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**EPP
CHAIRMAN
LEO TINDEMANS
AT THE
HELM**





For the first time a ship has put to sea under a

European flag. With a yacht bearing the name "Treaty of Rome" a young team drawn from the nine countries of the Community and full of enthusiasm for Europe are taking part in a round the world yacht race. This initiative - like the introduction of European passports and postage stamps - will bring Europe, which all too often displays its bureaucratic face, nearer to the people.

The chairman of the European People's Party, Leo Tindemans, did not hesitate to take the helm with the other sponsors. The European Community could also use a helmsman like Leo Tindemans.

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London study days

Yes to enlargement

Jan de Koning

The new enlargement of the Community will pose political, economic, social and financial problems both for the "Nine" and for the acceding countries. But these problems must not be allowed to overshadow the political decision on the membership of Greece, Portugal and Spain.

In the discussion on relations between the Community and the acceding countries various alternatives have been put forward to full membership. It is, for example, being suggested that the countries concerned could be offered the same economic and financial aid under a comprehensive association agreement as if they were full members. Partnership with a strong Community of nine is more valuable than in a weak Community of twelve. Those who support this argument do not appreciate the political aspect of the Community. Accession is of course to a large extent motivated by economic and financial considerations but it also has a clear political motive. And this political aspect is undoubtedly uppermost in the minds of the applicant countries. Political aims have priority and the consequences of rejection would be serious. The Community would be losing faith with its vocation and the EEC Treaty. It must be open to all democratic European states, it cannot set itself up as an exclusive club of rich countries.

In view of the political and economic difficulties certain circles deliberately lower the content of an enlarged Community to the level of a free-trade zone with little political commitment based solely on the free movement of goods, capital and services. Such a free trade zone without political content is not in keeping with the views either of the Christian Democrats or the candidate countries.



The only way which for us is realistic and politically desirable is full membership of the countries concerned with all the rights and obligations which this implies. A number of conditions must be created if we are to attain in the enlarged Community the aims which the fathers of this Community visualized at its foun-

In appreciation of the return of democracy in the candidate countries and their historic links with Europe, the Christian-Democratic Group, in accordance with the line it has always followed, supports the membership of the three candidate countries.

The Community's enlargement was a central theme at the Group's recent study days, which - under the chairmanship of Egon A. Klepsch and in the presence of the President of the European Parliament, Emilio Colombo - were held for the first time in London. A general introduction was given by the Commissioner responsible for this subject, Vice-President Lorenzo Natali. Reports were submitted by Alfred Bertrand and Jan de Koning on the political and economic problems of enlargement. A report on the experience of a new Member State was made by the chairman of the Conservative Group in the European Parliament, Geoffrey Rippon. Speakers on the specific problems of the candidate countries were Ferruccio Pisoni (Greece), Mario Martinelli (Portugal), Hans A. Lückner (Spain) and Hans Edgar Jahn (Turkey).

During these study days the Group had contacts with the most important political parties in Great Britain and met with representatives of the European Movement. These talks centred around the preparations for the first direct elections to the European Parliament and the attitude of the British people towards European integration. The Group also met the Soviet campaigner for human rights, Vladimir Bukovski, and the exiled christian democratic critic of the Chilean régime, Claudio Huepe. During their discussions they welcomed the condemnation made by the world conference of psychiatrists in Honolulu of the misuse of psychiatry for political ends.

ation. The negotiations on accession must lead to a consensus on the political aims and instruments of the enlarged Europe. The Community will not be able to function if it does not acquire greater cohesion than hitherto. Its political instruments must be adapted to the problems of the acceding countries. A large measure of solidarity is required to master the economic and social consequences of enlargement and this must take the form of a substantial expansion of provision in the Community budget for the social and regional policies. The substantial material problems which undoubtedly exist must not be allowed to give rise to a delay in these countries' accession. They must be solved by means of provisional measures over a transitional period during which the new members will take on all the rights and obligations. Only in this way can the Community achieve the political and economic development which we envisage.

