

ORDAS & TARRAL

# LE JOURNAL

LES PREMIERS MOTS D'UNE NATION

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1781

The SIXTH NIGHT.  
By His MAJESTY's Company  
AT THE THEATRE ROYAL IN DRURY-LANE, this present SATURDAY, will be performed

A New COMEDY, called  
The NATURAL SON.  
The Characters by Mr. King, Mr. Farlow, Mr. Bentley, Mr. Moody, Mr. Baddely, Mr. Wrighton, and Mr. Palmer. Miss Pope, Miss Tidwell, and Miss Farnen.  
With new Scenes and Dresses.  
The Prologue to be spoken by Mr. Bannister, jun. And the Epilogue by Miss Farnen.  
After which will be performed the last New Pantomime Entertainment, in two Parts, called  
HARLEQUIN UNIOR;  
Or, The MAGIC CESTUS.  
The Characters of the Pantomime, by  
Mr. Wright, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Burton, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Williams, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Waldron, Mr. Sawcett, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Phillimore, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Alfred, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Chapman, and Mr. Grimaldi. Mrs. Burnet, Miss Burnett, Miss Tidwell, Miss Barnes, Miss Crawford, and Miss Staggelour.  
To conclude with the Repulse of the Spaniards before The ROCK of GIBRALTAR.

To-morrow, by particular desire, (for the 4th time) the revived Comedy of the DOUBLE DEALER, with the favorite Masque of ARTHUR and EMMELINE.  
On Tuesday the Tragedy of VENICE PRESERVED: Jaffier by Mr. Brereton, Pierre by Mr. Bentley, and Belvidera, by Mrs. Siddons; And on Friday the Comedies, Masquers Play of the MAID OF HONOUR, (with alterations and Additions) is in Rehearsal and will soon be produced.

NINTH NIGHT. FOR THE AUTHOR.  
AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN, this present SATURDAY, January 1, 1785, will be performed, a New Comedy, called  
The FOLLIES OF A DAY,  
Or, The Marriage of Figaro.  
With new Dresses, Decorations, &c.  
The principal Characters by Mr. Lewis, Mr. Quick, Mr. Edwin, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wewitzer, Mr. Bonnor, Mr. Thompson, and Mrs. Mary; Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Webb, Miss Wewitzer, and Miss Young.  
With a new Prologue, to be spoken by Mr. Davis. To which will be added, for the fifth time,  
A new Pantomime, called,  
The MAGIC CANTON;  
Or, VIRTUE'S TRIUMPH.  
With new Scenery, Machinery, Music, Dresses, and Decorations.

The Scenes chiefly designed by Mr. Richards, and executed by him, Mr. Carver, Mr. Hodgins, and Assistants.  
The Overture, Songs, Chorusses, and the Music of the new Pantomime, and composed by Mr. Shield.  
Nothing under full Price will be taken.  
The Words of the Songs, &c. to be had at the Theatre.

MR. WALTER returns his thanks to his Friends and the Public for the great encouragement and generous support he has already received from them to his new improvement in Printing, by the readiness with which they have subscribed to his intended publication of the works of some eminent Authors; and whilst he felicitates a continuance of their favours, begs leave to acquaint them that he has

The middle of January will be published,  
In One Volume 12mo,  
MISCELLANIES IN VERSE AND PROSE,  
intended as a Specimen of his Printing Types at the Logographic Office, Printing House Square, Blackfriars.—And by the beginning of February, his first volume, containing Watts's Improvement of the Mind, with an Introduction written on the occasion, will be ready to be delivered to the subscribers.

This Day is published, Price 6d.  
PLAN of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE,  
King's-Arms Buildings, Cornhill, London; which is open every day, for Contention, Opinion, and Advice (verbal or in Writing) Mediation, Arbitration, Arbitration, &c. in all Commercial, Maritime, and Insurance Affairs, and matters of Trade in general; and the Laws and Offices relating thereto.—The Address is, To the Director of the Chamber of Commerce, as above.  
To be had of Richardson and Urquhart, Royal Exchange; J. Sewell, Cornhill; T. Whieldon, Fleet-street; W. Flenney, Holborn; and at the aforesaid Chamber.

