Finally, the president's special role in foreign and political parties; parliament; and the role of the mass media. The accumulated experience of the five men for an comparative study of their institutional and personal foundations of Presidential authority. The main contention is that the presidency has been created and sustained by political acts of a high order which have involved the mobilization of certain symbols, culture, and political forces.

Press Meeting by Valéry Giscard D'Estaing, President of the French Republic, Paris, October 24, 1974 Valéry Giscard D'Estaing

De Gaulle to Mitterrand Martin Harrison 1993-06-01 It is generally agreed that the new-style presidency is the key institution of the French Fifth Republic in that it helps to ensure the stability and effectiveness of the political system, something that France has been seeking since the Revolution of 1789. Yet, paradoxically, no comprehensive study of the French presidential phenomenon exists. The accumulated experience of 1959-1991, extending over the terms of de Gaulle, Pompidou, Giscard d'Estaing, and Mitterrand, begs a comparative study of their institutional and personal roles in the political process. Among the subjects here considered are: the pre-1958 presidency and the ways in which practice has diverged from constitutional provisions; the president's relations with his staff; the prime minister and government; the political parties; parliament; and the role of the mass media. Finally, the president's special role in foreign and defense policy, as well as his personal projects, are examined. Contributing to the volume are: J. E. S. Hayward, Martin Harrison (University of Keele), Anne Stevens (University of Kent), Jolyon Howarth (University of Oxford), Jean-Luc Parodi, and Howard Machin (London School of Economics).

The French Socialist Party David Scott Bell 1984 . The question today is whether the Gaullist legacy will enable a strong and confident France to play a full role in Europe's new security arrangements or whether France, because of its will to independence, is destined to play an isolated, revisional role. Gordon analyzes military doctrines, strategies, and budgets from the 1960s to the 1990s, and also the evolution of French policy from the early debates about NATO and the European Community to the Persian Gulf War. He reveals how the two world wars has long been a core practice of French foreign policy and examines possible new directions for France in an increasingly united but potentially unstable Europe.

French Politics and Society Alistair Cole 2017-04-21 French Politics and Society is the ideal companion for all students of France and French politics with a strong reputation for its lucidity and lively exposition of the French polity. This third edition remains a highly readable text and offers a broad, critical and comprehensive understanding of French politics. The book provides an excellent description of French institutions and ensures readers access to background information through discussing historical developments, political forces, public policy, and the evolution of important aspects of French society. Key updates for the third edition include: extensive updates including the Chirac, Sarkozy and Hollande presidencies; inclusion of constitutional and state reform coverage since 2008; the French party system and evolution of the French left and right; more on France's positioning with regards to Brussels and the impact of the European economic crisis.

French Politics and Society is essential reading for all undergraduates studying French politics, French studies, European studies or comparative politics. French Foreign Policy Since 1945 Frédéric Bozo 2016-08-01 Gualtiero, he neatly summarized France’s predicament on the world stage. In this compact and engaging history, author Frédéric Bozo deftly recounts France’s efforts to reconcile its proud history and global ambitions with a realistic appraisal of its capabilities, from the aftermath of World War II to the present. He provides insightful analysis of the nation’s triumphs and setbacks through the years of decolonization, Cold War maneuvering, and European unification, as well as the more contemporary challenges posed by an increasingly multipolar and interconnected world.

