

Calendar of Events

- 1946** **1946 September 19.** Winston S. Churchill, in Zurich, Switzerland, urges Franco-German reconciliation within "a kind of United States of Europe".
- 1947** **1947 June 5.** U.S. Secretary of State George G. Marshall offers economic aid for a collective European recovery program.
- 1948** **1948 April 18.** Treaty is signed in Paris creating the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) for the joint administration of Marshall Plan aid.
- 1949** **1949 May 5.** Council of Europe Statute signed.
- 1950** **1950 May 9.** French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman makes proposal to place Europe's coal and steel economics under a common European authority.
- 1951** **1951 April 18.** Treaty creating the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) signed in Paris.
- 1952** **1952 August 10.** ECSC executive body, the High Authority, begins functioning in Luxembourg, with Jean Monnet as its first President.
- 1953** **1953 February 10.** Opening of ECSC common market for coal, iron ore, and scrap.
May 1. Opening of ECSC common market for steel.
- 1955** **1955 June 1-2.** Messina Conference: Foreign ministers of the Six decide on further economic integration as the basis for future political unity.
- 1956** **1956 May 29.** Venice Conference: Foreign ministers of the Six give go-ahead for treaty-drafting conference.
- 1957** **1957 March 25.** Rome Treaties creating the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community signed.
- 1958** **1958 January 1.** Rome Treaties go into force. Walter Hallstein becomes EEC Commission's first President; Etienne Hirsch becomes Euratom Commission's first President.
- 1959** **1959 January 1.** First EEC tariff reductions and quota enlargements.
- 1960** **1960 May 3.** Convention creating the European Free-Trade Association in force.
- 1961** **1961 July 9.** Association agreement with Greece signed in Athens.
August 1. Ireland applies for Community membership.
August 10. Britain and Denmark request negotiations aimed at Community membership.
November 8. Negotiations on possible British membership open.
December 15. Three neutrals — Austria, Sweden and Switzerland — apply for association with the Community.
- 1962** **1962 January 14.** Community fixes basic features of common agricultural policy and enacts regulations for grains, port, eggs and poultry, and fruit and vegetables.
April 30. Norway requests negotiations for Community membership.
July 30. First common agricultural-policy regulations go into effect.
- 1963** **1963 January 14.** French President Charles de Gaulle declares that Britain is not ready for Community membership, thus exercising a *de facto* veto.
January 22. Franco-German Treaty of Co-operation signed in Paris.
January 29. Negotiations between the Community and Britain break off.
September 12. Association agreement with Turkey signed in Ankara.
December 23. Common farm-policy regulations agreed upon for rice, beef and dairy products, to take effect November 1, 1964.
- 1964** **1964 May 4.** Kennedy Round of negotiations within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade opens in Geneva.
June 1. First Yaoundé Convention in force, associating 17 African states and Madagascar with the Community.
September 23. EEC Commission bans the Grandig-Consten exclusive sales agreement for violating connection rules.
December 15. Common grain prices adopted.
- 1965** **1965 March 31.** Common Market Commission proposes that from July 1, 1967, all Community countries' import duties and levies be paid into Community budget and that powers of European Parliament be increased.
April 8. Six sign treaty merging Community executive institutions.
July 1. Council fails to reach agreement by deadline fixed on financing common farm policy; French boycott of Community's Council of Ministers begins seven-month crisis.