Where may also be had in one Volume 8vo,  
Mr. WELLESLEY'S COMPLETE DIGEST of the THEORY, LAWS and PRACTICE of INSURANCE; an entire new and comprehensive work, including all the adjudged Cases extant, with several never before printed; Extracts from the Statutes, foreign Ordinances, and marine Treaties; accounts of all the Insurance Companies the Maritime Courts, the commercial and maritime Laws, the Law of Nations, &c. the whole forming (alphabetically) a new *Lex Mercatoria*.  
"This Work has been compiled with great Care and Industry, by one who is evidently a Master of the Subject. It abounds with Proofs of extensive Reading, as well as mature Reflection, and judicious Remarks; and if the complete System of Insurance that has hitherto been compiled be entitled to Praise, the present useful Digest must meet with the Approbation of the commercial World." *Crit. Rev.* Vol. 1, p. 443.—All the other Literary Journals speak in similar Terms of this Book; which had already been translated abroad.

This Day is published, in 3 Vols. Price 9s. fewed.  
By the LITERARY SOCIETY,  
MODERN TIMES; or The ADVENTURES of GABRIEL OUTCAST. A Novel, in Imitation of Gil Blas.

Printed for the Author, and sold by J. Walter, Printing-house Square, Black-friars; where may be had, gratis, the Plan of this Society, affording for the Encouragement of Literature, who propose to print and publish at their own Risk and Expence such original Works as they may approve of, and give their Authors all Profits arising from the same.

MRS. KING begs leave to acquaint her Friends she opens her SCHOOL at CHIGWELL in ESSEX, on Monday, the 10th of January, for the EDUCATION of YOUNG LADIES; as she has always been accustomed to watch and improve the opening mind, hopes to give satisfaction to those who trust her with so important a charge.  
Till the 10th of January Mrs. King may be spoke with at Mr. Kerr's, Bill-maker to his Majesty, in the Mews, Charing-cross.  
N. B. Wanted an Apprentice and Half-boarder.



SHIP-PING  
ADVERTISEMENTS

For NICE, GENOA, and LEGHORN,  
(With Liberty to touch at One Port in the Channel,)  
The NANCY,  
THOMAS WHITE, Commander,  
BURTHEN 160 Tons; Guns and Men  
answerable. Lying off the Tower, and will absolutely depart on Saturday the 8th instant.  
The said Commander to be spoke with every morning at Sam's Coffee-house, near the Custom-house; at Will's Coffee-house in Cornhill; and in Exchange hours in the French and Italian Walk; or  
WILLIAM ELYARD, for the said Commander,  
No. 16, Savage-Gardens.

Direct for LISBON,  
The NANCY,  
JOHN RACKHAM, Commander,  
BURTHEN 300 Tons, Men answerable,  
Lying off Hurlingham Chain; Seven-eighths of her Cargo absolutely engaged, and is obliged by Charterparty to depart on Saturday the 8th instant.  
The said Commander to be spoke with every morning at Sam's Coffee-house, near the Custom-house; at Will's Coffee-house in Cornhill; and in Exchange hours in the French and Italian Walk; or  
WILLIAM ELYARD, for the said Commander,  
No. 16, Savage-Gardens.

For NICE, GENOA, and LEGHORN,  
(With Liberty to Touch at One Port in the Channel.)  
The LIVELY,  
ROBERT BRINE, Commander,  
BURTHEN 300 Tons, Guns and Men  
answerable. Lying off Iron Gate.  
The said Commander to be spoke with every Morning at Sam's Coffee-house, near the Custom-house; at Will's Coffee-house in Cornhill; and in Exchange hours in the French and Italian Walk; or  
WILLIAM ELYARD, for the said Commander,  
No. 16, Savage-Gardens.