Alfred Bertrand

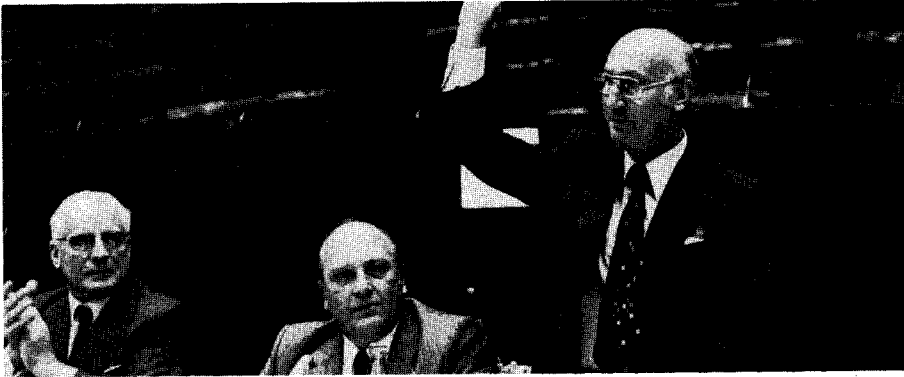
The present European Community comprising nine Member States is based on an institutional structure which was designed for a Community of six. The effects of this are visible every day in the Community's decision-making process. It is becoming clear that the whole institutional set-up would have to be reexamined even if further enlargement were not intended because the opportunities offered by the Treaty are not being used to full advantage. As Christian Democrats we take an unreservedly positive stand on the applications for membership from Greece, Portugal and Spain, but we do consider it desirable that the three candidate countries should be clear

on the kind of Community they are entering. It is therefore essential that during the negotiations, which must be conducted with each individual country on the basis of an overall concept, those countries wishing to join should accept that the European Community is an evolving community and that this development is leading to an economic and monetary union as well as a political union in accordance with the proposals contained in the Tindemans report.

The further internal development of the Community is necessary for enlargement. The serious problems connected with the accession of the new states must be tackled by the Community institutions with the aim of finding a fair solution as soon as possible both for the Member States and the candidate countries and to encourage the further development of the Community and an improvement in the functioning of the institutions.

EUCDW:

From Economic Community to Social Union



Hans Katzer elected chairman

The first congress of the European Union of Christian Democratic Workers (EUCDW) took place in Brussels on 7/8 October. The EUCDW is an association of political workers organizations from 11 European countries having the aim of promoting the dialogue between democratic parties and democratic trade unions on the basis of its own programme. Its statute lays down that the EUCDW is financially and legally independent and supports the work of the European Union of Christian Democrats (EUCD).

The 152 delegates elected Hans Katzer, Member of the Bundestag and vice-chairman of the CDU, President of the EUCDW. The vice-presidents elected were Alfred Bertrand (treasurer of the European People's Party ; Belgium), Luigi Girardin (member of the Political Bureau of the European People's Party ; Italy) and Alois Mock (Austria).

In addition to the statute the founding congress adopted a programme for the EUCDW which called for a new order for the European Community with the participation of workers and their organizations and the further development of the European Economic Community into a social union. The model would be an open and responsible society in which the principles of freedom, equality and solidarity

will be the watchwords of politics. The EUCDW calls for a better European structural policy so that throughout Europe the right to work can be combined with the right to live in one's home region.

The Belgian Prime Minister and chairman of the European People's Party (EPP), Leo Tindemans, called the creation of the EUCDW " an event of the highest significance" and emphatically associated himself with its principles and aims. Man must stand at the centre of politics and economics. Europe was about to enter a new phase of its history, he said. "We must move on from an economic to a social Europe". This Europe could only be created with the participation of workers and their trade unions.

In his summing up, President Katzer called the creation of the EUCDW a victory for the Christian Democratic movement in Europe. The abi-

lity of the Christian Democrats to form the majority was dependent on whether trade unions could be won over to christian democratic policies.

A Europe would have to be created which identified with the problems of workers - a social Europe for which the name of Leo Tindemans stood. Katzer called for early direct elections to the European Parliament to be given full budgetary powers. In order to abolish the social divide in Europe, Katzer called for an extension of the Social Fund and a resolute harmonization of the various systems of social security in the various countries.

