

This thesis analyses history of the Pan-European movement in the 1930s, which was founded by the count Richard Nicolaus Coudenhove-Kalergi in the year of 1923. This nobleman with Czechoslovak citizenship was aware of declining political and economic weight of the European continent in the world and this fact stood behind his decision to found a movement that unite Europe on federal principle.

Although this work also covers partially the history of the Pan-European movement in the 1920s, the accent of this work is put on following decade. The idea of united Europe had to face tough confrontation with radicalizing political situation in many European countries in this time and that is why the European could not be established already in the interwar period.

The thesis can be divided into five fundamental parts. The first one outlines the early life of the young philosopher Coudenhove-Kalergi, analyses his book Pan-Europe and end with Briand's plan of the European Union, of which he spoke about during the League of Nation's General Assembly in September 1929. The following chapter and the second main part at the same time pursues this proposal and the Briand Memorandum from May 1930. The French plan represented a significant milestone in the Pan-European movement history. The important events of the first half of the 1930s, seen by the founder of the Pan-European idea and with his comments in the revue Paneuropa, is an object of interest of the next chapter, which is thus the third pillar of this thesis.