**Pischemukha V.G.,**

Candidate of History,

Associate professor of humanities department,

International Humanitarian University

**CHARLEMAGNE INTERNATIONAL AWARD**

**OF THE CITY OF AACHEN**

**AS REFLECTION OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION HISTORY**

**Summary.** Charlemagne International Award of the city of Aachen is the personified history of European integration in 1950-2014. It allows us to combine political aspects of this process with their subjective assessment by public and personal interpretation by the major European political figures.

**Key words:** Charlemagne International Award, the city of Aachen, European civilization, European integration

*We do not create coalition of the states,*

*we unite people.*

*(Jean Monnet. Les Etats – Unis d’Europe commencé :*

*Discurs et allocutions.1952 – 1954. P., 1955)*

Current year and next year of 2015 provides historians with a possibility to comprehend 100 years from the beginning of World War I and 70 years from the end of World War II. These two events create wide intellectual-historical context in which there is a place for a great number of subjects for discussions and, in particular, European aspirations to break from the bewitched circle of civilizational suicide of ХХ century. In different aspects the author has considered this problem in a number of publications [1].

The most important prerequisite maintenances of Europe was a process of its association and integrations which Lucien Febvre in 1945 designated with a capacious formula: “Europe is a dream about unity”. After a publication in 1923 of a book by Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi «Pan-Europe» practically permanent (unlike the previous stages) intellectual and organizational development process of the European idea has began. It is enough to remember the memorandum of Aristide Briand or program of personal federalism which was expounded in 30th on the pages of magazines of «Espri», «New order» and «Plans» by such ideologists of European unity as Alexander Mark (Lipinsky), Emmanuel Mounier, Jean Lacroix, Denis de Rougemont, Anri Bryugmas and others. In 1941 in this row appeared the «manifest of Ventotene», made the group of the Italian anti-fascists.

First contacts through question of the European federation at state level took place in 1942 in London between the representatives of emigrant governments, but this initiative did not get support of great powers. Churchill was the unique, who approved this initiative, in particular, sending greeting 5th pan-European congress, organized by Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi in New York in March, 1943 [2,11]. Exactly this public man was an inspirer and coauthor of famous speech about the United States of Europe by then retired politician Churchill, with which he came forward on September, 19, 1946 at Zurich university. The leading states in the situation of completion of war were too busy to solve concrete political problems of the world, therefore initiative on the federal association of Europe was taken by wide international public movement.

On 15 and 16 of December, 1946, in Paris there was created the Union of the European federalists (UEF), which exists until now. Pan-European union renews its activity in 20-s, and in 1947 the European parliamentary union is founded – prototype of Council of Europe. On initiative of labor party in February, 1947 in London is founded the Movement for the socialistic United States of Europe, renamed in 1948 in Socialistic movement for USE. In France one of leaders of Resistance Movement Rene Kurten founded Council for single Europe in June, 1947, etc.

Important form of activity of these numerous movements and organizations were series of congresses, directed on making ideological bases of the European association, engaging in the process the authoritative European figures and mobilization of public. In 1968 Denis de Rougemont published the article «After 20 years or campaign of congresses, 1947 - 1949» [ 3 ]. As a direct participant of events, he described the first post-war operating under the association of Europe and said the following: «After the years passed by, we are inclined to believe that everything has originated from Congress in Hague in May 1948: first European establishments - parliamentary, legal, cultural, technical; general principles of the Common market… «Banquet campaign» of those, who prepared revolution in 1848 and European revolution hundred years later originated from the campaign of congresses in 1947 - 1949... One very strange passion which does not exist anymore today, it was the unique motive force which united the European fighters» [ 3; 193, 194 ]. Under this «strange passion» an author implies an enormous concentration of intellectual and psychological factors, which activated society and contributed in advancement of bright informal European leaders: «It is an exactly that sort of deep metamorphoses, which can be named the real revolutions». Exactly on the wave of these processes and moods the initiative of public inspired the city of Aachen to establish Charles the Great award [4].

