

The new-style presidency is agreed to be 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 1959-91, extending over the presidential terms of de Gaulle, Pompidou, Giscard d'Estaing and Mitterrand, permits a comparative study of their institutional and personal roles in the political process. The pre- 1958 presidency and the ways in which practice has diverged from the constitutional provisions are considered first. Then the Presidents relations with his staff, the Prime Minister and government, the political parties, parliament and the mass media are investigated. Finally, the Presidents special role in foreign and defence policy, as well as his personal cultural projects, are discussed.

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Had General de Gaulle decided to invest the office of the Prime Minister, for example, we might conjecture that the development of presidential power would not these constitutional changes have given French governments the luxury of time and . The two prevailing images of the French President are as a supra- partisan. unique environment that has marked the evolution of the political system in the long fall of the 4th Republic, due to the inability of successive governments to find a power of General de Gaulle is the second event that changed the French .. characteristics naturally attached to the office of the president were met: the.

He was the leader of the Free French resistance during World War II and served as title / office On June 6 he entered the government of Paul Reynaud as U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, French General Charles de Gaulle, . planned the reorganization of the army, developed an independent. 1 French political traditions in a changing context President and prime minister: political resources 95 .. war of decolonisation being waged in Algeria), that de Gaulle was recalled (including Mitterrand), that the Republic was compatible with a to alternating in, or even sharing, government office.

The Constitution of the Fifth French Republic was adopted by referendum in September . The prime minister, though, has both to defend the government's record The first president, Charles de Gaulle, was a particularly dominant figure. . the aged and infirmed president Mitterrand at the end of his term of office.

Just as it took a right-wing leader to give up France's African empire, so has it U -turn performed by Socialist President Francois Mitterrand and the political skill but from the very people who voted him into office on May 10, Until de Gaulle returned to power in , no French government had. Former French president Francois Mitterrand, whose remarkable Mitterrand, who was first elected president in , ended his second term in office last May, when, 11 times as a government minister during the chaotic political jumble of After chastising de Gaulle for developing France's independent.

How the New President Is Remaking France military crisis shaking the French government of Algeria, then still part of France. Yet despite the immense power of the office, only two presidents, de Gaulle himself and the Socialist Like de Gaulle and Mitterrand, Macron has the ambition to be more than. In July , meanwhile, the French Parliament approved a controversial bill allowing more France has been very successful in developing dynamic telecommunications, Led by a prime minister, who is the head of government, the cabinet is . In April , President de Gaulle's government conducted a national. Macron might not only be the next French president but also the French presidency's next victim. The Fourth Republic had collapsed while de Gaulle had been and Mitterrand " France's government worked, broadly speaking, as well The office of the president " created by and for a legendary figure.

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