

GONZAGUE SAINT BRIS

Directeur de la Stratégie et du Développement

Groupe Filipacchi

63, av. des Champs Elysées, 75008 Paris

Fid. 42 56 72 72

Schedule for Bill-Signing Ceremony
Commemorating the French Revolution
and Honoring President Francois Mitterrand
Thursday, Sept. 29, Statuary Hall, 5:00 pm.

Senator Robert C. Byrd

4:55 Arrive H-204 to meet President Mitterrand with the Speaker and begin to walk to Statuary Hall with the Speaker, Senator Dole, and Rep. Michel. Assemble on platform.

4:55 Pianist will begin to play 18th Century French music

5:00 Remarks Speaker Jim Wright
(on Lafayette) (Recognizes Rep. Foley Rep. Fascell, and Rep. Broomfield)

5:05 Remarks Rep. Robert Michel
(on bipartisan ceremony)

5:10 Remarks Senator Robert Dole
(on partners in liberty)

5:15 Recognize Senator Pell, Senator Robert C. Byrd
and other Senators, if present

Remarks Senator Robert C. Byrd
(on history of U.S./French relations and S.J. Res. 317)

5:20 You will proceed to a desk to sign S.J. Res. 317.

5:23 You and the Speaker will present the resolution to President Mitterrand.

5:24 The Speaker will introduce President Mitterrand.

5:25 President Mitterrand will speak.

5:30 President Mitterrand will present a copy of The Rights of Man and of the Citizen to you and the Speaker.

5:31 Pianist will play La Marseillaise and Star-Spangled Banner

5:33 The Speaker will thank President Mitterrand and adjourn.

REMARKS OF SENATOR BOB DOLE
FRENCH BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

SEPTEMBER 29, 1988

PRESIDENT AND MRS. MITTERAND, DISTINGUISHED
GUESTS FROM FRANCE, MR. SPEAKER, MEMBERS OF
CONGRESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I AM HONORED TO JOIN IN THIS CELEBRATION -- A
CELEBRATION OF A TWO CENTURIES-OLD PARTNERSHIP
IN FREEDOM BETWEEN TWO GREAT COUNTRIES. ➔

ALL OF US ARE HONORED, TOO, TO HAVE PRESIDENT
AND MRS. MITTERAND WITH US -- IN OUR CAPITAL CITY,
AND HERE ON CAPITOL HILL. SPEAKING FOR MY
COLLEAGUES ON THE REPUBLICAN SIDE OF THE SENATE
AISLE, MR. PRESIDENT, I WANT TO REAFFIRM THE
ENORMOUS RESPECT ALL OF US HAVE FOR YOUR
COUNTRY, AND OUR REAL AFFECTION FOR YOUR PEOPLE. →

LET ME ALSO SAY A WORD OF SPECIAL WELCOME --
WELCOME BACK -- TO "MAC" MATHIAS: A GREAT
REPUBLICAN SENATOR; A GOOD FRIEND; AND A LEADER
IN FORGING EVEN CLOSER AND MORE EFFECTIVE
RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES. SENATOR
MATHIAS NOW SERVES AS AMERICAN CHAIRMAN OF THE
BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE; A BETTER CHOICE COULD
NOT HAVE BEEN MADE. →

THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE -- WE ARE
FRIENDS. FRIENDS BOTH AS NATIONS, AND AS PEOPLE.
AS ALREADY NOTED, FRANCE PLAYED A DECISIVE ROLE IN
THE BIRTH OF THIS NATION. WERE IT NOT FOR THE HELP
OF FRANCE, WE MIGHT ALL BE ADDRESSING YOU TODAY
IN BRITISH ACCENTS. ➔

IN OUR TURN, AMERICANS BY THE MILLIONS FOUGHT
SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE BRAVE AND BELEAGUERED
PEOPLE OF FRANCE, THROUGH TWO WORLD WARS. WE
FOUGHT AGAINST TYRANNY, AND TO RESTORE AND
PRESERVE THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE.

MANY OF US HERE TODAY FOUGHT IN EUROPE IN
THE LAST OF THOSE GREAT WORLD WARS. AND OUT OF
THE LESSONS WE LEARNED, GREW, FIRST, THE CONCEPT,
AND

THEN THE REALITY, OF A NEW ALLIANCE; AN ALLIANCE OF
LIBERTY, BRINGING TOGETHER FREE NATIONS ON BOTH
SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC.

THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE ARE STRONG AND
PROUD PILLARS OF THE ATLANTIC ALLIANCE. IT IS AN
ALLIANCE UNIQUE IN WORLD AFFAIRS; A GROUP OF
INDEPENDENT -- FIERCELY INDEPENDENT -- NATIONS,
JOINED TOGETHER NOT TO FIGHT A WAR, BUT TO DETER ➔

ONE. AND NATO HAS DETERRED WAR -- THROUGH FOUR
DECADES; IN THE FACE OF A BRISTLING FOE; AND
DESPITE INNUMERABLE CRISES.

ONE OF THE GREATEST OF THOSE CHALLENGES,
SURELY, WAS THE SOVIET DEPLOYMENT OF
INTERMEDIATE RANGE NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN EUROPE.
THOSE WEAPONS WERE AIMED NOT ONLY AT THE
NATIONAL TERRITORY OF FRANCE AND NATO'S OTHER
EUROPEAN MEMBERS, BUT AT THE UNITY OF THE NATO
ALLIANCE. ➡

WITH OUR TWO COUNTRIES PLAYING LEADING
ROLES THE ALLIANCE HUNG TOUGH. IN THE FACE OF A
SOVIET WALK-OUT FROM THE GENEVA TALKS AND
SOMETIMES BOISTEROUS DOMESTIC POLITICAL
OPPOSITION, NATO DID WHAT IT HAD TO DO -- WE
MATCHED THE SOVIET DEPLOYMENT WITH OUR OWN
DEPLOYMENT OF INF FORCES.

ALL OF US KNOW THE RESULT. SENATOR BYRD AND I
WERE PRIVILEGED TO WITNESS IT IN PERSON. WE WERE
IN MOSCOW, TO SEE PRESIDENT REAGAN AND GENERAL ➔

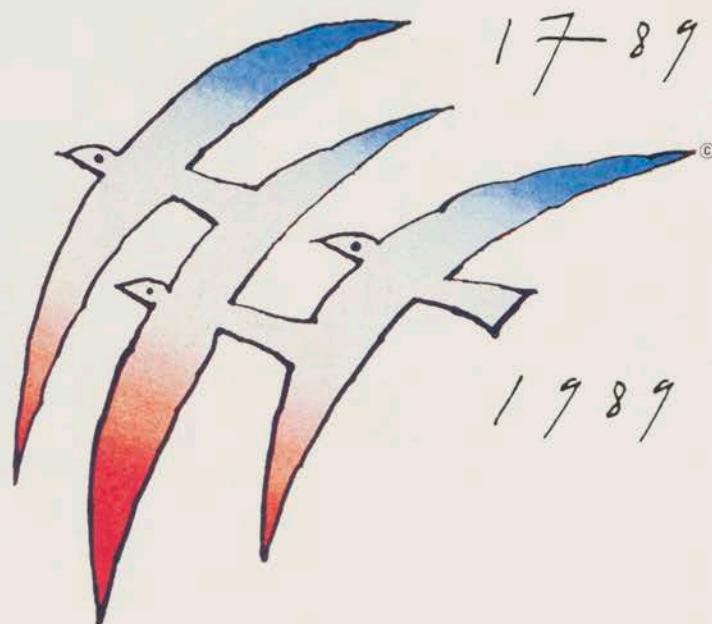
SECRETARY GORBACHEV SIGN THE AGREEMENT WHICH
LED TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THOSE SOVIET INF
WEAPONS; THE FIRST NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL
AGREEMENT IN HISTORY TO ACTUALLY REDUCE THE
WORLD'S NUCLEAR STOCKPILES.

NATO NOT ONLY SURVIVED THE CHALLENGE BUT HAS
EMERGED A STRONGER, MORE UNIFIED ALLIANCE; JUST
AS DEDICATED TO THE GOAL OF PRESERVING THE
PEACE; EVEN MORE CONFIDENT IN OUR ABILITY TO DO
SO. ➔

WE TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THIS
OUTCOME; AND WE AGAIN EXPRESS OUR ADMIRATION
AND APPRECIATION TO YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, FOR THE
VITAL CONTRIBUTION OF FRANCE.

PRESIDENT MITTERAND, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS:
THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE ARE ALLIES; AND EVEN
MORE, FRIENDS. THAT HAS BEEN THE HALLMARK OF TWO
HUNDRED YEARS OF PARTNERSHIP IN LIBERTY. THAT WILL
BE THE HALLMARK OF THE FUTURE RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN OUR TWO GREAT NATIONS.

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THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE
FRENCH REVOLUTION
FRANCE AND AMERICA: PARTNERS IN LIBERTY



THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
FRANCE AND AMERICA: PARTNERS IN LIBERTY

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IMPRIMÉ PAR APPORT ADHÉSIFS - PARIS

Bicentenaire de la Révolution Française





FRANCE AND AMERICA:
PARTNERS IN LIBERTY
200 YEARS OF DEMOCRACY,
FRIENDSHIP & PROGRESS

In 1789, two of the greatest charters in the history of democracy were drafted: the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen and the United States Bill of Rights. Approved within 30 days of one another, these two documents laid the foundation for other guarantees of human rights and for democratic governments throughout the world.

Since that time, France and America have struggled together to preserve and extend the ideas embodied in those fundamental documents and have maintained a friendship based on mutual respect for freedom and democracy. It is this great historic relationship that has prompted America, France's partner in liberty, to join in commemorating the Bicentennial of the French Revolution.

In France, 1989 will be a year-long celebration of freedom with festivities peaking on July 14, Bastille Day. Hundreds of Bicentennial events will also take place throughout the United States: dance, art exhibits, plays, trade shows, conferences, symposia, fireworks, films, displays of new technology and more. The following pages list the highlights of activities planned on both sides of the Atlantic.

Let's celebrate together!

"Democratic government, human rights and freedom were the wellsprings of the American and French Revolutions. They remain the most precious capital in the Western world."

Emmanuel de Margerie
French Ambassador to
the United States



HIGHLIGHTS OF BICENTENNIAL
EVENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

FESTIVALS & SPECIAL
EVENTS

MARDI GRAS! GALVESTON
PROCLAIMS FÊTE DE FRANCE
Galveston, TX. Jan. 27-Feb. 7,
1989.

ESCALES DE LA JEANNE D'ARC
This French battleship will welcome visitors aboard when she docks in the following ports in 1989: Pearl Harbor, HI, Feb. 17-21; San Francisco, CA, Feb. 28-Mar. 7; New Orleans, LA, Mar. 27-Apr. 1; and San Juan, PR, Apr. 17-20.

HOUSTON INTERNATIONAL
FESTIVAL • Houston, TX.
Apr. 13-23, 1989.

FESTIVAL INTERNATIONAL de
LOUISIANE • Lafayette, LA.
Apr. 20-23, 1989.

BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL OF
THE ARTS: SALUTE TO FRANCE
Birmingham, AL. Apr. 20-30,
1989.

LE SWING: A JAZZ SALUTE TO
FRANCE • South Street Seaport,
New York City. Aug. 26, 1989.

THE FRENCH WEEK IN BOSTON
Boston, MA. Oct. 16-22, 1989.



EXHIBITIONS

POLITICS AND POLEMICS:
CARICATURE AND THE
FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1789-
1989 • The Wight Art Gallery at
UCLA, Los Angeles, CA. Oct.
30-Dec. 10, 1988. Grey Art Gal-
lery, New York City. Jan. 18-
Feb. 25, 1989.

REVOLUTION IN PRINT:
FRANCE, 1789 • The New York
Public Library, New York City.
Feb. 18-May 13, 1989. Touring
version will go to 28 major urban
libraries.

L'ART DE VIVRE: DECORATIVE
ARTS AND DESIGN IN FRANCE
1789-1989 • Cooper-Hewitt
Museum, New York City. Mar.-
Jul. 1989.

ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE AND
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
The Library of Congress, Wash-
ington, DC. Mar. 31-May 20,
1989. U.S. tour to follow.



LAFAYETTE: HERO OF TWO
WORLDS • The Queens
Museum, New York City. June 1-
Aug. 30, 1989. Historical Society
of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia,
PA. Oct. 19, 1988-Jan. 1990.

FRENCH CONTEMPORARY
PHOTOGRAPHY EN LIBERTÉ:
3 CRITICS' CHOICES • Inter-
national Center of Photography,
New York City. Jun.-Aug. 1989.
U.S. tour to follow.

THE FRENCH ARCHITECTURAL
AVANT GARDE 1800s • The Art
Institute of Chicago. Jul. 14-
Oct. 15, 1989. U.S. tour to
follow.



THE AGE OF NAPOLEON:
COSTUME FROM REVOLUTION
TO EMPIRE • The Metropolitan
Museum of Art, New York City.
Dec. 5, 1989-Apr. 15, 1990.