Pre-history of foundation of award ascends to 1946, when group of like-minded persons, among which was the initiator of award - textile merchant Kurt Pfeiffer, formed a group «Corona Legentium Aquensis». His participants aimed to meet the needs of considerable part of city population in delivering from the consequences of long-term manipulation with consciousness of Germans. At sponsorship of Pfeiffer the members of group organized exhibitions and lectures on politics, in which participated, in particular, philosopher Martin Heidegger, a Nobel laureate, physicist Werner Karl Heisenberg, writer Werner Bergengruen, Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi. Hope of Europeans, incarnated in wide public movement, got encouragement at intergovernmental level: Benelux, West-European union, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, NATO, Council of Europe. But, nevertheless, the attempt to go out outside a traditional intergovernmental collaboration failed. Separation of Europe and Germany, obvious beginning of cold war, expansion of Soviet Union required going on the new level of efforts in aspiring to European unity. In this situation doctor Kurt Pfeifer presented the public of Aachen his plan on December 19, 1949.

Foremost, he paid attention on the critical character of the situation, Europe appeared in: «Power of East grew as a result of removal of China and we do not know where the expansion will stop. Despite technical superiority of the West, its strategic position is utterly weak. With surprise and skepticism we look, western Germans, to the extraordinary sluggishness of understanding of this situation in the western world, we look with fear to insignificant progress of economic production as bases of all further processes. The Western-European idea very slowly moves up in understanding of this situation». Further the speaker compared the views of Oswald Spengler and Arnold Toynbee on the future of Europe and concluded, that it is necessary to proceed from claim of the second thinker, which lays on Western Europe and the whole western world is responsible for the future.

Appearance of Kurt Pfeifer made great impression on public of city and soon got encouragement by many aldermen. They were interested in possibility to revive almost forgotten European pas of city, to draw attention of Europe.

Establishing of award was timed to Christmas, 1949. The initiators of establishment of award came from the city of Aachen that once was the center of the Western-European world, and emperor Charles the Great was the emperor of its greater part. The city lays between Germany, Belgium and Netherlands and it participated in both world wars. Absence of important strategic objects rescued Aachen from raids of the aviation of allies, but in the middle of October, 1944 in its streets eight days battles went on and it was in ruins.

As it was said in the ground of award, it is annually rewarded on the day of Ascension Lord (registers in Germanium on a 40th day after Easter) for high achievements in the mutual understanding and international cooperation between the European people. This contribution can be brought in literary, scientific, economic and political spheres.

Soon twelve members-founders of Award signed so-called Statement, 1949, which was extended in 1990 and made the ideological basis of the Award. It was founded on March, 14, 1950 - the International Award of Charles the Great: The «first list of its members is read as «Who is who» in Aachen. About 100 representatives of business, church, technical institute and municipality confederated, the first board of which was identical to signing statement».

In course of time there was a row of new circumstances which impelled to perfection of awarding process. The first stimulus was the discussion of its aims in 1987 in connection with disagreements about nomination of Henry Kissinger. Objection was caused by his negative attitude toward the Soviet-American negotiations about disarmament, because of that the board was abandoned by the representatives of social democrats and green party. Suggestions to strengthen public character of process of discussion of candidatures for Award and its appropriations were also thrown out. Disagreements were overcame when representatives of different political factions in municipality and board of Award found the mutual understanding. As a result in November, 14, 1990, a new Statement was promulgated, in which realities of stopping of cold war, association of Germany, initializing the process of integration of the east European countries, preserving of environment and other issues were taken into account.

Awarding takes place, as a rule, in May in the hall of coronations of city town hall. The place of handing was changed only two times: in 1959 George Marshall was awarded in the hospital of Washington and in March, 2004, John Paul II was awarded in Rome.

The awards ceremony is accompanied by speech of Lord Mayor of Aachen, in which he justifies the committee's decision. Then eulogy follows, which is pronounced as a rule by someone of former laureates. Then speeches of some guests of honor, usually prominent European politicians and public figures follow*.*

Personal analysis of laureates, list of honored guests and speakers, the content of their speeches is a vast source covering the 1950 - 2013 years of European integration history. Using this huge material it's possible to conduct profound content analysis, dissertation and monograph researches. The aim of this article is limited by formulation of the problem and fixing several research approaches, in particular, by correlation between dynamics of assigning premiums and its corresponding to the process of European integration. The first stage of the awards' history may be designated by the period of 1950 - 1957 years, from the first nomination until the conclusion of the Treaty of Rome and the establishment of the EEC.

