

Beat: Politics

ROBERT BADINTER WHO BANNED DEATH PENALTY IN FRANCE IN 1981 DIED AT 95

PRES. MACRON TO PAY NATIONAL TRIBUTE

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USPA NEWS - Robert Badinter, the former Minister of Justice and President of the Constitutional Council, who marked French politics with his fight against the death penalty, died on the night of February 8 to 9, 2024 at the age of 95. France is mourning the loss of the lunatic Robert Badinter, former Minister of Justice, passed the law of October 9, 1981 which abolished the death penalty in a France then predominantly in favor of this punishment. He subsequently invested, until his "last breath of life", in his own words, for the universal abolition of capital punishment.

In August 1982, Robert Badinter passed the decriminalization of homosexuality.

President Macron responded to the press, whether he might enter Robert Badinter the Pantheon, among the illustrious Great Men and Women, from the centuries of Enlightenment to today.

"I will have the opportunity to speak during the national tribute that we are currently organizing. "organize in conjunction with the family", replied Emmanuel Macron.

"He was also for me, I must say, a wise person beyond his duties, who always helped clarify the most delicate decisions," he added. (Source France 3 TV)

PRESIDENT MACRON MIGHT ENTER ROBERT BADINTER THE PRESTIGIOUS PANTHEON

Since the French revolution, a string symbolic tradition imposed itself, the Republican rite of entering the Pantheon in order to immortalize those who helped bring down the Old Regime

The President of the Republic, Emmanuel Macron, was among the first to pay tribute to the iconic Robert Badinter, a fervent defender of human rights and all fights against the ban on the death penalty, who died X "a figure of the century, a republican conscience, the French spirit" who "never stopped pleading for the Enlightenment".

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During his two terms, Emmanuel Macron, entered Simone Veil, (1st July 2018) in and Josephine Baker, (November 30, 2021) in Pantheon, as a very strong and symbolic gesture.

This led very quickly to everybody's mind in France, as if President Macron, will have the bold again to enter Robert Badinter in Pantheon, as if to keep him alive alongside with his most powerful action against death penalty banned in 1981.

It is a delicate and strong mission that relies on the French head of state, decision and the touchy choice of the most qualified celebrity to be placed in Pantheon. During the two terms of Francois Mitterrand in the eighties, entered seven figures, mostly philosophes in Pantheon.

As for Simone Veil, she was not only the first woman to become the first president of the European Parliament from 1979 to 1982

All this sets the tone for the complexity for President Macron to choose or not to bring an illustrious figure into the Pantheon, the most prestigious necropolis of Great Men and Women, alongside the greatest writers and philosophers of the Age of Enlightenment, resistance fighters, scientists. ...The task is delicate and difficult, as the choice must be judicious, for so few tombs of the immortality of the great French spirits.

THERE ARE 75 NOTORIOUS 75 MEN VERSUS 6 ICONIC WOMEN IN PANTHEON TO DATE

For these two iconic French High Servants who made a difference in France whether it was a politician action, as for the first, former Minister of Family banning abortion and passing the 1st bill over Disability inclusion in 1975, for Simone Veil, who also happened to be the head of European Parliament and the second, Josephine Baker who as a resistant helped France during WWII to fight against nazism, and liberating France under Great occupation, highly deserved the Macron's strategically politician move, Pantheonisation. Josephine Baker, apart from her bravery as a resistance fighter, was also an internationally renowned artist, freedom lover, resistance fighter, civil rights activist and woman committed against racism, adopting twelve children from her rainbow tribe.

On the women's side, places are rare, because there are only six, compared to seventy-five men (75). They are therefore Joséphine Baker, Simone Veil, Marie Curie, Germaine Tillion, Geneviève de Gaulle-Anthonioz and Sophie Berthelot.../

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