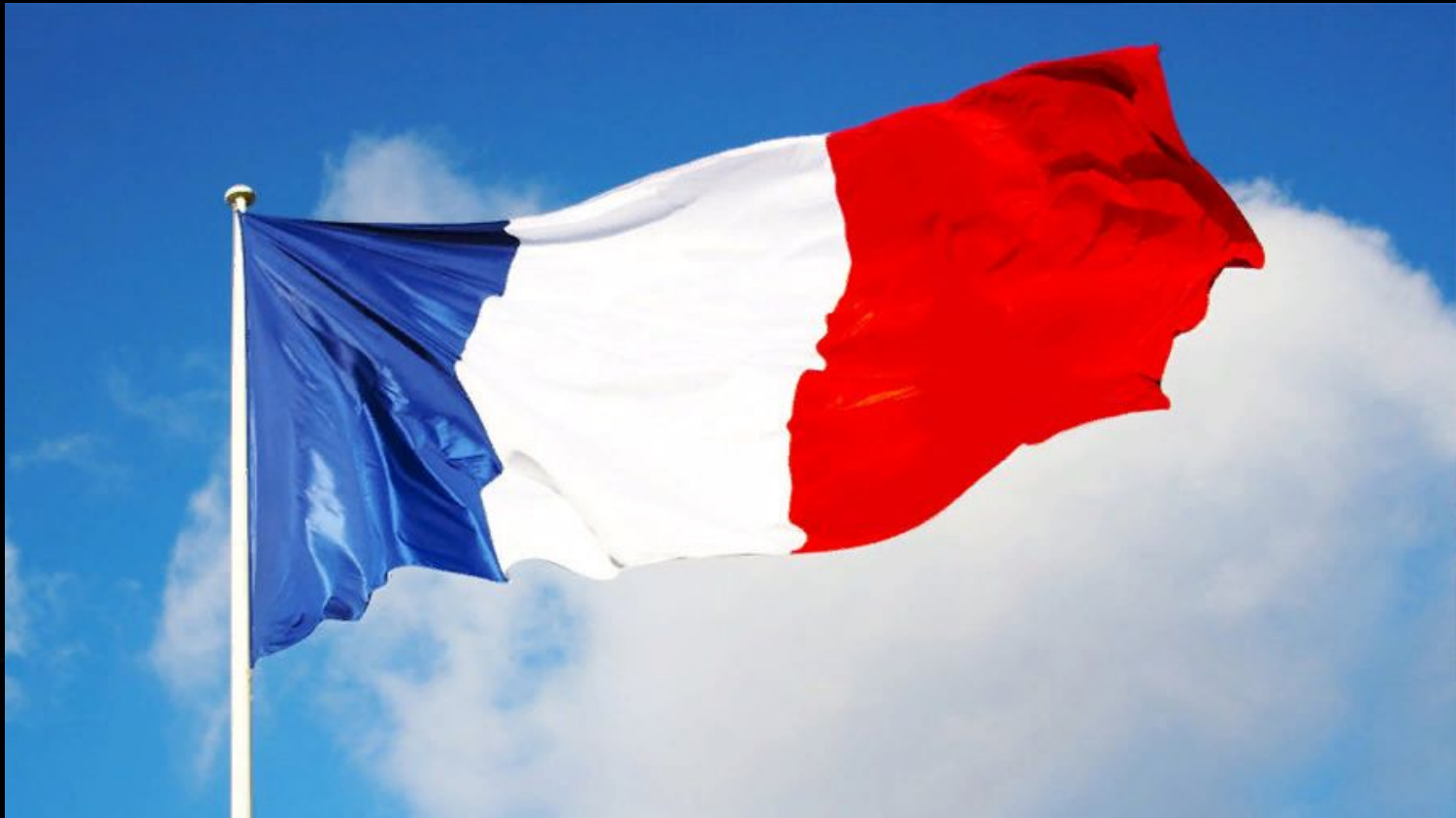


CHARLES DE GAULLE

Famous politicians

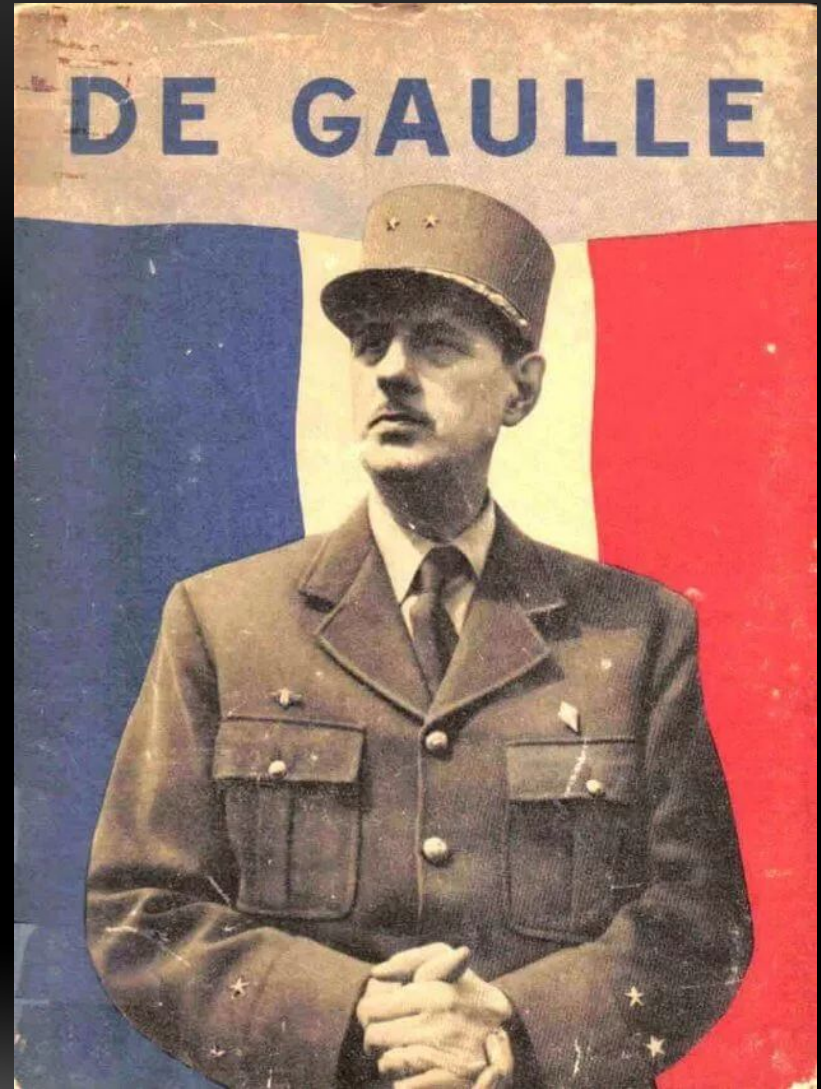
- Charles de Gaulle was born on 22 Nov 1890 in Brienne-le-Château, a small town in France. Although the name Galley de noble, de in the names — not traditional for France. Already as a boy he showed great interest in military Affairs. After a year of preparatory exercises in Paris, the collège Stanislas, he was taken in a Special Military school at Saint-Cyr.



- From 1919 to 1921, de Gaulle is in Poland, where he teaches the theory of tactics in the former school of the Imperial guard in Rembertow, near Warsaw, and in July and August 1920, a short time at the front fighting the Soviet-Polish war of 1919-1921 in the rank of major



- In the 1930-ies the Colonel, and then Colonel de Gaulle became widely known as the author of the military-theoretical works, such as "For professional army," "On the edge of the sword", "France and its army". In his books de Gaulle, in particular, pointed to the need for a comprehensive development of armored forces as the main weapon of a future war.



- To the beginning of world war II, de Gaulle had the rank of Colonel. The day before the start of the war was appointed commander of the tank troops in the Saar. In January 1940, de Gaulle wrote an article "the Phenomenon of mechanized troops", which stressed the importance of coordination between the different ground forces, primarily tank.



- The main attention de Gaulle paid to the development of the new Constitution of France. According to the Constitution of the IV Republic the President elected by Parliament for a term of seven years, had limited the sphere of competence, he was more invested with the semblance of power, because it could influence the adoption of laws only in certain cases.



- 28 Sep 1958 in France held third after liberation, the referendum on constitutional matters. In October of the same year entered into force the new Constitution of France, who established a new political order in the country.



- After analyzing the major actions of the government headed by de Gaulle in the area of domestic policy, the following priorities of its thinking in this area:
 - - normalization of the internal situation in France, the strengthening of the political role of the President,
 - - the concentration in the hands of the President of all power,
 - - improving the competitiveness of the economy,
 - - the modernisation of social policies and the development of culture.
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