

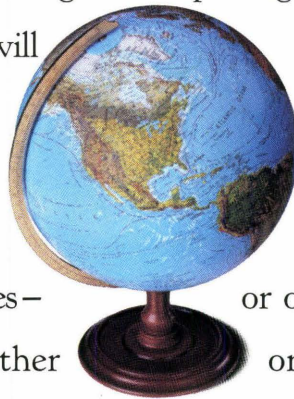
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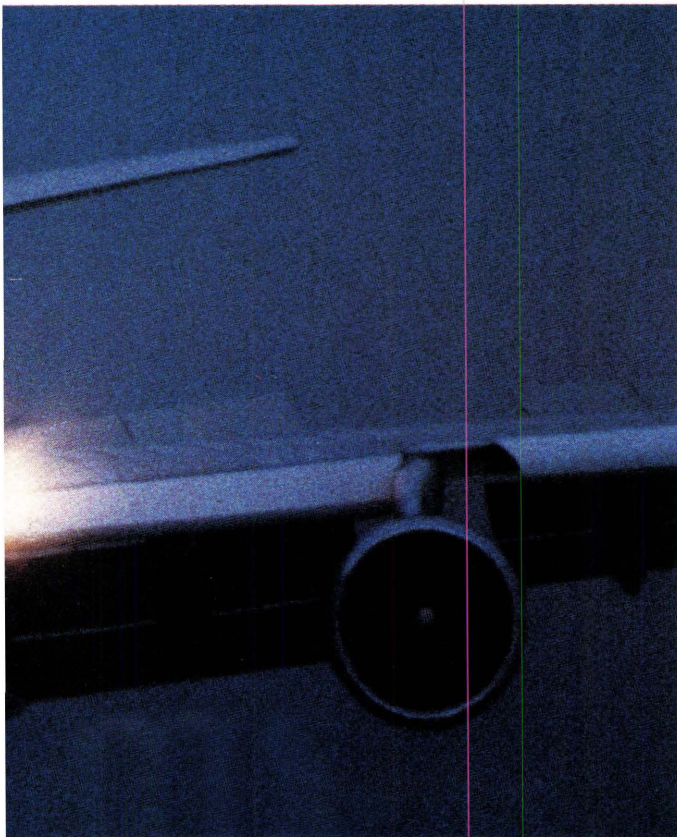


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EUROPE

MAGAZINE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

SPECIAL SECTION

1992 in Review. From Maastricht to Munich, Boutros Boutros Ghali to Betty Boothroyd, Pope John Paul II to H. Ross Perot, *EUROPE* reviews the events and the people for which 1992 will be remembered. **6**

IRELAND

Dick Spring. Ireland's Foreign Affairs Minister speaks out on Irish and European foreign policy issues and the new coalition government. **12**

Mary Robinson. Ireland's president talks about the new Europe, how the single market will affect Ireland, and her recent trip to Somalia. **14**

SINGLE MARKET 1993

The Single Market Takes Off. As of January 1st, the EC has become the world's largest single market. *Axel Krause* **18**

John Young. Hewlett-Packard's recently retired CEO talks about how American companies can compete in the single market. **27**

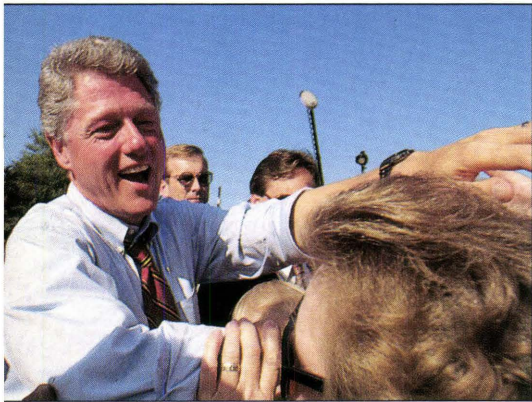
Bertrand Collomb. CEO of Lafarge Coppée gives a European perspective of doing business in the single market. **30**

TRAVEL

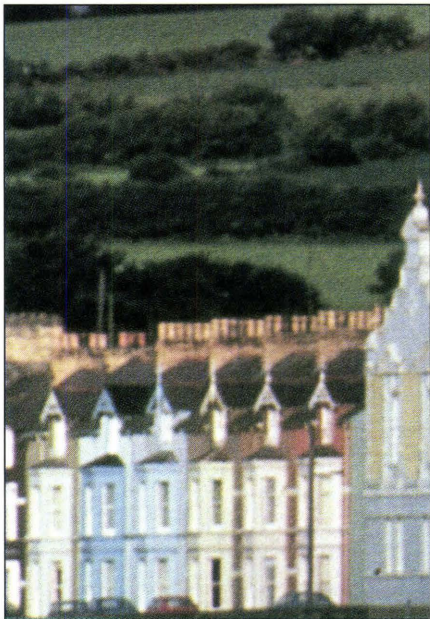
County Donegal. Amid the deep blue Atlantic, soft green valleys, and cozy fishing villages, Ireland's northwestern coast is a place worth discovering. *Catherina Day* **32**

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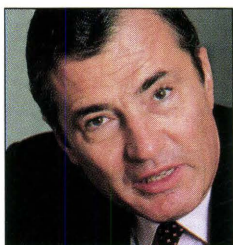
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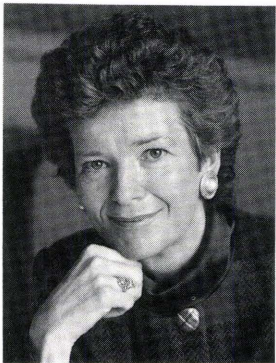
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Letter From the Editor

"What has been accomplished? We have become the world's largest trading power, and we created nine million jobs since the 1992 program was started. But we are not good enough. We need to improve our performance. That is the task we face in the years ahead," says EC Commission President Jacques Delors.

The single market is now in place. What Delors and other architects of the single market make clear is that this is an ongoing process. The foundation is now in place, but the building will continue over the next several years.



**Irish President
Mary Robinson.**

Axel Krause, author of *Inside the New Europe* and a long time contributor to *EUROPE*, discusses how the single market came about and what has already been accomplished on the road to a unified Europe. Krause also looks at the problems faced by European Community members including high unemployment and economies still in the grip of recession.

John Young, recently retired CEO of Hewlett-Packard, gives an American business perspective on the single market, while Bertrand Collomb, CEO of Lafarge Coppée, presents a European business view of the world's largest market.

EUROPE asked people from around the world what they thought about the single market and what they felt has been the main accomplishment of the EC since it began.

Former US Ambassador to Russia Robert Strauss, Congressman Jim Leach, Peugeot CEO Jacques Calvet, Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Brundtland, US Ambassador to the EC James Dobbins, and a number of personalities give their views on the single market and the EC.

Ireland has a coalition government consisting of the Fianna Fail and the Labor parties for the first time in its history. The new government is facing a crisis over Ireland's currency. The punt has been under attack by speculators and the new government is trying to restore order in the currency markets.

Joe Carroll, a writer for the *Irish Times* and a *EUROPE* correspondent, looks at the new government and Ireland's role in the single market. Carroll points out that the new government is committed to tackling the staggering unemployment problem in Ireland where almost one in five Irish are unemployed.

Our Member Country Report on Ireland includes an exclusive interview with the president of Ireland, Mary Robinson. President Robinson speaks out on her recent trip to Somalia, her views on the single market and the new Europe, Ireland's role in the EC, women in politics, immigration, Northern Ireland, and the ongoing war in the former Yugoslavia.

This month we also present a brief review of some of the significant and not so significant events of 1992 that happened in Europe and around the world. Next month *EUROPE* focuses on French-American relations and takes our readers inside the Chunnel.


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Editor-in-Chief

EUROPE

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Reuters has contributed to news reports in this issue of *EUROPE*.

E U R O S C E N E



British conductor Georg Solti.

Living proof that ageism is nonsense is **Sir Georg Solti**, the Hungarian-born British conductor. Solti, who recently turned 80, is widely acclaimed as one of this century's greatest conductors, and he just seems to keep on getting better and better with each passing year.

Another golden oldie who just celebrated his 80th birthday is Italian film director **Michelangelo Antonioni**. Known for co-scripting all his own films, which are short on plot but long on symbolism and intense character studies, Antonioni's biggest commercial success was the 1966 cult movie *Blow Up*, starring **David Hemmings** and **Vanessa Redgrave**.



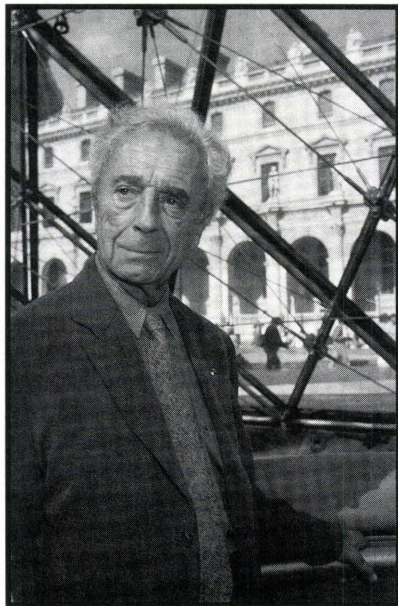
Italian author **Umberto Eco** is anything but simple—his brain works with the smooth precision of an expensive Swiss watch. Following his widely praised first

two works, *The Name of the Rose* and *Foucault's Pendulum*, he has announced that his next novel "is programmed to be finished at four o'clock on February 3, 1997," precisely four years, four months, four days, and four hours after he

sat down at his computer to start writing it.



Maybe the third time will be lucky for the *Argo*, the luxury yacht that belonged to



Italian film director Michelangelo Antonioni.

the late Greek shipping tycoon, **Aristotle Onassis**. The first two attempts to auction it off have failed miserably: the two buyers who turned up for the first sale re-

fused to offer anything close to the \$4.2 million starting price, while the second time around, with the price reduced to a modest \$2.5 million, absolutely no one showed up for the auction at all.

The Greek government is puzzled and rather hurt by this lack of interest. After all, the *Argo* has played host to such illustrious guests as **Winston Churchill**, **Maria Callas**, and of course, **Jackie Kennedy-Onassis**. And even without its notorious past, the yacht is worth buying for its opulent interior alone.

In another few months, the *Argo* will go under the hammer for the third time. If no buyer is found then, the yacht may end up being converted into a museum of Greece's merchant marine.



In Spain, the small fishing village of Mojacar is mounting a campaign to prove that the late **Walt Disney** was actually a Spanish waif called José Quirao. The village mayor is convinced that the father of Mickey Mouse was the son of a local dockworker. When the boy's father died, his mother and he apparently emigrated to the United States, where she worked as a maid. She married her boss, a Californian rancher named Disney, who adopted five-year-old José and renamed him Walt.

The Disney Corporation cites Walt's birthplace as Chicago, but Mojacar is defying the company to produce his American birth certificate as proof. Should the little re-

sort succeed in claiming Walt as one of their own it would not hurt local tourism a bit.

There is already one other famous Mojacar resident pulling in customers. He is **Gordon Goody**, one of the Great Train Robbers, who runs the Kontiki bar on the beach.



Jules Verne's Phileas Fogg made it using various methods of transport, with just moments to spare. Now Frenchman **Titouan Lamazou** will try to sail around the world in less than 80 days. His carbon fiber schooner will need to average at least 12.7 knots day in, day out, to break the 80-day record and win the Jules Trophy.

Other long-distance sailors like **Florence Arthaud**, **Robin Knox-Johnston**, and **Peter Blake** will try to beat him to it. Blake and Knox-Johnston, with a crew of five, are following the old clipper route onboard their trimaran, *ENZA New Zealand*, which holds the unofficial world record for covering the most miles under sail in 24 hours—520.

Lamazou's single-hulled schooner, built at a cost of \$18 million, will be manned by a crew of 12. This is not his first sailing race around the world. In 1991 he set a 109-day solo circumnavigation record at the wheel of his monohull. He says he has been lured back to try it as a team effort this time by "the creation of fabulous vessels, the fascination of the unknown, and the fear this engenders."

—*Ester Laushway*

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1992

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

W

Who would have thought that a tiny town in the Netherlands would have become a symbol for the European Community in 1992. The Maastricht Treaty, named after a small town in southern Netherlands, will be a large step forward for the European Community. Political and monetary integration, as well as a single currency and legislation for common foreign and defense policies have been cheered by proponents of a unified Europe and scorned by "Euro-skeptics." Denmark shocked the EC in 1992 when it voted in a national referendum to reject the Maastricht Treaty.

Recession seemed to be another key word for 1992 as country after country succumbed to its forces. In other economic news the United Kingdom and Italy removed themselves from the Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM).

Elections were a common theme of the past year as the United Kingdom, the United States, Italy, and France all voted in new leaders.

1992 also brought about an increase in the intensity of the war in the former Yugoslavia, racial incidents in Germany, farmers demonstrating against the GATT Treaty in France, and a US led United Nations mission called "Operation Restore Hope" to feed the starving people in Somalia.

JANUARY

•
Portugal takes over the EC presidency.

•
Javier Perez de Cuellar steps down after ten years as Secretary-General of the United Nations. Egypt's Boutros Boutros Ghali takes over.

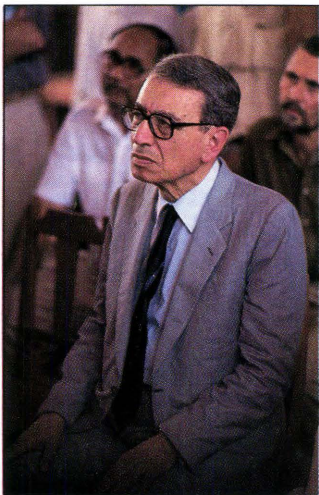


North American leaders meet in Dallas for NAFTA talks.

In Ireland, a 14-year-old girl, pregnant due to rape, tries to fly to the UK to have an abortion. The Irish government stops her, citing its pro-life constitution.

•
Poland's Finance Minister, Karol Lutkowski, resigns.

•
US, Mexican, and Canadian officials meet in Dallas to hammer out the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).



New UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros Ghali.

FEBRUARY

•
Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey steps down.

•
The Treaty on European Union (the Maastricht Treaty) is signed by Community ministers in the Netherlands.

•
The Winter Olympic Games are held in Albertville, France. The Games see a united Germany and the new Commonwealth of Independent States competing.

•
Yitzhak Rabin becomes 19th chairman of Israel's Labor Party. He will later defeat



Ross Perot runs for president with the slogan: "I'm Ross and you're the boss."

•
Yitzhak Shamir in the June elections.

•
Ross Perot says he will run for president if his name is on the ballot in all 50 states.

•
Russia lets market prices float and announces plans to sell state-owned businesses.

•
Chewing gum is banned in Singapore because authorities say it slows business operations. Importing gum can bring fines of up to \$6,200 and a year in jail.

•
EC recognizes Croatia and Slovenia.

•
108 countries participating in the Uruguay Round of GATT agree to use a package of 26 trade agreements as a basis for the final sprint toward the Easter deadline.

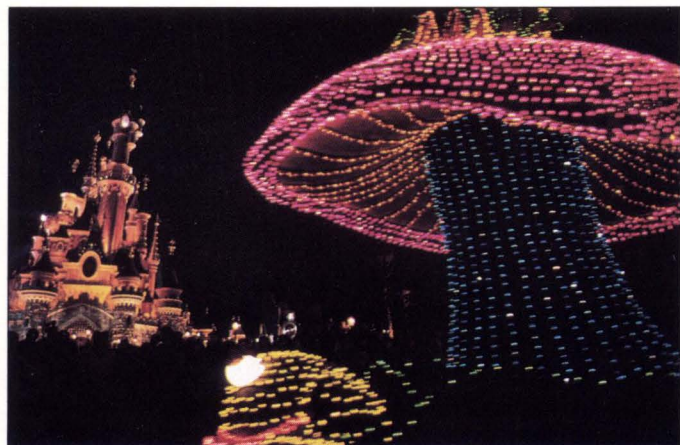
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The Washington Redskins beat the Buffalo Bills in the Super Bowl.

Members of the 1992 French Olympic Team at the Albertville Winter Games.

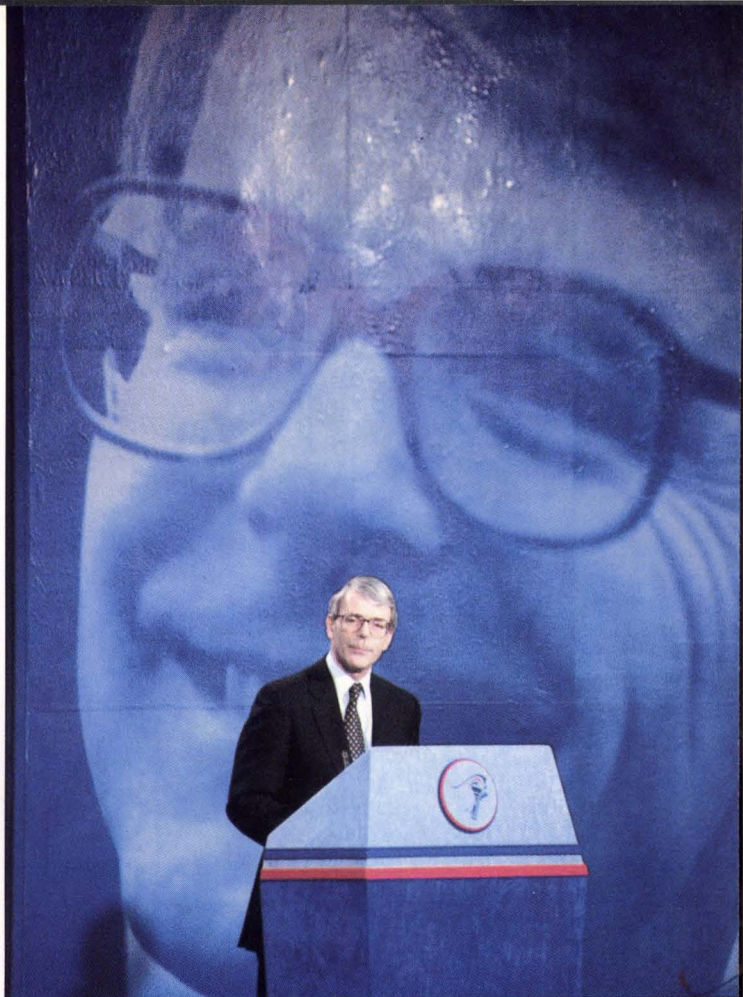


THE YEAR IN REVIEW

1992



Euro Disney opens outside of Paris.



UK Prime Minister John Major and the Conservatives win a big victory in April.

MARCH

British P.M. John Major dissolves the government for an April 9 general election, three months before the five-year deadline.

F.W. de Klerk's government reforms go before the South African people in a referendum.

Finland votes to apply for EC membership.

The Open-Skies Treaty is signed by 25 countries, including all 16 members of NATO.

Democratic presidential candidate Paul Tsongas drops out of the race due to insufficient funds.



Betty Boothroyd becomes the first female Speaker of the House of Commons.

APRIL

Portugal joins the ERM.

John Major wins April 9 election in United Kingdom. Labor Party President Neil Kinnock resigns after fourth defeat.

Pierre Bérégovoy becomes new Prime Minister in France, replacing Edith Cresson.

EuroDisney, located outside of Paris, opens to the public.

Bill Clinton wins New York Democratic primary.

The EC and the US recognize the independence of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

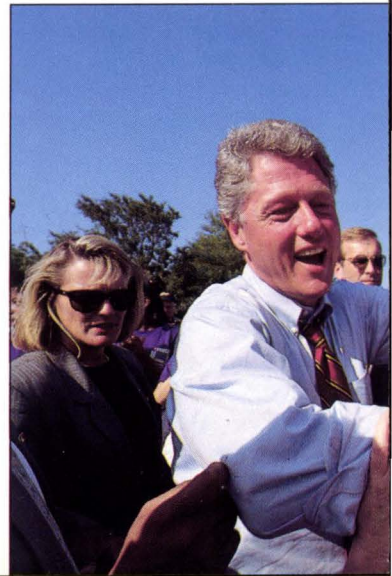
The British Parliament breaks from tradition by naming a female speaker of the House of Commons. Betty Boothroyd becomes "Madam Speaker" but refuses to wear the obligatory white Speaker's wig.

The Universal Expo 92 opens in Seville, Spain.

The Chicago River floods a network of underground tunnels, virtually shutting down the city of Chicago.

Tennis legend Arthur Ashe states he contracted AIDS from a 1983 blood transfusion.

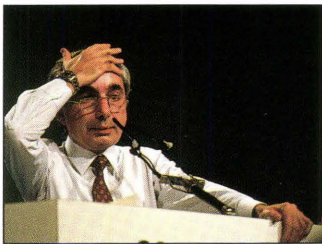
The State Department lifts its 17-year ban on telephone calls to and from Vietnam.



Paul Touvier, leader of France's paramilitary police in World War II, is pardoned of the execution and deportation of Jews in and around Lyon in 1943-1944.

Presidents Jacques Delors and George Bush meet but are unable to resolve the Uruguay Round of GATT talks.

Italian President Francesco Cossiga ends seven-year term as president after Italy elects a new Parliament with no definite majority.



New Italian Prime Minister Giuliano Amato.

Bill Clinton wins Pennsylvania Democratic primary.

