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Autore	Kottos Laura
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (240 pages)
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Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- European integration and the empires : a recent interest -- Filling a gap in the historiography -- Methodological approaches -- 1. Going transnational -- Non-influential actors -- Political and economic groups at national level : influential actors? -- 2. Groups and networks -- Forgotten actors : transnational -- Pro-European networks (1947-1957) -- Origins and networks of early European pressure groups -- Pro-European colonial networks -- 3. A political Eurafrica -- An "entente cordiale"? (1948-1950) -- French and Belgian federalists towards Eurafrica (1952-1954) -- 4. A European commonwealth -- Unionist projects (1947-1949) : a consensus? -- A British precondition : securing the participation of independent commonwealth countries (1950-1951) -- The British section of ELEC (1951-1954) -- 5. From Strasbourg to Rome : assessing the influence of groups -- Transnational pressure groups upstream of the decision -- During the decision : exerting pressure on national decision-makers -- Following the decision : an introduction to policy implementation.
Sommario/riassunto	"The book assesses the role of three pro-European pressure groups (the European Union of Federalists, the Socialist Movement for the

United States of Europe, and the European League for Economic Cooperation) and their impact in fostering new relations between Europe and the colonies between 1947 and 1957. It argues that the association of the overseas territories into the European Economic Community in 1957, the founding stone of today's European policy for aid and development, was to a large extent the result of the intense intellectual activity that took place in these transnational groups upstream of the signature of the Treaty of Rome. A transnational approach of these groups uncovers the broader objectives of the European policy: that the association would in the long run revive the declining links between Europe and its overseas territories. On the one hand, part of the influential British and continental pro-European elites wanted to create a European Commonwealth which would establish new preferential and intergovernmental links between countries of the Council of Europe, the British Dominions and the European colonies. On the other hand, a number of French and Belgian pro-Europeans wanted to create a Eurafrikan community, a federation linking Europe and Africa economically and politically. Both the European Commonwealth and the Eurafrikan community were designed in response to postwar challenges: the dollar gap, the communist threat in the Third World, the rise of new African and Asian nationalisms, and the position of European powers in a new globalised world"--Provided by publisher.

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