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PRESIDENT OF NOUVELLES EQUIPES INTERNATIONALES VISITS CDUCE'S HEADQUARTERS

On his return from the 2nd International Congress of Christian Democracy of Latin America, held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, M. *Auguste de Schryver*, President of Nouvelles Equipes Internationales and Belgian Minister of State, paid a visit to CDUCE's Headquarters in New York.

Mr. de Schryver is known as one of the most outstanding leaders of Christian Democracy and as the founder of the Belgian Social Christian Party; also, as one of the founders of Nouvelles Equipes Internationales, the Western European Union of Christian Democracy.

A reception was given by CDUCE in his honor, on September 30th, at the Carnegie Endowment, which was attended by a number of outstanding personalities of American press, social and political organizations, as also exile representatives of various councils and groups of different nationalities. From the United Nations' delegations the following attended: From Belgium: Mr. Joseph Nisot, Ambassador to the U. N.; Mme. C. Ciselet, Senator; Mr. Jacques Raeymaekers; Mr. Armand Evrard Vermaalen; Mr. M. Smolderen; Mr. J. Goris; Mr. Paul Struye. From Canada: Mr. Azellus Denis; Mr. Ambrose Hollowach, and Mr. Heath Macquarrie, members of Parliament; From the Netherlands: L. J. C. Beaufort, OFM, MP. From Germany: Mrs. von Puttkammer. From Venezuela: Father Alfonso Ravard, Plenipotentiary Minister. From Tunisia: Dr. M. Abdesselam, etc.

Mr. Popiel, Vice-Chairman of CDUCE's Executive Committee, introducing Mr. de Schryver to the guests said: "We hope that the next Christian Democratic World Conference, which is planned for the end of February 1958 somewhere in Italy, on the invitation of Demo-

cracia Cristiana, will reunite the representatives of Christian Democracy of all other continents, and — it is hoped — of Africa and Asia, and that it will mark a new accomplishment and a new step in the development of our Movement."

Christian Democracy — World Movement

In his speech Mr. de Schryver gave a short and impressive picture of the program and organization of Christian Democracy, stating among other things:

"In the international field Christian Democracy stands for full international cooperation as was so fully and so effectively demonstrated in Europe by the policies of great Christian Democratic statesmen: Alcide de Gasperi, Robert Schuman and Konrad Adenauer.

"Christian Democracy is not a confessional movement and not a political branch of the Roman Catholic Church. In countries like Germany and the Netherlands, Christian Democratic parties are composed of Catholics and Protestants, and in Norway the Christian Democratic Party is exclusively Protestant."

"With the Christian Social Movement spreading and grow-

ing outside of Europe and taking the intercontinental form, the recent 2nd International Congress of Christian Democracy of Latin America, held in Sao Paulo, was another confirmation of the development which was put in an organizational form in the fall of 1956 in Paris. At that time the Intercontinental Committee of Christian Democracy was formed, which included the leaders of all centers of the Movement, from the Western, Central European, Latin American and Youth Internationals."

NEI's Expression of Solidarity with Central Europe

Discussing the contributions of all Christian Democratic Movements to the Sao Paulo Congress, Mr. de Schryver elaborated the share of the Christian Democratic Union of Central Europe, and the spirit of love and liberty which characterizes its leaders and its activities in the Christian Democratic Movement. He also mentioned the Resolution of the Congress which was its response to the needs of Central European countries, and the expression of solidarity of other Christian Democratic Movements with those of Central Europe. Withdrawal of the Red Army troops from Central Europe, observance of fundamental human rights, and the re-establishment of Christian Democratic parties in that area were the main subjects of the Resolution on Central Europe at the Sao Paulo Congress.

CHILIAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC LEADER GUEST OF THE CDUCE

On Friday, October 25th, the Christian Democratic Union of Central Europe held a reception in honor of the President of the Christian Democratic Party of Chile, Diputado Rafael Augustin Gumucio Vives, who was passing through New

York on an American tour, organized for a group of Chilean parliamentarians by the U. S. State Department.

The Chilean Christian Democratic Party recently scored a major electoral victory which tripled its par-

liamentary representation and made its leader, Senator Eduardo Frei Montalva, the leading candidate for the 1958 presidential election.

