

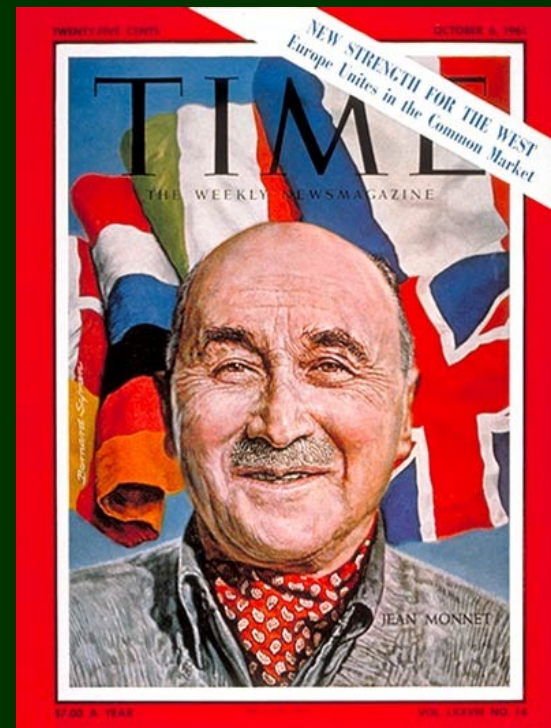
## Lecture 1

# The Postwar-setting and the 'weight' of History

Today

I. Course  
organisation

II. Postwar  
Europe



# Course organisation

course  
supervisor

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# Student workload

- Attending the seminar
- Course reading
- Preparing for classes and actively participate
- 5 minute reviews of current events
  
- Essay (see the department's homepage for details)
- Class test

# Rules

- Late submission of essay: zero tolerance
- No extensions
- extenuating circumstances

- Plagiarism

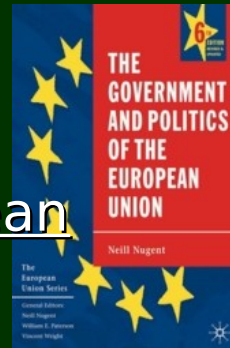
<http://www.essex.ac.uk/plagiarism/>

# Zero Tolerance

- All coursework submitted after the deadline will receive a mark of **zero**.
- The mark of zero shall stand unless the student submits satisfactory evidence of **extenuating circumstances** that indicate that the student was unable to submit the work prior to the deadline
- Extenuating circumstances = circumstances beyond your control = illness (you will have to provide a certificate issued by a medical Doctor)
- There is only one deadline
- **No extensions will be granted**

# Course reading

- Nugent, N., The Government and Politics of the European Union, (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 2006, 6th edition)
- Hix, S., The Political System of the European Union (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 2005, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed.)
- Wallace, H., M. Pollack and A. Young (eds), Policy-making in the European Union, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010, 6<sup>th</sup> ed.)
- Cini, M. (ed.), European Union Politics (Oxford: OUP 2009, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition)



# Course material

- Slides will be placed onto the course homepage
- [www.kai.arzheimer.com/Political-Integration-E](http://www.kai.arzheimer.com/Political-Integration-E)
- ReaderPlus
  - 8334
  - iliath

# Structure I

- 1. Introduction - the Postwar Setting and the "Weight" of History**
- 2. From the Treaty of Rome to the Nice Treaty**
- 3. The European Union and its Institutions: the Commission**
- 4. The Council of Ministers and COREPER**
- 5. The European Parliament**
- 6. Decision-making in the European Union**



# Structure II

- 7. Integration Theory: Neo-functionalism versus Inter-governmentalism**
- 9. The Common Agricultural Policy**
- 10. The Internal Market and Competition**
- 11. Regional and Social Policy**
- 12. Economic and Monetary Policy**
- 13. European Political Co-operation, security and defence**
- 14. Justice, Home Affairs and European Citizenship**
- 15. EU Enlargement**

# Objectives

- **historical knowledge** of the early post-war stages of European Integration up to the Treaty of Rome
- **functions** of the EU's major **institutions** (Commission, Parliament and Council) and how they operate
- Understand the main **theoretical approaches** used to understand European cooperation and integration since the Second World War
- Have a knowledge of a number of the main **policy areas** within the competence of the EU and some of the operational differences between them.