In the history of European integration, there is a widely confessed division of her significant personalities on "precursors" ((Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, Aristide Briand, Gustav Stresemann, Winston Churchill, Denis de Rougemont and Louise Weiss),"founding father" (Jean Monnet, Robert Schuman, Alcide de Gasperi, Joseph Bech, Paul-Henri Spaak and Konrad Adenauer and "continuators" - it is a very long list that has a historical tendency to a permanent increase.  
First two laureates are representatives of a romantic period of European unification, when the main role was played by social movements and bright intellectuals and followers of the European idea. It's clear, that at the time of establishment of the Award at Direktorium, there was no doubt in a candidature of Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi. The first Award ceremony was opened by Lord Mayor Albert Maas, the solemnity and pathos of his speech was organically combined with the personality of the laureate: “For the First time since the Second World War, we have gathered in this room, in the Imperial Hall of our Guildhall, in one of estimable halls of German history, in which during seven centuries the Imperators of Germany were crowned, where the most important congresses of the world were sat”.

The First World War made it possible to feel the process of decline in Europe. We can see that century of huge empires is coming: powerful America and Russia, with respect to which the some European nations look like midgets. It becomes clear that only a union of all nations of Europe will save them from the fate of aging Greece, which although was still representing a high cultural significance, but really was only a cultural fertilizer for the whole world, without providing an independent political force".

After that, speaker widely quotes the book "Pan-Europe" and judges its prophetic nature of assessments and recommendations in relation to 1950. "What's now? Is the any need to save Europe or Spengler is right, when announcing decline of the West? No, thousand times no!

We also didn't become puppets of God today who are fatalistically obedient to the destiny. People still are masters of fate". In summary the burgomaster addressed to the present: "You see, ladies and gentlemen, on this pattern the coat of arms of Aachen monastic capitulary … on Karl's attire is specified the German eagle, and on a socle the French lily. In 1400 the Burgundy humanist Jean de Montreille suggested to unite both coats of arms on one board. Aachen capitulary accepted the offer and till today on its coat of arms symbols of Germany and France are integrated. Whether this means regards from the past of the best times? Whether is it the sign of a way to the better future?" Assessment of the fact and the analysis of the contents of the Declaration of Robert Schuman of May 9 about economic association of six countries of Europe and elimination of historical opposition of France and Germany became a keynote of the speech of R. Coudenhove-Kalergi. In summary the winner told: "To a decisive step from the tragic past to the brilliant future the determination and an initiative of heads and the people is required only … On them depends, whether Europe will roll in clouds of nuclear explosions – or from fire of the last world war it as the bird the Phoenix will revive in new magnificence". Considering performances of speakers of the first years of existence of an award, it is necessary to estimate their cultural all-European contents. Reacting to bureaucratization of united Europe Louise Weis exclaimed: "Europe is a soul. And they speak only about snakes, pigs and wine. Snake is currency. Pigs – swelled from corn and beet. Nasty wine is forged" (Memoirs of the European woman, 1968 – 1976). The award of the next year was again awarded to the person who for many years was one of leaders of social movement for unity of Europe. Biography of Henri Brugman is similar to destiny of his compatriot Dutch Vincent Van Gogh who became the French postimpressionist, and the first – the French federalist. Education in Paris Catholic college(1922 - 1923), and then in Sorbonne (1929 – 1930), the doctoral dissertation on a subject "French Theatre Georges Porto-Riche ", and the main thing - communication with the French contemporaries of the generation of belle époque created it as European federalist. The second fatal page was probably written to A. Bryugmans's live in camp of hostages in which he spent two years, since 1942: "This painful experience of doubt, alarm and expectation deeply noted its further evolution". After war he became one of leaders of the European movement of federalists, and in 1950 - 1972 – the rector of the European college in Bruges. Especially valuable as eyewitness and the direct participant of events, his works on history of the European idea and the first post-war stages of the European integration[5] . Representing the winner, the burgomaster Albert Maas, as well as at the previous ceremony, united the review of the current questions of the European unity with thoughts about destiny of European civilization: "Why we still hesitate? To the scale of trouble which lies for us, there has to correspond our degree of its judgment. We live in cruel, but great time. Bismarck possesses words that the politician, having heard steps of God in a world history, must work, having grasped for a floor of its cloak".

In 1952 the era that lasts to this day begins, when the award is assigned to statesmen from European countries, sometimes from the USA. Its beginning was marked by "the father of Europe" Alchide de Gasperi. This "the librarian of Vatican", for many years disappearing in this position from fascism, became the outstanding Italian promoting moral and political rehabilitation of the nation after war.