Taking part in the constituent congress of the EUCDW were the President of the Christian Democratic World Union, Rumor, the President of the European Union of Christian Democrats, von Hassel, the chairman of the Christian Democratic Group of the European Parliament, Klepsch, the vice-president of the European Parliament, Lücker, the Bavarian Minister for Work and Social Affairs, Pirkl, the Belgian Ministers Califice, Chabert and Dhoore, the Italian Secretary of State, Armato, the chairman of the European Parliament's Committee on Social Affairs, van der Gun and also Luigi Granelli, Ferruccio Pisoni and Marcel Vandewiele.



Leo Tindemans and Luigi Granelli

A programme for Europe

The political programme of the European People's Party, which will be presented to the EPP Congress for its approval on 1/2 December 1977 in Brussels, is based on the manifesto of the European Christian Democrats of 21 February 1976, which sets out the basic principles of their policies in all important areas. The programme brings their positions up to date with a view to the direct election of the European Parliament in 1978, which marks a starting-point for the democratic struggle for political power and leadership in tomorrow's Europe and the battle over the structure of society, the economy and the state and Europe's internal and external security.

I should like to emphasize three of the issues dealt with in this programme :

Man and society – fundamental rights and freedoms

The programme states clearly that the policies of the EPP are based on a conception of man and society which reflects basic Christian values. Men and women as individuals and society as a community of persons must enjoy freedom (essential if they are to preserve their dignity), pursue justice and display solidarity ; all this expresses itself in terms of rights and obligations and the recognition that only a pluralistic society can guarantee the peaceful cooperation of all groups in the interest of the common good. We reject both amoral individualism and socialist collectivism. We acknowledge man's intellectual and material achievements ; they constitute a vital contribution to the meaning of human existence and cannot be replaced by

an ideological egalitarianism, which gives rise to injustice.

It is our particular concern to defend the inalienable fundamental human rights and freedoms of human beings and peoples ; there can be no lasting détente or real peace unless they are respected. They take precedence throughout the world over national sovereignty. Consequently, defending these rights and freedoms cannot be interpreted as interference in the jurisdiction of a state, especially if the government of that state has signed a solemn undertaking to respect them.

The opinion of the Socialist International, which has been voiced on repeated occasions by its president, Willy Brandt, that the human rights struggle jeopardizes détente and peace, is unacceptable to us. It amounts to capitulating to dictatorship.

Pluralistic democracy

Pluralistic democracy is for us the form of government which corresponds to our conception of a modern humane society. It means controlled government based on a Constitution and over a specific period of time and allows for non-violent adjustments and change according to the will of free citizens ; it overcomes social tensions by providing for self-determination for citizens in the interest of the common good. Consequently, the EPP urges that the European Union must be a free, democratic and pluralistic community in which all democratic forces may express themselves freely and take an active part in its construction. Therefore, no political tendency may lay claim to Europe for itself

alone, in order to implement its model of society. To lay such a claim, as the Socialists do, is to jeopardize the freedom of a truly pluralistic Europe.

Economic and social order

In the view of the EPP the aim of the economic and social order must be the improvement of living conditions for all, i.e. the creation of optimum conditions for the development of the individual and of society. In particular it is important to ensure full employment, provide work opportunities for all and bring working conditions into line with technical, economic and social development since work is an essential factor in the full development of the human personality.

It is our objective to safeguard the proper functioning of the social market economy, which is a dynamic, economic and social system deriving its efficiency from the free initiative of the individual and competition on the market. Its social responsibility is expressed in terms of active solidarity ; it must ensure co-responsibility and co-determination for as many people as possible, it must promote the development of the personality, and provide property, prosperity and social security for all. In this system decision-making power and property are fairly distributed and provide for the participation of all people in the decisions which concern them. This system is superior to both capitalism and collectivism.

Hans A. Lückner

European - Latin American Cooperation

At the end of July the Third European Community/Latin American Interparliamentary Conference was held in Mexico. The delegation of the European Parliament was conducted by its chairman, Emilio Colombo, who is also co-president of the General Conference. Mr. Colombo was assisted by H.A. Lückner, vice-chairman of the European Parliament and General Conference, the chairman and the vice-chairman of the Christian Democratic Group, Mr. Egon Klepsch and Mr. Willem J. Schuijt, Mr. Alfred Bertrand, chairman of the political committee of the European Parliament, as well as by Messrs. Luigi Granelli, Giosue Ligios and Jean-Marie Caro.

