

# AMBASSADE DE FRANCE

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MAURICE SCHUMANN

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Maurice Schumann, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was born on April 10, 1911 in Paris. He is married and has three children.

After graduating from the Paris Faculty of Letters, he entered the field of journalism; in 1939 he became assistant foreign editor for the Havas News Agency, where he had worked for seven years, and in that capacity he traveled all over the world.

In 1939 he enlisted as a volunteer and became a liaison officer with the British Expeditionary Corps. After being taken prisoner and escaping in 1940, he joined General de Gaulle in London. From 1940 to 1944, as a spokesman for Fighting France, he broadcast to occupied France every evening.

On D-Day, June 6, 1944, he resumed his place in the fighting. He was successively awarded the Croix de Guerre with three citations, the Croix de la Libération--which General de Gaulle awarded him personally--and the Croix de Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He is a Grand Officer of the Order of Léopold.

A Christian Democrat since the age of 21, prior to the war Maurice Schumann was a member of the executive committee of the Catholic "Jeune République" organization, which Marc Sangier had founded in 1912. Immediately after the Liberation, he was appointed national chairman of the Popular Republican Movement (MRP), created clandestinely by his long-time political friends.

Mr. Schumann was a delegate to the Consultative Assembly (1944-45) and was elected a Deputy for the Nord Department to the two Constituent Assemblies (1945-46). Since 1946 he has been regularly re-elected to the National Assembly, most recently in March 1967 and June 1968 on the Union for the Defense of the Republic ticket. He served as chairman of that Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee most of the time between October 1957 and March 1967.

He was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from August 1951 to June 1954 under the five successive Cabinets of René Pleven, Edgar Faure, Antoine Pinay, René Mayer and Joseph Laniel. In that capacity, he

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represented the French government at the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II and headed the French delegation to the UN General Assembly in 1953. He was a member of that delegation from 1962 to 1966. In addition to fulfilling other missions, notably to South America and the Middle East, Mr. Schumann has been a frequent visitor to the United States, most recently in March 1966. Mr. Schumann has also been a delegate to the European Parliamentary Assembly in Strasbourg.

In April 1962 Mr. Schumann was appointed Minister Delegate to the Premier for Town and Country Planning in the Pompidou Cabinet, but resigned a month later. On April 7, 1967 Mr. Schumann was Minister of State in Charge of Scientific Research, Atomic and Space Affairs in the fourth Pompidou Cabinet. He held that post until his appointment on May 31, 1968, as Minister of State for Social Affairs in the fifth Pompidou Cabinet. He retained that portfolio in the Couve de Murville Cabinet named on July 12, 1968; in that capacity, he was in charge of the delicate task of implementing the Grenelle wage agreements. On June 22, 1969 Jacques Chaban-Delmas named him Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Alongside his political life, Mr. Schumann gained prominence in the literary field. As a journalist he contributed to a great number of publications: L'Europe Nouvelle, Sept, Temps Présent, La Vie Intellectuelle, La Lumière, L'Aube and others. After the war he succeeded Georges Bidault, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, as political editor of L'Aube. He also published a monthly column in Réalités and contributed to many French and foreign publications: Revue des Deux Mondes, Annales, Figaro, Figaro Littéraire, Nouvelles Littéraires and others.

As a writer, he has published various books on politics and history: "Le Germanisme en marche" (1938), "Mussolini" (1939), "Honneur et Patrie" (1945) with a preface by General de Gaulle, "Le Vrai malaise des intellectuels de gauche" (1957), a novel, "Le Rendez-vous avec quelqu'un" (1962), "Talleyrand" (1962) and "La Voix du couvre-feu" (1964). He is also co-author of "La France veut la liberté," "La tradition française et l'homme de couleur" and "Mazarin."

In addition, he is president of the Union of Frenchmen Abroad and chairman of the French Committee for the World Campaign Against Hunger; he is also a member of the French Committee for Pan-European Union, vice chairman of the steering committee of the National Council for the International Movement for Atlantic Union and a member of the bureau of the International Diplomatic Academy.