

PRÉFECTURE DU VAL DE MARNE
**AVIS
AUX ÉLECTEURS**

**VOTE: A EUROPEAN
STORY**

Ten elections that shaped our world

EXHIBITION - SPRING 2024



Introduction: The unfolding of democracy in European history

Interactive table: The long path to democracy in Europe – from its origins to supranationalism

The architects of European unity and the quest for a European Parliament directly elected by citizens



Louise Weiss at a demonstration with other suffragettes, May 1935.
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President Paul-Henri Spaak speaking in the Common Assembly debating chamber on 11 September 1952.
© Communautés Européennes.



Ministers from European Coal and Steel Community member countries meeting in Strasbourg, December 1951.
© European Union.
Alcide De Gasperi, second from the left, later became the second President of the Common Assembly.



Robert Schuman at the European Parliamentary Assembly, on the Schuman Declaration's 10th anniversary on 10 May 1960.
© European Union.



Demonstrations on the fringes of the Hague Summit on 1-2 December 1969.
© European Union. The Hague Summit relaunched European integration after almost a decade of stagnation.



1. **Medal of Louise Weiss** by Isabel de Selva, Ville de Saverne / Musée du Château des Rohan.



2. **First page of the Schuman Declaration**, facsimile from Fondation Jean Monnet pour l'Europe, Lausanne, Switzerland. This text paved the way to the first concrete steps of European unity, the European Coal and Steel Community.



3. **Medallion of Jean Monnet** by Cyril de La Patellière, Jean Monnet House, Bazoches-sur-Guyonne, France. The main driving force behind the drafting of the Schuman Declaration, Monnet later became Chair of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, and in this capacity worked hand in hand with Common Assembly Presidents Spaak and De Gasperi towards a supranational democracy.



4. **Portrait of Konrad Adenauer with autograph dedicated to Jean Monnet**, Jean Monnet House, Bazoches-sur-Guyonne, France. Personal bonds between the European founding fathers created a climate of trust that made European unity possible.



5. **Miner's lamp**, Jean Monnet House, Bazoches-sur-Guyonne, France. German miners gave this object to Monnet in appreciation for his efforts in setting up the European Coal and Steel Community.



6. **Charlemagne Prize medal and diploma**, awarded to Jean Monnet in 1953, Famille Lieberherr Monnet. The main architects of European unity each went on to be awarded this distinction in recognition of their work.



[Background photo] Demonstration calling for European elections by universal suffrage, Strasbourg, 1972.
© European Union.



Méi wäit gesinn. Europa wielen ("See further. Vote for Europe"), poster from Luxembourg, 1979, House of European History, Brussels, Belgium.



Commemorative mug from the 1979 elections, Coll. Étienne Deschamps, Arlon, Belgium.

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2024

Inspirational ballot box, made by Lycée Viollet-le-Duc, Villiers-Saint-Frédéric, France.



2019

European election campaign promotional items, House of European History, Brussels, Belgium.



2014

European election campaign punch bag: 'Act. React. Impact.', European Parliament, Brussels, Belgium.



2009

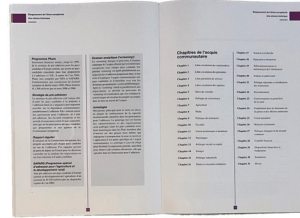
European election campaign pens and badges (2009-2019), House of European History, Brussels, Belgium.



European election envelopes (1979-1994) and First Day of Issue - Commemorative Sheet, objects from the personal collection of Dr Pavel Černoch, Prague.



1994



Understanding Enlargement booklet, Pierre Mirel, courtesy of Ex-Team PHARE de la Commission européenne. Ten new countries joined the EU in 2004 after closing negotiations on all chapters of the common rights and obligations known as the *acquis communautaire*.

2004



First Day of Issue - Commemorative Sheet marking EU Enlargement, objects from the personal collection of Dr Pavel Černoch, Prague.

1999

First Day of Issue - Commemorative Sheet, objects from the personal collection of Dr Pavel Černoch, Prague.



1989

PHARE Programme model lighthouse, Pierre Mirel, courtesy of Ex-Team PHARE de la Commission européenne. Aid to central-eastern Europe acted as a great catalyst within the European institutions. The team running the Poland and Hungary Assistance for the Restructuring of the Economy (PHARE) programme kept this model as a symbol of their work, as the acronym of the programme matches the French word for 'lighthouse'.



1984

Vassoio di Ventotene by Ernesto Rossi, 1940, Istituto Storico Toscano della Resistenza e dell'Età contemporanea - Archivio Nello Traquandi. This artwork, a wedding gift from Rossi to his nephew, depicts life in the penal colony on the island of Ventotene where Altiero Spinelli and other inmates drafted the Federalist Manifesto.

1979



Commemorative pewter dish from the 1979 elections, Coll. Étienne Deschamps, Arlon, Belgium.



Esquisse du buste en Hermès de Simone Veil - Plâtre original - Collection privée de l'artiste : sculpteur Fabrice Gloux - 2018.



Medal of Louise Weiss by Paul Belmondo, Ville de Saverne / Musée du Château des Rohan.

Lenders:

Collection privée de l'artiste : sculpteur Fabrice Gloux
Coll. Étienne Deschamps, Arlon, Belgium
Famille Lieberherr Monnet
House of European History, Brussels, Belgium

Istituto Storico Toscano della Resistenza e dell'Età contemporanea - Archivio Nello Traquandi
Objects from the personal collection of Dr Pavel Černoch, Prague
Pierre Mirel. Courtoisie Ex-Team PHARE de la Commission européenne
Ville de Saverne / Musée du Château des Rohan