

History of European Integration

Lecture 3. The Cold War and the initial stage of European integration

- The module is realized in the frame of the project "Enhanced Skills and COmpetences in European Studies for Landscape ARchitects, environmental specialists and managers" (project number: 611545-EPP-1-2019-1-RU-EPPJMO-MODULE), Erasmus+ Jean Monnet Actions.



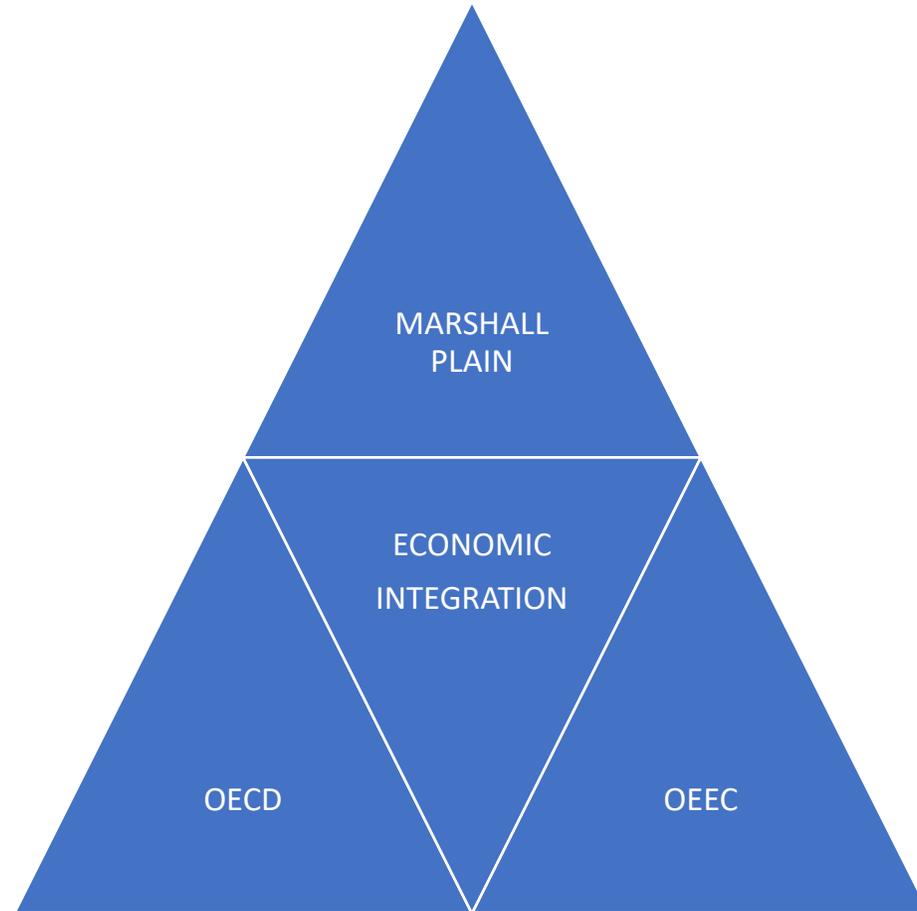
The Cold War and the European integration

- The ‘Cold War’, as this competition became to be known, was one of the defining features of the twentieth century and its impact on the future direction of European Integration and US-European relations should not be underestimated
- Since its creation in 1949, NATO has been one of, if not the most, important institutions in the European security architecture
- The Warsaw Pact and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation (1955)

Churchill's Iron Curtain Speech (Fulton, 5 March 1946)

“It is my duty however, for I am sure you would wish me to state the facts as I see them to you. It is my duty to place before you certain facts about the present position in Europe. From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the Continent”

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The Marshall Plan (1948-1951)

- The "Marshall Plan" speech at Harvard University, 5 June 1947
- Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA)
- European Recovery Program (ERP)
- The importance of the development of trade between European countries, which was limited by military and post-war conditions
- Growth of regional trade in Europe