Estimating his role in the European history, it is possible to make combination of two marks. The first, belongs to the communist, undoubtedly outstanding European Altyero Spinelli: "The West European states were in a condition of deep political and economic disorder that contributed to taking power by communists …To bring them out of this dangerous situation, the USA began to make more and more growing influence directed on association of Europe … It is possible to tell that it played a crucial role at manifestation of any initiative of the European statesmen in this direction" [6, 129]. If to accept this point of view, in particular, with the activity of Duncan Sendis inspired by the USA, at that time the son-in-law U. Churchill, and Józef Retinger's absolutely mysterious figure, the conspiracy design in the spirit of Dugin will turn out. But in policy idealism and pragmatism are often combined, an ideal example of that is Konrad Adenauer.

The second view of sources on European integration is stated by A. de Gasperi: "Who told that the European federation was the myth. Yes, it is the myth in modern sense. Tell us, what kind of myth we have to give to our youth about that, as for the relations between the states, future world, safety, if not this appeal to association. Or you want the dictatorship myth …? But then we will generate that conflict which fatally conducts to war" [6, 134]. A. de Gasperi's speech in 1952 differed from ardent speeches of two previous speakers on political rationality and diplomatic restraint. This style becomes further dominating in speeches of winners of an award. All next years the award four more times was handed over to non-governmental figures of Europe.

In 1973 the award was got by the 87-year-old Spaniard Salvador de Madaryaga, the third great public figure of the European movement. Without being formally the member of any European organization, he had the huge moral and intellectual authority. Thanks to these qualities he deserved during the time he was the constant delegate of Spain in League of the Nations the nickname "conscience of League of the Nations". After the beginning of civil war in Spain he was sent into voluntary exile to England and returned home only in 1976. In the numerous works he always cultivated an image of united Europe. His work "British, French, Spaniards: the essay on comparative psychology" (1929) was especially popular. It is absolutely logical that on the congress in Hague in 1948 he was entrusted to create the European cultural center and the European youth bureau. Keynote of cultural unity of Europe is excellently generalized on pages of "Portrait of Europe" by S. Madaryagi was used by ober-burgomaster of Aachen in his speech: "Here Rabelais's laughter rattles, Erasmus's smile here shines, Voltaire's joke here sparkles. Colorful stars Dante's ardent eyes, Shakespeare's clear eyes, Goethe's light eyes and Dostoyevsky's exhausted eyes rise in the European intellectual sky.

Eternal Gioconda's face smiles to us, for all Europe allowed Michelangelo to rise from marble David and Moyses's images, in mathematical harmony Bach's fugue rose up. In Europe Hamlet over secret of own divergence painfully reflects and Faust seeks to avoid painful thoughts by means of action; in Europe Don Juan in each woman he meets, that only one who he never finds he looks for, and through the European country Don Quixote with a spear atilt rushes to catch the highest sense of life. It is Europe where Newton and Leibniz compare infinitesimal and infinitely big, where our Lady, as Alfred de Musset told, prays in the stone dress, kneeling where the silver thread unites in one stream of cities which cut work of time in a space crystal … this Europe has to emerge.

As a whole, these two religious movements reflect spiritual pluralism of Europe, but winners aren't figures of the European level. All other winners are politicians and officials of the European countries and eurobureaucrats.

In 1953 the award was got by one of chief designers of the European Union -Jeanne Monnet. At that time he was the chairman of the European association of coal and steel therefore the choice of jury was quite justified. But hardly his members knew, who and how initiated Robert Schuman's Declaration on May 9, 1950. At that time Monnet was the member of French government as the commissioner on economic planning. He and his employees developed the project of the initial stage of the French-German association, and on all-European basis. But to realize it, support of large politicians was required. Having learned that on May 10 at the Minister of Foreign Affairs R. Schuman will hold the important meeting in London, Monnet developed the rough activity full of dramatic features and a political combination. As a result: "Having hardly descended from the train, that (R. Schuman) told "I read the project, I agree". These words were enough for everything to start turning: the idea passed at once into the policy sphere, now this was business of the government and its responsibility. “I had to act through those, who had the power in their hands”[7, 370]. Some days later in Le Quai d'Orsay in Salon of hours R. Schuman will make the well-known Declaration before two hundred of journalists.

In 1957 and 1960 two representatives of Benelux countries: Paul-Henri Spaac and Josef Bech got the award. It is considered that their rewarding was caused not by official positions, and a personal contribution to overcoming of the first acute crisis in the European construction.