Four Los Angeles policemen are acquitted of beating Rodney King. South Central Los Angeles erupts in riots.

MAY

Forty-six years after Winston Churchill gave his "Iron Curtain" speech, defining the cold



Refugees flee Croatia and Bosnia as violence intensifies in their fledgling republics.

war, at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, Mikhail Gorbachev speaks at the same university and officially closes the cold war.

A GATT ruling orders Canada to stop discriminating against American beers.

A new era for Germany dawns as Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of the Free Democrats since 1974, announces his resignation. The Free Democrats choose Klaus Kinkel as the new F.M. and Jürgen Möllemann as new economic minister.

On his first day in office, Klaus Kinkel visits Paris, renewing Franco-German relations.

In the UK, Charles Dickens replaces Florence Nightingale on the £10 note.

Switzerland decides in a referendum to join the World Bank and the IMF.

In an effort to open up the government, UK Prime Minister John Major officially announces the existence of the UK's secret spy service, M16.

Studies reveal that nine British soldiers were killed by American "friendly fire" in the Gulf War.

Governor Bill Clinton became President-elect Bill Clinton.

Oscar Luigi Scalfaro is elected Italy's new president.

Johnny Carson retires from "The Tonight Show."



Leaders from the world's leading economic powers meet in Munich.

In Ireland, Eamonn Casey, Bishop of Galway, admits to using church coffers to pay for his American mistress and son.

Civil war and horrible famine continue in Somalia.

The EC imposes sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro.

JUNE

The Earth Summit attracts delegates and observers from 150 nations to Rio de Janeiro to hammer out a comprehensive environmental plan for the world. President Bush attends the Earth Summit, but does not sign the plan.

Denmark rejects the Maastricht Treaty in a public referendum with 50.7 percent voting No.

Ireland gives the Maastricht Treaty a resounding approval with an almost 2-1 majority in favor.

At the EC Summit in Lisbon, 11 EC governments agree that Bonn should be the home of Europe's central bank. The UK wants it in London so no agreement is reached.

French President François Mitterrand startles world leaders by visiting war-ravaged Yugoslavia on a "humanitarian trip."

Giuliano Amato officially forms a new government in Italy, leading the 51st government since World War II.

JULY

The United Kingdom takes over the EC Presidency.

A new point system for the French driver's license enrages French truck drivers, who block all autoroutes, virtually cutting off Toulouse and Lyon.

THE YEAR IN REVIEW 1992

World leaders from seven leading industrial nations—the US, the UK, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan meet in Munich for the G-7 economic summit. Boris Yeltsin also attends.

France agrees to consider adopting a new system for its driver's license. French truck drivers disband the barricades.

Fifty-two heads of government meet in Helsinki for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

Poland votes in a new Prime Minister, Hanna Suchoka, the fifth since the end of communist rule.

Bill Clinton chooses Senator Al Gore as vice-presidential running mate.

Independent Ross Perot pulls out of the presidential race.

Bill Clinton accepts the Democratic nomination for President at the Democratic Convention in New York City.

John Smith becomes the new leader of the United Kingdom's Labor Party.

Milan Panic, a wealthy Californian, becomes Yugoslavia's Prime Minister.

Yitzhak Rabin is elected Israel's new Prime Minister.

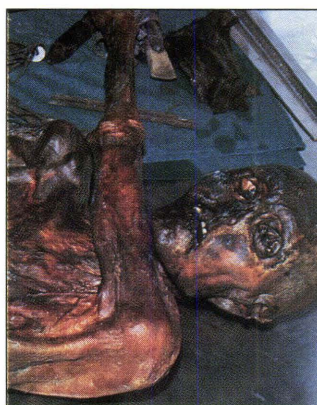
Vaclav Havel resigns as Czechoslovakia's president. "I am free," he says upon leaving.

Margaret Thatcher becomes a part-time consultant to Philip-Morris, the world's largest tobacco company.

Denmark shocks Europe again when its national soccer team wins the European Cup by upsetting Germany 2-0.



Carl Lewis anchors the US men's 4x400 meter relay team to victory in Barcelona.



The world's oldest body.

Spain's Miguel Indurain wins the Tour de France, setting a Tour record with the fastest average speed of 24.5 mph.

Republican Convention is held in Houston, where President George Bush accepts the Republican nomination for President.

Hurricane Andrew devastates the Florida coast, leaving \$20 billion in damages in its wake.

Canadian P.M. Brian Mulroney and the government agree to recognize Quebec as a "distinct society."

SEPTEMBER

Bobby Fischer, former US grandmaster chess champion, comes out of seclusion to face his former rival, Boris Spassky, in Yugoslavia.

The United Kingdom and Italy remove themselves from the ERM amid turmoil in the currency markets.

The XXV Olympic Games begin in Barcelona, Spain, and run until August 9. EC member countries make up a quarter of all medals won.

AUGUST

After 14 months of bargaining, NAFTA is signed, creating a single market of 360 million people. It now faces ratification by the governments of Mexico, the United States, and Canada.



A Boeing 747 crashes into an apartment building in Amsterdam.

The Bank of Sweden raises its lending rate to 500 percent.

France votes Yes to the Maastricht Treaty by a narrow margin, 51.05 percent.

Even with Ross Perot out of the race, his supporters succeed in getting his name on the ballot in all 50 states.

Democratic Presidential candidate Bill Clinton and his running-mate Al Gore begin their populist bus campaign.

Colin Powell, US Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, says the US will not use "limited force" in Bosnia.

OCTOBER

Ross Perot gets back in the US presidential race.

The United Nations deploys a peacekeeping force in Somalia. Food designated for the starving is hoarded by warring gangs.

Secretary of State James Baker becomes White House Chief of Staff. Lawrence Eagleburger becomes Acting Secretary of State.

The UK's Windsor Castle is damaged by fire.



A Boeing 747 crashes into an apartment building in Amsterdam, killing at least 250 people.

An emergency EC Summit is held in Birmingham, England.

The EC and the US meet to resolve disputes over agriculture subsidies in the GATT talks.

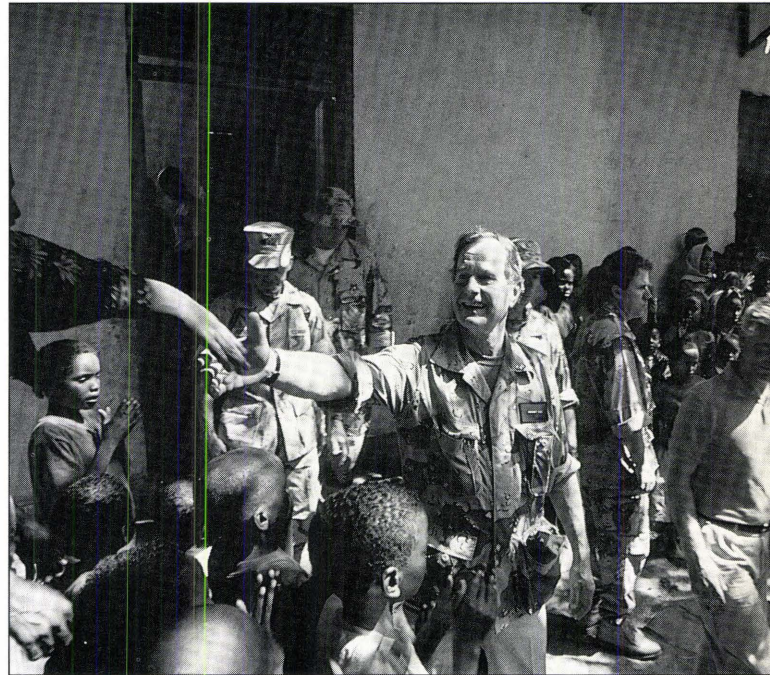
A window into life in the Stone Age opens as findings are released claiming a body found in a glacier on the border of Italy and Austria is 5,300 years-old. The body, remarkably intact, is the oldest ever found.

NOVEMBER

The United States goes to the polls in national and local elections. Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton is elected 42nd President of the United States.

The UK House of Commons decides to back the government's commitment to the Maastricht Treaty.

Pope John Paul II, a long-time fan of astronomer Galileo Galilei, finally retracted the Church's condemnation of



President Bush spends New Year's with troops in Somalia.

Galileo's theory that the Earth revolves around the Sun. Galileo was condemned as a heretic for his theory in 1642.

Top US and EC negotiators meet in Washington to discuss farm trade problems.

Windsor Castle, one of the UK's royal residences, is engulfed in flames. All but six of the historic paintings in the castle were saved.

Another castle goes up in flames in Vienna, Austria.

DECEMBER

French farmers take to the streets in reaction to proposed US sanctions on French food and wine exports.

US and EC leaders reach an agreement in Brussels that former EC Agricultural Minister Ray MacSharry calls "a victory for international trade."

Switzerland votes No to joining the European Economic Area.

John Major announces formal separation of Prince Charles and Princess Diana.

US-led UN relief mission called "Operation Restore Hope" begins in Somalia. Approximately 30,000 American troops and forces from France and the UK lead humanitarian effort to feed starving children of Somalia.

EC leaders meet in successful summit in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Jacques Delors, George Bush, and John Major meet in Washington to discuss trade and US-EC relations.

Warren Christopher is nominated to be Secretary of State, and Les Aspin is nominated for Secretary of Defense.

Outgoing President George Bush spends New Year's Eve with US troops in Somalia.

Bonfires across Europe are lit as each country celebrates the start of the single market. ☹

—Daniel P. Galo

Dick Spring

Dick Spring, the new Tánaiste (Deputy Prime Minister) and Minister for Foreign Affairs, spoke with Robert J. Guttman, EUROPE's editor-in-chief, at his office at the Department of Foreign Affairs in Iveagh House in Dublin about Northern Ireland, the single market, Ireland's role in the EC, and a number of other foreign policy issues.

Spring, 42, whose wife, Kristi, is from Virginia, is a leader of the Labor Party and a member of the Dail (Lower House of Parliament).

Could you briefly explain the role of the Labor Party in the new coalition government?

It's very much a partnership government, between Labor and the Fianna Fail Party. It's the first time that these two parties have come into government together. The tradition tended to be Fianna Fail versus the rest of the other parties in Irish politics. But on this occasion, the Labor Party, having negotiated briefly with the other opposition parties, Fine Gael and the Progressive Democrats and the Democratic Left, found it impossible to write up an agreement or an arrangement for the government, so we opened discussions with Fianna Fail, considered to be the traditional enemy. We have ended up with a very large majority involved. It took us a number of weeks to establish a program for the partnership. The Labor Party, in all, has six ministers out of 15 in the cabinet. The Prime Minister Mr. Reynolds is Fianna Fail. It's breaking with the established mores in Irish politics. It probably could be described as somewhat to the left of center, in that Fianna Fail and the Labor Party traditionally have represented union membership.

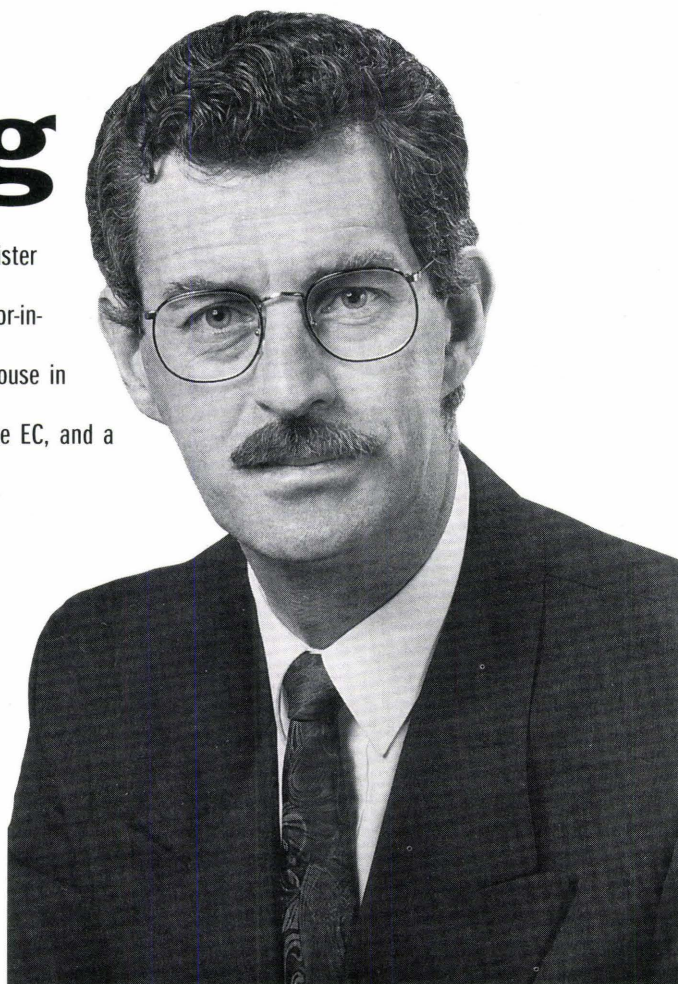
How would you define the objectives of the Labor Party?

Social democratic. We'd be very

much in the European and Social Democratic mold. Obviously, in the context of the evolution of socialism, we've always been in favor of what I would call social democracy. We accept the mixed economy, with equality for the public and private sector. We would probably have a lot in common with the Democratic Party in the United States in many programs.

You have said you want to move quickly ahead with talks on Northern Ireland. What have you done so far? What do you have planned? What do you hope to realistically accomplish?

I've already had my first meeting with the secretary of state for Northern Ireland. And we are trying to find a formula whereby we can meet once again. The meeting with the secretary of state, Mr. Mayhew, was quite successful in setting out ground rules for an approach to the possibility of talks. Obviously Northern Ireland has to be a priority for a government down here, and certainly the priority for me because of the nightmare that Northern Ireland is in terms of violence and murder and mayhem.



We will obviously be searching for a resolution for an end to the conflict. And we have to find what I would describe as a settlement that accommodates the aspirations of both nationalists and the unionist people.

The Cardinal of Ireland said on television that peace would break out this year. Your comments?

Certainly there is optimism in what Cardinal Daly was saying, and I hope that political progress can be made during the year that bears out that optimism. I personally believe very strongly that if there were a peace declaration, it would change the landscape of this country. And we could actually sit down to work out a settlement and to bring about a resolution of a conflict that has bedeviled this country and cost a lot of lives.

Do you think the average person in Ireland wants to see a united Ireland?

It's difficult to analyze public opinion in relation to the North, because the North has become, because of the conflict, because of the loss of life, the violence, the North has become something of an embarrassment, because it's Ireland on the world stage, probably the most publicized aspect of Irish life. And in that respect I feel very strongly there's an onus on the body politic and the population of Ireland itself to find an end to the mayhem of Northern Ireland.

Do you think there's any role for the European Community to play in the peacemaking? Would you ever ask them to get involved?

We are all Europeans, so it probably helps us to build up better relations between North and South, between Ireland and the UK, because we're all participating actively within the European Community. I'm not sure that there's a direct Northern Ireland role, quite frankly. But it does help us in the context of our EC contacts, our EC leaders, and working with the various interest groups in the North. And obviously in the context of the trade barriers being removed. The fact that the economic borders are now gone, that obviously makes it easier, in terms of trade between North and South.

What do you think the basic problem is in the conflict in Northern Ireland?

You have to analyze the conflicting and diverse aspirations of two groups of people. The nationalist aspirations are to be part of a United Ireland, and the unionist, loyalist aspiration is to maintain the link with Britain. And we've got to find institutions which permit the expression of those conflicting and diverse aspirations. Therein lies the dilemma. It's going to take a degree of tolerance that we have failed to establish down through the years. And to require respect for diverse traditions.

President Bill Clinton has talked about sending an envoy to help solve the Northern Ireland problem. What are your thoughts on this idea?

We've always been very grateful for the interest and the assistance shown by the United States and the friends of Ireland in Washington down through the years as being very helpful in terms of

the Irish government's program in relation to the North. I'm looking forward to having some discussions with the new administration in the United States to see what exactly is intended. And obviously any assistance we can get which will be beneficial to Ireland, North and South will be welcome.

There is a major war in the middle of Europe in Bosnia, and the world seems powerless to stop the slaughter. What can be done?

We've really got to support the peace talks that are taking place in Geneva. There are obviously huge difficulties. It's a very distressing situation in the former Yugoslavia. It is the biggest challenge in Europe since the end of the cold war. And we are, the Irish government, totally supportive of the EC/United Nations peace process. The human rights abuses are an absolute affront to mankind, quite frankly. Everything possible has to be done in the context of the Geneva peace talks. I would hope that sense will prevail. I think ultimately the Serbs and the Croats and all involved will realize that this nightmare has to come to an end.

You've been talking about the human rights violations in Bosnia.

They're an absolute affront to humanity. It appears that rape has become more than just a product of the war, it's an instrument of the war. And I believe that those responsible, implicitly and explicitly responsible, have to be brought to justice. The international community has a role to play, obviously, to put pressure on the Serbian leadership. You can't just walk away from crimes against humanity.

Could you explain Ireland's concept of neutrality and how it will be affected when the Maastricht Treaty goes into force?

We've never had difficulty in terms of our traditional policy of neutrality and non-membership in nuclear alliances in the context of Europe. The Irish government has made that very clear. You are aware that some other neutral states have applied for membership—Sweden, Austria, and Finland. We do not intend to become a member of the Western European Union. We do not intend joining NATO. And in the context of any future

negotiation in relation to our common defense policy, that is a matter that's up to the people to decide.

Why do you feel the Irish people voted overwhelmingly in favor of the Maastricht Treaty?

It's an acceptance of our future in the European context. It was a major test of the Irish people's resolve to fully participate in European union. It was a very clear majority. I'm convinced that it's an indication of the resolve of Ireland to be an active participant, a proactive participant in the European Community. Europe has been good for Ireland. We are a very active participant in the European Community.

What has been the main accomplishment of the EC?

It has established a framework for European peace, cooperation, and development of European society. Given the fragmented development of Europe in this century alone, the guarantee of peace is of major significance between countries that have serious differences and difficulties.

Is the EC and the West doing enough to help Russia?

One's optimism has to be tempered given the scale of the problem, the scale of the difficulties. I've always felt that Russia's difficulty is getting to the starting line, not actually playing the game. It's very important that Europe and the United States do as much as possible to bring Russia into a modern economy. They need all the help and economic assistance as possible. It's very important, obviously that now that Russia has broken the trap of repression that they get every assistance possible.

What is happening in Irish politics today?

I felt very strongly on the election of President Robinson that Irish politics would never be the same again. The last election is quite an indication of that.

After many years of stagnation in politics, there's a new air of optimism in Irish politics, there's a new feeling, a lot of the old problems are being solved. We have serious problems, but they are being tackled. ☺

I R I S H P R E S I D E N T

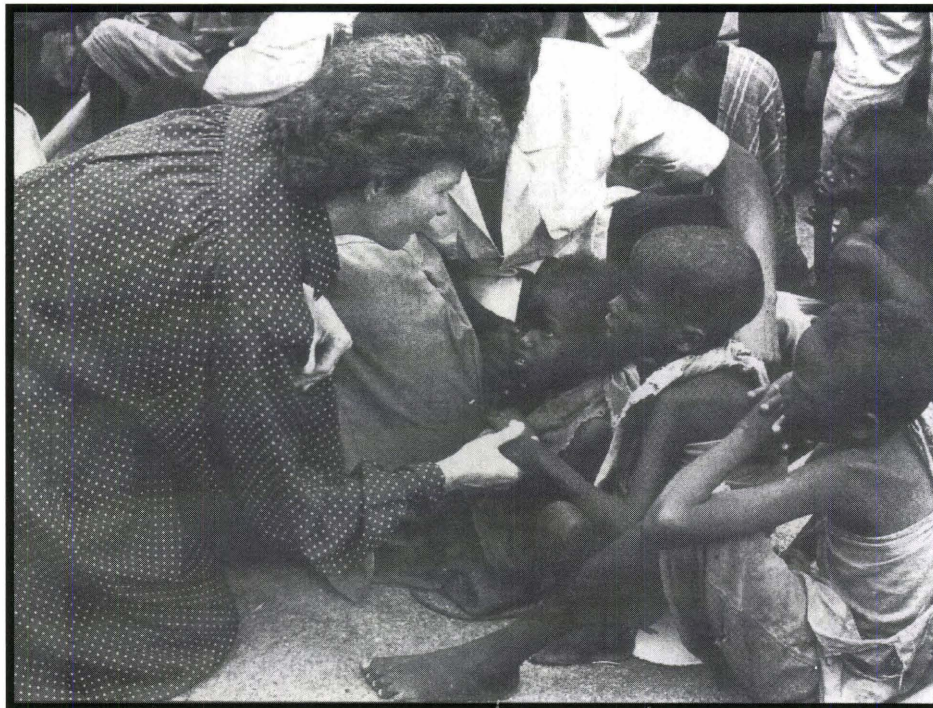
Mary Robinson

Two years after her election as the first woman President of Ireland, Mary Robinson has proved that the strictly limited powers of her office have not prevented her from fulfilling the goals she set herself at her inauguration. She said then that while her primary role was to represent the state, she would also strive to represent the millions of people of Irish descent who lived outside of Ireland; she would promote the growth of local community development, which she had encountered around the country during her election campaign, and she would deepen her knowledge of the Irish language and culture.

Turning outward, she promised to contribute to the international protection of human rights. Finally, she pledged to extend "the hand of friendship and love" to both communities in Northern Ireland.