For CONSTANTINOPLE and SMYRNA, or SMYRNA and CONSTANTINOPLE  
(With Liberty to Touch at One Port in the Channel.)  
The BETSEY,  
ROBERT LANCASTER, Commander,  
BURTHEN 200 Tons, Men answerable.  
Lying at Iron-Gate. Two-thirds of her Cargo engaged, and is obliged to depart by Charterparty, in all the present Month of January.  
The said Commander to be spoke with every Morning at Sam's Coffee-house, near the Custom-house; at Will's Coffee-house in Cornhill; and in Exchange hours in the French and Italian Walk; or  
WILLIAM ELYARD, for the said Commander,  
No. 16, Savage-Gardens.  
N. B. No Goods to be taken on Board of Vessel without an Order from the Broker.

NEW NOVELS.  
This Day are published, (in two Volumes, price 1s. fewed.)  
THE YOUNG WIDOW; or, THE HISTORY of Mrs. LEDWICH.  
The HISTORY of Lord BELFORD and Miss SOPHIA WOODLEY, 2 vols. 8s. bound.  
Where may be had lately published,  
St. Ruthin's Abbey, a Novel, 2 vols. 9s. bound.  
The Woman of Letters; or, History of Fanny Belton, 2 vols. 7s. bound.  
A Lesson for Lovers; or, History of Col. Melville and Lady Richly, 2 vols. 7s. bound.  
Literary Amusements; or, Evening Entertainer, 2 vols. 7s. bound.  
Adventures of a Cavalier, by Daniel Defoe, 3 vols. 9s. bound.

T. RICKABY, PRINTER,  
No. 15, Duke's Court, Drury Lane;  
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that the Partnership between him and Mr. Moore being entirely dissolved, he now intends to carry on every branch of the PRINTING BUSINESS upon his own account;—and having purchased a complete assortment of the newest and best materials, is determined to pursue a Mode of Printing which he hopes will meet with the approbation of his employers.  
N. B. Cards, Hand-Bills, Circular Letters, and all articles of the kind, accurately printed at a few hours notice in a manner particularly neat, and at the lowest price.  
\* \* \* An Apprentice wanted.

To the Readers of the London Medical Journal.  
This day is first published, price 1s.  
SYMPATHY DEFENDED; or, the State MEDICAL CRITICISM in London; written to improve the Principles and Manners of the Editor of the London Medical Journal; to which are added the Contents of the Treatise on Medical Sympathy, and a Postscript, on account of a premature Review in a late Number of the London Medical Journal.  
By a Society of Faculties;  
Friends to the Public and Enemies to Imposition.  
"Cum tua non edas, carpis mea carmina, Læli;  
"Carp te vel noli coëtra, ede tua."  
MAYR, Epig.  
This pamphlet has been hitherto distributed gratuitously. The repeated applications for them, particularly from the country, have become so numerous, that the Society feel themselves under the necessity of putting them into the hands of a publisher.  
Sold by J. Murray, Bookeller, Fleet-street.  
Nondum lingua flet dextra, peregit opus.

SHORT-HAND, on the latest and most approved Principles taught by J. LARKHAM, No. 11, Rose Alley, Bishopsgate Street.  
It would exceed the limits of an advertisement merely to mention the various errors either in the plan or the execution of the different schemes of Short-hand hitherto made public, or to point out the peculiarities and excellencies of the present: Mr. L. therefore only begs leave to observe, that the approbation of many gentlemen well known in the literary world, and well versed in the Theory and Practice of Short-hand, expressed in stronger terms than delicacy will permit him to repeat, warrants him in saying his will be found a system of short and swift writing; more easy to acquire and retain, more expeditious, more legible and more regular than any ever yet offered to the Public.  
The terms of teaching are Guineas, the first time of learning, seven lessons.