1789: THEMES OF THE FRENCH
REVOLUTION • A poster exhibit
on view at cultural and educa-
tional institutions throughout the
U.S. in 1989.

MUSIC

BOSTON CAMERATA: FESTIVAL
DE FRANCE • U.S. Tour. Oct.
1988-June 1989.



ORCHESTRE DE PARIS: U.S.
TOUR • Carnegie Hall, New York
City. Feb. 16 & 18, 1989. Avery
Fisher Hall, New York City. Feb.
17 & 20, 1989. Yale University,
New Haven, CT. Feb. 21, 1989.
State Theater, New Brunswick,
NJ. Feb. 22, 1989. Tilles Center,
Greenville, NY. Feb. 24, 1989.
Kennedy Center, Washington,
DC. Feb. 26, 1989. Orchestra
Hall, Chicago, IL. Feb. 27, 1989.

BOULEZ FESTIVAL: LOS ANGE-
LES PHILHARMONIC • Royce
Hall at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA.
May 20-Jun. 4, 1989.

LO JAI: TRADITIONAL MUSIC
OF 18TH-CENTURY FRANCE
U.S. Tour, Spring & Summer
1989.

ALL THAT JAZZ: PERFOR-
MANCES BY FRENCH & AMERI-
CAN ARTISTS • Avery Fisher Hall,
New York City. Oct. 11, 1989.



Versailles

Versailles was center stage for many of the events leading up to the French Revolution. Bicentennial commemorations will include a reenactment of the meetings of the Estates General and special opera performances at the Royal Opera and in the Le Nôtre Gardens (Bassin de Neptune).



And throughout France

Cities, towns and villages are proudly displaying their Revolutionary past. They are preparing to welcome visitors who wish to share in their heritage and to join in the celebrations. Musts for any itinerary: the tall ships parade at Rouen in July, Lafayette's castle in Chavaniac, the Museum of French-American Friendship in Blérancourt and the Montgolfier pag-eant in Metz.

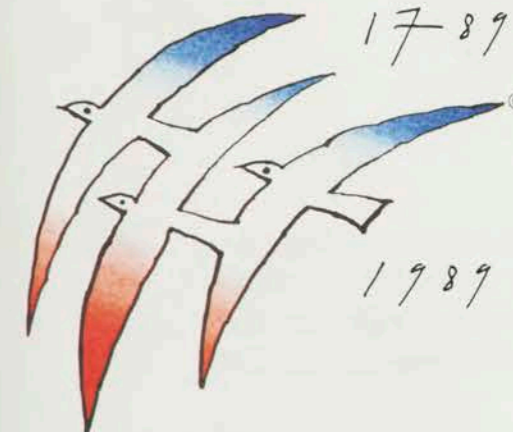
CALENDAR OF MAJOR EVENTS IN FRANCE*

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|--------------------------|--|
| January 1 | Opening Bicentennial ceremonies to be broadcast worldwide by T.V. satellite. Paris. |
| January–April 15 | "Liberty or Death." A play by Robert Hossein. Palais des Congrès, Paris. |
| March 14–June 2 | "The Revolution and Europe." Exhibition at the Grand Palais, Paris. |
| March–September | "When Paris Danced with Marianne." A retrospective exhibit of the splendor of the Centennial of the Revolution. Petit Palais, Paris. |
| March 21 | Planting of "Liberty Trees" in every city. |
| March–December | "Once Upon a Time in Paris." Historical films on giant screens and other festivities at the Bois de Vincennes, Paris. |
| April 1–October | Eiffel Tower Centennial celebrations. Sound and light shows, fireworks and exhibits. Paris. |
| May 1–July | Films on the French Revolution shown every Friday and Saturday. Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, Paris. |
| May 15 | Celebration of the Centennial of the Eiffel Tower. Sound and light shows, fireworks, exhibitions. Paris. |
| May 15–August 28 | "La Danse en Révolution." Ballets with Maurice Béjart's Ballet of the XX Century, the Paris Opera Ballet, Antonio Gades and the Bolshoi Ballet. Grand Palais, Paris. |
| June 15–August 17 | "La Révolution Française," written by Alain Boubil and Claude-Michel Schonberg, directed by Jérôme Savary. Paris. |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| June 17 | Reenactment of the Estates General at Versailles. |
| July 6–12 | "Images of the Revolution," an international conference at the Sorbonne, Paris. |
| July 9–16 | "The Sails of Liberty." Tall ships from all over the world will meet. Rouen. |
| July 14 | A concert spectacle by Jean-Michel Jarre in Paris. Fireworks, festivities and balls throughout France. |
| July 15–30 | Opera Festival at the Château de Versailles. "La Traviata" and "Andrea Chénier" with Plácido Domingo and Maddalena Di Cogny. |
| August 26 | Concerts at the Grande Arche de la Défense, and other locations, marking the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. Paris. |
| September 20–21 | On-site re-creation commemorating the Battle of Valmy. |
| October 26–February 12, 1990 | "Paintings and Sketches of David." The Louvre, Paris, and the Château de Versailles. |
| November | Beethoven's "Fidelio," performed at the Théâtre Musical de Paris by the Orchestre National de France with Lorin Maazel conducting. |
| December | "Utopias '89: The Creators' Europe." Major European exhibition at the Grand Palais, Paris. |

*Events and dates subject to change.

Produced by the American Committee on the French Revolution, the French Embassy Press and Information Service and La Mission du Bicentenaire de la Révolution Française et de la Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen.



THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

FRANCE AND AMERICA: PARTNERS IN LIBERTY

CONTACTS FOR MORE INFORMATION

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Beverly Hills, CA 90212-2967
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One Hallidie Plaza
Suite 250
San Francisco, CA 94102-2818
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World Trade Center, North 103
2050 Stemmons Freeway
P.O. Box 58610
Dallas, TX 75258
(214) 742-7011

The French Government Tourist Offices offer a number of services to tourists planning trips to France. General information and advice on travel to and in France is available, as is information specifically regarding Bicentennial tours and events.

THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

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BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS IN FRANCE



Paris

Festivities start on January 1, 1989 with internationally broadcast opening ceremonies. You may want to visit the Eiffel Tower, built to celebrate the Centennial of the French Revolution, and tour the French capital's five impressive new additions: the Arche de la Défense, the Opéra de la Bastille, the Grand Louvre, the Musée d'Orsay and La Villette. Special Bicentennial tours have been planned for visitors wishing to relive revolutionary times in Paris.



"The American Revolution began with 'a shot heard 'round the world.' In the same way, the French Revolution changed more than France."

Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.
 Chairman, American Committee
 on the French Revolution



1. Mardi Gras in Galveston. 2. The Assemblée du Pays Normand folk dancers from Le Havre. 3. "Le Marquis de Lafayette," 1790 by Joseph Doye. 4. Photographer Bernard Faucon's "Cage of Love," 1985. 5. Gilt and bronze clock, circa 1805. 6. "Liberté de la Presse," 1797. 7. Court train and ceremonial dress circa 1810, 1st Empire style. 8. Orchestre national de Jazz. 9. "A Tale of Two Cities" 1911. 10. Barenboim conducts the Orchestre de Paris. 11. Compagnie Maguy Marin. 12. Costume of a *sans culotte*, 1792.

Kennedy Center, Washington, DC. Oct. 15, 1989. Hall to be announced, Los Angeles, CA. Oct. 20, 1989.

OPERA

ATYS by Jean-Baptiste Lully. A production of the Paris Opera & Les Arts Florissants. Brooklyn Academy of Music, New York City. May 1989.

DANCE

FRENCH DANCE TODAY • Contemporary French dance companies will perform at the American Dance Festival, Durham, NC and Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival, Lee, MA. Other summer dance festivals to be announced. June–July, 1989.

LA COMPAGNIE MAGUY MARIN • Brooklyn Academy of Music Next Wave Festival, New York City, Oct. 1989.

COMPAGNIE BAGOUET, COMPAGNIE CAROLYN CARLSON & GROUPE ÉMILE DUBOIS Rio Grande NewArt Festival, Albuquerque, NM. Oct. 1989.

THEATER

1789 • A Stages Theater Center production based on Ariane Mnouchkine's epic. Embassy Theater, Los Angeles, CA. Apr. 1989.

CINEMA

FILM RETROSPECTIVE: CINEMA AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION • U.S. tour to 20 cities. Jan.–Dec. 1989.

SPORTS

"PARIS/VERSAILLES" MARATHON • San Diego, CA. Spring 1989.

MERIDIEN BICYCLE RACE • San Diego to Newport, CA. Spring 1989.



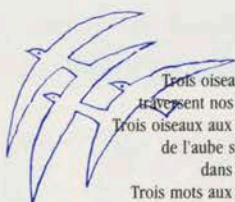
Bicentennial of the French Revolution Newsletter

Vol. 1 No. 1 Summer 1988

American Committee on the French Revolution

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Trois oiseaux libres
traversent nos pensées.
Trois oiseaux aux couleurs
de l'aube s'envolent
dans l'espace.
Trois mots aux couleurs
du temps sont liés
pour toujours.
Liberté, égalité, fraternité.
Mémoire de la
Révolution Française.

FOLON

AMBASSADORS SALUTE

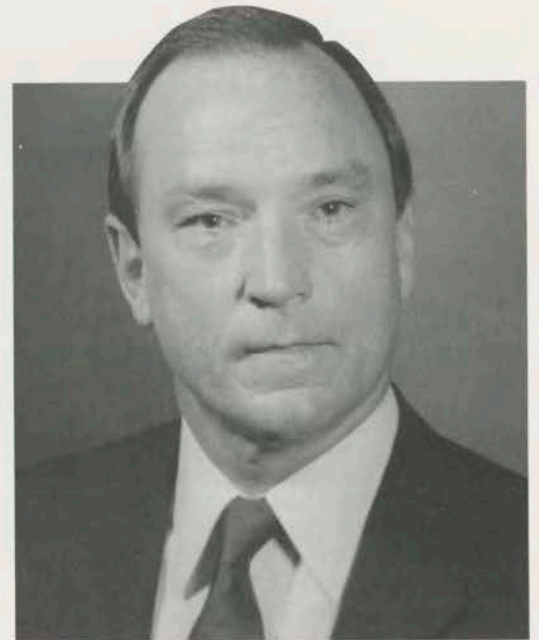
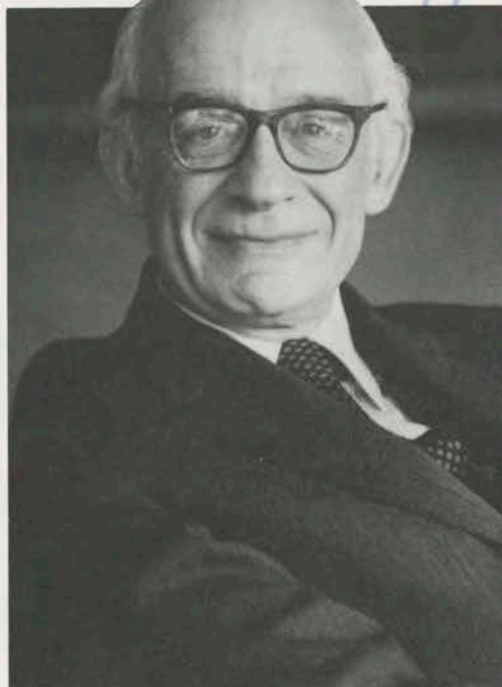
1789-1989

The celebration of the Bicentennial of the French Revolution provides an opportunity to better understand the shared heritage of our two countries, and our shared hopes for progress and peace. In the arts, in the sciences, and in fields of technology, we hope to express in our Bicentennial program the wealth of our past, the dynamism of the present and our aspirations for the future.

The 1989 Bicentennial will draw new attention to the historic events of 1789. Casting our vision back two hundred years, we will re-examine traditions of liberty; critical issues of human rights; and the evolution of our values in a modern society. Over this period, the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen has guided our actions, and inspired us.

Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., the Chairman of the American Committee on the French Revolution, has eloquently expressed the global implications of the French Revolution, and the Revolution's influence in the United States. Today, that historic bond still holds meaning. Franco-American relations are strong and fortified by past connections. Grateful for the work of the American Committee, we look forward to a year of commemoration that further strengthens ties between the United States and France.

Emmanuel de Margerie
French Ambassador to the United States



As American Ambassador and representative of the United States Government in France, I am particularly proud to be a part of the American Committee on the French Revolution. I am confident that my colleagues on the Committee—leaders in fields of culture, science and human rights—will make valuable contributions to ensure the success of the celebration of the Bicentennial on both sides of the Atlantic.

The destinies of France and the United States have been entwined since the birth of our Republic. The victory at Yorktown, so vital to our struggle for independence, would have been impossible without the devoted assistance of those young Frenchmen who believed in freedom and who, upon their return to France, conveyed that spirit to the French people. The names of Lafayette, Rochambeau and de Grasse are forever engraved in the hearts of the American people.

