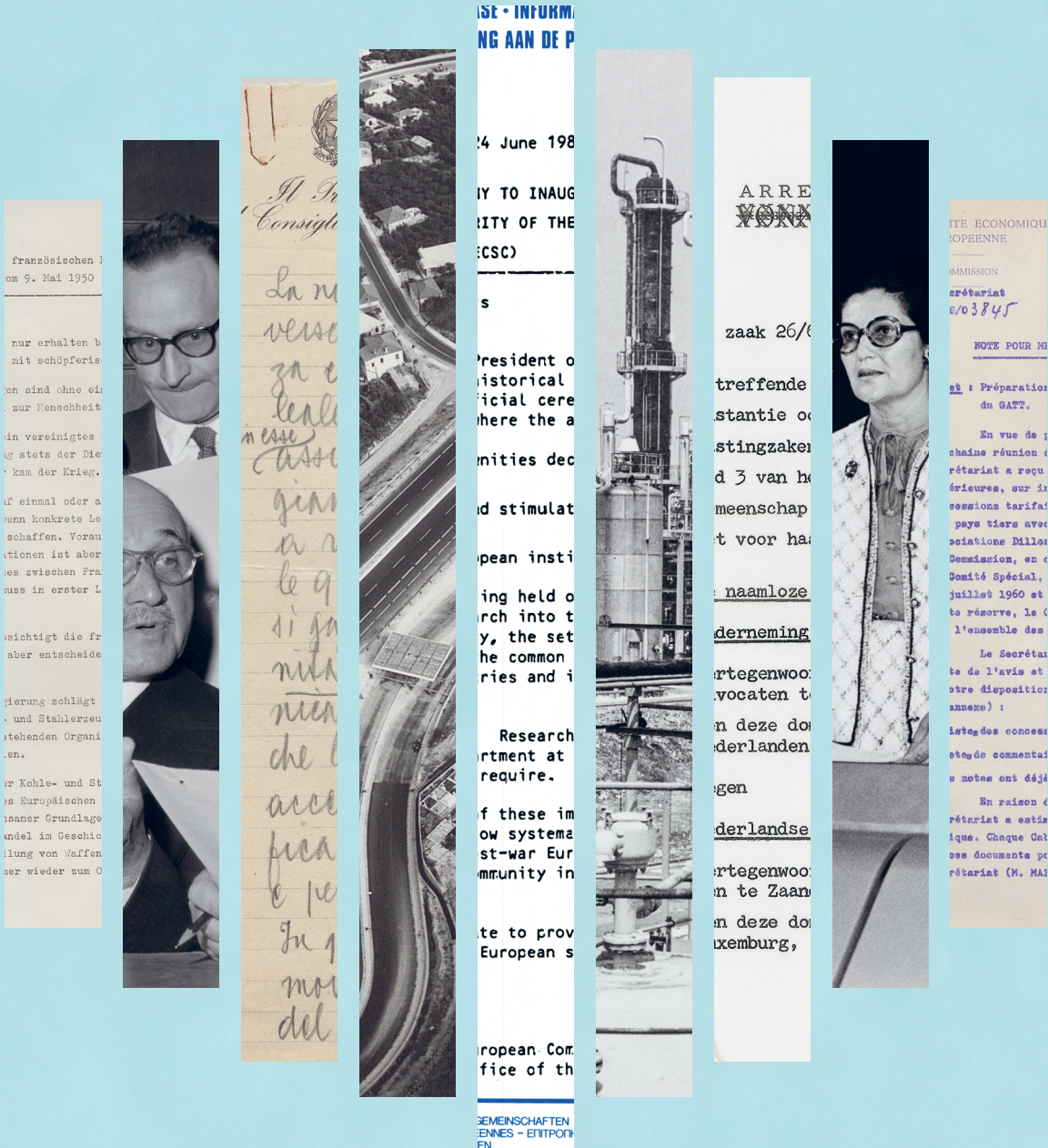


FORTY YEARS OF ACCESS AND PRESERVATION



Historical Archives of the European Union

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OF ACCESS AND PRESERVATION**

Historical Archives of the European Union

The publication *Forty Years of Access and Preservation: Historical Archives of the European Union* was produced by the Historical Archives of the European Union (HAEU) to celebrate the fortieth anniversary since its founding in Florence, Italy. The catalogue features a selection of primary sources, chosen by the archivists who have worked with them, to illustrate the variety of material held at the HAEU informing on the history of European integration. At the same time, it offers a look behind the scenes to demonstrate the Archives' commitment to ensuring access to these sources today and for future generations.

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Despite our best efforts, we were unable to establish authorship for some of the sources printed in this book. If you recognise one of the sources as your own work, please contact the Historical Archives of the European Union.

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FOREWORD

BY JEAN-MARIE PALAYRET

AT THE CREATION

The history of European countries after the Second World War has become, more intensively than before, a transnational history, in which the economic, social and foreign policy issues can be fully understood only as common matters, and in which the process of European integration is a central phenomenon. Contemporary scholars therefore pay particular attention to the European institutions and consequently to their archives. Yet until the early 1980s Brussels was obscured by a veil of opacity. There was a tradition of confidentiality for historical reasons, and the early construction of Europe was the fruit of a forward-thinking elite unbound by prevailing nationalist opinions and sheltered by diplomatic discretion. As a result, the European authorities did not initially intend to make their documents open for consultation. The result was that, in the field of research on European integration, only primary sources from the member states were accessible to the public.

The rules governing access to the documents of the European institutions have undergone a real revolution in the decades. Since the early nineties, following the negative referenda on the ratification of the Maastricht Treaty, the principles of transparency and accountability have given a new impetus to the juridical conditions of access, giving European citizens the right to access documents immediately after their creation.¹ It was in the late 1970s, however, that the Communities first drafted rules regarding access to their historical archives. They drew inspiration from

those of other international organisations and also from the archival laws in force in the member states. Nevertheless, the first text concerning the opening to the public of the Historical Archives of the European Communities was marked by ambivalence.² On the one hand, the European Communities were granted great independence in determining the conservation and declassification of their archives. On the other hand, they adopted a thirty-year opening deadline and adhered to the commonly accepted definition of ‘historical’ archives that was standard for Western Europe.

In 2024, the Historical Archives of the European Union celebrates its fortieth anniversary within the European University Institute (EUI). Having seen generations of scholars pass through its doors to the reading room, or connect online to consult its by now vast holdings, the Archives has lived up to the ambitions of Roy Jenkins, one of its founders, to become “the unmissable centre for research on the history of European construction.”³ This achievement is not something that can be taken for granted, as demonstrated by the challenges facing its creation and early developments.

THE ARCHIVES OF FLORENCE: A PARADOXICAL LOCATION?

The initial motivation to deposit the Communities’ archives close to researchers came from historians, particularly Walter Lipgens, the first Professor of European Integration History at the newly estab-

lished European University Institute in Florence, Italy. After preliminary work undertaken by Lipgens, a Liaison Committee composed of leading historians of European integration was created in 1982 at a conference in Luxembourg. The *Groupe de liaison des professeurs d'histoire contemporaine auprès de la Commission des Communautés européennes* worked with the European Commission in Brussels while maintaining its scholarly independence. Its tasks included coordinating research on the history of European integration and fostering the release and examination of archival materials.⁴ The agreement in principle given by the Commission, as of June 1980, to deposit its archives in Florence thus met the hopes of these historians to bring Europe's archives to the EUI. This was acknowledged by the Commission in its 1981 communication, where it wrote that the decision met "*au souci de favoriser le développement de l'Institut de Florence et notamment de son Département d'histoire dont le projet d'histoire de la construction européenne bénéficie d'une contribution financière de la Commission depuis 1975.*"⁵ This agreement, however, was followed by two years of difficult consultations involving the directors of the national archives of the various member states.

On the Commission side, its President Roy Jenkins, an eminent historian, and Secretary-General Émile Noël had been discussing the idea of locating the Archives at the European University Institute for some years, raising it also with the EUI's management. Due to their influence, the European institutions decided to centralise their historic archives at the EUI in Florence.⁶ Founded by the six member states of the Communities in 1972 and opened in 1976, the multinational research centre was especially dedicated to studying the European integration process and had already assembled a relevant social science research library.

One might notice the apparent incongruity of such a choice: on the one hand, major concerns were expressed by national archivists about the distance of the Florence repository from the creator institutions, and about the absence of a unitary archival structure integrating current, intermediary and historical archives. They were also worried about the risk of having documents managed by non-professionals on premises that did not meet the load-bearing

capacity and security standards required for archival record keeping.⁷ On the other hand, the EUI's Research Council, represented by Professors Patrick Masterson and Peter Ludlow, was concerned by the fact that the institutions themselves were responsible for the selection of documents to be transferred to Florence. Moreover, EUI President Max Kohnstamm feared that the institutions' decision to keep parallel collections of microfiches in their headquarters would perhaps discourage many researchers from consulting the originals in Florence. These genuine concerns were ultimately brushed aside by the assurance that centralisation of EC primary sources in Florence would prevent their scattering across three institutional archives located in Brussels and Luxembourg and ensure the primacy of public access over the institutions' safeguards.

On 17 December 1984 an agreement was reached between the Commission, acting on behalf of the European institutions, and the EUI, which led to the founding of the Historical Archives of the European Communities. The Archives opened one year later in Florence on 13 December 1985 in the Villa il Poggiolo. Having been constructed at the end of the 19th century, Villa il Poggiolo was not bound by historic building restrictions and could be restructured to meet the spatial and technical standards necessary for the preservation of historical documents.⁸ The Commission committed to allocating the necessary funds for operating expenses and the recruitment of three staff members.⁹

As the Historical Archives of the European Communities was taking shape, one of its earliest and most staunch advocates, Walter Lipgens, left the European University Institute. With his departure, the research project that he had launched at the EUI on the history of European cooperation and integration ended.¹⁰ Part of the HAEU's *raison d'être* was thus diminished, along with significant support for associated activities. It was unlikely that the projected level of activity could be sustained solely by the interest of external scholars.

Another hindrance to the Archives' early success was the relatively limited nature of the documents made available for research. In the beginning, the institutions limited the transfers to Florence due to the pre-archiving processes that took place in Brus-

sels and Luxembourg. Moreover, the selection did not always correspond to what scholars were most interested in viewing, as was the case with the archives of the Cabinets of the Commissioners, much more politically relevant than the more technical documents from the Directorates.¹¹ In fact, in 1987, the situation so concerned the first Director of the HAEU, Klaus Jaitner, that in 1987 he sent a letter raising the “delicate situation of the Archives” to the EUI authorities.¹²

RECEIVING PRIVATE ARCHIVES: FROM PRAXIS TO FORMALISATION

As early as the 1980 negotiations, and in response to worries expressed by the teaching staff of the Institute that other archival organisations on the history of European integration might replicate the HAEU’s activities and thus diminish its centrality, it was agreed that non-institutional sources of historical evidence could be included in the Archives’ deposits.

“La base documentaire – constituée par le dépôt des archives communautaires – serait progressivement enrichie et complétée par l’Institut, en y ajoutant des documents pertinents, de toute origine (coupures de presse, études, donations de personnalités, contributions d’autres institutions culturelles, etc.) afin de créer un noyau documentaire aussi complet que possible sur l’histoire du développement de l’intégration européenne.”¹³

Over time, the Commission set aside this objective, which ultimately did not form part of the ‘core activities’ of the HAEU under the 1984 agreement. However, with the arrival of Émile Noël as President of the European University Institute in 1986, the situation changed. As former Secretary-General of the Commission, initiator of the Jean Monnet Actions, and known as ‘the memory of Europe’, Noël was determined that the Historical Archives would indeed work to collect and preserve the papers of personalities and movements that played a prominent role in the integration process, and also collect the testimonies of former high officials or political leaders through the development of an oral history programme.

Hired initially as an historian at the Archives in 1988, I essentially became a ‘private archive hunter’ before subsequently becoming Director of the Archives in 1990. With the strong support of the Liaison Committee of Historians and the European Commission’s Directorate General (DG) for Education and Culture,

at the time directed by Jacqueline Lasténouse, the HAEU developed a collection policy along three axes:

- signature of private contracts of deposit with surviving individuals or their rightsholders, pro-European movements, European organisations (such as the European Space Agency or the Western European Union Assembly) or European Parliament political groups;
- acquisition of copies (on micro or digital format) of sources from National Archives dealing with Community matters;
- recordings and transcripts of interviews of prominent witnesses to the European integration process, conducted in the framework of oral history’s collaborative programmes, such as ‘Voices on Europe’.

This expanded collection policy brought new challenges for the Archives, given the legal ramifications of ingesting private archives. Member states gave different answers on the governance of private papers and the rights associated with private ownership. Moreover, laws concerning heritage protection in some member states meant that the sale and/or export of private archives was subject to control and restrictions.

The identification and intake of these new historical sources was incorporated into the HAEU’s collection activities during those years. In 2004, the expanded collection policy was formalised with the Commission thanks to the active support of the then-President of the EUI, Yves Mény. In September of that year, President of the European Commission Romano Prodi signed a joint declaration with the Institute that “stressed the importance of the parallel acquisition of private archives so as to achieve the greatest intelligibility and comprehension of the history of the construction of Europe”; and “emphasised the importance that these European Institutions establish together with the European University Institute criteria and rules for the reception and selection of such collections in future.”¹⁴

¹ Sir Christopher Audland, "The Historical Archives of the European Union: Their Opening to the Public, Management and Accessibility," *Journal of the Society of Archivists*, 1 October 2007, 28:2, p. 177-192.

² Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 354/83 of 1 February 1983 concerning the opening to the public of the historical archives of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community, *Official Journal of the European Communities*, No L 43 /1, 15 February 1983 p. 1-3; Commission Decision No 359/83/ECSC of 8 February 1983 concerning the opening to the public of the historical archives of the European Coal and Steel Community, *Official Journal of the European Communities*, No L 43/14, 15 February 1983, p. 14-15.

³ Note (Jean-Claude Eeckhout) à l'attention de M. Jenkins. Intervention de J.C Eeckhout, en réponse à une observation du Prof. P. Masterson, 3 May 1983. HAEU, EUI-320.

⁴ Wilfried Loth, "Explaining European Integration: The contribution from Historian", *Journal of European Integration History*, 14 (2008/1), pp. 9-26; Jean-Claude Eeckhout, 'Note à l'attention de M. Noël: colloque des professeurs d'histoire à Luxembourg, 28-29 janvier 1982', 1 February 1982. HAEU, EUI-13.

⁵ 'Ouverture au public des archives historiques de la Communauté', Communication from the European Commission to the Council of the European Communities, 15 April 1981, p. 2. HAEU, EUI-13.

⁶ 'Meeting between Roy Jenkins and Max Kohnstamm', note for the record, 9 April 1979. HAEU, EN-1150.

⁷ 'Obiezioni tedesche al trasferimento a Firenze degli archivi storici comunitari', confidential note, 27 October 1981; 'Compte rendu de la 2ème réunion des experts nationaux en matière d'archives à Bruxelles', 26 March 1981. HAEU, EUI-13.

⁸ Francesco Forte, 'Appunto della Rappresentanza permanente d'Italia presso la comunità europea per il MAE: Trasferimento a Firenze degli Archivi comunitari', 24 May 1984. HAEU, EUI-13.

⁹ Werner Maihofer, 'Memo sur le transfert des archives historiques à Florence', 3 February 1983. HAEU, EUI-13.

¹⁰ Roy Price, 'Project on the history of European cooperation and integration: current status'. HAEU, EUI-13.

¹¹ Hans Hoffman, 'Dépôt des archives historiques à la Villa il Poggiolo', 8 October 1985. HAEU, EUI-320.

¹² Letter from Klaus Jaitner to Marcello Buzzonetti (then Secretary-General of the EU), 17 September 1987. HAEU, EUI-812.

¹³ Jean-Claude Eeckhout, 'Dépôt des Archives historiques', 21 April 1980, p. 5. HAEU, EUI-13.

¹⁴ 'Joint Declaration on the XXth Anniversary of the Deposit of the Historical Archives of the European Institutions at the European University in Florence', signed by European Commission President Romano Prodi and EUI President Yves Mény, 27 September 2004. <https://www.eui.eu/Documents/Research/HistoricalArchivesofEU/Official-Documents/cd.pdf>

INTRODUCTION

BY ANASTASIA REMES

In February 1983, the Council of the European Economic Community (EEC) and European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) published Regulation No 354/83 and thereby made the landmark decision to allow public access to its historical records.¹ A Commission decision that followed a few days later stipulated that the same rule would apply to the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC).² This marked a significant step towards transparency: the historical documents of the European Communities would be for the first time opened for public consultation. While these directives simply stated that the European institutions could deposit their historical records wherever they deemed appropriate, not long after a permanent home was designated.

In December 1984, the European Commission and the European University Institute signed an agreement that the European institutions would deposit their historical records in Florence. This contract was the founding act of the Historical Archives of the European Communities (since 1993 the Historical Archives of the European Union). The newly established Archives would be entrusted with the permanent preservation of the sources produced by the European institutions. Moreover, it also would be responsible for guaranteeing public access.³ This catalogue is published in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Historical Archives of the European Union. Through a selection of primary sources, it provides a glimpse of the variety of material one may consult at the HAEU. It also offers a look behind the scenes to showcase the work done to conserve

and make accessible an important part of Europe's documentary heritage.

THE ABSENCE OF AN ARCHIVAL SERVICE

The issue of access to the European institutions' records was a matter of debate from the very beginning. During its first decades, the European Communities did not grant the public the right to consult their papers. Still, one of the primary sources highlighted in this catalogue shows how the question of access already surfaced in the late 1950s. Members of the European Parliamentary Assembly and officials working in the Commission were more frequently requesting to see the documents on the negotiations that led to the Treaties of Rome. This question was delicate even for internal consultation, since the documents the European officials wished to consult included sensitive information prepared by the national delegations. Therefore, these documents belonged to the governments of the six member states. Still, the matter impelled the Secretariat of the Council of the European Communities to reflect on whether the right to consult the interpretative declarations regarding the Treaty should be extended to an even wider audience: "*Une seule question reste relativement obscure : convient-il de permettre la consultation de ces relevés par le public, homme de sciences, avocats, plaideurs ... La réponse semble être affirmative.*"⁴

Yet despite this early sentiment favouring openness, access to documents produced by the ECSC, the EEC,

and Euratom remained closely guarded. As HAEU archivist Andrea Becherucci describes, the first few decades were marked by “*una certa discrezione, se non un vero e proprio statuto di segretezza*” – a certain discretion, if not an outright state of secrecy.⁵

From the mid-1970s onwards, the necessity for the European Communities to open their archives became increasingly urgent. This period marked a shift towards transparency on the European level, driven by broader democratisation efforts and a transition from technocratic governance to a more participatory approach. The decade culminated in the first direct elections to the European Parliament, as evidenced by the election posters from 1979 featured in this catalogue. Moreover, the establishment in 1976 of the European University Institute, a university and research centre, was paired with growing scholarly attention to the European institutions and their legacy.⁶ In particular, the EUI’s Department of History, with its focus on the history of Europe, fuelled interest in the history of European integration and contemporary historians signalled the need to make the European institution’s primary sources accessible for scholarly research. While there was thus increasing demand for public access to the Communities’ records, there was no legal framework compelling them to open their archives. Nonetheless, the precedent set in the late 1970s by international organisations such as the Council of Europe and the United Nations to grant public access to some of their records exerted pressure on the European Communities to do the same.

The internal push for the establishment of an archival service also emerged as part of a broader effort towards modernisation and administrative review within the Commission. The filing practices within the European institutions had evolved organically, leading to discrepancies between different bodies. Christopher Audland, Deputy Secretary-General to the Commission under the presidency of François-Xavier Ortoli, was tasked with “modernising the Commission machinery.”⁷ His efforts led to a review of the Commission’s mail and archives system, and in 1974, a uniform procedure for handling mail and current records of the Commission was defined. The company PA Management Consultants was contracted to review the Commission archiving system and to

propose an avenue for the opening of its historical archives. The external experts examined the practices of national archives in five member states—the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France, Denmark, and the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as the archival practices of another international organisation, the United Nations. In their final report of October 1977, the consultants’ research revealed the vast volume of documents being held in Brussels and Luxembourg and proposed a plan for the scientific management of these archives’ life cycle, comprising current, intermediate, and historical records. The result was an action plan for the next decade which included various milestones towards achieving the planned opening of the archives in 1982.⁸

In 1979, under the Presidency of Roy Jenkins, the Commission’s services were directed to start preparing their records for archival consultation. This was a significant step forward after 25 years of operations without a professional archiving service. An internal working group, the Inter-Service Group, was established later that year to define the expectations and needs of the archives. An early and important question to settle was the duration of the closure period before documents would become accessible to the public. Most public state archives made their documents available after 30 years. For the Commission, which wanted to be perceived as liberal and transparent, the Community could not have a less liberal access policy than its member states.⁹ This commitment to transparency connected to the particular identity of the Community was also reflected in the sentiment of Richard Hay, an official in the Directorate-General for Personnel and Administration: “*Par sa nature, la Commission n’avait guère de document qui devait être réservé, l’entreprise communautaire étant caractérisée par son manque de confidentialité.*”¹⁰

It was therefore decided that the Community would allow access to its historical documents after thirty years. The formal establishment of the Archives was made official in early February 1983 when the Council regulation and the Commission decision published in the *Official Journal*. In June 1983, the historical archives of the European Coal and Steel Community were opened to the public. The documents produced by the High Authority between July 1952 (the entry into force of the Treaty of Paris) and June 1953 could be

consulted in the Square de Meeûs building in Brussels, the premises of the Commission.¹¹ It was clear at that point that the other EU institutions would also grant access to their historical archives. However, it was also evident that having records scattered across Brussels and Luxembourg would complicate access. Instead, a centralised archives, following the national model, was preferred.¹² A permanent location for the archives would have to be found.

A HOME FOR THE ARCHIVES: THE RENAISSANCE CITY

As discussed by Jean-Marie Palayret, the future location of the Historical Archives was a major point of discussion in the report prepared by PA Management Consultants. Various possibilities were proposed: situating the Archives within the Commission's Berlaymont building in Brussels; renting a space either in Brussels or Luxembourg; constructing a new building for the purpose; or housing them at the European University Institute in Florence. After decades of discussion on the establishment of a European university, the EUI had welcomed its first doctoral students in 1976. Max Kohnstamm, a former close collaborator of Jean Monnet during the 1950s, was serving at the time as the first President of the EUI. Aware of the strategic and symbolic significance of housing the Archives at the university, he sought to secure the Italian government's support. In 1980, he wrote to Giulio Andreotti, then President of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Italian Parliament, emphasising that "... *la possibilità di avere a Firenze gli archivi della Comunità europea è di un'importanza fondamentale perché il nostro Istituto diventi un centro di documentazione e ricerca unico al mondo per la storia dell'unificazione europea.*"¹³

The prospect of opening the Historical Archives in Florence initially was met with scepticism by the directors of the National Archives consulting on the project. They first were concerned with the geographical distance from Brussels and Luxembourg: archives typically are located in close proximity to their depositing institutions. They also raised concerns that situating the Archives at the EUI could lead to an overly close association with specific research interests, potentially compromising the neutrality and comprehensive nature of the archival entity. Even so, establishing the Archives near to an institution host-

ing historians and researchers focused on European integration proved to be a stronger argument. Indeed, that which ultimately swayed the decision-makers towards Florence was the prospect of embedding the Archives within the EUI, an academic research institution with a specialised library.¹⁴ Peter Ludlow, a history professor at the EUI, had strongly championed for its location in Florence, having recognised the potential synergy between the Archives and the academic research community.

On 17 December 1984, the European Commission and the European University Institute signed a deposit contract for the Archives. Just one year later, on 13 December 1985, the Historical Archives of the European Communities was inaugurated at Villa il Poggiolo in Florence, a site made available to the EUI by the Tuscan Region. In light of the ever-increasing need for additional space, in 2000 the Italian government acquired another site for the Historical Archives near to the EUI's main campus at the Badia Fiesolana: the prestigious Villa Salviati, named after its first historical owner, Alamanno Salviati. After a decade of extensive renovations and the construction of state-of-the-art archival vaults under the Villa, the documents were transferred to Villa Salviati in autumn 2012.

THE HOLDINGS OF THE HAEU

With the entry into force of the Maastricht Treaty, from 1993 the Archives became known as the Historical Archives of the European Union. The development of the HAEU has reflected broader changes in EU policy and archival practices. Its focus has, of course, consistently been on providing access to the documents produced by the European institutions, and on maintaining a close working relationship with the Archives Services of the European institutions. In October 1989, under the Historical Archives' first Director Klaus Jaitner, the first inter-institutional conference with the archivists from the European Commission was held in Florence to coordinate their work. To this day, the Inter-Institutional Archives Group, with representatives from the European Union's institutional Archival Services and the HAEU, continues with regular meetings to discuss common issues and priorities and to define a work programme for the HAEU. This promotes the harmonisation of practices across the Archival Services of the EU institutions, bodies, and agencies.¹⁵

The Archives Regulation published in 1983 was revised several times to adapt to new realities. In 2003, it was amended to align with the EU's evolving policies on document access. This revision introduced provisions allowing access to documents before the traditional 30-year period, while at the same time incorporating enhanced data protection and privacy measures. The relationship was further amended through a series of framework partnership agreements from 2011, with significant changes to the HAEU's funding structure over the years, moving from a system of annual grants to today's five-year funding model. A 2015 Council Regulation amending the Regulation No 354/83 reinforced the HAEU's role in preserving and providing access to historical records, changing the role of the Archives from that of service provider towards that of partner.¹⁶

The first shipment of documents to the Historical Archives in the mid-1980s had included a total of about 280 archival files stemming from the Commission, the Common Assembly and the Council, produced in 1952.¹⁷ Since then, the institutions have shipped their archival deposits on a yearly basis, according to the thirty-years rule.¹⁸ The result is that researchers and the public have access to an incredibly comprehensive, inventoried and well-preserved collection of the EU's records in Florence. These include documents from five EU institutions: the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, the Court of Justice, and the European Court of Auditors. The European Economic and Social Committee and the European Committee of the Regions, two consultative and advisory bodies, have also deposited their archives in Florence. Additionally, the HAEU holds the archives of the European Investment Bank, the European Ombudsman, and of three EU agencies: the European Environment Agency, the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training, and the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. With Council Regulation 2015/496, it has become obligatory for all EU institutions, bodies, and agencies to deposit their records in Florence.¹⁹ Only the European Central Bank and the Court of Justice of the European Union have been exempted from this obligation. The latter has nonetheless deposited its records on a voluntary

basis. The institutional records make up around 90 per cent of the HAEU's holdings.

In Peter Ludlow's 1980 reflections on the potential holdings of the future Historical Archives, the historian stressed that, along with the papers of the European institutions, an effort should be made to collect the private papers of the Commissioners, the papers of other European organisations, microfilms of papers in national archives, press cuttings, as well as oral evidence concerning European integration.²⁰ The HAEU indeed has evolved to encompass those prescient recommendations.

The papers of Italian federalist Altiero Spinelli, deposited in the late 1980s by his widow Ursula Hirschmann, were the first private archives to become part of the holdings of at the Historical Archives. While the collection of private papers was not part of the Archives' core mission in its early years, key actors in the European integration process soon started to approach the Archives about depositing their private archives. This practice was supported by Émile Noël, the previous Secretary-General of the European Commission and, from 1988, the President of the EUI, who recognised the value these papers could have in telling the story of European integration. In 2004, this practice of collecting private papers was officially underwritten in a declaration signed by Commission President Romano Prodi. Today, the 'private papers' collection has been shaped by more than 160 deposits, mostly from EU officials and political leaders.

The 'corporate bodies' section of the HAEU's holdings stores the records of pro-European movements and associations. Among these are non-EU organisations such as the European Space Agency and the European Free Trade Association. Some political groups in the European Parliament, including the socialist and liberal groups, have also started depositing their documents in Florence. Finally, pro-European political movements such as the Movement Européen and the Union des fédéralistes européens have also deposited their archives at the HAEU.

The fourth, and final, category of holdings are the so-called 'collections'. These are not original primary sources but rather extracts and copies of primary sources deposited in other locations, including private foundations and National Archives. They serve as a

bridge for accessing dispersed archival materials, offering national perspectives on the European institutions, such as those found in the extracts from the Diplomatic Archives of Ministries of Foreign Affairs.

Alongside these four categories of holdings, the HAEU also has a large collection of oral history interviews. The first interviews were undertaken by Jean-Marie Palayret, who was director of the Historical Archives in its formative years between 1990 and 2012. Since then, the HAEU has become the repository of various oral history programmes. Through audio-visual recordings and written transcripts, the voices of more than 900 European politicians and officials are made available for research. Particularly noteworthy is the programme 'European Commission: Memories of an Institution', an oral history project conducted in three iterations to cover the period from 1958 until 2000. This initiative captures the institutional evolution and personal experiences of those involved in shaping the European Commission.

Last but not least are the audio-visual collections of the HAEU, an integral part of the institutional and private archives. The Historical Archives is the custodian of more than 70,000 photographs as well as posters, maps, audio recordings, videos and artefacts. The audio-visual items include 16- and 32-mm films, slides, VHS tapes, audio cassettes, floppy disks, and USB keys. The HAEU works to guarantee the future consultation of these sources through hardware and digitisation. While historical archives are traditionally mostly concerned with the conservation of paper records, the HAEU also has been committed to valorising its audio-visual collections. In 2011, a media database was created to catalogue digitised reproductions of photographs and films. This effort culminated in the launch of a multimedia portal in 2022.²¹

Over the last four decades, the magnitude of the HAEU's holdings has continued to grow. The storage facility at Villa Salviati offers 9.5 kilometres of linear shelving to store primary sources; 5.5 kilometres were immediately filled by the documents transferred from Villa il Poggiolo in 2012. In 2024, the HAEU's collection encompasses just over ten linear kilometres of shelved primary sources. Now filled beyond its storage capacity at Villa Salviati, additional materials are temporarily housed at Villa il Poggiolo until new archives facilities will open up

in Palazzo Buontalenti in downtown Florence. This building, part of the EUI's campus, will serve as an extension for future archival storage.

DIGITAL ACCESS

The EU institutions are responsible for the appraisal, selection, treatment, description, and opening of their archival documents. As the institutions of provenance, they remain the owners of the records transferred to Florence. The HAEU, on the other hand, is in charge of the accessibility of these records and their long-term preservation. Increasingly, the use of digital technology has become a central strategy to comply with this dual mission. To improve accessibility, digital tools were fundamental to the Archives' methods from the beginning. Indeed, in 1989, an automated processing tool was implemented to produce consultable inventories for research. Starting in 1997, EURHISTAR, a database containing the inventories of the Historical Archives, was made available online. The user interface of the Archives' website, which has been captured by the Wayback Machine of the Internet Archive, is featured in this catalogue. In 2012, the HAEU started developing a new digitisation programme. As part of its commitment to access, the HAEU has made around 30 per cent of its digitised holdings available for online consultation. Moreover, during the COVID-19 pandemic the HAEU introduced a digitisation-on-demand service, allowing researchers to access specific documents remotely.

In 2015, the Archives substituted its proprietary digital database with a newly developed in-house model that paired the implementation of standardised archival descriptions with optimised search functionalities. At the same time, the HAEU worked to address other challenges such as multilingualism and inconsistencies in archival descriptions. Indexing at all levels of description, from the fonds level all the way down to the file or item levels, permits precise research and easy navigation.²²

Digital technology is also central to fulfilling the HAEU's responsibility for preservation. Indeed, to ensure the longevity of digital assets, among them the first digital-born primary sources, the HAEU has implemented a long-term digital preservation strategy. This strategy includes regular data audits, the use of standardised formats, and the protection of

information on redundant storage systems to avoid data loss. These preservation policies align with international standards, guaranteeing the integrity and accessibility of digital records for future generations.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Now an established field of historical study, research on the history of European integration was sparse until the mid-1980s, not least because access to primary sources was extremely limited. Advocacy for the opening of the archives of the European institutions came primarily from the Liaison Committee of Historians which was established in 1982. This committee has since advanced historical research on the EU institutions and European integration through the organisation of conferences and the publication of the *Journal of European Integration History*. With the opening of the Historical Archives, access to documents propelled European integration history to become a rich field of study. Since the mid-1980s, research perspectives on the matter have evolved from a focus on diplomatic history and historical personalities to a broader examination of international relations and European policy.²³

Researchers consult many of the HAEU's holdings through its online database. The numbers of online consultations have risen exponentially. Whereas in 2010 just under 15,000 records were accessed online, in 2023 the HAEU registered more than 276,000 web consultations of its archival documents. The Archives' online presence reflects the geographical expansion of the interested research community. In 2023, researchers from 213 countries took up the opportunity to consult digital copies of the HAEU's archival sources. Yet despite the convenience and possibilities to access online, consultation in the reading room continues to flourish. In 2023, 263 users were registered in the archival reading room and a total of 958 research sessions were conducted. With a reference library of more than 15,000 books and journals, as well as a connection to the EUI library, the HAEU functions not only as a repository of sources, but also as a specialised research centre.

The decision to locate the Archives within the EUI has proven to be a successful strategic choice, fostering a unique environment where the preservation of Europe's institutional memory and historical research

intersect. A notable highlight of this synergy is the establishment of the Alcide De Gasperi Research Centre (ADG) in 2015, a joint initiative with the EUI's Department of History. The ADG's Annual Graduate Conference and the regular series of De Gasperi Seminars bring together emerging scholars and provides a platform for them to present their research, engage in critical discussions, and network with established historians and practitioners in the field. Through these initiatives, the HAEU not only enhances the academic landscape but also encourages interdisciplinary dialogue between archival practice and historical inquiry, thereby deepening our understanding of Europe's past and its implications for the present and future.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES

From its establishment, the Historical Archives has not only facilitated historical research but also sought to engage the public on the topic of European integration. Indeed, the very discussion about the opening of the Archives arose in a period marked by growing interest in identity politics, as evidenced by the *Declaration on European Identity* in 1973. As the Historical Archives was taking shape, the institutions were revising their information policies to bring the Community closer to European citizens. It thus might be no surprise that the press release announcing the opening the historical archives of the ECSC in 1983 mentioned among its objectives the diffusion of greater feelings of Community spirit among younger generations.²⁴ Moreover, the relative opacity of the European institutions' functioning from the point of view of citizens was increasingly observed. During a 1982 meeting with research historians concerning the opening of the Community's historical records, Gaston Thorn, then President of the European Commission, remarked: "*Il n'est pas sain qu'une aventure politique, au sens plus profond du terme (...) demeure un processus relativement mystérieux, se développant soit à huis clos, soit derrière l'écran filtrant des communiqués officiels et des compromis diplomatiques.*"²⁵

One approach the Archives has taken to demystify the European integration process for citizens has been to create or support the curation of exhibitions based on research from its holdings. Indeed, the very opening

of the Archives in 1985 was accompanied by the public exhibition *La Relance Européenne : de la Conférence de Messine aux Traités de Rome 1955-1957*. In 2020, the HAEU organised the exhibition *Europe and Europeans 1950–2020* to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Schuman Declaration and to present its relevance in contemporary Europe. Today, over a dozen online exhibitions cover a wide range of topics, from LGBTQ+ history within the European Parliament's collections to the documentary legacy of the European Investment Bank. These help to contextualise and valorise the primary sources held at the HAEU, and teach the public about significant moments and initiatives of the European Union. Some exhibitions were produced in many languages so that they could be shared and displayed across Europe.

The HAEU also seeks to bring the Archives and its documentary heritage on European history to the public through public events, its visitor programme, and other outreach activities. Since 2013, the annual Open Day, held around 9 May to coincide with Europe Day, has drawn thousands of people each year to the Archives' seat at Villa Salviati. The event attracts people of all ages and includes guided tours of the historical Villa, its gardens and the deposits, concerts, children's entertainment, and educational activities related to European citizenship.