To the Public.  
To bring out a New Paper at the present day; when so many others are already established and confirmed in the public opinion, is certainly an arduous undertaking; and no one can be more fully aware of its difficulties than I am: I, nevertheless, entertain very sanguine hopes, that the nature of the plan on which this paper will be conducted, will ensure it a moderate share at least of public favour; but my preferences to encouragement, however strong they may appear in my own eyes, must be tried before a tribunal not liable to be blinded by self-opinion to that tribunal I shall now, as I am bound to do, submit these pretensions with deference, and the public will judge whether they are well or ill founded.  
It is very far from my intention to detract from the acknowledged merit of the Daily Papers now in existence; it is sufficient that they please the class of readers whose approbation their conductors are ambitious to deserve; nevertheless it is certain

some of the best, some of the most respectable, and some of the most useful members of the community, have frequently complained (and the causes of their complaints still exist) that by radical defects in the plans of the present established papers, they were deprived of many advantages, which ought naturally to result from daily publications. Of these some build their fame on the length and accuracy of parliamentary reports, which unquestionably are given with great ability, and with a laudable zeal to please those who can spare time to read ten or twelve columns of debates. Others are principally attentive to the politics of the day, and make it their study to give satisfaction to the numerous class of politicians, who, blessed with easy circumstances, have nothing better to do, than to amuse themselves with watching the motions of ministers both at home and abroad; and endeavouring to find out the secret springs that set in motion the great machine of government in every state and empire in the world. There is one paper which in no degree

interferes with the pursuits of its contemporaries; it looks upon parliamentary debates as sacred mysteries, that cannot be submitted to vulgar eyes without profanation; political investigations it apprehends to be little short of treason, and therefore loyally abstains from them; it deals almost solely in advertisements; and consequently, though a very useful, it is by no means an entertaining paper. Thus it would seem that every News-Paper published in London is calculated for a particular set of readers only; so that if each set were to change its favourite publication for another, the commutation would produce disgust, and dissatisfaction to all; the politician would then find nothing to amuse him but quibbles about trifles in the men and measure; or libels on those who

**GRANDANGLE**

adopt; or disgusted with whole pages of advertisements, in which he felt no concern;—while the plain shop-keeper who wanted to find a convenient house for his business, and the servant who purchased his paper in hopes of seeing in it an advertisement directing where he might find a place to suit him, would have their labour for their pains, in perusing publications, filled with senatorial debates, or political essays and remarks, which would direct them to nothing less than the house or place they wanted.—A News-Paper, conducted on the true and natural principles of such a publication, ought to be the Register of the times, and faithful recorder of every species of public intelligence; but, like a well covered something suited to the dispositions of our own and of foreign courts should be provided for the political reader; debates should be reported for the amusement or information of those who may be particularly fond of them; and a due attention should be paid to the interests of trade, which are so greatly promoted by advertisements.—A paper that should blend all these advantages, and by steering clear of extremes, hit the happy medium, has long been expected by the public.—Such, it is intended, shall be the UNIVERSAL REGISTER, the great objects of which will be to facilitate the commercial intercourse between the different parts of the community, through the channel of Advertisements; to record the principal occurrences of the times; and to abridge the account of debates during the sitting of Parliament.

It is no less the interest of the proprietors of News-Papers, than of the public, that every encouragement should be given to advertising correspondents; yet this private interest of the proprietors is frequently sacrificed to the rage for parliamentary debates, to the great injury of trade; for the extreme length of these debates so greatly retards the publication of the News-Papers which are noted for detailed accounts of them, that the advantages arising from this species of intelligence, though highly acceptable in itself, are frequently over-balanced by the inconveniences occasioned to people in business by the delay. These inconveniences are great and many; it generally happens, that when either House of Parliament has been engaged in the discussion of an important question till after midnight, the papers in which the speeches of the Members are reported at large, cannot be published before noon; nay, they sometimes are not even sent to press to noon; consequently parties interested in sales are essentially injured, as the advertisements, inviting the public to attend them at ten or twelve o'clock, do not appear, on account of a late publication, till some hours after.—From the same source flows another inconvenience; it is sometimes found necessary to defer sales, after they have been advertised for a particular day; but the notice of putting them off not appearing early enough, on account of the late hour at which the papers containing it are published, numbers of people, acting under the impression of former

En 1781, durant la guerre d'Indépendance, Nathan Prius vend des petits billets dans l'armée de Washington dans lesquels il relate les nouvelles du front. George Ellis lui propose de publier ses articles dans son journal, mais rapidement il s'en attribue la paternité. Meurtri par cette trahison, Nathan Prius décide de lancer son propre journal, premières pages de ce qui deviendra bientôt un empire de la presse, traversant les décennies, témoin privilégié de toutes les époques.