While France celebrates the Bicentennial of the Revolution and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, we in the United States continue our celebration of the Bicentennial of our Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Nothing could be more appropriate than to combine our efforts. Jefferson and Montesquieu would have it no other way.

Let the accent be put on our common love for Freedom. Let the message of our common devotion to Liberty ring out. Let our unfaltering friendship for more than two centuries bear eloquent witness to the collective strength of free societies.

Joe M. Rodgers
United States Ambassador to France

Photo Credit: Catherine Karnow



Bicentenaire de la Révolution Française Newsletter

Statement by Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., Chairman of the American Committee on the French Revolution (ACFR)

The pages of history written two hundred years ago contain surprises for even those who feel familiar with French and American history. The extent to which Frenchmen shared the experience of the American Revolution and Americans shared the experience of the French Revolution is not fully appreciated on either side of the Atlantic.

In particular, those who learned what they know about the French Revolution from the pages of Charles Dickens' novel, *A Tale of Two Cities*, will find that there is a fascinating tale indeed that they have missed. The original French Revolution of 1789 was a noble effort by an entire nation to rise to its highest aspirations of political freedom and social justice. To the extent that it succeeded, it made an impact on the world. To the extent that it failed, it is instructive to all who undertake sweeping reforms.

The irrevocable achievement of the French and American Revolutions was the recognition that human beings "are endowed with certain unalienable rights," to borrow Thomas Jefferson's phrase in the Declaration of Independence. It was no mere coincidence that Thomas Jefferson was in Paris in 1789, for it is known that the Marquis de Lafayette consulted him before introducing the first draft of the Declaration of the Rights of Man in the National Assembly in its session at Versailles.

Thomas Paine was actually elected as a member of the National Assembly where he gave full vent to the ideas he first expressed during the American struggle for independence. Just as we can trace the influence of Montesquieu and the Philosophes on the evolution of political thinking in the United States, so we can measure the impact of the Virginia Bill of Rights and the Maryland Declaration of Rights on the young French veterans who returned to Paris as prophets of liberty.

The important thing is that the Bicentennial of the French Revolution is causing us to turn again to history to refresh our knowledge about that seminal event. As we study the evolution of human rights in France and the United States under the protection of constitutional governments, we cannot avoid some assessment of the human condition in the world

today. The threats to human rights in the past have largely been the result of political repression and the use of force. Are we preparing the future for the protection of human rights as effectively as the men and women of 1789 secured them for us? Excessive growth of population, urban jungles and even abuses of science and technology, may present new dangers for the "liberty" that our ancestors guaranteed against the dangers of their time.

France is not only the United States' oldest ally; she remains a firm friend. The relationship has not always been easy during the last two centuries. However, the future promises to be as demanding as the past.

Adjustment to new conditions will require knowledge, experience and understanding in international relations. It becomes vital, therefore, to take advantage of the Bicentennial to extend our ties with France in yet another generation of young Americans. We must renew the commitment to human rights that we have shared since 1789 and maintain the joint efforts we have made to sustain them. We must not only study history, we must also seize the opportunity to make it.

As we enjoy the rich Bicentennial agenda for 1989, we should savor the drama, the music, the art, and the literary and scholarly works. But we must always remember the great cause that gave us the event to celebrate and the freedom to do it. It is truly a Tale of Two Nations. ■

Jean-Noël Jeanneney Named to Head French Bicentennial Mission

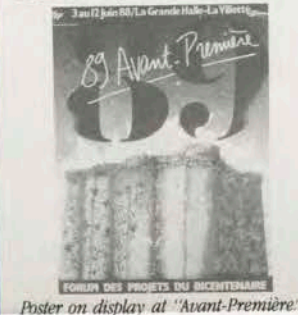
Jean-Noël Jeanneney, formerly Director of Radio France, has been named President of the French Bicentennial Mission in Paris. The forty six year-old historian, appointed by President Francois Mitterrand, succeeds the late President Edgar Faure.

Mr. Jeanneney has already embarked on several new initiatives, including a plan to make the Tuileries exhibition the centerpiece of Bicentennial historical programs. He has recently received a grant of approximately FF 50 million for support in calendar year

1988 for official Bicentennial projects, general operating needs and communications. To date, 300 cultural and academic official Bicentennial programs have been approved.

Mr. Jeanneney is a professor at the Institute des Etudes de Science Politique and a specialist in 20th century communications media. He has visited the United States numerous times. ■

...and Minister of Culture Jack Lang just assigned Cabinet responsibility for Bicentennial, as announced by President Mitterrand on June 28, 1988. ■



ACFR Participates in "Avant-Première" in Paris

The ACFR participated in the "'89 Avant-Première," or Preview, a forum on Bicen-

tennial projects held at La Villette in Paris under the auspices of the French Bicentennial Mission. From June 3 to 12, corporations, government agencies, commercial enterprises and cultural groups highlighted their plans for 1989. The exhibition promoted the Bicentennial agenda and informed participants about the events scheduled in France and around the world including the United States.

The ACFR was represented at the "Avant-Première" by its Chairman, Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. As part of his visit to France in anticipation of the Bicentennial, Senator Mathias addressed a luncheon hosted by U.S. Ambassador Joe M. Rodgers at his residence for members of the American legal community. The Senator spoke of the role of Americans in Paris in 1789 and urged the Americans in Paris in 1989 to play an active role too. ■



Bicentennial Debut at Universities on Both Coasts

New York University (NYU) and the University of California in Los

Angeles (UCLA) will celebrate the Bicentennial by launching major programs at the start of the 1988-1989 academic year.

Under the direction of Professor Thomas Bishop, NYU's program will feature a lecture series on three topics: 1) "Politics and Ideology in the Revolutionary Era;" 2) "Culture, Propaganda and the French Revolution;" and 3) "The French Revolution as a World Historical Event." Other NYU activities will include two major art exhibits sponsored by the Grey Art Gallery; a Summer Institute on the French Revolution for New York City high school teachers; two film series with commentaries by film critics and historians; and several scholarly symposia on the Revolution.

UCLA's program, announced by Professor Robert Maniquis, also will offer conferences, symposia and several exhibitions: "Books and Pamphlets of the Late Enlightenment and the French Revolution;" "The French Revolution, Medicine and Science;" and "The Encyclopedia and the Revolution." Performing arts will also be featured, along with a Jean Renoir film retrospective.

Some programs will be shared by both institutions, such as an exhibit on "The French Revolution and Political Caricature" and a film festival on "Cinema and the French Revolution." ■



Left to right: Secretary-General Cabouat, Ambassador de Margerie and Senator Mathias.

Logo Ceremony at Corcoran Gallery

On April 15, Ambassador de Margerie, the Secretary-General of the French Bicentennial Mission, Jean-Pierre Cabouat, and Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. signed an agreement granting the ACFR the exclusive right to use the French Bicentennial logo, depicted above, for non-commercial purposes in the United States. The ceremony took place in an appropriate setting: the late 18th century salon

from the hotel d'Orsay in Paris now installed in the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington.

This logo designed by the French artist Folon shows three birds in free flight. Red-white-blue, the colors of the design, of course, are symbolic of revolutionary France.

Sponsors of projects relating to the Bicentennial must apply to the ACFR to receive designation as an official project of the Bicentennial

and to obtain permission to use the logo for non-commercial purposes. Persons interested in using the logo for commercial purposes should also contact the ACFR. Application forms are available from the ACFR office at 1511 K Street, N.W., 11th floor, Washington, D.C. 20005 or from the French Embassy Cultural Services, 972 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10021, Attention Ms. Leith Symington. ■

Bicentennial of the French Revolution Newsletter

The ACFR has convened five sub-committees. Comprised of leading members in the Franco-American community including scholars, professionals in different fields, people in business and commerce, the subcommittees address the major aspects of the Bicentennial. Statements follow from the sub-committee Chairs:



Arts Committee

Arthur A. Hartman

We are very proud of the cultural scope of the Bicentennial agenda. It includes music, drama, dance and major visual arts exhibitions. Indeed, some of the most distinguished institutions in this country are sponsoring some of the most exciting and innovative artistic offerings from France. The calendar of events in this issue reflects the exceptional quality and variety of these programs.

When you review this calendar, keep in mind that the programs listed are scheduled, while many others are still in a formative stage and will be added to the calendar as preparations are confirmed. The Arts Committee is ready to review further proposals for designation as official Bicentennial projects, and is available to help implement projects still in the planning phase.

We are available, too, to suggest funding sources for those projects still in need of financial support. ■

Arthur A. Hartman is former Ambassador to France and to the Soviet Union.

Communications Committee

Roland J. Hawkins

The Communications Committee is seeking to alert the widest possible audience to Bicentennial activities. We have worked to create an imaginative, stimulating program, and we want people to know about it and participate.

As the year progresses, you will hear announcements on radio and television and read about the agenda in the local press. The more interest you are able to generate in your community, the more successful we will be in drawing attention to our nationwide celebration. Local committees will be essential in catalyzing interest in the public domain and in the media.

Our main aim is to emphasize the exceptionally close association between France and the United States over two centuries, and the friendship we have built between two distinctive peoples, fighting side by side in three wars. Our message is one of *shared values, shared commerce and shared hopes for technological progress and peace.* ■

Roland J. Hawkins is Vice President and General Manager of Air France for North and Central America.

Finance Committee

The Finance Committee has four principal goals:

- 1) To encourage the corporate community to support:
 - the general operating needs of the ACFR;
 - individual academic and cultural programs, and special events;
 - a large-scale publicity effort.

- 2) To gain help from foundations which donate to educational and cultural endeavors, or have a special

interest in Franco-American relations.

- 3) To boost awareness of logo merchandising opportunities in the United States.

- 4) To conduct a national fundraising campaign through local committee events and through solicitation by mail.

The Committee is in formation at this time. Its new Chair assumes duties this summer. ■



Human Rights Committee

Edward H. Tuck

The 1789 Declaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen is a document that embodies many of the ideals of the French Revolution. The adoption of that historic proclamation radically changed life in France. Many of its fundamental ideas are to be found in our Bill of Rights, introduced in the same year, and in similar charters adopted over time in other regions of the world. Two hundred years later, the French Declaration remains a touchstone for Man's aspirations.

Drawing on this shared tradition between France and the United States in the field of human rights, we are undertaking and encouraging programs which examine and commemorate the historical links between our countries, and also those which assess today's human rights theory and practice in various parts of the world and in a technological age. Planned programs range from academic symposia to jazz concerts. We hope this agenda will serve to strengthen French-American ties, and raise awareness of critical human rights issues as they are seen in both our countries. ■

Edward H. Tuck is President of the French-American Foundation in New York City, and of counsel to Shearman & Sterling.



Scholars

Keith M. Baker

Two hundred years after the French Revolution, scholars still find themselves confronted by the challenge of understanding the remarkable events that gave birth to modern political culture. In proclaiming the universality of the rights of man and the necessity for constitutional government, the French revolutionaries announced the ideals of liberal democracy. Conceiving of the revolutionary transformation of an entire society, and of human nature itself, they invented a script that is still being elaborated throughout the modern world.

American scholars have long made powerful contributions to the study of this epoch in human history. Together with colleagues in France and other countries, they will be measuring its achievements—and its consequences—in conferences and seminars in many disciplines held throughout the nation. ■

Professor Keith M. Baker teaches history at the University of Chicago.

Local Committees Forming Across United States

Interest in the Bicentennial of the French Revolution is steadily growing throughout the United States. In Louisiana and Texas, statewide organizations have been established. In Boston, Chicago, Denver, New York City, Washington, D.C. and in other cities, local citizen groups also have formed to promote activities and raise funds during the commemoration.



If you wish further information about setting up a local committee, please write to the ACFR office in Washington, D.C., or to the Cultural Service at the French Consulate in your region. ■

New Sister Cities Initiative

Ambassador de Margerie will announce a new Sister Cities initiative at the annual meeting of Sister Cities International in Lexington, Kentucky (sister city: Deauville) to be held this summer. The program will serve to create new bonds between French and American cities and to strengthen existing city ties.

and Deauville, for example, are matched because they are both equestrian centers). To mark the Bicentennial, the goal is to raise the total number of paired cities in both countries to 200.

Mayors around the US will announce new sister city programs, such as educational exchanges, at the annual meeting of the



Sister Cities International is a non-profit organization, founded in 1956 under the aegis of President Eisenhower who initiated the White House "People-to-People" program to promote cultural, commercial and individual ties between this country and other nations.

Sister Cities International will coordinate the new program. Currently 60 American cities are paired with counterparts in France, based on roughly similar populations, industry or activities. (Lexington

National League of Cities. The governors of the fifty states are urged to promote the sister city relationships within their states over the course of the Bicentennial and in years ahead.