President Robinson's concern for the huge Irish diaspora has been symbolized by the light that burns continually in a window of the presidential mansion and the care she takes when abroad to meet emigrant groups and tell them they are not forgotten. At home she has traveled ceaselessly to promote and encourage the local organizations and voluntary bodies whose work she so much admires.

On the international front, the President broke with all precedent to make a dramatic visit to famine-



stricken Somalia and refugee camps in Kenya to draw the world's attention to the plight of the victims. She then flew to New York to plead for United Nations intervention to secure food supplies for the starving people. Her impatience with bureaucratic delays came across strongly in a series of press conferences.

The President has written a short book of her experience called *A Voice for Somalia*, whose proceeds will go to Irish aid agencies. However she has discouraged moves by the Irish government to nominate her for the Nobel peace prize for her work in highlighting the Somalia tragedy.

President Robinson has not neglected Northern Ireland and has skillfully avoided the political and diplomatic pitfalls that await any public figure from the Republic who tries to encourage the nationalist and unionist communities in the North to understand each other better and work together for peace.

President Robinson broke with precedent to visit famine-stricken Somalia. She has since written *A Voice for Somalia*, a short book about her experiences there.

While a full state visit to Northern Ireland by an Irish President is out of the question, she has used some of the many invitations from voluntary groups to make a series of trips across the border to spread a message of friendship with no political strings attached. Groups from both sides of the political divide in the North are frequently welcomed to the presidential residence.

President Robinson made history by being the first President to address the combined houses of Parliament in the chamber of the Dail or lower house. She used her address in the aftermath of the vote in favor of the Maastricht Treaty on European political and economic union to invite the nation "to reflect not merely on the shape of the emerging Europe but on how we shape ourselves within it."

—Joe Carroll

The President of Ireland Mary Robinson was interviewed at her official residence in Dublin by EUROPE Editor-in-Chief Robert J. Guttman. The popular Irish president speaks out on her trip to Somalia, the role of women in politics, the single market, Ireland and the EC, and prospects for a united Europe.

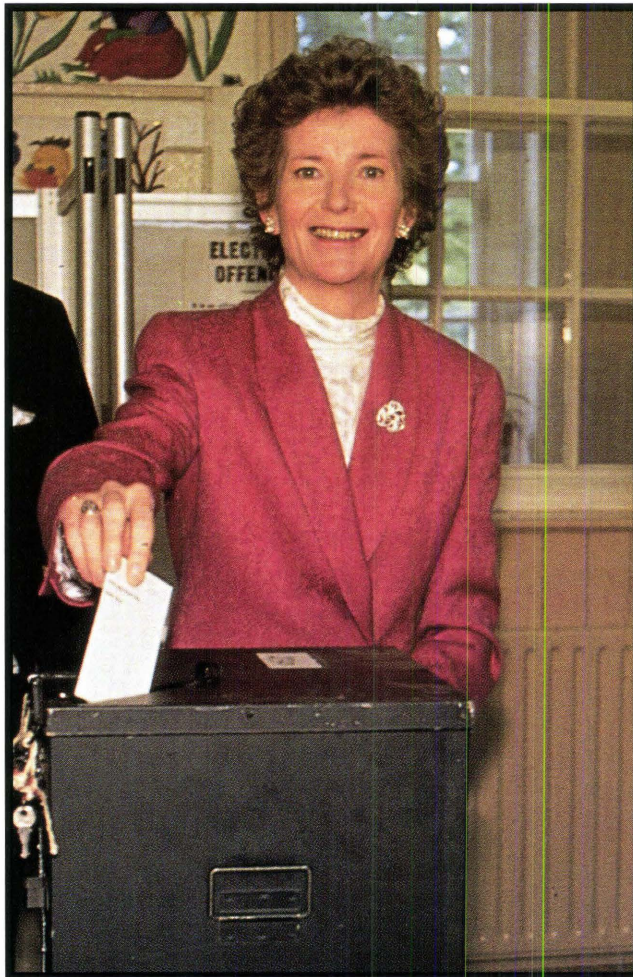
What do you think should be the United States role in the new Europe?

I'd like to see the United States remain in close relationship with Europe at various levels because it is extremely important that the longstanding relationships be affirmed in the modern context. I would see that as being necessary also at the level of what I sensed when I was teaching European Community law in San Francisco. There was a fear about a Fortress Europe emerging as the single European market came about and an attitude of concern about developments at the European level and equally the relationship about the level of United States troops present in Europe. These are all matters that have to be looked at very closely and carefully and in a way that is based on a longstanding relationship of friendship and common interest and not one that should be changed suddenly. I don't make these points in an immediate political context. I make them in a broader sense of the values between the United States and Europe. We have a great deal of background, tradition, common values, and the world needs close working relationships more than ever because these are the best ways to contribute to the discharging of huge responsibilities, and tackling huge difficulties elsewhere in the world.

You were the first head of state to go to Somalia. Why did you go, and what did you accomplish?

It was an unexpected opportunity to

go at the invitation of the Irish Aid Agency and represent the very real and generous concern of the Irish people toward Somalia itself and toward the Horn of Africa and sub-Saharan Africa. There's a long tradition of Irish people—priests and nuns and more recently lay workers, development workers, and qualified experts in various areas—working for a period in Africa and other developing areas. We have a



In an address to Parliament after the nation had voted Yes on the Maastricht Treaty, President Robinson emphasized that Ireland should focus "not merely on the shape of the emerging Europe, but on how we shape ourselves within it."

folk memory of famine in Ireland. We were never a colonizing country. We were for a long period of our history a colony, and so we have that remembered history. We have a very strong folk memory of the potato famine in Ireland in the 1840s. I even use an illustrative story to tell how strong that folk memory is, because when the Irish people were suffering a comparable devastation to the suffering of the peo-

ple of Somalia at that moment in the 1840s, there was a very moving support from the Choctaw Indians in North America who had been displaced from their tribal lands and who raised over \$700 and sent it to the relief of Irish famine victims. And it has been remembered for a long time in Ireland in various ways.

It has been a story that has been told often, and it's a very illustrative story that it is still remembered that a tribe who had themselves been displaced from their traditional land raised over \$700, a big sum in those days for the relief of Irish famine victims and now we in turn in Ireland have a very real identification with, and sympathy for the development needs of developing countries. It's not just meeting the immediate crisis of food and medical needs. It's an identification with their right and their abilities for their own self-development. We want to be supportive of that.

What can be learned from your experiences in Somalia?

Nobody can prepare you for how devastating it is when you visit centers when you see children dying in the presence of their parents because they can't get access to food. It was an important opportunity for me to be a firsthand witness and to use that witness and that direct experience in Somalia. We have problems of unemployment and poverty in Ireland, but they don't compare in human terms.

It's important that we now see these images firsthand. When the Irish famine was a reality for us in the 1840s, the world knew about it at best several days, a week later through the newspaper and probably no photographs at the time existed. We see the stark images through the media in our bedrooms, in our kitchens, in our sitting rooms, and I think that broadens the reality of the responsibility, as well. There has to be an assumption of individual and local community and group responsibility, and it was that that I tried to bring out when I wrote a diary account of my visit to Somalia. This is

not a substitution for what government will do. It will influence government if there is a much broader engagement at the level of the various groups. For example, we have a lot of self-development and local rural groups in Ireland. These groups feel that the problems of rural Ireland have a great deal of expertise working under the situation of Irish rural poverty built up. We have a lifestyle, and we have support for families in rural Ireland. That is highly relevant to the Somalis and the other countries who very much need it, Sudan and Ethiopia and other countries, because that is from the bottom up. And it's these inner cities and self-development groups and rural self-development groups in the developed world that possibly have a great deal to offer the developing countries, whether it be in a city complex as it is for many developing countries, very large populations in cities, or whether it be in rural areas as cultural areas. I would feel very strongly that it is important to have an engagement, to have an assumption of responsibility, to care, to be informed and to care, and not to turn away from the images, because we're going to see more of those images over the next decade, and it could get worse.

How did you follow-up your trip to Somalia?

I followed up by writing to the heads of state of the Security Council countries and countries of the European Community and the Council of Europe, and I've had very detailed responses from the heads of state, because I wrote as a head of state. I've also used the opportunity when I've had a platform outside Ireland such as the Berlin press conference in December which was a very big German occasion in Berlin. I brought up the need for Europe to be open to and concerned about developing countries. I will take up future opportunities because I think it's very evident I'm personally deeply engaged.

What do you feel has been the major accomplishment of the European Community?

The major accomplishment was the approach at the beginning of the construction of the European Community, the commitment of Monnet and Schuman, their vision of the necessity to build after the devastation at the end of

the second World War, and their lateral approach in doing it through the Coal and Steel Community, through combining the interest in coal and steel development in the six original European Community countries, and working from that to a wider framework in the EC and Euratom treaties. We now have a wider framework still in the Maastricht Treaty.

Would you like to see an enlargement of the EC in the future?

It's certainly my understanding of what the initial vision was. It was to build a framework for a closer union between

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"If you asked me what I would like to do most in this office, it would be to make some contribution toward bringing about a genuine friendship and peace with Northern Ireland."

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the peoples of Europe. You can ask, how do you define Europe, but it was always intended to be looking outward and looking toward Central and Eastern Europe. I am aware also that the other European framework, the Council of Europe, is an extremely important one at the moment for those countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

How will the single market affect Ireland?

It has a logical thrust to it with the removal of barriers to the free movement of persons and goods and capital, and clearly it has economic benefits for the trading area. There are clearly deep concerns for a country like Ireland that is on the periphery. That was the importance of devising the kind of mechanisms that are part of the Maastricht Treaty of having structural and cohesion funds to bal-

ance that central pull. The significance is that it has greatly increased intra-Community trade and it has created opportunities for Europe to play a much more significant role as a major partner in world trade and world associations. From an Irish point of view, it has meant that Ireland is a part of this wider market so Irish-produced goods have access to 340 million consumers, and that has been important in developing both Irish interests in trade and attracting firms and enterprises from outside Ireland to locate on the Island of Ireland because it is a gateway, it is an access to the European Community.

The single market has many facets, and now when people talk about the single market it's mainly business. Do you see other angles to the single market other than business?

I do. I see perhaps primarily that the benefit to Ireland of being a member of the European Community has been psychological and cultural. Psychological is really, political with a small "p," and it has meant that Ireland has been liberated by our membership in the European Community, 20 years ago now. Liberated because we came out from the shadow of big brother Britain. And now Ireland and Britain are co-members of this grouping of 12 European partners. It has contributed to the maturing of relations between Ireland and Britain, because we often have issues in common, or we may have issues of difference, or we may find that there is a similar approach to issues that some of the civil law countries may approach differently, particularly institutional issues. It has had a very good effect from a psychological point of view, because each of the member states chairs the European Community for six-month periods, and Ireland has had a number of periods of chairing the European Community so the heads of state and government have come to Ireland, and there has been a particular focus for those six months on issues at the European Community level, because Irish Ministers were taking leading roles in discussions and making initiatives. That has all contributed to a psychological maturing and sense of the role being played by Ireland and Irish Ministers and civil servants in that process.

Culturally, it has equally liberated us

to have a deeper sense of our Irish identity and culture within the European context. That has encouraged a different way of looking at the Irish language, for example, and the culture based on the Irish language.

We also have an archaeological and historical wealth which is of great interest to other countries in Europe partly because we're part of the great Celtic tribe in Europe.

Is it fair to compare a United States of Europe to the United States of America?

It is different from the development of the United States of America, and maybe the overall framework will continue to develop differently.

I would be more struck by differences than by a comparison, and I found teaching European Community law to American law students very interesting because their questions very often made me think about differences of approach and differences in the objectives that must be achieved. A very essential component in Europe is the diversity of Europe including the cultural diversity, and it may be that that diversity is better expressed in a framework that does not move too tightly toward what would be comparable to the United States.

What do you see happening in Bosnia?

The very sad situation in the former Yugoslavia, in Bosnia Herzegovina is a reminder of how important it was to build up a framework after the second World War, which allowed the countries participating to work together and to seek out their common interests together. We have experience on this island with sectarian hatred, and we don't preach to others. It's a very deep problem, but it is an illustration of the need for structures which are both strong enough and supple enough to allow people from very different ethnic and historical and identity backgrounds to accommodate each other and to live in tolerance and peace.

What role can the European Community play in bringing peace to Northern Ireland?

It provides a helpful framework, partly because of what we were talking about earlier, the maturing of relations between Britain and Ireland, working out in so many ways the issues at the

European Community level. But also there is a consciousness that a great many important issues, important to ordinary people and consumers are determined at the European level, be it the price of agricultural goods, be it free movement of goods generally, be it the equalization of benefits in the social welfare system between men and women and so on. A lot of the real policy-making has come from Brussels to parts of this island.

So that in itself subliminally is creating a consciousness, a wider framework that both parts of the island participate in, and that's helpful. It's also recognized more and more that it's possible to develop linkages within that European framework, be it between young people, women's groups, or community groups.

You seem to have a very high regard for voluntary groups. Why is that?

That may be partly because they are the kind of groups that I can be very centrally involved in from this office, because that is not government policy or those kinds of relations. So I would say that it is that I am very much in touch with what voluntary organizations are doing in both parts of the island.

Do you see yourself as a role model for women who want to be involved in politics in Ireland and throughout Europe?

I suppose to a certain extent I am aware that my election gave a huge boost to women at every level in Ireland, and indeed I've been interested to see—I think it has been regarded as encouraging—outside Ireland also, the United States and elsewhere. This is a very positive development that a woman can be elected to the highest office in the state, although it's a nonexecutive presidency. I'm very pleased that I seem to be giving a boost and a support to women in sort of every walk of life, and I mean not only what might be characterized as more traditional rural women, even older traditional rural women, by also young feminists, and women of all backgrounds.

Do you see Ireland changing?

There are changes happening. And what I like, and what I'm also trying to capture in a symbolic sense is that the

change to a more open, modern Ireland is a change that must take place by valuing the old. Part of the old, for example, is our Irish language and the culture based on that language. Part of it is our traditional sense of neighborliness and family life. These are the things that are strengths within our communities.

What has been the major accomplishment in your public life?

It's very hard to say. If you asked me what I would like to do most in this office it would be to make some contribution toward bringing about a genuine friendship and peace with Northern Ireland. That would be what I would like to do. It is very difficult to be objective about what you might have done, or have done. Maybe being here is some achievement in signaling things.

Could you explain the value of symbols like the lights in your window?

It's the old Ireland, if you like, and the symbol of that. It's something that I was aware of growing up in the West of Ireland. At Christmas time, you put a light up in the window so that nobody would be without a home to go to at Christmas. You mightn't want anybody to come in unexpectedly, but the light is there.

When I was elected, the night of the election, the night of the acceptance speech, and before the formal inauguration, I said, from the heart, that there would always be a light in the window for the Irish all around the world, the extended Irish family, and for those who'd been Irish who felt excluded. And I think that maybe it's because I'm a woman that I had to make that practically. It wasn't just an imaginary light. And so I think the first thing we did when we moved in here was I bought this light. You could see it from here, the gap in the tree, and that's where the house can be seen from the public road. That's the road you are going to come up if you are going through to Phoenix Park. And so it was an obvious place, facing out from our kitchen. So the light is in the kitchen, and it can be seen from the road, which is the perfect symbolism. It was a very modest emblem, and I have been surprised myself at the potency and the extent to which it has meant so much to the Irish community in particular. ☺



THE SINGLE MARKET TAKES OFF

BY AXEL KRAUSE

On January 14, 1985, the incoming President of the European Commission Jacques Delors startled and then delighted the European Parliament's opening plenary session with a strong, visionary plan for revitalizing the Community's sluggish economies within eight years. The plan instantly became known as 1992, reflecting not only the year-end deadline set for the removal of barriers to the flow of goods, services, capital, and people, but a milestone in the Community's emergence as a world economic power.

As 1993 approached, nearly 95 percent of the 280 proposals in the plan had been approved; an average 75 percent had been implemented in member countries. Some nine million new jobs had been created, thanks to economic growth, which continued throughout 1990. Ratification of the Maastricht Treaty was completed or underway in 11 of the 12 member countries, clearing the way for economic, monetary, and political union by the year 2000 for at least seven EC members. The most influential EC institutions, the Council of Ministers, the Commission, and the Parliament, were preparing to move into spacious new quarters near the Place Schuman in Brussels amid decidedly mixed feelings about the future.

Indeed, there was no dispelling the gloomy atmosphere and uncertainty on the EC horizon, nor denying the absence of rejoicing over the year 1992, which by any measure proved one of the most difficult, tense, and conflictive years in the Community's history. What happened? Why, as many observers concluded, was the European Community posture slumping, seemingly trapped by events beyond its control? How much longer would the gloomy outlook last?

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SINGLE MARKET

EUROPE asked people from a variety of backgrounds around the world to comment on the European Community's main accomplishment and the significance of the single market. Here are some of their responses.

"The EC's main accomplishment since its inception over 30 years ago has been to create a durable basis for organizing European society which transcends ethnic, linguistic, and national barriers. As a result, the Community today is an essential pole of cohesion in a Europe transformed by the end of the cold war, and [it] provides a model for the peoples of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union as they seek to create democratic, multiethnic societies, and to build relations among themselves on a new basis.... The single market is the last step in the first phase of European Union. It extends and indeed takes to its logical conclusion the strategy adopted by the founders of the European Community, which was to begin the process of uniting Europe in the field of trade. Their expectation was that commercial union would ultimately open the way for true economic and political integration. With the fate of the Maastricht Treaty still unsettled, it is not yet certain whether this calculation will prove valid. The single market will realize its full potential, however, only if the Community continues toward economic, political, and monetary union."

James F. Dobbins,

US Ambassador to the European Community.

"[The main accomplishment of the EC] has been avoiding war between France and Germany... [the major significance of the single market] will be trade and money as the principal existing tools of unity in Europe. The single market is a very important milestone on the road to European unity."

*Jim Hoagland, Chief Foreign Correspondent,
The Washington Post.*

Answering these and other questions should begin with a short list of things going wrong, a disquieting exercise for those inside and outside the Community who had counted on the single market plan to somehow bring and ensure non-stop growth, prosperity, and revitalized world influence. Consider the following:

- Global economic stagnation in the West has gripped virtually every EC member. Even the relatively stronger performances of France, Spain, and Portugal will not buoy the EC average GNP growth rate beyond the 1.5 percent growth projected for 1993 and worsening unemployment projected at

in the former Yugoslavia worsened, EC leaders appeared divided, apparently powerless to act there.

- Racism, nationalism, organized crime, and particularly drugs, as well as fears over new waves of immigrants galvanized EC cohesion and cooperation among law-enforcement authorities, as provided for in the Maastricht Treaty. But it also stirred fears and apprehension among national politicians and average citizens, who openly questioned the benefits of a borderless Europe.

- Surveys and reports in the media of virtually every EC member country

ers, concluded that a massive, multi-billion dollar program could help spur growth. Examples: East-West rail and telecommunications systems, highways, bridges, training facilities. The program might add a half point to the EC's growth.

- A joint French-German military corps, which could be broadened to include other EC members, will be allowed to operate under command of NATO in times of crises, such as war, or peacekeeping. That concession made in December by France, also implied recognition by NATO of the corps as the "European contingent" in the al-



New multi-billion dollar infrastructure projects—high-speed train and telecommunications networks, highways, tunnels, and bridges are playing a driving role in regional development.

around 11 percent, equal to about 13 million citizens jobless, with far higher rates among youth.

- Following five years of stability, the European Monetary System in the autumn of 1992 was buffeted by several devaluations accompanied by the suspension of the Italian lira and the British pound from the Exchange Rate Mechanism. Several other EC currencies appeared vulnerable, amid declarations by some opposition British political leaders that the European Monetary System had collapsed.

- Foreign policy initiatives, and even maintaining basic cohesion, have proven more difficult than ever. Clashes with the Bush administration over farm subsidies as part of a broader, tense effort to conclude the Uruguay Round trade talks created differences among the member countries. As the civil war

showed a resurgence of Euro-pessimism and new questioning about the future of the EC Commission.

There is a brighter side of the ledger, however, which while attracting far less public and media attention, warrants careful scrutiny. Consider the following:

- As 1993 approached, economic planners prudently began predicting economic recovery for the summer, starting with the United States, spreading to Europe later. Jean-Claude Paye, the French secretary general of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development declared "the conditions for recovery in OECD are in place...Germany, too, will revive."

- Major infrastructure investment projects, backed by public funding, were being established. Delors, with most of his 16-fellow EC commission-

liance. The plan is to have the corps operating in 1995.

- Aerospace and related high-tech industries scaled down expenditures but continued to press forward with major projects. Thus, Germany rejoined the four-nation European Fighter Aircraft project, and the European Space Agency re-forged a \$26 billion, eight-year space plan, including plans for Russian participation. EC research plans for supercomputers were accelerated.