The role of communicating and raising the knowledge and understanding of European integration and European institutions is one of the HAEU's core missions. In a speech on the future of the Archives, Gaston Thorn, then President of the European Commission stated in 1982: *“Il ne s'agit certes pas de faire de la «propagande» pour l'unification européenne sous le couvert de la recherche scientifique. Il serait aussi regrettable de «réorienter» délibérément les études faites en fonction d'un grand dessein politique «européen», pour «fabriquer» des «européens» que de continuer à considérer les faits dans la seule perspective nationale, pour entretenir le patriotisme...”*²⁶

The critical examination of the historical legacy of the European institutions has been at the core of its educational programme, which was launched by Dieter Schlenker in 2013, soon after his arrival as the HAEU's Director. The programme focuses on young people by collaborating with schools in Tuscany and beyond. Its inclusive approach reflects the real-life diversity of school classrooms across the EU, and

fosters discussion on European identity from a multiplicity of social and cultural perspectives. Future-oriented, outward-looking workshops emphasise the students' own agency in creating a Europe fit and ready for contemporary challenges. A selection of teaching materials from the education programme's laboratories, as well as students' work, is now being catalogued in a new archival collection entitled 'The European Civic Education Programme'.

A CATALOGUE TO CELEBRATE THE FIRST FORTY YEARS

Over the last four decades, the Historical Archives of the European Union has become a vital resource for scholars and the public, offering unparalleled access to the documentary history of European integration. Its development reflects a commitment to preserving and providing access to historical records while adapting to the changing needs of researchers and the public. Looking ahead, the HAEU will continue to expand its collections and research capabilities, preserving the history of European integration for future generations.

This catalogue, published to celebrate the HAEU's 40th anniversary, barely lifts the veil on the wealth of material contained within the Archives. While it cannot do justice to the HAEU's extensive holdings—including 10,000 linear meters of documents, 327 fonds, over 700,000 archival paper files, and over 70,000 photographs—it offers an opportunity to begin understanding the primary sources we have at our disposal to study the complex history of European integration. The sources featured in this catalogue were proposed by the archivists working in the HAEU, as well as the Archives Services of the European institutions. They are combined in five thematic chapters: “Building European Institutions”, “European Policies”, “The Communities as an International Actor”, “People's Europe”, and lastly, “The HAEU: Access, Research, and Engagement”. Each chapter provides eight carefully selected and occasionally surprising juxtapositions of primary sources, offering interesting vantage points on 40 years of the history of the European Union and beyond. This catalogue aims to spark curiosity and encourage readers to visit the Archives, where they can engage directly with the sources and explore the rich documentation of European integration.

- ¹ Council Regulation No 354/83 of 1 February 1983.
- ² Commission Decision No 359/83/ECSC of 8 February 1983.
- ³ 'Avant-projet de contrat entre les Communautés européennes et l'institut universitaire européen de Florence', 14 April 1983. HAEU, EUI-321.
- ⁴ 'Consultation et communication des documents d'archives relatifs aux négociations des Traités de Rome', Councils of the EEC and Euratom, 3 February 1959. HAEU, CM2/1959-288.
- ⁵ Andrea Becherucci, "Gli Archivi Storici dell'Unione Europea: storia e prospettive di sviluppo," in print in the proceedings of the conference "Dalla età napoleonica agli Stati Uniti d'Europa," Università dell'Insubria-Università di Pavia, 28-29 October 2021.
- ⁶ For a pre-history of the EUI, a project started in the late 1950s, see Jean-Marie Palayret, "A University for Europe? The European University Institute in Florence," in *Building Europe Through Education, Building Education Through Europe: Actors, Spaces and Pedagogies in a Historical Perspective*, ed. Raphaëlle Ruppen Coutaz and Simone Paoli (London: Routledge, 2024), 114–133.
- ⁷ Sir Christopher Audland, "The Historical Archives of the European Union: Their Opening to the Public, Management and Accessibility," *Journal of the Society of Archivists*, 1 October 2007, 28:2, 179.
- ⁸ Final report of the "PA Management Consultants S.A." study carried out for the Commission under the control of the Historical Archives Working Party chaired by N. Bellieni, November 1977. HAEU, EUI-736.
- ⁹ Audland, "The Historical Archives of the European Union," 181.
- ¹⁰ Richard Hay, 'Note pour le dossier. Réunion des historiens - archives historiques', 6 December 1983. HAEU, EUI-320.
- ¹¹ 'Le Président Thorn à la cérémonie d'ouverture des archives historiques de la Haute Autorité de la Communauté européenne du Charbon et de l'Acier (CECA)', press release, 24 June 1983. HAEU, EUI-320.
- ¹² Klaus Jaitner, "Les Archives historiques des communautés européennes à Florence," *La Gazette des archives*, n°144, 1989, 64.
- ¹³ Letter from Max Kohnstamm to Giulio Andreotti, 10 January 1980. HAEU, EUI-355.
- ¹⁴ Dieter Schlenker, "Quelle mémoire de l'Europe dans les Archives européennes?," in *L'Europe: une autre nation?*, ed. Francis Démier and Elena Musiani (Bologna: Bononia University Press, 2019), 202–3.
- ¹⁵ Dieter Schlenker, "Integrating Europe – The Historical Archives of the European Union and the 20th Century's Quest for a United Europe.," in *Supranational Archives Shared Heritage: Different Solutions*, ed. Dorota Drzewiecka et al. (Warsaw: Naczelna Dyrekcja Archiwów Państwowych, 2023), 60.
- ¹⁶ Council Regulation (EU) 2015/496 of 17 March 2015 amending Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 354/83 as regards the deposit of the historical archives of the institutions at the European University Institute in Florence.
- ¹⁷ 'Transfer des dossiers d'archives auprès de l'Institut Universitaire Européen de Florence', Note from N. Bellieni to Jean-Claude Eeckhout, 29 June 1983. HAEU, EUI-320.
- ¹⁸ For an overview of the transfers of per institution in linear metres between 2012 and 2021, see Dieter Schlenker, "Deposit e ricerca agli Archivi Storici dell'Unione europea. Tendenza negli anni recenti", in *L'Europa si fa nelle crisi. Integrazione europea e crisi esterne prima e dopo Maastricht*, ed. Elena Calandri, Giuliana Laschi, and Simone Paoli (Bologna: Il Mulino, 2023), 75.
- ¹⁹ The Council of the EU strengthened also the legal and financial framework of the Archives and introduced a new cost-sharing model among depositing institutions, bodies and agencies. Council Regulation (EU) 2015/496 of 17 March 2015.
- ²⁰ Peter Ludlow, 'Note on the Archives of the European Commission', 12 February 1980, HAEU, EUI-182.
- ²¹ For a comprehensive overview of the HAEU's holdings, see Andrea Becherucci, *Gli archivi storici dell'Unione Europea*, Quaderni di Archimeetings 35 (Firenze: Polistampa, 2018).
- ²² Dieter Schlenker, "The Historical Archives of the European Union in Florence: Research in a Multilingual and Transnational Archives," *Atlanti* 26, no. 2 (October 25, 2016): 61.
- ²³ For an excellent discussion of the development of the research interests, see Andrea Becherucci, "Ricerca e Archivi Storici Dell'Unione Europea (1986-2015)," *Le Carte e La Storia*, no. 1/2016.
- ²⁴ 'Le Président Thorn à la cérémonie d'ouverture des archives historiques de la Haute Autorité'.
- ²⁵ Speech by Gaston Thorn, Colloque multinational de professeurs d'histoire contemporaine, 28 January 1982. HAEU, EUI-812.
- ²⁶ Ibidem.

BUILDING EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS

du Gouvernemen
du 9 mai 1950

In the aftermath of the Second World War, Europe faced an urgent need for peace and unity. The *Ventotene Manifesto*, written during the war, had called for a federal Europe to transcend national divisions and prevent future conflicts. These ideals became the bedrock for a series of treaties designed to foster the project of European integration. The European Coal and Steel Community with its High Authority introduced a new form of supranational governance. The Common Assembly brought political representation on the European level. The Council of Ministers, a forum for the representation of the member states, coordinated policies by making binding decisions, while the Court of Justice settled disputes and ensured legal alignment across the member states. These institutions were designed to manage shared resources and ensure that national rivalries would no longer lead to war. The establishment of these bodies marked the beginning of a new era of collaboration, where decisions affecting multiple nations would be made collectively.

This chapter examines the early development of the new European institutions and the individuals who helped shape them. It highlights the contributions of lesser-known individuals, including those of women and the first civil servants who helped build the bureaucracy that would govern Europe. Often working behind the scenes, their contribution played a vital role in translating lofty ideals into practical governance structures.

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THE VENTOTENE MANIFESTO AND THE FOUNDING MOTHERS

The *Ventotene Manifesto*, a foundational text for post-war European integration, envisioned a federal Europe to prevent future wars. It was written by Altiero Spinelli and Ernesto Rossi in 1941 and has today acquired the status of a cult document for the history of European integration. While the historical narrative on European integration has traditionally emphasised the role of male political pioneers as the 'founding fathers', the passport of Ursula Hirschmann, and a letter and photograph of Ada Rossi highlight the significant contributions of the 'founding mothers'. Both Ada Rossi and Ursula Hirschmann were decisive in advancing the *Manifesto's* ideas, by safeguarding and circulating the text and by fervently advocating for a united Europe. Their legacy underscores the broader collaborative nature of the European integration process.

I^{na} edizione del Manifesto di Ventotene scritto nell'agosto 1941
(Roma - 29 agosto 1943)

INTRODUZIONE

Quando la crisi della civiltà europea sfociò nella nuova conflagrazione mondiale un piccolo gruppo di confinati a Ventotene, provenienti da partiti e tendenze diverse, si trovarono ad aver raggiunto, negli anni trascorsi nelle galere e nei confini le stesse conclusioni riguardo ai problemi fondamentali della nostra civiltà. Superando le sorveglianza della polizia fascista essi strinsero rapporti con altri combattenti per la libertà che lavoravano in Italia o che si trovavano confinati in altri luoghi del regno, onde stabilire con loro una comune azione politica. Poichè in Italia lo sdegno provocato dalla bestiale e rovinosa politica del governo fascista induceva un numero di persone sempre maggiore a riprendere in modo intenso la propaganda e la lotta politica, questo gruppo ritenne opportuno di redigere un progetto di manifesto che servisse ad indicare la linea politica lungo la quale si sarebbe, secondo loro, dovuta riorganizzare la vita politica italiana ed europea.

Questo manifesto venne scritto nel giugno del 1941 e di nuovo redatto nell'agosto dello stesso anno in una seconda forma nella quale non vi furono variazioni di sostanza, ma solo una migliore disposizione della materia e quelle modifiche dettate dalla necessità di tener conto dell'ingresso dell'U.R.S.S. in guerra.

Il manifesto non potè avere, sotto il regime fascista, una grande diffusione. Diede tuttavia luogo a discussioni, a polemiche e a studi che presentano tuttora un certo interesse. Le circostanze anormali in cui tutto questo materiale fu prodotto, l'evolversi degli avvenimenti la cui precisa valutazione non poteva essere data dal confino, han fatto sì che oggi si possono notare varie lacune, ed alcune parti pos-



Passport belonging to Ursula Hirschmann, issued on 27 February 1940. HAEU, AS-0210.

The Ventotene Manifesto, drafted by Altiero Spinelli and Ernesto Rossi during their exile on the island of Ventotene, represents an iconic manifestation of European federalist advocacy during the Second World War. Ursula Hirschmann, a German Jew with socialist sympathies, was among the people who participated in its elaboration. First married to Eugenio Colomi and later to Altiero Spinelli, she made a significant contribution to European integration. Together with Ada Rossi—a partisan, a high school mathematics teacher, and the wife of Ernesto Rossi—Hirschmann played a crucial role in distributing the clandestine manifesto on the Italian mainland while it was still occupied by Benito Mussolini's fascist regime. After the war, both Ursula Hirschmann and Ada Rossi continued their advocacy for a federal Europe.

- Andrea Becherucci, Archivist, HAEU

n° 699 24 ottobre 1941.

Carissimo Edo, sono stata ancora
tanto senza scriverti perché è an-
che una vita piena di piccole
benignità - ~~Prigione~~ di tutto dove
viva con meo marito e tutto con
una corrispondenza tenace che ho
curato eroicamente a base di suffo-
canti, aspirine e penne, mi resi-
sono stato a Milano sempre per
quelle notizie bibliografiche. Ho
avuto con l'occasione di vedere
Zurigo il quale mi è scritto con
curta affettuosa gentilezza. È
quella traduzione è sua. Ho visto che
mi richiedi non ti è, ma ho creduto
sa pure qualcuno: è tutto gentile
e - Ho saputo che si è sposato
e tante altre notizie me e dei
miei fratelli. E ancora con
scriverti, da quello che capiti
viva di idee larghe. Mi è in-
vitato a passare un W. Ho visto
che è una sorpresa, io proprio di
accettare, ma chissà quando ci
andremo.

Ricordo la tua del 18 n° 101 e non



Ada Rossi, photograph by unknown author. HAEU, ER-17.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN PARIS AND THE ITALIAN FEDERALISTS

These sources highlight the Italian perspective on crafting a cooperative and federal Europe. Altiero Spinelli, who would later be appointed as European Commissioner and serve as a Member of European Parliament, promoted the foundation of the European Federalist Movement in Italy in 1943. In his text 'A Federalist Reviews the German Problem', he elaborated on the challenges and opportunities of integrating Germany into a united Europe.

Alcide De Gasperi, the leader of the Christian democratic party who held office as Italy's Prime Minister in the post-war years, was committed to the project of integrating Europe. His handwritten notes speak to his dedication to the European Defence Community (EDC), an initiative proposed in the early 1950s aimed at creating a collective defence force in Europe, and to the attached project of a European Political Community. The EDC Treaty, which proposed to integrate the military capabilities of member states into a European defence force, was never ratified. Together, these sources reflect Italian federalists' perspectives on fostering a peaceful global order.

A FEDERALIST REVIEWS THE GERMAN PROBLEM

I. The Ideological Basis of the Reich

The German problem, stated in its essential terms, is to decide what form of political organisation is today required for that country in place of the Reich ceased to exist in May, 1945.

At the origins of the English state lie the successive limitations of the power of the monarchy and the enfranchisement of this and that social group, factors which with time, became transformed into political freedoms. At the origins of the modern French state there is the declaration of the rights of man. At the origins of the Italian state one finds the ideals of freedom unequivocally incarnate in the figures of Mazzini, Garibaldi, Cavour. In these countries there has been a considerable suffusion of that nationalistic poison which tends to transform the state from administrator of the common interests of the citizens into the authority of a mystic "nation" to whose service all its citizens are subordinate. But the customs and traditions of liberty inherent in the origins of these states have constituted an antidote, more or less efficacious, but always present, to this nationalistic poison. And even when, as happened in the authoritarian and nationalistic adventures of the two Napoleons and Mussolini, these ideals of freedom have been defeated, they have never entirely vanished from the soul of man but have been able to give a fresh ^{start to} restore to sanity the new political organisations which emerged after the dictatorships.

Nothing like this is to be found in the origins of the German state. The attempt to create a state in which might be embodied the liberties of the German people, as against the innumerable and vexatious pretensions of the small existing German states, made in 1848, was frustrated by the bayonets of the King of Prussia. It was only after the defeat of this libertarian effort that the German state was born, an incarnation of the greatness and power and glory of Germany in contrast with the petty impotence of the little states who were in no position to make the name of German respected in the world. The national state did not liberate the Germans: it integrated the old servitudes to princes or substituted for them a higher servitude to the "nation", to the Kaiser, to the Reich.



Al Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri

1

La nostra politica estera rimane orientata verso la sicurezza e la pace. La sicurezza esige fedeltà alle nostre alleanze e leale esecuzione degli impegni con esse ^{e in esse} assunti. La pace si raggiunge, appoggiando ogni seria iniziativa che tenda a risolvere con accordi internazionali le questioni pendenti, ^{per quanto ne siano capaci i paesi interessati} e si garantisce creando nella ~~Unione~~ Comunità europea una ~~permanente~~ organizzazione solida e democratica degli Stati d'Europa che liberamente e democraticamente accettino un comune statuto di pacifica difesa e di collaborazione intima e permanente.

In questa politica che considera il movimento europeo come integrato del patto atlantico noi ~~riteniamo~~ l'Italia

"Europa aeterna": Heureuse expression trouvée par les Editions M.S. Metz de Zurich, qui collaborent avec tant d'intelligence à la diffusion de l'idée de solidarité entre les peuples de notre continent.

Oui, l'Europe peut se dire éternelle, puisque elle a donné à l'humanité un enseignement qui ne peut mourir.

Le principe de liberté et de dignité de la personne humaine, fondement de la civilisation occidentale est destiné à s'affermir toujours plus à la base de toute organisation qui se propose de développer la tendance naturelle de l'homme vers l'évolution de l'esprit.

Mais trop de dangers menacent ce monde de liberté et l'Europe doit en conséquence s'organiser de manière à pouvoir défendre, dans l'union des forces, sa propre civilisation.

Dans un climat de sécurité on pourra intensifier les contacts entre les différents pays contribuant ainsi à créer la pacifique collaboration de tous les peuples du monde.

Roma 18.XII.53

Alcide De Gasperi

THE SCHUMAN DECLARATION: A BLUEPRINT FOR EUROPEAN COOPERATION

The Schuman Plan proposed the pooling of French and German coal and steel production to promote peace and cooperation in post-war Europe. French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman presented the 'Déclaration du Gouvernement français' on the radio on 9 May 1950. Featured here is the French text along with the German translation. Drafted by Jean Monnet, the Schuman Plan presented a political vision for European integration. It led to the Treaty of Paris establishing the European Coal and Steel Community. This Treaty marked a significant step toward European integration and was signed by six member states: France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. The European Coal and Steel Community aimed to create a common market for coal and steel, thus binding the member states economically and politically to prevent future conflicts.

Déclaration du Gouvernement français
du 9 mai 1950

"La paix mondiale ne saurait être sauvegardée sans des efforts créateurs à la mesure des dangers qui la menacent.

La contribution qu'une Europe organisée et vivante peut apporter à la civilisation est indispensable au maintien des relations pacifiques.

En se faisant depuis plus de vingt ans le champion d'une Europe unie, la France a toujours eu pour objet essentiel de servir la paix. L'Europe n'a pas été faite, nous avons eu la guerre.

L'Europe ne se fera pas d'un coup, ni dans une construction d'ensemble: elle se fera par des réalisations concrètes créant d'abord une solidarité de fait. Le rassemblement des nations européennes exige que l'opposition séculaire de la France et de l'Allemagne soit éliminée: l'action entreprise doit toucher au premier chef la France et l'Allemagne.

Dans ce but, le Gouvernement français propose de porter immédiatement l'action sur un point limité mais décisif.

Le Gouvernement français propose de placer l'ensemble de la production franco-allemande de charbon et d'acier, sous une Haute Autorité commune, dans une organisation ouverte à la participation des autres pays d'Europe.

La mise en commun des productions de charbon et d'acier assurera immédiatement l'établissement de bases communes de développement économique, première étape de la Fédération européenne, et changera le destin de ces régions longtemps vouées à la fabrication des armes de guerre dont elles ont été les plus constantes victimes.

Erklärung der französischen Regierung
vom 9. Mai 1950

"Der Weltfriede kann nur erhalten bleiben, wenn man den Gefahren, die ihn bedrohen, mit schöpferischen Leistungen begegnet.

Friedliche Beziehungen sind ohne ein geordnetes, lebensvolles Europa mit seinen Beiträgen zur Menschheitskultur undenkbar.

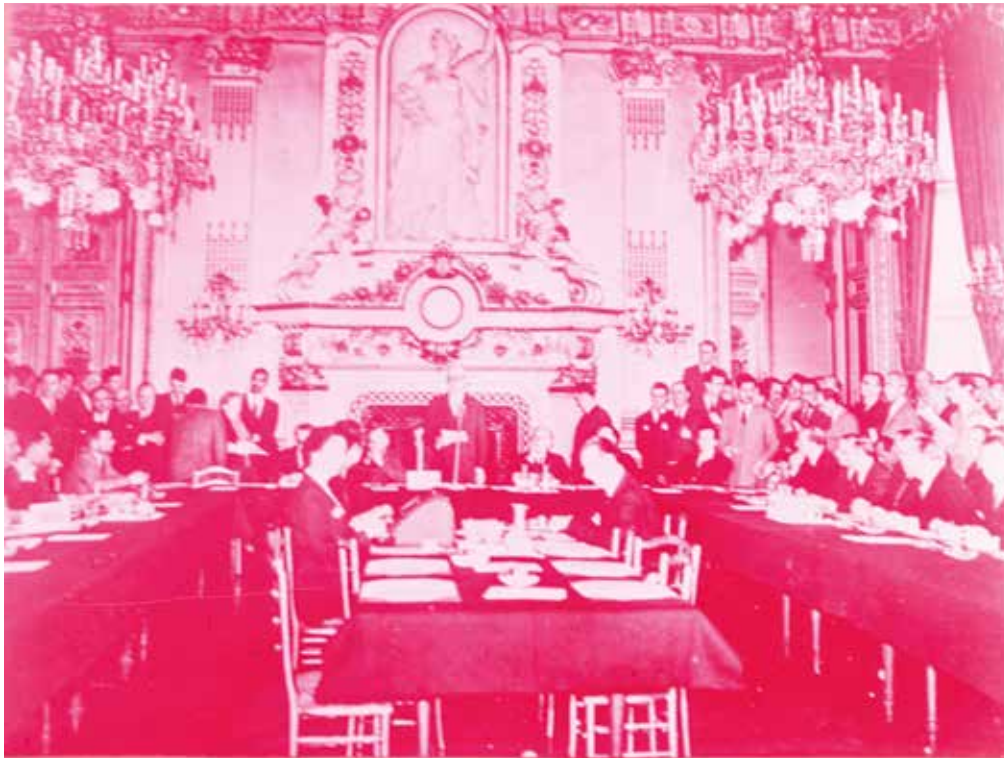
Als Vorkämpfer für ein vereinigtes Europa war Frankreichs Hauptziel über 20 Jahre lang stets der Dienst am Frieden. Europa ist nicht entstanden, dafür kam der Krieg.

Europa kann nicht auf einmal oder als ein umfassender Bau erstehen. Es wird kommen, wenn konkrete Leistungen zunächst eine tatsächliche Verbundenheit schaffen. Voraussetzung für den Zusammenschluss der europäischen Nationen ist aber die Beseitigung des jahrhundertealten Gegensatzes zwischen Frankreich und Deutschland. Das begonnene Unternehmen muss in erster Linie Frankreich und Deutschland erfassen.

Zu diesem Zweck beabsichtigt die französische Regierung, auf einem zwar begrenzten, aber entscheidenden Gebiet sofort Massnahmen zu ergreifen.

Die französische Regierung schlägt daher vor, die gesamte französisch-deutsche Kohle- und Stahlerzeugung in einer den anderen europäischen Ländern offenstehenden Organisation einer gemeinsamen Hohen Behörde zu unterstellen.

Das Zusammenlegen der Kohle- und Stahlerzeugung wird zwangsläufig zur ersten Etappe des Europäischen Staatenbundes, der sofortigen Schaffung gemeinsamer Grundlagen für den Ausbau der Wirtschaft, und zu einem Wandel im Geschick dieser Länder führen, die so lange an der Herstellung von Waffen für Kriege gearbeitet haben, denen sie selbst immer wieder zum Opfer gefallen sind.



Schuman Declaration, copy of a photograph by unknown author, [9 May 1950]. HAEU, NDC-5-510. © Communautés européennes 1950-1959.

FORGING SUPRANATIONAL EUROPE: THE 1951 PARIS TREATY

On 18 April 1951 the Paris Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community was signed. That same day, the six member states released a declaration outlining the foundational steps in forging a supranational Europe. This document indicated their openness to expanding the European project to include more nations, demonstrating their commitment to fostering a collaborative European environment and setting a precedent for future expansion and integration. Just two years later, the launch of the Common Steel Market was announced. A photograph from the 1953 press conference features, at centre, Jean Monnet, the first President of the ECSC's High Authority. Notably, only one woman is present in the image. Ursula Wenmakers provided simultaneous translation, thus facilitating communication between different European representatives. While there was a general absence of women in leadership roles, the contribution of women like Wenmakers should not be overlooked.

'Sechs-Mächte-Erklärung der Ministerkonferenz vom 18. April 1951' (Six Powers Declaration of the Ministers' Conference of 18 April 1951). HAEU, WM-51.

Sechs-Mächte-Erklärung der Ministerkonferenz
vom 18. April 1951

Das Werk, das durch unsere Unterschrift soeben bestätigt worden ist, verdanken wir der Klugheit und der Ausdauer unserer Delegationen und unserer Sachverständigen. Wir sprechen ihnen dafür unseren tiefsten Dank aus.

Noch bevor dieses Werk in die Tat umgesetzt ist, hat es durch die Kraft der Idee, die es besetzt - in unseren Ländern und über ihre Grenzen hinaus in ungewöhnlicher Masse Hoffnung und Vertrauen erweckt.

Durch Unterzeichnung des Vertrages, der die Europäische Gemeinschaft für Kohle und Stahl begründet, eine Gemeinschaft von 160 Millionen Europäern, haben die vertragschließenden Parteien ihre Entschlossenheit gezeigt, die erste über-nationale Einrichtung ins Leben zu rufen, und so die wirkliche Grundlage für ein organisiertes Europa zu schaffen.

Dieses Europa steht allen europäischen Völkern offen, die frei über sich bestimmen können. Wir hoffen fest, dass andere Länder sich unseren Bestrebungen anschließen werden.

Im vollen Bewusstsein der Notwendigkeit, diesem ersten Schritt durch eine fortdauernde Aktion, die in der gleichen Art auch auf anderen Gebieten Anwendung findet, seinen vollen Sinn zu geben, haben wir die Hoffnung, und den Willen, die gegenwärtig in Vorbereitung befindlichen Entwürfe in dem gleichen Geist, der uns bei der Ausarbeitung dieses Vertrages erfüllt hat, zu einem guten Ende zu führen. Diese Arbeiten werden in Verbindung mit den bestehenden europäischen Organisationen weitergeführt werden.

Diese Initiativen, deren jede ihrem Gegenstand nach begrenzt ist, sollen sich rasch in den Rahmen einer politischen Gemeinschaft einfügen, deren Grundidee in den Arbeiten des Europarats zum Ausdruck kommt. Dies soll zu einer Koordinierung und Vereinfachung der Gesamtheit der europäischen Einrichtungen führen.



Jean Monnet and team preparing for the press conference announcing the official opening of the Common Steel Market, photograph by unknown author, Luxembourg, 30 April 1953. USA-SRE Paris. HAEU, ALC-88.

This image captures a significant historical moment: the announcement of the Common Steel Market. It celebrates the ECSC's implementation of the Paris Treaty, emphasising the foundational steps towards European unity. Providing a glimpse into the operational dynamics of the newly formed European administration bureaucracy, it illustrates the passion and commitment of the ECSC's leaders. At the same time, it also highlights the often-overlooked contributions of women, such as Ursula Wenmakers. Wenmakers played an invisible yet indispensable role in the new European administration, translating the exchanges between Jean Monnet, the French President of the High Authority and Franz Etzel, its German Vice President. The presence of women like Ursula Wenmakers reflects the broader theme of the emerging European administration, where unseen yet vital contributions were made by diverse individuals working together towards a common goal.

- Juan Alonso Fernandez, Audio-visual Archivist, HAEU

THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY AND A NEW EUROPEAN ADMINISTRATION

The establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community in the 1950s not only integrated two major European heavy industries but also marked the inception of a novel European supranational administration. This necessitated careful consideration of how to best structure the new staff, according to their competencies. The organisational charts of the High Authority, the precursor to the European Commission, provide a detailed illustration of the various divisions and individuals involved in this pioneering administration.

In 1953, an intergovernmental agreement introduced the *laissez-passer*, a travel document that served as an early form of European passport for ECSC staff, facilitating cross-border movement and cooperation. This innovation, depicted in promotional photographs, laid the groundwork for establishing the principle of freedom of movement, one of the founding principles of the European Economic Community.

EINFUEHRUNG IN DAS SYSTEM DER ARBEITSPLATZBEWERTUNG

I. AUS WELCHEN KOMPONENTEN SETZT SICH DAS GEHALT ZUSAMMEN?

Ein Gehalt kann aus folgenden Elementen bestehen:

- a) Dem sogenannten sozial vertretbaren Mindestgehalt, d.h. dem Mindestbetrag, den ein Arbeitnehmer zum Leben benötigt. Dieser Anteil ist für eine Familie, die aus Mann, Frau und zwei Kindern besteht, mittels einer Erhebung über die Haushaltsbudgets zu bestimmen.
- b) Dem Anteil der fachlichen Befähigung, d.h. dem Anteil, der von dem für einen bestimmten Arbeitsplatz gestellten Anforderungen abhängt, anders gesagt also der Anteil, der von der Schwierigkeit und dem Grad der Wichtigkeit des Arbeitsplatzes, nicht aber von dem Betreffenden abhängt, der diesen ausfüllt.
- c) Einem Leistungszuschlag, also dem Anteil, welcher einer Bewertung der individuellen Leistung entspricht (z.B. "merit rating"). Hierbei wird geprüft, inwieweit die Erfüllung der bei dem betreffenden Arbeitsplatz gestellten Anforderungen unabhängig von der an diesem Arbeitsplatz stehenden Person abhängt, d.h. inwieweit die richtige Ausführung der Arbeit von dem Betreffenden abhängt.
- d) Einem sogenannten sozialen Zuschlag, wie z.B. dem Kindergeld, einem Beitrag aus einem Unterstützungsfonds u. dergl. Dies hängt von den sozialen Verhältnissen des betreffenden Arbeitnehmers ab.

Unter den übrigen Faktoren, die das Gehalt beeinflussen, sind das Lebensalter und das Dienstalter zu nennen.

II. WAS IST UNTER ARBEITSPLATZBEWERTUNG ZU VERSTEHEN?

Die Arbeitsplatzbewertung ist ein Verfahren, das eine möglichst unabhängige und gerechte Festsetzung des Anteils der fachlichen Befähigung am Gehalt ermöglicht.

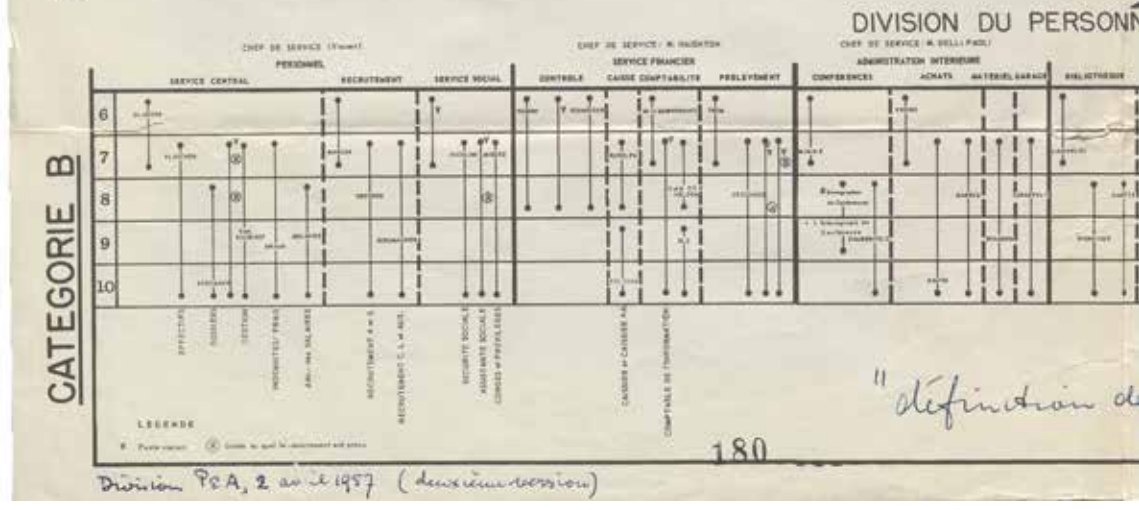
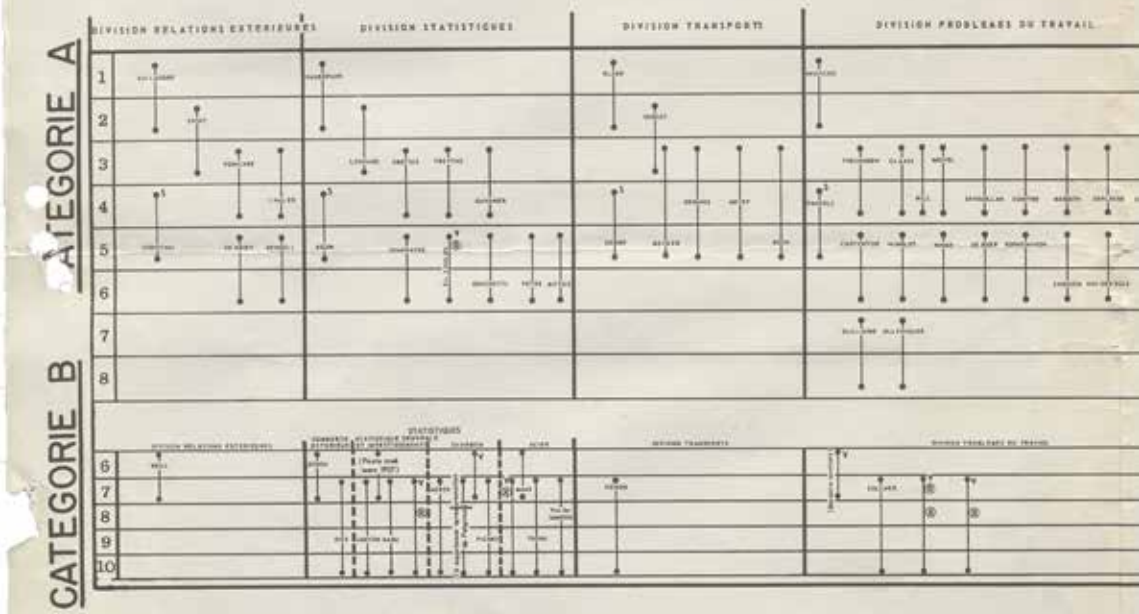
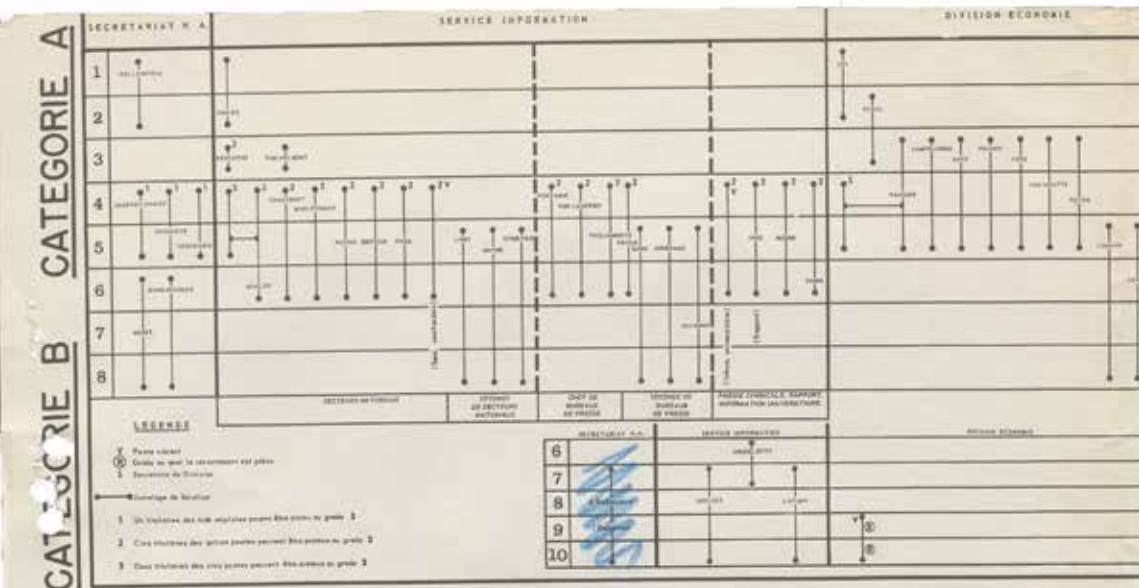
Die Arbeitsplatzbewertung richtet sich daher nach den am Arbeitsplatz gestellten Anforderungen und nicht nach der Art, in der die betreffende Funktion ausgeübt wird.