# Postwar settings

- Key dates
- Motives for European integration
- Chronology
- Integration – but how? Different approaches
- First steps to an ‘Ever Closer Union’
- Internalities and externalities to European integration

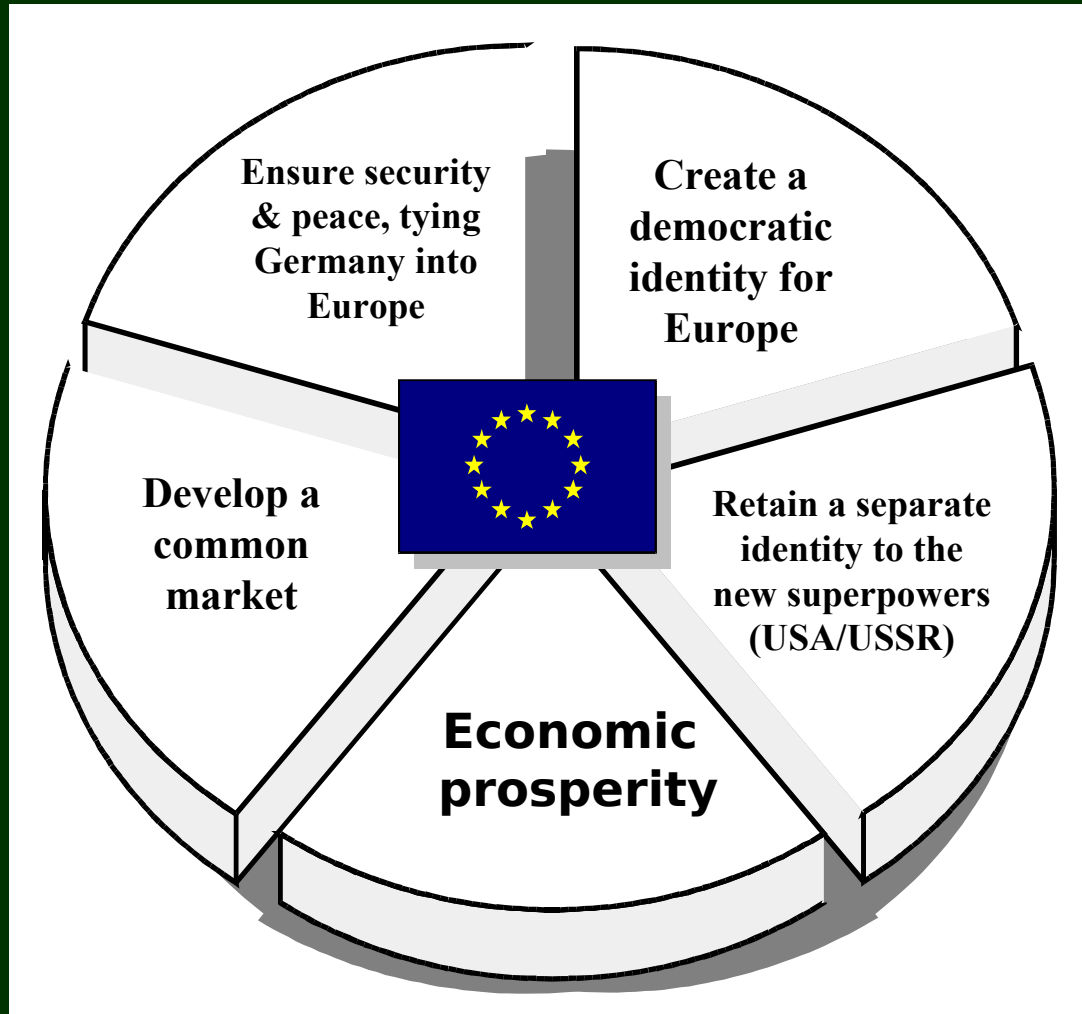


# Key Dates in the history of European Integration

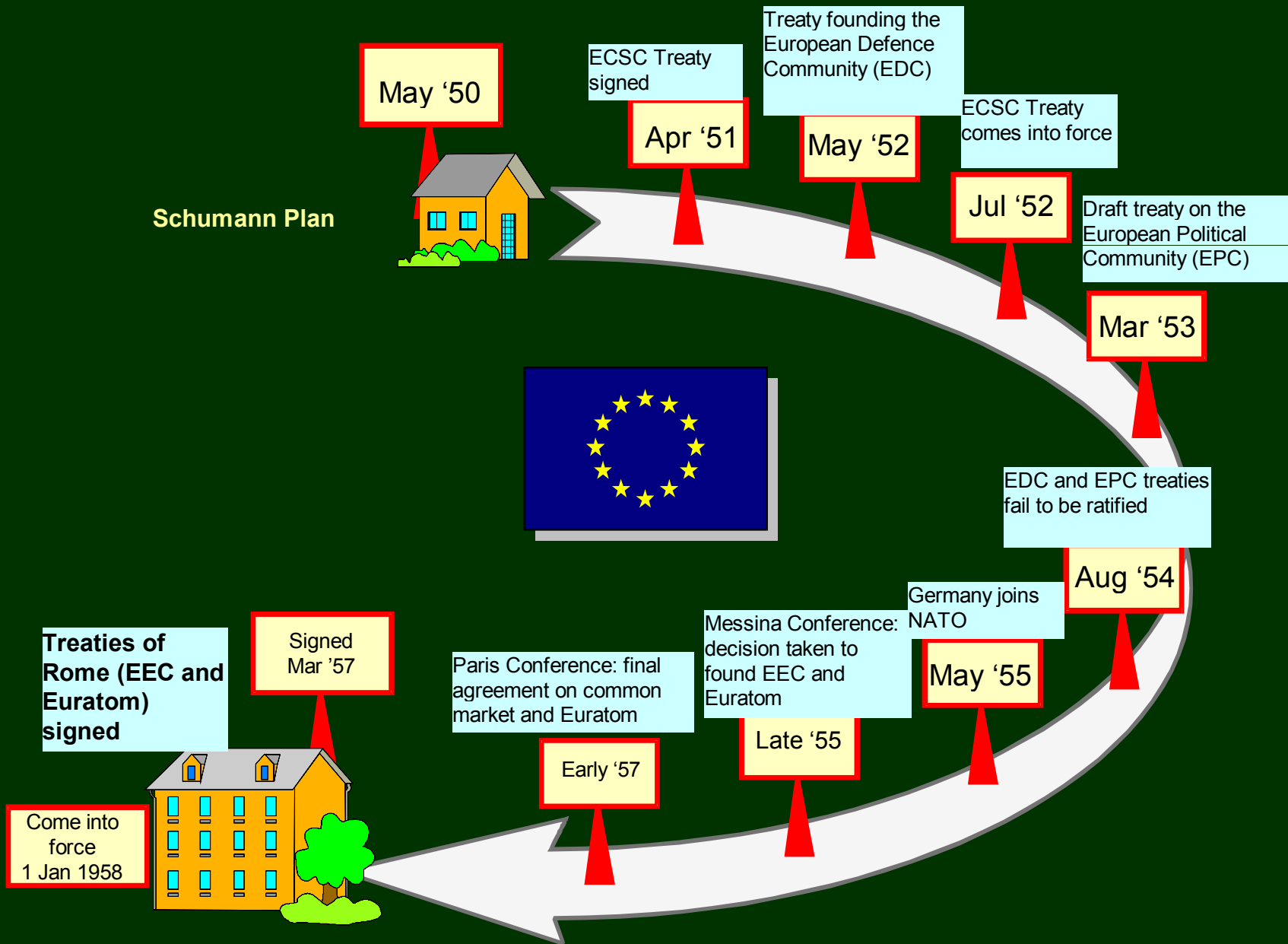
1945	May	End of Second World War
1946	September	Churchill Speech in Zurich (“United States of Europe”)
1947	March	Truman Doctrine: USA supports countries against communism
	June	Marshall speech offering economic aid to Europe
1948	March	Brussels Treaty: collective defence (Britain, France and BeNeLux)
	April	Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (1960 OECD)
	May	Congress of Europe in The Hague
1949	April	North Atlantic Treaty signed by twelve states



