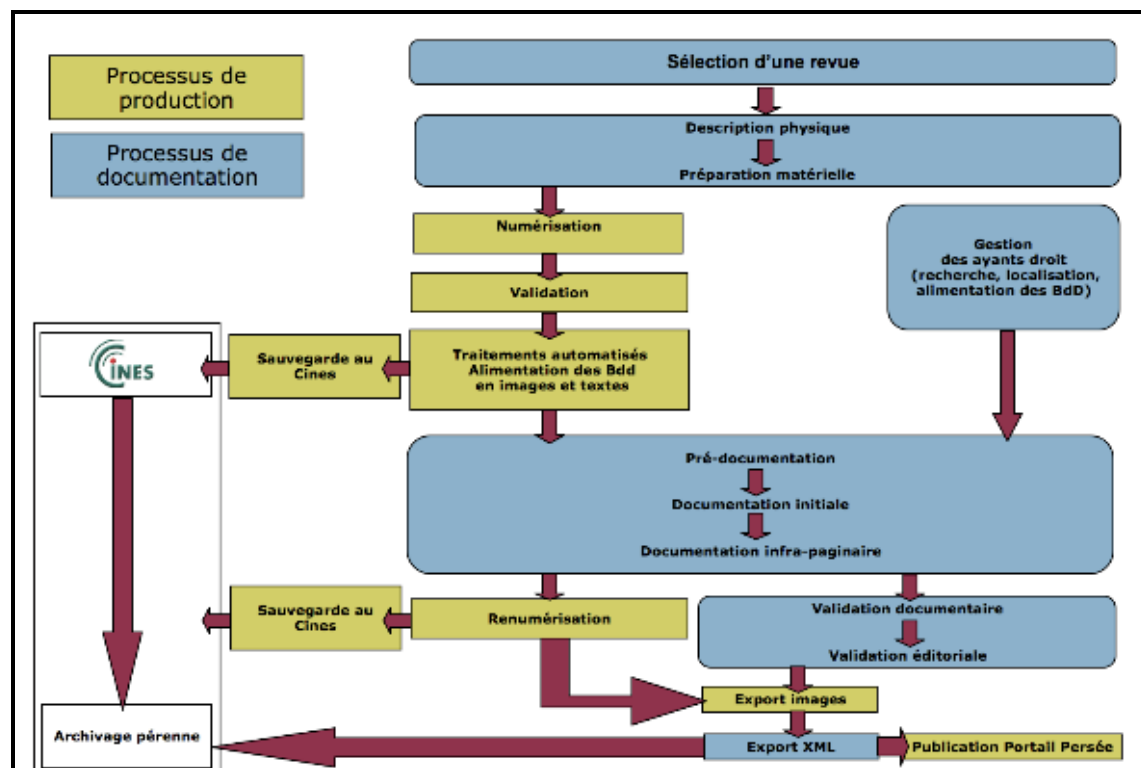


Fig.1- Diagram of the Persée production chain

In response to the demand by the Ministry of Higher Education and Research, the PERSÉE chain was developed in open source under the double licenses CeCILL and GPL. The choice of open technology makes it possible to duplicate the PERSÉE platform and to create, on a national level, a network of sites capable of undertaking their own digitization projects.

### 3.2. Duplicating the production chain

In 2008, the PERSÉE production chain arrived at a stable state in its development, making it possible to attempt duplicating the technology in other public establishments susceptible of joining the program to further and accelerate the amount of documents processed.

Although they are developed in open source, new users of the PERSÉE production chain tools nonetheless need to have all of their complexity explained, especially as concerns the documentation process. This is why the networking process began with the replication in a higher education establishment, the Université Paris Descartes. After signing a convention, the University now houses the PERSÉE technology in one of its departments<sup>12</sup> and its staff is currently being instructed by the PERSÉE team, and benefits from off site technical assistance to begin the parallel digital production of journals destined to be added to a same

<sup>12</sup> UMS 3036 : Mixed Services Department: a university department coupled with the CNRS.

dissemination portal. The convention furthermore foresees the possibility for the “replication site” to use the PERSÉE tools for its own digitization purposes, thereby laying the foundations for a community of users capable of promoting and carrying on the open source development.