NICHT AUF DIE PERSON, SONDERN AUF DEN ARBEITSPLATZ KOMMT ES AN.

Je grösser die Schwierigkeiten und die Verantwortung am Arbeitsplatz sind, desto höhere Anforderungen müssen an die fachliche Befähigung gestellt werden und umso mehr ist der Arbeitsplatz "wert".

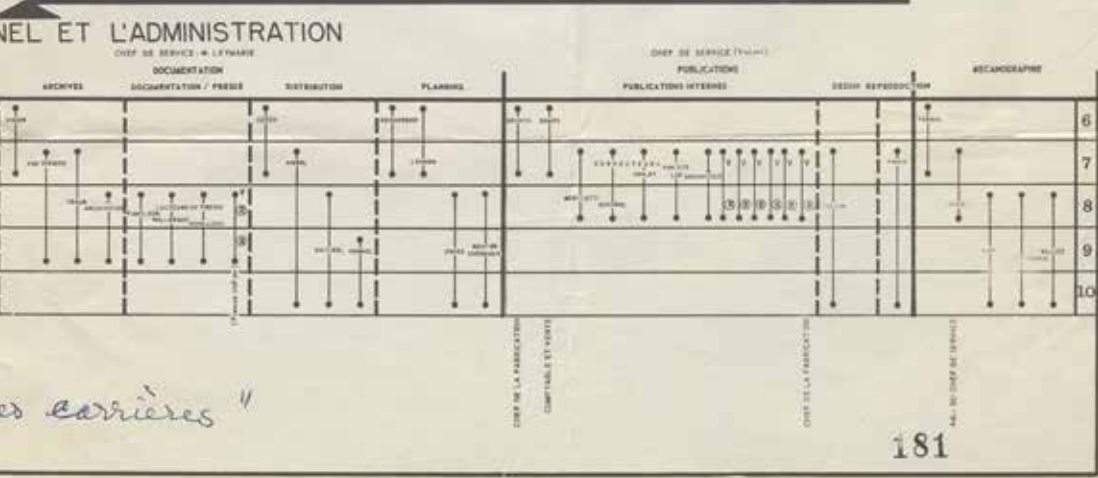
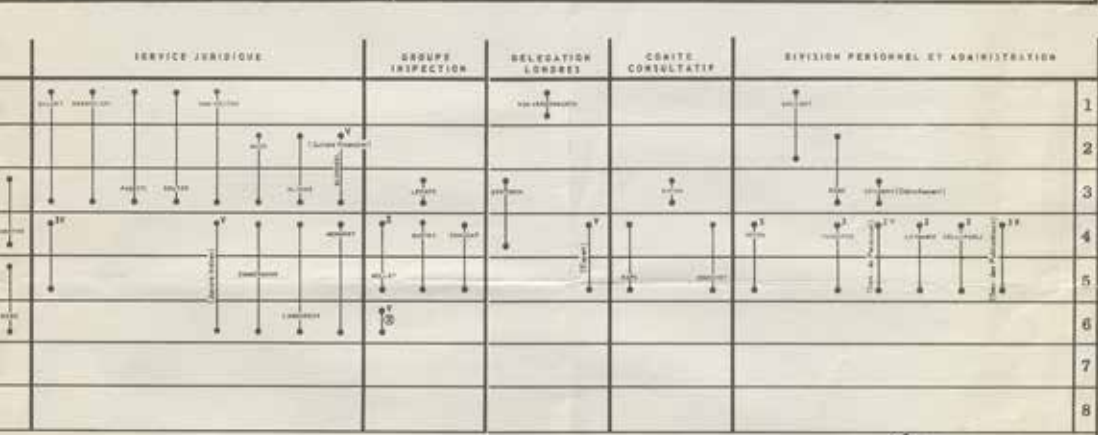
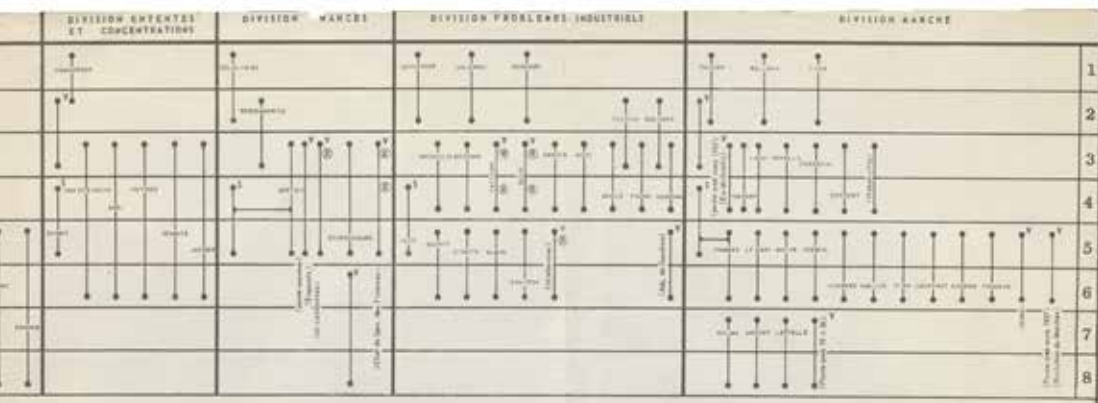
Da es nicht gut möglich ist, die Funktionen in ihrer Gesamtheit miteinander zu vergleichen, werden bei der Arbeitsplatzbewertung die einzelnen Arbeitsplätze nach ihren verschiedenen Merkmalen miteinander verglichen.

.../...



Division PCA, 2 avril 1957 (deuxième version)

Table of employees of the High Authority, 2 April 1957. HAEU, CECA_APBF-34.





A photographic series promoting the early European laissez-passer, by unknown author (ERSC/USI), 1953. CECA-SEGE-115.



TOWARDS DEMOCRACY: THE COMMON ASSEMBLY

In the early 1950s, the concept of a European Parliament began to take shape within the European Coal and Steel Community. In the Ad Hoc Assembly's Constitutional Committee, members of national parliaments drafted proposals for a constitutional framework for the ECSC. With his 1952 motion for a resolution, Antonio Azara proposed introducing European elections. While this milestone was not achieved until 1979, the motion underscores the early push for democratic representation in Europe and reflects the vision of a more participatory European governance structure.

A photograph of the hemisphere from the same period visually captures the Assemblée parlementaire européenne, the first predecessor of the European Parliament. The image of a display on the Assembly, shown at the pavilion of the European Coal and Steel Community at Expo 58, showcases its role and significance in the evolving structure of European governance, marking the beginning of parliamentary representation on the European level.

GEMEENSCHAPPELIJKE VERGADERING

OPENINGSZITTING

VERGADERING VAN WOENSDAG 10 SEPTEMBER 1952

(EERSTE VERGADERING VAN DE ZITTING)

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VOORZITTER: DE H. BOGGIANO-PICO

Voorzitter-Oudste lid.

1. - Opening van de zitting

Te achttien uur wordt de vergadering geopend onder het voorzitterschap van de h. Antonio Boggiano-Pico, oudste lid.

De Voorzitter. — De vergadering is geopend.

Bij toepassing van paragraaf 6, lid 1, van de overeenkomst d. d. 18 April 1951 betreffende de overgangsbepalingen, gevoegd bij het Verdrag tot oprichting van de Europese Gemeenschap voor Kolen en Staal, verklaar ik de eerste zitting van de Gemeenschappelijke Vergadering voor geopend.

2 - Verontschuldigen

De Voorzitter. — De hh. Fritz Henssler en Vinicio Ziino verontschuldigen zich, daar zij om gezondheidsredenen de bijeenkomsten van de Vergadering niet kunnen bijwonen.

Wij wensen hun van harte een spoedig herstel toe.

3. - Rede van de Voorzitter-Oudste Lid

De Voorzitter. — Mijne Heren,

Toen ik bij vorige gelegenheden, in de loop der laatste jaren, de eer genoot om van deze plaats tot U het woord te richten, als oudste lid en, derhalve, als voorlopig voorzitter der Vergadering van de Raad van Europa, heb ik U toegesproken in het Frans, dat één der twee aangenomen talen was.

Met genoegen zou ik het ook nu weer gedaan hebben, als blijk van hulde aan de Elzas, en vooral aan deze bekoorlijke stad, die ons eens te meer gastvrijheid biedt.

Maar, aangezien de Statuten, — het zij me toegestaan die naam te geven aan het Verdrag met zijn aanhangsels, die onze Vergadering tot wet dienen, — het gebruik van vier talen voorzien, opdat de vertegenwoordigers van elke delegatie het zo gemakkelijk mogelijk zouden hebben bij het uitspreken van hun redevoeringen, wens ik geen slecht voorbeeld te geven door een andere taal te gebruiken dan mijn moedertaal, welke ook die van Dante was.

Bijgevolg ben ik zo vrij mij, bij mijn eerste redevoering, in het Italiaans tot U te richten.

De Voorzitter. — (I)

Geachte collega's,

In deze zaal weerklinkt nog de echo van onvergetelijke stemmen, sinds de dag dat Minister Schuman voor de eerste maal zijn ontwerp voor een pool voor steenkool en staal voor de Raadgevende Vergadering van de Raad van Europa bracht.

Velen onder U zullen zich nog herinneren dat dit plan toen zeer gunstig onthaald werd.

Proposition de résolution

1. La Commission charge le Groupe de Travail de préparer l'élaboration de l'Acte instituant une Assemblée européenne élue représentant les peuples des Six pays et de la loi électorale européenne. Cette Assemblée sera chargée dans l'immédiat d'assumer les fonctions des Assemblées de la C.E.C.A. et de la C.E.D. et aura un pouvoir d'initiative en matière constitutionnelle.

Le Groupe de Travail devra avoir terminé cette tâche pour la prochaine session de la Commission afin qu'une décision puisse intervenir dès la réunion de janvier de l'Assemblée ad hoc.

2. Maintient toutes les autres dispositions du Plan de Travail en vue de permettre la présentation à l'Assemblée ad hoc dès le mois de mars d'un projet pour la formation de la Communauté politique européenne.

This motion for a resolution of 25 October 1952 from the European Parliament Archives is the first one addressing the subject of European elections. Even if direct European elections only took place from 1979 onwards, this document shows that the idea of elected members of the European Parliament existed since the creation of the Ad Hoc Assembly, responsible for preparing a draft Treaty on the Statute of the European Political Community. Motions for resolutions are tabled on topical issues, at the request of a committee, a political group or at least five per cent of the Members, and voted on in plenary. All the motions for resolutions from 1952 to 1994 are available online for consultation on the European Parliament Archives' website and at the Historical Archives of the European Union.

- Daniel Urse, Records Manager, European Parliament



L'ASSEMBLÉE PARLIAMENTAIRE EUROPÉENNE
L'ASSEMBLEA PARLAMENTARE EUROPEA

Display on the European Parliament at the Pavilion of the European Coal and Steel Community at Expo 58, photograph by unknown author, 1958. HAEU, CECA_DOAC-988.

LEMENTAIRE EUROPÉENNE -
ARLEMENT • DAS EUROPÄISCHE PARLAMENT •
LAMENTARE EUROPEA • THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT •



EUROPEAN LAW: CRAFTING A NEW LEGAL LANDSCAPE

The Court of Justice of the European Coal and Steel Community, established in 1952 with the entry into force of the Treaty of Paris, introduced a pioneering legal system that significantly shaped the European integration process. This Court was designed to ensure uniformity and consistency in the application of new European laws across member states. The document titled 'L'ordonnance de radiation' represents the very first case before the Court of Justice and demonstrates the Court's early emblem. Landmark rulings, such as the 1963 case *Van Gend en Loos v Nederlandse Administratie der Belastingen*, established critical principles like the supremacy of EU law over national law, reinforcing the foundational concept that European law takes precedence. The judges, depicted here in a courtroom photograph, played a crucial role in interpreting and applying European law uniformly across the diverse legal systems of the member states.

Judgment of the Court, case 26/62: Société N.V. Algemene Transport- en Expeditie Onderneming Van Gend & Loos v Nederlandse Administratie der Belastingen, 1963. HAEU, CJUE-101.

GERICHTSHOF
DER
EUROPAISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN



COUR DE JUSTICE
DES
COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES

CORTE DI GIUSTIZIA
DELLE
COMUNITÀ EUROPEE

HOF VAN JUSTITIE
VAN DE
EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN

ARREST
~~WONNIS~~ VAN HET HOF

No. 11576

In de zaak 26/62:

betreffende een verzoek waarmede de Tariefcommissie - in hoogste instantie oordelend administratief rechterlijk college voor belastingzaken - zich op grond van artikel 177, lid 1 sub a en lid 3 van het Verdrag tot oprichting van de Europese Economische Gemeenschap tot het Hof van Justitie heeft gewend, teneinde in het voor haar aanhangige geding:

de naamloze vennootschap N.V. Algemene Transport- en Expeditie

Onderneming van Gend & Loos, gevestigd te Utrecht,

vertegenwoordigd door Mr. H.G. Stibbe en Mr. L.F.D. ter Kuile, advocaten te Amsterdam,

ten deze domicilie kiezende bij het Consulaat-Generaal der Nederlanden te Luxemburg,

tegen

Nederlandse administratie der belastingen,

vertegenwoordigd door de Inspecteur der invoerrechten en accijnzen te Zaandam,

ten deze domicilie kiezende bij de Ambassade der Nederlanden te Luxemburg,

COMMUNAUTÉ EUROPÉENNE
DU CHARBON ET DE L'ACIER
COUR DE JUSTICE

COMUNITÀ EUROPEA
DEL CARBONE E DELL'ACCIAIO
CORTE DI GIUSTIZIA



LUXEMBOURG
VILLE SAURAN

EUROPÄISCHE GEMEINSCHAFT
FÜR KOHLE UND STAHL
DER GERICHTSHOF

EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAP
VOOR KOLEN EN STAAL
HOF VAN JUSTITIE

LE PRÉSIDENT
Der Präsident

1/53-247

B E S C H L U S S

In dem Rechtsstreit

1. des VERBANDES DEUTSCHER REEDER e.V. in Hamburg 1, Ferdinandstr.58;
2. der Reederei in Firma Aug. Bolten Wm. Miller's Nachf. in Hamburg, Admiralitätstr. 36;
3. der Reederei in Firma Egon Oldendorff, Lübeck in Untertrave 84,

Kläger,

- Prozessbevollmächtigter : Professor Dr. Herbert Krüger, Hamburg -

g e g e n

die HOHE BEHÖRDE der Europäischen Gemeinschaft
für Kohle und Stahl in Luxemburg,

Beklagte,

- Bevollmächtigter : Dr. Walter Much, Luxemburg -

- Beistand : Professor Dr. Adolf Schüle, Heidelberg -

wegen Aufhebung des Art.2a der Entscheidung der HOHEN BEHÖRDE Nr. 25/53 vom
8. März 1953, (Amtsblatt der Gemeinschaft 1953, S.83)

erlässt der Gerichtshof

unter Mitwirkung des Präsidenten der 1.Kammer und stellvertretenden
Präsidenten des Gerichtshofs P. Joseph S. SERRARENS

und der Richter : Charles Léon HAMMES, Präsident
der 2. Kammer,

Otto RIESE

Louis DELVAUX

Jacques RUEFF

und nach Anhörung des Generalanwalts Karl ROEMER

auf Grund der Klagezurücknahme vom 26.April 1954

gemäß Art.81 § 2 der Verfahrensordnung des Gerichtshofs
folgenden

B E S C H L U S S :

Die Streichung der Rechtssache im Register wird angeordnet.

Luxemburg, den 7.Mai 1954.

Der Kanzler :

(A. VAN HOUTTE)

Der stellvertretende Präsident
des Gerichtshofs :

(P. Joseph S. SERRARENS)

Since the establishment of the Court of Justice of the European Coal and Steel Community in 1952, now called the Court of Justice of the European Union, its mission has been to ensure that the law is observed in the interpretation and application of the Treaties. The Court has deposited not only its administrative documents, but also its judicial archives at the HAEU in Florence. The selected document is the Order of Dismissal of the first case before the Court (1/53). The order features the first emblem of the Court, with the scales of justice, a sword and a wreath of leaves and the Latin name of the institution CURIA. It also mentions its first seat, the Villa Vauban in Luxembourg, and includes the Court's name in the four official languages at the time. Additionally, it contains the signatures of the Registrar, Albert Van Houtte and the Acting President, Petrus Josephus Servatius Serrarens, along with the Court's seal in Latin.

**- Branislav Kapala, Head of User and Citizen Services Unit,
Court of Justice of the European Union**





Courtroom of the Court of Justice, photograph by unknown author. HAEU, JP-312. European Parliament Library.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS: STEERING THE COMMUNITIES' FUTURE

The Council of the European Coal and Steel Community was created as a decision-making body distinct from other institutions such as the Common Assembly, the Court of Justice, and the High Authority. Established in 1952, the first Council managed the coal and steel industries and fostered cooperation among the six founding member states in the coal and steel sector. While the High Authority proposed initiatives and the Common Assembly and Court of Justice provided oversight, the Council of the ECSC, the legislative instrument, was directly representative of the member states, ensuring a balance of national interests.

Following the signing of the Treaty of Rome, which is depicted on the next page, the Councils of the EEC and Euratom were established. In January 1958, these Councils convened for the first time to address fundamental issues related to the Common Market and nuclear energy. Those initial meetings set the stage for collaborative governance in these crucial areas.

'1ère session des Conseils de la CEE et de la CEEA, Bruxelles, 25 Janvier 1958' (1st session of the Councils of the EEC and the CEEA, Brussels, 25 January 1958). HAEU, CM2/1958-01.

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Signing of the Treaties of Rome, photograph by unknown author, 25 March 1957. HAEU, CS-411. © Communautés Européennes 1957.



EUROPEAN POLICIES

European competences grew from the coal and steel sector to encompass many policy fields such as agriculture, social affairs, trade, infrastructure, education, culture, and monetary policy. Initially focused on managing essential industries in the post-war era, the European Communities recognised the importance of integrating agricultural policies to ensure food security and support rural economies, which led to the establishment of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Economic policies have likewise played a considerable role in shaping the European landscape, with the European Investment Bank (EIB) financing infrastructure projects that sought to drive economic growth and connectivity. The harmonisation of trade practices and the push for a unified market and a single currency marked significant milestones in promoting economic and monetary integration.

As the Communities continued to expand, their social policies emerged, addressing labour rights and equality across member states. Efforts to standardise workers' rights highlighted the ongoing struggle for social inclusion, particularly regarding gender equality and the rights of marginalised groups. In education, cross-border initiatives like Erasmus have paved the way for increased student mobility and academic exchange, cultivating a shared European identity. Finally, cultural initiatives have played a crucial role in fostering unity among member states by promoting shared heritage and cultural exchanges.

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CULTIVATING CHANGE: AGRICULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

The evolution of agricultural and environmental policies within the European Union reflects significant shifts in priorities, from post-war reconstruction to sustainable development. One of the earliest key figures in shaping European agricultural policy was Sicco Mansholt, the Dutch Minister of Agriculture. In his 1954 lecture, Mansholt highlighted the challenges of modernising agriculture and advocated for increased cooperation to ensure food security and economic stability in post-war Europe. His vision helped shape the Common Agricultural Policy, a cornerstone of European integration.

Environmental concerns entered the policy agenda in the 1970s and steadily grew in importance. The Maastricht Treaty, signed in 1992, included the environment as an official area of competence for the European Union. The creation of the European Environmental Agency (EEA) in 1993 reflected a growing awareness of sustainability and environmental protection.

'Aufzeichnung über einen Vortrag des niederländischen Landwirtschaftsministers Mansholt über die Landwirtschaft der Niederlande und Europas, am 5. März 1954 vor der 'Tribune Européenne de l'Agriculture' (Recording of a lecture by Dutch Minister of Agriculture Mansholt on the agriculture of the Netherlands and Europe, given on 5 March 1954 before the 'European Agricultural Tribune'). HAEU, HVV-18.

A u f z e i c h n u n g

17
3

Über einen Vortrag des niederländischen Landwirtschaftsministers MANSHOLT über "die Landwirtschaft der Niederlande und Europa" am 5. März 1954 vor der "Tribune Européenne de l'Agriculture"

- - - - -

I.

Minister Mansholt vermittelte zunächst einen Überblick über die agrarpolitische Entwicklung seines Landes und der den Niederlanden benachbarten Länder seit 1860. Er kam alsdann auf die Entstehung des nationalen landwirtschaftlichen Protektionismus in den europäischen Ländern zu sprechen und ging von da aus zu dem Problem der politischen und wirtschaftlichen Integration Europas über. In seinen Ausführungen beschränkte er sich nicht nur auf die Landwirtschaft sondern entwickelte seine im übrigen bekannte Konzeption für die politische und wirtschaftliche Gemeinschaft der sechs Montan-Union-Länder, deren Kernstück eine Institution bilden soll, an die beträchtliche Teile der nationalen Souveränitäten übertragen werden sollen. Eine solche Institution soll Träger der "kollektiven Verantwortlichkeit" (responsabilité collective) sein, die Minister Mansholt als wichtigste Grundlage für eine gemeinsame Politik bezeichnet. Auf landwirtschaftlichem Gebiet besteht nach Minister Mansholt eine kollektive Verantwortlichkeit:

- 1.) für das Schicksal der Betriebe, die aufgrund der Ungunst, insbesondere der natürlichen Verhältnisse nicht lebensfähig sind,
- 2.) für die Rationalisierung der landwirtschaftlichen Betriebe;
- 3.) für die Durchführung der Rationalisierung der Landwirtschaft im Rahmen einer gesamtwirtschaftlichen Konzeption.

LAUNCHING THE EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

European Commission
DG XI, EEA Task Force

The Decision

The 29th October 1993 brought the long awaited decision on the location of the seat of the European Environment Agency (hereafter EEA). It shall be established in Denmark in the Copenhagen area. The Council Regulation¹ is now in force which means that steps can be taken to ensure the EEA is up and running in the shortest time possible.

Immediate steps being taken to establish the EEA

To make the EEA operational it is first necessary to convene the Management Board. This will consist of one representative of each Member State, two representatives of the Commission² and two designated by the European Parliament³. The first meeting of the Board will take place on Friday 17 December 1993. The meeting will tackle the immediate business needed to bring about a speedy start to the EEA's work, including: the procedure and schedule for appointing the Executive Director; interim arrangements to start the EEA's operation; provisional budget matters; and, appointment of the nine member Scientific Committee. The preparations made towards a draft work programme will also be tabled at the meeting, together with a report on the activities of the EEA Task Force between 1990 and 1993.

The appointment of the Executive Director by the Management Board is of prime importance. The Council Regulation requires the Commission to submit a proposal of candidature to the Management Board which will be done in consultation with them.

Pending the entry into service of the first Executive Director, it is vital that the scientific and technical aspects of the work be actively pursued. Interim arrangements will therefore be adopted at the first Management Board meeting to ensure the smooth transfer of knowledge and expertise and the continuity of ongoing projects. These arrangements will include, in particular: the appointment of a 'mandataire' to act as executive officer until the Executive Director begins work; the steps to be taken to prepare the multiannual work programme; and, appropriate measures concerning an interim team and its tasks for the transition period. The Commission will provide the necessary assistance for financial and administrative matters (in particular, preparation of staff recruitment, staff status and budget).

Background and Mandate

The creation of the EEA should be seen against the background of the aims of environmental protection laid down in the Treaty of Rome as amended by the Single European Act, by successive Community action programmes on the environment, and now by the Maastricht Treaty. UNCED⁴, and in particular Agenda 21, now provide the international framework for fostering cooperation on the environment.

¹ Council Regulation 90/1210/EEC of 7 May 1990 on the establishment of the European Environment Agency and the European environment information and observation network. Of No L 120, 11.5.1990, p. 1.

² Laurens-Jan Brinkhorst (Director-General DG XI) and Jean-Pierre Contzen (Director-General JRC), and respectively, as alternatives, Thomas Garvey (Deputy Director-General DG XI) and Yves Franchet (Director-General EUROSTAT).

³ Professor Ramón Margalef and Dr Frederic Vester, and respectively, as alternatives, Professor Michael Scoullou and Dr Brian Wynne.

⁴ United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, June 1992

This document shows the last steps of preparation before the launch of the European Environment Agency, which started operations in 1994 and has since been responsible for providing reliable information on the environment, for example on air and water quality. Before its launch, there had been some competition between the EU member states about the location of the Agency. Finally, Denmark was successful, and the Agency located its headquarters in Copenhagen. In 1994, the first Management Board meeting was organised to find a director for the Agency. The document, presented here, is part of the archives' series of the former EEA senior manager David Stanners, who was member of the task force in the European Commission at the time. This task force was charged with preparing the operational launch as well as setting up the environmental activities of the EEA.

**- Philipp Wilhelm, Records Manager and Information Security Officer,
European Environment Agency**

PROMOTING FAIRNESS: SOCIAL POLICY AND EQUALITY IN EUROPE

The European Communities' approach to social policy and equality throughout the decades has been marked both by advancements and challenges. During the mid-1980s, the Commission set a far-reaching social policy agenda under President Jacques Delors, as discussed in an interview by Jean Degimbe. In 1989, the 'Community Charter of the Social Rights of Workers' aimed to standardise workers' rights across member states.

Gender equality has been another area of focus. The bulletin *Femmes d'Europe*, started in 1977 and published by the Information Service for Women in the European Commission, sought to promote women's rights. Discrimination against transgender individuals is an issue that has been taken up by the European Parliament, as seen in the 1989 resolution proposal. While such initiatives represent a commitment to a comprehensive social policy, they also underscore the ongoing struggle to achieve social inclusion and equity across the EU.

'Charte communautaire des droits sociaux fondamentaux des travailleurs' (Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers), 30 October 1989. HAEU, GPSE-804.

ANNEXE I
CHARTRE COMMUNAUTAIRE DES DROITS SOCIAUX FONDAMENTAUX DES
TRAVAILLEURS .

LES CHEFS D'ETAT ET DE GOUVERNEMENT DES ETATS MEMBRES DE LA
COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE REUNIS A
LE

considérant que les Etats membres sont convenus, aux termes de
l'article 117 du traité CEE, de la nécessité de promouvoir
l'amélioration des conditions de vie et de travail des
travailleurs permettant leur égalisation dans le progrès ;

considérant que dans le prolongement des conclusions des
Conseils européens de Hanovre et de Rhodes, le Conseil européen
de Madrid a estimé que, dans le cadre de la construction du
marché unique européen, il convient de donner aux aspects
sociaux la même importance qu'aux aspects économiques et que,
dès lors, ils doivent être développés de façon équilibrée ;

considérant les résolutions du Parlement européen du
15 mars 1989 et du 14 septembre 1989 et l'avis du Comité
économique et social du 22 février 1989 ;

considérant que la réalisation du marché intérieur est le moyen
le plus efficace pour la création d'emplois et pour assurer le
maximum de bien-être dans la Communauté ; que le développement
et la création d'emplois doivent être la première priorité dans
la réalisation du marché intérieur ; qu'il appartient à la
Communauté de relever les défis de l'avenir sur le plan de la
compétitivité économique, en tenant compte notamment des
déséquilibres régionaux ;

Femmes d'Europe

Bruxelles, novembre 1977
n° 00

DEMAIN, L'EUROPE

Octobre 1977 : pour la première fois dans l'histoire de la presse en Europe, huit des plus grands magazines féminins (un par pays) ont proposé à plusieurs millions de lectrices de participer à un sondage (proposé par la Commission européenne) sur l'Europe vue par les femmes.

"Les élections européennes auront lieu l'an prochain: ayez d'ores et déjà votre mot à dire!" Voilà, en bref, ce qui est proposé aux femmes dites "inorganisées". Chaque journal, une semaine avant la publication du questionnaire, a présenté l'Europe d'aujourd'hui, avec ses réussites et ses échecs, avec ses espérances aussi. 25 millions de personnes ont été ainsi atteintes. Les réponses au sondage, collectées par les magazines, seront traitées par les spécialistes et, au printemps 1978, les mêmes journaux publieront à la fois les résultats nationaux et européens. Quelques semaines plus tard, les électrices d'Europe iront dans l'isoloir choisir leurs députés au Parlement Européen.

Pour que les femmes -toutes les femmes- aient la parole, il faut que l'information -toute l'information- leur parvienne. "Femmes d'Europe" participe, modestement, à cet effort et vos encouragements nous ont été précieux. Avec votre aide - et vos informations- nous espérons vous être de plus en plus utiles.

Fausta Deshormes
Information de la presse et
des organisations féminines

630/x/77

Ce bulletin est édité par la

Commission des Communautés européennes
Direction générale de l'information
Rue de la Loi 200
B-1049 - Bruxelles - Tél. 735.00.40

On trouvera sur la page 2 la liste des Bureaux de presse et d'information de la Commission auxquels on peut s'adresser dans les différents pays.



La Comisión de Peticiones somete a votación del Parlamento Europeo, sobre la base de la exposición de motivos correspondiente, la siguiente propuesta de resolución, de conformidad con el apartado 1 del artículo 129:

A.

PROPUESTA DE RESOLUCION

sobre la discriminación de los transexuales

El Parlamento Europeo,

- Vistas las peticiones números 16/84 y 229/87;
 - Vista la Declaración común del Parlamento Europeo, del Consejo y de la Comisión, de 27.4.1977, sobre Derechos Humanos (DO C 103/1977, pág. 1);
 - Vista la obligación, recogida en el Preámbulo del Acta Única Europea, de luchar por los derechos fundamentales reconocidos en el Convenio Europeo para la protección de los Derechos Humanos y de las Libertades Fundamentales y en la Carta Social Europea;
 - Vista la resolución del Parlamento, de 29.10.1982 (DO C 304/1982, pág. 253) para la mejora de la protección de los derechos fundamentales mediante medidas legales;
 - Vista la Resolución sobre la discriminación sexual en el lugar de trabajo (DO C 104/46 de 16.4.1984);
 - Vista la Resolución sobre la violencia ejercida contra mujeres (DO C 176/52 de 14.7.1986);
 - Visto el informe de la Comisión de Peticiones (doc. A3-0016/89);
- A. Considerando que el procedimiento para un cambio del sexo de los transexuales aún no está abierto o regulado en todos los Estados miembros de la Comunidad y que los costes del mismo deben correr a cargo de la seguridad social;
- B. Deplorando que los transexuales estén todavía discriminados, marginados y parcialmente criminalizados en todas partes;
- C. Consciente de que el índice de desempleo de los transexuales durante la fase del cambio de sexo es de un 60 a un 80%;
- D. Considerando que la transexualidad es un problema psicológico y médico, pero también un problema de la sociedad, que no sabe hacer frente a un cambio de los papeles sexuales específicos culturalmente establecidos;

PT : Pierre Tilly

JD : Jean Degimbe

PT : Si vous le voulez bien, je propose que nous prenions comme point de départ votre nomination en tant que directeur général de la direction affaires sociales et emploi. Vous vous souvenez des circonstances dans lesquelles vous avez été nommé à ce poste ?

JD : Oui. J'étais à l'époque, depuis 1973, au cabinet du président Ortoli, où j'étais chargé de plusieurs dossiers : le dossier social bien sûr, mais aussi le dossier administratif, l'énergie, la concurrence, les relations avec les partenaires sociaux, le Parlement européen. C'est moi qui accompagnais le président à toutes les sessions du Parlement européen. Le président Ortoli m'a pris à son cabinet (je sais que Monsieur Barre lui avait recommandé de me prendre) et j'étais le seul dans ce cabinet qui était déjà à la Commission et je connaissais très bien les rouages administratifs, donc c'était une facilité pour le cabinet du président. Il m'avait pris, je crois, pour une part pour mon image de marque sociale. Quand il m'a reçu, il m'a dit : « Moi, je suis un homme plutôt économique, économiste politique. J'ai besoin d'avoir dans mon cabinet quelqu'un qui s'occupera du social pour moi et en qui je pourrai avoir tout à fait confiance. » Et alors, le directeur général aux affaires sociales était un Britannique, qui avait été nommé à l'élargissement, Michael Shanks. C'était un ancien journaliste qui n'avait pas lui-même une connaissance très approfondie des problèmes économiques. De surcroît, étant Britannique, il n'avait pas du tout l'habitude de contacts avec des partenaires sociaux. Et personnellement, déjà au cabinet de Monsieur Barre, j'avais eu l'occasion de développer des contacts très étroits avec les partenaires sociaux, puisque Monsieur Barre m'avait demandé de monter pour lui régulièrement des dîners auxquels il invitait les partenaires sociaux pour discuter de politique économique. Donc, j'avais beaucoup de contacts avec les partenaires sociaux dès cette époque. J'étais en contact permanent avec eux, enfin en tout cas très régulièrement. Alors, j'ai très vite eu de très bons contacts avec le commissaire aux affaires sociales, Monsieur Hillery, qui est devenu après président de la République irlandaise, et avec tout son cabinet, son chef de cabinet. Vous vous souviendrez que fin 1972 il y avait eu un Sommet européen qui avait souligné pour la première fois qu'il fallait développer le social autant que l'économique (ce n'était pas dit comme cela, mais enfin, on pouvait l'interpréter comme cela). Je présidais moi-même toute les réunions des membres de cabinet qui s'occupaient du social, et très vite le commissaire aux affaires sociales a souhaité que l'on

3/35

HistCom.2 « Histoire interne de la Commission européenne 1973-1986 »
Entretien avec Jean DEGIMBE (13.07.2010)

Occasionally, historians of European cooperation and integration have the advantage of listening to the voices and memories of the protagonists of their scholarship. The HAEU's oral history programme comprises almost 1,000 interviews with European officials, publicly available for research. In this interview, former European Commission official Jean Degimbe talks about his career at the European Commission's Directorate General V, where he oversaw social affairs from 1976 until 1992. Degimbe was one of the people behind the development of the European Communities' social policy, particularly regarding the launch of social dialogue in the second half of the 1980s under the Delors Commission. His recollections provide an original perspective from which to study European social policy and to understand the mindset and ideas of a dedicated European public servant.

- Jacopo Cellini, Research Fellow, HAEU

DRIVING GROWTH: TRADE AND ECONOMIC POLICIES

The European Communities' trade and economic policies have been pivotal in shaping Europe's economic landscape. The European Commission sought to coordinate and liberalise trade policies and formulate a common stance. In the Dillon round of the negotiations around the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in the early 1960s, the European Economic Community prepared its requests for tariff concessions that it would present to third countries. The European Court of Auditors, established in 1975, further expanded the Communities' financial governance by ensuring the proper use of European funds and improving transparency and accountability across member states. The 1985 White Paper 'Completion of the Internal Market' presented Jacques Delors' vision for a push towards a unified European market. This document was a cornerstone in advancing the single market agenda, aiming to eliminate trade barriers and create a more cohesive economic area. These initiatives collectively illustrate the European Communities' strategic focus on fostering economic growth and integration across the member states.