# The Motives for European Integration

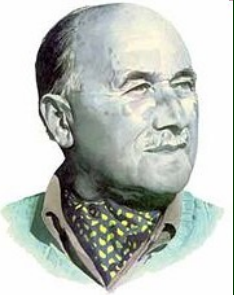


# From the Schuman Plan to the Treaties of Rome



# Methods and Directions of Regional Integration

	Functional (economic)	Federal (political)
Intergovernmental	<i>Free Trade Area</i> EFTA, EEA, OECD	<i>Confederation</i> EPC, OSCE, Council of Europe, NATO
Supranational	<i>Single Market</i> ECSC, EEC, EC	<i>Federation</i> USA, EU – Political Union
Flexible	EMU  <i>Multi-speed, Europe a la carte, Variable Geometry</i>	Schengen Agreement  “Hard-Core” Europe, two speed/track



# The Schuman Plan (1951)

- Sectoral integration instead of 'big bang'
- Main aim to 'establish a common market in iron and steel' by:
  - Removal of import/export restrictions
  - Elimination of state subsidies
  - Abolition of restrictive practices
- US: important role in shaping an agreement
- supranational High Authority + Council of Ministers + Common Assembly + Court of Justice





# The Schuman Plan (1951)

- Proposal implied a step towards a supranational structure *without* UK
- Schumann discussed the proposal firstly with Adenauer, afterwards with the French cabinet and the US state department
- On May 9 1950, immediately before a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the three Western powers, Schumann proposed publicly:
  - The complete French and German steel production should be controlled by a common High Commission. This Commission should be authorized to act conclusively.
  - Other European nations were offered to join.
- London only informed shortly in beforehand

# National interests behind the Schuman Plan

1. France: control Germany's remilitarization; secure supplies of coal; dominate European steel production
2. Germany: international respectability; consolidation of capitalist identity; some control over national resources
3. Benelux: economic dependence on France and Germany (strongly supported UK involvement)
4. Italy: international respectability; consolidation of capitalist identity
5. Britain: unsympathetic: in favour of a tariff association, but wanted to keep the advantages of dominating the Commonwealth by the Pound Sterling



# Pleven Plan

- EDC negotiations more important than ECSC
- outbreak of Korean war
- US in favour of German rearmament
- French fear isolation; EDC proposal
  - as a means of preventing German troops being under German command
  - As a means of ending Allied occupation of West Germany
  - became linked with proposal for EPC
  - French National Assembly refused to ratify (1954); Stalin dead and Korean war over



# Messina

- New initiatives for integration in atomic energy and transport
- Benelux support for common market in industrial goods
- Proposals discussed together at Messina
- Negotiations given impetus (1956) by events in Algeria, Hungary, and Suez

# The Road to the Rome Treaties

- involved compromises between France and Germany
- France compromised on industrial goods, Germany on Euratom and CAP
- Italy secured commitment to create EC regional policy



# Internal and external reasons for launch of European integration process

- changing international order
- new lines of conflict
- mood against the nation-state
- only two remaining superpowers
- growing interdependence (Milward, *The Rescue of the Nation-State*)

# Summary

- Window of opportunity for European Integration
- „Big Bang“ not viable
- Sectoral economic integration + political integration
- „Spill-over“ intended

# Class Questions

- What is supra-nationalism?
- Why did it emerge as a key focus of West European leaders after 1945?