## Édito d'Hervé Richez Directeur du label Grand Angle

Alors qu'il n'avait pas encore repris Fluide glacial, Olivier Sulpice, fondateur et président de Bamboo Édition, rêvait d'une grande épopée sur la création d'un journal aux États-Unis. Le fait est que les auteurs capables de créer une telle saga sont peu nombreux. Mais il se trouve que Patrice Ordas avait ce talent-là. Homme d'une incroyable culture, il suffisait de lui dire que l'on aimerait une grande histoire sur tel ou tel sujet pour qu'elle prenne vie dans son imaginaire. Patrice Ordas avait tout imaginé pour **Le Journal**. Une famille, les Prius, dont il a dressé l'arbre généalogique de 1765 à nos jours, donnant à chacun de ses membres une dimension et un rôle dans l'essor de ce qui deviendra peu à peu un groupe de presse. Un principe, aussi, pour le *Liberty Sentinel*, ce périodique dont il allait compter la destinée, et dont les rédacteurs devaient exprimer ce qu'ils avaient vu en collant à cette devise : « Nous étions là. » Patrice Ordas nous a progressivement livré les premiers tomes de cette série ambitieuse, tous aussi passionnants les uns que les autres. Et ce premier opus, qui débute durant la guerre d'Indépendance américaine, prouve une nouvelle fois que l'histoire avec un grand H était pour lui un réservoir inépuisable d'histoires... Cet album tient aujourd'hui une place particulière dans la collection Grand Angle. Son scénariste n'en aura malheureusement vu aucune page. Pour autant, sa passion dévorante pour l'histoire résonne à chaque case, au détour de chaque dialogue, dans chaque détail. C'est en réalité bien plus qu'un album que Philippe Tarral a eu à dessiner. C'est l'ultime œuvre qu'une vie au service de l'imagination livre comme héritage. Je ne peux que le remercier d'assumer cette responsabilité qui me donne la fierté et l'honneur de continuer à éditer Patrice Ordas. J'espère ainsi prouver qu'éditer a aussi une mission sacrée : celle de permettre à des auteurs de laisser une trace.

## LE JOURNALISME ET LA GUERRE



Si le premier journal de ce qui allait devenir les États-Unis d'Amérique est fondé dès 1690, il faut attendre le siècle suivant pour que la presse américaine se développe réellement, parallèlement à l'essor des théories des Lumières. Plusieurs pères fondateurs sont d'ailleurs d'importants acteurs de ce secteur, comme Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams, Philip Freneau ou encore Hugh Gaine, qui jouent tous à la fois un rôle d'éditeur, d'éditorialiste, de polémiste, et parfois même d'imprimeur. Ardents défenseurs de la liberté de la presse, ils s'opposent notamment à la censure exercée par le pouvoir anglais, ainsi qu'à certaines mesures de rétorsion telle que le Stamp Act, qui contraint les journaux à apposer un timbre fiscal sur chaque exemplaire de leur gazette avant sa mise en vente, alourdissant au passage le prix de vente.