In 1952 according to the Parisian contract with the transition purpose from economic integration to the military-political the idea of creation of the European defensive community was put forward. But on August 30, 1954 National assembly of France rejected this project that caused deep disappointment of supporters of European integration. Jean Monnet who resigned the chairman of the Supreme body of EOUS was one of them. "Again I went to the same deadlocks, as four years ago. But also in difficulties there is a good party: it is possible to make a start from them. I always remembered Ibn Saod's council: "Once, when I was young, God told to me in the desert: "Everything serves for my purposes, even obstacles" [7, 492]. Having exempted from the status of the government official, Ge. Monnet created public Committee of fight for the United States of Europe (1955 - 1975). During twenty years of its existence it influenced the policy, without being a governmental institution.

With the purpose of overcoming of the crisis and study of ideas on further integration - A. Spaak, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium was charged to prepare the relevant proposals. They were considered in June, 1955, in Messina; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg Y. Bech presided over the conference. The project on the common market was discussed and got approval, being supported by the representatives of Benelux countries. The burgomaster of Aachen made emphasis on Spaak 's role in success of conference in Messina and in signed on March 25, 1957, Roman contract. During the ceremony of awarding the winners the burgomaster gave an important place to the description of centuries-old historical links between close neighbors Aachen, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Today Charles the Great's award, probably, is the most considerable public phenomenon of the all-European scale. Persistence with which citizens of Aachen during 64 years continue the work begun by their fathers and grandfathers should be respected. And it is not their fault that over the years scale and the importance of winners yields to "predecessors" and "founding fathers" more and more. It is universal process.

The purpose of the article was to draw attention to the indicated problem, to outline some directions of its considering. For that reason we supplement the list of aword-winners.