This experiment, launched in the spring of 2008, should show the feasibility of wider duplication, amongst all public establishments, be they French or not, desirous of installing an integrated and standardized digitization production chain, thereby fostering the dissemination of best practices in the domains of producing, disseminating and permanently archiving data.

### 3.3. Permanently archiving data

A partner from the first in the program, the Computer Center for Higher Education (CINES) is a public establishment piloted by the Ministry of Higher Education and Research. Devoted to intensive calculations, the center has put its computer capacities and its teams' competencies at the disposal of PERSÉE for the permanent archiving of its digital data. The choice of integrating this dimension from the very beginning of the PERSÉE project is one of its specificities.

Member of the PIN group (Preservation of digital information) and the Alliance for permanent access to the records of science, the CINES developed PAC<sup>13</sup>, an archiving platform modeled on OAIS, and chosen by the other national and international participants such as the Bibliothèque nationale de France (with SPAR) or the Directorate of French Archives and the General Directorate for the modernization of the State (with PILAE). Launched in 2007, a tender by the CINES made it possible to install the hard and software necessary for the preservation and permanent archiving of digital or digitized documents.

Close collaboration between the CINES and PERSÉE teams made it possible to define, experimentally, the modalities for installing, archiving and accessing as a last recourse the digitized articles in the program, which at first had a volume of 20 terabytes. The final stage in the modeled process of the PERSÉE program, permanent archiving is now a natural and automatic step in the PERSÉE production chain.

Initially launched to meet the challenge represented by making French language scientific journals in the Humanities available online, whence till then they had been almost completely absent, the PERSÉE program made the choice of closely associating the scientific community, from all fields, with its fair share of impatience, loyalty and motivation, from the very start. This undertaking, original in its attention to the needs of scholars, is shown in part in the technological innovations found in the digitization chain, as well as in the adoption of new journals joining the dissemination portal. Today the portal has 54 titles online, with nearly 170,000 articles freely accessible, to which must be added 36 journals currently being processed. Each month the portal is accessed 2.5 million times, which would seem to show that the goal of improving the visibility of these journals on the internet has been met. Satisfying as these numbers may be, one must nonetheless keep in mind that successful integration in the international circuits of scientific communication entails daily technology and documentation watches, accrued attention to the public's needs, and partnerships to be continued or created, with all concerned parties, scholars, librarians, computer scientists, publishers, and disseminators.

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<sup>13</sup> For more information on the technology, see the CINES website: <http://www.cines.fr>, section *Archivage pérenne*.

## **Annex 1: Journals available on Persée or currently being processed (July 2008)**

### **Journals available on the Persée portal**

1. Actes de la recherche en sciences sociales (Seuil)
2. Annales, Histoire, Sciences Sociales (Editions de l'EHESS)
3. Annales de géographie (Armand Colin)
4. Année psychologique (Armand Colin)
5. Archives de sciences sociales des religions (Editions de l'EHESS)
6. Bibliothèque de l'école des chartes (Société de l'Ecole des chartes)
7. Bulletin de correspondance hellénique (Editions de l'Ecole française d'Athènes)
8. Bulletin de l'école française d'extrême-Orient (Editions de l'EFEO)
9. Bulletin de la société préhistorique française (Société préhistorique française)
10. Bulletins et mémoires de la société d'anthropologie de Paris (Sté d'anthropologie de Paris)
11. Cahiers de l'AIEF (AIEF)
12. Cahiers de linguistique – Asie orientale (EHESS)
13. Cahiers d'études africaines (Editions de l'EHESS)
14. Dialogue d'histoire ancienne (Presses universitaires de Franche Comté)
15. Faits de langue (Ophrys)
16. Flux (Métropolis)
17. Genèses (Belin)
18. Géocarrefour (Association des amis de la revue géographique de Lyon)
19. Géomorphologie (GFG)
20. Histoire, Economie, Société (Armand Colin)
21. Histoire et mesure (Editions de l'EHESS)
22. L'Homme (Editions de l'EHESS)
23. Journal de la société des américanistes (Société des américanistes)
24. Journal des africanistes (Société des africanistes)
25. Langages (Armand Colin)
26. Langue française (Armand Colin)
27. Livraisons d'histoire de l'architecture (Association LHA)
28. Matériaux pour l'histoire de notre temps (Association des amis de la BDIC et du Musée)
29. Mélanges (Editions de l'Ecole française de Rome)
30. Mil neuf cent. Revue d'histoire intellectuelle (Société d'études soréliennes)
31. Mots. Les langages du politique (ENS Editions)
32. Paléorient (CNRS Editions)