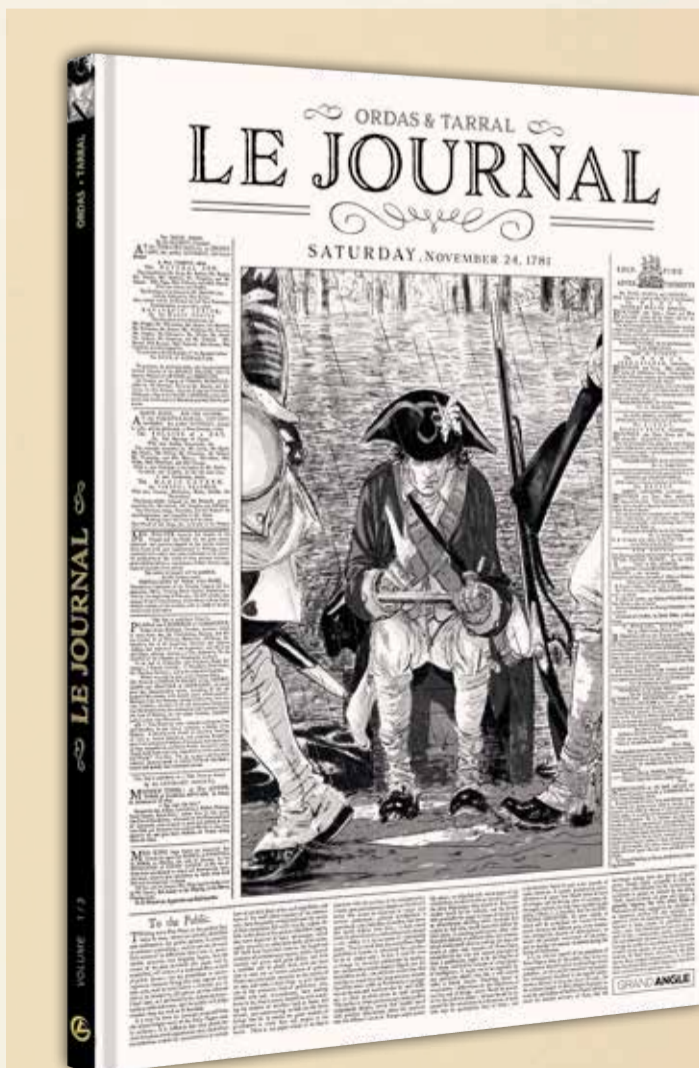
Au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, les journaux sont essentiellement vus et utilisés comme des moyens de véhiculer des idées politiques. Les actualités ne répondent encore à aucune véritable hiérarchisation ni règle déontologique, et leur fraîcheur est souvent douteuse, étant donné les moyens de communication de l'époque. Ainsi, comme l'illustre

parfaitement le personnage principal de la série **Le Journal**, il n'existe pas encore de correspondants de guerre à proprement parler au moment de la guerre d'Indépendance des États-Unis (1775-1783). Ce ne sont alors pas des journalistes professionnels qui rapportent les nouvelles du front à travers des articles, des reportages ou des interviews, mais des personnes présentes sur les lieux pour d'autres raisons. Ce sont souvent des combattants, comme c'est le cas de Nathan Prius, mais il peut aussi s'agir d'un peintre officiel ou encore d'un médecin.

Ces chroniqueurs éphémères de l'horreur existent sans doute depuis les premières guerres de l'humanité ; c'est d'ailleurs essentiellement grâce à eux que s'est transmise, par exemple, l'histoire militaire de l'Antiquité classique. Pour autant, la version qu'ils livrent des événements est en général subjective, voire clairement orientée. Au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, la presse libre est encore une utopie. Les rédacteurs ont tendance à exagérer les victoires et à minimiser les défaites, afin de ne pas s'attirer les foudres de la censure. N'étant pas des témoins directs, ils livrent des récits romancés, exaltés, qui paraissent plusieurs jours, voire plusieurs semaines

après les événements. On est alors encore très loin d'une couverture permanente et complète d'un conflit, qui irait au-delà de comptes-rendus purement tactiques et potentiellement complaisants.