**Appendix**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | The year of awards' assignment | Name | Years of life and birth | Country | Position or occupation at the time of the Award |
| 1. | 1950 | Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi | 1894 - 1972 | Austria | public figure, head of the European parliamentary Union |
| 2. | 1951 | Henri Brugmans | 1906 - 1997 | Netherlands | the public figure, the head of UEF (Union Europäischer Föderalisten), the rector of the European college in Bruges |
| 3. | 1952 | Alcide de Gasperi | 1881 - 1954 | Italy | the prime minister |
| 4. | 1953 | Jean Monnet | 1888 - 1979 | France | chairman of the European association of coal and steel |
| 5. | 1954 | Konrad Adenauer | 1876 - 1967 | Federative Republic of Germany | federal chancellor |
| 6. | 1956 | Winston Churchill | 1874 - 1965 | Great Britain | before April 5, 1955 prime minister |
| 7. | 1957 | Paul-Henri Spaac | 1899 - 1972 | Belgium | General Secretary NATO |
| 8. | 1958 | Robert Schuman | 1886 - 1963 | France | chairman of advisory assembly of the Council of Europe |
| 9. | 1959 | George Marshall | 1880 - 1959 | USA | individual |
| 10. | 1960 | Joseph Bech | 1887 - 1975 | Luxembourg | chairman of the parliament |
| 11. | 1961 | Walter Halstein | 1901 - 1982 | Federative  Republic of Germany | president of the European Commission of EEC |
| 12. | 1963 | Edward Heath | 1916 - 2005 | Great Britain | Lord Privy Seal |
| 13. | 1964 | Antonio Senyi | 1891 - 1972 | Italy | president of the republic |
| 14. | 1966 | Jens Otto Krag | 1914 - 1978 | Denmark | the Prime Minister |
| 15. | 1967 | Josef Luns | 1911 - 2002 | Netherlands | Minister of Foreign Affairs |
| 16. | 1969 | European commission |  |  |  |
| 17. | 1970 | Francois Seydou de Clozon | 1905 - 1981 | France | ambassador in Germany |
| 18. | 1972 | Roy Jenkins | 1920 - 2003 | Great Britain | one of leaders of the Labour party in the lower house of parliament |
| 19. | 1973 | Salvador de Madaryaga | 1886 - 1978 | Spain | writer, public figure |
| 20. | 1976 | Leo Tindemans | b. 1922 | Belgium | the Prime Minister |
| 21. | 1977 | Walter Scheel | b. 1919 | Federative Republic of Germany | federal president |
| 22. | 1978 | Konstantinos Karamanlis | 1907 - 1998 | Greece | the Prime Minister |
| 23. | 1979 | Emilio Colombo | 1920 - 2013 | Italy | chairman  of the European parliament |
| 24. | 1981 | Simona Veyl | b. 1927 | France | chairman  of the European parliament |
| 25. | 1982 | Juan Carlos I | b. 1938 | Spain | king of Spain |
| 26. | 1984 | Karl Karstens | 1914 - 1992 | Federative  Republic  of Germany | federal president |
| 27. | 1986 | People of Luxembourg |  |  |  |
| 28. | 1987 | Henry Kissinger | b. 1923 | USA | the state. the secretary of the USA in resignation |
| 29. | 1988 | François Mitterrand and  Helmut Kohl | 1916 – 1996  b. 1930 | France  GERMANY | president of France  German chancellor |
| 30. | 1989 | Brother Roget (community to Teza) | 1915 - 2005 | Switzerland  France | founder of an ecumenical community to Teza |
| 31. | 1990 | Dyyula Horn | b. 1990 | Hungary | Minister of Foreign Affairs |
| 32. | 1991 | Václav Havel | b. 1936 | Czechoslovakia | president |
| 33. | 1992 | Jacques Delor | b. 1925 | France | president of the European Commission |
| 34. | 1993 | Felipe Gonsalez | b. 1942 | Spain | Prime Minister |
| 35. | 1994 | Gro Harlem Brundtland | b. 1939 | Norway | the Prime Minister |
| 36. | 1995 | Franz Wranizki | b. 1937 | Austria | chancellor |
| 37. | 1996 | Queen of the Netherlands Beaktriks | b.1938 | Netherlands | Queen |
| 38. | 1997 | Roman Gertsog | b. 1934 | Federative  Republic of Germany | federal president |
| 39. | 1998 | Bronislav Geremek | 1932 - 2008 | Poland | Minister of Foreign Affairs |
| 40. | 1999 | Tony Blair | b. 1953 | Great Britain | the Prime Minister |
| 41. | 2000 | Bill Clinton | b. 1946 | USA | president |
| 42. | 2001 | Dyyord Conrad | b. 1933 | Hungary | writer and sociologist |
| 43. | 2002 | Euro |  |  |  |
| 44. | 2003 | Valéry Giscard  Estaing | b. 1926 | France | the chairman of Convention on development of the European constitution |
| 45. | 2004 | Pat Cox | b. 1952 | Ireland | chairman of the European parliament |
| 46. | 2004 | Extraordinary award:  John Paul II | 1920 - 2005 |  |  |
| 47. | 2005 | Carlo Ciampi | b. 1920 | Italy | president |
| 48. | 2006 | Jean – Claude Juncker | b. 1954 | Luxembourg | the Prime Minister |
| 49. | 2007 | Javier Solana | b. 1942 | Spain | EU High Representative for foreign policy and security policy |
| 50. | 2008 | Angela Merkel | b. 1954 | Federative  Republic  of Germany | federal chancellor |
| 51. | 2009 | Andrea Riccardi | b. 1950 | Italy | socially - the religious figure |
| 52. | 2010 | Donald Tusk |  | Poland | the Prime Minister |
| 53. | 2011 | Jean – Claude Trichet | b. 1942 | France | chairman of the European central bank |
| 54. | 2012 | Wolfgang Scheuble | b. 1942 | Germany | Minister of Finance |
| 55. | 2013 | Dalia Grybauskaite | b. 1956 | Lithuania | president |
| 56. | 2014 | Henrik Van Rompuy | b. 1947 | Belgium | European Council president |

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**Пищемуха В. Г. Міжнародна премія Карла Великого міста Аахен як віддзеркалення історії європейської інтеграції. – Стаття.**

**Анотація.** Міжнародна премія Карла Великого м. Аахен є персоніфікованою історією європейської інтеграції з 1950 по 2014 роки. Вона дозволяє поєднати політичні аспекти цього процесу з їхньою суб’єктивною оцінкою громадськістю та особистністною інтерпретацією значними європейськими політиками.

**Ключові слова:** міжнародна премія Карла Великого, місто Аахен, європейська цивілізація, європейська інтеграція.

**Аннотация.** Международная премия Карла Великого г. Аахен является персонифицированной историей европейской интеграции с 1950 по 2014 годы. Она позволяет совместить политические аспекты этого процесса с их субъективной оценкой общественностью и личностной интерпретацией значительными европейскими политиками.

**Ключевые слова:** международная премия Карла Великого, город Аахен, европейская цивилизация, европейская интеграция.