



# REPERES



Programme pour l'éducation et la formation tout au long de la vie



CENTRE VIRTUEL DE LA CONNAISSANCE SUR L'EUROPE



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## PARTENARIAT ÉDUCATIF GRUNDTVIG 2009-2011

### SURVEY OF WITNESSES OR STORY OF PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

#### SAMPLE 1

INTERVIEWED WITNESS: ROBERT SCHUMAN, FRENCH CITIZEN, GERMAN-BORN IN LUXEMBOURG IN 1886.

GENERAL HISTORICAL TIMELINE OF THE EU	RESULTS OF THE SURVEY OF WITNESSES OR PERSONAL EXPERIENCE	OBSERVATIONS ON CURRENT EUROPEAN POLITICS / ANSWERS OR NOT BY THE EU IN TERMS OF POLITICS ON THE EXPERIENCES AND TESTIMONIES
<b>Events before May 9, 1950</b>		
1815 : Congress of Vienna	The land of RS forefathers now belongs to the land of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.	The Congress of Vienna draws new borders in Europe, contrary to the EU who has done everything to eliminate physical borders.
1870 : French-German War	Annexation of the Moselle. My dad, Jean-Baptiste, didn't want to become German and settled down at his parent-in-law in Luxembourg. My grandfather, who was a Customs Officer in Luxembourg, was transferred in South Alsace and became a Customs Officer of the German Reich. I spent many holidays at the 'Col de la Schlucht'. I took my baccalaureate in Luxembourg. After my father died, I did my best to go back to Lorraine. I passed the German baccalaureate in Metz, which opened me the door to the German universities.	Nowadays, 60 years of peace. Almost no war possible between the Member States.

1914 : First World War	RS, who did his Law studies in Germany, could choose to become a civil servant, a magistrate or a lawyer. He preferred the profession of lawyer; only lawyers were not likely to be transferred during their career. Co-founder of the CFTC Union of employees in Moselle, he also dealt with catholic social problems. He was exempt from military service for physical causes. During the First World War, he dealt with properties in Lorraine confiscated by the German authorities.	The EU includes countries grouped in the same alliance: NATO. Clauses that leads to war clauses result from multiple alliances in 1914.
1918 : End of the First World War	He was nominated to the Municipal Council of Metz by the French Government.	The War ends with the Treaty of Versailles that will push Hitler to prepare the Second World War as a result of the requested financial compensations to Germany (reimbursed in extenso in 2010).
1919 :	Elected deputy of the Moselle aiming at reinforcing the regional identity.	Revival of a democratic life in a part of Europe.
1940 : Start of the Second World War	RS was nominated to the French Government as the new Minister of Refugees. He briefly met De Gaulle (War Secretary), who was leaving France the next day to go to London. Meanwhile, RS went to Vichy to pursue his mission. He was forced to vote, like the other Members of Parliament from Alsace-Lorraine, full powers to Marshall Pétain. The Government of the French State believed that the refusal of full powers implicated recognition of the Alsace-Lorraine annexation by Hitler. Restored in his ministerial duties by Pétain, RS immediately resigned and went back to Lorraine. He was arrested by the Gestapo and put into prison in the Palatinate.	The war started because of the 'Diktat' of Versailles, while nowadays war is not possible, since there are common interests to defend.
1942 :	Escaped from Germany, he moved to Lyon to help refugees from Lorraine. Invasion of the free zone, RS, whose head was rewarded, hid.	

1945 : End of the Second World War	RS, struck by national indignity as well as all the Members of Parliament, who had voted full powers to Pétain, was declared ineligible. De Gaulle released him from indignity. He was elected deputy of the Moselle and then nominated Minister of Finance.	Pressure of the Soviet Union on the free Europe, people of the East under the yoke of communism, continued colonial wars by Western powers. Nowadays, the Neighborhood Policy has been established to manage all kinds of conflicts that could occur at the borders.
1949 : Creation of the Council of Europe	Present as Minister of Foreign Affairs in London for the creation of the Council of Europe with its headquarters in Strasbourg.	Birth of the Council of Europe, organ of inter-state cooperation, regrouping 800 million citizens today and 47 different countries in the area of human rights, social affairs, education, culture, youth...  Considering the Universal Convention of Human Rights insufficient, Europe gets a specific agreement that puts the citizen at the centre of the device and allows him to control national legislations by an international tribunal.
<b>Events after May 9, 1950</b>		
May 9, 1950 : Schuman Declaration	Schuman Declaration Proposed by Jean Monnet, RS took the political responsibility to end the 2 <sup>nd</sup> World War differently. Other than by a 'Diktat' of the winner to the loser. RS refused a third Treaty of Versailles that would trigger the preparation of a new European war.	Five European countries trust the German nation to restore a democracy and agree to share equally their sovereignty on the two primary resources: Coal (energy) and Steel (reconstruction). Start of an uninterrupted era of economical and social progress until the crisis of 2008.
April 18, 1951 : ECSC	Signature of the Treaty of Paris	The ECSC, cornerstone of today's EU, is the pillar of the social-market economy.
1955 :	RS was nominated Minister of Justice	RS prepared the progressive ban of the Capital Death Penalty.
March 25, 1957 : Treaty of Rome		Establishment of the 'four freedoms': people, goods, services and capital (excess of deregulation that led to the crisis of 2008-2009)
1958 : CEE - Euratom	RS is the 1st President of the European Parliamentary Assembly	1 <sup>st</sup> January : establishment of the Common Market that will lead to the Single Market





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REPERES – survey of witnesses or story of personal experience – sample 2 Robert Schuman – EN Authors & ©: Richard Stock, *European Network for Education and Training (EUNET)*, & Geneviève Saint Hubert, *Maison de l'Europe de Toulouse – Midi – Pyrénées*, 2011 English translation: Julie Gratz, *Centre européen Robert Schuman*