

The contribution  
which an organized and living **Europe**  
can bring to civilization  
is indispensable to the maintenance  
of peaceful relations.

Robert Schuman – 9 May 1950

# THE HAGUE CONGRESS

7-11 MAY 1948

First federal moment of European history



## E is for EUROPE

The first meeting of the Congress of Europe took place in the *Ridderzaal* (Hall of Knights), a 13<sup>th</sup>-century castle in The Hague, Netherlands.



## Voices of HISTORY

Important public figures such as Konrad Adenauer, Winston Churchill, Harold Macmillan, Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe, Pierre-Henri Teitgen, François Mitterrand **Paul Reynaud**, Édouard Daladier, Paul Ramadier, Paul van Zeeland, Albert Coppé and Altiero Spinelli took part in the **Congress of Europe**.



## Message to EUROPEANS

The Congress adopted political, economic and cultural resolutions, and a text, entitled *Message to Europeans* stating that “Europe is threatened, Europe is divided, and the greatest danger comes from her divisions. [...] Alone, no one of our countries can hope seriously to defend its independence. Alone, no one of our countries can solve the economic problems of today. “

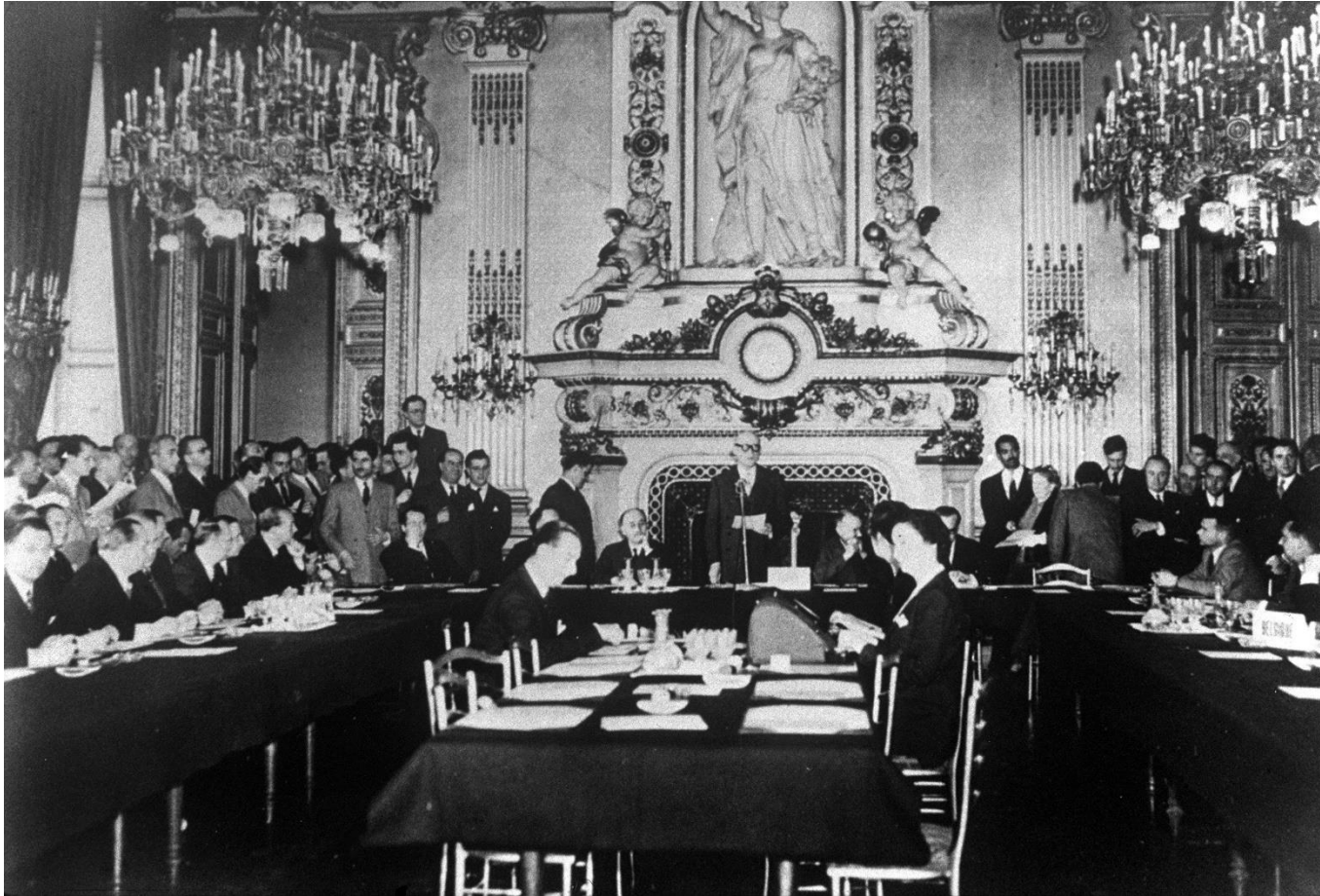
The philosopher **Bertrand Russell** (on the right) took part in the congress as part of the British delegation.