If your community wishes to be matched with a French "sister" city or if you wish further information, please write to: Sister Cities International, 120 South Payne Street, Alexandria, Virginia, 22314. Or you may telephone: 703-836-3535. ■



American Committee on the French Revolution
1511 K STREET, N.W., 11TH FLOOR, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

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1689

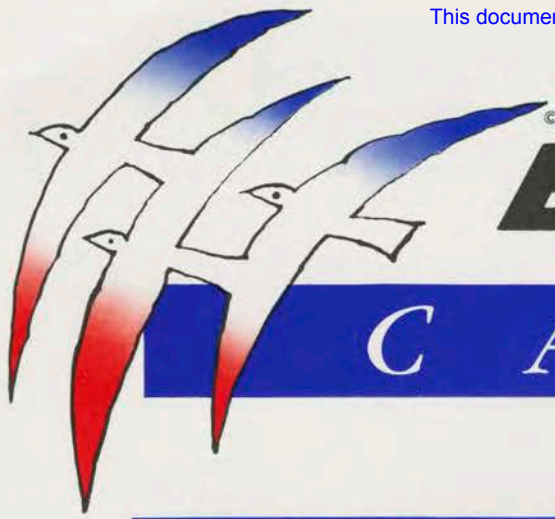
Bicentenaire de la Révolution Française

CONGRESS SESSION

Congress urges Americans to observe anniversary of French Revolution

You can participate!

for the Committee on Foreign Re-
the amount of \$1,200.
authorized to be appropriated such sum-
carry out this subsection.



Bicentennial of the CALENDAR FALL 1988

EXHIBITIONS

JULY 12–OCTOBER 2, 1988.

LESSONS OF DARKNESS: THE ART OF CHRISTIAN BOLTANSKI. *The Museum of Contemporary Art—Los Angeles, CA. (213-626-6222)*

A survey of two decades of work by contemporary French artist Christian Boltanski. Organized by the Museum of Contemporary Art in Chicago, The Museum of Contemporary Art in Los Angeles and The New Museum of Contemporary Art in New York. After Los Angeles, the exhibition will travel to The New Museum of Contemporary Art in New York City (December 9, 1988–February 12, 1989) and then to Vancouver and Toronto, Canada, and Berkeley, CA.

JULY 15–SEPTEMBER 28, 1988.

ZUKA: THE FRENCH REVOLUTION THROUGH AMERICAN EYES. *The National Museum of Women in Art—Washington, DC. (202-542-5539)*

An exhibition of 85 paintings, collages and cut-outs by Paris-based American painter ZUKA. Represents a contemporary artist's reflections and perspectives on the events, personalities and atmosphere of the French Revolution. After Washington, DC, the exhibition will travel to the Thomas Center Gallery in Gainesville, FL (December 2, 1988–January 2, 1989) and then to New York City, Denver, CO and San Diego, CA.

SEPTEMBER 15–DECEMBER 31, 1988.

JACQUES-HENRI LARTIGUE: PANORAMA OF THE TWENTIES. *Birmingham Museum of Art—Birmingham, AL. (205-254-2566)*

An exhibit of photographs by the late Jacques-Henri Lartigue accompanied by textual excerpts from Marcel Proust's *Remembrance of Things Past*.

OCTOBER 15, 1988–JANUARY 1, 1989.

JEAN LURCAT: LE CHANT DU MONDE D'ANGERS. *The Fine Arts Museum of San Francisco—California Palace of The Legion of Honor—San Francisco, CA. (415-750-3663)*

The exhibition features a suite of tapestries by contemporary French artist Jean Lurcat delineating man's simultaneous potential for destruction and life.

OCTOBER 30–DECEMBER 10, 1988.

POLITICS AND POLEMICS: FRENCH CARICATURE AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1789–1799. *Grunwald Center for the Graphic Arts, The Wight Art Gallery at UCLA—Los Angeles, CA. (213-825-3783)*

A major international exhibition of approximately 200 rare political caricatures drawn from the extensive collections of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. These images, important elements of the French Revolution, will be on view for the first time in the United States. The exhibit will also travel to the Grey Art Gallery in New York City.

NOVEMBER 4, 1988–JANUARY 16, 1989.

COURBET RECONSIDERED. *The Brooklyn Museum—New York City. (718-638-5000)*

A major exhibition comprising paintings and drawings by Gustave Courbet (1819-1877), the French painter whose radical challenge to the aesthetic of the Academy and its underlying authoritarian assumptions was crucial to the birth of modernism. Accompanying exhibitions will include 19th century French works on paper and selections from the Museum's collection of 19th century French Paintings. After the exhibition closes at the Brooklyn Museum, it will travel to the Minneapolis Institute of Arts.

NOVEMBER 5–DECEMBER 18, 1988.

ANTOINE-LOUIS BARYE: WORKS FROM THE CORCORAN GALLERY. *Blaffer Gallery at the University of Houston—Houston, TX. (713-749-1329)*

An exhibit of bronze sculptures by Antoine-Louis Barye, a romantic/realist sculptor active in 19th-century Paris. Organized by the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

NOVEMBER 13, 1988–FEBRUARY 12, 1989.

CARTIER JEWELS: THE GEORGE AND FRAYDA LINDEMANN COLLECTION. *New Orleans Museum of Art—New Orleans, LA. (504-488-2631)*

One of the ranking jewelry collections in the Western world, George and Frayda Lindemann's collection of jewels, timepieces, desk sets, and other "objets de vertu" by the celebrated French jeweller Cartier will be on public view for the first time. Following New Orleans, the exhibit will travel to Birmingham, San Diego and other American cities.

NOVEMBER 18, 1988–JANUARY 22, 1989.

FRENCH POST-IMPRESSIONISTS: THE PAINTINGS OF ANDRE AND BERTHE NOUFLARD. *The Dixon Gallery and Gardens—Memphis, TN. (901-761-5250)*

The 71 canvases selected from the Noufflard family's extensive collection reflect the artistic and intellectual climate in Paris during the early decades of the 20th century. Organized in conjunction with The Dixon Gallery and Gardens, Memphis and circulated by Art Services International. After opening in Memphis, the exhibit will travel to Washington, DC, Oklahoma City, St. Petersburg, Naples, Florida, and Fort Wayne, Indiana.

OCTOBER 28–29, 1988.

1988 CONFERENCE OF THE NAPOLEONIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA. *Hotel Bourbon-Orléans—New Orleans, LA. (813-584-1255)*

An annual two-day conference featuring a film on Napoleon, 8 lectures and a flea market.

NOVEMBER 2–5, 1988.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WESTERN SOCIETY FOR FRENCH HISTORY. *Faculty Center at UCLA—Los Angeles, CA. (713-825-4285)*

Hosted by UCLA's Department of History and the UCLA Bicentennial Organizing Committee. By invitation only.

NOVEMBER 6, 1988.

POLITICS AND POLEMICS: FRENCH CARICATURE AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1789-1799. *Dixon Auditorium at UCLA—Los Angeles, CA. (213-825-3783)*

A public symposium organized in conjunction with the exhibit of the same name mounted at The Wight Art Gallery. Speakers will include James Cuno, Lynn Hunt, Claude Langlois, Michel Melot and Ronald Paulson.

NOVEMBER 6, 1988.

DIDEROT AND THEATRICALITY. *City Stage Company Repertory Theatre—New York City. (212-998-8700)*

A symposium on Diderot in conjunction with the CSC Repertory's presentations of Diderot's "Le Neveu de Rameau" and "Madame de la Carlière." Organized by Professor Richard Sieburth of the NYU French Department.

NOVEMBER 10–12, 1988.

COMMUNICATION AND MEDIA IN CONTEMPORARY FRENCH CULTURE. *Intercultural Center Auditorium at Georgetown University—Washington, DC. (202-687-5717)*

A conference focusing on the current status and evolution of communication and media in France. Ethical issues and the pedagogical application of media information and debate will also be addressed. Speakers will include Edgar Morin, André Burguière, Jean Daniel, Jean-François Kahn and others.

NOVEMBER 18–19, 1988.

COURBET RECONSIDERED. *The Brooklyn Museum—New York City. (718-638-5000 ext. 232)*

6 speakers from the United States and abroad will address issues surrounding Courbet's art and his contribution to the history of French 19th-century painting.

DECEMBER 9, 1988.

NYU DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY SYMPOSIA. *New York University—New York City. (212-998-8600)*

Second in a series of symposia organized by NYU's Department of History.

New Directions in Writing Cultural History—Specialists including French historian Daniel Roche will address new directions in the field of cultural history from both American and European perspectives.

DECEMBER 10–12, 1988.

REPUBLICAN PATRIOTISM AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. *Center for European Studies at Harvard University—Cambridge, MA. (617-495-4303)*

A three day historical symposium. Participating scholars will include Stanley Hoffmann, Patrice Higonnet, Simon Schama, François Furet, and Maurice Agulhon. By invitation only.

LECTURES

Except where indicated, all lectures are free and open to the public.

SEPTEMBER 28–DECEMBER 8, 1988.

NYU DISTINGUISHED LECTURE SERIES. *New York University—New York City. (212-998-2300)*

A year-long lecture series:

September 28

Inaugural Convocation

Inaugural address: François Mitterrand, President of the Republic of France. Elmer Holmes Bobst Library. By invitation only.

September 29

From Enlightenment to Revolution

Speaker: Robert Darnton, Shelby Cullom Davis Professor of European History and Director, Program in European Cultural Studies, Princeton University.

October 6

Festivals and Revolution

Speaker: Mona Ozouf, Directeur de Recherche, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. In French.

October 13

The '89 Revolution: The French Democratic Heritage

NOUVELLE: The Dixon Gallery and Gardens—Memphis, TN. (901-615-2307)
The 71 canvases selected from the Noufflard family's extensive collection reflect the artistic and intellectual climate in Paris during the early decades of the 20th century. Organized in conjunction with The Dixon Gallery and Gardens, Memphis and circulated by Art Services International. After opening in Memphis, the exhibit will travel to Washington, DC, Oklahoma City, St. Petersburg, Naples, Florida, and Fort Wayne, Indiana.

DECEMBER 4, 1988—FEBRUARY 14, 1989.

THE NABIS AND THE PARISIAN AVANT-GARDE. *The Jane Voorhees Zimmerli Art Gallery at Rutgers University—New Brunswick, NJ. (201-932-7237)*

An exhibit of over 200 works on paper celebrating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Nabis, a group of artists inspired by the work of Paul Gauguin, whose members included Bonnard, Vuillard and Vallotton.

PERFORMING ARTS

SEPTEMBER 29, 30 AND OCTOBER 1, 1988.

"LE DEVIN DU VILLAGE" by Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Florence J. Gould Hall—New York City. (212-662-8829)

Concert Royal and the New York Baroque Dance Company will stage this 1752 comedic opera-ballet in authentic Baroque style, with period set, costumes, dance and music performed on original instruments.

OCTOBER 11—NOVEMBER 20, 1988.

"RAMEAU'S NEPHEW" by Denis Diderot.

Classic Stage Company Repertory Theatre—New York City. (212-677-4210)

In a new translation/adaptation directed by Andrei Belgrader, this full-scale production marks the first time Diderot's extraordinary Enlightenment dialogue will be brought to the American stage. Performed in English. During the week of November 1, "Rameau's Nephew" will be played in repertory with a French-language production of "Madame de la Carlière."

OCTOBER 28—NOVEMBER 5, 1988.

"MADAME DE LA CARLIÈRE" by Denis Diderot. *United States tour. (212-439-1427)*

An 18th-century Enlightenment dialogue adapted for the theater by Elizabeth de Fontenay, this play about love and infidelity stars Catherine Sellers and Pierre Tabard. Co-produced by the Comédie Française and Rémy Renoux Productions. Performed in French.

October 28

California Institute of Technology,
Pasadena, CA

November 2-5

CSC Repertory Theater, New York City
University of Chicago, Chicago, IL

To be announced

November 10-12 and 17-19, 1988 and NOVEMBER 13 and 20.

"LA VILLE" by Paul Claudel. *La Maison Française at the French Embassy—Washington, DC. (202-687-5656)*

Paul Claudel's 1890 play, "La Ville," will be presented by Georgetown University's Théâtre du Parloir. The production, directed by Roger Bensky, will inaugurate Georgetown's Bicentennial Intercultural Festival of the Performing Arts. Performed in French.

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

SEPTEMBER 29—OCTOBER 2, 1988.

DIVINE RULERS: SUCCESSION, REGICIDE AND REVOLUTION IN CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE. *New York University—New York City. (212-998-8550)*

The symposium will focus on the change from the divinely sanctioned monarchy to secular state. It will address the ideological, cultural, and social bases of this historical transformation, epitomized in rebellion, revolution, and regicide through a comparative approach considering Western and non-Western societies. Directed by Annette Weiner of the Department of Anthropology.

OCTOBER 6—8, 1988.

THE FORGERS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION: 1750-1815. *Texas Tech University—Lubbock, TX. (906-742-3145)*

Symposium commemorating the French Revolution. Eighteen papers will present internationally significant aspects of history, literature and political science. A musical program of Revolutionary songs and Beaumarchais' "Le Mariage de Figaro" will complement the symposium.

OCTOBER 7, 1988.