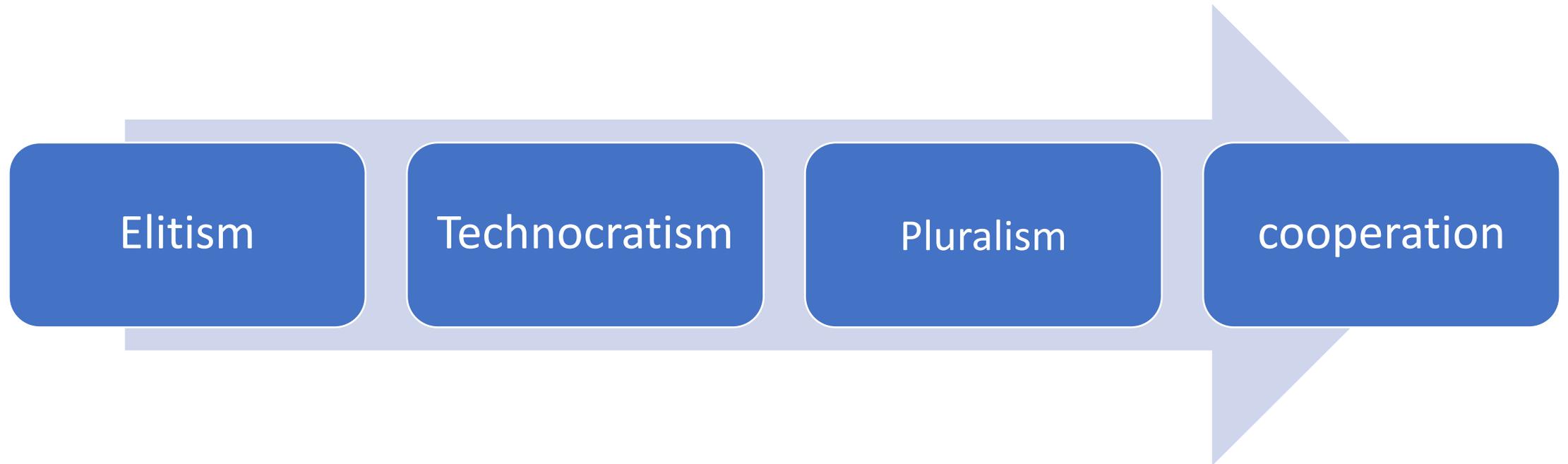
The Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC)

- The Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established in 1948 to run the US-financed Marshall Plan for reconstruction of a continent ravaged by war. By making individual governments recognise the interdependence of their economies, it paved the way for a new era of cooperation that was to change the face of Europe. Encouraged by its success and the prospect of carrying its work forward on a global stage, Canada and the US joined OEEC members in signing the new OECD Convention on 14 December 1960.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

- The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was officially born on 30 September 1961, when the Convention entered into force
- Other countries joined in, starting with Japan in 1964. Today, 36 OECD member countries worldwide regularly turn to one another to identify problems, discuss and analyse them, and promote policies to solve them

Dialectic process of integration



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Pluralism of cooperation projects

- Monnet Project: The Importance of Personal Experience for Focusing on elitism and technocratism, as well as the importance of a new quality partnership with Germany
- Schumann: Symbol of Franco-German Reconciliation

The Schuman Declaration – 9 May 1950

- World peace cannot be safeguarded without the making of creative efforts proportionate to the dangers which threaten it."
- "Europe will not be made all at once, or according to a single plan. It will be built through concrete achievements which first create a de facto solidarity."
- "The pooling of coal and steel production... will change the destinies of those regions which have long been devoted to the manufacture of munitions of war, of which they have been the most constant victims."



Neofunctionalism

- Jean Monnet's approach to European integration, aimed at integrating individual sectors in hopes of achieving spill-over effects.
- 'Spill-over'
- European integration is self-sustaining: 'spill-over' triggers the economic and political dynamics driving further cooperation
- An attempt to theorize the activities of the elite that founded the EU: practical theory important for a further development strategy



Criticism of neofunctionalism

- The functional method of spill-over is very limited
- Empirical evidence prove the importance of the state
- Failure to recognize that supranational institutions are not required for a common market
- The international system is characterized by anarchy and the distribution of economic and military capabilities

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