Speaking about the close and, as he described it, "providential" relationship between Chilean Christian Democracy and the CDUCE, Dr. Gumucio, in his short address, described the present state of the Christian Democratic Party in Chile, the importance of the presidential candidacy of Senator Frei not only for Chile, but for all Christian Social Movements in Latin America and in the world, and emphasized the deep solidarity which exists between the cause of Chilean Christian Democracy and the aims

of the Christian Democratic Union of Central Europe.

The second speaker of the evening, Dr. Luius Coloma, Secretary General of the Christian Social Movement of Ecuador and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United Nations, underlined the importance of the recent electoral victory of the Christian Social leader, Dr. Camillo Ponce, in the presidential elections in Ecuador. He stressed the solidarity of the Ecuadorian C. S. Movement with International Christian Democracy and emphasized the importance of C. D. victory in Latin America as the most solid bulwark against the threat of imperialistic Communism.

PROFESSOR PROCHAZKA AMONG THE LATIN AMERICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

After the 2nd International Congress of Christian Democracy in Latin America, Prof. Prochazka left Sao Paulo on September 23 for Montevideo, Uruguay. Prof. Prochazka lectured to the Czechoslovak Club in Confiteria Chome on "The Liberation of Central and Eastern Europe in the Light of the Present International Situation." He discussed extensively recent international events-especially the victory of Chancellor Adenauer in Germany and the condemnation of the Soviet Union in the U. N. — and described the present-day situation in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Dr. Prochazka cautioned his audience against any form of skepticism and encouraged them to persist in their daily efforts for the liberation of their country. He concluded by saying that the day will come when the desire for human freedom and dignity will lead to the defeat of all dictatorships and totalitarianisms. Such a day, he said, must find the Czechoslovak people full of democratic vigor, and those of us who are living in the free world have a patriotic duty to contribute daily to the preservation of the democratic ideals of our people. He pointed out that the students' demonstration in Prague in the spring of 1956 and the meeting of the Czechoslovak writers proved that these demo-

cratic ideals are living ideals among the Czechoslovak people. He recalled the students' resolute demand for freedom of association and a multi-party system in which independent political parties could compete for the vote of the people in free elections.

Prof. Prochazka also met with Dr. Jorge Carve Curmendes, a leading personality of the Christian Democratic Movement in Montevideo; held a conference with the representatives of the Christian Democratic Party of Uruguay (Union Civica) at its headquarters; and later held a press conference and discussion in which he was joined by Dr. Carve, Mr. Jocquin Secco Garcia, leader of Union Civica in Montevideo, Mr. Jorge Echenarria Leund, Chairman of the Youth Section, and other leaders of Christian Democracy in Uruguay.

On September 25, he discussed the results of the Sao Paulo Congress with Dr. Dardo Regules, one of the most outstanding men in Uruguay who was the first General Secretary in South America.

Leaving Montevideo that day, he met with Dr. Manuel Ordonez in Buenos Aires to discuss the next Christian Democratic congress to be held in Europe. Dr. Ordonez also briefed Dr. Prochazka on the cur-

rent political situation in Argentina.

On September 26 he proceeded to Santiago de Chile where he talked with various members of the Czechoslovak colony and paid a visit to Senator Eduardo Frei Montalva.

He then went on to Lima, Peru, where, on September 28, he took part in a luncheon given by La Federacion de Estudiantes de la Pontificia Universidad Catolica del Peru and was able to talk with the students, the Dean of the Juridical Faculty, and the Rector of the University, Msgr. Fidel Tubino.

At a luncheon given for Dr. Prochazka by the Christian Democrats of Peru, the situation in the captive countries of Europe was discussed. Among the Young Christian Democrats who attended this luncheon were Messrs. Luis Rodriguez Mariategni, Jorge Bolanos Ramirez, Oscar Ball Balbuena, Victor Raul, Alesandro Tapia Pinto, and Fernando de Trazegnies Granada.

Also while in Lima, Dr. Prochazka held a press conference which was attended by representatives of the daily papers *La Prensa* and *La Cronica* and of the reviews *Carretas* and *Van Guardia*.

CDUCE OFFICIAL INVITED BY DUTCH CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

Mr. Konrad Sieniewicz, Secretary General of the CDUCE, now active in Europe, has been invited to participate in the Congress of the Catholieke Volkspartij (The Dutch Christian Democratic Party), held in the middle of September of this year. At this occasion K. Sieniewicz will pay a visit to Mr. Van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, who is a chairman of the East-West Ad Hoc Political Committee of NEI (Nouvelles Equipes Internationales), formed through the initiative of the Central European members of NEI.