NYU DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY SYMPOSIA. *New York University—New York City. (212-998-8600)*

First in a series of symposia organized by NYU's Department of History. The focus will be on historiographical issues that have emerged out of the recent writings on the Revolution and its era. Directed by Professors Thomas Bender, Anthony Judt and Darline Levy. Political Culture—The concept of political culture is being used increasingly in studies of the Revolution. Two major contributors to this development, Professors Keith M. Baker and Mona Ozouf, will present papers at a panel discussion.

• Programs listed reflect information received by June 1988; are subject to change; and will be updated quarterly.

October 6

Festivals and Revolution

Speaker: Mona Ozouf, Directeur de Recherche, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. In French.

October 13

The '89 Revolution: The French Democratic Heritage

Speaker: François Furet, Professor, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales.

November 3

Art in Jefferson's Paris

Speaker: Robert Rosenblum, Henry Ittelson, Jr. Professor of Modern European Art, Institute of Fine Arts.

November 7

Imagery: A Mirror on The French Revolution

Speaker: Michel Vovelle, Président de la Commission Nationale de Recherche Historique pour le Bicentenaire de la Révolution Française. In French.

December 8

Culture in Paris on the Eve of the Revolution

Speaker: Daniel Roche, Chef du Département d'Histoire et Civilisation. In French.

OCTOBER 18—DECEMBER 6, 1988.

MEDICINE IN THE ERA OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. *UCLA Medical School—Los Angeles, CA. (213-825-0599)*

A year-long series of lectures, part of UCLA Medical School's Program in Medical Classics. Each lecture will be accompanied by a related exhibit featuring rare books from UCLA's Biomedical Library.

October 18

Public Health in Revolutionary Paris

Speaker: Dr. Ramunas Kondratas, Smithsonian Institution.

November 1

Nursing Care and the French Revolution

Speaker: Dr. Colin Jones, Exeter, England.

December 6

French Revolution and English Madness

Speaker: Dr. Roy Porter, The Wellcome Institute, England.

NOVEMBER 4, 1988.

LANGUAGE AND RHETORIC OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. *Rolf Hall at UCLA—Los Angeles, CA. (213-825-4285)*

Speaker: Philippe Roger, Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique. In English.

NOVEMBER 5, 1988.

HISTORICAL INTERPRETATIONS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. *Rolf Hall at UCLA—Los Angeles, CA. (718-825-4285)*

Speaker: Michel Vovelle, Président de la Commission Nationale de Recherche Historique pour le Bicentenaire de la Révolution Française. In French, with simultaneous English translation available.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY PROJECTS

SEPTEMBER 19—NOVEMBER 20, 1988.

MARCEL PROUST AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA—Birmingham, AL. (205-934-4651)

On the 75th anniversary of the publication of Marcel Proust's novel, *Swann's Way*, the University of Alabama will present the largest celebration of Proust and his work ever held. Among the programs being planned are a special course on Proust; a lecture series by eleven Proust scholars from France and the United States; and a major art exhibition, *Fin-de-siècle Faces: Portraiture in the Age of Proust*, featuring paintings, photographs, costumes and furniture from French and American museums and private collections. There will also be separate exhibitions of Proust letters and books; photographs of Proustian sites by François-Xavier Bouchart; and, at the Birmingham Museum of Art, photographs from Proust's period by Jacques-Henri Lartigue. In addition, dance, films, readings and a concert of music from Proust's period will be offered.

OCTOBER 1988—JANUARY 1989.

FRENCH JEWRY: LIBERTY, EQUALITY AND FRATERNITY, 1789-1989. *Jewish Community Center of Greater Washington—Rockville, MD. (301-881-0100)*

A comprehensive study of French Jewry will be the focus of this multidisciplinary program. The concepts of liberty, equality and fraternity as they relate to the history of the Jews of France will be examined through lectures, films, exhibitions and the performing arts.

SPECIAL ACADEMIC COURSES

FALL 1988:

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF CONTINUING EDUCATION—New York City. (212-998-7080)

NYU's School of Continuing Education will offer three special courses in fall 1988 in conjunction with the University's Bicentennial program.

FRANCE: ART AND REVOLUTION—Patricia Sands

PARLONS DU CINEMA: LES FILMS DE JEAN RENOIR—Bill Cipolla

FRENCH LITERATURE: CLASSICAL THEATRE AND SOCIETY—Lèa Gilon

The French Revolution

O F F E V E N T S

HIGHLIGHTS 1989

FESTIVALS

APRIL 13-23, 1989.

HOUSTON INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL—Houston, TX. (713-654-8808)

In 1989 Houston's annual International Arts Festival will be devoted to France. The program planned for April 13 to 23 includes a Houston Grand Opera production of "The Dialogue of the Carmélites," a concert by French pianists, the Labèque sisters; performances by the Théâtre de l'Unité; museum exhibits and a street fair. Also the Theatre Under The Stars will present a musical comedy, "Fanny," to be played at the Music Hall for the duration of the Festival.

APRIL 20-23, 1989.

INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF LOUISIANA—Lafayette, LA. (504-897-6385)

The Festival will present singers, dancers and musicians, from France and the French speaking countries. Accompanying the Acadiana Symphony Orchestra will be pianist Gabriel Tecchino on April 22.

APRIL 21-30 1989.

SALUTE TO FRANCE—BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS—Birmingham, AL. (205-323-5461)

Birmingham, Alabama's salute to France will culminate in the city's annual spring arts festival, which will include concerts of French music; performances by the Alabama Ballet; a major retrospective of works by Marie Laurencin at the Birmingham Museum of Art; business, medical and culinary arts programs; an international fair aimed at educating children; and an "Ambassador Weekend" featuring a gala dinner.

EXHIBITIONS

FEBRUARY 18—MAY 13, 1989.

REVOLUTION IN PRINT: FRANCE 1789. Gottesman Exhibition Hall, The New York Public Library at 5th Avenue and 42nd Street—New York City. (212-221-7676)

A major exhibition of over 200 pamphlets, books, broadsides, prints, manuscripts, periodicals and posters exploring the role of printing as an active force in shaping events during the turbulence of the French Revolution. Items from the holdings of The New York Public Library are combined with loans from the Bibliothèque Nationale and other archival collections in France and the United States.

FEBRUARY 18—MAY 13, 1989.

THE SPREAD OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IN MUSIC AND DANCE. The New York Library at Lincoln Center—New York City. (212-221-7676)

An exhibition drawn from the collections of the Performing Arts Research Center which explores the relationship between printed matter and other cultural forms. Themes to be addressed will include the effect of the Revolution on theatrical dance and the crucial role of music and visual representations in furthering the goals and ideals of the Revolution.

FEBRUARY 18—MAY 13, 1989.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IN THE AMERICAS: PRELUDE TO THE HAITIAN REVOLUTION. The Edna Barnes Salomon Room, The New York Public Library at 5th Avenue and 42nd Street—New York City. (212-221-7676)

An exhibition based on manuscripts on the Haitian Revolution from The New York Public Library's Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture. The exhibit will explore the dynamic relationship between France and Haiti which gave shape to the mobilization of revolution in both countries.

MARCH 29—JULY 1989:

L'ART DE VIVRE: DECORATIVE ARTS AND DESIGN IN FRANCE, 1789—1989. Cooper-Hewitt Museum—New York City. (212-860-6868)

A landmark exhibition made possible by The Comité Colbert, "L'Art de Vivre" offers an overview of the creative genius and entrepreneurial skills of French artisans and manufacturers during the past two centuries. This exhibition brings together more than 400 objects selected to document and illustrate the energy and creative ability of France since the Revolution.

JUNE 1—AUGUST 30, 1989.

LAFAYETTE: HERO OF TWO WORLDS. Queens Museum—New York City. (718-592-2405)

This exhibition spotlights the Marquis de Lafayette, a major participant in both the American and French Revolutions, and focuses on his triumphal return visit to the United States in 1824-25. Over 200 objects will be exhibited, including portraits by Charles Wilson Peale, Thomas Sully and Horatio Greenough. A parade section will be highlighted by a carriage in which Lafayette rode, and a special section devoted to the Lafayette balls will feature costumes and the music composed in the hero's honor.

FALL 1989:

ON THE PASSAGE OF A FEW PEOPLE THROUGH A RATHER BRIEF MOMENT IN TIME: SITUATIONISTS, 1957-1972. Institute of Contemporary Art—Boston, MA. (617-266-5152)

Organized by the Musée d'Art Moderne du Centre Pompidou, this exhibition

this turbulent period in France. The Napoleonic costumes will reflect the various activities of elegant society, including sections on the salon, the café, the promenade, imperial and court attire, and ceremonial and palace fashions, as well as Napoleonic military uniforms.

PERFORMING ARTS

FEBRUARY 16-27, 1989.

ORCHESTRE DE PARIS—1989 U.S. TOUR. (212-841-9505)

The tour will mark the last time that Daniel Barenboim will conduct the Orchestre de Paris abroad as its Music Director. The Washington, DC and New York City concerts will feature the Chorus of the Orchestre de Paris which has not performed in the United States since 1979.

February 16 and 18	Carnegie Hall—New York City
February 17 and 20	Avery Fisher Hall—New York City
February 21	New Haven, CT*
February 22	New Brunswick, NJ*
February 24	Greenvale, NY*
February 26	Washington, DC*
February 27	Chicago, IL*

SPRING 1989:

"ATYS"*

U.S. premiere of the acclaimed 1987 Paris Opera production of this 1676 Baroque opera. Created in conjunction with the Teatro Comunale of Florence and the Montpellier Opera. William Christie, Artistic Director.

SPRING 1989:

"1789". Embassy Theatre—Los Angeles, CA. (213-439-1427)

An English language version of Mnouchkine's epic, "1789," restaged and directed by Paul Verrier and produced in cooperation with the University of Southern California.

JUNE AND JULY 1989:

FRENCH AND AMERICAN DANCE TODAY. AMERICAN DANCE FESTIVAL—Durham, NC; JACOB'S PILLOW—Lee, MA. (919-684-6402)

A festival of 10 contemporary French dance companies featuring performances, dance demonstrations and commissioned works. Sponsored by the American Dance Festival and Jacob's Pillow. Following their appearances at these festivals, the companies will perform at several other theaters around the United States.

JULY 11-15, 1989.

BICENTENNIAL MUSIC FESTIVAL. Hollywood Bowl—Los Angeles, CA. (213-651-0601)

A series of 5 concerts featuring French guest artists in recital and in concert with the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra. Concerts on July 14 and 15 will include fireworks.

OCTOBER 1989.

ALL THAT JAZZ. New York City; Washington, DC and Los Angeles, CA. (212-288-4400)

A three-city celebration of concerts and symposia in recognition of the French contribution to American jazz and in honor of French jazz today. Produced by The AmeriAccord Foundation and The French-American Foundation.

October 11

Avery Fisher Hall—New York City
Artists will include Ray Charles, Claude Bolling, Dexter Gordon, Claude Nougaro, Nicole Croisille and others to be announced.

October 16

Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts—Washington, DC.
"A Salute to Edward Kennedy (Duke) Ellington" featuring Sarah Vaughan, Dizzy Gillespie, Claude Bolling and his Big Band and other jazz greats to be announced.

October 21

Los Angeles*

FILM AND MEDIA

JANUARY 1989—DECEMBER 1989:

CINEMA AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. U.S. TOUR (213-825-4285)

A retrospective of rarely seen films organized by UCLA in cooperation with the Bureau du Cinéma, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères and the French Cultural Services of the French Embassy. Films from the Cinémathèque Française and other international archives will tour some 12 cities, including:

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC—March 1989
New York University, New York City—May 1-5, 1989
UCLA, Los Angeles—late May, 1989
The Walker Arts Center, Minneapolis—July 1-5, 1989

LAFAYETTE: HERO OF TWO WORLDS. *Queens Museum—New York City.* (718-592-2405)

This exhibition spotlights the Marquis de Lafayette, a major participant in both the American and French Revolutions, and focuses on his triumphal return visit to the United States in 1824-25. Over 200 objects will be exhibited, including portraits by Charles Wilson Peale, Thomas Sully and Horatio Greenough. A parade section will be highlighted by a carriage in which Lafayette rode, and a special section devoted to the Lafayette balls will feature costumes and the music composed in the hero's honor.

FALL 1989:

ON THE PASSAGE OF A FEW PEOPLE THROUGH A RATHER BRIEF MOMENT IN TIME: SITUATIONISTS, 1957-1972. *Institute of Contemporary Art—Boston, MA.* (617-266-5152)

Organized by the Musée d'Art Moderne du Centre Pompidou, this exhibition which examines the Situationist International movement (1952-1972) in its artistic and political practice will be comprised of 100 works including: paintings, sculptures, photographs and films.

DECEMBER 15, 1989-APRIL 16, 1990.