33. Pôle Sud (OPPES)
34. Politique étrangère (IFRI / Armand Colin)
35. Politix (Armand Colin)
36. Population (INED)
37. Réseaux (Lavoisier)
38. Revue d'anthropologie du Portugal (GAP – MSH Paris)
39. Revue d'histoire des sciences (Armand Colin)
40. Revue de géographie alpine (Armand Colin)
41. Revue de la numismatique française (Société française de numismatique)
42. Revue de l'art (Ophrys)
43. Revue de l'OFCE (Presses de Sciences Po)
44. Revue d'économie industrielle (Editions techniques et économiques)
45. Revue économique (Presses de Sciences Po)
46. Revue européenne de migrations internationales (AEMI)
47. Revue française de science politique (Presses de Sciences Po)
48. Revue française d'économie (Association française d'économie)
49. Revue française de sociologie (Ophrys)
50. Revue internationale de droit comparé (Société de législation comparée)
51. Romantisme (Armand Colin)
52. Tiers Monde (Armand Colin)
53. Vingtième siècle. Revue d'histoire (Presses de Sciences Po)

## Upcoming journals

1. Annales d'Ethiopie (La Rable Ronde)
2. Annuaire des collectivités locales (CNRS Editions)
3. Annales historiques de la révolution française (Armand Colin)
4. Annuaire français du droit international (CNRS Editions)
5. Archipel. Etudes interdisciplinaires sur le monde insulindien (Association Archipel)
6. Arts Asiatiques (Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient)
7. Cahiers d'Extrême-Asie (Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient)
8. Cahiers de linguistique hispanique médiévale (ENS Editions)
9. Cahiers du monde russe (Editions de l'EHESS)
10. Communication et Langages (Armand Colin)
11. Communications (EHESS)
12. Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres (AIBL)

13. Critique internationale (Presses de Sciences Po)
14. Déviance et société (Médecine et Hygiène)
15. Economie et statistique (INSEE)
16. Economie rurale (Société française d'économie rurale)
17. Journal de la société des océanistes (Société des océanistes)
18. Médiévales (Presses universitaires de Vincennes)
19. Mélanges de la Casa Velazquez (Ecole Française de Rome)
20. Métis (Daedalus)
21. Paléo (SAMRA)
22. Quaderni (Sapientia)
23. Quatenaire (AFEQ)
24. Recherche sur Diderot et l'encyclopédie (Société Diderot)
25. Réforme, Humanisme, Renaissance (Association RHR)
26. Revue archéologique de Picardie (Société archéologique de Picardie)
27. Revue internationale de politique comparée (De Boeck)
28. Revue des mondes musulmans et de la Méditerranée (AESHAN)
29. Revue d'histoire de l'église de France (Société d'histoire religieuse de France)
30. Revue de l'histoire des religions (Armand Colin)
31. Revue du christianisme social (Mouvement du christianisme social)
32. Revue du Louvre (RMN)
33. Revue française de pédagogie (INRP)
34. Revue philosophique de Louvain (Peeters)
35. Sociétés contemporaines (Presses de Sciences Po)
36. Syria (IFPO)