
Amsterdam 'Dialogue'

European peaceniks plot split from U.S.

by Dean Andromidas

In Amsterdam on the weekend of Feb. 14, the **European Network for East-West Dialogue** convened a private meeting to map out a campaign to steer the peace movement into mobilizing to split Europe from the United States, and to unify Eastern and Western Europe under Soviet rule. The meeting, though less ostentatious, is the "independent" counterpart to Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachov's international peace extravaganza that brought nearly 1,000 Western businessmen, scientists, and political figures to Moscow the same weekend.

Parallel to Gorbachov's new line of "the common house of Europe," the group's policy document states that the "reproduction of the enemy image on both sides" is the big obstacle to East-West détente, and combating the "enemy image" is the main task in seeking a new era of détente. The stress on "enemy image" echoes comments by Gorbachov to a delegation of American policymakers, including former secretaries of state Henry Kissinger and Cyrus Vance recently in Moscow, when the Secretary General warned of forces in the United States who would be "manipulating the enemy image," to bring about hostility to the Soviet Union.

The European Network for East-West Dialogue was founded in July 1984 at the third **European Nuclear Disarmament (END)** convention in Perugia, Italy, as a first concrete step to bring the West European peace movement in direct collaboration with the so-called democratic opposition of the East European states. Its secretary general and initiator is Dieter Esche of the **East-West Dialogue Initiative** of Berlin (West) and Paris, who is also a European parliamentarian of the Green Party.

Among its supporters is a full spectrum of activists and operatives among the international peace movement, far-left organizations, and terrorist support apparatus including: West German Green Party leaders **Petra Kelly**, **Gerd Bastian**, and **Otto Schily**, who are leading a campaign of terrorism and violence to pull West Germany out of the Alliance; **Peter von Oertzen**, West German Social Democratic Party ideologue; Russian Count **Ignatiev**, president of **Science for Peace of Canada**; and spokesmen of the "democratic opposition" groups such as Czechoslovakia's **Charter 77** and **Listy** group, Poland's **KOS** and **Solidarnosc**, and Moscow's

own Group for the Establishment of Trust between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Its formation heralded a shift in the peace movement from the single issue of nuclear disarmament, i.e., removal of missiles from Western Europe, to broad-based political campaigns seeking the full decoupling of Europe from the United States. This perspective neatly complements ongoing schemes of such figures as Kissinger, West German Foreign Minister Genscher, and Secretary General Gorbachov for the unification and neutralization of the two Germanies in a Europe politically, economically, and militarily dominated by the U.S.S.R.

Though the Amsterdam meeting comprised no more than 30 or 40 individuals, it stood for a group of institutions, foundations, and organizations that have created and guided the so-called peace movement over the last decade. This includes large chunks of the **West German Protestant Church**, the **Dutch Inter-Church Peace Council**, comprising all the churches of the Netherlands and elements of the Church of England, and other religious organizations that keep up manifold relations with East European and Russian institutions. The Geneva-based **World Council of Churches**, perpetrated the Moscow Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church on behalf of the Soviet intelligence service, is only the best-known point where these institutions come together. The religious organizations are joined by a network of peace research institutes like **Stockholm International Peace Research Institute**, the **Frankfurt Institute for the Study of Peace and Conflict**, and the **Polemologische Instituut** of Groningen, the Netherlands.

At the end of January, the **International Peace Cooperation Committee (IPCC)**, the umbrella group of all the major national peace movements of Western Europe and the United States, held a coordinating meeting of select leaders from its member organizations, including the **Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND)**, the **American Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign**, and the **Dutch Inter Church Peace Council (IKV)**. Here the secretary general of the IPCC, Wim Bartels of the IKV, outlined a policy parallel to that of the East West Network, calling for "getting East-West détente moving in the context of the Helsinki Accords."

One of the key players attending the Amsterdam meeting and instrumental in drawing up its policy memorandum, is **Mary Kaldor Robinson**, editor of the *European Nuclear Disarmament Journal*, official mouthpiece of the European peace movement. According to a co-worker at the University of Sussex **Science Policy Research Unit**, the central purpose of her Jan. 26-Feb. 6 trip to the United States, was to urge the American peace movement to mobilize for the withdrawal of American troops from West Germany and for a "decoupling of U.S.-European relations." At the same time, this individual stressed, Kaldor would be mobilizing in Europe for the "coming together of East and West Europe."

