A New France?

the “beaches” of Paris
summer 2007
Les vacances and la rentrée

Long live the rentrée!

rentrée scolaire
rentrée universitaire
rentrée sociale

centralization (remember Tocqueville!)
education (Third Republic)
“right to work” (1848; Popular Front); mass leisure
French universalism (vs. American individualism)

“la rentrée déco 2008”
Presidential Politics: the Fifth Republic after De Gaulle

1969  De Gaulle resigns

1969-1974 Pompidou presidency

1974 election (first round):
Mitterrand  (Socialist)  43.25%
Giscard d’Estaing
  (“Independent Republicans”)  32.6
Chaban-Delmas (UDR—Gaullist)  15%
Laguillier (Lutte Ouvriere)  2.33
Le Pen (Front National)  .75
Renouvin (New Roualists)  .17%

second round
Giscard d’Estaing  50.81%
Mitterand  49.19%

1981 election (first round):
Giscard d’Estaing  28.3
Mitterrand (Socialist)  25
Chirac (RPR)  18
Marchais (Communist)  15

second round
Mitterand  51.76%
Giscard d’Estaing  48.2%
French Culture, Universal Rights?

French Ministry of Culture, created 1959

André Malraux, 1901-1976 (photo, 1935)

- France is only great, when she does it for the world.
- Great dreams outlast those who dream them.

Eleanor Roosevelt and “Universal Declaration of Human Rights” (1948).
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie

2012, 14th International Summit* (Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo)

• promote French language and cultural diversity
• promote peace, democracy, and the Rights of Man
• support education and training
• cooperate in creating durable strategies for development

* of the leaders of countries who share in the French language ("ayant le français en partage")
Mitterrand’s *grands travaux*

Bibliothèque Nationale de France
quai Tolbiac

(I.M. Pei) Louvre pyramid

National Archives, Paris
France and Europe

French referendum on Maastricht Treaty, 1992
Yes  51.04%
No   48.96%

French vote on ratification of European constitution, 2005
Yes  45%
No   55%
1957 Treaty of Rome creates European Economic Community
   (France, W. Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg)

1973 Denmark, Ireland, United Kingdom join EEC

1980s Greece, Spain, Portugal join

1992 Maastricht Treaty on European Union
   created “European” citizenship
   groundwork for monetary union

2002 euro (common European currency) enters circulation
   (Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece,
   Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain)

   Slovenia, Cyprus, Malta, and Slovakia have since
   then adopted the euro
Europe and euros
Institutions of European Union

European Commission (originally the ECSC “High Authority”): one commissioner for each member state; commission president is named by the Council and approved by the Parliament [executive functions—proposes legislation]

Council of the European Union (began as ECSC “Special Council of Ministers): one government minister from each member state—leadership rotates every six months [legislative functions]

European Parliament (began as “Common Assembly” of ECSC): since 1979, 785 directly elected members [legislative functions] ; 23 official languages
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Political Groups</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1840s</strong></td>
<td>“Romantic” Socialists, Republicans, Liberal Monarchists (Orleanists), Ultra Monarchists (Legitimists)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1880s</strong></td>
<td>“Communists” parliamentary Socialists, “Radical” republicans, Boulangists, Monarchists (Bonapartists)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1930s</strong></td>
<td>Communists (PCF), Socialists (SFIO), Republicans, “ligues” (Action Française, Croix de Feu), PPF (French Popular Party)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1950s</strong></td>
<td>PCF, SFIO, “Radicals” (MRP), RPF, Poujadists (UDCA)</td>
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<td><strong>Today</strong></td>
<td>Rev’y Communist League; V<em>erts</em>, PS, UDF, UMP, Movement National, Lutte Ouvrière (Workers’ Struggle), (Greens), National Front for France, Front de gauche (Left Front)</td>
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