THE AGE OF NAPOLEON: COSTUME FROM REVOLUTION TO EMPIRE. *The Metropolitan Museum of Art—Costume Institute—New York City.* (212-879-5500)

The French Revolution and rise of Napoleon at the end of the 18th-century coincided with a major revolution in women's fashion. With this exhibition, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, in partnership with the Musée des Arts de la Mode in Paris, will explore the origins and evolution of costumes during

This document is from the collections at the Dole Archives, University of Kansas
http://dolearchives.ku.edu

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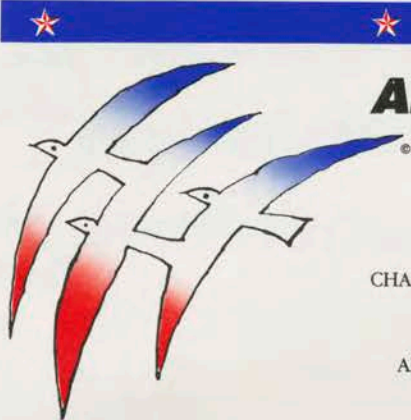
The Walker Arts Center, Minneapolis—July 1-5, 1989

MAY 1989:

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS VIDEO-CONFERENCE-LOS ANGELES/PARIS. *Centre Pompidou in Paris, and Royce Hall at UCLA—Los Angeles, CA.* (213-825-4285)

A video-conference on human rights issues, organized by UCLA in cooperation with the University of Southern California and France Télécommunications. The discussion will take place live between 2 international panels at the Centre Pompidou in Paris, and at UCLA in Los Angeles, and will feature speakers from all over the world.

* Specific dates are not yet available, but will be announced shortly.
* Location to be determined.



American Committee on the French Revolution

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Honorary

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Nicholas Wahl
Elie Wiesel
Eleanor Wood-Prince
John R. Young

This is the first in a series of newsletters to appear during the Bicentennial. Conceived by Ms. Ellen Iseman, the newsletter will be produced regularly under the editorship of Dr. Thomas A. Cassilly. Thanks are due to Dr. Cassilly, Mr. Arthur King Peters, Ms. Isabelle de Boisgelin, Ms. Leith Symington for their assistance, and to Mr. Marc Perrin de Brichambaut for his inspiration.

SUPPORT THE ACFR!

Mail back to: The American Committee on the French Revolution
1511 K Street, N.W., 11th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005

I enjoyed your newsletter and I look forward to learning more about the ACFR and Bicentennial activities. Please put me on your mailing list. My address is:

Name _____

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I would like to support the ACFR's effort. Enclosed please find a contribution in the amount of \$_____. (Checks should be made to the order of: American Committee on The French Revolution. All contributions are fully tax-deductible.)

I would like to join a local committee to help organize the Bicentennial. Please put me in touch with the committee in my area.

I have friends, acquaintances and colleagues who might be interested in the Bicentennial:

(1) Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

(2) Name _____

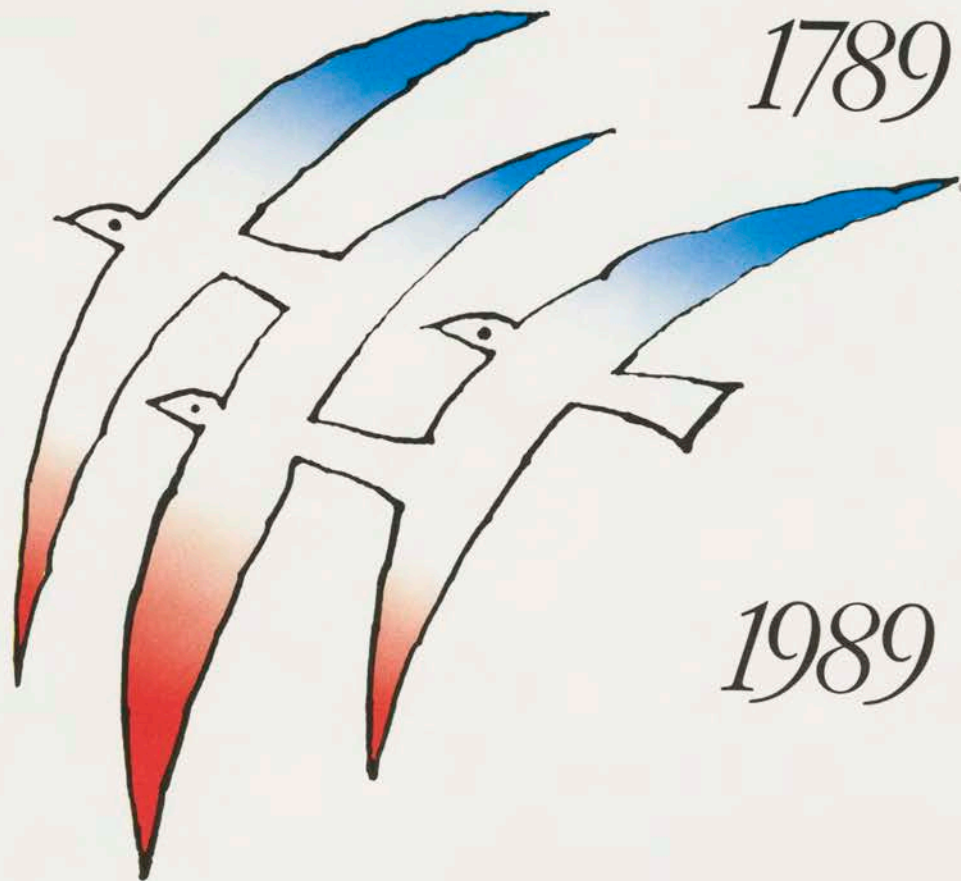
Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

(3) Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____



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FRENCH GOVERNMENT TOURIST OFFICE
George L. Hern, Jr. Public Relations Director

News

BICENTENNIAL YEAR OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

LET'S CELEBRATE TOGETHER !

The French Revolution Bicentennial Year will fill 1989 with fun and celebration, highlighted by special events, spectacles and tourist attractions. In the United States, French festivities begin on the 14th of July 1988, and will extend throughout 1989 featuring receptions, seminars, trade shows and presentation of a broad spectrum of new travel products created by American and French industry leaders.

The American and the French Revolutions, only decades apart and of mutual inspiration, changed the world through the struggle for democracy and liberty which launched 200 years of friendship. They led to the drafting of two fundamental charters in the history of human rights - The French Declaration of the Rights of Man, and the American Bill of Rights - both created in the summer of 1789.

In France, the Bicentennial celebrations will not only take place in Paris and Versailles, but throughout the country (Bordeaux, Rouen, La Rochelle, Reims, among many cities) where the Bicentennial colors will fly over special exhibits, shows and historical pageants. For instance, the "Sails of Liberty" tall-ships from all over the world will rendez-vous in Rouen harbor on July 9 to 16.

The grand opening ceremony of the Bicentennial year will be held on the Place de la Concorde in Paris on January first 1989, and will be broadcast by worldwide satellite television.

From day-one forward, a great number of major cultural events and entertaining festivals are slated throughout France. While history and anniversaries will be honored, the festivities, fun, plus new travel discoveries await visitors.

From May to September 1989, the Eiffel Tower will celebrate its centennial, (it was built to mark the 100th anniversary of the French Revolution) which will be enlivened by sound and light shows, fireworks and unique exhibits.

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On June 17 and 18, Versailles will metamorphose itself with a re-enactment of the Estates General pageant and parades with all French Delegates in period costumes. This will be the occasion to rededicate the "Salle du Jeu de Paume", where the famous oath was pronounced that launched French democracy. Nearby, the Chateau of Versailles' Royal Opera will stage Mozart's "Noes de Figaro" and Beaumarchais' "Mariage de Figaro". In the celebrated gardens of Le Nôtre an Opera Festival from July 15 to 30, will feature "La Traviata" and "André Chenier" starring Placido Domingo and Maddalena Di Dogny.

Travelers to France for the Bicentennial Year may also fête the past as seen in a contemporary context. On Bastille Day the ultra modern Bastille Opera will be inaugurated with a production of Mozart's "Don Giovanni". Elsewhere in the Capital the Louvre Museum will welcome visitors through its grand glass pyramid housing new facilities. On August 26, the Grand Arch of La Défense will be inaugurated with a special concert. During the landmark year the new T.G.V. Atlantique (Very high speed train) will be inaugurated from Paris to Le Mans and Nantes. Many other thrilling activities will be going on during 1989.

Special travel tours starting from one day to a full week will evoke the Revolution's main events. From May 15 to August 28, ballet companies focus on the theme "Dance and Revolution" at the Grand Palais. Featured are the Paris Opera Ballet, Maurice Bejart, Antonio Gades and the Bolchoi. The Grand Palais will also host the exhibition "The French Revolution and Europe".

Elsewhere in Paris, films on the French Revolution will be shown on Place de l'Hôtel de Ville every Friday and Saturday from May to July, and a giant multi-screen projection shown throughout the year in the Bois de Vincennes.

Let's not forget that 1989 will also celebrate the 45th Anniversary of the Normandy Landing on June 6, 1944 when France and the United States fought side by side for freedom. It's a grand occasion to visit the new Memorial Museum in Caen, just recently inaugurated.

Or, perhaps visitors will make the short excursion from Paris to visit the fascinating Museum of Franco-American Friendship at the Chateau de Blérancourt bridging the centuries from the Revolution to World War II, and featuring from July to September the special exhibition

- 3 -

"The Americans and the French Revolution". From June to September the city of Meaux will re-enact its role in the last days of the Monarchy, while August puts the focus on Metz and the historic first flights of the Montgolfier brothers and their balloons that opened new horizons for man.

Maybe your flight of fancy takes you via Supersonic Concorde to a gala in Paris, to a trip down memory-byways at the Revolutionary Epoch Parisian restaurants of Café Procope, Grand Véfour or Lapérouse. Perhaps a side-trip to Lafayette's Chateau de Chavaniac in Auvergne, Bartholdi's house in Colmar evoking the Statue of Liberty. There may be a moment for a glance at George Washington shaking hands with his adopted-son Lafayette, captured in bronze by Bartholdi on the Place des Etats-Unis in Paris evoking two centuries of friendship in the name of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

For the brochure, "Let's Celebrate Together" and other revolutionary travel ideas for France, write to the Bicentennial of the French Revolution, French Government Tourist Office, P.O. Box 2658, Lake Ronkonkoma, N.Y. 11779.



THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION FRANCE AND AMERICA: PARTNERS IN LIBERTY

THE BICENTENNIAL LOGO

Trois oiseaux libres
traversent nos pensées.
Trois oiseaux aux couleurs
de l'aube s'envolent
dans l'espace.
Trois mots aux couleurs
du temps sont liés
pour toujours.
Liberté, égalité, fraternité.
Mémoire de la
Révolution Française.



*Three free birds
cross our thoughts.
Three birds the color
of dawn fly away
in space.
Three words the color
of time are joined
forever.
Liberty, equality, fraternity.
Memory of the
French Revolution.*

Jean-Michel Folon, designer of the logo for the Bicentennial of the French Revolution, was born in Belgium on March 1, 1934. After studying architecture, he moved to Paris to devote himself to painting and drawing. His works have been exhibited at major shows in Antibes, Brussels, Chicago, Essen, Geneva, London, Milan, Paris, Spoleto and Tokyo.

In addition to painting, Jean-Michel Folon has illustrated books and magazines and has designed covers for such periodicals as L'Express, Fortune, Graphis, The New Yorker, Le Nouvel Observateur and Time Magazine. Among his works are two large-scale pieces (each about 1,500 square feet) on display in the subways of two European capitals: "Magic City" in Brussels and "Landscape" in London.

Folon recently described his work as follows: "Deep down, I am neither painter, drawer, engraver, poster designer nor writer. My work is neither figurative nor abstract. I do not belong to any school. I have no historical significance, and it is not my goal to figure in art history books.

"I have invented nothing, since I owe everything to everyone around me. I do not understand my drawings, and everyone is free to understand them as he or she wishes.

"I have only tried to capture my own dreams, in the hope that others will add to them their own."



GILBERT DE LAFAYETTE. At the age of 20, Lafayette became a hero of the American Revolution. He later played a central role in the French Revolution and was instrumental in drafting the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. By Joseph Désiré Court, 1834. (Musée de Versailles)



SERMENT DU JEU DE PAUME, June 20, 1789. Earlier that year, the king had convened the Estates General, a national council composed of representatives of the nobility, the clergy and the people. The representatives of the people were not allowed to meet in the room used for meetings of the Estates General, so they gathered in the salle du jeu de paume, or handball court. It was there that they took the famous oath (serment) to not dissolve the Assembly until a constitution was drawn up. Engraving of Charles Monnet's painting, by Isidore Helman, 1792. (Musée Carnavalet)



THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
FRANCE AND AMERICA: PARTNERS IN LIBERTY

**STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN
COMMITTEE ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION**

Within a 30-day period in 1789, the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen was approved by the National Assembly in France and the Bill of Rights was approved by the Congress in the United States.

The Bicentennial of the French Revolution in 1989 is an opportunity to recall these events and their impact on the modern world. This means a comprehensive assessment of the state of human rights in a world of high technology, bio-science and global economics—not to mention nuclear terror.