'Note pour Messieurs les Membres de la Commission. Objet: Préparation des négociations tarifaires 1960/61 dans le cadre du GATT' (Note for the Members of the Commission. Subject: Preparation for the 1960/61 Tariff Negotiations within the framework of the GATT), 25 July 1960. HAEU, CCEE_SECR-S(1960)3845.

Bruxelles, le 25 juillet 1960

CONFIDENTIEL

COMMISSION

Secrétariat

1/S/03845

NOTE POUR MESSIEURS LES MEMBRES DE LA COMMISSION

Objet : Préparation des négociations tarifaires 1960/61 dans le cadre du GATT.

En vue de préparer l'examen du point 7 de l'ordre du jour de la prochaine réunion de la Commission (Négociations tarifaires au GATT), le Secrétariat a reçu communication de la Direction générale des Relations Extérieures, sur instructions de M. REY, des douze listes de demandes de concessions tarifaires que la Communauté sera appelée à adresser aux pays tiers avec lesquels elle entrera en discussion au cours des négociations Dillon. Ces listes ont été élaborées par les Services de la Commission, en collaboration étroite avec les experts des Etats membres. Le Comité Spécial, créé en conformité de l'article III, les a discutées le 18 juillet 1960 et a proposé d'y apporter quelques modifications. Sous cette réserve, le Comité spécial a donné à l'unanimité un avis favorable sur l'ensemble des listes de demandes.

Le Secrétariat a l'honneur de vous transmettre sous ce pli le texte de l'avis et des observations du Comité spécial. Il tient également à votre disposition les documents suivants (dont la liste détaillée figure en annexe) :

- Liste des concessions tarifaires demandées à divers pays tiers
- Notes de commentaires relatives aux négociations avec divers pays tiers (ces notes ont déjà été soumises au Comité spécial)

En raison du volume considérable de ces divers documents, le Secrétariat a estimé préférable de ne pas procéder à leur diffusion systématique. Chaque Cabinet qui souhaitera avoir communication de tout ou partie de ces documents pourra les demander au Bureau Courrier Archives du Secrétariat (M. MAZZENGA, bureau 8-11, poste 569).

2/0

REVISIONSRETTE
RECHNUNGSHOF
COURT OF AUDITORS
COUR DES COMPTES
CORTE DEI CONTI
REKENKAMER

Doc. M 220/78

Luxembourg, 21 September 1978
390-78

A.J. MIDDELHOEK

Note for the attention of the President and the Members
of the Court of Auditors.

The Court's approach to its Audit Responsibilities.

Being responsible for developing Working Methods for the Court,
I have the pleasure to send you herewith a first note containing
the necessary elements for initiating the Court's approach to its
Audit Responsibilities.

The subject being of fundamental importance for the Court is presented
in sufficient detail in order to permit you to give it full consideration.

The Court decided today to discuss this paper in the next meeting of the
Court on 28 September 1978.

In the meantime I am preparing a supplementary paper, which goes
into the concept of the system's approach in greater depth, which
you will receive in a week time.

I shall be happy to discuss any points arising from either paper.
Mr. Keemer and Mr. van der Hooft are available to answer questions
and explain any aspect that is not clear.

Yours sincerely,



A.J. MIDDELHOEK

DOCUMENT

L'ACHÈVEMENT DU MARCHÉ INTÉRIEUR

Livre blanc de la Commission à l'intention du
Conseil européen



COMMISSION
DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES

BUILDING EUROPE'S FUTURE: INFRASTRUCTURE FOR TRANSPORT

Infrastructure development has been central to Europe's economic growth and integration. The European Investment Bank has been an important facilitator of large-scale infrastructure efforts in the European Communities by financing public works. For instance, a 1965 loan funded the construction of a motorway in Italy's Val d'Aosta, a transportation corridor that connected Italy to France and significantly enhanced the country's road infrastructure. The EIB's role in such projects demonstrates its commitment to facilitating cross-border cooperation and economic development. The necessity of renewing transport infrastructure in Europe was also touted by the advocacy group the European Round Table of Industrialists (ERT). In 1989, it produced a report entitled 'Need for Renewing Transport Infrastructure in Europe', which emphasised the importance of modernising transportation systems and improving decision-making processes. The ERT report underscored the need for strategic investment in infrastructure to support Europe's industrial and economic development.

'Progetto Autostrada della Val d'Aosta: Contratto di Prestito tra la Banca Europea per gli Investimenti e la Società Autostrade Valdostane S.p.A.'
(Project Autostrada della Val d'Aosta: Loan Agreement between the European Investment Bank and Società Autostrade Valdostane S.p.A.),
signed 5 October 1965. HAEU, BEI-1623.

AC le 17 JAN. 1985

No. Inf. 50/88

88

BANCA EUROPEA PER GLI INVESTIMENTI

②

PROGETTO

AUTOSTRADA DELLA VAL D'AOSTA

CONTRATTO DI PRESTITO

fra la

BANCA EUROPEA PER GLI INVESTIMENTI

e la

SOCIETA' AUTOSTRADE VALDOSTANE S.p.A.

Roma, 5 ottobre 1965

The EUROTUNNEL experience furthermore suggests the usefulness for the creation of an independent organisation to support potential owners by providing planning assistance and seed money until the point at which large-scale financing can be developed. In fact, one of the most striking successes of the planning process were the speed and short time frame. Only 31 months elapsed from the time the project proposals were called for in April 1985 until construction began in November 1987. It was only 11 months from the time proposals were called for until the concession for EUROTUNNEL was awarded and the agreement signed.

Factors for bringing EUROTUNNEL successfully and rapidly to the realisation phase were:

- * a clearly identifiable project;
- * creation of a concession for project operation on a commercially viable basis;
- * political support at the highest levels;
- * establishment of an identifiable owner;
- * generation of sufficient cash.

There is little doubt that strong private sector participation contributed to the brisk timetable of the creation phase of EUROTUNNEL.



After 1992, should Europe continue to be reminded of the old frontier posts by the change of locomotive and personnel at frontier stations? Should one expect the same picture to hold also for the High Speed Train?

Since the early 1960s, the European Communities focused on the creation of an internal market and the free movement of people, capital, and goods and services across borders. However, there was little point in talking about such a large European market without the connections of a modern and efficient infrastructure. In particular, railway infrastructure, at the time a system of independent national networks, could not meet the needs of modern Europe. The 1992 Maastricht Treaty placed the construction of a network of high-speed trains and railways, and the improvement of autoroute networks, infrastructure, and telecommunications, high on the European agenda. Europe's leading entrepreneurs, united in a Brussels-based advocacy group called the 'European Round Table of Industrialists', met regularly and published reports in which they advised the European Commission on strategies and measures.

- Barbara Ciomei, Archivist, HAEU

RAISING A EUROPEAN CONSCIOUSNESS: INFORMATION POLICY

European officials understood the critical role of information in shaping public perception of the new European institutions from the beginning. A 1954 note from the High Authority's General Secretariat defined the organisation of the European Coal and Steel Community's Information Service, responsible for communicating its objectives and successes. By offering clear and understandable information on the supranational method, the High Authority hoped to gain new supporters for integration, while also disarming its opponents. By 1958, the European Communities began to adopt creative methods to engage wider audiences, particularly from among the younger generations. For example, along with the Council of Europe and the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), the ECSC produced a small brochure with a comic for the Expo 58 in Brussels, aiming to make European cooperation more relatable and accessible.

The press has been a key actor in covering and interpreting the activities of European institutions, offering insights on and analysis of their activities and impact. The European news agency Agence Europe has informed the European public on current affairs with a daily bulletin since the early 1950s. Here, a 1973 Agence Europe editorial reflects on the geopolitical complexity of European integration in a global context, in the wake of the oil crisis.

'Note sur l'organisation du Service d'Information de la Haute Autorité' (Note on the Organization of the Information Service of the High Authority), European Coal and Steel Community, 10 June 1954. HAEU, CECA_SEJU-954.

SECRETARIAT

DOC. 3903/54 f

Confidentiel

Luxembourg, le 10 juin 1954

Note sur l'organisation du Service
d'Information de la Haute Autorité

28

d
Information

I. Quelques décisions importantes ont été prises ces derniers mois dans le domaine de l'information. Ainsi, des bureaux de liaison ont été créés à Bonn, Paris et Rome; un programme spécial pour une action à mener en Allemagne a été élaboré et mis à exécution; on a engagé quelques nouveaux collaborateurs, tant permanents que temporaires et les travaux de documentation, effectués jusqu'à présent par le Service d'Information, ont été confiés au Service de la Documentation. D'autres mesures s'imposent si l'on veut que le système d'information fonctionne dans les meilleures conditions. Avant d'exposer ces mesures, il est utile de formuler quelques remarques générales concernant le problème de l'information.

II. a) A l'heure actuelle, la Haute Autorité est le seul organisme supranational européen qui fonctionne réellement. Il en résulte que partisans et adversaires de l'intégration européenne s'effectuant par la voie de l'institution d'organes supranationaux, concentrent leur attention sur Luxembourg. Pour beaucoup d'entre eux, le jugement qu'ils porteront sur le bien-fondé de la méthode supranationale sera fonction du sentiment qu'ils pourront acquérir au vu du travail accompli à Luxembourg. Le citoyen d'un Etat, quand il estime que le gouvernement de son pays est inférieur à sa tâche, en conclut que ce gouvernement doit céder la place à un autre. Or, le même citoyen, lorsqu'il est d'avis que la Haute Autorité fait fausse route, conclut à l'inutilité de l'existence de la Haute Autorité; en d'autres termes, il en conclut que la méthode supranationale n'est pas bonne méthode.

EUROPA



May 1945 – The World War ends. For the second time in 25 years, Europe is exhausted among its ruins.



Even during the War, Winston CHURCHILL had called upon the peoples of Europe to unite for freedom. He carries on his crusade with determination.



For centuries, the peoples of Europe have dreamed of union. It is now an urgent necessity. If every country goes its own way, all that we cherish will be swept away.



The immediate task is to repair the vast war damage. Europe, which once led the World's civilisation, lies in ruins. Where can we look for help?



June 1947 – General Marshall, an American army leader, now the United States Secretary of State, offers the generous aid of his country, but calls on Europeans to unite in rebuilding their ancient continent.



Before the end of the War, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands had already decided to pool their efforts and resources. This first nucleus of the new Europe was called «BENELUX».

023

**ORGANISATION FOR EUROPEAN
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION**

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

**EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
(E.C.S.C. – COMMON MARKET – EURATOM)**



EDITORIAL

Europe, Moyen-Orient, Pétrole, Etats-Unis, OTAN (3)

L'Europe (et en Europe certains pays avec plus de vigueur que d'autres) refuse d'être cantonnée dans des responsabilités régionales. Elle veut avoir une identité propre et des responsabilités mondiales (non seulement commerciales). Ceci résulte également des documents en préparation en vue du dialogue euro-américain.

Dans la crise du Moyen-Orient l'Europe s'est-elle comportée comme une puissance ayant des responsabilités mondiales ou comme un ensemble de pays à responsabilités limitées et différenciées ? A un premier moment, un minimum de cohésion et de volonté de présence, s'est manifesté : cela a produit la déclaration du 13 octobre, qui exprimait une position non pas de neutralité mais d'équidistance. Une entité qui a des responsabilités mondiales ne peut pas être une puissance "non-alignée" : elle peut être une puissance pacifique, c'est-à-dire exercer une action positive et efficace (puisque'elle provient d'une puissance) en faveur de la paix.

Dès que le ravitaillement en armement des deux parties prit une certaine consistance, l'Europe se tut, mais elle commença à montrer ses divisions. Son attitude fut plus visiblement influencée par le fait pétrolier (cfr. Editorial d'hier). Tout en se rendant compte qu'ils appartenaient à une alliance (qui leur a permis de survivre en tant que pays indépendants), et que par conséquent ils ne pouvaient pas se soustraire entièrement à une certaine solidarité, même très limitée, les pays européens ont agi en ordre dispersé, et ils ont surtout essayé de se désengager le plus possible. Ils ne manquèrent pas de souligner le fait que du point de vue juridique le conflit ne concernait pas l'Alliance, et ils ne cachèrent pas leur satisfaction du fait que les Américains s'abstenaient d'impliquer l'organisation de Bruxelles dans leur action. Un certain refus de coopérer dans l'acheminement du matériel (ce point mérite d'être très nuancé par rapport à ce qu'on a dit et écrit) s'inscrit dans ce même contexte. Lorsque plus tard les Etats-Unis mirent leurs forces en état d'alerte, sans consulter ni informer leurs alliés européens, la réaction européenne fut très vive, aussi bien sur l'opportunité d'une telle alerte (mais comment juger sans connaître les informations nécessaires ?) que sur l'absence de consultation ou d'information tempestive. Mais comment concilier une consultation avec la volonté, partagée par les Européens, de ne pas impliquer l'OTAN dans cette opération ?

L'attitude européenne est le résultat de deux facteurs : la frustration pour ne pas pouvoir être acteur de l'histoire d'une part, et le désir de se soustraire à toute contrainte d'autre part. L'attitude américaine est le fruit d'une conscience de superpuissance qui n'a pas de temps à perdre pour convaincre d'abord et pour informer ses alliés, dont elle estime recevoir très peu par rapport à ce qu'elle donne.

Une conclusion évidente est que les instruments politiques et techniques du dialogue euro-américain sont incomplets, déséquilibrés et imparfaits.

Mais au-delà de ceci, il est clair qu'il ne pourra pas y avoir prise de conscience européenne dépassant les intérêts sectoriaux (pétrole) ou régionaux, et il n'y aura pas de dialogue fructueux (même si les mécanismes en étaient parfaits), s'ils n'y aura pas en Europe une autorité. Une autorité, cela veut dire un gouvernement, contrôlé et appuyé par une base populaire.

D'accord avec J.J. Servan-Schreiber ("L'Express") lorsqu'il écrit que le rôle de l'Europe est celui de "première puissance non impériale, non militaire, non conquérante de la planète" (nous l'avions écrit nous-même). Mais il n'y a pas de puissance sans autorité.

Em. G.

A LIRE TOUT DE SUITE :

*** *La proposition de tenir des sommets réguliers est relancée avec éclat par M. Pompidou, mais il semble difficile d'en avoir un avant la fin de l'année (p. 3)*

*** *Altiero Spinelli est honoré là où naquit le fédéralisme européen (p. 3)*

*** *Le climat entre la Communauté et les Etats-Unis se détériore : Sir Christopher Soames a la tâche difficile (p. 5)*

LEARNING WITHOUT BORDERS: EDUCATION POLICY

Before the 1992 Maastricht Treaty, education was not a formal policy area of the European Communities. Nevertheless, in previous decades various initiatives paved the way for cross-border education. In 1949, the College of Europe was established in Bruges, to serve as a research institute to promote advanced studies and training in European affairs. The foundation of the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (CEDEFOP) in 1975 laid the groundwork for improving vocational education and aligning it with the needs of the European labour market, aiming to enhance skills and employment opportunities across member states. In 1985, an informal meeting of education ministers from member states underscored the importance of deeper educational cooperation and the integration of educational policies within Europe. This effort was further amplified by the launch of the Erasmus programme in 1987. Now a cornerstone of European educational integration, the programme enables student mobility and academic exchange on a large scale. Together, these initiatives reflect a sustained commitment to enhancing transnational educational opportunities and fostering European exchange through education.

'Note of informal meeting between Education Ministers of the European Community in Cortina d'Ampezzo (16–17 February 1985)'; Commission of the European Communities, Cabinet of Peter Sutherland, 19 February 1985. HAEU, PSP-327.

Brussels 19 February 1985

Note of informal meeting between
Education Ministers of the European Community
in Cortina d'Ampezzo
(16-17 February 1985)

Five Ministers were present: Mesdames Falcucci (Italy), Wilms (FRG), Hussey (Ireland), and Messieurs Coens (Belgique), Boden (Luxembourg). Three Ministers were represented: M Chevènement (France), the Greek Minister and Commissioner Sutherland. Three countries had no representatives: Netherlands, Denmark, United Kingdom - the latter two for political reasons. Mr Adonino, Chairman of the Ad-hoc Committee "Citizen's Europe" was present on Saturday.

Two work sessions were organised (1 1/2 hour on Saturday and 3 hours on Sunday) and a free exchange of views took place during the Saturday dinner. The rest of the time was spent in the bus (10 hours in two and half days), social events or planes, which did however give numerous opportunities for informal bilateral discussions. A detailed report will be written by DG V representative M Lenarduzzi. The following notes are synthetic and organised around the main themes discussed in these two days.

IMPROVING THE COUNCIL PROCEDURES

All participants emphasized the lack of press coverage on the council conclusions. The last exercise of June 1984 was particularly deceiving. One has to agree that the thirty pages conclusion were not very appealing to a journalist and were reflecting a "bureaucratic compromise", the expression used by the French representative, who last June was in charge of the drafting. According to him the text was overloaded by Commission service requests to get mandates of the Council on several items, and by the Danes and the British who wanted to hide in a heavy document certain points they did not agree strongly upon.

It was decided that the conclusions of the next Council should be brief, with annexes if necessary, and that the Ministers will issue a political statement that will be appealing to the press. Furthermore, Mrs Hussey made the suggestion that each Minister should come with two or three journalists that are used to cover education matters in their country of origin.

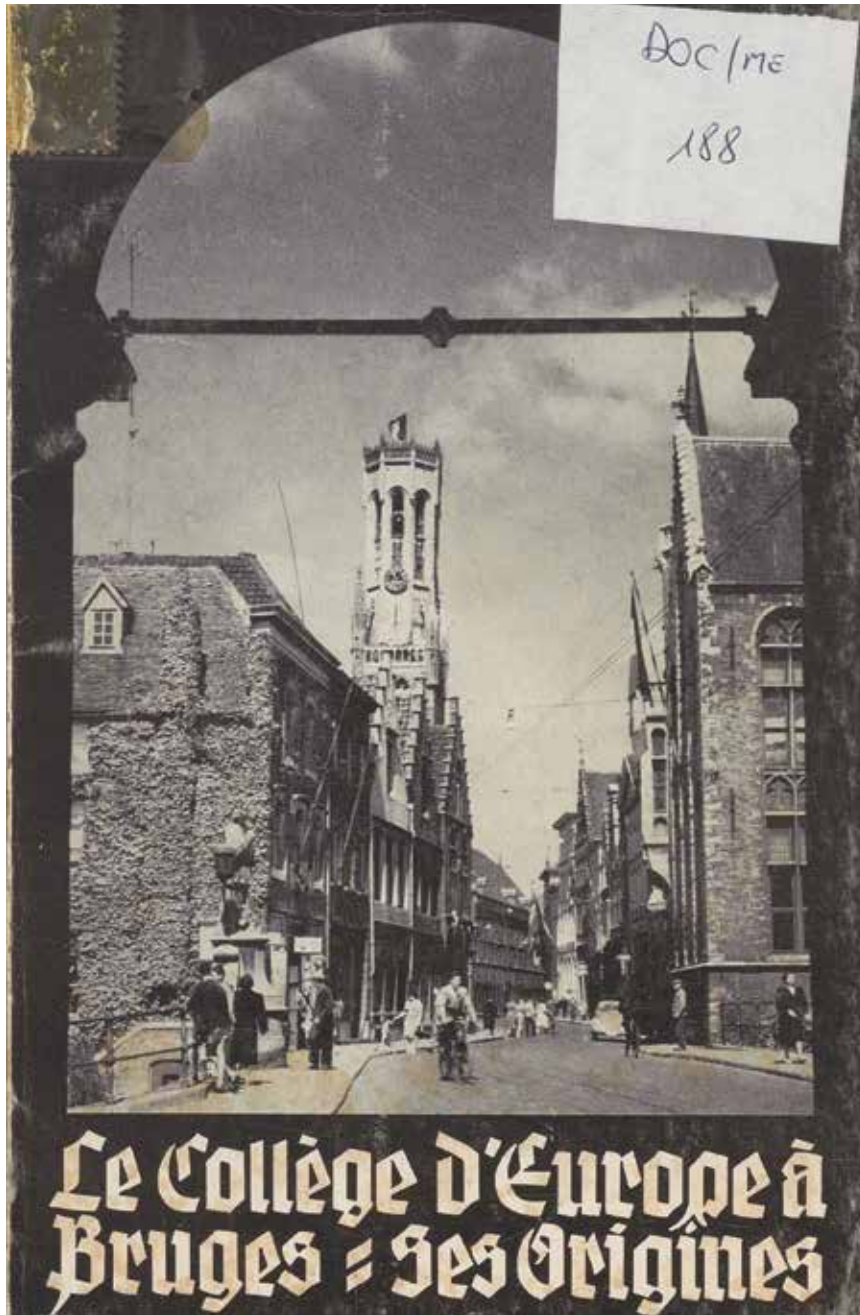
RECAPITULATION DES FICHES DE PRESENTATION DES ACTIVITES

A. La réalisation d'études et d'enquêtes :

- A.1. Le chômage des jeunes et la formation professionnelle.
- A.2. La formation professionnelle sous l'angle de l'égalité de chances pour les femmes.
- A.3. La formation professionnelle dans l'optique d'une amélioration de la situation des travailleurs migrants.
- A.4. Education et formation permanente.
- A.5. Formation des formateurs.
- A.6. Etudes comparatives des systèmes nationaux de formation professionnelle.
- A.7. Rapprochement des niveaux de formation.
- A.8. Les conséquences du développement technologique sur la formation professionnelle.
- A.9. Etudes sur les relations entre structures des emplois qualifications et systèmes de formation professionnelle.

B. La construction d'instruments d'information et de documentation :

- B.1. Le bulletin de "Formation professionnelle".
- B.2. Mise en place d'instruments pour le développement des échanges d'information et des échanges sur l'expérience acquise.
- B.3. Documentation et service de bibliothèque.



Le Collège d'Europe à Bruges : Ses Origines (*The College of Europe in Bruges: Its Origins*), published by the College of Europe in Bruges, 1958. HAEU, ME/DOC-188.

The Erasmus programme—an acronym for the ‘European Community Action Scheme for Mobility of University Students’—was launched in 1987 as an extension of the first European action programme in the field of education. As part of the European Single Market project, Erasmus was designed to increase student mobility in Europe. Despite initially facing strong resistance in the Council of Ministers, the programme quickly became one of the most remarkable success stories in European mobility. Beginning with 3,200 students in 1987, the programme has since enabled more than 16 million Europeans to gain international experience by studying or working abroad. The first Erasmus newsletter, presented here, is part of the private papers of Peter Sutherland, European Commissioner from 1985 to 1989 and one of the programme’s pioneers, along with Hywel Ceri Jones and Manuel Marín. The Sutherland papers, deposited at the HAEU, enrich the EU institutional archives of the European Commission and highlight Sutherland’s individual efforts and influence during the critical years when the Delors Commission worked to relaunch the European project.

- Dieter Schlenker, Director, HAEU

FOSTERING EUROPEAN IDENTITY: A COMMON CULTURAL POLICY

Cultural initiatives have contributed to shaping European integration over the decades. In the early 1950s, the Société européenne de la culture was established with the aim of creating a unified European cultural space. The letter from its Secretary-General, Umberto Campagnolo, to Thomas Mann, German novelist and Nobel laureate, reflects the organisation's early efforts to engage prominent intellectuals in the promotion of a shared European cultural heritage.

The crucial role of media in shaping cultural policies is underscored in the 1981 European Parliament's report on radio and television services, which reflects on the regulatory framework, cultural impact, and challenges of broadcasting and television in Europe. It discusses the need for harmonisation across member states to enhance media collaboration and promote a common European cultural identity.

For the European Communities, the establishment of the European City (later Capital) of Culture programme in the mid-1980s was a fundamental step in fostering cultural cooperation. In 2000, Reykjavik – a European city but outside of the European Union – was celebrated as the European Capital of Culture. The initiative still exists today and aims to enhance connections through cultural celebration.

inviata a nome a Zürich. Waldemar Dieder
e copia (p.a.) da Pacific Palisades - 1580 San Remo Drive

Monsieur Thomas MANN

ami de l'humanité et de la culture de tous les peuples
et de la civilisation de tous les siècles et de toutes les nations
- et de tous les continents - non seulement pour les hommes de lettres
et les artistes mais aussi pour les hommes de science et les hommes de
- et de tous les pays - et de tous les siècles - et de tous les continents -
Venise, le 30 mars 1953

Maitre,

Je désire tout d'abord vous renouveler, au nom de la Société
Européenne de Culture, l'expression de notre gratitude pour le constant inté-
rêt que vous avez bien voulu nous accorder. La grande courtoisie avec laquelle
vous avez toujours accueilli mes demandes m'encourage à solliciter une fois
encore votre précieuse collaboration. Certes, je ne voudrais pas abuser de
votre amabilité, mais ma démarche actuelle trouve sa justification dans l'im-
portance exceptionnelle que j'attache au prochain numéro de Comprendre, dont
le thème devrait intéresser les hommes de culture du monde entier.

La notion de politique du dialogue, qui constitue l'idée fondamentale
de notre Société, et le fait que c'est en Europe que la crise frappe le plus
dangereusement la culture universelle, nous ont en effet amenés à nous demander
comment le rôle de l'Europe dans le monde est apprécié par des hommes dont le
jugement, en raison de l'importance mondiale de leur position, peut être consi-
déré à la fois comme une expression particulièrement valable de la conscience
actuelle de ce rôle et comme une force capable d'agir sur le développement de la
situation.

Le thème que notre Revue met à l'étude peut donc être formulé dans
ces termes: qu'a représenté l'Europe dans le monde? que représente-t-elle? que
pourrait-elle ou devrait-elle représenter?

Il semble légitime de penser que les réponses à ces questions, ai-
dant à la connaissance d'un des plus puissants ferments de l'histoire humaine,
ne manqueraient pas de contribuer efficacement à une plus juste évaluation de la
crise de notre temps, et partant à la détermination des moyens propres à son
dépassement.

Ευρωπαϊκές Κοινότητες

ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟ

Έγγραφο συνεδριάσεως

1981 - 1982

23 Φεβρουαρίου 1982

ΕΓΓΡΑΦΟ 1-1013/81

Έκθεση

έξ ονόματος της Έπιτροπής Νεότητας, Πολιτισμοῦ, Παιδείας,
Πληροφοριῶν καί Ἀθλητισμοῦ

περί

ραδιοφωνικῶν καί τηλεοπτικῶν ἐκπομπῶν στήν Εὐρωπαϊκή Κοινότητα

Εἰσηγητής: ὁ κ. W HAHN

Αἰτιολογική Έκθεση

Έκδοση σέ ἑλληνική γλώσσα

PE 73.271/τελ.

Report drawn up on behalf of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport on radio and television broadcasting in the Community, 23 February 1982. HAEU, PE1-17458.

You are invited to join us

REYKJAVÍK



EUROPEAN CITY OF CULTURE IN THE YEAR 2000



Reykjavík European City of Culture in the Year 2000
Albúgvallur 8, 101 Reykjavík, Iceland
tel: 354 204 412 2000 - fax: 354 204 578 2000
e-mail: reykjavik2000@reykjavik2000.is
website: www.reykjavik2000.is

ICELANDAIR 
The Official Airline of Reykjavík 2000

...naturally

'You are invited to join us: Reykjavik, European City of Culture in the year 2000', poster, 2000. HAEU, NDG-115.

A COMMON CURRENCY: MONETARY POLICY

The transition to a common currency has been a central element of European monetary policy and integration. The Werner Report, published in 1970 by a committee led by Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner, provided a comprehensive blueprint for the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), outlining a step-by-step approach to achieving monetary integration among the member states of the European Economic Community. The report shaped the debate on European monetary policy and thereby laid the foundation for the euro.

The 1995 chart prepared by the European Monetary Institute presents a 'conceivable scenario' for the transition to Economic and Monetary Union with a detailed timeline for strategic planning involved in adopting the euro. It reflects the extensive preparation and coordination required to align diverse national economies under a unified monetary system. This period of transition highlighted the complexities and achievements of creating a cohesive monetary framework within the EU. By 2002, the euro was officially introduced.

'Vermerk für die Herren Mitglieder der Kommission. Betrifft: 572. Sitzung des Ausschusses der Ständigen Vertreter vom 15.10.1970 - Veröffentlichung des WERNER-Berichts' (Memorandum for the Members of the Commission. Re: 572nd Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives on 15 October 1970 - Publication of the WERNER Report), Commission of the European Communities, 18 October 1970. HAEU, CEUE_SEGE-SEC(1970)3723.

Brüssel, den 18. Oktober 1970

VERTRAULICH

TO KOM 139 - Punkt 9

VERMERK FÜR DIE HERREN MITGLIEDER DER KOMMISSION

Betrifft: 572. Sitzung des Ausschusses der Ständigen Vertreter vom 15.10.1970
- Veröffentlichung des WERNER-Berichts

1. In einer über die luxemburgische Delegation laufenden Abstimmung mit Ministerpräsident WERNER kam der Ausschuss überein, dass der Bericht der sogenannten WERNER-Gruppe von seinem Vorsitzenden gleichzeitig mit getrennten Schreiben an den Präsidenten der Kommission und den Präsidenten des Rates übersendet wird. Gleichzeitig wird Ministerpräsident WERNER eine Kopie seines Schreibens an den Ratspräsidenten den zuständigen Ministern zur Unterrichtung übersenden. (Botschafter BOEGNER hatte vorgeschlagen, dass Ministerpräsident WERNER den Bericht an die sechs Regierungen übersenden solle. Ich hatte mich dagegen gewandt und an die vom Ausschuss dann akzeptierte korrekte Formel erinnert.)

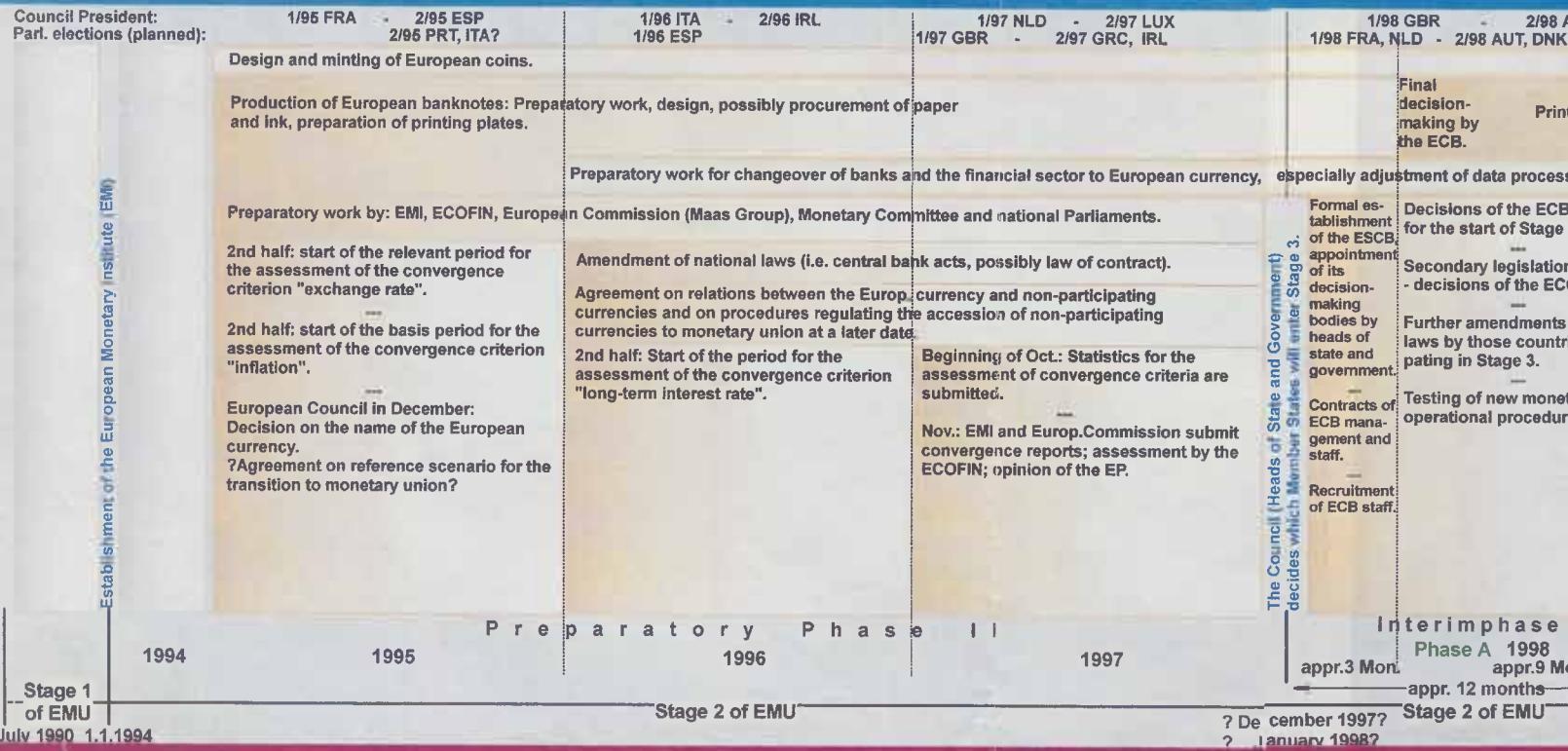
Da Ministerpräsident WERNER an einer schnellen Veröffentlichung des Berichts lag, einigte sich der Ausschuss darauf, dass der Rat (Landwirtschaft) am 19./20. Oktober als "A"-Punkt beschliesst,

- gemeinsam mit der Kommission seine Zustimmung zur Veröffentlichung im Amtsblatt zu geben,
- den Bericht dem Europäischen Parlament und dem Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss zur Unterrichtung zu übersenden.

2. Anlässlich einer Diskussion über die Tagesordnungen der künftigen Ratssitzungen betonte Botschafter VAN DER MEULEN, dass der WERNER-Bericht dem Rat und den sechs Regierungen eine weittragende politische Entscheidung abverlange. Man müsse sich darüber klar werden, ob nur eine erste Etappe beschlossen und die weitere Entwicklung späteren Beschlüssen überlassen werden solle, oder ob man das Einzel der Wirtschafts- und Währungsunion bereits jetzt in einem verbindlichen Beschluss fixiere.

.../...