The chairman of the Group, Mr. Egon Klepsch, arranged a meeting with christian-democratic deputies of Venezuela, the Dutch Antilles, Guatemala, Suriname and El Salvador. With view to a better future cooperation between the christian-democrats of Europe and Latin America, it has been decided to create a common group in charge of the preparation of each international meeting. The christian-democrats agreed on defining together the orientation of their future political action, in order to be able to present themselves to public opinion as a unified political force.

The Third European Community/Latin American Interparliamentary Conference held in Mexico from 24 to 27 July was an impressive confirmation of the value of the initiative taken at the beginning of the 1970's, which led to the first such conference in Bogota in July 1974 and which from the outset aimed at achieving long-term economic and political objectives. Latin America and the EEC have decided to work together as privileged partners in the conviction that they can and must make a specific contribution to the search for a new equilibrium in the world of today, which it has not succeeded in finding since the profound upheavals of the last few decades. Latin America and Europe are seeking an appropriate role in a politically polycentric world that is moving further and further away from the bi-polarity of the past. This perspective reflects the political significance of their cooperation. The people of both continents are determined to take responsi-

bility for shaping their own future within the context of the world-wide interdependence of all peoples and nations. Their common cultural heritage and their intellectual and creative talents will enable them to contribute as equal partners and on the basis of international social justice to the building of a community of nations.

The Mexico Conference has conclusively proved that this common aspiration can only be achieved through cooperation - not confrontation. This entails exchanges of information, respect for the other party's rights and interest and mutual trust. This spirit enabled the 120 or so delegates from Latin American countries and the 27 members of the European Parliament to make valuable progress on the major questions discussed at the Conference. The Conference has taken its rightful place alongside the Consultative Assembly of the EEC and some 50 countries from Africa, the Caribbean and the Paci-

fic and even now lends a new significant political dimension to the role of the EEC in the world.

I should like to single out three particularly topical and important subjects discussed at the Conference: human rights, international terrorism and the new international economic order. The Conference spoke out unequivocally in defence of human rights throughout the world and noted that it was no longer possible to appeal -albeit falsely- to reason of state or the principle of non-interference and that it was the duty of all states to work in defence of human rights whenever and wherever they were in jeopardy or actually being violated. The Conference called for the refusal of any form of support - with the exception of humanitarian aid or aid in exceptional cases - to states with political systems which failed to respect human rights.

To prevent and combat acts of international terrorism, the Conference proposed that general agreements containing specific measures should be concluded and called on the relevant international bodies to define what constituted a criminal act in this sphere, to lay down legal principles and to review the law on extradition and asylum, while observing the Convention on Human Rights.



Meeting between christian-democrats of Latin America and Europe

With regard to the creation of a better international economic order the Conference pointed to the need for a radical change in the existing system and stressed that solutions must be found through dialogue rather than confrontation. The international monetary system must in future take greater account of the interest of developing countries and give them an appropriate right to express their views when decisions were taken affecting them.

Developing countries must receive effective support not only for their agricultural and raw material exports but also in their efforts to develop their own industrial production.

The Conference also called for the creation of a system for stabilizing develop-

ping countries' earnings from the export of specific raw materials of importance to the world, similar to the STABEX system, which operates under the Lomé Convention between the EEC and the ACP countries (and which experience to date has shown to be very effective). On the problem of the extraordinarily high level of indebtedness of some developing countries the Conference felt that each case should be examined on its own merits and aid granted where justified, with special consideration given to the poorest developing countries. The Conference gave an opportunity for closer contact with latin-american colleagues, who showed their interest and were in favour of a closer and better organised collaboration between chris-

tian-democrats : it is an important perspective for some important latin-american countries, as up to present, the christian-democrats did not have any valuable speakers. In all discussions, we have been aware of the fact that the changes on the political scene in Portugal and Spain had a great influence on the ideas and the hopes of the latin-american deputies. The important political spheres in Latin America regard the transition of the Franco régime to a constitutional monarchy with a democratic government with an increased interest and one might think of the positive influence of this Spanish example on the Latin-American countries. It is here that the Christian Democrats have an important role to play.

Hans A. Lücker

Priority to growth stimulating measures

With 5,5 million unemployed in the Community, the fight against unemployment must be the main concern of European economic policy. The Community can help by conducting an active employment policy, with the aid of the Regional and Social funds. In addition, however, it must persuade the Member States to introduce radical measures for stimulating growth and must coordinate their application.