The expression of concern about human rights in France and America had many common roots. During the 18th century, the Enlightenment shed its rays on both sides of the Atlantic, stimulating political as well as intellectual activity. In 1777, the destinies of France and the United States became entwined when Lafayette landed in South Carolina to assist in the struggle for independence and the guarantee of liberty. The inextricable nature of that association is illustrated by the shared history of the course of human rights.

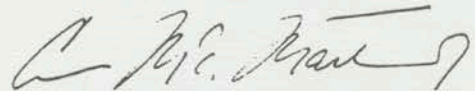
The French officers who served in the War of Independence were animated by the spirit of liberty they found in the Continental Army. They read and digested the literature of the American Revolution. They brought many of these ideas and ideals with them when they returned to France after the Battle of Yorktown.

In the following years, events moved toward revolution in France and toward constitutional government in the United States—and in both countries, toward a desire to recognize and guarantee basic human rights. A lively dialogue on the subject engaged the interest of the French and Americans, led by the conversations of Lafayette and Jefferson. One of the documents they discussed was George Mason's Virginia Bill of Rights of 1776. The result was the drafting of the remarkable charters adopted in Paris on August 26, 1789, and in New York on September 25, 1789.

French-American relations have been profoundly influenced by these events as has the cause of human rights in every part of the globe.

It will be the purpose of the American Committee on the French Revolution to trace these significant historic chapters. But it will be the further purpose of the Committee to trace the progress of the cause of human rights—its successes as well as its failures—since that time.

By republishing the Declaration of the Rights of Man in 1989 and relating it to its American counterpart, the Bill of Rights, we proclaim again the historic French-American commitment to human rights. The Committee will give practical expression to this commitment through a survey of achievements and problems of the world today, two hundred years after human rights were recognized and first proclaimed in the drama of revolution.



Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.
Chairman
American Committee on the
French Revolution



*THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
FRANCE AND AMERICA: PARTNERS IN LIBERTY*

**STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF
THE MISSION FRANÇAISE DU BICENTENAIRE**

France is preparing for joyous celebrations marking the 200th anniversary of a crucial period in its history: the French Revolution.

The commemorative ceremonies and other special events held throughout 1989 will express, above all, our attachment to the values of democracy and progress bequeathed to us by this Revolution.

The French people are well aware, however, that the Revolution must be viewed in the context of the powerful current of ideas and political upheavals that marked the history of Europe and the Americas in the 18th and 19th centuries. They recognize the influence exerted by America's founding fathers on France and they believe that the message of the French Revolution is today part of the heritage of all mankind.

The people of France especially appreciate the initiatives shown by countries throughout the world to rally public opinion to join in this celebration. Nowhere has this effort been greater than in the United States.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the American President and members of the American Committee for the French Revolution for their excellent work and for their valuable cooperation with the Mission Française du Bicentenaire.

By virtue of this cooperation, the American and French peoples will illustrate the American committee's aptly chosen slogan as they unite once again as "Partners in Liberty."

Jean-Noël Jeanneney
President
Mission Française du Bicentenaire



THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
FRANCE AND AMERICA: PARTNERS IN LIBERTY

**STATEMENT BY THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR
TO THE UNITED STATES**

In 1989—as in 1976 and 1983—France and the United States will join in commemorating yet another turning point in their history. It is no mere coincidence that these tributes to events of the late 18th century follow one another so closely. Within a few short years, the ideals of freedom that were ripening in the collective consciousness of the European nations—and that crossed the Atlantic in the process—were incorporated into national charters, thereby establishing an irreversible evolution in contemporary political philosophy.

The friendship binding France and America is rooted in a common history, in particular the period between 1776 and 1789. Let us not forget that it was the Declaration of Independence, drafted by Thomas Jefferson and approved by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, that inspired Lafayette, Rochambeau and French troops to join forces with General Washington in 1777 and to fight alongside the Continental Army until the decisive Battle of Yorktown was won on October 19, 1781.

Then, in 1783, the treaty sealing the independence of the United States was signed in Paris. Peacetime did not interrupt the friendship between the former brothers in arms, whose broader, long-term goal was to institutionalize and guarantee the fundamental civil liberties of citizens. The ensuing flurry of correspondence between political thinkers in the two countries led to the drafting of two fundamental charters in the history of democracy: the *Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen* and the Bill of Rights. The texts were approved within a 30-day period in 1789: the French National Assembly adopted the *Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme* on August 26, and the U.S. Congress approved the Bill of Rights on September 25.

The common ground underlying the almost simultaneous occurrence of two such momentous events has inspired many Americans to join with France in commemorating that period in history.

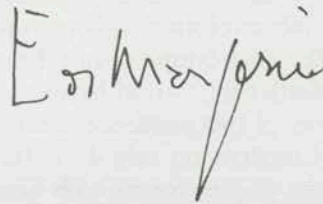
The American Committee for the Bicentennial of the French Revolution was created at the initiative of former U.S. Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., a longtime friend of France and an ardent defender of the ideals of freedom. This nonprofit organization counts among its membership all former U.S. Ambassadors to France; distinguished university scholars; eminent scientists, including several Nobel laure-

ates; businessmen involved in developing French-American trade; internationally acclaimed artists as well as many other friends of France.

The American Committee on the Bicentennial of the French Revolution has embraced several goals: to remind the American people of the significance of our common French-American heritage; to reaffirm the deep friendship uniting our two peoples; to organize cultural activities and other events to pay tribute to our common concept of development and human progress—a concept in which liberty, in all its forms, is of central importance; and, finally, to ensure that the spirit of this commemoration will live on through the many conferences to be held by prestigious American universities on the theme of the French Revolution and human rights.

Franco-American cultural exchanges will gain momentum in 1989 with many French performing artists making appearances in the United States. The Orchestre de Paris as well as various contemporary dance companies will be touring throughout the country. Several major film retrospectives will travel from city to city. Many exhibitions coming to the United States will encourage people to remember the lessons taught by history and to renew the promises to which we are bound by our knowledge of the past.

A commemoration is essentially a time to look back at the past in order to sharpen our vision of the present and future. The Bicentennial year of 1989 will reflect the enormous wealth of our heritage while also displaying the tremendous creative energy of France today.



Emmanuel de Margerie
Ambassador of France to the United States



THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION FRANCE AND AMERICA: PARTNERS IN LIBERTY

1789: A REVOLUTION, A LEGACY

On July 14, 1789, the people of Paris stormed the Bastille, the state prison. This date marked the beginning of the French Revolution, as it set into motion a series of events that would lead to the abolition of the absolute monarchy and the advent of democracy in France. The French Revolution changed the course of history and its influence continues to be felt in France and in countries throughout the world.

Bastille Day has been celebrated since 1880, when the Third Republic adopted the 14th of July as the national holiday. In 1989, Bastille Day will of course have special importance, as it will be the high point of a year of Bicentennial celebrations. An international dimension will be added to the commemorations by the presence of numerous personalities from many foreign countries, including the leaders of the seven largest industrialized nations, who will be in the French capital to attend the 15th annual economic summit.

Another special Bicentennial event will be the inauguration of the Grande Arche de la Défense, the latest of a series of edifices in Paris (the obelisk at the Place de la Concorde, the Arc de Triomphe) forming an eight-kilometer vista extending westward from the Grande Cour of the Louvre. This event will echo the inauguration of the Eiffel Tower in 1889, the Centennial of the French Revolution.

THE HISTORY OF THE BASTILLE

The Bastille was constructed in the 1370s on what is now the Place de la Bastille. The original fortress had eight 75-foot-high towers connected by thick walls of equal height. An 80-foot-wide moat surrounded the fortress, making it virtually impregnable. The Bastille housed armories, soldiers' and officers' quarters, jail cells and other facilities normally found in a military bastion.

The Bastille began to acquire its sinister reputation as a prison when King Louis XI (1461–1483) used the fortress to incarcerate the first political prisoners. By the late 1600s, Paris extended well beyond the Bastille and the stronghold lost all military significance as a defense outpost. From then on it was used exclusively as a state prison.

It was in the 17th century that the Bastille became the symbol of arbitrary power. At that time it took nothing more than a *lettre de cachet*, an order bearing the king's seal, to have someone locked up there indefinitely without the benefit of a trial. The essential purpose of the Bastille was thus to rid society of those persons who had incurred royal displeasure: writers critical of the king's policies; people who, for whatever reason, proved bothersome to their families, neighbors or rivals; intractable sons of noble families; tyrannical husbands as well as bona fide criminals serving court-ordered sentences.

Voltaire, one of the most famous Bastille prisoners, was incarcerated for libel in 1715. The police even put Diderot's critical "Encyclopédie" in prison, literally locking it up as if it were a person!

By 1774, when Louis XVI came to the throne, the Bastille was so unpopular that the king decided to destroy the fortress and replace it with a square dedicated to his glory. History, however, was to decide otherwise.

JULY 12–JULY 16, 1789: FIVE DAYS OF A REVOLUTION

“Is this a revolt?”

“No, sire, it’s a revolution.”

(question posed by King Louis XVI and answered by his chamberlain, the Duc de La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, on July 15, 1789)

* * *

The year 1789 started off badly. The winter had been harsh and long. There was no food, no work, no hope for improving conditions. Dissatisfaction grew steadily as time passed and the government took no steps to ameliorate the situation. The king was finally compelled to convene the Estates General, a national council composed of representatives of the nobility, the clergy and the people. The meeting opened on May 5 in Versailles, the seat of the Royal Court located 15 miles to the southwest of Paris. The Assembly called for many reforms but was not yet empowered to modify the constitution. Meanwhile, the Parisians were restless, a situation further aggravated by the presence in the capital of foreign soldiers in the king’s pay. This restlessness gave way to anger when the king dismissed Necker, the Minister of Finance who enjoyed the people’s trust.

- July 12** Angry groups begin forming in Paris. A number of minor skirmishes take place between the French Guard and the foreign soldiers. During the night the people start several protest fires.
- July 13** The hungry people of Paris loot the St. Lazare Convent where wheat is being stored. Throughout the day, there are more outbreaks of violence and several gunsmiths’ shops are looted.
- July 14** The Bastille prison is stormed. At 5 A.M., the people raid the armory at the Invalides to obtain weapons to defend themselves against the foreign soldiers. They succeed in acquiring 32,000 rifles and 20 cannons.

“Overwhelmed by fatigue and hunger, I left the District at six o’clock in the morning and I learned that they delivered weapons for the Districts at the Invalides . . . We arrived at the Invalides around two o’clock (in the afternoon) where we found a big crowd . . . I left right away for the Bastille and loaded my rifle on the way.”

(excerpt from the journal of a witness)

Shortly before noon, the rebellious crowd heads for the Bastille in the hope of finding more weapons and gunpowder. They also want to seize the fortress, the object of so much hatred for all Parisians and reputed to be impregnable. At that time, the Bastille housed only seven prisoners and a small garrison of 82 pensioned soldiers and 30 Swiss Guards as well as a fairly large staff office headed by the Marquis de Launay.

“We each fired about six times. Then, a paper appeared through an oval hole, a few inches in diameter. We stopped shooting. One of us left the group and went to the kitchen to look for a plank in order to reach the paper. We put the plank on the parapet. Many people stepped on one end to act as a counter-balance. A man walked forward on the plank, but at the moment he was ready to grab the paper he was shot and fell in the ditch. Then another person carrying a flag dropped it and went to grab the paper, which he read aloud. The contents of the paper were not to our satisfaction, as we had requested a surrender. Therefore, we agreed to fire the cannon. Everybody cleared the way for the cannonball.”

(idem)

Around five o'clock, after battling the crowd for several hours, Launay decides to capitulate instead of blowing up the fortress himself.

"I was the eighth or tenth to enter the (Bastille) courtyard. The pensioned soldiers were lined up on the right and the Swiss Guards on the left. We yelled 'Surrender,' and they did, except for a Swiss officer."

(idem)

Once inside the Bastille, the people freed all the prisoners.

"As the people obstinately persisted in calling for the Governor's (Launay's) death, the two who had grabbed him tried to protect him from their fury. They took him outside to lead him to the square in front of the City Hall. We know what happened to that ill-fated one."

(idem)

Launay's head is cut off and borne aloft on a spike as a trophy and his body is carried to the Hôtel de Ville (City Hall). Night falls, and the people prepare themselves for a possible attack by the royal troops.

July 15 The king removes the troops around Paris and the people of Paris begin to demolish the Bastille.

July 16 The king recalls Necker.

It was not until July 28, 1831 that Louis-Philippe decided to build a monument on the site of the former Bastille.

A UNIVERSAL LEGACY: THE DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN AND OF THE CITIZEN

The fall of the Bastille fortress was only the beginning of the French Revolution, which lasted until September 1795 when the Directoire period began. In France, the most significant event of the years following 1789 was perhaps the fall of the absolute monarchy. In the international arena, however, it was the ideals instituted by the Revolution that would prove to be of greatest significance. These ideals, expressed in the 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, inspired 19th-century revolutionary movements in Europe, the 1917 Russian Revolution and post-World War II democratic movements in the Third World.