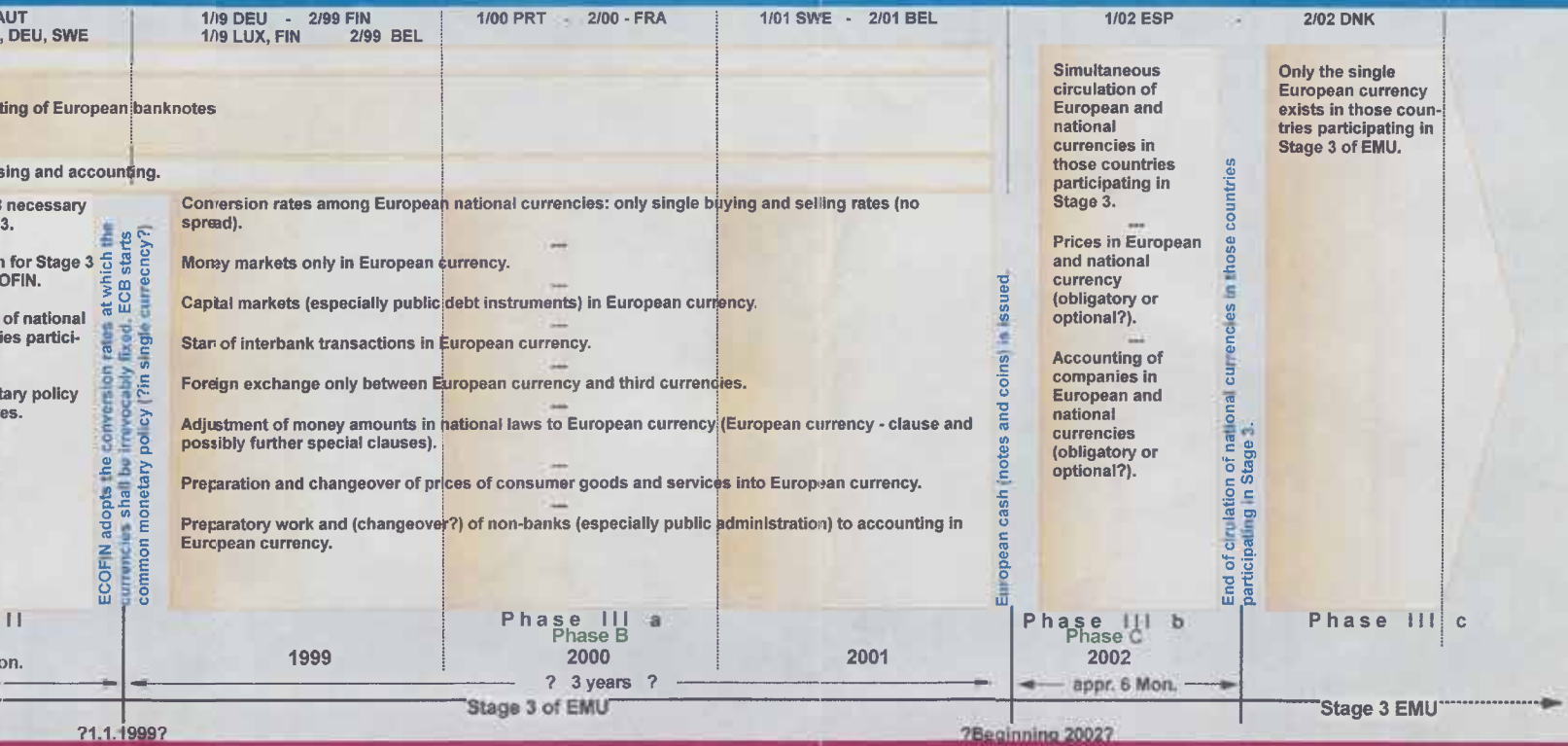
Conceivable scenario for the transition to Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) (Changeover to the single currency)



Periods printed in green correspond to the periods outlined in the Green Paper of the European Commission.

ECOFIN: Council of EU-Economic and Finance Ministers EMI: Europ.Monetary Institute ECB: Europ.Central Bank ESCB: Europ.System of Central Banks

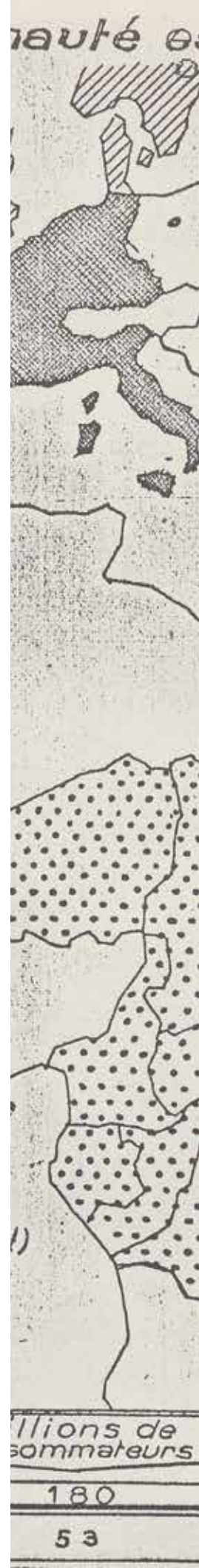
EP: European Parliament.



THE COMMUNITIES AS AN INTERNATIONAL ACTOR

Since their creation, the European Communities have positioned themselves as an important international actor. Especially in the first decades, the transatlantic partnership was crucial for both economic and political stability. One of the sectors in which the Communities sought international collaboration was in scientific innovation, which the initiatives of Euratom and the establishment of the European Space Agency demonstrate. During the formative years of the European Communities, their member states, mostly still imperial powers in the early 1950s, were confronted with a wave of decolonisation. In this environment, the Communities sought to build strong ties with newly independent states through agreements such as the Yaoundé Convention and the Lomé Convention. These agreements aimed to facilitate trade and aid, reflecting the Communities' intent to shape the perception of Europe as a cooperative force with a positive influence on the international stage.

Engagement with its immediate neighbours was an additional approach for the Communities to exert their international influence. They expanded their diplomatic reach through various association agreements, notably with countries like Turkey and Greece. These agreements aimed to facilitate their integration into European structures and sometimes resulted in their entry as a member state. As the Communities evolved—especially after the end of the Cold War—they actively engaged with Central and Eastern European nations, promoting democratic transition and economic reforms. This culminated in enlargements that significantly transformed the scope of the European project.



THE ATLANTIC PARTNERSHIP: NAVIGATING RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

The transatlantic relationship has been a cornerstone of European diplomacy. In 1956, Jean Monnet, President of the High Authority of the ECSC, addressed US Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to discuss joint efforts towards a United States of Europe, with particular emphasis on cooperation in atomic energy, and the involvement of Britain. These words also reflected a commitment to strengthening ties between Europe and the United States. The European Economic Community's diplomatic activity, too, had a strong focus on the US. Walter Hallstein, the first president of the EEC Commission, journeyed to the United States for a few visits where he engaged in high-level meetings to foster economic cooperation and enhance the partnership between Europe and America. A photograph of his meeting with US President John F. Kennedy in 1961 was featured on the cover page of the *Bulletin from the European Economic Community*. He also used these diplomatic trips to address business audiences, as his address to the Economic Club of New York in 1962 testifies.

*Bulletin from the***EUROPEAN
COMMUNITY**

BELGIUM, FRANCE, GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC, ITALY, LUXEMBOURG, THE NETHERLANDS

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PRESIDENT MEETS PRESIDENT

THE UNITY OF EUROPE was the subject of discussion when Presidents John Kennedy and Walter Hallstein met at the White House on May 16. During his two-week visit to this country, the first since 1959, President Hallstein is also conferring with other top officials of the new Administration. His schedule includes major speaking engagements in New York and Cambridge, Mass., before he returns to the Common Market's Brussels headquarters on May 25.

THE CHARLEMAGNE PRIZE

Dr. Walter Hallstein, on the eve of his departure for the United States, was awarded the International Charlemagne Prize of the City of Aachen (right). Presented annually since 1949 to individuals "of merit who have promoted the idea of Western unity by their political, economic and literary activities," this distinguished award has previously been won by such world statesmen as Konrad Adenauer, Winston Churchill, Alcide de Gasperi, General George Marshall and Jean Monnet. (For a picture taken at M. Monnet's award ceremony, see page 5.) The award to Dr. Hallstein was made in the Aachen City Hall on May 11. The President arrived in the U.S. the following day.



INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

48

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JOINT EMBASSY-CSC MISSION MESSAGE

UOP
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FOLLOWING IS TRANSLATION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED RESOLUTION AND COMMON DECLARATION MADE PUBLIC AT CLOSE MONNET COMMITTEE MEETING YESTERDAY.

OCB
USIA

CIA
OSD

BEGIN TEXT
RESOLUTION

ARMY
NAVY
AIR

DCL
ICA

1. OUR ORGANIZATIONS, POLITICAL PARTIES AND TRADE UNIONS, TOGETHER FOR THE FIRST TIME OVER AND ABOVE THE NATIONAL ISSUE THAT MAY DIVIDE THEM, ARE UNANIMOUS IN THE BELIEF THAT THE HOPES OF OUR PEOPLES FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN LIVING CONDITIONS, FOR JUSTICE, FREEDOM AND PEACE WILL NOT BE FULFILLED IF NATIONAL EFFORTS REMAIN DIVIDED. OUR COUNTRIES MUST POOL THEIR RESOURCES AND THEIR EFFORTS. THAT IS WHY WE HAVE TAKEN THE INITIATIVE TO FORM THE ACTION COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE. THE COMMITTEE WILL ASSURE UNITY OF ACTION AMONG ITS MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS IN ORDER TO ATTAIN BY SUCCESSIVE CONCRETE ACHIEVEMENTS THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.

THE COMMITTEE STRESSES THAT IT REMAINS OPEN TO ALL SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS IN OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WHICH DECLARE THEIR AGREEMENT WITH THE AVOWED PRINCIPLES AND THE OBJECTIVES PURSUED BY THE COMMITTEE. THE COMMITTEE REFUSES TO CONSIDER AS FINAL THE PRESENT SITUATION IN WHICH THE ORGANIZATIONS OF ONLY SIX EUROPEAN COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GIVE THEIR AGREEMENT, AND UNANIMOUSLY

RENEWS

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Partnership in the Making: A European Point of View

An address to the Economic Club, New York.
April 24, 1962.

By Professor Walter Hallstein,
President, Commission, European Economic Community.

I hope that no one will accuse me of mixing in internal American politics if I take a position here on the question of Atlantic partnership. By definition, a partnership is two-sided. There must be co-operation between the two partners, which means that each must have an opinion of his own.

We must make clear from the outset that this partnership has a concrete objective. Broadly speaking, the objective is economic integration - that is, establishing a unified economic area, an area in which conditions are created that approximate those of a single national economy. This is precisely the economic essence of what has been set up in Europe under the name of the European Economic Community. Perhaps our experience - the experience of a friend - can be helpful in future Atlantic planning.

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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION: AGREEMENTS WITH NEWLY DECOLONISED STATES

In the wake of decolonisation, the European Communities sought to build cooperative relationships with newly independent states through various agreements. The Yaoundé Convention, signed on 20 July 1963, marked a significant step in this direction, formalising the association between the six founding European states and eighteen African countries. Widely reported in the European press, the Yaoundé Convention was framed as a gesture of support and cooperation. It has been criticised, however, for perpetuating unequal power dynamics and maintaining a neo-colonial influence. A graphic presenting the Yaoundé Convention in the exhibition at the pavilion of the European Communities at Expo 67 in Montreal shows that the repercussions of this association were used to argue for the global power of the Communities. The Lomé Convention, signed in 1975, succeeded the Yaoundé Convention and marked a broader and more comprehensive framework for cooperation between the European Communities and the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) states. Trade and aid provisions went beyond the focus of its predecessor, as the ACP states sought greater autonomy and more robust economic support from the European Communities. In his speech at the Lomé meeting in 1976, Kasango Mukundji, President of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee, emphasised the evolving partnership between Europe and the ACP states.

Newspaper clippings on the signing of the new association agreement between the Europe of the Six and eighteen African states on 20 July 1963 in Yaoundé. HAEU, CECA_SPIC-286.

ANT LES ÉTATS AFRICAINS A LA C.E.E.

SIGNÉE OFFICIELLEMENT SAMEDI A YAOUNDÉ

Demain à Yaoundé, 18 pays d'outremer s'associeront aux 6 pays de la C.E.E.

L'accord entrerait en vigueur...

cérémonie de la signature... huit Etats africains et européenne a lieu le 20... présidée par M. Ahmadou... le du Cameroun. Celui-ci... re des affaires étrangères... nseil des ministres de la... mmission exécutive de la... es étrangères de Belgique... économique de l'Allem... tre français de la coopér... résor, et Schauss... téle...

LA convention d'asso... sera signée...

L'EUROPE ET L'AFRIQUE LIÉES POUR CINQ ANS

M. HENRI ROCHEREAU DÉGAGE POUR « LA CROIX » LA PORTÉE DE LA NOUVELLE ASSOCIATION ENTRE LE MARCHÉ COMMUN 18 ÉTATS AFRICAINS ET MALGACHES

Vous avez évoqué la nécessité dans laquelle se sont trouvés les six de se mettre, d'abord, d'accord entre eux sur l'orientation de leur politique à l'égard des pays africains et malgache. Quelle a été la base de cet accord au sein du Marché commun ?

La base de cet accord a été de définir l'objectif final de l'association, c'est-à-dire d'amener les africains et malgache à jouer leur rôle mondial et du monde pour leur développement.

Enfin, un autre objectif est d'amener ces pays vers le stade de l'industrialisation, pas nouveau, mais de franchir un pas nouveau, de faire des économies jusqu'ici produites dans ces matières premières et de...



Access to Common Market

EEC and 18 Africa Nations Sign

By Jan Hasbrouck

PARIS, July 19.—More than a year of negotiation will be capped tomorrow by the signing at Yaoundé, in the Federal Republic of the Cameroun, of a Treaty of Association between the six nations of the European Economic Community and 18 newly independent African states.

Market. All but the Congo (Leopoldville, as distinguished from Brazzaville), Burundi and Rwanda, belonged to France. These three belonged to Belgium, the last two under United Nations mandate. The exception to the geographical grouping given above is the Malagasy Republic, coextensive with the island of Madagascar. The treaty, which it is hoped will be ratified by the 24 nations in time to go into force at the beginning of next year, runs for five years. Under it the African...

LA CONVENTION MARCHÉ COMMUN-ÉTATS AFRICAINS sera signée le 20 juillet à Yaoundé

Bruxelles, 11 juillet (A.F.P.).

LA signature de la nouvelle convention entre le Marché commun et les pays africains et malgaches associés a été fixée

De retour de Yaoundé (Cameroun), où il vient d'aux cérémonies de signature de la nouvelle d'association entre le Marché commun et africains et malgaches, M. Henri Rochereau a blâmé pour les lecteurs de La Croix, la signification d'association.

M. Henri Rochereau, qui fut ministre de France, est membre de la Commission de Bruxelles chargé des problèmes d'Outre-Mer. Il a joué un rôle décisif dans la réalisation de cette association. A Yaoundé, M. Hallstein, président de la Commission, tint d'ailleurs à lui rendre un hommage pour le travail accompli.

Comment peut-on caractériser la convention d'association entre les pays africains et malgaches ?

— La première originalité de la nouvelle convention est qu'il s'agit d'un accord négocié et conclu en partenariat égaux, et non pas d'un acte unilatéral de l'Europe en faveur de l'Afrique, comme ce fut le cas de la première association. Elle ne doit donc pas être surprise de la longueur des négociations au long de l'année 1962 : il s'agit en définitive d'élaborer, sur une base d'une complète égalité, un véritable traité international. On songera qu'il fallait d'abord que les six Etats membres de la Communauté économique européenne se mettent d'accord entre eux pour fixer la position de la Communauté vis-à-vis de l'Afrique en tant que telle. Il faut aussi que les dix-huit Etats...

Les droits... apprimés pour... ts importés... auté dès l'ent... convention.

Un tarif e... éduit d'un cer... ar rapport aux... era appliqué aux

Coopération.

La Communaut... son aide financière... aux Etats associés... dollars pendant le... que durera la nouvelle convention... Sur ce montant, 500 millions se... ront consacrés aux investissements... et à la coopération technique, 231... à l'aide à la production

Die schwarzen Assoziierten

Nachdem die Vertragsunterzeichnung durch die gescheiterten England-Verhandlungen fast schon gefährdet schien, ist die Verlängerung der Assoziation Afrikas mit der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft um fünf Jahre doch noch glücklich unter Dach gekommen. Daß sich die 18 Staaten, die vormals Kolonialbesitz von EWG-Mitgliedsländern waren, heute aus freien Stücken und in eigener Souveränität mit der EWG arrangieren, nimmt dem ganzen Komplex jenen politischen Zündstoff, der Jahre zuvor die Assoziation beinahe zum Scheitern gebracht hätte: Der Vorwurf, es handle sich nur um eine neue Variante des Kolonialismus, kann wohl nur noch von Böswilligen aufrechterhalten werden.

Selbst die am ängstlichsten auf ihre junge Souveränität bedachten Staaten Afrikas sehen das heute ein. Bei diesem Pakt ist nämlich Europa — materiell gesehen — nur der Gebende, Afrika der Nehmende, ob es sich nun um die Millionen aus dem Investitionstopf handelt, dessen Inhalt sich mehr oder weniger als Geschenk über Afrika ergießt, oder um die ha...

Voron

ALLOCUTION DE M. KASONGO MUKUNDJI L.A.

Monsieur le Président de la République togolaise

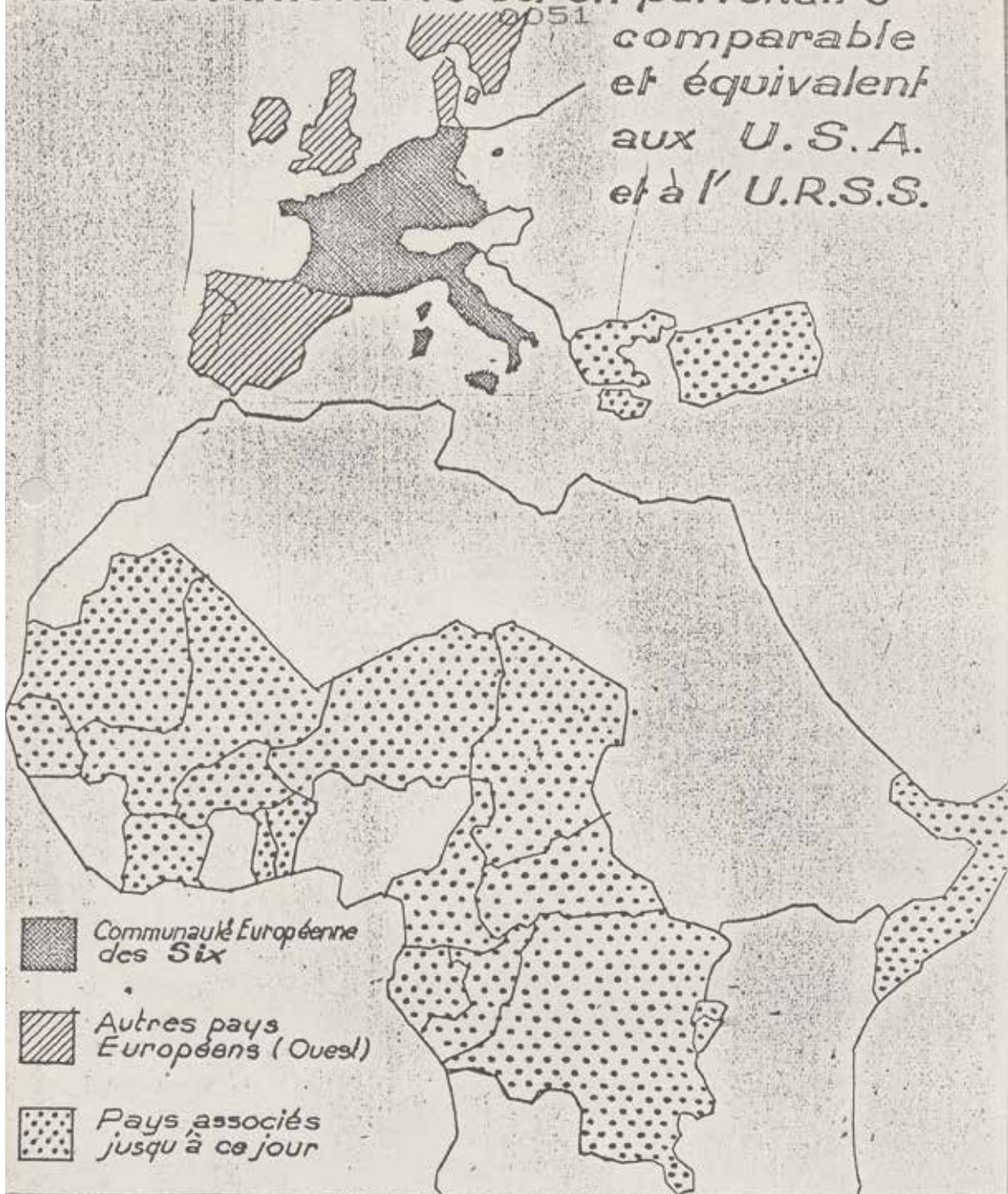
Messieurs les Présidents de l'Assemblée Consultative ACP/CEE

Excellence,

Mesdames et Messieurs,

C'est pour moi et, je suppose, pour tous ceux - et ils sont nombreux - qui ont déjà eu l'occasion, avant cette rencontre, de découvrir la capitale du Togo, une joie particulière d'être à nouveau à Lomé. C'est un peu comme si nous regagnions, après un long voyage, notre port d'attache, car c'est ainsi que nous pouvons baptiser Lomé, ce berceau de la coopération entre la Communauté européenne et les pays ACP. Cette satisfaction qui est la nôtre est aussi due, pour une grande part je pense, à l'action dynamique du Président de la République togolaise, S.E. le Général Gnassingbe EYADEMA. Mon ami et collègue, M. le président Deschamps, a déjà mis l'accent sur la part importante que, grâce à l'esprit d'entreprise et d'initiative de son Président, le Togo a prise dans l'institution de la Communauté économique des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest. Je suis à court de mots, Monsieur le Président, pour vous dire combien je me réjouis, en tant qu'Africain - et nos amis des Caraïbes et du Pacifique voudront bien me pardonner de m'y arrêter un instant - de la mise sur pied de cette Communauté. Les difficultés que vous devrez surmonter pour que votre marché commun fonctionne de manière satisfaisante seront nombreuses : c'est vrai. Il ne sera pas aisé aux Etats comme les nôtres, dont l'indépendance est encore toute neuve, de céder fût-ce dans le seul domaine économique, des fractions d'une souveraineté qui vient d'être acquise, pour atteindre à l'objectif suprême d'un marché commun englobant près de la moitié des populations de l'Afrique noire.

La Communauté est un partenaire comparable et équivalent aux U.S.A. et à l'U.R.S.S.



-  Communauté Européenne des Six
-  Autres pays Européens (Ouest)
-  Pays associés jusqu'à ce jour

	millions de consommateurs	production de l'acier en millions de tonnes
COMMUNAUTÉ	180	73
GR. BRETAGNE	53	21
U.S.A.	185	91
U.R.S.S.	220	76

Graphic from a display on the Yaoundé Convention at Expo 67 in Montreal, 1966. HAEU, CECA_SPIC-1088.

NUCLEAR ENERGY AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

The founding of the European Atomic Energy Community, also known as Euratom, in 1957 aimed to advance the peaceful use of nuclear energy and ensure a stable supply of nuclear fuel for its member states. The Joint Research Centre (JRC), established in Northern Italy in 1960, played a crucial role in supporting Euratom's objectives by conducting research, stimulating international cooperation, and providing scientific expertise to advance nuclear technology and safety. This initiative underscored the European Atomic Energy Community's commitment to fostering scientific collaboration and innovation in the nuclear sector. A travelling exhibition organised by the Euratom Office between 1967 and 1968 advertised nuclear technology and its benefits. In 1990, the European Science Foundation set up an associated committee on nuclear physics to enhance European collaboration in the field. The Chernobyl nuclear accident in 1986 had underscored the need for international cooperation and safety measures in nuclear energy management, as evidenced by a statement by the Communities' member states at the Tokyo Western Economic Summit.

COMUNITÀ EUROPEA
DELL'ENERGIA ATOMICA
La Commissione
CENTRO COMUNE DI RICERCA



0026

COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENE
DE L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE
La Commission
CENTRE COMMUN DE RECHERCHE

EURATOM

EUROPÄISCHE
ATOMGEMEINSCHAFT

Die Kommission

GEMEINSAMES FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM

Direction

C C R

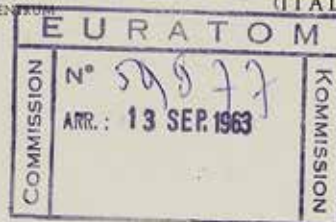
IS P R A

(ITALIA)

EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAP
VOOR ATOOMENERGIE

De Commissie

GEMEENSCHAPPELIJK CENTRUM
VOOR ONDERZOEK



Ispra, le 11 septembre 1963
A-1.063/63 jv

our attr. (+ann.): Secr. Exécutif
opie (- ann.): MM. Commissaires
Recherche

Monsieur P. CHATENET
Président de la C. E. E. A.
51-53, rue Belliard

BRUXELLES

Monsieur le Président,

Permettez-moi d'attirer votre attention sur la réunion du CCRN qui se tiendra à Ispra les 13 et 14 novembre prochains. Je vous serais reconnaissant si vous pouviez me faire connaître quels sont vos projets à ce sujet. Moi-même j'avais prévu de préparer pour les visiteurs, qui ne sont pas directement des experts dans le domaine des recherches nucléaires, des petites brochures qui donnent un résumé assez précis des bâtiments, installations et appareils ainsi que des travaux courants des services à Ispra, sans toutefois toucher les programmes scientifiques. En nous basant sur ce principe, nous avons élaboré des petits cahiers sur les services rattachés directement à la Direction (Sécurité, Médecine et Santé, Bibliothèque, Presse et Relations Publiques, Ecole Européenne, Protection). Pour vous permettre d'avoir une idée plus précise de notre projet, je vous envoie en annexe un exemplaire concernant le service de Protection.

Il existe, bien sûr, plusieurs possibilités de présenter ces brochures. Nous avons choisi celle suivie par les journaux modernes en présentant nos chefs de service avec photo et curriculum vitae succinct. Je pense que cette présentation est assez claire, mais on pourrait naturellement y renoncer.

En ce qui concerne les services scientifiques, M. Kramers pense qu'une telle présentation serait peut-être un peu lourde pour tous les services et qu'il serait nécessaire de l'adapter par rapport au développement du Centre, c.à.d. qu'elle devrait être mise à jour régu-

ISPRÀ (ITALIA) - CASELLA POSTALE N° 1 - TEL. 78131/135 - TELEGR. EURATOM - ISPRÀ
MILANO, VIA CERVA 31 - TEL. 780741/5 - TELEGR. EURATOM - MILANO



Photos of the travelling exhibition organised by the Eurisotop Office of Euratom, [1967] to [1968]. HAEU, GP-84.



January 30, 1990

It is proposed to set up an associated committee on Nuclear Physics. The objective of this committee would be :

1. To strengthen European collaboration in Nuclear Physics.
2. To define a network of complementary facilities within Europe and encourage optimisation of their usage.
3. To provide a forum for the discussion of the provision of future facilities and instrumentation.
4. To give advice on the development of nuclear physics.

Members of the Committee would be appointed by ESF and funding would be provided by those member organisations who nominate members of the Committee.

I. THE NUCLEAR PHYSICS COMMUNITY

Nuclear Physics is concerned with the study of strongly interacting many-body quantum systems. Current frontiers include sub-nucleon degrees of freedom, quark structure of matter, limits of the nuclear stability, symmetries in nuclei, phase transitions and shape transitions. The subject is many faceted and it requires different accelerators providing a variety of probes from electrons to heavy ions over a wide energy regime. Most European countries have at least one accelerator currently engaged primarily in Nuclear Physics research.

II. ESF REPORT : NUCLEAR PHYSICS IN EUROPE, PRESENT STATE AND OUTLOOK, 1984

This report reviewed the state of Nuclear Physics in Europe six years ago and listed 64 accelerators. Its recommendations remain of great interest :

- For the future construction of very large facilities, a consensus of European countries should be sought. In view of the limited financial resources and the rising costs of new equipment, efforts must be co-ordinated to avoid unnecessary duplication. As examples we can cite the construction of a high duty-cycle, high intensity, multi GeV electron accelerator or a heavy ion accelerator capable of imparting several GeV/nucleon to the most massive nuclei. Such installations would have great scientific potential. Already plans are being formulated separately by many of the groups responding to our enquiry and these initiatives must be co-ordinated in order not to upset the balance of research in European nuclear physics.

STATEMENT ON
THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

May 5, 1986

1. We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrial nations and the Representatives of the European Community, have discussed the implications of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. We express our deep sympathy for those affected. We remain ready to extend assistance, in particular medical and technical, as and when requested.

2. Nuclear power is and, properly managed, will continue to be an increasingly widely used source of energy. For each country the maintenance of safety and security is an international responsibility, and each country engaged in nuclear power generation bears full responsibility for the safety of the design, manufacture, operation and maintenance of its installations. Each of our countries meets exacting standards. Each country, furthermore, is responsible for prompt provision of detailed and complete information on nuclear emergencies and accidents, in particular those with potential transboundary consequences. Each of our countries accepts that responsibility, and we urge the Government of the Soviet Union, which did not do so in the case of Chernobyl, to provide urgently such information, as our and other countries have requested.

3. We note with satisfaction the Soviet Union's willingness to undertake discussions this week with the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). We expect that these discussions will lead to the Soviet Union's participation in the desired post-accident analysis.

4. We welcome and encourage the work of the IAEA in seeking to improve international cooperation on the safety of nuclear installations, the handling of nuclear accidents and their consequences, and the provision of mutual emergency assistance. Moving forward from the relevant IAEA guidelines, we urge the early elaboration of an international convention committing the parties to report and exchange information in the event of nuclear emergencies or accidents. This should be done with the least possible delay.

The private deposits held in the Historical Archives of the European Union provide historians with useful resources complementary to the files of the European institutions. For instance, the Tokyo G7 meetings' archival holdings for 1986 are inaccessible as ordinary accruals, but through excerpts such as this statement from the Tokyo Western Economic Summit, available in Christopher Audland's private archival holdings, historians may access some of the records. This document is historically emblematic and captures the effort of the European Communities to interact with all the world powers in the name of scientific collaboration and its peaceful use for humanity. The Communities offered solidarity and assistance for la maison commune, mentioned by Gorbachev in the initial phase of his 'reformed' leadership. The reference to the International Atomic Energy Agency is fundamental. All the institutions must collaborate for the common interest of humanity; the HAEU also reflects this aspiration.

- Gherardo Bonini, Archivist, HAEU

BUILDING BRIDGES: THE ROLE OF ASSOCIATION AGREEMENTS

Association agreements have been a key instrument for establishing relations between the European Communities and neighbouring countries, serving as a bridge for closer economic, political, and social cooperation. The association agreement with Turkey, which came into effect in December 1964, established a formal framework for collaboration aimed at future integration. Two years prior, a 1961 association agreement between the European Economic Community and Greece provided economic assistance and facilitated the development of infrastructure in that country, and laid the groundwork for Greece's eventual membership. The modernisation of the Corinth-Patras highway in Greece exemplifies how these agreements contributed to tangible development outcomes. Presented to the European Investment Bank's Board of Directors in 1963, the project aimed to improve transportation links, thereby promoting regional connectivity and economic growth. The aerial photograph of the construction works made possible by the EIB loan highlights the Bank's role in promoting economic development and integration in the region.

Agreement establishing an association between the European Economic Community and Turkey. Extract from the Official Journal of the European Communities, No. 217, 29 December 1964. HAEU, CM2/1964-1401.

ACCORD
créant une association
entre la Communauté économique européenne et la Turquie

(64/733/CEE)

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PRÉAMBULE

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges,
Le Président de la république fédérale d'Allemagne,
Le Président de la République française,
Le Président de la République italienne,
Son Altesse Royale la Grande-Duchesse de Luxembourg,
Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas,
et le Conseil de la Communauté économique européenne,

d'une part, et

le Président de la république de Turquie,

d'autre part,

déterminés à établir des liens de plus en plus étroits entre le peuple turc et les peuples réunis au sein de la Communauté économique européenne;

décidés à assurer l'amélioration constante des conditions de vie en Turquie et dans la Communauté économique européenne par un progrès économique accéléré et par une expansion harmonieuse des échanges, ainsi qu'à réduire l'écart entre l'économie de la Turquie et celle des États membres de la Communauté;

INTRODUCTION

Le Gouvernement grec a présenté à la Banque Européenne d'Investissement des demandes de prêt concernant le financement de projets routiers.

Les quatre prêts envisagés seraient consentis au Fonds Routier, institution de droit public qui supporte la charge des dépenses de construction et d'entretien des routes nationales.

Les quatre projets sont situés sur les axes principaux de circulation : d'une part Athènes-Salonique vers le nord, d'autre part Athènes-Corinthe-Patras-Antirrion-Agrinion-Ioannina vers l'ouest. Ils représentent la construction, l'achèvement et la modernisation de quatre sections différentes de ces deux grandes liaisons routières et totalisent 423 km environ.

La partie de leur coût prise en considération et les prêts envisagés par la Banque pour chaque projet sont les suivants :

Routes	longueur en km.	Coût des projets	Coût pris en consi- dération par la Banque	Prêt envisagés par la Banque
(en millions d'u. c.)				
Athènes-Corinthe	69.4	14.8	4.1	2.-
Corinthe-Patras	135.4	19.5	15.4	6.2
Antirrion-Agrinion	71.8	6.7	5.7	2.6
Lamia-Larissa	<u>146.3</u>	<u>23.9</u>	<u>20.6</u>	<u>6.2</u>
	422.9	64.9	45.8	17.-



Aerial photograph of a Greek road in the context of road modernisation for the Corinth-Patras project, by unknown author. 1962/1963. HAEU, BEI-1440.

ADVANCING EUROPE'S STRATEGIC SPACE COLLABORATION

One unique area for European cooperation has been Europe's long-term engagement in space exploration, research, and innovation. The signing of the Convention for the Establishment of a European Space Agency (ESA) in Paris on 30 May 1975, captured in the photograph by Robert Duhem, signified a pivotal moment in Europe's scientific and technological history. The event solidified a commitment by European nations to a unified approach in order to advance the region's presence in space. The ESA and the European Communities (and later the European Union) have a long-standing cooperative relationship that bridges space exploration and European policy objectives. While ESA is an independent intergovernmental organisation focused on space research and technology, its work has aligned closely with the Communities' strategic goals in science, technology, and industrial development. Synergies between ESA's space initiatives and the European Communities' broader political and economic agenda have grown over the years, signalling the importance of integrating space research with European industrial and scientific goals.

C O N V E N T I O N
FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY

The States parties to this Convention,

CONSIDERING that the magnitude of the human, technical and financial resources required for activities in the space field is such that they lie beyond the means of any single European country,

CONSIDERING the Resolution adopted by the European Space Conference on 20 December 1972, confirmed by the European Space Conference on 31 July 1973, deciding that a new organisation, called the European Space Agency, would be formed out of the European Space Research Organisation and the European Organisation for the Development and Construction of Space Vehicle Launchers, and that the aim would be to integrate the European national space programmes into a European space programme as far and as fast as reasonably possible,

DESIRING to pursue and to improve European cooperation in space research, space technology and their space applications,

DESIRING, in order to achieve these aims, to establish a single European space organisation in order to increase the efficiency of the total of European space efforts by making better use of the financial and other resources at present devoted to space by Member States and to define a common European space programme for exclusively peaceful purposes,

HAVE AGREED as follows :



Photograph of the signing of the Convention for the establishment of ESA, by Robert Duhem, Paris, 30 May 1975. HAEU, ESA-24778. © European Space Agency.

In 1989 the European Space Agency, the main European space actor, signed a deposit agreement with the HAEU. ESA was one of the first non-EU institutions recognising the value of preserving the European space legacy at the Historical Archives. At present, this deposit comprises around 34,000 files, including those of ESA's precursors and all decisions and projects decided by ESA. In addition to textual records, ESA also has deposited pictures and drawings. ESA and its predecessor, the European Space Research Organisation (ESRO), have captured Europe's space endeavours since the outset in the early 1960s. The signing ceremony pictured in this iconic image by ESA photographer Robert Duhem marks the joint adventure called 'Europe in space'. The photo represents a bridge between the European Launcher Development Organisation (ELDO), ESRO, the European Space Conference (ESC), and the newly formed European Space Agency.