- The EMS, while strained and battered, had certainly not collapsed. It was, as the British daily, *The Independent*, said, "a fact of life for Europe." Even though more realignments appeared likely, the system would not be allowed to fail, with the betting centered on a two or three-tier system emerging, separating the stronger and

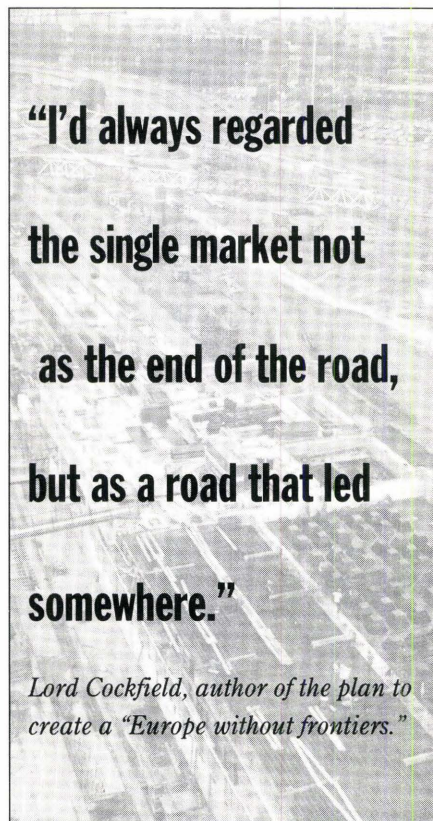
weaker currencies until their economies converged in the future.

Despite the international pressures, today's gloomy outlook, and recessionary conditions, the European Community has, by almost every measure, made enormous strides, particularly compared to its predicament when Delors first addressed the European Parliament in 1985. "We had eight years of uninterrupted dynamism in the building of European unity," Delors said in a special report published by the *International Herald Tribune*. "What was decided eight years ago, the single market, was applied. Financial resources to make it happen also were mobilized. We were able to install a sense of cohesion and parallel growth between rich and poor regions."

Asked exactly what that meant, Delors made an often overlooked point: the Community's four least-developed member countries—Ireland, Portugal, Greece, and Spain—posted a higher rate of development than the EC average. Playing a determining role was the gradual removal of customs controls and other trade barriers at the frontiers, along with harmonization of industrial and technical standards and a wave of investments from the United States and Japan, particularly in automobiles and electronics. Deregulation and privatization in key sectors such as telecommunications, airlines, banking, and insurance, key ingredients in the 1992 plan, have also encouraged growth and optimism.

Another sometimes-overlooked result has been the emergence of geographical regions within the Community, or "Europoles," in which a combination of economic growth and renewed sense of identity has emerged irrespective of national boundaries or frontiers. Some striking examples: southeastern France, centered in Montpellier, stretching along the Mediterranean coast to Barcelona in Spain. Nord-Pas de Calais, centered in Lille in northern France, stretching to the English Channel in the north and eastward to Brussels and Wallonia in Belgium. Scotland, Wales, Corsica, the Copenhagen area, and Bavaria also reflect the trend. Many of these regions, or states within countries, have opened permanent representative offices in the United States and Japan.

Playing a driving role in regional de-



**"I'd always regarded
the single market not
as the end of the road,
but as a road that led
somewhere."**

*Lord Cockfield, author of the plan to
create a "Europe without frontiers."*

velopment are new, multi-billion dollar infrastructure projects—high-speed train and telecommunications networks, highways, tunnels, and bridges—which have been supported by funding from the EC Commission and high-level lobbying by the influential European Round Table of Industrialists. The ERT in a pioneering report, "Missing Links," published in 1984, first focused world attention to what it described as "serious gaps in trans-border ground transport which were a heritage of narrow national planning... when coupled with problems of geography—sea and mountains—required bold technological, if costly solutions."

But far more remains to be done, says the ERT in its most recent, follow-up report, "Growing Together: One Infrastructure for Europe," published in May 1992. More specifically, and as a follow-up to the completion of the single market, the ERT urged heads of government attending last year's EC Edinburgh Summit meeting to establish new models and instruments for infrastructure in Europe "to make up for past under-investment, to provide new forms of mobility and communications for manufacturing and services and to match the new market patterns created

by European integration."

How could this be financed? Somewhat resembling the "Rebuilding America" plan of President Bill Clinton, the ERT is urging that the Community take a lead in devising new EC financial instruments, such as loan guarantees and deferred interest payments. ERT also wants Community support for the creation of an EC merchant bank for infrastructure, resembling the International Finance Corporation in the United States. It would be loosely linked to the World Bank and operate for profit. Both the Clinton and Community infrastructure proposals could add what the OECD's Paye recently described to economic writers in Paris as "coal for the engine (of world economic growth) but not the locomotive."

Indeed, no single question dominated thinking about the Community's post-1992 future as the political commitment to further economic, monetary, and political integration, even assuming there is economic recovery starting this summer as Paye and others have suggested. Germany and France, representing the "alliance within the alliance," will undoubtedly continue providing the political impetus for achieving the goals outlined in the Maastricht Treaty.

But the UK and Denmark continued resisting with opt-out amendments, raising the prospects of a weaker, multiple-speed Europe, particularly if strong recovery does not materialize in 1993. That vision has been repeatedly rejected by France's President François Mitterrand and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, even though many observers concluded that a Europe of "variable geometry," as it has also been termed, might be inevitable.

Delors, appearing sanguine, but relaxed during a recent interview in Brussels, summed up his assessment as follows: "The EC-92 program, and what it accomplished, should not be looked at as a miracle remedy. But it did help bring about a renaissance of the European economy. Yet much remains to be done. I am absolutely convinced that if we had a better economic climate, half of the difficulties linked to the Maastricht ratification would disappear." **E**

Axel Krause is a contributing editor to EUROPE and the corporate editor for the International Herald Tribune in Paris.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SINGLE MARKET

"The main accomplishment of the EC is that it has safeguarded and promoted peace in Europe. The EC has made an essential contribution toward strengthening political cooperation between democratic countries and enabling them to address the vital issues of our times: peace, welfare, development, and environment. Norway has applied for membership of the European Community to participate fully in the political cooperation in Europe....The single market will enable European countries to make better use of their resources. Common rules will create equal opportunities for all companies, and encourage cross-border cooperation.

Through the agreement between the EC and EFTA on the European Economic Area, the single market will cover 19 European countries. Eighty percent of Norwegian exports go to the EEA-area. The EEA agreement will give Norwegian companies access to this market on an equal footing with companies of other countries."

Gro Harlem Brundtland, Prime Minister of Norway.

"The biggest success is the fact that the EC has survived for 30 years and that the European integration continues, so that we can create a strong market, a socially well-balanced society, and a Europe which can live up to its international tasks and duties....The single market will mean a greater domestic market for the individual company and for the consumers stronger competition and somewhat lower prices. We are represented in all the EC countries and follow continually the development and legislation so as to make any necessary accommodations."

Hans Hyldelund, President of LEGO.

"In an extraordinary telescoped time-frame, the EC has reflected and in turn reinforced a redefinition of Europe, from a continent hallmarked by national tribalism, consumed by two world wars in this century, to a multi-tongued community of shared values and common interests....The economic significance of a single market is the enhancement of competition, the prospect of greater economic growth, and the likelihood of a fairer distribution of wealth among peoples and countries. The political significance is the implicit widening of common interests, which holds the potential of making conflict less likely."

Jim Leach, Congressman from Iowa.

"There is virtually nothing that human stupidity, short-sightedness, or bigotry can not undo. Therefore it may be premature to speak of accomplishments at this possibly still early stage of our effort to build a new Europe. My hope is that since we embarked upon this audacious, but also very necessary course 30 years ago, a sufficient number of Europeans have come to realize that either we stay the course or we shall sink, collectively and/or individually....The single market is the cornerstone of our future prosperity. But a cornerstone is no building. That prosperity can only be sustained if we continue to add further indispensable elements, such as a common currency and a common financial and economic policy, not to mention harmonization of taxes, and last, but not least a common roof, i.e. political decision making at the European rather than the national level."

J.H. Meesman, Dutch Ambassador to the United States.

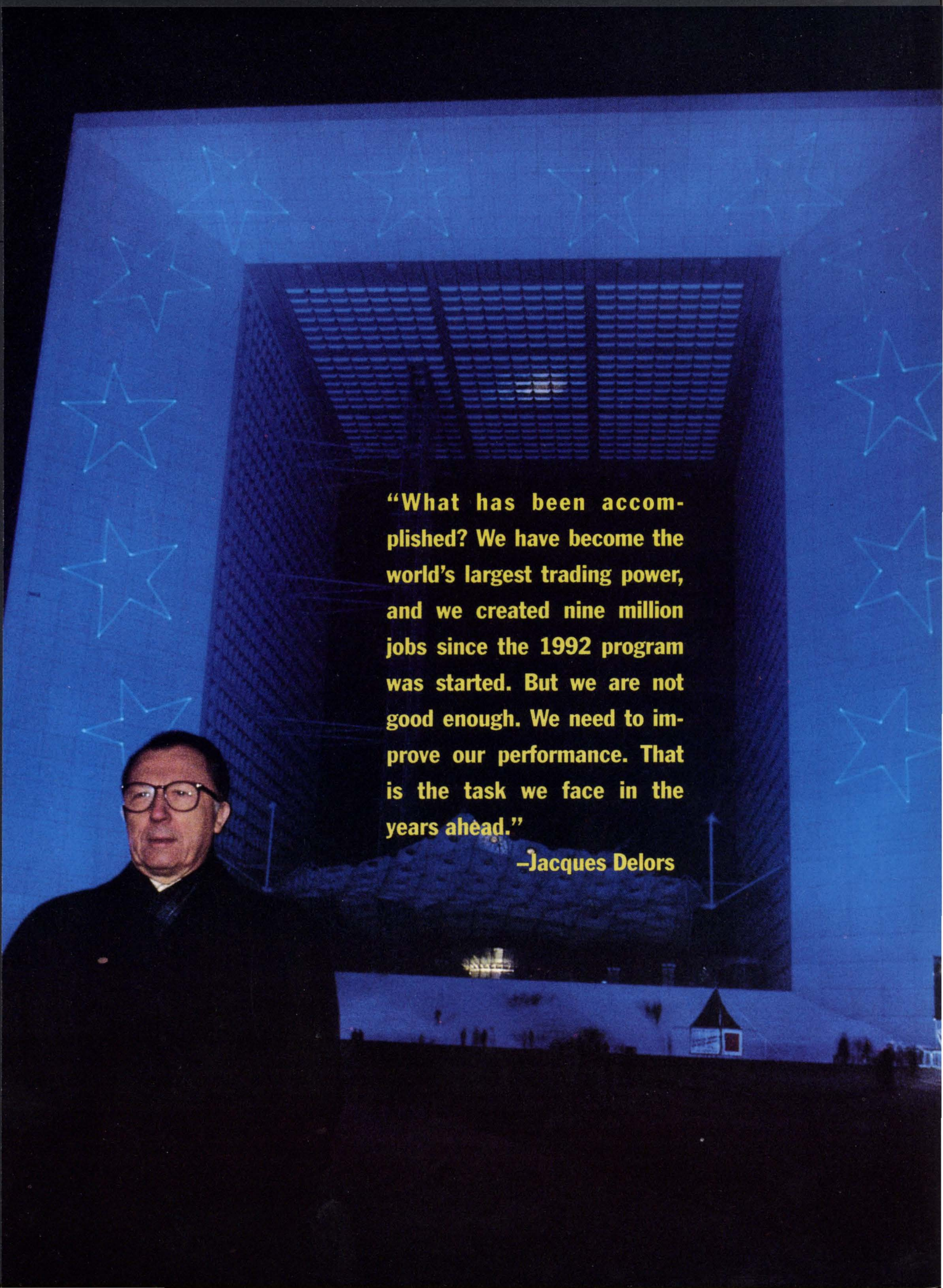
"For the large companies the biggest success of the EC has been the establishment of a common customs union, it has given Europe its initial movement and incentive to do business with each other....Major corporations have already existed for several years in a single market. The single market will not have any major consequences for them. For the automobile industry the borders have been gone for a number of years. On the other hand, the single market has had an adverse effect, which has been the absence of a common commercial policy. That is why we ended up with a regrettable agreement between the EC and Japan, an ambiguous agreement without any reciprocal access to the Japanese market for our enterprises."

Jacques Calvet, CEO Peugeot.

"In my opinion, the EC's main accomplishment has been to create a sense of community in Europe, a sense which had no existence 30 years ago but which today transcends Europe. It is very easy to lose one's historical perspective, but we must never forget the Europe of the 1940s and 1950s. Despite its periodic internal divisions and occasional quarrels, the EC has created a sense of community in Europe which is a factor every member state must consider with every decision....The major significance of the single market will be not merely that it will contribute greater efficiencies to the European marketplace but that it will serve to advance the sense of community in Europe."

Robert S. Strauss, Former U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

—Compiled by Pia Skaerbak

A photograph of Jacques Delors, a man with glasses and a dark jacket, standing in the foreground. Behind him is a large, modern building with a facade of many small, illuminated stars. The scene is set at night, with a dark sky and some lights visible in the distance. The overall color palette is dominated by dark blues and blacks, with the stars providing a bright, repeating pattern.

“What has been accomplished? We have become the world’s largest trading power, and we created nine million jobs since the 1992 program was started. But we are not good enough. We need to improve our performance. That is the task we face in the years ahead.”

—Jacques Delors

Lille:

CELEBRATING

A REGIONAL VIEW OF A UNITED EUROPE



“Gloom? Europessimism? Not here. People can talk about the past, but they are wrong. In this region, we talk economic boom, and the future.”

That comment was made recently in Lille, France's third-largest city after Paris and Lyon, once the capital of Flanders, and a flourishing textile industry. Bruno Bonduelle, a local French business leader, briefed a group of British and American journalists on how the city and the surrounding region is emerging as what he termed “a dynamic, fast-growing Franco-Belgian Eurometropolis,” while seeking to attract more foreign, particularly American, investments.

“Everything here is changing...our image of a depressed region with failed textile, steel, and mining industries no longer applies,” said Bonduelle, president of a local agribusiness company. He also heads the Lille Metropolitan Development Agency, which includes surrounding cities, such as Roubaix, grouping some two million inhabitants on both sides of the nearby French-Belgian border, but centered in France's department, or region, Nord-Pas de Calais. “The myths about this region that one still hears are obsolete.”

A few minutes stroll from Bonduelle's office into the city's small, renovated, historic center with its winding, narrow streets flanked by Flemish Renaissance buildings, one quickly comes to a new business district being totally rebuilt amid noisy jackhammers, bulldozers, and cranes.

At its center is Lille-Gare, site of the future station for the North European TGV high-speed train, which within several years will cut rail travel to 90 minutes from Cologne, two hours from London via the Eurotunnel under the English Channel, one hour from Paris and 25 minutes from

THE SINGLE MARKET

Brussels. “Transportation developments, like the TGV, is what is making EC-92 and what you see here happen,” said Socialist Pierre Mauroy, former prime minister, currently deputy and mayor of the city, who recalled how he helped get the Eurotunnel started more than a decade ago.

“I first mentioned the idea to Mrs. (Margaret) Thatcher in 1982, but she was not very interested and insisted that even if we did build it, her government would not put up any money, and later, she suggested that maybe it should be a bridge,” Mauroy told the visiting journalists. “Two years later, we had decided with her government and President (François) Mitterrand to go ahead and on January 20, 1986 we signed,” Mauroy said, “right in this building,” Lille's city hall.

Not only is the upbeat mood and enthusiasm of Lille's regional business and political leaders contagious, but it contrasts sharply with much of the gloomy mood and pessimistic talk about Europe's political and economic future, so widespread in the capital cities of the European Community, including Brussels. Moreover, the Lille region is by no means exceptional and faces intense competition in attracting foreign investments. A key step is establishing foreign delegations independent of embassies and consular offices.

Thus, three years ago, Nord-Pas de Calais opened a representative office in New York City. Recently along with the Port of Dunkirk they have opened an office together in Boston. Before moving, the region made a splash in cultural circles with an exhibition of some one-hundred priceless works from Lille's rich art museum loaned to the Metropolitan museum in New York City until January 17. Leaders from the region, including Mauroy, who attended the festivities urged American businesses to consider investing there.

“Over the years, we have attracted Coca Cola, Dupont, American Cyanamid, PPG, Hewlett-Packard, Levi Strauss, and IBM to our region,” said Thierry Mabile de Poncheville, who heads the new US office, adding quickly: “We are not alone, of course...others include Alsace, Lyon, the Côte d'Azur, and Strasbourg.”

Regions within Germany, Belgium, the UK, Scandinavia, and the Baltic states, are among those also actively competing for American companies and banks, invariably with generous offers of tax advantages, emphasizing the quality of local lifestyles, and last but not least—the traditional colored map showing how it, and no other region, is located in the heart of Europe! ☺

—Axel Krause



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Hewlett-Packard Co.

John Young

An American Business

Perspective

of the Single Market

John Young, recently retired CEO of Hewlett-Packard Company was the keynote speaker at the recent *EUROPE* Magazine press breakfast in Washington, DC. As part of *EUROPE*'s press breakfast series featuring business and political leaders discussing the single market and US-EC relations, Mr. Young talks about American firms competing in the single market and the overall computer business in Europe. Following are excerpts from Mr. Young's comments.

Hewlett-Packard started from scratch about 35 years ago, and of course we have a very significant presence today. In 1992, Hewlett-Packard crossed the \$16 billion mark. Almost 40 percent of our orders come from Europe. We have more than 13 manufacturing locations in Europe and a very large employment base of more

Young

than 20,000 people. Of course, all local management—in our case it has always been a goal of having all local management at the earliest possible moment—is a very important characteristic of being successful and competing.

The question is: Can US-based firms compete in the single market of Europe? The corollary question is: If they can, should they and why should they make the effort to do that?

First, can they compete in the single market? The answer is yes. If you look at exports from the United States fully one-fifth of all the US exports are accounted for going to Europe, a very large fraction of the total. They have no trouble competing in that regard. There's no question that US based firms have had some competitive difficulties. There are certainly categories of products we can all think of—consumer electronics, semiconductor memories, telephone handsets—lots of those that are no longer manufactured in a leading way by US based firms, but there are a growing number of other categories in which they are becoming very lean and mean and world leaders. Personal computers, printers, and other categories like that are very good examples of where that's the case. US companies are well able to compete in the single market, assuming that they have the opportunity to do so.

It is arguably the case that they start from a better position than many of the European companies to achieve that competitive base. Let's just take a simple comparison between a company like Hewlett-Packard, which I know fairly well, and a company like Philips, of which I also have a pretty good understanding. Competing in the single market for a company like HP is very much a tuning exercise. There are some things you could do a lot simpler, like the repair strategy where you don't have to have all national repair stations because of various barriers and moving things back and forth, but fundamentally the company was organized to think about Europe [as a whole]. Now think about Philips, as a contrast. Here's a company with a long competitive history, but it was set up to think about countries. You had this kind of

colossal cottage industry that just is not at a scale that is rationalized to fit a European distribution plan as contemplated under this kind of single market. You may have noticed the enormous dislocation that's gone on in essence to back-up from that kind of a strategy to get in a position to now have a more rationalized approach to the European market. That's a very different starting point.

In fact, you can almost argue that the later you come, the easier it gets. Let's not use Hewlett-Packard, let's use Compaq as an even simpler example. Once there is a whole dealer infrastructure in place, a whole distributor infrastructure in place for things like PC's, you don't even have to have much of

scale your operations to treat Eastern Europe as well. That is another motivation for being in place in the European Community.

More and more businesses these days are technology based—a fact you cannot lose sight of. Hewlett-Packard, just to cite some real figures, spent a little over \$1.6 billion last year on research and development, and about 45 percent of Hewlett-Packard's orders came from the United States. You practically have to spend all that R&D money to be competitive. This is what drives the new products, state-of-the-art activities, and so forth. If you aren't amortizing your R&D bill over the largest possible marketplace, then your costs are going to be driven up relative

The question is: Can US-based firms compete in the single market of Europe? The corollary question is: If they can, should they and why should they make the effort to do that?

your own infrastructure at all to deal with Europe. You could be at any city and simply sign up a dealer organization, and you're in business. The whole infrastructure is there, very much like the Japanese entering the US marketplace, when they have access to these kinds of infrastructure products, which are so often captive and a real barrier to entry. Those captive infrastructure products are changing, and with a single market in Europe they will continue to change in a rapid order.

The question is fairly straightforward about whether they can compete, and maybe we should go back and ask a little bit about why you would want to go there to compete. The answers largely start with the financial motivations, which are very obvious. Three-hundred twenty-five million people is a very large marketplace in the world, so it should be very financially attractive. As you see the central and eastern European opportunities moving into the forefront in the years ahead, the single market is the most logical entry point to

to a competitor who is spreading it over the broadest marketplace.