The origins of these ideals can be traced to the writings of French and American intellectuals of the 18th century. In France, Montesquieu, Voltaire and, in particular, Rousseau shaped many of the ideas that were to become major themes of the Revolution. On the other side of the ocean, Jefferson, Mason and other American statesmen and political theorists complemented this intellectual current with their own political and literary contributions. Written correspondence between leading French and American personalities further contributed to the exchange of ideas between the two nations.

It was these ideas that found their expression in the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (August 26, 1789) and the United States Bill of Rights (September 25, 1789). They are also evident in two earlier documents, the Virginia Bill of Rights (June 1776) and the Maryland Declaration of Rights (August 1776).

The following rights are guaranteed by all four charters:

- Freedom of religion
- Freedom of the press
- Right to due process of law
- Prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment
- Power vested in the people
- Right to alter government.

A NATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT: LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY

Eighteenth-century intellectual thought embraced the ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, ideals that were a motivating force in the American Revolution and which were later adopted as France's national motto.

Asserted separately at first, Liberty and Equality were united in 1789 in France's Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. Fraternity was added to that document in 1793, giving birth to the famous motto which first appeared on a badge worn by the National Guard and later was inscribed on the façades of public buildings. The trilogy became official in 1848 under the Second Republic. The motto embodies the philosophy of the Revolution, as explained in the following excerpt from Victor Hugo's "Le Droit et la Loi," published in June 1875.

"The Republican formula was admirably designed in word and in deed; the gradation . . . is flawless. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity are the three steps of the supreme altar; there is nothing to add, nothing to take away. Liberty is the right, Equality is the fact, Fraternity is the duty. These ideals are the essence of man, nothing else. The unfortunate are the misfortune of the prosperous ones. Selfishness draws society to the grave. If we want to live, let us bring our hearts together and be part of the immense family of man."

DÉCLARATION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET DU CITOYEN

décrétés par l'Assemblée Nationale dans les séances des 20, 21, 23, 24 et 26 août 1789, acceptés par le Roi

PRÉAMBULE

LES REPRÉSENTANS DU PEUPLE FRANÇAIS, constitués en Assemblée Nationale, considérant que l'ignorance, l'oubli ou le mépris des Droits de l'Homme, sont les seules causes des malheurs publics et de la corruption des Gouvernemens, ont résolu d'exposer, dans une Déclaration solennelle, les Droits naturels, inaliénables et sacrés de l'Homme, afin que cette Déclaration, constamment présente à tous les membres du corps social, leur rappelle sans cesse leurs droits et leurs devoirs; afin que les actes du Pouvoir législatif et ceux du Pouvoir exécutif pouvant être à chaque instant comparés avec le but de toute institution politique, en soient plus respectés; afin que les réclamations des citoyens, fondées désormais sur des principes simples et incontestables, tournent toujours au maintien de la Constitution et au bonheur de tous.

En conséquence, l'Assemblée Nationale reconnoît et déclare, en présence et sous les auspices de l'Être-Suprême, les droits suivans de l'Homme et du Citoyen :

ARTICLE PREMIER

Les hommes naissent et demeurent libres, et égaux en droits. Les distinctions sociales ne peuvent être fondées que sur l'utilité commune.

ART. 2. Le but de toute association politique est la conservation des droits naturels et imprescriptibles de l'homme. Ces droits sont la liberté, la propriété, la sûreté et la résistance à l'oppression.

ART. 3. Le principe de toute souveraineté réside essentiellement dans la Nation. Nul corps, nul individu ne peut exercer d'autorité qui n'en émane expressément.

ART. 4. La liberté consiste à pouvoir faire tout ce qui ne nuit pas à autrui. Ainsi, l'exercice des droits naturels de chaque homme n'a de bornes que celles qui assurent aux autres membres de la société la jouissance de ces mêmes droits. Ces bornes ne peuvent être déterminées que par la loi.

ART. 5. La loi n'a le droit de défendre que les actions nuisibles à la société. Tout ce qui n'est pas défendu par la loi, ne peut être empêché; et nul ne peut être contraint à faire ce qu'elle n'ordonne pas.

ART. 6. La loi est l'expression de la volonté générale. Tous les citoyens ont droit de concourir personnellement, ou par leurs représentans, à sa formation. Elle doit être la même pour tous, soit qu'elle protège, soit qu'elle punisse. Tous les citoyens étant égaux à ses yeux, sont également admissibles à toutes dignités, places et emplois publics, selon leur capacité, et sans autre distinction que celle de leurs vertus et de leurs talens.

ART. 7. Nul homme ne peut être accusé, arrêté ni détenu que dans les cas déterminés par la loi et selon les formes qu'elle a prescrites. Ceux qui sollicitent, expédient, exécutent ou font exécuter des ordres arbitraires, doivent être punis; mais tout citoyen appelé ou saisi en vertu de la loi, doit obéir à l'instant : il se rend coupable par la résistance.

ART. 8. La loi ne doit établir que des peines strictement et évidemment nécessaires; et nul ne peut être puni qu'en vertu d'une loi établie et promulguée antérieurement au délit, et légalement appliquée.

ARTICLE NEUF

Tout homme étant présumé innocent jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été déclaré coupable, s'il est jugé indispensable de l'arrêter, toute rigueur qui ne seroit pas nécessaire pour s'assurer de sa personne, doit être sévèrement réprimée par la loi.

ART. 10. Nul ne doit être inquiété pour ses opinions, même religieuses, pourvu que leur manifestation ne trouble pas l'ordre public établi par la loi.

ART. 11. La libre communication des pensées et des opinions est un des droits les plus précieux de l'homme. Tout citoyen peut donc parler, écrire, imprimer librement; sauf à répondre de l'abus de cette liberté, dans les cas déterminés par la loi.

ART. 12. La garantie des droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen nécessite une force publique. Cette force est donc instituée pour l'avantage de tous, et non pour l'utilité particulière de ceux auxquels elle est confiée.

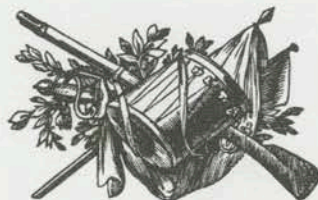
ART. 13. Pour l'entretien de la force publique, et pour les dépenses d'administration, une contribution commune est indispensable. Elle doit être également répartie entre tous les citoyens, en raison de leurs facultés.

ART. 14. Tous les citoyens ont le droit de constater par eux-mêmes, ou par leurs représentans, la nécessité de la contribution publique; de la consentir librement; d'en suivre l'emploi; et d'en déterminer la quotité, l'assiette, le recouvrement et la durée.

ART. 15. La société a le droit de demander compte à tout agent public de son administration.

ART. 16. Toute société dans laquelle la garantie des Droits n'est pas assurée, ni la séparation des Pouvoirs déterminée, n'a point de Constitution.

ART. 17. La propriété étant un droit inviolable et sacré, nul ne peut en être privé si ce n'est lorsque la nécessité publique, légalement constatée, l'exige évidemment, et sous la condition d'une juste et préalable indemnité.



S. J. Res. 317

One Hundredth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight*

Joint Resolution

Commemorating the bicentennial of the French Revolution and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.

Whereas the Treaty of Commerce and Amity concluded February 6, 1778, between France and the United States was the first alliance entered into by the United States;

Whereas the independence of the United States was achieved with significant assistance from France and from individual citizens of France;

Whereas the ideals of liberty and freedom which animated the people of the United States during the American Revolution were shared by many of the people of France and are held sacred by both peoples today;

Whereas the year 1789 was of particular significance in the history of both France and the United States, marking the opening chapter of the French Revolution and the concluding chapter of the American Revolution;

Whereas within a period of 31 days, the National Assembly of France approved the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen on August 26, 1789, and the Congress of the United States approved the Bill of Rights on September 25, 1789, thereby proclaiming the sanctity of human rights on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean and guaranteeing them for future generations;

Whereas the Government of France has established a Commission for the Bicentennial of the French Revolution and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen; and

Whereas an American Committee on the French Revolution has been organized to plan an appropriate commemoration in the United States of the bicentennial of the historic events of 1789 and of the shared aspirations, ideals, and experiences of the French and American peoples: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the Congress and people of the United States extend to the people of France an expression of friendship and high regard on the occasion of the bicentennial of the French Revolution.

(b) The Congress hereby—

(1) urges the people of the United States to observe the bicentennial of the French Revolution as may be appropriate to the occasion; and

(2) finds with pride and satisfaction that France and the United States remain fully committed to the principles of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, and the Bill of Rights, respectively.

S. J. Res. 317—2

(c)(1) There shall be printed as a Senate document during the bicentennial year 1989 the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, and the Bill of Rights, with accompanying historical notes.

(2) Bound volumes suitable for presentation to the President of the French Republic, the President of the Senate of France, and the President of the National Assembly of France.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*



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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 100th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

By Mr. PELL (for himself and Mr. LUGAR):

S.J. Res. 317. Joint resolution commemorating the bicentennial of the French Revolution and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

COMMEMORATING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN AND OF THE CITIZEN

● Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I am pleased today to introduce legislation to commemorate the French Revolution and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen. Next year marks the bicentennial of the opening chapter of the French Revolution and the closing chapter of the American Revolution. Within a single month in 1789 the Declaration of the Rights of Man was approved by the National Assembly in France, and the Bill of Rights was approved by the Congress of the United States.

The convergence of these two events was not a historical accident. The enlightenment had shed its rays on both sides of the Atlantic, stimulating both political and intellectual activity. The destinies of France and the United States became entwined when Lafayette landed in South Carolina in 1777 to assist in the American struggle for independence and the guarantee of liberty. In addition to Lafayette, many officers in the service of France made key contributions to the American Revolution. Among them were the Comte de Rochambeau, Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben and Brigadier General Kosciuszko, whose statues stand together with Lafayette's in Lafayette Park. Many States made Lafayette an honorary citizen and countless towns and parks bear his name. Lafayette also honored his friendship with George Washington by naming his only son George Washington Lafayette. And today, flanking the podium on the floor of the House of Representatives, are portraits of George Washington and Lafayette.

Lafayette and the French officers who served in the War of Independence were animated by the spirit of

liberty they found in the Continental Army. As the war drew to a close, Lafayette declared that "mankind's cause is won and liberty is no longer homeless on Earth."

In the following years, events moved toward revolution in France and toward constitutional government in the United States, but in both countries events were propelled by a common desire to guarantee basic human rights. A lively dialog on the subject engaged the interest of Frenchmen and Americans, led by the conversations of Lafayette and Jefferson. One of the documents they discussed was George Mason's Virginia Bill of Rights of 1776.

On July 11, 1789, as a member of the newly formed French National Assembly, Lafayette introduced a Declaration of the Rights of Man. Three days later the Bastille fell. The final Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen was decreed by the French National Assembly after heated public debate on August 27, 1789. It became the "bill of rights" of the French Revolution and marked the beginning of a new era in France. The first clause of the Declaration proclaimed that "men are born and remain free and equal in rights." Less than 1 month later, on September 25, 1789, the Congress of the United States approved the Bill of Rights, thereby proclaiming the sanctity of human rights on both sides of the Atlantic.

On America's 100th birthday the people of France gave the American people the Statue of Liberty. In her uplifted right hand she carries a torch, and in her left hand she holds a lawbook inscribed "July 4, 1776." Originally called "Liberty Enlightening the World," the statute stands in New York harbor as a symbol to arriving voyagers of the freedom and opportunity that are offered by the United States. Inscribed on a bronze plaque fastened to her pedestal are the immortal lines, "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, the wretched refuse of your teeming shore. Send these, the homeless, tempest tossed to me, I lift

my lamp beside the golden door."

By this gift the people of France recognized the role the American Revolution played in unleashing the spirit of Liberty around the world. I think it is, therefore, fitting that on the bicentennial of the French Revolution, Americans remember the important contribution which France and her citizens have made to the cause of human freedom and human rights.

The American Committee on the French Revolution was recently formed to promote and coordinate bicentennial activities in the United States. My friend and former colleague on the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Mathias, has been named chairman of the Bicentennial Committee. An impressive roster of bicentennial events is being planned by some of America's foremost art and academic institutions. The bicentennial offers an opportunity to recall the important events of 1789 and recognize their impact on the world today.

The resolution I am introducing today urges the people of the United States to observe the bicentennial of the French Revolution and the historic events of 1789. It also authorizes the printing of copies on the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen and the American Bill of Rights. Bound volumes of these documents are to be prepared for presentation to the President of the French Republic, the President of the Senate of France, and the President of the National Assembly of France.

The more we learn about the French Revolution and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, the more we learn about our own past. As Senator Mathias recently said:

The American Revolution began with "a shot heard round the world." In the same way, the French Revolution changed more than France. The world is a different place because of these two events which have many common roots in the ideas and philosophies that ignited them. It is difficult to fully comprehend either one without a recognition of the other.●