- Andreja Casar, Archivist, HAEU and Pierre Kirchner, Archives Manager, ESA

JOINING THE COMMUNITIES: THE FIRST EUROPEAN ENLARGEMENTS

From the very beginning, the European Communities positioned themselves as an organisation open to new members. The establishment of a permanent delegation in London highlighted the High Authority's attempts to both manage relations with the British authorities and to influence public opinion. The United Kingdom and Ireland would be among the first states, along with Denmark and Norway, to sign the first Accession Treaties in 1972. Norway's entry into the Communities would be very short-lived, as its accession was ultimately rejected in a national referendum. Greece joined the Communities in 1981, and by the mid-1980s, the Iberian enlargement marked a further expansion into the southern regions of the continent. For Greece, Spain and Portugal, accession to the Communities followed a transition from dictatorship. The southern enlargement therefore not only broadened the Communities' geographical and economic reach, but it also highlighted its commitment to democratic governance.

Procédures relatives aux contacts entre la Haute Autorité, la Délégation Permanente de la Haute Autorité à Londres et les instances britanniques' (Procedures concerning the contacts between the High Authority, the Permanent Delegation of the High Authority in London, and the British authorities), 3 January 1956. HAEU, CECA_REEX-1257.

L. H. A.

Projet

Communication à Messieurs les Directeurs de Division
de la Haute Autorité

Objet : Procédure concernant les contacts entre la Haute Autorité,
la Délégation Permanente de la Haute Autorité à Londres et
les instances britanniques.

L'installation de la Délégation Permanente de la Haute
Autorité à Londres aura lieu prochainement.

Par conséquent, la procédure suivante est à observer au
sujet des contacts à établir avec la Délégation à Londres et les
instances britanniques, y compris la Délégation du Royaume-Uni à
Luxembourg.

- I. La correspondance avec la Délégation à Londres et avec les
instances britanniques sera effectuée par l'intermédiaire de
la Division des Relations Extérieures. A cet effet, les lettres
à adresser adressées au Chef de la Délégation à Londres et aux instances
indiquées ci-dessus, seront transmises accompagnées de deux
copies supplémentaires par les Divisions intéressées à la
Division des Relations Extérieures qui se chargera de leur
expédition.
- II. La Division des Relations Extérieures se charge de distribuer
parmi les Divisions les copies des lettres qui lui sont adres-
sées par la Délégation à Londres et par les instances britan-
niques pour autant que ces lettres intéressent les Divisions.
- III. Le Chef de la Délégation à Londres mettra la Division des
Relations Extérieures au courant par écrit du résultat des
conférences que lui-même et les membres de sa Délégation
auront dans l'intérêt de la Communauté avec les instances
britanniques.

Le Chef de la Délégation transmettra à la Division des



Signing of the Accession Treaties by Norway, Andréas Zeier Cappelen (Foreign Minister), Trygve Bratteli (Prime Minister) and Søren Christian Sommerfelt (leader of the Norwegian negotiating delegation), 22 January 1972. HAEU, BO-44.

In 1957, the Treaty of Rome established the European Economic Community, which aimed to create a large European Common Market. From its six initial member states, the EEC has become the European Union, a political and economic union of 27 countries that promotes democratic values. The economic potential of the ECC was discerned early on by the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, and Norway, and all four countries signed the Accession Treaty on 22 January 1972. However, in the case of Norway, the question was put to a popular referendum in September 1972, since entry automatically involved the surrender of certain areas of sovereignty to the European institutions. The result was that 53.5 per cent voted against membership and 46.5 per cent for it. Therefore, only the UK, Ireland, and Denmark officially became members of the Communities on 1 January 1973.

- Mary Carr, Archivist, HAEU

EL PRESIDENTE DEL GOBIERNO

Madrid, 26 julio 1977

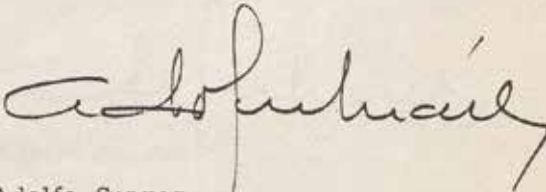
Excmo. Sr. D. Henri Simonet
Presidente del Consejo de Ministros
de las Comunidades Europeas
BRUSELAS

Señor Presidente:

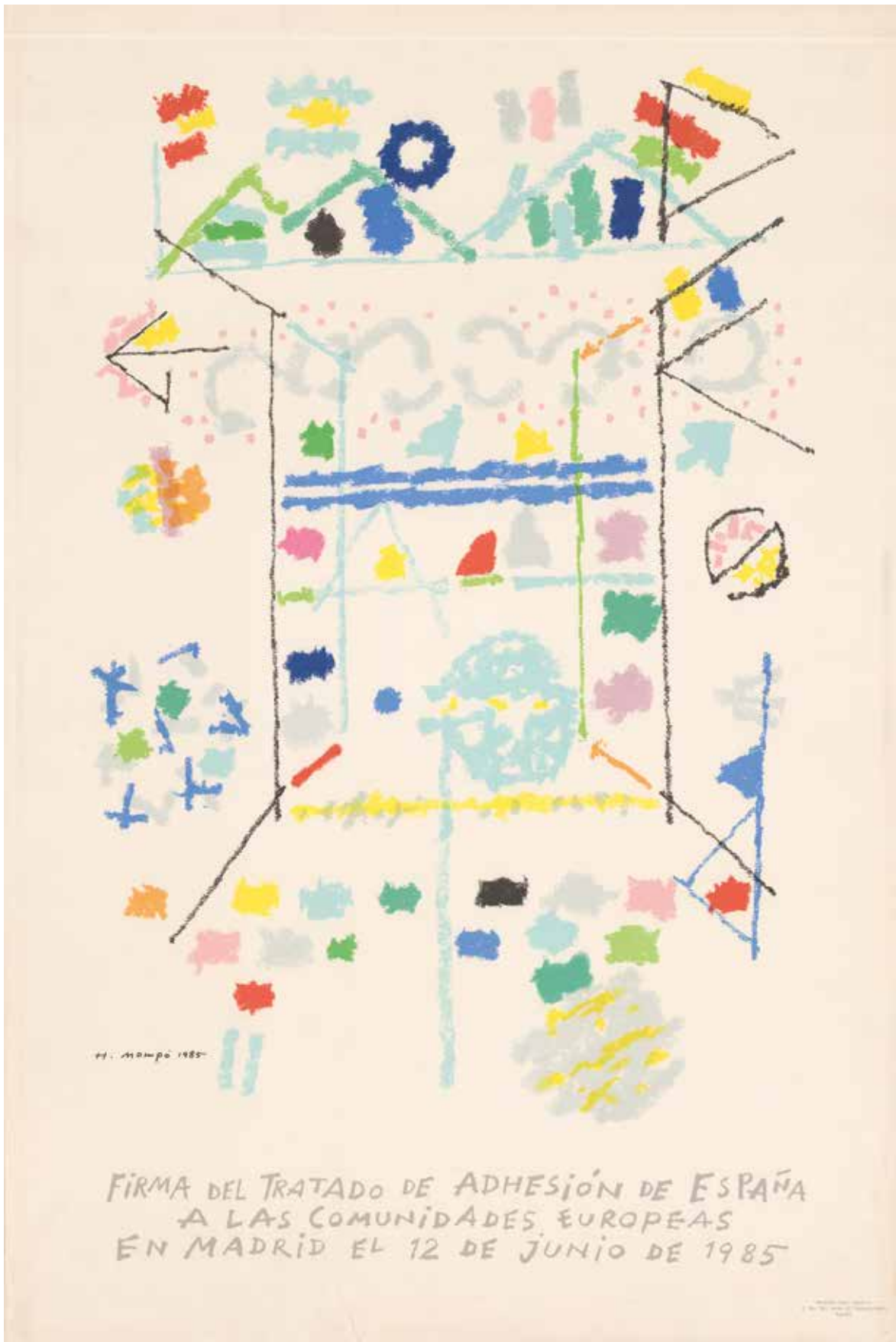
El Gobierno español ha decidido, de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el artículo 237 del Tratado constitutivo de la Comunidad Económica Europea, solicitar oficialmente la apertura de negociaciones, con vistas a la integración de España en la misma, como miembro de pleno derecho.

Al formalizar con esta carta la solicitud de apertura de negociaciones con la Comunidad Económica Europea quisiera, Señor Presidente, dejar constancia de la identificación del Gobierno español con los ideales que inspiraron los Tratados constitutivos de las Comunidades Europeas y expresarle nuestra esperanza de que estas negociaciones nos conduzcan en un plazo de tiempo razonable a resultados satisfactorios para la Comunidad Económica Europea y para España.

Le ruego acepte, Señor Presidente, la expresión de mi más alta y distinguida consideración,



Adolfo Suárez



'Firma del Tratado de adhesión de España a las Comunidades Europeas en Madrid el 12 de junio de 1985' (Signing of Spain's Accession Treaty to the European Communities in Madrid, 12 June 1985), poster design by Manuel Hernández Mompó. HAEU, NDG-325.

THE PRACTICE OF DIPLOMACY: SHAPING EUROPE'S GLOBAL RELATIONS

Diplomacy was an important instrument in shaping the European Communities' global relations, and they actively sought to establish direct diplomatic relations with third countries. The European Parliament used interparliamentary delegations to those ends. These delegations, responsible for maintaining and enhancing the Parliament's international relationships, worked to facilitate active dialogue and cooperation with third countries, as its working meeting between the European Parliament and the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia demonstrates.

Photographs documenting the presentation of credentials by Heads of Mission to the European Communities highlight the Commission's diplomatic engagement, showcasing interactions between its President François-Xavier Ortoli and representatives from Botswana, Korea, Australia, and Egypt in the 1970s. These moments underscore the European Communities expanding global presence and their growing role on the international stage.

Europe's strategic approach to its relationship with the United States and NATO is revealed in a 1973 note concerning France's effort to draft a declaration on transatlantic relations. These documents collectively demonstrate the European Communities' commitment to building and managing diplomatic relationships worldwide.

'Résumé de la réunion de travail entre les délégations du Parlement européen et de l'Assemblée de la République socialiste fédérative de Yougoslavie, Strasbourg, 20 au 22 avril 1977' (Summary of the working meeting between the delegations of the European Parliament and the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Strasbourg, 20 to 22 April 1977), press conference, 22 April 1977. HAEU, PEO-22982.

CONFERENCE DE PRESSE : jeudi 22 avril 1977

M. ADAMS présente les membres de la délégation yougoslave. Il explique que c'est la première rencontre des délégations des deux Assemblées et attire l'attention sur le débat qui, ce matin même au Parlement européen, a été consacré à une question orale sur les relations entre la CEE et la Yougoslavie. Il indique que la commission compétente du Parlement européen fera au moment opportun rapport sur les relations entre la CEE et la Yougoslavie et que ce rapport sera soumis à l'Assemblée.

Il félicite les participants de leur échange de vues empreint d'une grande cordialité et d'une grande franchise ainsi que des questions concrètes qu'ils ont soulevées.

M. JAVORSKI souligne à son tour qu'il s'agit de la première visite officielle rendue par une délégation de l'Assemblée de la République socialiste fédérative de Yougoslavie et que cette visite marque le passage à une nouvelle étape dans les relations entre la Communauté et la Yougoslavie. Il fait remarquer que cette réunion de travail, bien qu'ayant été la première du genre, a permis à la délégation yougoslave d'engager un dialogue franc et constructif qui, c'est le souhait de tous les participants, contribuera à renforcer les liens entre la CEE et la Yougoslavie. Ce dialogue témoigne de l'esprit de coopération qui, à l'heure actuelle, caractérise les relations européennes, esprit dans lequel toutes les nations européennes se sont accordées sur le respect mutuel et la non-ingérence dans les affaires intérieures des autres. Il souhaite vivement voir se développer ce type de coopération.

Entre autres, les questions suivantes sont posées : la consolidation des liens entre la CEE et la Yougoslavie affectera-t-elle l'équilibre entre l'Est et l'Ouest ? M. JAVORSKI répond en soulignant que la Yougoslavie est un Etat socialiste indépendant non aligné. En défendant les intérêts et en menant les combats qui sont les siens, les principes auxquels son pays est attaché ne seront pas abandonnés. Ce n'est qu'en tant qu'Etat socialiste méditerranéen indépendant et non aligné que la Yougoslavie pourra contribuer à l'amélioration des relations européennes.

M. ADAMS fait remarquer que les deux parties ont beaucoup à apprendre l'une de l'autre et grandement besoin de mieux se connaître. Il se déclare très honoré d'avoir assumé la présidence de la délégation du Parlement européen à l'occasion de cette réunion commune.

Le projet a sous tous me posait la question.
En effet, conformément à ses précédents
le document du 9 avait été fait mal reçu
par H. Kissinger qui voyait mal
devant le front uni de l'Europe. Il
le verrait le 26 septembre à New York.
Le document avait donc l'importance
première dans le contexte des rapports U.S. avec
avec un bon document sur la défense, à moins
façonnerait (il ne m'a pas apparu clairement
si, dans l'esprit de M. Jolbert l'important
était de faire accepter par la Washington
le projet du 9 ou si il attachait surtout
du prix à avoir un bon texte sur la de-
fense - sans doute les deux à la fois).

Il était envisagé par M. K. K.
lui avait fait part de son intention de
venir ^{à la fin} avec plusieurs collaborateurs. M.
Jolbert viendrait lui-même avec Jacques
Korcia et M. Morizet. Peut-être. Or il aurait
voulu parler seul à seul avec H. K. Le
tout ce qui pouvait lui présenter un
le texte et permettre à H. K. de s'en faire
rapidement une idée il lui fallait une
version anglaise. Il ne devait en fait de
lui en faire une pour le lendemain mardi.

On 22 April 1973, in a famous speech on the 'Year of Europe,' Henry Kissinger proposed a new Atlantic Charter which would risk reducing the European Communities to the status of regional power. The French president Georges Pompidou was determined not to capitulate. He was encouraged by his foreign minister, Michel Jobert, who was keen on uniting all the European countries in a Gaullist position for European emancipation. The note on defence and security issues by François de Rose, the Permanent Representative of France to the NATO Council, followed a meeting between Edward Heath and Michel Jobert on 20 June 1973 in London, during which the two leaders chose two statements in response to pressure from Washington, one on the Atlantic Alliance, signed by the fifteen members, and the other on the reaffirmation of the European identity, the definition of which was agreed at an extraordinary meeting of the European Communities' nine foreign ministers in Copenhagen on 23 July 1973. In addition to gaining knowledge about the relationships and practices maintained by the various diplomatic services, the document discusses, implicitly and explicitly, the causal relation between US policy and the ability, or inability, of the nine member states to speak with a single voice in the international arena.

- Jean-Marie Palayret, former Director, HAEU



Presentation of the credentials of the Heads of Mission to the European Communities, photographs by Jean-Louis Debaize and Christian Lambiotte. Botswana, 5 February 1973. Korea, 5 March 1973. Australia, 13 March 1975. Egypt, 13 March 1975. HAEU, FXO-312. © Ortoli family.



A NEW DAWN: THE COMMUNITIES' OPENING TO THE EAST

In May 1973, Willy Brandt, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, wrote a letter to François-Xavier Ortoli, President of the European Commission, to report on the first official visit to Bonn of the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev. Brezhnev had for the first time acknowledged the existence of the European Economic Community and its significant role in trade policy. In the aftermath of the fall of the Soviet bloc, Jacques Delors, the President of the European Commission, held crucial talks with Eastern European leaders to discuss the transition to democracy. In his meeting with Lech Wałęsa, President of Poland in May 1994, Delors underscored the EU's commitment to assisting Central and Eastern European countries in their political and economic reforms. This visit was a critical step in preparing Poland for future integration into the European Union.

The 'family picture' of heads of states and government pictured at the 2002 Copenhagen European Council documents the conclusion of the accession negotiations whereby ten applicant countries would be admitted to the EU by May 2004. The associated press release announced the imminent enlargement and discussed the EU's commitment to avoid new dividing lines in Europe.

Letter from Willy Brandt to François-Xavier Ortoli, 24 May 1973. HAEU, EN-1287.



BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND
DER BUNDESKANZLER

Cabinet du Président
S.P. N° 24 Mai 851
Arrivé
le 13 JUIN 1973

Bonn, den 24. Mai 1973

Sehr geehrter Herr Präsident,

nach Abschluß meiner Gespräche mit dem Generalsekretär des Zentralkomitees der KPdSU, Herrn Leonid Breschnjew, liegt mir daran, Sie über die Gesprächseindrücke zu unterrichten, die die Gemeinschaft betreffen.

Auffallend war für mich, daß der Generalsekretär nicht mehr, wie noch bei unserem letzten Treffen, vom "Gemeinsamen Markt" sprach, sondern stets von der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft. Diese Gemeinschaft bezeichnete er nicht mehr nur, wie bisher, als eine Realität, sondern als ein Faktum, das er anerkannt habe, ohne daß die Interpretation dieses Begriffes in dem Zusammenhang deutlich wurde.

Er legte Wert auf die Feststellung, daß das sich verbessernde Verhältnis zwischen der Sowjetunion und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland selbstverständlich nicht zu Lasten Dritter gehen dürfe, wobei er hierbei gerade auch auf die Gemeinschaft verwies. Die Zusammenarbeit

Seiner Exzellenz
dem Präsidenten der Kommission
der Europäischen Gemeinschaft,
Herrn François Xavier Ortoli

Brüssel



COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE

Cabinet du Président
Le Chef de Cabinet adjoint

Bruxelles, le 25 mai 1994
BZ/rw D(94)

NOTE DE DOSSIER

Objet: Visite du Président en Pologne du 19 au 21 mai 1994

- I -

Le programme particulièrement chargé de ce voyage comprenait un petit déjeuner avec le Président Walesa, une réunion de travail et un dîner avec le PM Pawlak et le gouvernement polonais, un entretien et un dîner avec le Ministre des Affaires étrangères Olechowsky, un discours devant le SEJM et le Sénat, un déjeuner avec le Maréchal de la Diète, Oleksy, ainsi que des visites au Collège d'Europe de Natalin, du Centre d'études européens de Lodz et d'une pépinière d'entreprises à Lodz. La ville de Lodz a organisé un banquet à l'occasion de cette visite. Le Président a également rencontré un groupe d'intellectuels catholique et des représentants de la Fondation Robert Schuman, dont M. Mazowiecki. Il a été décoré par le Président de la République polonaise de la Grande Croix de l'Ordre du Mérite et a parlé à l'occasion d'une réception pour la mise en vigueur de l'accord européen UE/Pologne. Il a rencontré les ambassadeurs des Douze pour les informer de ses impressions lors de cette visite.

L'atmosphère de cette visite a été cordiale et ouverte. Les Polonais ont surtout impressionné par leur détermination à adhérer le plus vite possible à l'Union. Ils se sont prononcés tous en faveur d'une Europe forte et politique, mais leurs jugements paraissent parfois plus émotifs que réfléchis. Walesa utilise toujours le même langage, montre sa déception face à une UE qui ne comprend ostensiblement pas les avantages pour elle d'une adhésion rapide de la Pologne. Mais il paraît moins agressif que dans le passé. Pawlak, qui paraît toujours un peu timide et qui ne parle pas beaucoup en public, semble très bien savoir ce qu'il veut et bien contrôler la situation. Olechowsky, brillant et éloquent, veut savoir ce que l'UE peut faire concrètement pour donner plus de poids à ses relations avec la Pologne. Tous veulent profiter de la Présidence allemande et sa détermination supposée à renforcer la coopération avec la Pologne. Débat animé à la Diète avec quelques questions critiques à l'adresse du Président de la Commission. Message principal des représentants du Parlement et du Sénat : Nous voulons une date précise à laquelle débutera la négociation d'adhésion ou au moins un calendrier. Il faut faire davantage pour notre sécurité. Nous demandons plus de courage de la part de l'UE

Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Bruxelles, Belgique - Bureau: 12/63.
Téléphone: ligne directe (+32-2)2956833, standard 299.11.11. Télécopieur: 2950591.
Télex: COMEU B 21877. Adresse télégraphique: COMEUR Bruxelles.

In May 1994, Jacques Delors, President of the European Commission, made a diplomatic visit to Poland. In Warsaw, he met Lech Wałęsa, the President of the Republic of Poland, to discuss the terms of Poland's accession. The contents of their meeting were penned by Bernhard Zepter, Deputy Head of Cabinet of the President of the European Commission Jacques Delors. In 2015, the HAEU signed a partnership with the Delors Institute. By this agreement, the HAEU received digital reproductions of Jacques Delors' working files, whose originals were kept in the Delors Institute in Paris. The HAEU was thus able to describe and publish the 'Jacques Delors' collection online, the documents of which cover his three terms in office in Brussels.

- Catherine Allaire Previti, Archivist, HAEU



European Council meeting in Copenhagen in 2002, family picture taken during the closure of negotiations on the Eastern Enlargement. Council Archives.

Copenhagen, 13 December 2002

SN 369/02

ONE EUROPE

Today is a great moment for Europe. We have today concluded accession negotiations between the European Union and Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. 75 million people will be welcomed as new citizens of the European Union.

We, the current and acceding Member States, declare our full support for the continuous, inclusive and irreversible enlargement process. The accession negotiations with Bulgaria and Romania will continue on the basis of the same principles that have guided the negotiations so far. The results already achieved in these negotiations will not be brought into question. Depending on further progress in complying with the membership criteria, the objective is to welcome Bulgaria and Romania as new members of the European Union in 2007. We also welcome the important decisions taken today concerning the next stage of Turkey's candidature for membership of the European Union.

Our common wish is to make Europe a continent of democracy, freedom, peace and progress. The Union will remain determined to avoid new dividing lines in Europe and to promote stability and prosperity within and beyond the new borders of the Union. We are looking forward to working together in our joint endeavour to accomplish these goals.

Our aim is One Europe.

Belgium	Czech Republic	Denmark
Germany	Estonia	Greece
Spain	France	Ireland
Italy	Cyprus	Latvia
Lithuania	Luxembourg	Hungary
Malta	Netherlands	Austria
Poland	Portugal	Slovenia
Slovakia	Finland	Sweden
United Kingdom		

SN 369/02

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PEOPLE'S EUROPE

The post-war movement for a united Europe was driven by federalist groups advocating for deeper European integration. While prominent figures often shaped the official narrative, grassroots movements played a crucial role in pushing for more radical visions of a federal Europe. Indeed, youth movements gained traction, with initiatives such as the European Youth Camps in the 1950s promoting a shared sense of European identity through discussions on unity and cooperation. These efforts persisted over the decades, as events like the European Peace Camp in 1984 continued to inspire young Europeans to engage in the continent's political future.

The role of citizens in shaping Europe has grown significantly since the 1970s, taking a multiplicity of forms. Farmers contesting the Common Agricultural Policy held public protests, while workers' organisations and labour movements advocated for stronger social protections. A milestone in empowering European citizens came with the first direct elections to the European Parliament in 1979, which for the first time permitted voters to elect their representatives, thus strengthening democratic participation at the European level. Meanwhile, issues like consumer protection and regional and cohesion policy underscored a broader shift toward addressing the rights and welfare of European citizens. Together, these developments reflected the growing influence of the public in shaping the political, social, and economic fabric of Europe.



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THE FEDERALIST MOVEMENT: PUSHING BOUNDARIES FOR A UNITED EUROPE

The push for European unity after World War II saw significant contributions from federalist movements. At the Congress of Europe in The Hague in 1948, federalists like Denis de Rougemont, who contributed to the drafting of the Congress's preamble, framed an ambitious vision for European integration. Delegates were divided between those who wanted a strong federal Europe and those who preferred a looser cooperation between states. With influential figures like Winston Churchill supporting European unity, the event often prioritised elite voices, sidelining more radical grassroots perspectives. This tension highlighted the challenges of aligning diverse federalist movements under a common vision.

A photograph of a student protest in Strasbourg, led by the Union Fédéraliste Inter-Universitaire, shows a youth-led, independent federalist voice. These events reflect the complex interplay between activism and institutional politics, revealing both the aspirations and the contested nature of early European federalist efforts.

de Rougemont (5)

P R E A M B U L E
au CONGRES de LA HAYE

Nous sommes ici pour déclarer l'urgence d'une union volontaire des peuples de l'Europe, à cause d'un grand péril, et d'un plus grand espoir.

L'Europe est menacée, l'Europe est divisée, et la plus grave menace vient de ses divisions. Isolées, nos nations perdront, l'une après l'autre, l'indépendance qu'elles préservent encore. Unies, elles peuvent sauver leurs libertés, relever les ruines de deux guerres, et restaurer leur foi dans un avenir de paix.

Sans mandats des gouvernements ni des partis qui sont les nôtres, nous sommes ici pour donner une voix à l'aspiration générale des peuples de l'Europe en crise. Devant la malice des temps, ils sentent tous, et de plus en plus, le besoin de l'union politique, seule garantie de leur sécurité; et de l'union économique, seule promesse de prospérité.

Or cette union qu'imposent les menaces extérieures, mais qu'appellent en même temps les conditions modernes du progrès dans la liberté, nous ne pourrons la fonder solidement - au-delà des partis, des idéologies, et des appartenances nationales - que dans la conception humaniste et chrétienne de la personne et de sa destinée, en laquelle apparaît notre unité profonde.

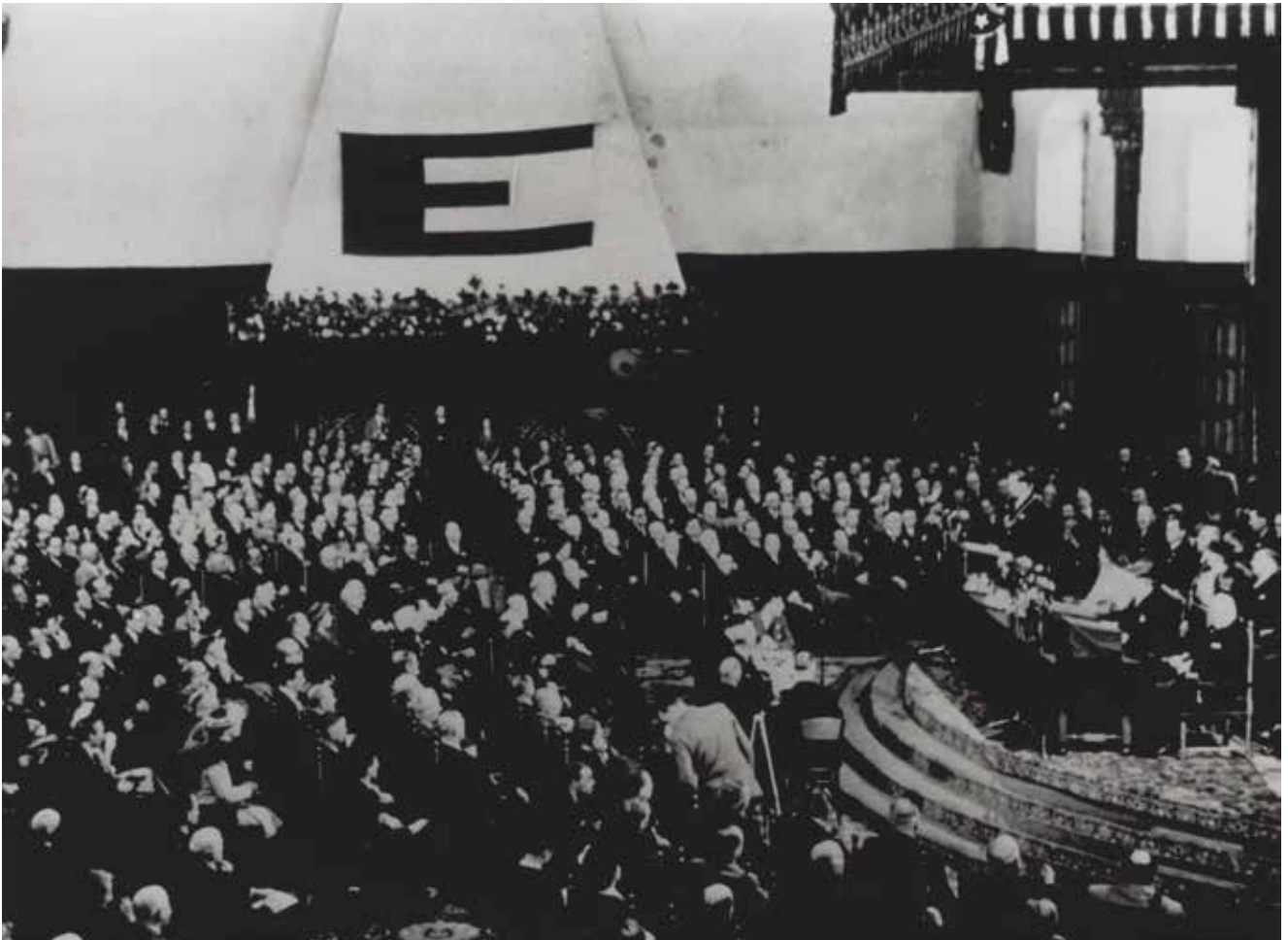
C'est l'idéal de l'homme doublement responsable envers sa vocation et envers la cité; à la fois autonome et solidaire; à la fois libre et engagé - et non pas seulement libre et sans devoirs, ou seul en tant engagé et sans droits.

Cette conception de la personne humaine a fait la vraie grandeur de l'Occident. Elle est l'axe de notre Histoire, la vision directrice de nos révolutions. Elle indique le chemin du progrès, parce qu'elle fonde le service de tous dans la dignité de chacun, les devoirs publics dans le respect des droits privés, et finalement l'union dans la diversité.

Ainsi donc, au sein du conflit qui menace aujourd'hui la paix du monde, la vocation de l'Europe se définit clairement: elle est dans la défense et dans l'illustration des droits et des devoirs de la personne humaine. Elle nous commande de réformer sur eux nos lois et nos institutions.

Au-delà de l'anarchie et de la tyrannie, il est temps que l'Europe ouvre la voie nouvelle des libertés organisées, et qu'elle crée pour l'avenir le régime des autonomies fédérées.

Nous sommes ici des libéraux, des socialistes et des conservateurs; des humanistes de toutes nuances; des chrétiens de



Congress of Europe (Hague Congress), photograph by unknown author, Directorate-General X of the European Commission, May 1948. HAEU, ME-2792. © European Union.



Demonstrations at the Franco-German border in Wissembourg, action by the Union Fédéraliste Inter-Universitaire (UFI), photograph by Carabin Strasbourg, 20 August 1950. © European Union.

THE NEXT GENERATION: THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN SHAPING EUROPE

Engaging youth in the project of integrating Europe was an important strategy for the Council of Europe in the 1950s. Its Committee of Cultural Experts held a youth conference in April 1957 to discuss its various initiatives and bring together organisations that were active in engaging young Europeans in cultural cooperation and discussions on the emerging European identity. Initiatives like the European Youth Camp at Loreley in 1951 played an important role in shaping young participants' commitment to a united Europe. The camp brought together young federalists to engage in discussions, workshops, and cultural exchanges, fostering a sense of shared European identity. This spirit was kept alive over the decades, as evidenced for instance with the peace camp organised by the Young European Federalists in Hüngersberg, near Bonn, in 1984. Under the theme 'European Youth for Peace, Disarmament, and Development', the camp gathered young activists to discuss the most pressing issues of the time. The photographs from the camp show the atmosphere of engagement and debate, reflecting the participants' commitment to peace and European integration.

CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE ————— COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Strasbourg, le 26 avril 1957

Confidentiel
EXP/Cult/Je (57) 8

Or. fr.

COMITE DES EXPERTS CULTURELS

13ème session

Rapport sur la Conférence de la Jeunesse

A l'initiative de son Sous-Comité de la Jeunesse, le Comité des Experts culturels du Conseil de l'Europe a organisé une Conférence de la Jeunesse.

La réunion s'est tenue à Strasbourg, à la Maison de l'Europe, les 12 et 13 avril 1957. Elle a réuni les membres du Sous-Comité de la Jeunesse et un ou deux dirigeants de chacune des organisations non-gouvernementales de jeunesse ayant le statut consultatif du Conseil de l'Europe : l'Assemblée Mondiale de la Jeunesse (WAY), l'Association des Instituts d'Etudes Européennes (A.I.E.E.), le Bureau Européen de la Jeunesse et de l'Enfance (B.E.J.E.), la Commission Européenne de la Jeunesse (C.E.J.), la Confédération Européenne de l'Agriculture (C.E.A.), l'Union Internationale de la Jeunesse socialiste (U.I.J.S.). La Fédération Internationale de la Jeunesse catholique (F.I.J.C.) également invitée n'était pas représentée. La liste des participants figure en annexe I.

A. Objet de la Conférence

La Conférence avait pour but principal :

- a) de faire mieux connaître aux organisations ayant le statut consultatif, la structure, le fonctionnement et les réalisations du Conseil de l'Europe et en particulier du Comité des Experts culturels et du Sous-Comité de la Jeunesse;

A 33.690

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32
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DU HAUT DU ROCHER DE LA LORELEY.



Un groupe de Jeunes Equipiers de PRO PACE s'est rendu au Camp de la Loreley en Allemagne et y a séjourné durant la première décade de cette importante rencontre-confrontation.

Ce Camp de la Loreley est une nouvelle expérience dans le domaine des rencontres internationales de jeunes. Aussi avons-nous jugé intéressant de lui consacrer la plus grande partie du présent numéro de SOLEIL LEVANT en donnant, entre autres, des impressions de Jeunes Equipiers participants sur les rencontres en général, sur les Allemands, et sur l'édification d'entités politiques supranationales telle la Fédération européenne.

Nous serions heureux si nous ouvrons ainsi une tribune où seraient discutés les grands problèmes du jour : l'organisation de la paix et ses prémisses, la coopération universelle, les relations entre Etats et blocs, le fédéralisme, l'Allemagne, etc.

SOMMAIRE

en page 2



JEF Bonn demonstrates what happens with arms exported from West Germany to the Third World: they are used for oppression.



Revolution! The suppressed peoples of the Third World rise against their rulers.



After the revolution resources justly distributed, and there is enough for everyone.



Happy end. Brandishing the JEF banner "Stop the arms export!" after the demonstration at the camp.

8

COWS AT THE COUNCIL: CONTESTING THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

The 1969 Mansholt Plan proposed a concept for the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy. Its focus on modernising agriculture and restructuring farms led to widespread objections among farmers. These frustrations led to massive demonstrations, with farmers gathering outside important policy meetings. On 15 February 1971, during the 142nd meeting of the Agriculture Council, farmers escalated their protests by bringing cows directly into the meeting, symbolising their dissatisfaction with the CAP. This tradition of protest has persisted into the present day, with farmers across Europe continuing to use high-visibility tactics to express their grievances. In 2024, to draw attention to their dissatisfaction with contemporary agricultural policies, they drove tractors into city centres, blocking traffic, and disrupting the daily life of inhabitants. Both then and now, these protests serve as a reminder of the divide between Brussels' policy decisions and their real-world impact on rural communities.

Farmers demonstrating against the Common Agricultural Policy at the 142nd meeting of the Agriculture Council, photographs by Jean-Louis Debaize, European Commission, 15 February 1971. HAEU, FMM-78.







THE FIRST DIRECT ELECTIONS: A MAJOR MILESTONE FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The first direct elections to the European Parliament in 1979 were a landmark moment in the democratisation of the European Communities. Prior to these elections, Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) were appointed by national parliaments, which meant citizens had no direct influence over who represented them at the European level. The shift to direct universal suffrage allowed voters to directly elect their representatives for the first time. The poster designed by Roberto Pedotti with the slogan *'L'Europa dipende da te'* directly underscored the role of active European citizen participation in shaping the future of the European Communities. Produced in multiple languages, the poster bears testimony to the introduction of direct campaigning, also evidenced by stickers produced by European political parties to mobilise voters. Following the 1979 elections, the European Parliament saw a significant reorganisation of political groups, with changes in their names and structures to reflect the new democratic mandate.