There is a real compulsion for seeking out the broadest markets for your products in order to be able to spend as much as you can to drive those products around the world. It really affects your competitive advantage, and as any of you who have looked in some more detail at technology businesses know that there has been this enormous change in the cost structures. Twenty years ago it wasn't atypical to think about having the product cost maybe only 40 percent of the final sales dollar. In between, you had all of these layers for selling, R&D and general administration. If you wondered why there is all this downsizing and restructuring it's because that 40 percent product cost is up to 60 and probably 65 percent. As a result all those layers that had to come out to leave something left over for profit at the end have got to go away. So that means that all of your costs have got to be in 25 percentage points. That's all the engineering, that's all the selling

and marketing, all the advertising, all the overhead, and so spreading those costs around the world is even more of a bonus. As a result the motive to do that, to get that number down on top of this big chunk of product cost because of less differentiated products, more competitive open systems, and so forth, is a real driver that forces you toward spreading these costs. And that's not

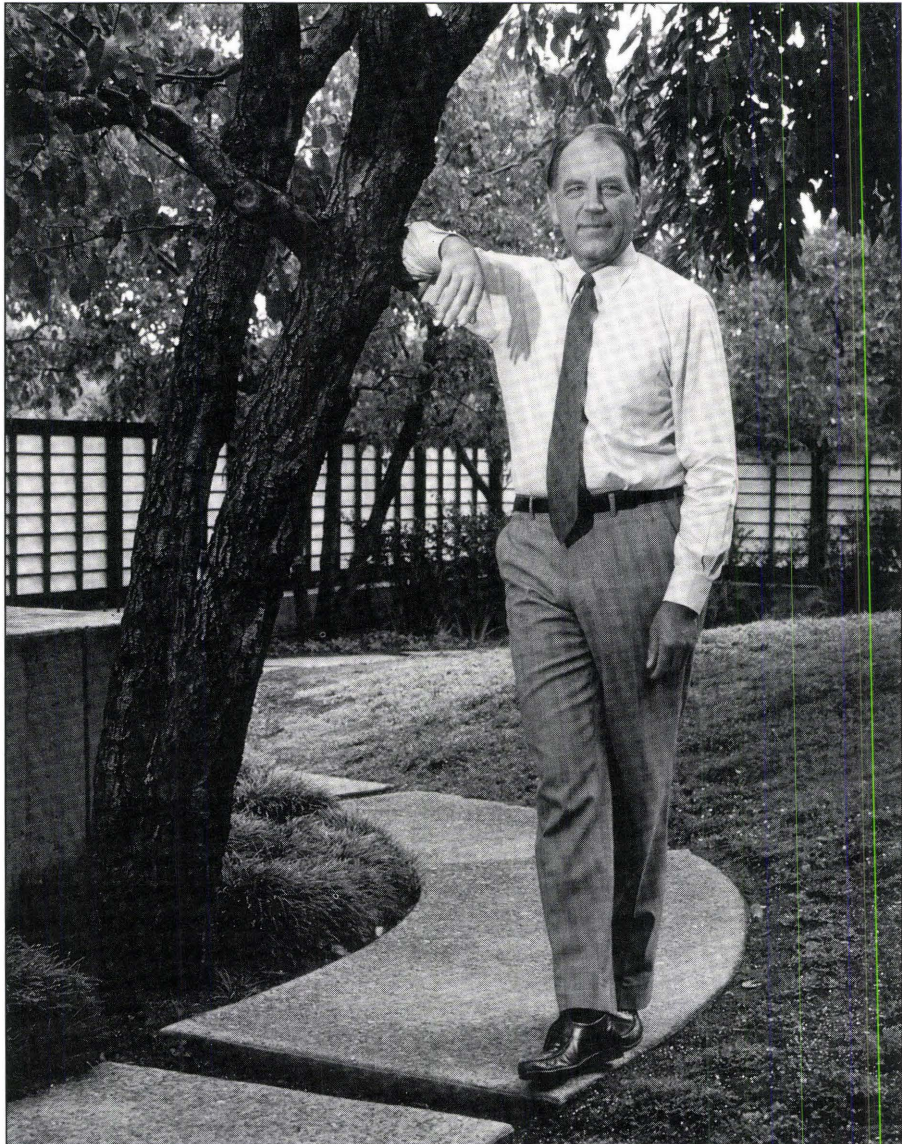
turing cost advantages. High volume products require lots of transportation, and getting close to the marketplace has some real advantages, doing local sourcing and that sort of thing as well. Particularly in the cases of just-in-time manufacturing, having supply lines that are strung all over the world as opposed to building really credible and capable local sources gives you a tremen-

about something like a personal computer, fairly ubiquitous these days. You go to Japan, using an Apple Mac, or you go to Germany, and they will be using the same Apple Mac, and in the US it's the same thing. But not quite. The Japanese haven't quite learned how to type in English, and you have a terrible time selling a computer that doesn't really do Kanji well. And the same with printers. If you aren't able to get 13 languages out concurrently with the right accent marks in Europe, you really do not have the kind of market coverage you need. Really understanding and being able to localize the products and being close to the customers to include those nuances that really make products look local is a really important aspect of local presence. So having this kind of a presence and people in place to have the engineering, product marketing people, and enough depth to understand the market in detail is really critical to being successful. Local competitors will just kill you if you don't have that kind of capability.

'Time to market' is the overriding driver in competitive America today. I could do a lot of these other things, but if I focus on my core competence, I have to get it on the marketplace in a timely way. I've got to have help to get from here to there. I think a lot of that explains why so many partnerships are going on and why this is changing the competitive complexion.

All of this is a very real reason for being in Europe today. There are a lot of fine firms with a lot of capabilities that could add to this mix in a way that would really strengthen the kind of competitive entry that can go on. And you see a lot of examples of that all the way from semiconductors to consumer electronics and so forth. So those are a lot of the reasons why it is compelling to want to be in the European single market.

All of the compelling reasons for competing in the European single market apply just as well to competing globally. All of those forces are really globalization forces. Of course, other manufacturers and companies from other countries besides the US are interested in the single European market, and that's going to be a fundamental strategic direction for all companies—to think more about this kind of a global approach to business. ☺



just Europe. Globalization is a driver in itself, not just a drive toward the European market.

Besides financial reasons, there are other reasons for globalization, like market access. Certainly there are a lot of residual protectionist issues that bias companies toward having to be on site and have a presence in these kinds of activities. There are certainly manufac-

dous advantage in doing things right the first time, which of course is the key to winning in the marketplace these days.

And perhaps another really overriding reason is being close to customers. Nominally, people want the same kinds of products around the world these days, but it's a little too simple to think about it from that point of view. Think

Lafarge Coppée, CEO

Bertrand Collomb

A European Business

Perspective of the

Single Market

Dr. Bertrand Collomb, CEO of Lafarge Coppée a worldwide leader in building materials, spoke with *EUROPE* editor-in-chief Robert J. Guttman about the single market. Dr. Collomb, a member of the influential European Round Table, a group of approximately 40 European business executives, also speaks out on industrial policy, competition, and the new Europe.

How is the single market and how it is going to affect your business and businesses throughout Europe?

The single market has completely changed the psychology of industry in our sector and especially in the building materials industry, which was a very national industry because construction techniques are very different in each country and products travel a great deal. [The industry] has become much more European because of the single market. In the last 4-5 years we

have seen a flurry of cross-border acquisitions, of people taking positions in various countries in Europe. It is a big change.

Are you going to be running pan-European operations or are you going to be centrally coordinated?

In our sector, the differences between national markets and the local natures of our business call for decentralized operations. There will be some kind of networking among the various positions in Europe so it won't be a fully integrated European unit like it could be in some other sectors. It will be a strongly coordinated network of European positions.

Do you think the single market will actually come into affect in January 1993 or do you think it will be a long process?

The single market, is or at least much of it, is in place. There is no single date where it will come into effect. It is already in effect to a large extent. There are some things that remain to be done and will hopefully be done in the next couple of years.

You are a member of the European Round Table. Could you just briefly tell us a little bit about the organization?

The European Round Table is a very informal organization of 45 CEOs of European-based companies who meet to discuss European issues. It is very informal, but it is a very useful organization. I have been a member of it for three years now since I became chairman of my company. I feel that our points-of-view are coming closer and closer between companies with differ-

ent cultural backgrounds and from different countries. This is very important for the construction of Europe.

Are you worried that when the single market comes into being that there will be a lot of mergers and only two or three companies will remain in each industry?

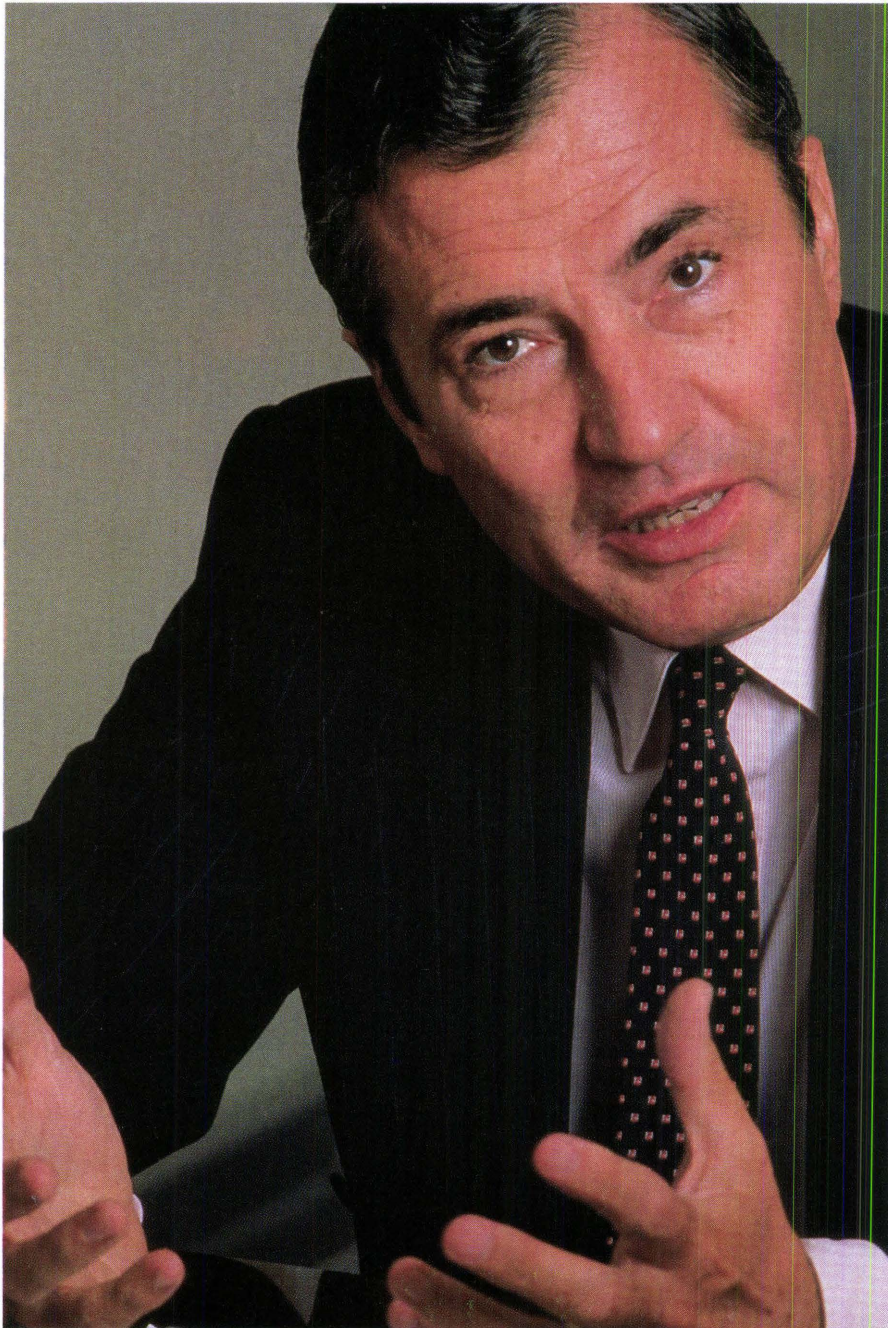
We cannot have a single market without having a single coherent economic policy, which to a certain extent includes an industrial policy. I know industrial policy is not the term being favored here in the United States. I certainly do not see anything where industrial decisions are not made by government. But government has a regulating role, and government has to use this role in respect to reality in a pragmatic way.

Do you favor an overall industrial policy for Europe or would you prefer it be country by country?

The only way to have it is European based. It would be impossible and it wouldn't be good to have an industrial policy country by country. Now each country may have its industrial champions, but really the industrial policy is a way to help create a climate in which industry can develop and not create conditions that impede industrial development based on theory, based on dogma. That is what we industrialists are afraid of when we hear some of the people talk about competition policy.

Do you think there will be an industrial policy for Europe in the next few years?

There will be something. Maybe we won't call it industrial policy. We might call it something else. But I hope that



Europe will be realistic about its own industry.

Realistic meaning that you don't want to see industries go out of business due to competition?

If they are extremely inefficient—and there are basic reasons for them to be extremely inefficient—it is normal that they go out of business. But before that happens, there are ways we can help our industries become more efficient.

You mentioned that we need a real-

istic view of competition, that we are blind to the realities of competition. What are the realistic views of competition?

A realistic view of competition is one that focuses more on the actual...competition in various ways. What theoretical competition is about is competing in class, in quality, in service, and in new products, and that is very critical to progress. But at the same time you may have predatory competition where some people are out there to kill the competitors, and they have protection

at home that allows them to do that. The theory is that to have competition you have to have many manufacturers of the same product. Well it depends upon which framework you look at, and sometimes you need concentration, in Europe for example, to obtain more players. So a less theoretical view of competition is one where you look at the actual performance of each industry, and you see whether you are in a situation where you have real competition or you want more competition and look at its effectiveness. We look at the results and not only at procedures, not only at the legal aspect.

Do you think a single currency and a single bank will come into effect? Will that help your business? Would it help business overall?

I hope it will come into effect by the end of the century. It is very critical for any industry if you want to be able to plan your strategy on an integrated basis in the European market, then you have to have some kind of common currency. Otherwise you are exposed to changes in the exchange rates, which disrupt your industrial strategy. Then you are back to square one of being obliged to plan country by country.

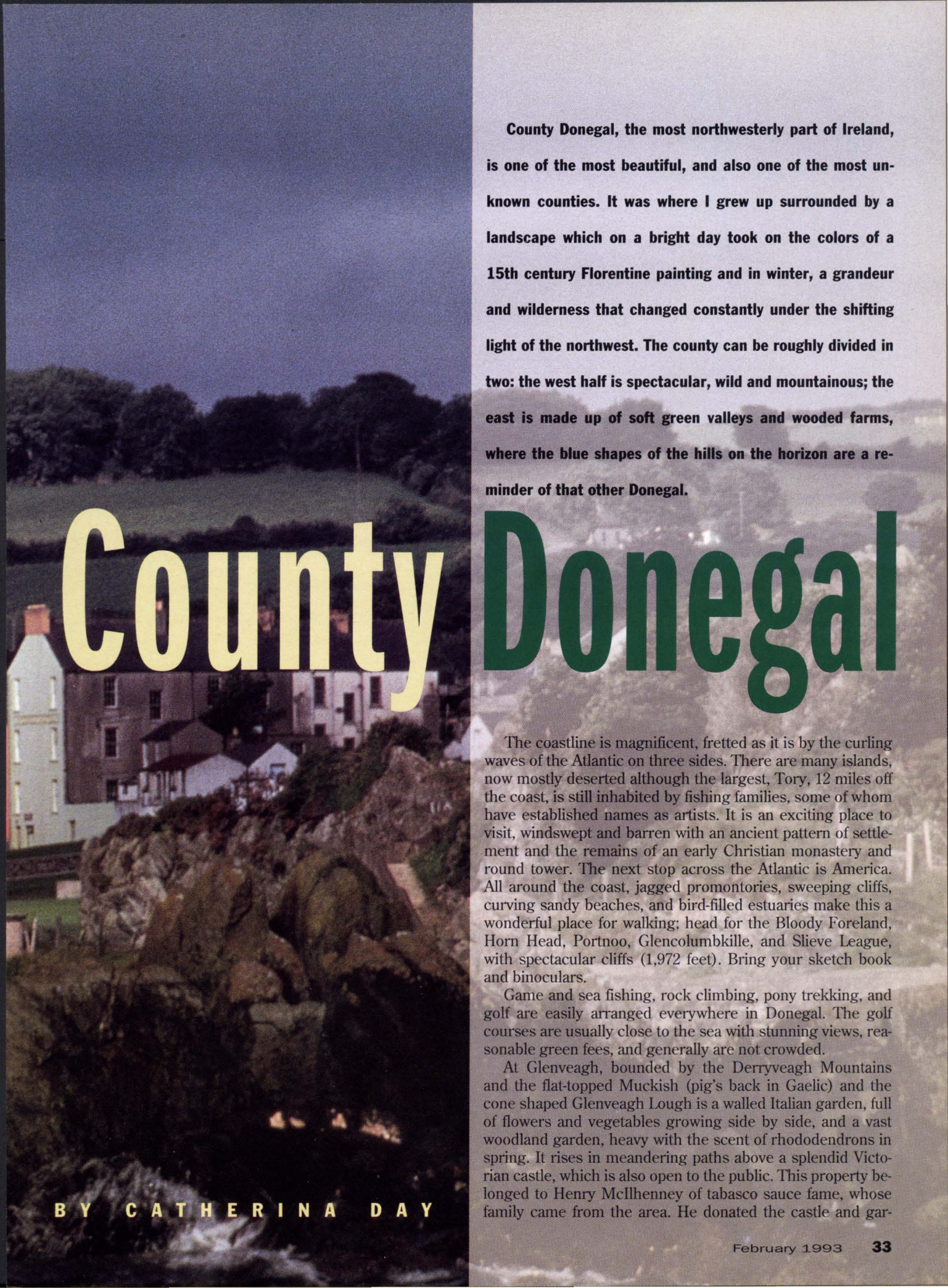
How would you say Europe has changed in the last few years. Has it become a more peaceful area?

Western Europe is a stronger and more peaceful area. It is clear that not having a common enemy is obliging us to redefine why we are together. We are not together only because of the Soviet threat. We are together because we want to build something together. I am optimistic that we will build something together.

Is there something called Europe?

Yes, there is something called Europe. When I am in Europe, when I am in France, I see all of the differences between the German approach to things, the British approach to things. When I am here in the U.S., I recognize that there is something European. There is a common approach to things that is European. So Europe does exist, and if I ask my children, they believe Europe exists. ☺





County Donegal, the most northwesterly part of Ireland, is one of the most beautiful, and also one of the most unknown counties. It was where I grew up surrounded by a landscape which on a bright day took on the colors of a 15th century Florentine painting and in winter, a grandeur and wilderness that changed constantly under the shifting light of the northwest. The county can be roughly divided in two: the west half is spectacular, wild and mountainous; the east is made up of soft green valleys and wooded farms, where the blue shapes of the hills on the horizon are a reminder of that other Donegal.

County Donegal

The coastline is magnificent, fretted as it is by the curling waves of the Atlantic on three sides. There are many islands, now mostly deserted although the largest, Tory, 12 miles off the coast, is still inhabited by fishing families, some of whom have established names as artists. It is an exciting place to visit, windswept and barren with an ancient pattern of settlement and the remains of an early Christian monastery and round tower. The next stop across the Atlantic is America. All around the coast, jagged promontories, sweeping cliffs, curving sandy beaches, and bird-filled estuaries make this a wonderful place for walking; head for the Bloody Foreland, Horn Head, Portnoo, Glencolumbkille, and Slieve League, with spectacular cliffs (1,972 feet). Bring your sketch book and binoculars.

Game and sea fishing, rock climbing, pony trekking, and golf are easily arranged everywhere in Donegal. The golf courses are usually close to the sea with stunning views, reasonable green fees, and generally are not crowded.

At Glenveagh, bounded by the Derryveagh Mountains and the flat-topped Muckish (pig's back in Gaelic) and the cone shaped Glenveagh Lough is a walled Italian garden, full of flowers and vegetables growing side by side, and a vast woodland garden, heavy with the scent of rhododendrons in spring. It rises in meandering paths above a splendid Victorian castle, which is also open to the public. This property belonged to Henry McIlhenney of tabasco sauce fame, whose family came from the area. He donated the castle and gar-

BY CATHERINA DAY



Now open to the public, the Victorian castle at Glenveagh once belonged to Henry McIlhenney of tabasco sauce fame.

dens and thousands of acres to the nation. It has since become a national park. Nearby in Churchill the Glebe Gallery has a very cosmopolitan art collection. This has also been given to the nation by the British artist, Derek Hill, whose Georgian house is open to public view. It is filled with decorative china, Japanese prints, and paintings given to Derek Hill by fellow artists. St. Columcille (521–07 B.C.), also known as Columba, was born close by, above Lough Gartan. He was Ireland's greatest missionary abbot, whose zeal and austerity were legendary. He also felt great homesickness for his native land; this fact is recorded in a strange way by the folklore of Gartan clay. It is said to have powerful, protective qualities and was carried by emigrants and soldiers in battle to defeat homesickness.

Donegal has some marvelous archaeological sites. Overlooking Inishowen, Lough Swilly, and Lough Foyle is Grianan of Aileach, one of the most impressive circular stone forts in Ireland. It dates from about 1700 B.C. The story is that the sleeping heroes of Ulster's past lie within the hill to be wakened at Ireland's hour of need.

There are early carved stone crosses in Inishowen, interesting castles at Doe near Creeslough and Donegal Town, and ruined, ivy-clad abbeys all over Donegal. One curiosity to visit is Doon Well near Kilmacrenan. Ostensibly a Christian Holy Well, although the tradition dates from Druidic times, the well is festooned with bits of clothing, holy pictures, tawdry jewelry—all tokens left by those who have tasted its healing waters and hope for a cure. But, of particular interest to American Presbyterians is the

restored church in Ramelton, an attractive 18th century town on the River Lennon. It was here that the Reverend Francis Makemie (1658–1708) used to worship. He emigrated to America where he founded the first presbytery in 1706. The church's restoration has been helped by generous donations from America.