News and Notes

GERMANY

The Freedom of Europe

A New Policy is Being Shaped

Immediately after his electoral victory, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer indicated that the only practical road to follow to solve the most important question of German foreign policy is a European solution of the problems of Eastern frontiers through the further development of institutions for supra-national cooperation, as proved successful in Western Europe.

So, those wishful comments which so obviously slandered the results of the vote of September 15th as an admission of the status-quo, and were presenting the German problem as a monopoly of the national opposition, have been refuted. Moreover, the sterile policy of resolutions which, year after year, had been misleading Parliament itself as well as the German people in regard to free elections which were believed not automatically operative but rather the result of an efficient policy of liberation of the Soviet zone, has been removed.

At the same time, that left wing so-called foreign policy which claimed that Tito and Nehru might be bought through support to become the matadors of the re-unification has been dispensed with.

Such an illusion had first been entertained by a Committee which placed unity before freedom and used its name to cover the easy divisibility of Germany in the year 1945, and its world political reasons, to say nothing of those who misused such a Committee in their endeavor to counteract in a "supra-partisan" manner the Chancellor's policy and to discredit him before the public as a man not too favorably disposed toward re-unification.

Since a foreign policy begins at home, the new initiative demands a broad concept both in one's own country and more so in the world. Both concepts would be systematically destroyed if the German question were to be isolated and identi-

fied with a "common German will." Fundamental knowledge would be withheld from the German people, of the fact that the German problem can be solved only insofar as the whole of Europe can be liberated, the division of Germany being only a derivative consequence of the bolshevization of half of Central Europe and of all of Eastern Europe.

The indivisibility of the freedom of all Europe represents the only solid ground for our Eastern policy, and it goes hand in hand with the freedom of the subjugated nations of Eastern Europe. Standing on this ground, sixty nations have condemned the crushing of the Hungarian people by the Kremlin. The Hungarian legacy to which those nations have themselves adhered in condemning Soviet Russia is called: The Freedom of Europe.

Under this slogan, therefore, all people in Germany should rally, in common with the representatives of all exiles from Eastern Europe, if they wish to arouse the world's conscience for the freedom of all Europe and, henceforth, of Germany, and in time create those institutions which will be needed by a free Europe to eventually settle her internal border conflicts through supra-national guarantees for basic rights and autonomous freedoms.

P.W.W.

Front page article from *Rheinischer Merkur*, No. 40/12, October 4, 1957

The Germans Against Political and Economic Experiments

The Chief of the Federal Headquarters of the German CDU (Christian Democratic Union), Dr. Bruno Heck, newly elected Christian Democratic Deputy for Wurttemberg, declared in Bonn to the representative of the Press Bureau of the Austrian People's Party: "When one of the leading figures of the German Social Democratic Party declared that the whole world had turned against the German Social

Democrats, he unwillingly characterized the significance of the electoral decision—a significance reaching far over the borders of the German Republic. For by their decision, a majority of the voters declared themselves against Socialism and political and economic experiments. At the same time, their decision was a recognition of the strongly determined governmental policy of the CDU and an endorsement of the eight-year Chancellorship of Dr. Adenauer. As has been the case with our sister parties abroad when they have formed or participated in the government, the German Christian Democrats let their deeds and achievements speak for themselves and relied on the clear and realistic judgment of the voters. The electoral results in the Federal Republic have shown, more clearly than ever before, that the Christian Democratic parties are destined to build the foundations of the new Europe on the principles of human liberty, economic progress and social justice."

AUSTRIA

Christian Democratic Leader Explains the German Elections

In a speech delivered to workers' representatives in Donawitz, Austria, on last September 21, Dr. Alfred Maletz, Secretary General of the Austrian *Volkspartei* (Christian Democratic Party) and member of the Austrian Parliament, commented on the recent German elections as follows: "The overwhelming electoral victory of our sister party in Germany proved again that the people of today are immune to the lures and temptations of either the left or the right. People do not want promises for the future which would mean the sacrifice of individual freedom. The man of today stands with both feet firmly on the ground of reality. It is now a well known fact that the Christian Democratic parties strive to effect a solid and healthy economy and a lasting elevation of the standard of living. It is not a coincidence that

in the Federal Republic of Germany the CDU (the German Christian Democratic Party) achieved such a surprising success and attracted so many workers in the cities and industrial centers. The worker is not a proletarian anymore; he wants security and prosperity, as any free citizen in a free country."