War Will Not Take Place J. R. Frears 1979 French Politics Today David S. Bell 2002 'French Politics Today' explains and sets in context all aspects of French politics, taking into account recent developments as well as the background and structure of the French political system.
France; the similarities and differences in the foreign policies pursued by the five presidents, including anti- Americanism, isolationism, Cold War policies, and their attitude to the Cold War; French domestic policies and administrative practices, attempts to decentralize the state, the role of the French civil service, the problem of immigration and the rise of the National Front Under The Transatlantic Divide Amy Verdun 2006-10-17 The period between the military intervention against Serbia by NATO and the one in Iraq by the US has been a particularly turbulent one for transatlantic security relations. While health/medical tourism, the Transatlantic Alliance more serious than ever before and if so why? This book, with contributions from leading American, Canadian and European scholars, analyses the roots of the current crisis and re-examines the Transatlantic Alliance and dissects its manifestations. Electing the French President Robert Elgie 2016-07-27 This study of the 1995 French presidential election explains why Jacques Chirac was elected the fifth President of the Fifth Republic. It faces Chirac's election in the context of some of the more longstanding issues and debates in contemporary French politics, examining the Fifth Republic's institutional structure and the behaviour of its political parties, the attitudes of its citizens and the nature of its governance. France's Wars in Chad Nathaniel K. Powell 2020-12-17 Examines twenty years of French military interventions in Chad beginning with Henri Hissène Habré's rise to power between 1960 and 1982. Political Leadership in France J. Gaffney 2004-09-04 Gaffney analyzes how de Gaulle came to power in 1958; the split between the Fourth and Fifth Republics, and the focus upon an exceptional individual meant that de Gaulle was able to confer a particular style of leadership on the Fifth Republic. The five French presidents who came after him each capitalized on their own particular style of governing. Emmanuel Macron - Life History Standard Publishing Press 2021-01-20 EMMANUEL MACRON - THE LIFE HISTORY Emmanuel Macron, (born December 21, 1977, Amiens, France), French politician and economist and the current Prime Minister of France in 2017. Macron was the primary individual throughout the entire existence of the Fifth Republic to win the administration without the support of either the Socialists or the Gaullists, and he was France's most youthful head of state since Napoleon. Macron was the eldest of three kin destined to a group of specialists who held politically liberal perspectives. He went to a private lycée (auxiliary school) in Amiens, where he excelled in his studies. While there, he started a drawn-out relationship with his show instructor, Brigitte Trogneux, and the two were later hitched (2007). Macron finished his baccalauréat at the renowned Lycée Henri-IV in Paris prior to entering graduate school at the Grande École Sciences Po. During this time, he additionally filled in as a publication collaborator for rationalist and history specialist Paul Ricoeur. In 2001 Macron got a graduate degree in philosophy from Sciences Po, just as a graduate degree in law of thinking from Paris Nanterre University. In 2004 he graduated close to the highest point of his group from the lofty Ecole Nationale d'Administration (ENA), a school that had accomplished a standing as a most optimal planned assault to political force. French presidents Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Jacques Chirac, and François Hollande were all ENA graduated class. Macron started his public administration profession in 2003 in an account architect for the French Ministry of Economy and Finance. After four years, he purchased out his administration contract for 50,000 (around $70,000) to enter the private area, a move that companions cautioned would imperil any future public post opportunities. In September 2008 he joined the Rothschild and Cie Banque, the French division of the worldwide Rothschild monetary gathering, as a speculation investor. Macron progressed rapidly at the organization, and in 2012 he facilitated Nestlé to be purchased for around $8 billion, the company's single infant division. Macron supposedly procured 2.9 million (about $3.8 million) for his part in the arrangement. While still at Rothschild, Macron started working with Haiti, as an obligation bound, and was appointed to an assignment for president in front of the 2012 political race. This book is an extensive history of the life story, political, common, financial perspectives about Emmanuel Macron. You will be educated knowledgeable about: Who Is Emmanuel Macron?, Early Years and Education, Early Professional Career, Ascend in Government, Presidential Tenure, Meeting with President Trump, 'Yellow Vests' Protests, Notre-Dame Fire, Covid and Socialism and Personal Background. The Computerization of Society Simon Nora 1980 Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. The nape is the back of the neck. In technical anatomical terminology, the nape is referred to by the word nucha, which also gives the adjective corresponding to "nape" in English, "nuchal." In many mammals, the nape is the site of the scurf, a loose, non-sensitive area, which is a nuchal furrow. In female cats scruff with his teeth to help keep her relatively immobile. The Wind From the East Richard Wolin 2017-11-14 Michel Foucault, Jean-Paul Sartre, Julia Kristeva, Philippe Sollers, and Jean-Luc Godard. During the 1960s, a who's who of French thinkers, writers, and artists, spurred by China's Cultural Revolution, were seized with a fascination for Maoism. Combining a merciless exposé of leftism and politics with a critical and constantly challenging misunderstanding with a spirited defense of the 1960s, The Wind from the East tells the colorful story of this legendary period in France. Richard Wolin shows how French intellectuals of the time professed the shared belief that Maoism was a utopian hope, incited grassroots social movements and reinvigorated French civic and cultural life. Wolin's riveting narrative reveals that Maoism's allure among France's best and brightest served as a vehicle for an emancipatory transformation of French society. Recounting the cultural and political odyssey of French students and intellectuals in the 1960s, The Wind from the East illustrates how the Maoist phenomenon unexpectedly sparked a democratic political sea change in France. France Since 1815 Martin Evans 2014-01-21 Part of the Modern History for Modern Languagelo Series France since 1815 provides an accessible overview of the major socio-political changes in France during this period. Designed for area studies students studying French, it presents the historical context of France's role in the world, and the challenges France has faced after 2003. This revised edition includes new material that focuses on Chirac's second mandate (Iraq war, terrorism, suburban rioting), the difficulty of carrying on with reform, an assessment of the controversial Sarkozy presidency, and a final chapter covering the last ten years, culminating in the results of the French presidential elections in 2012. Features include: clear timelines of main events and suggested topics for discussion glossary inserts throughout of key terms and concepts the use of primary documents to re-create and understand the past free access to a website (http://www.port.ac.uk/special/france) containing a wealth of contemporary material Drawing on the best scholarship, particular emphasis has been given to the role of political memory, the contribution of women and the impact of colonialism and post-colonialism. The relationship between France and its European partners is analysed in greater depth and there are new sections explicitly situating France and the French within a wider transnational/global perspective. The Year Book Of World Affairs, 1980 George W. Keeton 1980-09-30 This year book presents an annual survey to French within a wider transnational/global perspective.
from its high unemployment rates to its ineffective government, noting the practices that have contributed to the nation's demise. Reprint. 10,000 first printing. Francois Mitterrand Alistair Cole 2018-10-24 Francois Mitterrand is one of France's most famous twentieth-century politicians, yet interpretations of his values and leadership vary widely. Alistair Cole's in-depth study starts with a chronological overview of Mitterrand's career, and proceeds with a policy-based assessment of Mitterrand's presidency. By evaluating Mitterrand's policies in relation to various key roles such as the party leader, the President, the dispenser of patronage, the European statesman and the World Leader, this book places his leadership in comparative perspective, and offers a new understanding of him as an individual political leader. This fully up dated paperback edition will be invaluable for students of contemporary European politics as well as those interested in the career of one of post-war Europe's leading statesmen.


