

SECRET

Attachment A  
EGMA 10536

24 March 1954

Subject : East-European Movement for a United Europe  
Date Received : January 1954  
Source : 1-A-3 (direct coverage)  
Evaluation : B-2

1. The "East-European Movement for a United Europe" was founded on 7 July 1953 in MUNICH. The 7 foundation members who, simultaneously, constitute the executive committee, are the following:

<u>Toscho DAMYANOV</u> (Bulgarian, MUNICH)	- President;
<u>Gerhard BUSCHMANN</u> (Estonian, MUNICH)	- Vice-President and in charge of organizational matters;
<u>Vasile C. DOMITRESCU</u> (Rumanian, MUNICH)	- Secretary General;
<u>Michail MISCHAIKOV</u> (Bulgarian, MUNICH)	- Treasurer and in charge of youth matters;
<u>Walter BANAITIS</u> (Lithuanian, MUNICH)	- in charge of ideology and press matters;
<u>Ludwig JAKOBSEN</u> (Estonian, TUEBINGEN);	
<u>Galina SCHILKUS</u> (Lithuanian, DILLINGEN/Donau).	

After its consolidation and after having gained the necessary political and organizational ground, the East-European Movement intends to apply for admission to the European Movement in BRUSSELS, or the Union Européenne Fédéraliste in PARIS. The organization is registered with the German authorities, in accordance with legal German regulations. The foundation was preceded by careful political preparatory work on the part of DAMYANOV, MISCHAIKOV and BUSCHMANN, and extended over a period of approximately 1½ years. They started with the principle of European consolidation which, they felt, would bridge the personal, party-policy, religious and, primarily, national controversies within the East-European emigration. These controversies, extremely detrimental to the struggle against Bolshevism, would, likewise, strongly hamper reconstruction activities in Eastern Europe after its liberation. The initiators of the movement also hope that, within the course of time, the movement will furnish the West with a reliable East-European partner instead of today's numerous groups fighting each other. The experiences gathered by the Bulgarian Council of the European Movement were given special consideration. The Council had succeeded in placing itself above party-policy disagreements and bringing members of otherwise opposed groups to one table for cooperation in the European ideal. This

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