Donegal, part of the ancient province of Ulster, has the largest number of Gaelic speakers in Ireland, while the spoken English of the locals is soft and musical. You will discover this if you stay at any of the many guest houses and small hotels. Excellent bars abound where music is part of the scene, especially during the festivals in the summer.

When eating out in Donegal, it is best to stick to the plainest cooking. An Ulster fry for breakfast—eggs, bacon, sausage, and potato bread will fill you up for most of the day. Stick to grilled steak, lamb chops, wild salmon, and locally cured ham, the wheaten and soda bread served with every meal is delicious—moist and nutty. But Irish food in general is becoming much more adventurous, and some Donegal restaurants are creating fine menus using local seafood.

If you are shopping, nothing beats Donegal tweed for its warmth, longevity, and the subtleties of its colors. Good tweed shops can be found in Donegal (Town), Ardara, and Downings. ☺

Catherina Day is the author of the Cadogan Guide to Ireland and hails from County Donegal.

TRAVELER'S NOTES

Practical Information

Irish Tourist Board
757 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10017
(212) 418-0800

Scheduled flights from main US airports to Shannon and Dublin. Charter flights to Belfast. Bus links between Dublin and towns in Donegal are good, but it is best to hire a car.

Accommodations

Rathmullen House,
Rathmullen.
Tel: 353 74 58188

Ardnamona House, Lough
Eske.
Tel: 353 73 22650

Arnolds Hotel, Dunfanaghy.
Tel: 353 74 36208

Eating

Rathmullen House
Tel: 353 74 58188

Castlemurray House, St.
Johns Point
353 73 37022

Pubs

Rita's Bar, Portsalon
Nancy's Ardara
Leo's Crolly

Beaches

All spacious and usually not crowded: Ballymastocker Bay, Marble Hill, Malin, Gortahork, Maghera Strand, near Ardara.

Festivals

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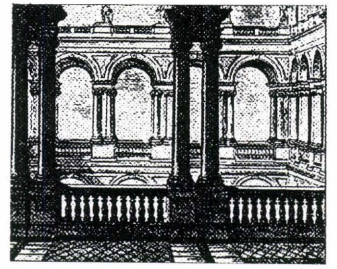
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CAPITALS



MADRID

BUSINESS SCHOOL BOOM

Over the past several years, the financial pages of Spain's leading dailies have become filled with advertisements touting the growing number of business schools being set up to meet the needs of an expanding market.

"What we are seeing, is the realization among Spanish businessmen and women that an advanced degree in management or related disciplines is absolutely essential in today's business environment," says the head of admissions at a Barcelona-based school.

Taking a cue from American schools, these business institutes in Madrid, Barcelona, and other major cities are offering MBAs—easily the most popular of the programs—along with degrees in management, finance, marketing, and even doctorates in various business disciplines.

"Many of our students are hoping for jobs in multinational corporations and they know that an MBA is a requirement for most senior positions," the director of one school says.

The best of the programs for MBAs are bilingual, in Spanish and English, and have some type of exchange program with top business schools in the rest of Europe or the United States.

At one leading Barcelona school, for example, students

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can take some of their courses at other prestigious institutes in Paris, Brussels, London, Geneva, Vienna, or Stockholm.

Many schools bring in professors from other European countries or the United

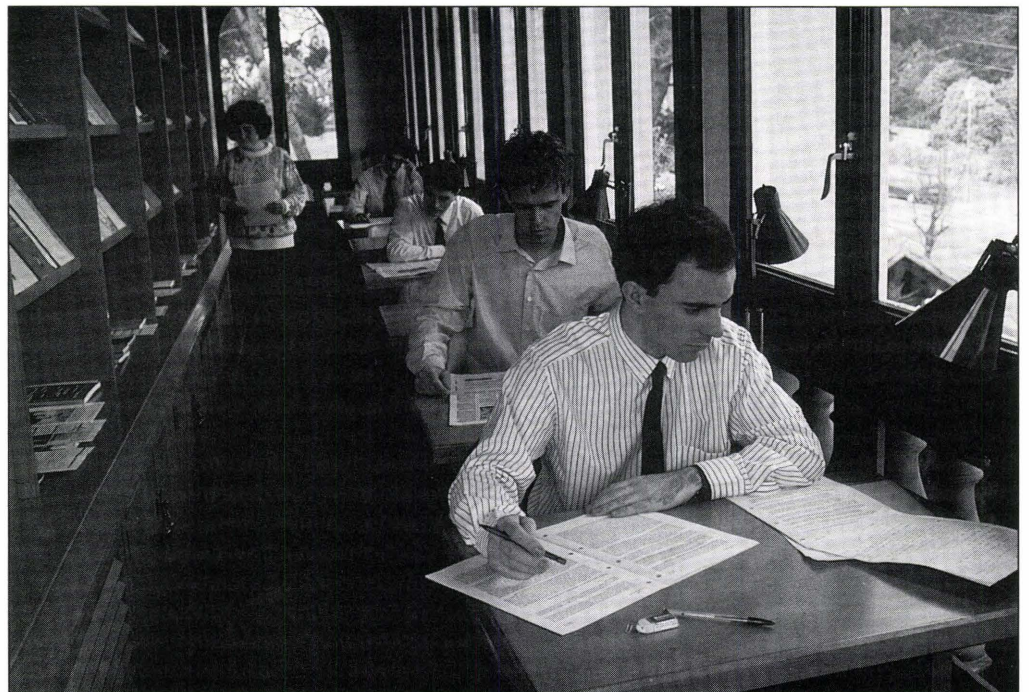
States and curriculums are often based on case studies of businesses in other European countries or America.

The major schools have a wide mix of students from around the world, many of whom are taking the opportu-

nity to brush up their Spanish with an eye on working in Spain or Latin America. Since the signing of the NAFTA agreement on free trade between Canada, the United States, and Mexico, the schools have seen increased interest by students setting their sights on a job in Mexico.

And at least one school is going a step further in international cooperation by training business school professors from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe under a five-year program that is partly funded by the European Community.

Starting in October, the International Graduate School of Management in Barcelona, along with its partners the Institut Superieur des Affaires of Paris and the Scuola di Di-



MBA programs in Spain have become increasingly popular with students wanting jobs with multinational corporations.

rezioni Aziendale of Milan, began courses for 19 professors from the former USSR, Croatia, Bulgaria, Poland, Slovenia, and Romania.

The aim of this program is to indoctrinate these budding capitalists with the basics in business which they in turn will impart to their students so that someday all of Europe may be a fully functioning, and prosperous, free market.

—*Benjamin Jones*

LONDON

WOMEN PRIESTS

The United Kingdom is a land of tradition—the Monarchy, the House of Lords, the Church of England to name a few. But tradition has its challenges and can often only be preserved by judicious changes.

The monarchy has been under attack and recently agreed to pay taxes; the House of Lords is considered by many as an anachronism; and now the Church of England is overturning 450 years of tradition with moves toward the ordination of women priests.

The debate about allowing women to become priests began over 20 years ago and will reach its culmination this spring when Parliament will be asked to vote to approve a decision by the Church's General Synod in November in favor of women priests.

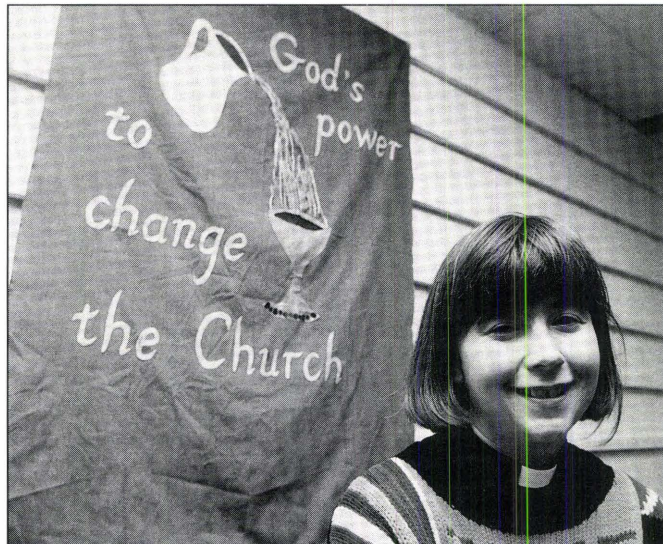
The Synod's decision is viewed as the most important since the split with the Roman Catholic church in 1534. For some among the clergy and congregation, this move is unacceptable, and there could be a new schism as the traditionalists refuse to accept the will of the majority.

Estimates vary widely, but between 1,000 and 3,000 of the Church's 10,000 male priests may leave and many threaten to "go over to Rome" and join the Roman Catholic

church. However, the Roman Catholic church is far from certain to be in any mood to welcome married priests.

Between 1,200–1,400 women deacons are now poised to become priests and the first women could be ordained by the end of the year or early 1994, but the breakthrough for women is not yet complete.

The Church of England has nearly 1.5 million regular worshippers and up to 30 million who claim membership and look to it as a bastion of moral values. But its importance in society has been declining over the years. Or-



Parliament is set to vote this spring on whether to approve the Church of England's decision to allow women priests.

daining women is seen as one way to woo back some of the defectors.

At present the highest position a woman can attain in the church is that of deacon, who can baptize, marry, and bury parishioners. But a deacon is not allowed to give communion, absolve a person from their sins, or give a General Blessing.

As the UK has a Queen as Head of State and recently had a woman prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, it is clear that most people today believe that the church should now come into line by allowing women priests and then bishops.

The new Church law must be approved by Parliament, where opponents in the House of Commons and in the Lords are expected to organize a last-ditch, and probably hopeless, fight during the debate scheduled for just after Easter. Once both houses have approved it, as is expected, the reform should be ready to receive the Royal Assent by August, thus removing the last barrier.

Richard Harris, the Bishop of Oxford who opposed the ordination of women, admitted that some people viewed this as the church "once again making a tardy re-

streets in culmination of their pilgrimage.

At five-minute intervals from the portals of the Basilica of Saint Willibrord, pilgrims begin the procession. A white handkerchief is held between each of the inside three dancers in a five-person row. To the music—a medieval polka played with brass instruments, mandolins, guitars, and flutes—the participants hold one leg aloft as they jump and then bounce a few times on the other leg before jumping again to shift their bouncing to the other leg. This fairly strenuous dance is done for about an hour down a kilometer-long route through the city. It is said to symbolize for Christians the suffering one must endure in one's personal pilgrimage to salvation.

The ceremony annually attracts more than 10,000 "dancing saints," 1,500 musicians, and 15,000 spectators.

The city's origins are traced back to the patron saint's founding of a Benedictine abbey here along a fold in the Sure valley. Saint Willibrord (658–739 A.D.) had come from his religious training in Ireland to evangelize the region. His missionary work earned him royal and papal praise and sainthood. A litany heralds him as a "savior of the infirmed, benefactor of the people, and apostle of the Netherlands." After his death, his tomb became the site of religious pilgrimages.

Various theories have been advanced to de-mystify the procession's origins. One suggests that the event grew out of therapeutic dancing by the sick, who would try to exorcise their illnesses by mimicking the characteristics of the illness. Another suggests that it emerged from carnival rituals, in which celebrants warded off evil spirits through wild, scary dances. Some speculate that it is derived from a military march, while still others say it was a dance

sponse to rectify an injustice." As to the danger of a schism, he said that "a great deal will depend on the spirit in which the legislation is enacted."

—*David Lennon*

LUXEMBOURG

DANCING SAINTS

In Echternach, near the German border, for centuries, Whit Tuesday (June 1, 1993), which follows Pentecostal Sunday, has been celebrated here with a unique, religious procession in which thousands of devout Luxembourgians dance through the

by serfs after their emancipation by Saint Willibrord.

In the mid-18th century, the dance was banned by religious reformers and Joseph II, an Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, which then controlled Luxembourg. But Echternach ignored the prohibitions. In the late 18th century, women were eventually permitted to join the procession. After the Nazis occupied and annexed the Grand Duchy in 1940, they banned the ceremony. It resumed in 1945 following the Allies' victory of World War II. But the city by then had been decimated by bombing during the Battle of the Bulge.

There is every sign that this tradition will endure for centuries more.

This is one event to plan a summer visit to Luxembourg around.

—James D. Spellman

COPENHAGEN

CORPORATE PURGES

Result-oriented US management is now the trend-setter in Danish business. Five top managers in financial and trading conglomerates were fired last year, the greatest corporate purge at this level since the 1930s. In middle management thousands paid the price for failure, and white collar unemployment is rising sharply.

The change in traditional Danish management practices has obviously been brought on by the continuing recession in most of the Danish domestic market, now in its sixth year. Property investments have suffered more than most, for with the lowest inflation in the EC—this year it may even become negative in some months—drops in residential and commercial property prices have been as much as 30 percent higher from the real estate boom of 1987. This drop has not only

wiped out almost all profit opportunities, it has also destroyed the collateral of many large and small investors.

But a more profound change in society values has occurred. Shareholders have traditionally been a docile lot. Neither large institutional nor small investors would usually dare challenge top management at annual general meetings, much less in public debate. No more. Now the institutional investors regularly assert themselves and brought about the firing of at least one top manager last year. They also insist that they be consulted before major mergers are decided.



The Copenhagen Stock Exchange: No longer a docile lot, shareholders are putting pressure on Danish business executives.

Smaller shareholders are following suit, though as an organized force they are still weak. Politically they have more clout, as one in four Danes is a shareholder.

As the institutional investors (mostly pension funds) are providing most of the growth in investment capital in Denmark, their influence is growing—a fact that managers can ignore only at their peril. One of the pension funds closely linked to the Social Democratic Party last year tried to play an aggressive role, not by demanding the maximum return on its investment, but by actively trying to ensure that a large Danish in-

surance conglomerate, Hafnia, remained Danish, rather than merge with its Swedish competitor. The merger was prevented, but the Danish insurance company's fortunes continued to slide, and nationalist sentiments are no longer in fashion with any of the pension funds.

There are those who wonder if this change in Danish financial influence will result in some of the same types of financial scandals that have made headlines in the US. Although Denmark has had scandals none have led to convictions of insider trading. At least not yet.

—Leif Beck Fallesen

PARIS

THE THIRD MILLENNIUM

Ready or not, it is here—1993, the year that Europe officially opens its borders and becomes, if not one big happy family, at least close neighbors who have taken down their backyard fences and have to try their best to get along. To mark the advent of this new Europe, and help to prepare its future leaders for some of the challenges ahead, a group of young French Euro-enthusiasts came up with a truly original idea. They created the Third Millennium

Games—the first-ever cerebral Olympics, open to university students throughout the European Community.

In November, preliminary heats were held at each of the participating universities and higher education colleges. Every five-man team that had signed up for the games (and there were thousands) had to answer 100 questions on Europe's culture, politics, economics, and science. Questions like "Who invented the first alphabet?" or "Which country had the lowest rate of inflation in 1990?" The quizzes were devised by CNRS, France's National Center for Scientific Research, and by INSEAD, one of Europe's top postgraduate business schools, located in Fountainbleau.

In December, the winning team from each university went on to the semi-finals, which followed the same format and from which 12 national teams emerged, one from each EC member country.

It is at this point that the games turned from a European-sized version of Trivial Pursuit to a much more exciting kind of intellectual competition. The teams were shuffled and changed in size, resulting in five alliance groups of 12 students, each one from a different country. Out went the easy camaraderie and instinctive understanding that spring from a common cultural background, to be replaced by the more complex relationships of a dozen truly disparate individuals trying to work toward a common goal. They were given three days as guests of Club Med in Cannes to adapt to their new partners and limber up their gray matter for the finals.

Then from December 17–19 it was on to Fountainbleau, where conventional quiz questions were tossed out the window and the students were asked to play at

being international business moguls. A computer simulation created by Dr. Y.F. Bisada, a professor at INSEAD, gave the five groups the task of competing against each other in creating and managing a successful corporation in the "simulated" European single market in the years from 1993-2000.

Each alliance group was divided into three companies: one based in the northern, "Anglo-Saxon" region of Europe, one based in the French-Benelux countries and one from the Mediterranean area. All of them manufactured cars, initially only in their own region, but later on they were expected to join forces with the two other regional companies in their alliance group and try to succeed on the broader European market.

They were asked to define a group strategy together, decide on a common production, marketing and financial policy, manage an international workforce—and wipe the floor with their competition. They were also confronted with a few external obstacles like currency devaluations, tightening of environmental regulations, and countries either wanting to join or leave the European Community.

They had two days, interspersed with suitably nourishing French lunches and dinners, to emerge as the ultimate business success story: a pan-European company that makes more profits than the competition while still complying with all environmental and legal requirements.

The winning alliance group members were offered free trips to the 12 capitals of the Community, foreign study scholarships, and work experience in Europe's largest companies. Nice enough prizes for students, but considering what this brainy dozen managed to accomplish in just 48 hours,

might it not be better to hire them immediately as the EC's troubleshooters?

—Ester Laushway

BRUSSELS

EUROPEAN CULTURE CAPITAL

The "temporary" wall which divides Antwerp Cathedral into two is about to be knocked down. Less world-shaking than the breach of the Berlin Wall, perhaps, but nevertheless highly symbolic.

For Antwerp is to be the European Capital of Culture in 1993 and is sprucing itself up for the occasion. The wall in the cathedral was erected so long ago that Antwerpers

had forgotten what the other half of their massive Gothic church was like. Its purpose was to conceal intended restoration work, but this had long since been abandoned.

Yet now the Cathedral of our Lady will be seen again in all its glory, along with the 163-year-old Bourla, probably the world's best preserved early 19th century theater, and the imposing Central Station, a magnificent glass and wrought iron monument to the railway age. All three buildings, the city's greatest pride, are being lovingly refurbished for the millions of visitors expected in Belgium's second largest city.

It is the ninth place to be chosen as the European cultural capital, an idea originally conceived by the Greek

actress and former Culture Minister, Melina Mercouri. It was she who persuaded the European Community to take up the idea, and fittingly the first cultural capital was Athens in 1985. Then came Florence, followed by Amsterdam, Berlin, Paris, Glasgow, Dublin, and Madrid.

The Antwerp program embraces exhibitions, music, literature, drama, dance, opera, cinema, photography, architecture and urban development, painting, sculpture, a tall ships sailing race, and even events organized by the Antwerp zoo, 150 years old this year. It has a strong international flavor, including exhibitions of pre-Columbian art, Korean archaeology and religion, and avant-garde painting from the former Soviet Union.

A special floating theater, the Ark, has been constructed from the hulk of a former river tanker and 14 international theatrical companies from cities as far apart as Los Angeles, Soweto/Johannesburg, St. Petersburg, and Istanbul will each present productions for one week between May and October.

The EC, which has only a tiny budget for cultural purposes, is putting up less than one percent of the total funding, estimated at \$27 million. Most of the rest is being provided by the Belgian government, the Flemish region, the city council, and ten major commercial sponsors. Individuals too are chipping in—for \$750 they may purchase the title of Honorary Antwerp Citizen 93.

Yet if the EC's contribution was modest, it did provide the essential spark that made the event possible. It is initiatives like this that help to give the Community credibility with EC citizens who might otherwise regard it as a remote institution, concerned only with high politics and low finance.

—Dick Leonard



As the 1993 Cultural Capital, Antwerp is sprucing up its greatest buildings, including the Antwerp Cathedral.

ATHENS

GREECE NAMES NEW COMMISSIONER

Last summer the Greek government, whose majority is held by the New Democracy Party, announced that John D. Paleocrassas, currently minister of industry and commerce, would replace Vasso Papatheou as the Greek Commissioner to the EC Commission this year. The announcement did not come as a surprise, as Papatheou has been very much affiliated with the PASOK Party and was appointed as the Greek commissioner in 1989, when PASOK was the governing party. Before 1989 she served as a minister of industry under the PASOK government and had supported an unsuccessful program, to nationalize a series of unprofitable Greek companies.

Paleocrassas is a natural choice for the Greek government. Since its election in April 1990 the present government has been trying to correct its budget deficit and to decrease the public sector in order to demonstrate that Greece can coexist economically as an equal with its European partners. To achieve these goals, the Greek government undertook a controversial series of economic austerity measures and put forth plans to privatize companies nationalized by the PASOK government. In support of these efforts, Paleocrassas, then minister of finance, introduced a series of measures against tax evasion and fraud which have been quite successful. These measures, also controversial, resulted in a terrorist bomb attack against him last July in Athens' Syntagma square. The Greek government believes that it is sending to the new Commission a skillful and efficient economist who strongly supports the idea of

European integration and has succeeded in helping Greece to make the adjustment to the new European economic environment. Paleocrassas, a graduate of the London School of Economics, has had several public positions, both inside and outside of Greece. Between 1959 and 1963 he was Head of the Planning division of the Ministry of National Economy and later in this capacity he worked in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development as project manager for Greece for human resources development. In 1977 he was appointed Undersecretary of State for the Ministry of National Economy. In 1978 for the first time he was elected Deputy of the Greek Parliament for the Cycladic Islands, and in 1980 he was appointed Minister of National Economy. The private positions that he has held include economic consultant for Doxiadis Associates, one of the biggest Greek planning and development companies and General Manager of the ERGOBANK, a private financial institution that he helped establish.

His portfolio at the EC Commission will be the environment, fisheries, nuclear safety, and civil protection.