La situation change au milieu du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle. Alors que l'alphabétisation progresse et que l'amélioration des techniques d'impression fait baisser le prix des journaux, les médias connaissent un développement inédit. En même temps que prend forme le métier de reporter surgit celui de correspondant de guerre. C'est durant la guerre de Crimée que des journalistes apparaissent pour la première fois sur le champ de bataille. Ils se heurtent à d'innombrables problèmes logistiques, notamment pour faire parvenir leurs articles à leurs rédactions dans un délai raisonnable. Un pas décisif est franchi durant la guerre de Sécession, qui voit les journalistes employer massivement le télégraphe pour transmettre leurs reportages. Dès lors, même s'ils ne sont jamais à l'abri des effets de la censure, les correspondants de guerre peuvent rapporter au jour le jour les actualités du front. Et tenir leurs lecteurs informés des perspectives que présente le conflit dans lequel leur pays est impliqué.



## LES AUTEURS

Patrice ORDAS · Scénario

Né en 1951 à Paris, Patrice Ordas se passionne tout d'abord pour la musique – il joue notamment du piano, de la flûte, et de la clarinette – avant de se donner corps et âme au dessin après son baccalauréat. Il entre aux Arts déco de Paris en 1969, dont il sort diplômé quatre ans plus tard pour se lancer dans un doctorat portant sur la « docimologie expérimentale attachée aux arts plastiques ». En parallèle, il travaille comme dessinateur de presse et de BD pour Bayard, Fleurus, et même le magazine *Playboy*. Finalement, son directeur de thèse lui propose un poste d'enseignant à la Haute École de Joaillerie de Paris. Par la suite, il en sera le directeur durant plus d'un quart de siècle. En parallèle, Patrice Ordas s'est imposé comme un spécialiste du roman historique. Il obtient d'ailleurs le prix Beauchamp dès son premier ouvrage, *Les griffes de l'hermine*, paru en 1986. Mais c'est la rencontre avec Patrick Cothias, au début des années 2000, qui va marquer un tournant décisif dans sa carrière d'homme de lettres. Ensemble, ils publient plusieurs romans, dont *Monsieur Nemo* et *l'Éternité*, aux éditions Passavant, mais aussi *L'Ambulance 13* ou encore *L'Œil des dobermans*, chez Grand Angle, deux œuvres qui seront très vite adaptées en bande dessinée. Au total, Patrice Ordas publie une quarantaine d'albums de bande dessinée. Avant **Le Journal**, son dernier album en date était *L'École buissonnière*, paru à titre posthume en 2021.

Philippe TARRAL · Dessin

Originaire de Mont-Saint-Martin, en Lorraine, Philippe Tarral est né en 1962. Un baccalauréat en économie en poche, il intègre les Beaux-Arts de Grenoble. Après son service militaire, il passe également deux ans en faculté d'histoire de l'art. Philippe Tarral fait ses débuts en tant qu'auteur de bande dessinée dans le fanzine *Bulles dingues*. Il fait ensuite la rencontre de Frank Giroud, avec qui il publie *Le Crépuscule des braves*, évocation des derniers jours de la chevalerie parue en 1991 aux éditions Le Lombard. Dans la foulée, Henri Filippini, l'éditeur de la collection « Vécu » lui propose de succéder au dessinateur Michel Rouge sur la série *Les Héros cavaliers*, aux côtés du scénariste Patrick Cothias. Après quatre albums, Philippe Tarral décide finalement d'arrêter temporairement le dessin, pour se consacrer à l'infographie. Il travaille alors à la rédaction nationale de France 3. En 2006, après dix ans de pause, il reprend ses crayons et publie *Casse Pierre*, avec Jacques-René Martin, chez Glénat. Après une nouvelle interruption, il est à l'origine du *Courrier de Casablanca*, un récit d'aviation en deux parties, scénarisé par Pascal Davoz. Il enchaîne avec l'album consacré à Pierre Messmer dans la collection « Les Compagnons de la Libération », chez Grand Angle. Fêru d'histoire, il participe également à l'album *Orléans*, paru aux éditions Petit à Petit. En 2022, il met en images l'ultime série signée Patrice Ordas, **Le Journal**, qui retrace les destins parallèles d'une nation et d'un puissant organe de presse.

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