She is working with European and American "peace

movement” spokesmen on a program for “European dealignment,” whereby Europe would “come to see that it does not need the United States,” and for a “new détente” bringing East and West Europe together, according to Sussex sources.

The Helsinki Memorandum

The Amsterdam meeting discussed implementation of its policy document: *Giving Real Life to the Helsinki Accords*, or simply the *Helsinki Memorandum*. The document, calling for action on East-West European economic and cultural cooperation and human rights, has already been presented to the delegations of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) where they hope to get support for its ideas to be introduced into ongoing negotiations. The CSCE is the international convention which in 1976 adopted the so-called Helsinki Accords on human rights and international security. It has convened in Vienna, Austria since last November.

The memorandum’s thrust is to force Western Europe to look East, to see Europe politically and culturally in terms of Gorbachov’s “Common House of Europe,” as different from the United States. “European identity is based on a collective memory of shared history and culture. The roots of European identity go much deeper than the recent historical events of the last 40 years or even of this century. Europe is more than the Western European Community, a Western or an Eastern bloc.” The memorandum stresses the need for “dialogue” with the East and the dropping of “enemy images,” “concepts” that have become very popular among Soviet policy spokesmen.

The memorandum calls for setting up special funds and institutions to reinforce the idea of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, in part proposing:

- “The establishment of a fund to be raised and administered by non-governmental groups and organizations for supporting East-West holiday camps for music, sports, ecology. . . .”
- “The establishment of an all-European cultural foundation to promote cultural exchange on all levels and to finance and organize common projects . . . the active participation of artists and writers.”
- “Joint scientific and literary projects to investigate and overcome prejudices and enemy images.”
- “Exchange of television and radio programs.”
- Citing the Chernobyl disaster, in order to help to phase out all nuclear energy and to facilitate East-West economic cooperation, it calls for “formation of a development fund to support programs for improving economic structure in industry, agriculture, and transport and for measures to protect the environment.”
- “Exchange programs for scientists and teachers. Twinning of scientific and cultural institutions from Eastern and Western Europe whereby non-official and self-organized initiatives should not only be allowed but encouraged.”

Rights panel puts violations against

by Marianna Wertz

Three leading European attorneys, specialists in human rights law, conducted a fact-finding visit in the United States, during the week of Feb. 9 to 14, on the invitation of the newly formed International Commission to Stop Soviet-Style Human Rights Violations in the United States. Lennart Hane, a Swedish attorney, and Victor Girauta y Armada, attorney from Madrid, Spain (both members of the International Commission), together with Jacques Mauro, a Paris attorney and member of the Council of the International Bar Association, were invited to the United States to investigate the ongoing violations of human rights against presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche and supporters in this country.

The principal subject of the attorneys’ tour was to observe the appeal hearing in the case of Lewis du Pont Smith, on Feb. 12 in the Superior Court of Pennsylvania. Du Pont Smith, a 30-year-old history teacher and heir to the du Pont fortune, is appealing an outrageous lower court ruling, in which he was declared mentally incompetent, in a proceeding initiated by his parents. He was subsequently stripped by the court of his right to vote, to marry, and to handle his own financial affairs, for the sole reason of making financial contributions to organizations associated with Lyndon LaRouche.

Girauta, speaking in Washington, D.C., at a press conference held on February 11, to launch the attorneys’ tour, called attention to the international importance of the du Pont Smith case: “The du Pont family is very well known in Europe. Europeans are expecting us to make our report on this case.” He also commented, that the denial of Smith’s fundamental constitutional rights, “is the worst damage you can do to a human being.”

At the same press conference, Mauro, who met du Pont Smith in France in December of last year, said, “When you speak with Mr. du Pont Smith, it is difficult to understand how you could say he has a ‘disorder of character.’ I could make a joke about it: personally, I would be more interested in younger women than older ladies. That could be called a ‘personality disorder.’ But does that mean that the court should control my money?” Mauro also noted that in the last