# THE SCHUMAN DECLARATION

## THE SCHUMAN PLAN

9 MAY 1950

The coming together of the nations of Europe



## ECSC foundation

French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman announces the plan to found the **European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)** in front of the national assembly at the foreign ministry at the Quai d'Orsay in Paris, France, 9 May 1950. The goal of the ECSC was to create an agency to oversee German and French coal and steel production and invite other countries to participate. The so-called **Schuman plan** was signed on **18 April 1951** in Paris and came into effect on 23 July 1952 for a duration of 50 years.

(Photo by dpa/picture alliance via Getty Images)



## A box of PRINTER'S INK

French head of economic scheduling Jean Monnet (on the right) received a box of printer's ink by state secretary Walter Hallstein (on the left) on 7 April in 1951: Germany's contribution to the printing of the Schuman Declaration.

(Photo by dpa/picture alliance via Getty Images)



## Signing the SCHUMAN PLAN

Quai d'Orsay, Paris. The heads of the French, German, Italian, Belgian, Dutch and Luxembourgish delegations initial the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, on 19 March 1951.

(Photo by Keystone-France/Gamma-Rapho via Getty Images)

# THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

1952-2002

Towards the European Union



## European UNITY

Alcide De Gasperi, Konrad Adenauer and Robert Schuman at the Council of Europe Assembly, 11 January 1951. The first stone toward the construction of European unity had just been laid: the ECSC (European Coal and Steel Community) proposed by Robert Schuman had been adopted by the Council of Europe Assembly in August 1950 and the Treaty instituting it was ratified on 18 April 1951.



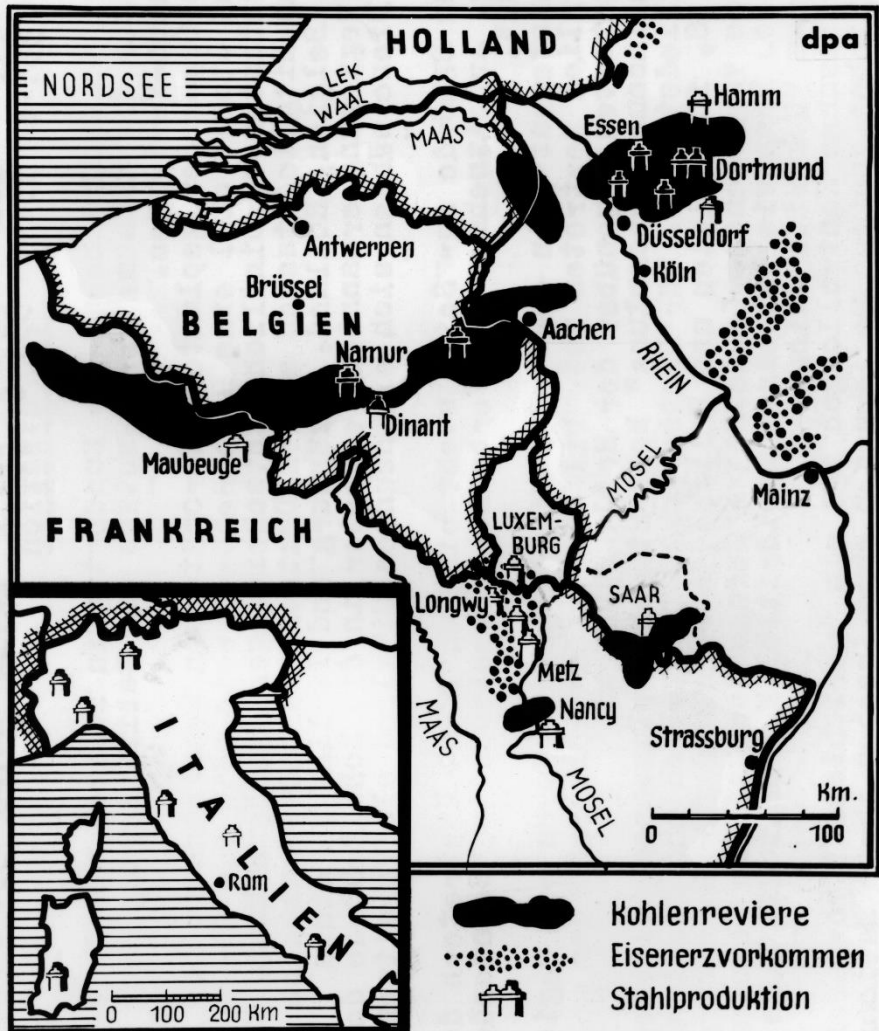
## LUXEMBOURG, the first gesture

Jean Monnet presiding over a ceremony at the **Belval** steel plant in Esch-sur-Alzette, in Luxembourg.

Holding a hammer, Monnet makes the first gesture of the symbolic steel casting.

(Photo by Keystone-France/Gamma-Keystone via Getty Images)

# Schumanplan = Montanunion



1952-2002

Six countries signed the Treaty of Paris officialising the birth of the European Coal and Steel Community: Italy, France, Luxembourg, Belgium, West Germany and the Netherlands.

The ECSC started in 1952 and ended in 2002. It represented a milestone in the foundation of the European Union.

(Photo by dpa/picture alliance via Getty Images)