—Vlassia Vassikeri

AMSTERDAM

MAASTRICHT

Andreas Van Agt, the EC's Ambassador to the United States, recently took pains to teach an international audience the right way to say it: MaasTRICHT. He pronounced it several times, with the emphasis on the last syllable and with that characteristic Dutch, guttural 'g'-sound at the end. The city's name may be difficult to pronounce for foreigners, but Maastricht has become an international buzz word. A

news show on French television mentioned Maastricht last month 22 times in eight minutes—and that's only one example of the way Maastricht has become a household name.

It's all thanks to the European summit, the gathering of EC heads of government and state held in the town of Maastricht early December 1991, that adopted the treaty proposals for a political, economic, and monetary union in the European Community.

"This has given excellent public relations to the city," Maastricht's mayor Philip Houben says. "We thought we would only draw attention when the summit was taking place. But in fact, 'Maastricht' has become shorthand for all further developments in the Community. That fits perfectly in our strategy to enhance the city's name. We want to stress Maastricht's international qualities."

Indeed, it has been a boon for the city, says A.J.C. Assink, the deputy director of the Chamber of Commerce. "The more debate goes on about the Treaty of Maastricht, the better it is," he says. The future of the city looks bright. Assink has noticed that Maastricht is better known in the business community abroad, and recently the number of inquiries about setting up companies or having conferences in Maastricht have significantly increased, especially for using Maastricht as a center for activities in the larger region.

The project Europe '1992,' which signifies the end of border controls on goods and persons traveling within the Community at the start of 1993, also benefits Maastricht, Mayor Houben notes. The city is located at the crossroads of the Netherlands, Belgium, and Germany. Three languages are spoken and three currencies circulate within an area of just 25 miles. This so called

"Euregio Maas-Rijn," named after the two major rivers that flow here, includes the German city of Aachen, the Belgium cities of Luik (Liège) and Hasselt, as well as Heerlen and Maastricht in the Netherlands. Maastricht is only a small historic city of 120,000 inhabitants, but the region counts five million people, while a larger radius of 200 miles comprises about 50 million people.

Maastricht is well equipped with cultural, educational, infrastructural, and shopping facilities, and business is thriving. "More and more, small and medium-size businesses look across the border for cooperation, rather than at companies further away in their own country. We are discovering now how much closer we are to businesses just at the other side," Assink says. Also, shopping takes place increasingly across the borders. After all, he adds, Brussels or Cologne are much closer to Maastricht than Rotterdam or Amsterdam. Mayor Houben concludes, "This border-region proves the need for one European currency. The market is already working into that direction." Isn't that what 'Maastricht' was all about?

—Roel Janssen

BERLIN

WATCH THAT CAR

The Germans fell in love with the car when it became the symbol of their postwar rise to economic strength and helped them win national respect. In an unprecedented motorization surge (only 300,000 cars survived the war) Germany has become one of the most motorized countries in the world. Today there are some 42 million cars in Germany (population 80 million).

German cars are praised for their robust yet highly ef-

Inside

EUROPE

FEBRUARY 1993

VOLUME 2/NUMBER 1

SINGLE MARKET GIVES EUROPE NEW LOOK

The face of European business changed at the stroke of midnight on December 31 with the launch of the single European market, the world's largest trading bloc, larger than the United States and Japan.

European industrialist, and financiers have spent the past seven years preparing to do business in a border-free market involving the free movement of people, goods, capital, and services for the 345 million consumers of the 12 nations of the European Community.

The major European, US, and Japanese corporations have already adopted pan-European manufacturing, distribution, and marketing strategies and are bracing for another hectic round of cross-border mergers and acquisitions as the competitive pressures of the single market come into play.

Corporate executives expect the immediate benefits of the single market to be muted by the economic recession stalking the continent. Business confidence has dived to a 10-year low as Germany, Europe's locomotive, struggles with the soaring cost of updating obsolete east German industry.

"The single market coincides with recession," said Daniel Janssen, chairman of Solvay, the Belgium chemical company. "We will see a lot of restructuring and closures." But, he added, "We will emerge from all this with greater productivity and lower prices, above all for services."

Businessmen know the rules changed irretrievably on January 1, and there will never be a return to the fragmented protected markets that constrained Europe's ability to compete against the US and Japan, not only in global markets but on their home turf.

For the big battalions this is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity, for many small and medium-sized companies it could spell a wave of bankruptcies as their protected, regulated markets are open to powerful outsiders.

US companies are in pole position to exploit the single market because their well-tested, pan-European strategies date to their arrival here from the 1960s onward.

Snapping at their heels are Japanese companies which have built "green site" manufacturing plants in a \$60 billion investment blitz across Europe designed to reap the benefits of a seamless European market.

US companies are still piling into Europe to escape saturated markets at home. AT&T, for example, has invested over \$2 billion, boosting its European payroll from under 50 a decade ago to 25,000 today.

The Japanese investment wave has crested as companies concentrate on fine-tuning their new manufacturing and distribution networks.

Despite the recessionary gloom, the single European market continues to cast a spell on investors from within Europe and from abroad because it still offers untapped potential to achieve economies of scale.

The EC consolidated its position as the world's most popular region for cross-border takeovers in 1992 with deals worth \$41.6 billion, up from \$23.1 billion in 1991, according to international accountants KPMG Peat Marwick. This gave the EC a 57 percent share of worldwide cross-border acquisitions, up from 42 percent in 1991.

KPMG expects EC companies to be active in mergers and acquisitions during 1993 because, in spite of recent continent-wide restructuring, many industries in the Community remain relatively fragmented.

Financial services, leisure-related industries, telecommunications, and food and drink top the list of potential takeover targets in 1993.

The seven-year lead time for the creation of the single market has enabled the more powerful European companies to shore up their defenses against their bigger Japanese and American rivals. However in some sectors, notably consumer electronics, computers, and semiconductors, Europe lags so far behind its two main competitors that collaboration with the US and Japanese firms seems the only viable way to remain in these sectors.

ABB, the world's largest power engineering group, typifies the new breed of European company spawned by the advent of the single market. Born of one of Eu-

SINGLE MARKET CONTINUED

rope's first cross-border mergers, between Asea of Sweden and Brown Boveri of Switzerland in 1987, ABB has made more than 70 acquisitions on both sides of the Atlantic.

ABB treats Europe as a single market and has shed 50,000 jobs while boosting sales by 60 percent to almost \$29 billion in 1991. Yet ABB still has more plants making more products than its Japanese and American competitors, underlining the streamlining that European industry must still undertake to challenge in global markets.

European executives are convinced that the single market, strictly policed to prevent a backslide into protectionism, will bolster their competitiveness.

Their main worry is that the EC's move to a single currency, the logical top-up to the single market, will be derailed by the currency turmoil that has haunted the Community since last September when the British pound and the Italian lira were forced out of the EC's Exchange Rate Mechanism.

Without relatively stable exchange rates, European companies can't invest or trade with confidence.

"If the Community wants to have a fully effective single market...a single currency is desirable," according to Sir Denys Henderson, chairman of ICI, the British chemical giant.

Failure to cure currency instability "will slow down the cross border rationalization process," warned Pierre Suard,

chairman of Alcatel Alsthom, the French electrical and engineering conglomerate.

Despite the doubts, the single market is set to radically alter European business practices. And the market itself is set to grow as six members of the European Free Trade Association—Austria, Finland, Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Sweden—create a single trading bloc with the EC later in the year.

—Bruce Barnard

E.C. NEWS

NEW DANISH PRIME MINISTER

A new majority coalition—comprised of the Social Democrats, Social Liberals, Center Democrats, and the Christian Peoples Party and led by Mr. Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, chairman of the Social Democratic party—has assumed Denmark's presidency. The former Prime Minister Poul Schlüter, resigned in what has become known as "Tamilgate."

The scandal began in 1987 when civil servants were ordered to delay entry visas for the wives and children of Tamil

PROFILE: PADRAIG FLYNN

Ireland's new EC Commissioner, Padraig Flynn, 53, one of Ireland's most experienced politicians, surprised some at home by opting in favor of a post in the European Community. He has been active in local politics in his native County Mayo in the west of Ireland since 1967 and entered parliament in 1977.

He first trained to be a primary school teacher but later abandoned this career for local politics in the Fianna Fail Party in his native town of Castlebar where the former Taoiseach (prime minister), Charles Haughey, was also born. Mr. Flynn owned a pub in the town and was able to do some useful campaigning as he pulled pints of Guinness.

Within three years of entering national politics, Mr. Flynn was promoted to a junior minister post and became a full cabinet minister in 1982 responsible for the Irish-speaking areas on the West Coast. When Fianna Fail returned to power in 1987 after four years in opposi-

tion, he was promoted to the important post of Environment and became responsible for assigning EC structural funds to projects all over the country.

During Ireland's presidency of the EC in 1990, Flynn was responsible for winning approval for a "Charter on the Environment" which has since had an important influence on the EC's policy, both internally and in international conferences such as the Rio Earth Summit in 1992.

He was known to be very unhappy at the decision by Fianna Fail to enter a coalition government with the small Progressive Democrats Party in 1989. When another minister, Albert Reynolds, challenged the leadership of Mr. Haughey just over a year ago, Flynn supported him and was sacked from the cabinet along with Reynolds. When the latter became Taoiseach in February 1992, Flynn was given the sensitive post of Minister for Justice where he was

involved in drafting new criminal legislation and a White Paper on marital breakdown.

He was only in his new job a short time when the "X" case, involving a 14 year-old rape victim who was legally prevented from traveling to England to have an abortion, burst on the country. As a result, Flynn had the main responsibility for preparing three referenda to deal with the complex situation. He was also a member of the government team responsible for negotiations for a new political settlement in Northern Ireland to replace the 1985 Anglo-Irish Agreement.

Standing well over six feet tall, Padraig Flynn is noted for his sense of humor. He was also a formidable debater in Parliament feared for his ability to put down opponents with sarcastic rejoinders. He is married to Dorothy Tynan, and they have three daughters and a son.

—Joe Carroll

refugees from Sri Lanka regardless of Danish law. The situation became serious when attempts were made to prevent the parliamentary ombudsman from examining the case.

Mr. Schlüter, who has held the office for over 10 years and is credited with restoring Denmark's finances, stepped down after the publication of a judicial inquiry charging that the prime minister gave the Folketing, Denmark's parliament, incorrect and misleading information regarding the government's attitude toward the Tamil refugees.

It is not likely that the upheaval will affect plans for a second referendum on the Maastricht Treaty. Danish officials insist that the government switch would not harm Maastricht prospects since seven of the eight parliamentary parties support the revised treaty.

TALKS SET FOR ENLARGEMENT

Accession talks for Austria, Finland, and Sweden could be wrapped up by the end of the year, paving the way for the ratification process to begin in 1994. Two years of tough negotiations over the single market may ease the process for the three European Free Trade Association (EFTA) members.

Intergovernmental conferences between the EC and the three countries will begin formally on February 1. Once the negotiations are completed, the treaty must be ratified by all the EC member countries, the European Parliament, and by national referenda in the applicant countries.

EC AND EAST EUROPEANS TO MEET

The European Community has announced that it will host a conference with countries of Central and Eastern Europe on ways to boost economic and political reform. The conference—to be held April 13-14 in Copenhagen—will bring together the 12 EC members' foreign ministers and those from Poland, Hungary, the Czech republic, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

The European Commission said in a report to the Edinburgh Summit in December that the Community should offer more trade concessions and an expanded political relationship with these countries and accept membership as a common goal.

SWISS WILL NOT WITHDRAW EC APPLICATION

The Swiss government released a statement saying that it would not withdraw its application for membership in the European Community but that it would not begin negotiations for entry. "It is in any case out of the question that negotiations will start in 1993," Swiss President Adolf Ogi said at a recent news conference.

In December Swiss voters rejected a government proposal for membership in the European Economic Area (EEA), a single market linking the 12 member countries of the EC with the seven members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

WHAT THEY SAID...

"The speculators will not win. They will be forced to pay because the political will exists to hold the line against them. If we do not resist, the European Monetary System would break up and it would inflict a serious blow to the cause of Europe."

—François Mitterrand, French President.

"It's clear from what Prime Minister Chernomyrdin has already said on the need to support industry, and heavy industry in particular, that he has no regard

for the interests of the economic transformation, no regard for consumers, and no respect for markets."

—David Lipton, Harvard University professor and former adviser to ousted Russian Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar.

"I am for reform, but not through the impoverishment of the people...I'm for the market economy but not for the bazaar. I'm for a real market."

—Viktor Chernomyrdin, Russian Prime Minister.

Ogi went on to say that the government would not begin accession talks with the EC until the domestic, foreign, and economic conditions were right. Ogi also said that the government was not excluding the possibility of joining the EEA at a later date.

NEW EC INVESTMENT FUND

The EC Commission approved proposals to initiate a European Investment Fund (EIF). The fund, discussed at the Edinburgh Summit, is envisioned to boost economic growth.

The fund will extend financial guarantees up to 10 billion ecus (\$12 billion) to support investment projects and encourage financial markets to fund large infrastructure projects within the EC.

After its ratification at the national level the capital of the Fund will be provided by the European Investment Bank (which will also manage its operations), the EC Commission, and private and public banks of Member States.

NEW GERMAN ECONOMICS MINISTER

Germany's Economic Minister Jürgen Möllemann has resigned because of a scandal over official letters he had signed to help a family member's business.

His successor, Günter Rexrodt, was nominated by the Free Democratic Party. Rexrodt was a member of the Treuhand, the East German privatizing agency, a former finance senator in the Berlin city council, and chairman of Citibank's subsidiary in Frankfurt.

Rexrodt's views on how to manage the German economy are still unclear; however, Chancellor Helmut Kohl may require him to accept the heavy subsidies' policies that supported the West German economic revival in the 1950s and 1960s.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Toyota, the Japanese auto firm, expects to earn up to \$750 million a year exporting its British-made cars to continental Europe in the mid-1990s.

The first car rolled off Toyota's \$1 billion plant in Derbyshire, England, in late December, and production is set to top 100,000 a year by end-1994, and then climb to 200,000.

Toyota says it is prepared to double output to 400,000 cars a year by the end of the decade if demand warrants. While the UK is the favored location, the company hasn't ruled out a new plant in continental Europe.

...

Four European companies bagged the lion's share of a \$1.7 billion contract to build, launch, and operate Argentina's first domestic communications satellite.

France's **Aerospatiale** and **Alcatel**, **Alenia Spazio** of Italy, and **Deutsche Aerospace** of Germany, will each take a 20 percent stake in the contract, in partnership with **Embratel** of Brazil.

The satellite is expected to go into orbit in 1996.

...

Bernard Tapie, the maverick French businessman and politician, put his 78 percent stake in **Adidas**, the troubled sporting goods firm, on the block with a \$400 million price tag.

Tapie was on the verge of selling his stake, acquired just two years ago, to **Pentland**, a British consumer products group, but the deal collapsed last October.

...

GEC Alstom, the Anglo-French engineering giant, and **General Electric** of the US, scooped a \$2.55 billion contract to supply equipment for a new gas turbine power plant in Hong Kong beating off a stiff challenge from **Siemens** of Germany.

GEC Alstom will supply eight 9FA gas turbines, the world's largest, to the Black Point plant, while General Electric will provide the generators.

...

The French government is promoting an alliance between **Aerospatiale**, the aerospace concern, and **Dassault**, the

aircraft manufacturer, to bolster their position in the fiercely competitive global aerospace industry.

The government is reviving **Sogepa**, an inactive state holding company, which still holds stakes in **Aerospatiale** and **Dassault**, by giving it some of the state's shareholdings in the two companies.

Under the plan, Sogepa's stake in **Dassault** will rise from 20 percent to 36 percent and its holding in **Aerospatiale** from seven percent to 79 percent.

Sogepa will identify potential synergies between the two companies, which already cooperate in composite materials and the **Hermes** space program.

...

SCA of Sweden and **Weyerhaeuser** of the US, two of the world's biggest packaging firms, plan to cooperate in product development and production technology, to meet the requirements of customers that operate globally.

The two companies will exchange commercial and technical information and study the possibilities for joint research and development projects with the aim of cutting costs and developing markets through the pooling of their expertise.

SCA Packaging is the biggest supplier of corrugated board and container board in Europe, while **Weyerhaeuser** is number three in the United States.

...

Costa Crociere of Italy and **Chargeurs** and **Accor** of France are joining forces in Europe's first cross-border cruise venture, to create a fleet of 11 ocean liners with nearly 9,000 beds and annual revenues of around \$430 million.

The French companies, joint owners of **Compagnie Francaise des Croisieres**, are buying a 23 percent stake in **Costa Crociere**, Italy's largest cruise operator, through a reserved share issue worth \$53 million.

...

Ericsson, the Swedish telecommunications concern, is forming a joint venture with **Hewlett-Packard**, the US computer maker, to provide network management systems.

The Stockholm-based venture, 60 percent owned by **Ericsson**, is aimed at taking advantage of the growing trend among telecommunications operators to

place orders with outside suppliers.

At present, only 10 percent of the \$10 billion a year spent by telecommunications companies on integrating systems is carried out by third-party suppliers. **Ericsson** and **Hewlett-Packard** expect this will double by 1996 as rising competition and deregulation force telecommunications operators to focus on their core business of providing services to their customers.

...

European airlines greeted the arrival of the single European market with an air fare war sparked by German carrier **Lufthansa**, which slashed ticket prices between every European Community country and a dozen German cities.

KLM, **Air France**, and **SAS** immediately followed with matching offers, but industry analysts ruled out an American-style air fare war because European airlines can't afford ruinous competition after piling up combined losses of \$1.3 billion last year.

Significantly, **British Airways**, one of the world's most profitable airlines, declined to enter the fray.

The reductions of up to 50 percent were made possible by new rules allowing airlines to set their own fares without consulting governments. A fare must be withdrawn only if governments at both ends of a route disapprove.

...

CS Holding, the parent of **Credit Suisse**, became Switzerland's biggest bank with an agreed \$1.1 billion bid for **Swiss Volksbank**, the country's fifth largest bank.

Analysts welcomed the takeover as a major step toward trimming overcapacity in Europe's most overbanked nation. A study by consultants **McKinsey & Co.** found that one in every 67 Swiss inhabitants is a bank employee.

—Bruce Barnard

INSIDE EUROPE

Correspondents

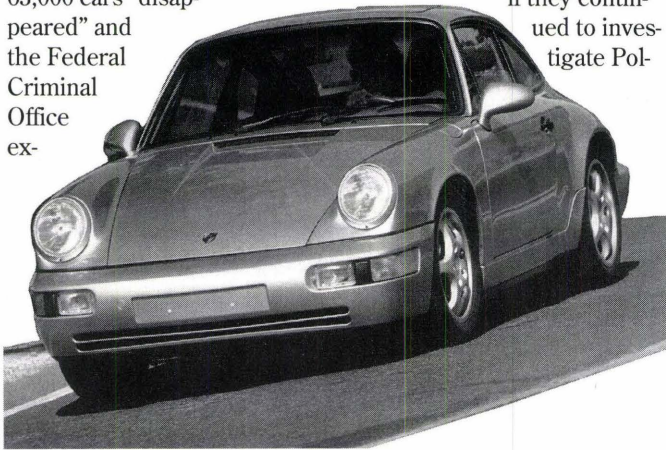
Joe Carroll
Bruce Barnard
Peter Gwin

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ficient engineering. Thus since the opening of the borders German cars have become particularly attractive to car thieves, and the peak has not yet been reached, predicts the Federal Criminal Office in Wiesbaden. In the first six months of 1992

63,000 cars "disappeared" and the Federal Criminal Office ex-



pects that by the end of this year more than 100,000 cars will be stolen. (In 1991 87,000 cars were stolen, in 1990 only 60,000.) The costs to insurance companies amounted to \$764 million (last year \$601.9 million).

The Federal Criminal Office reports that this year one-third of all car thefts occurred in the five East German states and that the city of Berlin holds the record for most stolen cars. Peter Seher of the Federal Criminal Office said that most of the cars stolen in Germany are taken to the Middle East and Japan. "Since the end of the Gulf War there has been an enormous demand for luxury cars in Kuwait," says Seher, "and in Japan German luxury cars are particularly favored." But Eastern Europe—in particular Poland, the Balkan countries, and the former Soviet Union—is increasingly becoming the main market for stolen cars. With stolen registration plates or forged documents the cars are smuggled across the German/Polish frontier. When the smugglers are stopped by the frontier police, they simply speed away.

"The gangs are becoming more ruthless and brutal," says Seher, "and in Poland murder cases connected with car thefts are frequently reported. But in Hamburg too, and in Lower Saxony, police and public prosecutors have been threatened with murder if they continued to investigate Pol-

ish car thieves."

In the countries where stolen cars are bought the gangs seem to have good contacts with the local administration. In many cases the contacts reach high political levels, says Seher. In Gdansk, Poland, 1,000 newly registered cars were re-checked. 145 stolen cars were identified and one of them—a BMW—was driven by the police chief's son.

In the opinion of the Criminal Office the fight against car thieves can only be won if Interpol succeeds in improving contacts in Lithuania, Russia, and Ukraine.

—Wanda Menke-Glückert

ROME

CERTIFIED ITALIAN

You don't understand some of the strophes of the operas sung by Pavarotti? Or would you like to read directly from the wellspring of the latest news from the new fashion capital, Milan? Or do you suddenly feel the urge to immerse yourself in the Tuscan verses of Dante's *Divine*

Comedy? Or perhaps you would like to read along as Italian newspapers chronicle one of the most gigantic economic efforts of modern times—the denationalization of a few of the "mammoths" of Italian public industry. In short, you have decided to learn Italian.

