To Belgians lettered in the French language, the beginning of 1980s is marked by the crystallization of the concept of “belgitude,” a movement concerned with identity, culture, and politics. Thus a generation knew an “autre Belgique,” different from than that of papa, an idea put forth in the groundbreaking work by Pierre Mertens (1976). The participants of this movement sought to produce Franco-Belgian literature that normalized its relation to History and to the language without the limitations of an ideological framework or the denials that had characterized the works and intentions of the followers of the “Manifeste du lundi” (1937) and their successors. In short, according to Marc Quaghebeur’s method, the debate over belgitude highlights difficulties such as the possibilities available to work here.
This essay reviews a generation’s important contexts, stakes, actors, and arguments that modify Belgium’s cultural panorama during a time when the country was adapting to a new institutional structure. It clarifies and describes the process from which emerge new cultural authorities such as abundant literary production and critical revival. From this point forward, the term “belgité,” advocated by Ruggero Campagnoli, suggests an acquired normality, even if “belgitude” more often corresponds to this meaning.