'L'Europa dipende da te. Prime Elezioni Europee, 10 giugno 1979' (Europe depends on you. First European elections, 10 June 1979), poster by Roberto Pedotti, European Communities, 1979. HAEU, NDG-131.

L'EUROPA DIPENDE DA TE



PRIME ELEZIONI EUROPEE
10 GIUGNO 1979

PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN

CONSTITUTION DES GROUPES POLITIQUES

Le 16 juin 1953, l'Assemblée Commune a adopté la résolution contenue dans le rapport de M. Paul STRUYE, fait au nom de la commission du règlement des pétitions et des immunités, sur l'insertion dans le règlement d'une disposition relative à la constitution des Groupes Politiques (art. 33 bis chap. VIII du Règl.- doc. 10/1953 - J.O. n° 10 du 21.07.1953). Débat n° 4, décembre 1953 page 46.-

Reconstitution des Groupes Politiques avec l'Assemblée Parlementaire Européenne le 19 mars 1958, (J.O. N°1 du 20/4/1958) en application de l'ancien Règlement.-

A l'occasion de la première séance du Parlement élu au suffrage universel direct, le 17 juillet 1979, certains groupes politiques ont changé leur dénomination et un nouveau regroupement s'est constitué.-

Ord.	DENOMINATION	Date décision	Date effet	J.O. N°	Code Fractio°
A	GRUPE DES LIBERAUX ET APPARENTES	20.06.1953	20.06.53	7 du 28.04 1954	53/001
(A)	GRUPE LIBERAL ET DEMOCRATIQUE	05.11.1976	15.11.76	lettre n°298.862	76/001
B	GRUPE DEMOCRATE CHRETIEN	23.06.1953	23.06.1953	7 du 28.4.54	53/002
B'	GRUPE DEMOCRATE CHRETIEN (GRUPE DU PARTI POPULAIRE EUROPEEN)	14.03.1978	14.03.1978	C 85 du 10.4.78	78/002
(B')	GRUPE DU PARTI POPULAIRE EUROPEEN (GRUPE DEMOCRATE CHRETIEN)	10.07.1979	17.07.79	C 203 du 13.8.79	79/002
(C)	GRUPE SOCIALISTE	23.06.1953	23.06.53	7 du 28.4.54	53/003
D	GRUPE DE L'UNION DEMOCRATIQUE EUROPEENNE	20.01.1965	20.01.65	20 du 06.2.65	65/004
(D)	GRUPE DES DEMOCRATES EUROPEENS DE PROGRES	02.07.1973	02.07.73	C 62 du 31.07.73	73/004
E	GRUPE CONSERVATEUR	16.01.1973	16.01.73	C 4 du 14.02.73	73/005
E'	GRUPE CONSERVATEUR EUROPEEN	20.03.1973	20.03.73	C 19 du 12.04.73	73/A05
(E')	GRUPE DES DEMOCRATES EUROPEENS	09.07.1979	17.07.79	C 203 du 13.08.79	79/005
(F)	GRUPE COMMUNISTE ET APPARENTES (SF. Ind. Sin.)	16.10.1973	16.10.73	C 95 du 10.11.73	73/006
(G)	GRUPE DE COORDINATION TECHNIQUE ET DE DEFENSE DES GROUPES ET DES PARLEMENTAIRES INDEPENDANTS	17.07.1979	17.07.79	C 203 du 13.08.79	79/007

° Les numéros de code sont toujours précédés du mot "FRACTIO". Lorsque tous les groupes sont concernés le code numérique est supprimé et seul subsiste "FRACTIONES".

∅	NON INSCRITS	(Leur présence est attestée depuis 1953)	53/000
		Liste des Membres	

- NOTA: 1) Les numéros d'ordre sont uniquement basés sur la date de constitution
 2) Les dénominations valables depuis le 17 juillet 1979 sont entourées d'un cercle Luxembourg, le 5 Septembre 1979 PE 59 704

EUROPEAN

At the first sitting on 17 July universal suffrage some political new group was formed. -

Serial	TITL E
A	LIBERAL AND ALLIES GROUP
(A) 1	LIBERAL AND DEMOCRATIC GROUP
B	CHRISTIAN-DEMOCRATIC GROUP
B 1	CHRISTIAN-DEMOCRATIC GROUP (GROUP OF THE EUROPEAN PEOPLE'S PARTY)
(B) 2	GROUP OF THE EUROPEAN PEOPLE'S PARTY (CHRISTIAN-DEMOCRATIC GROUP)
(C)	SOCIALIST GROUP
D	EUROPEAN DEMOCRATIC UNION GROUP
(D) 1	GROUP OF EUROPEAN PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATS
E	CONSERVATIVE GROUP
E 1	EUROPEAN CONSERVATIVE GROUP
(E) 2	EUROPEAN DEMOCRATIC GROUP
(F)	COMMUNIST AND ALLIES GROUP (SF. Ind. Sin.)
(G)	GROUP FOR THE TECHNICAL COORDINATION AND DEFENCE OF INDEPENDENT GROUPS AND MEMBERS
∅	NON-ATTACHED

° Code numbers are always preceded by the letter 'A' through 'G' with no code number means that all the members are included.

N.B. 1) Serial numbers are based solely on the date of formation
 2) Titles valid since 17 July 1979 are indicated by a circle

Luxembourg, 5 September 1979

PARLIAMENT

1979 of the Parliament elected by
 1 groups changed their name and one

Date of decision	with effect from	OJ No of	Code ° Fractio
20.06.53 05.11.76	20.06.53 15.11.76	7-28.04.54 letter no. 298.862	53/001 76/001
23.06.53 14.03.78	23.06.53 14.03.78	7-28.04.54 C85-10.4.78	53/002 78/002
10.07.79	17.07.79	C203-13.8.79	79/002
23.06.53	23.06.53	7-28.04.54	53/003
20.01.65 02.07.73	20.01.65 02.07.73	20-6.02.65 C62-31.7.73	65/004 73/004
16.01.73 20.03.73 09.07.79	16.01.73 20.03.73 17.07.79	C 4-14.2.73 C19-12.4.73 C203-13.8.79	73/005 73/A05 79/005
16.10.73	16.10.73	C95-10.11.73	73/006
17.07.79	17.07.79	C203-13.8.79	79/007

The word 'FRACTIO'. The word 'FRACTIONES'
 political groups are referred to.

(Their presence can be verified since 1953) List of Members	53/000
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The date on which the group was formed.
 ringed.

PE 59.704

EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT

Anlässlich der ersten Sitzung des direkt gewählten Europäischen Parlaments am 17. Juli 1979 änderten einige Fraktionen ihre Bezeichnung und es konstituierte sich eine neue Gruppierung.

Reihenfolge	BEZEICHNUNG	Zeitpunkt Beschluss	Zeitpunkt Wirkung	ABl.Nr. vom	Code ° Fractio
A	FRAKTION DER LIBERALEN UND NAHESTEHENDEN	20.06.53	20.06.53	7 - 28.04.54	53/001
(A)	LIBERALE UND DEMOKRATISCHE FRAKTION	05.11.76	15.11.76	Schreiben 298.862	76/001
B	CHRISTLICH-DEMOKRATISCHE FRAKTION	23.06.53	23.06.53	7-28.04.54	53/002
B'	CHRISTLICH-DEMOKRATISCHE FRAKTION (FRAKTION DER EUROPÄISCHEN VOLKSPARTEI)	14.03.78	14.03.78	C 85 - 10.04.78	78/002
(B')	FRAKTION DER EUROPÄISCHEN VOLKSPARTEI (CHRISTLICH-DEMOKRATISCHE FR.)	10.07.79	17.07.79	C 203-13.08.79	79/002
(C)	SOZIALISTISCHE FRAKTION	23.06.53	23.06.53	7-28.04.54	53/003
D	FRAKTION DER EUROPÄISCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN UNION	20.01.65	20.01.65	20-06.02.65	65/004
(D)	FRAKTION DER EUROPÄISCHEN DEMOKRATEN FÜR DEN FORTSCHRITT	02.07.73	02.07.73	C 62-31.07.73	73/004
E	KONSERVATIVE FRAKTION	16.01.73	16.01.73	C4-14.2.73	73/005
E'	EUROPÄISCHE KONSERVATIVE FRAKTION	20.03.73	20.03.73	C19-12.4.73	73/A05
(E')	FRAKTION DER EUROPÄISCHEN DEMOKRATEN	09.07.79	17.07.79	C203-13.8.79	79/005
(F)	FRAKTION DER KOMMUNISTEN UND NAHESTEHENDEN (SF, Ind. Sin)	16.10.73	16.10.73	C 95 10.11.73	73/006
(G)	FRAKTION FÜR DIE TECHNISCHE KOORDINIERUNG UND VERTEIDIGUNG DER UNABHÄNGIGEN GRUPPEN UND ABGEORDNETEN	17.07.79	17.07.79	C 203-13.08.79	79/007

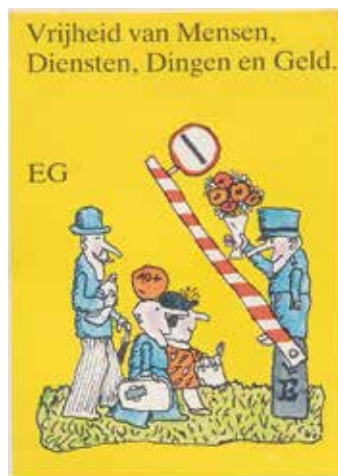
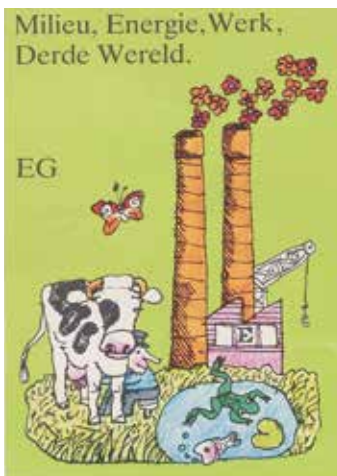
Den Codenummern geht stets das Wort "FRACTIO" voraus. Handelt es sich um alle Fraktionen, entfällt die Codennummer und wird nur "FRACTIONES" angegeben.

∅	FRAKTIONSLOS	(Fraktionslose Mitglieder gibt es seit 1953) Mitgliederliste	53/000
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N.B. 1) Die Reihenfolge richtet sich ausschließlich nach dem Zeitpunkt der Bildung.
 2) Die seit dem 17. Juli 1979 geltenden Bezeichnungen sind durch einen Kreis hervorgehoben.

Luxemburg, 5. September 1979

PE 59 704



Stickers for the first direct elections to the European Parliament on 7 June 1979. HAEU, CS-54.

The first European elections by direct universal suffrage in 1979 marked a real democratic turning point in the history of European integration. The document from the Office of the President of the European Parliament illustrates the organisation of political groups, the main vector of influence for Members of Parliament. It highlights the political evolution of the groups through their names. It also recalls the multilingualism that characterises the European Parliament, since parliamentary documents are published in all official languages of the EU. To better understand the role of political groups in the context of elections, researchers can also consult the stickers from the private collection of the German journalist Claus Schöndube. These offer additional insights and complete the administrative vision provided by official sources.

- Agnès Brouet, Archivist, HAEU

FEMALE VOICES AT THE PARLIAMENT: THE SPEECHES OF LOUISE WEISS AND SIMONE VEIL

Louise Weiss and Simone Veil, two pioneering women in European politics, delivered addresses during the inaugural sessions of the first directly elected European Parliament in Strasbourg. On 17 July 1979, Louise Weiss, as the eldest member of Parliament, was the first to speak. She offered a reflection on Europe's shared past and made a strong case for the importance of unity and cooperation in addressing the challenges of the future. The following day, Simone Veil, newly elected President of the European Parliament, underlined her vision for the future of the institution. She emphasised the historic significance of the direct election of the Parliament and the institution's role in addressing critical challenges such as peace, solidarity, independence, and cooperation within Europe. Photographs from their speeches capture the beginning of a new era for female leadership in European politics.

I.

Mesdames et Messieurs les Elus de l'Europe,

Les étoiles du destin et les chemins de l'écriture m'ont menée à cette tribune pour y vivre, Présidente d'un jour, un honneur dont je n'aurais pas osé rêver et une joie - la joie la plus forte que puisse éprouver une créature au soir de son existence - la joie d'une vocation de jeunesse miraculeusement accomplie.

J'ai dit les étoiles du destin. J'y ajoute mes amis politiques qui, en toute connaissance de ma pensée, m'ont permis d'obtenir la confiance des électeurs de mon pays, la France. J'ai dit aussi les chemins de l'écriture - les chemins de la plume et de la loi qui, aux temps bibliques, se confondaient. Journaliste, écrivain, cinéaste, dont l'encre et les images n'ont jamais trahi la foi, il me semble, en cette minute, n'avoir traversé le siècle et sillonné le monde que pour venir à votre rencontre en amoureuxse de l'Europe et pour tâcher de formuler avec votre approbation, les angoisses et les espérances qui tourmentent, qui soulèvent notre conscience collective.

Nos Peuples nous écoutent, les deux Amériques, l'Asie, l'Afrique, l'Océanie nous écoutent. Ah! Mes merveilleux Européens! Sauvegardons ensemble notre bien le plus précieux - à savoir notre culture et notre fraternité en cette culture. Je vous demande votre accord, your agreement, Ihre Zustimmung, il vostro consenso, Uw akkoord, Deres tilslutning, comhaontú.

Que cette journée historique ne s'achève pas sans qu'une flamme nouvelle ait brillé au ciel de notre civilisation en travail de rajeunissement et que cette flamme, ce soit vous qui l'ayez allumée ici à Strasbourg, la métropole symbolique de la réconciliation continentale.

II.

D'abord! D'abord, gardons un sentiment juste de nos personnes placées aujourd'hui, dans l'univers, à la charnière de la mutation pathétique de l'ère de l'acier en ère de l'atome, et, en notre petit cap de l'Asie, à la charnière de la mutation déchirante de nos sociétés de surconsommation en sociétés de types nouveaux obligées de compter avec les impératifs contradictoires de la natalité et des

PE 58.997



Inaugural speech by Louise Weiss before the European Parliament, photograph by unknown author, 17 July 1979. 19790717_EE_1979_089, European Parliament. © European Union, 1979.

Louise Weiss and Simone Veil both gave speeches during the constitutive session of the first European Parliament elected by free, direct, universal and secret suffrage held on 17 and 18 July 1979, in Strasbourg. The doyenne, Louise Weiss, a French pacifist, resistance fighter, journalist, politician and writer, who had campaigned all her life for human and women's rights, was responsible for the verification of the credentials of the new parliamentarians and chaired the election of the President. In her speech she highlights historical milestones in European history and sets identity, legality, and augmenting natality as priorities for the European future. Simone Veil, French holocaust survivor, lawyer, first female secretary of French Conseil supérieur de la magistrature, politician, Minister of Public Health, member of French Constitutional Court and of Académie française, started her speech as elected President of the Assembly by underlining the historical moment. Then she outlined the future challenges for Europe: peace and international cooperation, freedom (human rights and rule of law), prosperity together with social welfare and energy and monetary independence. Louise Weiss and Simone Veil are sometimes respectively called the 'grandmother' and 'mother' of the EU.

- Ruth Ingeborg Meyer, Archivist, HAEU

Mes chers Collègues,

C'est un très grand honneur que vous m'avez fait en m'appelant à la présidence du Parlement européen. Aussi l'émotion qui est la mienne en prenant place à ce fauteuil est-elle plus profonde que je ne saurais l'exprimer. Avant toute autre chose, je souhaite en remercier toutes celles et tous ceux d'entre vous qui ont porté leur suffrage sur mon nom. Je m'efforcerai d'être le président conforme à leur vœu. Je m'efforcerai aussi, conformément à l'esprit de la démocratie, d'être le président de toute l'Assemblée.

Si la séance d'aujourd'hui se déroule dans un cadre qui, pour beaucoup d'entre vous, est familier, elle n'en revêt pas moins un caractère historique. Sans doute est-ce là ce qui explique à la fois l'affluence et la qualité de ceux qui se sont rendus aux invitations envoyées. Sans pouvoir à cet égard citer toutes les personnalités présentes, je leur adresse, au nom de chacun de ses membres, le salut de notre Assemblée.

J'ai exprimé hier soir la gratitude que nous désirons avoir à l'égard de Louise WEISS, qui a si bien guidé nos premiers pas. Vous me permettrez d'y revenir d'un mot, sans vous formaliser que je cite la part éminente qu'elle a prise dans toutes les luttes menées pour l'émancipation de la femme.

./.



Simone Veil, President of the European Parliament, photograph by unknown author, 18 July 1979. HAEU, UEF-229.

WORKERS AND TRADE UNIONS: ADVOCATING FOR EUROPE'S WORKFORCE

The European Communities' commitment to supporting workers has been evident through initiatives aimed at improving living conditions, fostering economic stability, and addressing social concerns. In the 1950s, the Communities' interest in workers' living conditions led to funding the construction of tens of thousands of workers' housing units in the coal and steel industries, primarily in Western Germany. In 1958, with the entry into force of the Rome Treaties, the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) was established to provide expert opinions on economic and social issues. In her inaugural speech as the Committee's president in 1978, Fabrizia Baduel Glorioso, Italian politician and trade unionist, emphasised the need for coordinated efforts to address unemployment and reduce uncertainty for young people. She also advocated for recognising the crucial role of women in society and politics. Social policy was a demand of citizens, as evidenced by the Euro-demonstration 'For Social Europe Now' in Rome on 4 April 2003, which highlighted ongoing advocacy by trade unions and labour movements for social policies and workers' rights within the European framework.

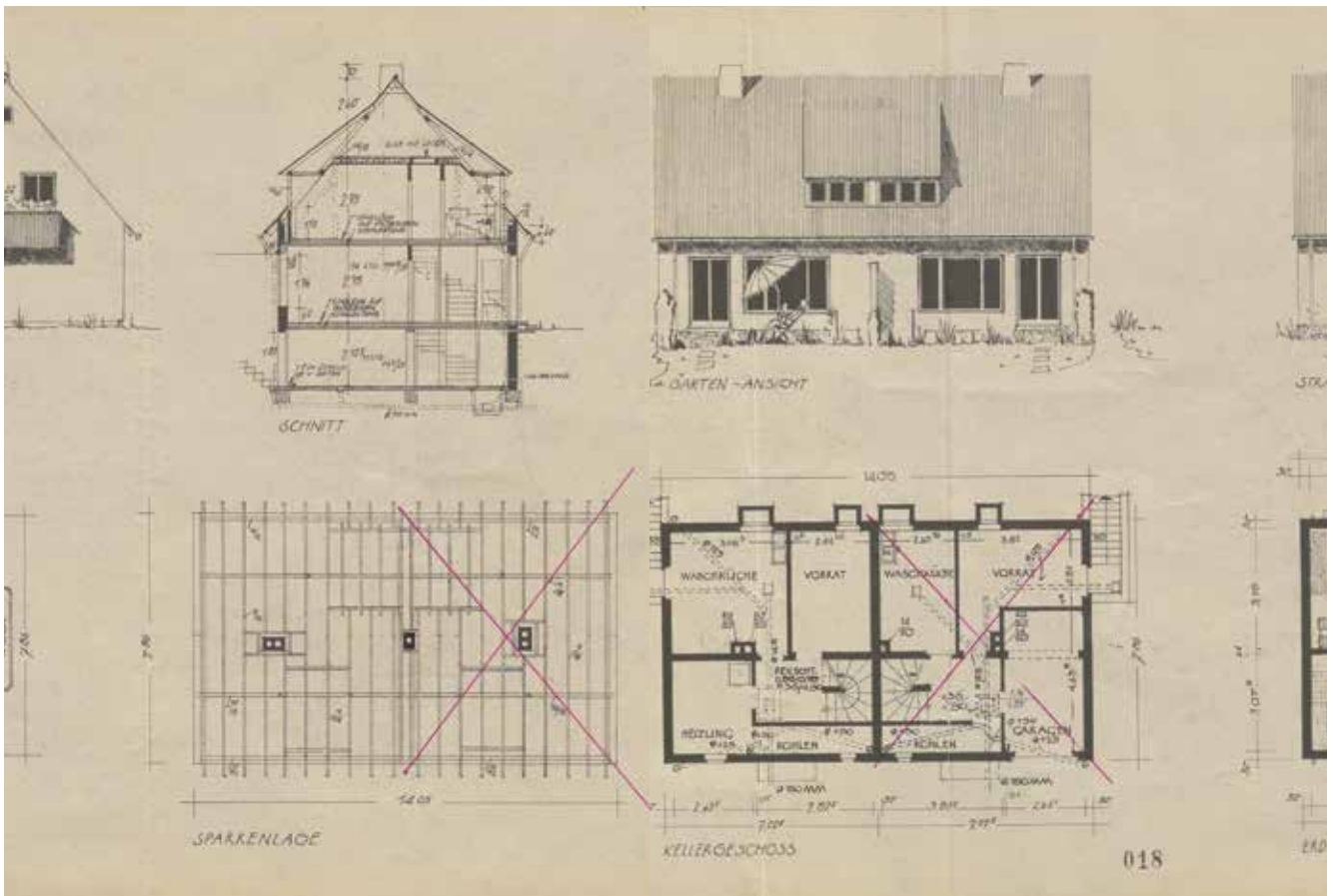
Ondrevoli colleghi consiglieri,

mi avete affidato, con il vostro voto e la vostra fiducia, un compito delicato e certamente non facile che mi impegno ad assolvere al meglio, pur con la consapevolezza che molti fra voi avrebbero eguali e maggiori motivi per assumere oggi questa stessa responsabilità.

So di poter contare sull'aiuto dei due vice-presidenti, dei nuovi o rinnovati: tre presidenti dei gruppi e dei presidenti delle sezioni. So di poter contare sulla collaborazione del Segretario Generale (mio vecchio amico Roger Louet) e di tutto il Segretariato. Ma soprattutto voglio ricordare, onorevoli colleghi consiglieri, che sarete voi a determinare la qualità del nostro lavoro e il suo significato.

Ricordo, per non andare troppo lontano, il lavoro svolto dagli ultimi tre presidenti, da quando cioè il Comitato ha preso nuovo slancio e impulso: con il presidente amico Lappas che ha ottenuto per noi il diritto di iniziativa, con il presidente Canonge che ha stabilito utili ed importanti rapporti con il Parlamento Europeo e che ha sottolineato il ruolo del Comitato nel meccanismo dei rapporti con gli ACP; il presidente De Ferranti, che forse per il fatto stesso di essere inglese (e quindi nostro primo presidente dei tre Stati dell'allargamento a nord della Comunità) ha dedicato particolare interesse all'allargamento a sud, Spagna, Grecia e Portogallo.

./..



Worker housing: plans of construction sites in Essen, 1955. HAEU, CECA-TRAR-1650.



Euro-demonstration 'For Social Europe Now', photograph by unknown author, European Trade Union Confederation, Rome, 4 April 2003. HAEU, ETUC-8.

SAFEGUARDING RIGHTS: THE EVOLUTION OF CONSUMER PROTECTION

The 1970s brought growing interest in European citizens' rights and welfare, as evidenced by the Communities' increasing focus on consumer protection and social policies. Independent consumer organisations have been represented by the Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs (BEUC), established in 1962 to shape European policies related to consumer welfare. Its publication 'A Consumer Manifesto for the 1994 European Parliament Elections' addressed consumer protection issues and advocated for improved rights and protections in areas such as food, health, and trade. The 1976 report 'Le Consommateur Européen. Ses préoccupations, ses aspirations, son information', based on a comprehensive survey of the population in all nine member states, reflects a broader shift towards addressing the needs and rights of individuals within the European Communities.

File



A Consumer Manifesto for the 1994 European Parliament Elections

BEUC/10/94



Bureau européen des Unions de Consommateurs
Der Europäische Verbrauchergruppen-
Europäische Verbraucherzentralen
Consumers' Organisations International
Organización Europea de Consumidores
Organizzazione Europea dei Consumatori
European Consumers' Organisation
Organización Europea de Consumidores
The European Consumers' Organisation

812



'Le Consommateur Européen. Ses préoccupations, ses aspirations, son information' (The European consumer. His concerns, aspirations, and information), cover page and table of contents, May 1976. HAEU, CEUE_SEGE-SI(1976)0554.

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REGIONAL POLICY: EUROPEAN CITIES AND COHESION

The work on regional policy and cohesion within Europe aims to address disparities and foster unity among member states. The European Committee of the Regions (CoR), established in 1994, serves as an advisory body representing regional and local authorities at the European level. Its first opinion on the Council's proposal to establish a Cohesion Fund underscored efforts to reduce regional disparities and support economically less developed areas through dedicated funding mechanisms. An earlier example of local-level European integration is the town twinning concept. The 1981 celebration of the thousandth Franco-German town twinning highlighted the importance of regional partnerships and local cooperation in promoting European unity. Finally, the European Investment Bank plays a key role in supporting the EU's cohesion policy by financing projects that promote regional development, reduce disparities, and foster economic integration across less developed areas.

'Communiqué de presse à propos de la célébration en France du 1000ème jumelage Franco-Allemand' (Press release about the celebration in France of the one thousandth Franco-German twinning), 1981. HAEU, CCRE-56.

COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

A PROPOS DE LA CELEBRATION EN FRANCE DU 1000^{ème} JUMELAGE FRANCO-ALLEMAND . . .

C'est le 24 mai, qu'en France à Hautvillers, commune de la Marne, célèbre par l'Abbaye où Don Perignon mit au point la méthode de champagnisation, que sera célébré le millième jumelage d'une commune française avec une commune de la République Fédérale d'Allemagne : la petite ville viticole de Kiedrich, dans la Hesse, deux communes dont l'économie et le mode de vie des hommes sont de façon séculaire commandés par les soins d'un vignoble implanté par les romains. Deux communes non seulement porteuses d'un exceptionnel patrimoine architectural (abbatiale de Hautvillers, château de Johannisberg et abbaye d'Eberbach à Kiedrich), mais vivant toujours une culture bien présente, à Hautvillers avec la "Fondation pour le dialogue des cultures" créée par Pierre Emmanuel, et à Kiedrich avec une très célèbre chorale qui depuis 1885 cultive la tradition des chants classique et du grégorien.

L'importance de ce millième jumelage franco-allemand se comprend évidemment à travers le bilan d'ensemble des jumelages précédemment réalisés et du travail accompli depuis plus de 30 ans. Car, ce qui paraît naturel aujourd'hui l'amitié franco-allemande, ne l'était guère en 1948 lorsque fut conclu le premier jumelage entre Montbéliard et Ludwigsburg.

C'est pour tenter de faire prendre conscience aux populations de la nécessité impérieuse d'un effort pour oublier les querelles et les rivalités anciennes et du rôle qu'elles pouvaient ainsi jouer dans l'unification de notre continent et dans la poursuite de la paix, que des élus locaux, dès après la guerre se réunirent et posèrent les premiers jalons.

Apprendre aux hommes de pays différents à se connaître dans leur vie quotidienne, à se comprendre et à se respecter, au lieu de se haïr en vertu d'on ne sait trop quelle tradition ou consigne politique, tel fut le but fixé aux jumelages par leurs promoteurs : l'Union Internationale des Maires et le Conseil des Communes d'Europe.

Ainsi depuis plus de 30 ans, 1000 jumelages franco-allemands ont-ils été réalisés : c'est dire que plus des deux tiers des français et des allemands vivent aujourd'hui dans une commune jumelée. Ces 1.000 jumelages représentent près de 60 % de l'ensemble des jumelages réalisés sur le plan européen.

L'aide précieuse apportée par l'Office Franco-Allemand pour la Jeunesse aux échanges de jeunes a certes contribué à l'essor des jumelages franco-allemands qui n'ont connu aucune autre incitation particulière, et qui cependant, n'ont cessé de progresser : 50 % en 5 ans.

Il s'agit là d'un phénomène socio-politique d'une ampleur tout à fait exceptionnelle dont on peut déplorer qu'il soit encore assez mal connu, tout au moins dans la perception d'ensemble des résultats. La plupart du temps, en effet, chaque jumelage donne lieu à une information abondante, mais limitée au seul plan local alors que l'impact des jumelages dans la vie culturelle des deux pays est plus importante qu'on ne l'imagine.

Il reste cependant encore beaucoup à faire et les villes jumelées ont à l'heure actuelle un nouveau rôle à jouer pour parfaire leur oeuvre : amener les citoyens de l'Europe à se sentir solidaires les uns des autres, et à faire passer dans l'action cet esprit de solidarité.

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UNION INTERNATIONALE DES MAIRES	- Mairie de Meudon	92360 MEUDON - Tél.534.75.19

EN

COMMITTEE
OF THE
REGIONS
of the
European
Communities

OPINION

on the

**Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC)
establishing a Cohesion Fund**

and the

**Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC)
laying down detailed rules for implementing
Regulation (EC) No. ...
establishing a Cohesion Fund**

(COM(93) 699 final)

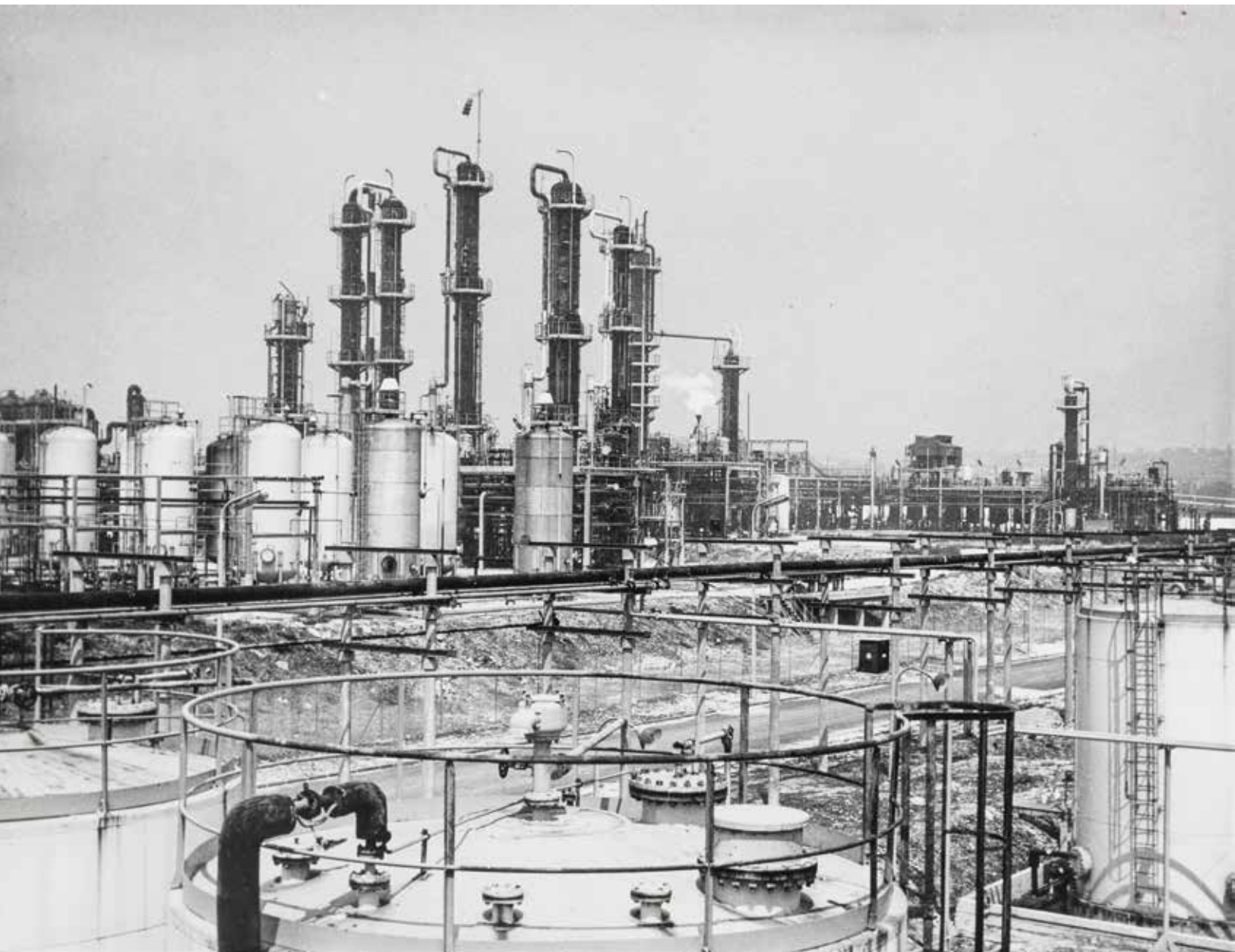
Brussels, 5 April 1994

CdR 16/94

'Opinion on the Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) establishing a Cohesion Fund and the Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) laying down detailed rules for implementing Regulation (EC) No. ... establishing a Cohesion Fund (COM(93) 699 final)'; 5 April 1994. HAEU, CdR-1.

The fortieth anniversary of the Historical Archives of the European Union coincides with the thirtieth anniversary of the European Committee of the Regions (CoR), created by the Maastricht Treaty. This Committee was established in 1994 to include the voice of regions and cities in the EU decision-making process. This year, the CoR made its very first transfer of historical archives to the HAEU. Included in that initial deposit was the first-ever Opinion adopted by the CoR, approved during its second Plenary Session on 5-6 April 1994. It was prepared by João Bosco Soares da Mota Amaral, President of the Autonomous Regional Government of the Azores at the time. This Opinion demonstrates that from the very start of its activity as consultative EU body, the CoR has shown particular interest in EU cohesion policy, to ensure that no one and no place is left behind in the European integration process. Still today, the EU's cohesion policy remains high on the agenda of the CoR and its members, in addition to many other EU policy areas of interest to regional and local authorities and to their citizens.

- Lourdes Martinez de Antonaña, Archivist, European Committee of the Regions



Photograph of EIB Project Celene in Sicily by unknown author, taken between 1960 and 1970. HAEU, BEI-2152.

Since 1958, the European Investment Bank has been the financial arm of the EEC and subsequently of the EU. This autonomous lending institution finances companies and invests through projects that contribute significantly to the process of economic integration: Europe's growth, employment, regional development and economic cohesion, as well as environment sustainability. The records deposited by the EIB in Florence comprise among others all the documents of the major stages of numerous projects from 1959 onwards, including the proposal, the appraisal, the approval, the original signed contract, the monitoring and the repayment. In some cases, photographs complete the paper files offering an interesting visual narrative of the progress and achievements and important insights on industrial photography. This photograph illustrates the Project Celene financed by the EIB, one of the three projects that were beneficiaries of the first-ever approved EIB loan. The contract was signed in Brussels on 21 April 1959, by the EIB's President Pietro Campilli and Rocco Gullo, the President of the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, for the construction of a plant producing ethylene and chemical derivatives within the petrochemical complex of Augusta-Priolo in Sicily.

- Valérie Mathevon, Archivist, HAEU

THE HAEU: ACCESS, RESEARCH, AND ENGAGEMENT

The Historical Archives of the European Union preserves the historical archives of EU institutions and provides access to the primary sources on European integration. It also fosters historical research and promotes public engagement with the European Union's legacy. Initially, the records of the European institutions were not open to the public. The establishment and opening of the Archives in Florence marked a major step towards transparency, as all documents by EU institutions would be open for consultation after a 30-year period.

As custodians of the Archives' repositories, the archivists play an essential role in the preservation and management of documents that chronicle European integration, and work to ensure lasting access. Initiatives like the digitisation of materials reflect the Archives' adaptation to technological advancements. Through a multi-faceted grant programme, researchers from all over the world may apply for grants to conduct primary source research.