NEW YORK

Forced Labor and Liberation of Captive Countries Discussed at ACEN

At its Fourth Session on October 3—4 the Assembly of Captive European Nations discussed two topics basic for the future of captive nations: forced labor conditions behind the Iron Curtain, and the liberation of Captive Nations. In a resolution accepted by the Session, the representatives of oppressed peoples decided to reiterate its appeal to the United Nations and to the International Labor Organization to demand that the Communist governments among others:

Close forthwith and forever all existing forced labor institutions;

Discontinue any forced labor practices;

Annul all acts, decrees, penal or labor provisions, administrative and other special measures prescribing or permitting forced labor;

Release and return to their places of former residence all political prisoners of forced labor institutions;

Take all measures for the effective suppression of forced labor camps in accordance with the Resolution on the Abolition of Forced Labor adopted by the 40th (1957) Session of the International Labor Conference.

The Christian Democratic Union, which took an active part in the formation of a common battle front against the inhuman institution of forced labor, presented a concise picture of its activities in this field to the ACEN Session. Dr. Vladas Viliamas, speaker for the CDUCE, put it in these words:

"On March 29, 1954, CDUCE's Memorandum on forced labor was presented to the Secretary

General of the United Nations. It called attention to the gravity of the problem of forced labor in the countries of Central Europe under Communist domination. In this extensive memorandum we not only presented evidence, we also urged the United Nations to resolutely condemn the forced labor system.

"Taking advantage of the fact that he has been invested with the representation of the Nouvelles Equipes Internationales in a consultative capacity with the Economic and Social Council of the UN, the Secretary General of the CDUCE was able to deliver speeches on forced labor directly to the Economic and Social Council in 1953 and 1954.

"We actively participated in the First International Congress of Christian Democrats of Latin America in Santiago de Chile, December 7—11, 1955. The Congress adopted a resolution condemning the practice of forced labor and supporting all efforts to eradicate it and to re-establish the observance of human rights.

"The most important problems of our countries and the problem of forced labor were presented by CDUCE's representatives in a Worldwide Conference of Christian Democracy on November 8, 1956 in Paris; at the annual meeting of Nouvelles Equipes Internationales in Arezzo, Italy, in April 1957, and now in the Second International Congress of Latin American Christian Democracy, in Sao Paulo, September 18—22, 1957.

"When world public opinion became aware of the importance of the forced labor issue, and when the issue began to be a topic of discussion in the United Nations, Soviet Russia put a halt to permitting the "de facto," that is, the actual situation to appear in their "legal systems." Soviet Russia, however, did not cease to resort to this inhuman treatment of millions of human beings. The only change was that she became more cautious. "The basic facts of forced labor remain in force in the captive European countries as is said in the proposed resolution and, therefore, we shall do all in our power to bring our efforts to further action."

Dealing with the problem of the

liberation of the captive Central and Eastern European nations; the Assembly reviewed the situation in this part of Europe and stated that more than twelve years after the official cessation of the Second World War, world peace has not been fully restored, a peace treaty with Germany has not been concluded, and legal and political order has not yet been established throughout Europe, due to the imperialistic policy of the Soviet Union.

The oppressive aggression of the Soviet Union against the nations of Central and Eastern Europe was initiated by the infamous Molotov-Ribbentrop deal which meant the start of the Second World War. The last brutal aggressive act of the Soviets was the cynical crushing of the national revolution in Hungary in November 1956. Unfortunately, the Free World did not react effectively to this event, and so the Soviet aggressors were even more encouraged to continue in their interference in the internal affairs of the captive countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The only way out of this unfortunate situation is that the recommendation included in the resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 12, 1956, calling for the withdrawal of Soviet military forces and the formation, on the basis of free elections of a government responsible to the people, be extended to all captive nations.

In the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of ACEN, the delegates reiterated their appeal to the United Nations to bring before the General Assembly of the United Nations, under article 39 of the Charter, the question of the situation created in Central and Eastern Europe by the aggression and intervention of the Soviet Union; and to insist that the Soviet military and police forces as well as all Soviet agents be withdrawn from Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Romania, so that governments responsive to the will of these nations can be established through unfettered elections conducted under conditions of real freedom.