Towards a European "Post Yalta"-policy

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The regionalist (nationalist, autonomist) parties should, as spokesmen of the regions and communities in Western Europe- in view of the E.E.C. and the further European unification, be conscious of their place in the PEACE TRIANGLE:
SAFETY - HUMAN RIGHTS - DEVELOPMENT.

Well then, the regionalisation of decentralisation is an absolute condition for each of the three sides of this peace triangle. The regions and the communities have to obtain the structured possibilities and power to set the positive alternation processes (on socio-economic, politic or cultural level) going or to influence them.

The regions and communities, within the centralistic states and within the E.E.C., are thus confronted with the total peace problematic, namely:
- the human and people's rights
- the positive development of a broad well-being
- the (un)safety within the Atlantic alliance

The interior dimension of the struggle for (more) self-government has, in other words, also an obvious and connected international dimension.

Our struggle for (more) self-government is part of the highest ends of the peace movement: a world in continuous development towards unity-diversity.

It dawns yet more and more on public opinion that 'safety' has a much broader meaning than only a 'military' one. Just as the Brandt-report (1980) says: "On world level, real safety cannot be achieved by the construction of an ever increasing weapon-arsenal - defence in its narrow meaning- but by the creation of basic conditions for peaceful relations between nations and by solving not only the military but also the non-military questions that threaten peace.

National sovereignty has since long stopped being the only safety object in Europe. Now it is mainly a certain development-model (economic, social, political and cultural) that has to be protected. It is precisely about this point that East and West are opposed to eachother.

The threat can differ completely in its form from only the agressive neighbour (f.e. Poland). Think about the policies of "economical" sartions, threats of the supply of raw materials, political and/or military conditions for assistance etc. For the rest, the present world crisis shows that our economic-social well being cannot be protected in military ways.
The governments of E.E.G. -countries refuse to recognize the European scope of the nevertheless striking manifestations of political interest and activism:
1. The growing peace movement in Europe and in the U.S.A.
2. The human rights (especially in Latin America)
3. The fading away of political Europe

It is the right time to breathe new life into the Euro-policy. The regionalist, nationalist parties can and must give the impulse to it! For this purpose, we have to seize back to the 'Treaty of Brussels', and to the framework of the 'Council of Europe', and of the Western European Union.

Directives then should be:
1. The withdrawal of the countries of the Treaty of Brussels from the integrated NATO-system (not from the NATO!) with the aim of building up a European command within the frame of a European integration, with a corresponding consultation centre, that functions as a European heart in the Atlantic consultation.
2. The working out of a European defence strategy within the frame of the NATO (decrease of weapons, rearrangement of weapons, lessening of military effective in Central Europe, nuclear-free zones etc.;;) Therefore, the European-directed powers have to be mobilized.
3. The working out of a more efficient European control on negotiations about nuclear weapons between U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

Summarizing, it can be said that the structuring of the trans-Atlantic dialogue and the European political construction are two sides of the same political necessity and task.

Within the painful awakening to an ever clearer European dependence on the U.S.A., yes of a nearly protectorate situation, it is not sufficient any more that the regions free themselves from the strangling grasp of the national domination; the degree of their internation independence will also regulate their freedom of movement. A regional (national) foreign policy has thus to be woven into the aims and forms of the autonomy. At the European forum and with European elections in prospect, we must thus dare say that the 'Treaty of Rome' had finished being the draught-horse of European integration. The impotence of the 'European Council' to work out a common policy on the basis of consultation, gives the proof that the instrument itself is not adapted anymore. The reason is more than clear: instead of changing over to an own formation of power (political, military) on international level, the Europe of ten has changed into an economic free trade zone of which the political conduct on ever the political thinking was left to the NATO.
The further construction of Europe urgently has to be supported by new ideas and on a broad popular basis:

Leading principles:

1. cooperation between Eastern and Western Europe is the only guarantee for European safety.
2. European autonomy within the NATO, so that an end can be put to American blackmail.
3. Abolishment of all obstructions to the commercial trade between East and West. The E.E.C. has to be able to present a kind of Marshall-plan to Eastern Europe.
4. A non-commercial tackling of the development aid on total mutual basis.
5. Refusal of the economical-financial exhausting situation of preponderance policy on military domain, which is alarming to the Soviet Union and fosters the stalinisation.

Yalta and NATO continue the splitting of Europe
Against this dangerous stagnation, we have to outline other policies, not only within our own party programs, but also if possible, via the autonomy regional structures.
Europe can no longer be regarded and treated in function of NATO, but, precisely reverse NATO must be in service of Europe. The NATO not only has to guarantee our safety military, she also and directly has to negotiate with Eastern Europe and must thus create conditions for a safe society.

This European realism demands a European policy centre. It can no longer be that all - also European- decrees are taken in the national centres. The states are, and remain until now the real obstacle to a European political union, carried by many native countries, with hundred flags.