This policy of giving further stimulus to growth must consist above all of incentives to invest. Without substantial new investment in equipment, research and development, there will be no increase in economic growth since additional jobs can only be created by developing new technologies, products and markets. As approximately 70 % of the workers in our Community are employed in private industry, it is particularly important that we should stimulate private investment. This requires a new climate of confidence, which can only be restored if all parties involved in the economic process make it clear that they are in favour of a free market economy, private property, production and cooperation. Entrepreneurial initiative must be acknowledged, and workers must have a share in their companies decision-making and profits. Further, a policy to stimulate investment must include tax concessions on investment in plant, research and development. This should also apply to workers' profit-sharing schemes, for the massive investment necessary will only make financial sense if it is possible for a wide range of investors, including workers, to participate in these projects.

We will not be able to achieve lasting growth without stability. For this reason, concerted action is of vital importance. The cooperation of both sides of industry, i.e. management and the trade unions, with the Community must lead to success, or all of the other measures are doomed to failure. The two sides of industry have a decisive role to play and bear considerable responsibility for growth and employment.

Finally, it is high time the Community did something about actively stimulating the number of small businesses, within the framework of a freemarket structural policy. It is in the small business sector that new jobs are most likely to be created, for they have the flexibility needed in difficult economic situations. This sector, which is highly labourintensive and hence overburdened by social charges, does not, however, benefit from equal conditions as regards finance, research and competition.

The creation of new jobs must be our prime concern, and this will depend on continual, balanced and, if possible, inflationfree growth. Growth-prompting measures must have absolute priority. We must not become administrators of the lack of jobs ; rather we must use our policy to create new jobs which will last. We owe this to our younger generation ; indeed, the high unemployment level among young people is for me the greatest possible challenge to those concerned with economic policy in the Community.

Hermann Schwörer

Chilean Christian Democrats in Brussels



Vladimir Bukovski and Egon Klepsch

"I thank the European Parliament and in particular the Christian-Democratic Group for the resolution which was passed in July 1976 in my defence. I am convinced that this section was of decisive importance for my release". This statement was made by the Soviet campaigner for human rights Vladimir Bukovski who had been invited by the Christian-Democratic Group to its study days in London.

Bukovski emphasized to the Group that - in comparison with the Stalin era - the situation in the Soviet Union as regards the infringement of human rights had not improved today but had worsened. There were for example at present more than 10,000 political prisoners in the Soviet Union. Bukovski warned with great insistence against the world consequences of "secret diplomacy". Only constant pressure and an open outcry by public opinion and the leading personalities of the West and a systematic exposure of the practices used in the Soviet Union could force concessions on respect for human rights.

Bukovski welcomed the condemnation by the World Congress of Psychiatrists in Hawaii on 1 September of the practice of the Soviet authorities of subjecting political prisoners to psychiatric treatment. At the initiative of Group chairman Egon A. Klepsch, a resolution was tabled in the European Parliament strongly condemning the misuse of psychiatric medicine in the Soviet Union.

At the end of September the chairman and vice-chairman of the Christian-Democratic Party of Chile, the two former Ministers Andres Zaldivar and Juan Hamilton came to Brussels for political talks with representatives of the Christian-Democratic Group - the deputy-chairman Willem Schuijt, the chairman of the Political Affairs Committee Alfred Bertrand and Luigi Granelli. The Chilean Party leader was also received by the Christian-democratic members of the EEC Commission Lorenzo Natali and Richard Burke and had talks with the President of the Commission Roy Jenkins.

The Christian Democrats confirmed their solidarity with the Chilean people and once again promised the Christian Democratic Party of Chile their full support in its fight for the respect of human rights and a return to democracy.

Zaldivar and Hamilton also had a wide-ranging exchange of views with the chairman of the European People's Party and acting chairman of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, Leo Tindemans.

Further stops on their journey through Europe were Bonn, where the Chilean party leaders were received by the chairman of the CDU Helmut Kohl, and the chairman of the Christian-Democratic Group of the European Parliament Egon A. Klepsch, Rome and the Hague.



Andres Zaldivar and Richard Burke