The Long Presidency Julian W Friend 2018-02-07 "A balanced, yet critical, overview of Mitterrand's fourteen-year presidency. Friend has crowned a long career as an expert on French politics with this astute analysis and assessment of a decisive chapter in the history of French Socialism. This is contemporary history at its best." —Richard Kuisel SUNY, Stony Brook "An intelligent and highly readable account of the Mitterrand years that, Friend argues, have changed the political landscape of France.... A very good example of instant history" —Fritz Stern Foreign Affairs In this informed and balanced treatment of recent French history, Julius Friend analyzes the changes, successes, and failures in the long and checkered record of the former French president, Francois Mitterrand. Extensive interviews with French politicians and intellectuals complement his original research. Mitterrand was in office longer than any other democratic president, but Friend asks lis to consider the legacy of such a term. Elected in 1981 on a platform of radical reorganization of the French economy and society, Mitterrand was compelled to change policy within two years. Conventional austerity replaced socialist measures, and his second term was spotted by scandal and weakened by illness. The Mitterrand era saw the end of French hopes to be first among equals in Western Europe; instead, Mitterrand inaugurated a partnership with unified Germany in the European Union. Henri J. D. L. Hanley 2005-08-17 Valéry Giscard D'Estaing: A Personal Memoir His story includes the last century's most significant events. A protégé of General de Gaulle, Chirac started political life after France's defeat in Algeria in the early 1960s. He then became Prime Minister and later George Pompidou's "bulldozer" and a personal negotiator with Saddam Hussein for France's oil interests in the Persian Gulf. He sold Iraq its first nuclear reactor and incurred the wrath of the United States and Israel, which he defies in striking detail. As mayor of Paris, Chirac was famed for his success in beautifying the City of Lights and keeping it whole during the heady days of the 1968 riots. As president in the 1990s and early 2000s, Chirac took controversial steps to privatize the economy and plan the European Union. Chirac seldom pulls punches and in several dramatic chapters describes his opposition to the US invasion of Iraq in 2002 and his personal meetings with George W. Bush. These landmark events are brought into sharp focus in this memoir that the popular French magazine Paris Match said "steals the show" even after its author decamped the presidential palace.

The Death of Politics John Laughland 1994

French Policy Toward Zaïre During the Giscard d'Estaing Presidency Theodore Trefon 1989

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The Death of Politics John Laughland 1994

French in the Giscard Presidency Alistair Cole 1989

French Electoral Systems and Elections Since 1789 Alistair Cole 1989