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Viviani, René

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Viviani, Jean Raphaël Adrien *René*

French politician

Born 08 November 1863 in Sidi bel Abbès, French Algeria

Died 06 September 1925 in Le Plessis-Robinson, France

René Viviani was a leading French politician in the early 20th century. When the war broke out, he was prime minister (*Président du Conseil*) and contributed to the formation of the *Union sacrée*.

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Early Career

René Viviani (1863-1925), whose father was a naturalised lawyer with Italian origins living in French Algeria, was born in 1863 in Sidi bel Abbès. After studying law, he settled in Paris and soon became a specialist in labour affairs, defending [unions and workers on strike](#). A close collaborator of [Alexandre Millerand \(1859-1943\)](#), Viviani was elected deputy for Paris in the 1893 elections and became part of the chamber's newly formed socialist group. In the following years, he contributed to the establishment of socialism as an important force in the French party system, being one of the founders of the party's journal *L'Humanité* in 1904. As a determined reformist he opposed Marxism as the theoretical basis of socialism and refused to join the unified socialist party, *Section française de l'internationale ouvrière* (SFIO), in 1905 because of its strict interdiction on party members

participating in bourgeois governments. Consequently, Viviani agreed when Georges Clemenceau (1841-1929) offered to make him [France's](#) first minister of labour in the [government](#) he formed in 1906 - a position Viviani held until 1910.

President of the Council

Following the elections of May 1914, which represented a substantial victory for the left, Viviani formed his first government, composed of radicals and independent socialists, in which he also served as foreign minister. At the height of the [July Crisis](#), Viviani accompanied President Raymond Poincaré (1860-1934) on a state visit to [Russia](#) that had been planned before the crisis had started. Viviani, inexperienced in foreign affairs, only played a secondary role in the diplomatic negotiations with the [Russian government](#): sincerely committed to peace and wishing to promote a diplomatic solution to the crisis, he was unable to counterbalance the influence of Poincaré and the French ambassador Maurice Paléologue (1859-1944), both of whom advocated a position of firmness against [Austria-Hungary](#) and [Germany](#). Back in France, Viviani continued to work for peace: influenced by his former socialist colleagues, he ordered a ten kilometer retreat of the French army from the Franco-German border, in an attempt to demonstrate France's "defensive" intentions.

When the war finally proved inevitable, it was Viviani who read Poincaré's famous declaration calling for a [Union sacrée](#) to the French Chamber of Deputies. He was also the author of the call "Aux femmes françaises" summoning [women to replace the men](#) who had gone to war in the fields. By reshuffling his government on 26 August 1914, he tried to put this "sacred union" into practise: the new cabinet now included two socialists and leading representatives of all republican parties. In the following months, Viviani was a rather weak premier who tried to moderate between President Raymond Poincaré, War Minister Alexandre Millerand, Commander in Chief Joseph Joffre (1852-1931) and the parliamentarians of the two chambers. Having no clear personal position in the crucial question of political control over military affairs, he definitely suffered from a lack of authority. Viviani resigned as head of government in October 1915, but continued to serve as minister of justice and temporarily as minister of public instruction in the following cabinets led by Aristide Briand (1862-1932) and Alexandre Ribot (1842-1923).

After the War

After the war, Viviani was re-elected as a deputy in 1919 and elected senator in 1922, but he no longer played a major role in French politics. Seriously ill and unable to work from 1923, he ultimately died on 6 September 1925.

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Valentin, Jean-Marc: [René Viviani, 1863-1925. Un orateur, du silence à l'oubli](#), Limoges 2013: Presses universitaires de Limoges et du Limousin.

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