

HAAS, ERNST B. (born March 31, 1924) is most widely known for his contributions to the study of international cooperation and interdependence. During the 1950s and 1960s his work on regional integration in Europe created the foundation for two decades of research on regional integration throughout the world. He and John Ruggie were cofounders of the study of international regimes. His more recent work has focused on the importance of cognition and learning in international affairs, especially as they affect the ability of international organizations to adapt to new circumstances. Haas received his Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1952. He taught at the University of California at Berkeley from 1951 until his retirement in 2000. From 1965 to 1967 he served as associate director of the Institute of International Studies at Berkeley and as director from 1967 to 1973. His most important honors included membership on the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace (1960-77), fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, membership on the Committee on International Organization of the Social Science Research Council (1963-68), and a Guggenheim Fellowship (1973-74). He was a consultant for the U.S. Department of State (1961-70) and for the United Nations (1981-84). He was a member of the Council of the American Political Science Association in 1962 and of its Committee on Professional Ethics (1968-71). He received major research grants from the Rockefeller Foundation and the Social Science Research Council.

The *Uniting of Europe* was the first work on regional integration that subordinated a descriptive account to an explicit theory. Haas analyzed the politics of the European Coal and Steel Community in terms of a new type of interstate cooperation that focused on integrative processes among interest groups, bureaucracies, and political parties. He formulated the concept of *spillover*, which holds that an initial commitment to integrate a vital sector of a national economy with those of other states will inevitably lead to decisions to integrate additional sectors

if it becomes apparent that such steps will enhance benefits and if the costs of going back on the initial bargain outweigh the benefits of resuming national sovereignty. In *Beyond the Nation State: Functionalism and International Organization*, he formulated a theory of global integration which he called *neofunctionalist*, in contrast to the *functionalist* theory put forward by David Mitrany. Whereas Mitrany had proposed a technocratically based process of integration, Haas allowed politics to push the process forward, backward, and around as actors redefined their interests in specific but interrelated issue areas. The theory was developed on the empirical basis of an analysis of the International Labor Organization in the expectation that it might be generalizable to other global membership organizations. Aspects of this theory have been carried over into contemporary neoliberal institutionalism and into studies of international integration in sociology and psychology.

This theory seemed to be confounded by real-world events in the 1970s and early 1980s, leading Haas to reexamine neofunctionalism as it relates to regional integration. In *The Obsolescence of Regional Integration Theory*, he located points at which the initial explanation had erred, particularly in the mistaken application of the Western Europe-based spillover process to Third World regional integration efforts. While Haas's neofunctionalist theory did not predict the failure of regional efforts outside Europe, it did explain the uneven progress toward integration in Western Europe and the inability of certain United Nations agencies to perform their missions well.

Haas made additional major contributions to the study of international organizations and international regimes in the 1980s and 1990s. *Scientists and World Order: The Uses of Technical Knowledge in International Organizations* (with Mary Pat Williams and Don Babai) deals with the interplay of science, technology, and politics in international organizations. Haas, together with John Gerard Ruggie, was instrumental in formulating and applying the concept of international regimes in *International Responses to Technology*. His book, *When Knowledge Is Power: Three Models of Change in International Organizations*, demonstrated when and how decision makers in international organizations make use of technical knowledge to adapt programs and to change them dramatically in line with new understandings of causal mechanisms.

#### Selected Works

1956 *Dynamics of International Relations*. With Alan Whiting. New York: McGraw-Hill.

1958 *The Uniting of Europe*. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press.

1964 *Beyond the Nation-State: Functionalism and International Organization*. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press.

1969 *Tangle of Hopes: American Commitments and World Order*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall.

1970 *Human Rights and International Action*. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press.

1975 *International Responses to Technology*. Ed. with John Ruggie. Special issue of *International Organization* 29 (Summer).

1975 *The Obsolescence of Regional Integration Theory*. Berkeley, Calif.: Institute of International Studies.

1977 *Scientists and World Order: The Uses of Technical Knowledge in International Organizations*. With Mary Pat Williams and Don Babai. Berkeley: University of California Press.

1990 *When Knowledge Is Power: Three Models of Change in International Organizations*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

1997 *Nationalism, Liberalism, and Progress: The Rise and Decline of Nationalism*. Volume 1. Ed. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press.

2000 *Nationalism, Liberalism, and Progress: The Dismal Fate of New Nations*. Volume 2. Edited with Peter Katzenstein. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press.

Jeffrey A. Hart