As a part of the European University Institute, the Archives is embedded in a vibrant academic environment. This proximity to advanced research stimulates scholarship and has facilitated the creation of the Alcide De Gasperi Research Centre, a research hub on the history of European integration and cooperation. Lastly, public outreach efforts underscore the HAEU's commitment to engaging the broader public in learning about the history of European integration. From its visitor and educational programmes and the annual Open Day to digital exhibitions, these initiatives help connect European history with diverse audiences, making the Archives a dynamic resource for learning and engagement.



ACCESS TO THE ARCHIVES: FROM INTERNAL TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION

In the early decades of the European Communities, paper records from its institutions were not accessible to the public. Although a 1956 document outlining the files produced by the High Authority indicates initial efforts to organise and preserve documents, public access was not foreseen at that time. However, just three years later, in response to requests from the members of the European Parliamentary Assembly as well as from European civil servants, the secretariat of the Councils of the EEC and Euratom discussed procedures for consulting and communicating archival materials related to the Treaties of Rome. Nevertheless, it would take several more decades before these documents became available to researchers and the general public, reflecting a new shift toward increased transparency in European institutions.

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de la
Haute Autorité

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5	Etats membres	3	X 1.075.5	Observateurs	
6	Etats non-membres	4		Divisions/Services	9
	Assoc. avec la R.U.		X 1.076	Org./Compétences	
	Conseil d'Assoc.			Objectifs généraux	11
	Comités		X 1.077	Comm. de la H.A.	
	Délégation H.A. à	5		Activités de la H.A.	
	Londres			Calendrier	
	Accord de Consult.	6		Décisions/Déclar.	
	avec la Suisse			Rapports	
8	Observateurs		X 1.077.8	Statistiques	12/1
X 0.073.52	Adm. financière CECA		X 2.07	<u>Haute Autorité/Administr.</u>	14
	Etat prévisionnel		071	Institution/Anniversaires	
	Dépenses adm.		071.9	Protocole	
X 0.075.3	Fonctionnaires		X 2.072.3	<u>Coopération avec d'autres</u>	14
	Incomptabilités			<u>Organismes/Institutions</u>	
7	Comm. quatre Prés.			Institutions CECA	
8	Commissaire aux comptes			Organ. Intern.	
X 0.077	Journal Officiel			UNC, UNESCO, FAO	
				CEE, BIT, NATO	
X 1	<u>Haute Autorité - Org.</u>	7	X 2.072.35	Rel. Mouvements et	15
X 1.075.2	Collège			Org. d'intégr.europ.	
	Règlement intérieur			Conseil de l'Eur.	
	Signature (délégation)			O.E.C.E.	16
21	Réunions			Cté. Pol. Europ.	17
	O.J. - P.V.			Union de l'Europ.éc.	
	Index analytique		X 2.072.52	<u>Adm. financière H.A.</u>	18
26	Membres			Etat prév./Rapport fin.	
31	Président			Trésorerie/Banques	
32	Vice-Présidents			Prélèvement/Péréquation	
33	Secrétariat			Emprunts/Fonds spéc.	
35	Groupes de travail			Comptabilité/Avances/	19
41	Commissions			Prêts/Subventions/Bâtiment	

Bruxelles, le 3 février 1959
R/108/59

N O T E

Objet : Consultation et communication des documents d'archives relatifs aux négociations des Traités de Rome.

1. Le Secrétariat des Conseils des Communautés Européennes détient, comme d'ailleurs les Etats membres, l'ensemble des archives des négociations relatives aux Traités de Rome depuis le 1er juin 1955 jusqu'au 31 décembre 1957 ; il s'agit des documents du Comité Intergouvernemental créé par la Conférence de Messine, de la Conférence Intergouvernementale pour le Marché Commun et l'Euratom et du Comité Intérimaire pour le Marché Commun et l'Euratom. Le Secrétariat a commencé la mise en ordre de ces pièces et ce travail est en bonne voie.
2. Le Secrétariat a reçu depuis quelque temps un nombre de plus en plus important de demandes de consultation de ces archives, émanant notamment de membres de l'Assemblée Parlementaire Européenne et de fonctionnaires des Commissions.

Il a, par conséquent, demandé que les Gouvernements des Etats membres lui donnent des directives appropriées quant aux critères à suivre pour la consultation de ces documents ou leur communication.

R/108/59 md

.../...

On 25 March 1957, the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community were signed in Rome. Since its creation, the General Secretariat of the Councils (GSC) has been responsible for preserving all documents produced or received by the Councils in the exercise of their functions, as well as those resulting from the negotiations conducted within the framework of the Intergovernmental Committee created by the Messina Conference, the Intergovernmental Conference on the Common Market and Euratom, and the Interim Committee for the Common Market and Euratom.

The document presented here aims to demonstrate the role played by the GSC on this matter. Since the beginning, the GSC had to adopt rules instituting the central archives of the Councils but also establishing the formalities related to access and consultation of documents by third parties involved in the European integration process.

- Chiara Casadio, Archivist, Council of the European Union

INAUGURATING THE HISTORICAL ARCHIVES IN FLORENCE

The inauguration of the Historical Archives of the European Communities (now European Union) in Florence in December 1985 marked a milestone for the preservation of and access to historical records of the European institutions. It was only in 1983 that these records had been opened to the public without yet specifying where they would be preserved and made available for consultation. On that occasion, the Council of the European Communities emphasised a dual objective for rendering its archives public: to encourage research and to foster public interest in the history of European integration, but also to shed more light on the workings of the European institutions. Since the opening of the Historical Archives in Italy, original documents produced by the European institutions have been sent to Florence for permanent storage and to be made available for public consultation according to the thirty-years rule. The archives are held in state-of-the-art archival facilities provided by the Italian government, initially at Villa il Poggiolo and, from 2012 onwards, in historic Villa Salviati. The Archives serve as an essential repository for the primary sources of European integration history.

*'Inauguration à Florence des archives historiques de la Communauté' (Inauguration of the Historical Archives of the Community in Florence),
Courrier du personnel, March 1986. HAEU, EUI-412.*

Inauguration à Florence



des archives historiques de la Communauté

Installées dorénavant dans les locaux de la villa : "Il Poggiolo", mise à la disposition de l'Institut universitaire européen par l'Etat italien et la région de Toscane, les Archives historiques des Communautés ont été inaugurées au cours du mois de décembre par M. Ripa di Meana, commissaire responsable pour l'action culturelle.

Ces archives qui proviennent de toutes les institutions communautaires sont accessibles au public en respectant le délai de rigueur de trente ans, ce qui



**PRESSE-MEDELDELSE · MITTEILUNG AN DIE PRESSE · PRESS-RELEASE · INFORMATION A LA PRESSE
ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΗ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΝ ΤΥΠΟ · INFORMAZIONE ALLA STAMPA · MEDEDELING AAN DE PERS**

Brussels, 24 June 1983

**MR THORN, COMMISSION PRESIDENT, AT CEREMONY TO INAUGURATE
THE HISTORICAL ARCHIVES OF THE HIGH AUTHORITY OF THE
EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY (ECSC)**

Brussels, 28 June 1983 at 11.30 hours

On Tuesday 28 June 1983 Mr Gaston E. THORN, President of the Commission of the European Communities, will inaugurate the historical archives of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) at an official ceremony in the Square de Meeus building (Room E, ground floor), where the archives are kept.

In February the Council of the European Communities decided (1) to open these archives to the public for two reasons ;

- to encourage research into Community history and stimulate public interest in the process of European integration;
- to throw more light on the workings of the European institutions.

To mark the inauguration, an exhibition is being held of documents from the archives to illustrate various themes of research into the beginnings of the ECSC, notably implementation of the ECSC Treaty, the setting up of the institutions, the establishment and expansion of the common market and relations with the Member States, non-member countries and international organizations.

A detailed guide (2) has also been published. Researchers wishing to consult the archives may apply to the special department at the archives which will provide them with the information they require.

The Commission considers that the provision of these important new sources of information will for the first time allow systematic, interdisciplinary and comparative research into post-war European integration and will set the institutions and bodies of the Community in their proper historical context.

The Community's initiative will also contribute to providing a basis of historical truth for the further spread of the European spirit among young people.

(1) OJ L 43, 15 February 1983.

(2) Opening of the historical archives of the European Communities to the public (119 pages). Official Publications Office of the European Communities, Luxembourg L 2985.

It was through press release number 217 that the European Commission announced, in June 1983, the future inauguration of the historical archives of the ECSC High Authority. This document underlines the importance for the Commission of openness to citizens. The Commission aimed to stimulate public interest in European integration and showcase its activities by opening its archives. Since the late 1950s, its 'Information to the Press' series has continuously kept the public informed about Commission activities. In order to further pursue this objective, the Commission's Historical Archives Service will soon launch a project to digitise this series. It will not only expand the collections of documents that are accessible online, but also serve as a test in the development of artificial intelligence applied to archival processing.

- Sven Carnel, Head of the Historical Archives Service, European Commission



Registration desk at Villa il Poggiolo, Historical Archives of the European Communities, photograph by unknown author, 1993. EUI-942, HAEU.



Émile Noël reading room at the Historical Archives of the European Union, photograph, July 2024. HAEU.

THE EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE: A HUB FOR HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The decision to house the Historical Archives of the European Communities in Florence was directly tied to the presence of the European University Institute, which had opened its doors there in 1976. While not a European institution as such, the idea for the Institute's establishment was first expressed in the early years of the Communities. Indeed, as early as 1959, the European Parliamentary Assembly passed a resolution proposing the founding of a cross-border institution to strengthen European unity through education and research.

The EUI's first president Max Kohnstamm had been a close collaborator of Jean Monnet. He articulated the vision of a university dedicated to fostering Europe's cultural and scientific potential through scholarship in its four departments of history, law, economics, and political and social sciences. In its nearly 50 years of existence, the EUI has flourished and now counts 23 EU countries as contracting states. In addition to its graduate school and postdoctoral programmes, it also hosts the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies and the Florence School of Transnational Governance.

The sustained interest in European integration history cultivated at the EUI led to the creation of the Alcide De Gasperi Research Centre in 2015. This joint initiative of the Archives and the EUI's Department of History conducts research on the history of European cooperation and integration, supports young researchers, and facilitates the use of primary sources. The historical records housed at the HAEU have thus been successfully integrated into a dynamic academic environment.

'Quarta relazione interinale sul problema della fondazione di una Università europea' (Fourth interim report on the problem of establishing a European University), by Hugo Geiger, 1961. HAEU, PEO-254.

QUARTA RELAZIONE INTERINALE

sul problema della fondazione di una Università europea

dell'on. Hugo Geiger

Onorevole Presidente, onorevoli colleghi,

INTRODUZIONE

1. A conclusione dell'esame della Terza relazione interinale sul problema della fondazione di una Università europea ⁽¹⁾, l'Assemblea Parlamentare Europea ha approvato, nella seduta del 29 giugno 1961, una risoluzione che riafferma i punti essenziali della sua posizione nei confronti dei vari problemi posti dalla fondazione di tale Università.

2. Tale risoluzione ⁽²⁾ faceva seguito a quelle già approvate in precedenza ⁽³⁾ dall'Assemblea, e sottolineava in particolare i punti seguenti:

- impegni sorgenti per tutti gli Stati membri dalle disposizioni dei Trattati europei;
- desiderio esplicito dell'Assemblea che i Ministri, ai quali incomberà il controllo dell'Università europea, esercitino la loro attività in qualità di istituzione comune nell'ambito delle Comunità europee;
- desiderio che le competenti istituzioni delle Comunità e in particolare l'Assemblea vengano consultate in merito a tutti i problemi finanziari e amministrativi dell'Università;
- auspicio che, non appena raggiunto un accordo di principio fra le autorità competenti in materia, venga istituito un Comitato esecutivo incaricato di prendere tutte le disposizioni pratiche necessarie per la fondazione della Università europea.

3. Infine, tale risoluzione incaricava il Presidente di trasmettere ai Capi di Stato o di Governo dei sei paesi membri, prima della Conferenza prevista per il mese di luglio 1961, a Bonn,

il parere dell'Assemblea in merito alla istituzione di una Università europea.

a) Sviluppo dei lavori relativi alla fondazione dell'Università europea

4. La Conferenza citata ha avuto luogo effettivamente il 18 luglio 1961.

Nel corso dei lavori, la Conferenza è stata investita, fra l'altro, della predetta risoluzione dell'Assemblea.

Terminati gli stessi, i partecipanti approvarono all'unanimità un «Comunicato» e una «Dichiarazione sui problemi dell'educazione» ⁽⁴⁾.

Tali documenti precisano i termini dell'accordo raggiunto nell'ambito della Conferenza.

5. Per quanto riguarda il settore di competenza della vostra Commissione, sono state prese le seguenti decisioni:

- cooperazione culturale fra gli Stati membri della Comunità ed estensione a tale settore della facoltà di deliberare dell'Assemblea Parlamentare Europea;
- fondazione di una Università europea a Firenze, ad opera del Governo italiano.

6. I problemi di cooperazione culturale, nella più ampia accezione del termine, non verranno qui trattati nei particolari; essi formeranno eventualmente l'oggetto di una relazione ulteriore della vostra Commissione, alla luce soprattutto dei risultati che i lavori della «Commissione Fouchet» a Parigi avranno permesso di raggiungere ⁽⁵⁾.

7. Quanto all'Università europea, a seguito delle decisioni della Conferenza di Bonn, il Governo italiano, animato da un vero spirito europeo, ha fatto immediatamente appello alla collaborazione degli altri Paesi membri e delle Istituzioni comunitarie per essere aiutato e consigliato nella istituzione dell'Università stessa.

(1) Cfr. Relazione dell'on. Geiger, doc. 36/1961-62.

(2) Cfr. Risoluzione: Gazzetta Ufficiale delle Comunità Europee n. 50 del 22/7/1961 — pagg. 971 e 972/61.

(3) Cfr. Risoluzione: Gazzetta Ufficiale delle Comunità Europee n. 36 dell'8/6/1959, pag. 679/1959; n. 49 del 27/7/1960, pagg. 1067 e 1068/1960; n. 71 del 16/11/1959, pag. 1374/1960.

(4) Il testo del «Comunicato» e della «Dichiarazione» figura in allegato alla presente relazione.

(5) Si tratta del Gruppo di lavoro posto sotto la presidenza dell'ambasciatore Christian Fouchet e incaricato di elaborare, tra l'altro, progetti di convenzioni relative alla cooperazione culturale.

A FLORENCE UNE UNIVERSITE POUR L'EUROPE

par

MAX KOHNSTAMM

Président de l'Institut Universitaire européen

A quelques mois de l'ouverture de l'Institut Universitaire européen de Florence, NE a estimé qu'il serait intéressant pour ses lecteurs de jeter un premier regard sur cette amorce d'intégration universitaire et culturelle dans la Communauté.

Les contributions qui suivent (préfacées par M. Max Kohnstamm, Président de l'Institut) sont de P. Borodkine (France), E. Pellucci (Italie), L. Van der Perre (Belgique,) et N. Lochner (Allemagne). NE ouvrira au cours de l'année, ses colonnes à d'autres personnalités notamment aux professeurs de l'Institut que donneront leur point de vue sur les différents secteurs d'enseignement et de recherche.

N.E.



Prévu par l'article 9 du traité Euratom, l'Institut Universitaire européen a vu le jour en cette année du 25e anniversaire de la déclaration de Robert Schuman.

En effet, le 1er février 1975 est entrée en vigueur la convention portant création de l'Institut Universitaire Européen. Cet Institut a son siège à la « Badia Fiesolana » de Florence. (*)

Sa création constitue un geste concret témoignant de la volonté politique de renforcer le potentiel culturel et scientifique de l'Europe en contribuant au progrès de la recherche.

Il existe des collègues européens de haut niveau qui ont rempli un rôle éminent dans l'élaboration de la pensée européenne. L'Institut souhaite coopérer avec eux ainsi qu'avec les universités et tous les organismes d'enseignement et de recherche.

Par l'organisation de colloques, par la présence à l'Institut à des fins de recyclage ou de recherche de personnalités du monde économique, social, culturel ou politique, l'Institut se vaudra un lieu de rencontre et

de confrontation d'idées et d'expériences.

Financé par les neuf Etats membres des Communautés Européennes selon une clé de répartition, l'Institut examinera à partir de janvier 1977 l'alternative d'un financement communautaire.

Actuellement, le financement du travail du chercheur est à la charge du pays dont il est ressortissant. Il est possible et souhaitable que soit créé bientôt un fonds de bourses.

L'Institut se divise actuellement en quatre départements entre lesquels se répartit la première équipe d'enseignants en mars 1975:

Histoire et civilisation:

Prof. K.D. BRACHER, de l'Université de Bonn.

Prof. C. WILSON, de l'Université de Cambridge.

Sciences économiques:

Prof. L. DUQUESNE de la VINELLE, de l'Université de Mons.

Prof. P. SALMON, de l'Université de Dijon.

(*) Badia Fiesolana, Via dei Roccettini - San Domenico di Fiesole Firenze



Alcide De Gasperi Centre for Research Annual Graduate Conference on the History of European Integration, photograph, 5-6 September 2024. HAEU.

THE ARCHIVISTS: PRESERVING AND MANAGING PRIMARY SOURCES

Archivists play a crucial role in preserving and managing the primary sources that form the foundation of historical research. Before the establishment of the Historical Archives of the European Communities, a consultancy firm was asked by the European Commission to evaluate its operations and staffing needs. In their 1977 report, various scenarios for staffing were discussed, including a modest setup with one archivist and up to two assistants. Today, the HAEU employs nine archivists.

HAEU archivists are a bridge between the Historical Archives' primary sources and the research community. Working closely with their counterparts at the EU institutions and agencies, or liaising with private depositors and their families, they oversee the intake, description, and inventory of new deposits. They prepare research guides, consult with users on fonds, suggest and demonstrate search methods, and engage in outreach activities with the general public, academia, and schools.

The archival staff also contributes to the formation of future archivists. Photographs from 1994 and 2024 illustrate the Archives' long-standing practice of training new generations of archivists at the HAEU. The trainees, working alongside experienced professionals, gain practical experience in the organisation, description and long-term preservation of archival documents. They also participate in communicating this European heritage to the public. This ongoing collaboration helps maintain the HAEU as a vibrant repository of European history.

Archivists and staff of the Historical Archives of the European Union, photograph, 10 September 2024. HAEU.



3.3.3 Staff

In this section we consider the staff who will be responsible for the future archival collection. These are the staff who will deal with the public on a face-to-face basis, provide the services of the historical archives and generally be responsible for the day-to-day running of the reading room(s).

Depending on the range of services offered and the level of public demand for access to the historical archives, the following staff complement can be envisaged for the early years:

- (a) a member of the Archives Office staff on a part time basis
- (b) 1 archivist, 1 porter
- (c) 1 archivist, 1 assistant archivist, 1 porter
- (d) 1 archivist, 2 assistant archivists, 1 porter

Option (a) would arise only if the future historical archives contained a very small quantity of material in the first year or two of its operation. With careful planning this eventuality can be avoided so this option will not figure in our further discussions.

The archivist would be responsible for supervising the reading room(s), dealing with enquiries from the Commission or the public (by telephone, telex or post or in person), keeping the finding aids and stacks in good order and preparation of publications. He should be a professionally qualified archivist or historian with a thorough knowledge of the development of the Communities.

Assistant archivists would help the archivist in the above tasks and also look after photocopy requests. They too should be qualified archivists or historians.

The porter would produce documents and files requested by the public and return them to their proper place in the stacks. This is essentially a labouring type of job requiring the minimum of clerical skills.



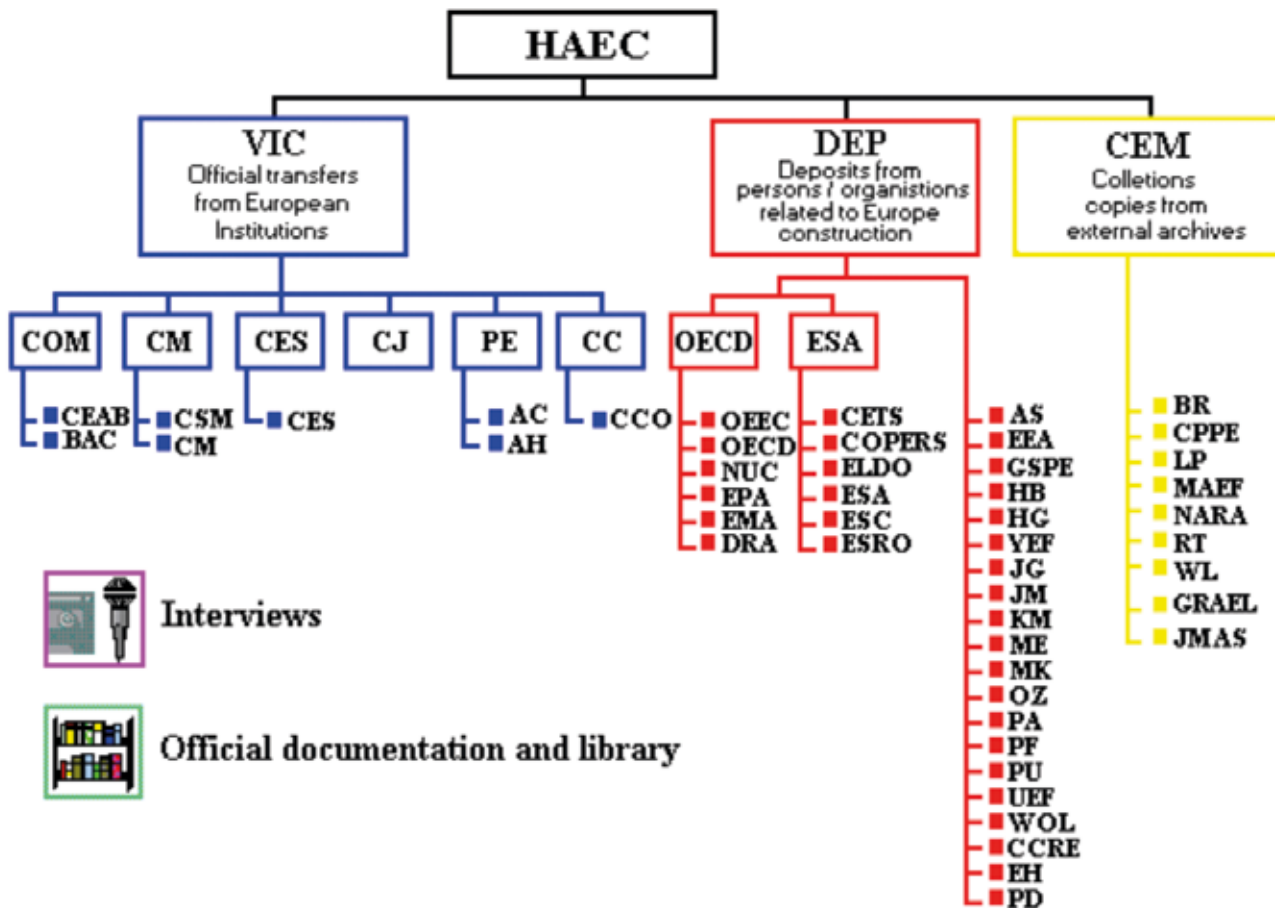
*Trainees at the HAEU, photograph, 1994. Courtesy of Barbara Ciomei, HAEU.
Trainees at the HAEU, photograph, 2024. HAEU.*

NEW PRIORITIES: FROM DIGITISATION TO DIGITAL-BORN RECORDS

The transition to digital formats has transformed the preservation and accessibility of historical records. The HAEU embraced digital tools early on. From 1997, the Archives' website featured a digital interface for searching inventories, marking a significant step in making archival materials more accessible to researchers and the public. Modern digitisation workstations at the HAEU further exemplify this transition, enabling more efficient management, access and preservation of records. To address challenges brought by the COVID-19 pandemic, the HAEU implemented digitisation-on-demand. About 30 per cent of the HAEU's holdings are now consultable online. Today, forty years after the Archives' founding, the arrival of the first digital-born documents reflects the evolving nature of archival work and its integration with modern technology.

The website of the Historical Archives of the European Union, screenshot, 22 July 1997, <http://www.warc.iue.it/>, accessed through the Wayback Machine.

haec fonds by archive group





Archivists in the deposits, photograph. HAEU.

Digitisation workstation at the Historical Archives of the European Union, photograph. HAEU.

The European institutions and the HAEU have built a solid digitisation and preservation programme to make the Historical Archives' vast collections more accessible. Since 2012, the HAEU has digitised approximately 30 per cent of its holdings, amounting to more than 1.5 million documents. To keep up with the growing volume, we are now focusing on enlarging our storage infrastructure to handle the significant digital transfers coming from EU institutions. The Digital Archives Management System guarantees long-term safeguarding of digital assets. It uses advanced methodologies and preservation planning strategies to handle the risks of data loss, ensuring that digital records stay accessible into the future. We are currently expanding the HAEU's storage infrastructure to accommodate new digital materials from EU institutions. It is exciting to see that the Archives' preservation strategies are evolving with cutting-edge tools and technologies, helping to ensure that these digital collections are not just stored but preserved with care. The digitisation programme of the EU institutions and the HAEU is more than just a technical project; it reflects our long-term commitment to preserving Europe's historical memory for future generations.

- Samir Musa, Digital Archivist, HAEU

THE RESEARCHERS: CONSULTING PRIMARY SOURCES IN FLORENCE

The interest in consulting primary sources held by the Historical Archives of the European Union comes from a wide range of scholarly fields. Despite the increasing digitisation of materials, researchers from around the world continue to visit the reading room at the HAEU to consult primary sources in person. Some of these researchers benefit from grants. The Vibeke Sørensen Grant scheme, established in 1993 and renamed in 1997 to honour the memory of Vibeke Sørensen, provides up to ten grants annually. Sørensen was a former researcher at the EUI History Department and a staff member of the HAEU. During the last decades, more grant opportunities have been set up connected to more specific research projects. These are offered in cooperation with the European Court of Auditors, the European People's Party Group in the European Parliament, the International Visegrad Fund and the European Space Agency. Most of the grant schemes target early career researchers.

Vibeke Sørensen (former researcher at the EUI History Department and staff member of the HAEU), photograph. HAEU, EUI-1772.





Scholars who have received grants to consult primary sources at the HAEU. Top row: Pekka Pohjankoski (2021), Ana Shalamberidze (2021), Fabienne Jouty (2024), Leonardo Ravioli (2023). Second row: Giulia Iapichino (2024), Julien Barbaroux (2024), Nataša Simeunović Bajić (2023), Jakub Szabó (2021). Third row: Pawel Frankowski (2022), Eva Mueller-Praefcke (2024), Marlene Ritter (2023). Fourth row: Reza Aghababadastjerdi (2021), Wouter Wolfs (2022). Photographs, HAEU.

In the development and completion of my PhD thesis on the branding of Europe in the post-war years, the HAEU was absolutely central. During three archival stays, one of them as a Vibeke Sørensen fellow, I experienced the HAEU as a tranquil, but vibrant learning environment. This is not a contradiction: I spent long silent hours in the vaults of the reading room, perusing file after file. At the same time, I remember lively and enjoyable conversations with other scholars working on European integration. Above all, I think of the Archives' staff, generously sharing their knowledge and sometimes simply sharing my excitement over curious finds and archival work in general.

Grazie mille!

- Marlene Ritter, 2023 Vibeke Sørensen Fellow

THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME: LEARNING FROM THE PAST

The HAEU started its educational programme in 2013 with an invitation to a class of elementary school children from the neighbouring Scuola Primaria Jacopo Salviati to visit the Archives and Villa. Since then, the programme has evolved significantly. It is included in Florence's catalogue of civic education activities for all metropolitan schools, and welcomes more than 1,000 children and young adults annually from both Italy and abroad.

The education programme utilises the primary sources held at the HAEU to stimulate reflection on the history of the European project and on European identity, but also on their potential as informed citizens to shape a future Europe according to their values, hopes and desires.

A new archival collection at the HAEU, the 'European Civic Education Programme', preserves the materials from the education programme, including teaching resources, student artwork, and written and audiovisual reflections on themes addressed during the workshops.

Highschool students are guided through the HAEU deposits after a laboratory on European integration, photograph, 2022. HAEU.





*First weekly meeting of the Malfatti Commission, photograph by Jean-Louis Debaize, 2 July 1970. HAEU, FMM-79.
Drawing by student, 'Let's talk around the table', educational programme, 2024. HAEU, ECEP-4.*

These two visual sources are from an educational workshop the HAEU conducts each year at the scuola Altiero Spinelli on the Italian island of Ventotene. During the workshop, elementary school students handle a selection of facsimiles of archival documents, in particular visual sources that illustrate links between their local territory and the institutional context of the European Union. Educators explain and provide examples of how the EU institutions work together in de facto solidarity and how this concept can be reflected in everyday life. The photograph of the Malfatti Commission illustrates the European method of putting actors together 'around a table' to discuss policy decisions in a way that citizens' voices are represented within the EU institutions. The metaphor of this collective approach is reinterpreted in the child's artwork. The visual diptych between citizens and EU institutions opens up a way to narrate the meaning of being European today.

- Leslie Nancy Hernández Nova, Research Fellow, HAEU

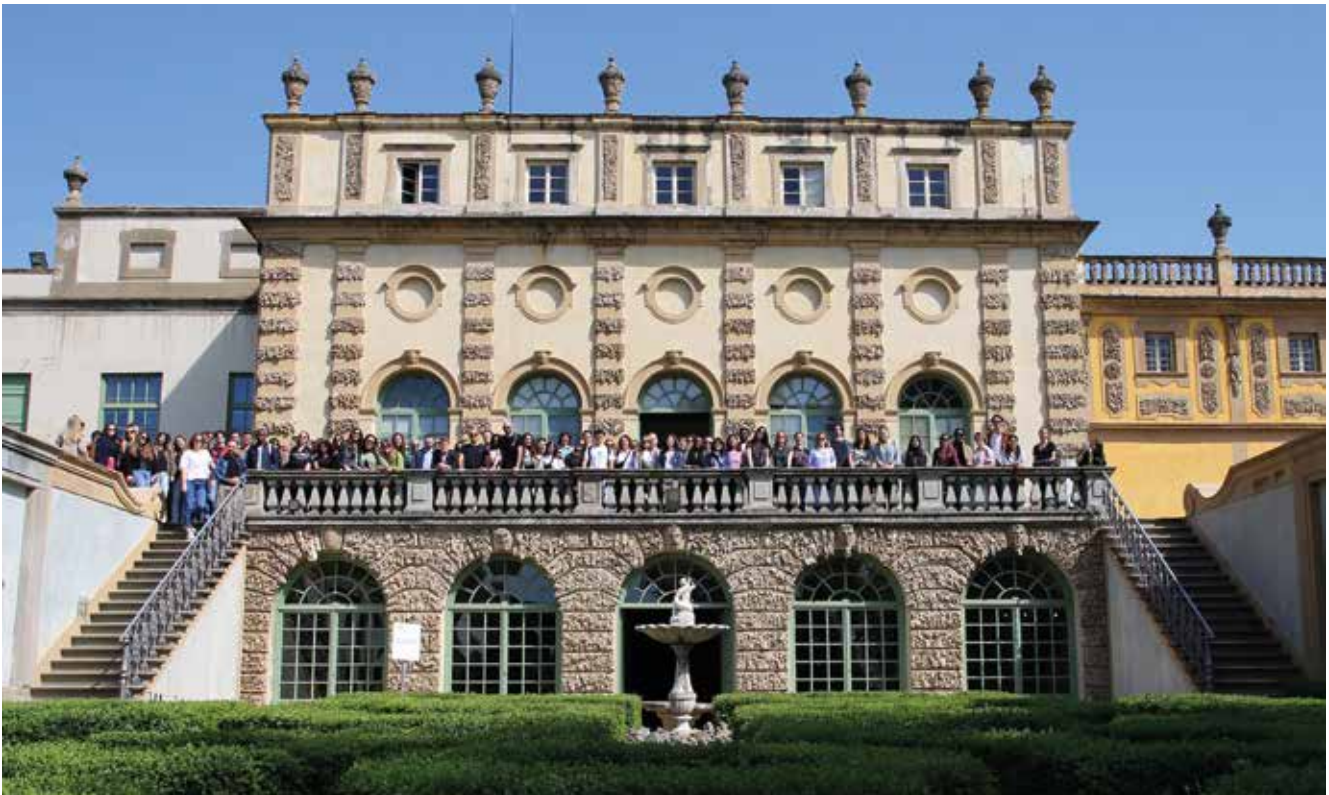
PUBLIC PROGRAMMING: ENGAGING WITH CITIZENS

The Historical Archives of the European Union actively promotes public engagement through various outreach initiatives. One notable event is the annual Open Day, which allows the local community in Florence to visit the deposits, the villa and its gardens for guided tours while learning about the Historical Archives and its work.

Throughout the year, the HAEU welcomes visiting dignitaries and government officials, numerous clubs and associations from civil society, as well as representatives from EU institutions and agencies, such as a group from the European Food Safety Authority in 2024. With the European Parliament's Representation in Italy, the Archives also hosted the European Citizen's Prize ceremony for Italian awardees, for several years. These visits and events are occasions to showcase selected holdings of the Historical Archives.

Finally, the HAEU curates and supports exhibitions that share its collections and inform the general public about the history of European integration. In 2017, the HAEU developed a large-scale traveling exhibition entitled *Ever Closer Union*, which explored the legacy of the Rome Treaties at their 60th anniversary. In recent years, the HAEU has focused on online exhibitions, now featuring more than a dozen on its website. The closing image is from a flagship interactive exhibition developed in collaboration with the House of European History. The exhibit allows visitors to participate in a virtual tour of the European Coal and Steel Community pavilion from Expo 58 in Brussels.

Photos: Visit of Italian President Sergio Mattarella, 10 May 2018; Open Day visitors in the archival vaults, 25 May 2024; visit of the European Food Safety Authority 2024 trainee cohort, 12 April 2024; Open Day activities, 25 May 2024; 2017 Premio Cittadino winner Iacopo Melio, 22 September 2017.





'The European Community at Expo 58'; virtual exhibition for the House of European History based on research by Anastasia Remes, designed by MONOGRID, launched July 2023.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACP	African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States
ADG	Alcide De Gasperi Research Centre
BEUC	Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CEDEFOP	European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training
CoR	Committee of the Regions
DG	Directorate-General
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
EDC	European Defence Community
EEA	European Environment Agency
EEC	European Economic Community
EESC	European Economic and Social Committee
EIB	European Investment Bank
ELDO	European Launcher Development Organisation
EMU	Economic and Monetary Union
ERT	European Round Table of Industrialists
ESA	European Space Agency
ESC	European Space Conference
ESRO	European Space Research Organisation
EU	European Union
EUI	European University Institute
Euratom	European Atomic Energy Community
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GSC	General Secretariat of the Councils
HAEU	Historical Archives of the European Union
JRC	Joint Research Centre
MEP	Member of European Parliament
OEEC	Organisation for European Economic Co-operation
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States of America

FORTY YEARS OF ACCESS AND PRESERVATION

Historical Archives of the European Union

In December 1984, an agreement between the European Commission and the European University Institute laid the foundation for what would become the Historical Archives of the European Union (HAEU). The HAEU has since become the EU institutions' official archival centre for the preservation and access to their historical documents. Moreover, it has expanded its remit by collecting the archives of selected organisations with a European scope, the private papers of key European actors, and oral history programmes and audiovisual materials that shed light on the history of European integration.

Published to mark the 40th anniversary of the HAEU, this catalogue offers a curated selection of primary sources that reflect both the breadth and depth of the Archives' holdings. Organised into thematic chapters, it explores diverse facets of European integration history, shedding light on the milestones, challenges, and achievements that have shaped the European Union. It also invites readers behind the scenes of the Historical Archives to explore the ongoing work dedicated to conserving these materials and ensuring public access for future generations.