For the first time ever the Italian language will be "certified." The idea of a test, similar to TOEFL (Test for English as a Foreign Language) has been thought up by the University for Foreigners at Siena. Thanks to a convention that has been stipulated with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the University will guarantee foreigners a good level of knowledge of the Italian language.

How many potential clients will the CILS (the certificate of Italian as a foreign language) have? The University of Siena has made a rough calculation. In 1993 there will be approximately 10,000 students from 54 different countries studying Italian at the university level. Although certainly fewer than those studying English or even French, it is a good beginning.

The test will be divided into four levels according to the student and the intended end usage of the language: immigrants, professionals, administrators in specific categories, and, finally, students of international projects. This last category, in particular, includes young people who are participating in the international Erasmus courses.

The exams will be held twice a year, on May 31 and on December 20. The exams are identical worldwide and will be conducted at Italian cultural centers abroad as well as at specific cultural institutions. Of course, you can also go directly to the University of Siena.

After paying an enrollment fee of \$120, the candidate will

be permitted to take both a written and an oral recorded exam. Both will be sent to Siena. Whoever passes the exam will have one year to use the certificate. In fact, like the TOEFL, the CILS is good for only one year because if one doesn't use the language one could forget it. If that happens, you can kiss understanding Pavarotti's immortal strophes goodbye. You won't be missing much in the ongoing saga of denationalization, though.

—Niccolò d'Aquino

LISBON

PARLIAMENT RATIFIES MAASTRICHT

After a two-day debate, the single chamber Portuguese Parliament voted overwhelmingly (200 to 21) in favor of ratification of the Maastricht Treaty on closer European union on December 12.

The ruling Social Democrat Party (PSD) and the main opposition Socialist Party (PS) joined forces to win approval for the Treaty. A small minority of right-wing Christian Democrats and communists opposed ratification.

In advance of the vote Parliament approved amendments to the Portuguese Constitution in order to make it compatible with the Treaty. The amendments included changes regarding sharing sovereignty, allowing foreign residents to vote in local and European parliamentary elections, and ending the exclusive right of the Portuguese central bank, the Bank of Portugal, to issue money.

The government says the implementation of the Treaty will lead to an increased flow of EC aid to Portugal and is the country's best hope for modernization and economic development.

—Daniel P. Galo



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quite behind the times. And in
no particular hurry to catch up.



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ARTS & LEISURE

FILM

European Movies: Looking for an American Audience

During a recent lunch at the French Cultural Center in New York, a French producer turned to an American and, in a very straight-forward tone, asked: "Why is it you Americans don't seem to want to see our movies?"

The question hung in the air like some embarrassing echo and never did receive a satisfactory answer, though there were multiple opinions like "we just haven't overcome the language barrier," "your films move at a much slower pace than ours," "your actors just aren't known over here," and "yours aren't so different from many American pictures that don't reach any screen."

The truth is somewhere anchored in all of these answers—and in none of them. It's part of a long-developed

cultural pattern that frustrates Americans and Europeans alike, and despite some quite serious efforts to solve the problem, it has so far defied solution.

In fact, despite renewed European determination to break into the US movie market, the situation is actually becoming worse. Some years back, foreign-language movies accounted for almost two and a half percent of the American box office receipts. Today, it's less than one percent and even that represents tough sledding.

The outlook is even worse for foreign productions when it comes to television. American stations just don't want to show European films or television programs that have to be dubbed. Some of the cable channels carry original versions but with limited enthusiasm.

"When it comes to the theaters, everybody is looking

Tous Les Matins du Monde (French), directed by Alain Corneau with Gerard Depardieu and his son, Guillaume, in the cast.



Indochine (French), directed by Régis Wargnier and starring Catherine Deneuve

for blockbusters, and you don't find those among the imports," says Ralph Donnelly, executive director of City Cinemas, one of the leading art house operators in New York. "Foreign-language pictures have their built-in audience, but it's quite limited, and advertising has become enormously expensive. I don't think they're picking on foreign films. Small American movies have exactly the same problems."

True, but producers of minor US pictures know the obvious limitations of their market. French, German, Italian, and other European producers, who badly need to export, find it hard to accept that a movie that's a big hit on the Continent can't even get a distributor in America, particularly these days with multiplexes offering so many more screens.

They cite *Three Men and a Cradle*, which enchanted the

Europeans and was re-made, in English, in Hollywood even though the successful French original was available.

"It's kind of a slap in the face," says Daniel Toscani du Plantier, head of Unifrance, the well-heeled French organization created to promote French movies abroad. "We make excellent films, and the only place in the world where they don't seem to be wanted is the US. We've asked the Hollywood studios to help, but..." he shrugs.

Foreign-language imports have had their ups and downs since World War II. In the late 1940s, early 1950s, the Italians wowed Americans with gritty, realistic movies like *Rome*, *Open City*, *The Bicycle Thief*, and of course the Fellini films. Then came the French *nouvelle vague*. The Germans weighed in with a couple of good movies—*The Boat* of a couple of years ago, and *Europa, Europa* more re-



Alberto Express (French), directed by Arthur Joffe and starring Nino Manfredi.

cently. Periodically, a picture like *Cinema Paradiso*, *Mediterraneo*, or *Cage Aux Folles* will break through and tantalize Americans, but the number of films that cross the barrier is still very small.

European anger with the situation—made worse by the fact that Hollywood totally dominates the movie scene and annually collects billions of dollars abroad—reached such a boiling point that some French directors even charged a Hollywood “conspiracy” to keep their pictures out of the US, an accusation angrily rejected by the Americans.

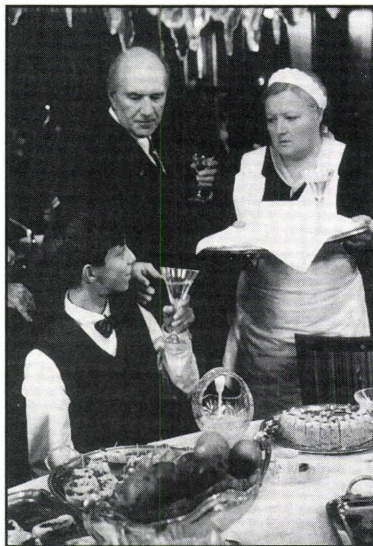
In recent years, the Europeans have looked for practical solutions, such as co-production with US companies, and some stars, like Gerard Depardieu, have become better known to American audiences through English-language films like the successful *Green Card*.

But there hasn't been much basic change, though a new American market has opened up to imports via video cassettes. And some feel that once there are new cable channels available, one or more of them could be devoted to movie imports from Europe and elsewhere.

Rosine Handelman, partner in MK2, an agency that dis-

tributes French movies, says the media is partly to blame. “You can't get them to interview a French director,” she says. “They are just not interested. In any case, the French

can't expect the Americans to do the job for them. If they want to be seen here, they



Martha and I (German), directed by Jiri Weiss and starring Marianne Saegbrecht and Michel Piccoli.

have to work at it much harder than they do now.”

Handelman points out that television stations won't even

touch a French movie if it hasn't had a reasonably successful theatrical run. The future potential, she thinks, lies in making two versions—one in French and one in English—and using the same actors. That would eliminate the disturbing divergence between lip movements and spoken sound in dubbed movies.

The French, alone among the Europeans, are actually trying to estab-

lish more of a foothold in the United States. They have a French Film Office in New York. That office organizes the annual Sarasota French Film Festival, which focuses for a couple of sunny November days on new French movies and makes an attempt to get distributors and the press to view quality films from Paris. French producers and directors, are flown over from Paris for the outing.

Still, it all leaves the French with a feeling of being let down by the Americans, whom they (not quite accurately) perceive as all-powerful in their complete control of distribution and exhibition. Also, imports appear disproportionately and unreasonably dependent on favorable press reviews, which seem to mostly play up the American releases.

Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, has assured the French contingent that the Americans are full of goodwill and that it's simply a question of

coming up with movies that the US wants to see.

Handelman says the Europeans, and particularly the French, have to make an imaginative effort in the US to



Docteur Petiot (French), directed by Christian de Chalonge, with Michel Serrault as the doctor who helped save Jews during the war in Paris and then murdered them.

capture a new generation and, particularly outside the big cities, they have to find the right kind of people to handle them.

“We have to start all over again, at the university level,” she argues. “The kids haven't even heard of Truffaut or Goddard. We have to re-introduce French movies to them. What is needed is a long-term, intensive effort to recreate a desire among the younger generation to go, see, and rediscover the enthusiasm for foreign films.”

—Fred Hift

Recent European releases and forthcoming films:

Indochine (French), directed by Regis Wargnier and starring Catherine Deneuve. The setting is Indochina in 1930. A local aristocrat becomes an outlaw and kills a French officer.

Olivier, Olivier (French), written and directed by Angieszka Holland (*Europa, Europa*). A nine-year-old boy disappears and is located six years later.

Tous Les Matins du Monde (French), directed by Alain



Olivier, Olivier (French), written and directed by Angieszka Holland (*Europa, Europa*)

Corneau with Gerard Depardieu and his son, Guillaume, in the cast. It has lots of baroque music by Sainte-Colombe and Marin Marais and is a huge hit in France.

Stolen Children (Italian), directed by Gianni Amelio and starring Enrico Lo Verso. It's about a military policeman escorting two youngsters to a children's home.

Intervista (Italian), reuniting Marcello Mastroianni and Anita Ekberg. A Japanese documentary team visits Fellini at Rome's Cinecitta studios and he recalls his early memories of that vast and busy plant.

Un Coeur en Hiver (French), starring Emmanuel Beart, Daniel Auteuil, and Claude Sautet. Doesn't have an American distributor as yet but received a rapturous reception when it had a showing at the Museum of Modern Art recently.

Après L'Amour (French), directed by Diane Kurys and starring Isabelle Huppert.

L.627 (French), a new film from the renowned Bertrand Tavernier, starring Charlotte Kady. It's a police yarn.

Docteur Petiot (French), directed by Christian de Chalonge, with Michel Serrault as the doctor who helped save Jews during the war in Paris and then murdered them. He eventually became part of the team assigned to track down the murderer.

Martha and I (German), directed by Jiri Weiss and starring Marianne Saegbrecht and Michel Piccoli. It is set during the Nazi occupation of Prague.

Schtonk! (German), directed by Helmut Dietl, Germany's entry for this year's Academy Awards. It's a satire based on

the story of the faked Hitler diaries.

Alberto Express (French), directed by Arthur Joffe and starring Nino Manfredi. A father insists that his son pay him back all the money he spent on his upbringing.

WRITER'S CORNER

Irish Playwright Brian Friel

It can seem odd that a foreign play with a name Americans cannot pronounce should win no fewer than three Tony Awards on Broadway, but such was the honor awarded to Irish playwright Brian Friel's *Dancing at Lughnasa* (pronounced "loonassa") last summer. And the honors were not limited to the United States. In the UK, the play had won the Laurence Olivier Award for the best play of the season and the Evening Standard Award for Best Play of the Year.

Brian Friel himself had won Ireland's European of the Year award presented by President Mary Robinson, who said that "the themes which engage him and his audiences are so relevant to the Europe of today." All this fame has not changed Friel, who remains modest and publicity-shy while critics agree that he is Ireland's greatest living playwright.

Now aged 63, Friel spent many years teaching mathematics in Catholic high schools in Northern Ireland before becoming a full-time

writer, having been encouraged by his stories being published in the *New Yorker* magazine. But he was increasingly attracted to the theater, and his first big success in the early 1960s, "Philadelphia Here I Come," is still a hit in Ireland, the UK, and the United States, as a recent revival showed.

Having lived and taught for many years in Derry city, where he actively supported the civil rights movement in

the priesthood in Maynooth seminary, was appointed to the Irish Senate as an independent senator for a period but took little part in its proceedings. "Perhaps it was one stage on which he didn't want to perform," one of his friends has remarked.

—Joe Carroll

BOOKS

Offshore—Britain and the European Idea. By Giles

Radice. St. Martin's Press. 256 pages. \$29.50.

That there exists a European concern over the implications of European unity—be it in the political, the economic or the cultural areas—is hardly a secret. Nor does anyone question the fact that the UK in particular has long had trouble seeing itself as an active and fulfilled partner in the European Community. Britons historically seem to have rejected the notion of being part of the Continent. Recent decades, which have brought demands of British integration into new European political and economic activities,

have sorely tested the UK's innate wish to stand alone and aside.

Offshore—Britain and the European Idea, by Giles Radice, a Labor Member of Parliament, not only analyzes successive British governments' past refusals to participate directly in the evolving European Community, but also provides the historical roots for those attitudes. The book also presents a passionate argument for the UK to alter its stance and start playing the European game as a



Brian Friel.

the late 1960s, Friel has now moved across the border to the Republic of Ireland and lives in the beautiful Inishowen peninsula in County Donegal, but Irish identity remains one of his constant themes. He is a founding member of the Derry-based Field Day Theater Company, which staged the premiere of many of his plays before bringing them to small towns in Ireland that otherwise would not have a chance to see them.

Friel, who once studied for

Community Bookshelf

February

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Europe and the Challenge of Enlargement. *Bulletin of the European Community, Supplement No. 3/92, Commission, Brussels, 1992, 24pp.* Report by the Commission to the Lisbon European Council (June 26-27, 1992) and the Council's conclusions on enlargement. Free

From Lome III to Lome IV: Review of Aid From the Lome Conventions at the End of 1991. *European Information Development, Commission, Brussels, November 1992, 78pp.* Free

The Community's Battle Against Social Exclusion. *European File No. 4/1992, Commission, Brussels, 1992, 9pp.* Description of the EC poverty program. Free

Health and Safety at Work: A Challenge to Europe. *European File No. 5/1992, Commission, Brussels, 1992, 11pp.* Free

Public Opinion in the European Community. *Eurobarometer No. 37, Commission, Brussels, June 1992,*

152pp. Results of the opinion survey conducted in the spring of 1992. Covers attitudes on the Community, political and economic union, the Parliament, immigration, and the environment. Free

Portrait of the Regions. *Statistical Office, Luxembourg, 1992, each volume approximately 330pp.* Answers in-depth statistical questions about the many diverse regions found within the EC. Covers over 200 regions with colorful maps and detailed descriptions on topics such as population, employment, the environment, the economy, regional strengths and weaknesses, and much more. Three volume set \$345.00

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Finances of Europe. *Commission, Brussels, 1992, 439pp.* Describes the many rules and regulations governing the budget of the EC as well as the mechanisms involved in developing, implementing and monitoring the finances of the Community. \$30.00

European Economy No. 48: Fair Competition in the Internal Market. *Commission, Brussels, 1992, 160pp.* Examines Community state aid policy, the ECU, and the role of the

ECU in the process towards monetary union. \$25.00

European Economy No. 49: Reform Issues in the Former Soviet Union/Commonwealth of Independent States. *Commission, Brussels, 1992, approximately 160pp.* Authors from the EC and the Commonwealth of Independent States offer an analysis of the economic situation of the former USSR. Among the many topics addressed are structural reform issues, legislation, the labor market, the inter-republican dimension, and the economic culture. \$35.00

Employment in Europe 1992. *Commission, Brussels, 1992, 208pp.* This annual report presents an overview of the employment situation in Europe. This edition also analyses the reasons for unemployment and gives short, medium and long term forecasts for employment developments. \$16.00

Basic Statistics of the Community 29th Edition, 1992. *Statistical Office, Luxembourg, 1992, 331pp.* Presents statistics covering a wide range of sectors, including economy and finance, the environment, population and social conditions, services, foreign trade, and more. Data for some European countries, Canada, the USA, Japan and the USSR is included to facilitate comparisons. \$14.00

Community Programme of Censuses of Population: Comparative Analysis 1990/1991. *Statistical Office, Luxembourg, 1992, 70pp.* Provides the methodology for collection of the 1990 and 1991 Census data throughout

the Community. The Census' advantages and limitations are reviewed, and a brief comparison of the several types of questionnaires is made. \$9.00

Agreement on the European Economic Area. *Commission, Brussels, 1992, 784pp.* Provides the full text of the Agreement which covers: free movement of goods; free movement of persons, services and capital; competition and other common rules; horizontal provisions relevant to the four freedoms; institutional provisions; financial mechanism; and general and final provisions. \$35.00

Environment Statistics 1991. *Statistical Office, Luxembourg, 1992, 237pp.* Presents data on population, land use, energy, air, water and material flows in the environment. Includes sections on conservation and public opinion. \$30.00

Human Resources in Europe at the Dawn of the 21st Century. *Statistical Office, Luxembourg, 1992, 606pp.* Contains conference papers concerning demographic changes in Europe and the world, how to maximize human resources, and future challenges. Papers are in their original language. \$55.00

Out of the Shadows. *Statistical Office, Luxembourg, 1992, 190pp.* Using results from household surveys, case studies and interviews, this research study examines how people in urban areas have dealt with daily social and economic problems ranging from health and education to housing and transportation. \$25.00

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Offshore is convincing not only because of its straightforward style. Radice presents his arguments in favor of a new and more positive British role in Europe with refreshing candor and a clear understanding of the problems.

"Britain must embrace the European idea," he writes, adding, "There is now a substantial and growing body of British opinion which accepts this inescapable conclusion.... The British now feel closer to the Continental than they do to the Americans or the Commonwealth."

This is an interesting point, rarely made, that British policy over past decades has very much been influenced by its American ties, real or otherwise.

Radice traces British fears of a loss of sovereignty, emanating from the EEC concept.

The second part of the book presents his arguments for Britons becoming "participating Europeans" since "Britain cannot afford to be excluded from a European bloc including Germany."

And Radice, who brings to his book a most welcome sense of humor, quotes French historian Adolphe Thiers, who, when asked to comment on the peculiarities of British history, replied: "But would it not be sufficient to say that England is an island?"

Radice's book points out persuasively that a new epoch for British attitudes toward Europe is rapidly approaching and that they are being shaped by the inescapable necessities of the nineties.

—Fred Hift

James Joyce Cultural Center

A beautiful Georgian townhouse originally built in 1784 is being meticulously restored in Dublin to house the new James Joyce Cultural Center.

According to Ken Monaghan, a nephew of James Joyce, the new cultural center will be an active, lively working literary center to "intro-

duce people of Ireland and the world to the works of James Joyce and other leading Irish writers, including playwright Sean O'Casey."

The townhouse, was at one time a dance academy, that was mentioned in Joyce's literary masterpiece, *Ulysses*.

To help with the restoration of the townhouse the EC Structural fund is providing 300,000 pounds for the project. Sean Ronan, a former Irish Ambassador and a director of the new center says, "It makes perfect sense that some EC funds are channeled here because Joyce was a great European. The funds will help promote tourism and cultural activities."

The new James Joyce Cultural Center will officially open this summer.

For further information please contact Ken Monaghan at 35 North Great George's Street, Dublin 1; phone number in Dublin is 731-984.

—Robert J. Guttman

Also Noted...

The Institute of Irish Studies is offering a series of short interdisciplinary courses in Irish civilization at Trinity College in Dublin. The courses range from a study of the evolution and influence of Ireland to a survey of Irish storytelling and mythology. Contact: The Institute of Irish Studies, 6 Holyrood Park, Dublin 4, Ireland. Tel: 011-353-1-269-2491.

The University of Limerick is accepting applications for its Masters of Arts program in European Integration for the 1993-1994 academic year. The one-year program consists of courses on the political, economic, and legal aspects of the European Community. For more information contact: Anne McCarthy, Department of European Integration and Administration, College of Humanities, University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland. Tel. 011-353-61-333644.

Due to the large response to our articles on Austria appearing in the Dec-Jan issue (322), EUROPE offers the following guide to Austrian information sources.

Austrian National Tourist Offices

500 Fifth Avenue, #2009
New York, NY 10110
Tel: (212) 944-6880
Fax: (212) 730-4568

11601 Wilshire Blvd. #2480
Los Angeles, CA 90026
Tel: (310) 477-3332
Fax: (310) 477-5141

AUA—Austrian Airlines

17-20 Whitestone Expressway
Whitestone, NY 11357
Tel: (718) 670-8600
Fax: (718) 670-8619
Reservations: (800) 843-0002
608 Fifth Ave, 5th Floor
New York, NY 10017
Tel: (212) 265-6350

Austrian Representatives

Austrian Embassy
3524 International Court,
NW
Washington, DC 20008-3035
Tel: (202) 895-6700
Fax: (202) 895-6750
Consular section
Fax: (202) 895-6767

Press & Information Service
Tel: (202) 895-6745
Fax: (202) 895-6772

Austrian Mission to the
United Nations
809 United Nations Plaza,
7th Floor
New York, NY 10017
Tel: (212) 949-1840
Fax: (212) 953-1302

Austrian Consulate General
Austrian Press & Information Service
31 East 69th Street
New York, NY 10021
Tel: (212) 737-6400
Fax: (212) 772-8926

Austrian Consulate General
400 No. Michigan Ave, #707
Chicago, IL 60611
Tel: (312) 222-1515
Fax: (312) 222-4113

Austrian Consulate General
11859 Wilshire Blvd, #501
Los Angeles, CA 90025
Tel: (213) 444-9310
Fax: (213) 447-9897

Austrian Cultural Institute
11 East 52nd St.
New York, NY 10022
Tel: (212) 759-5165
Fax: (212) 319-9636

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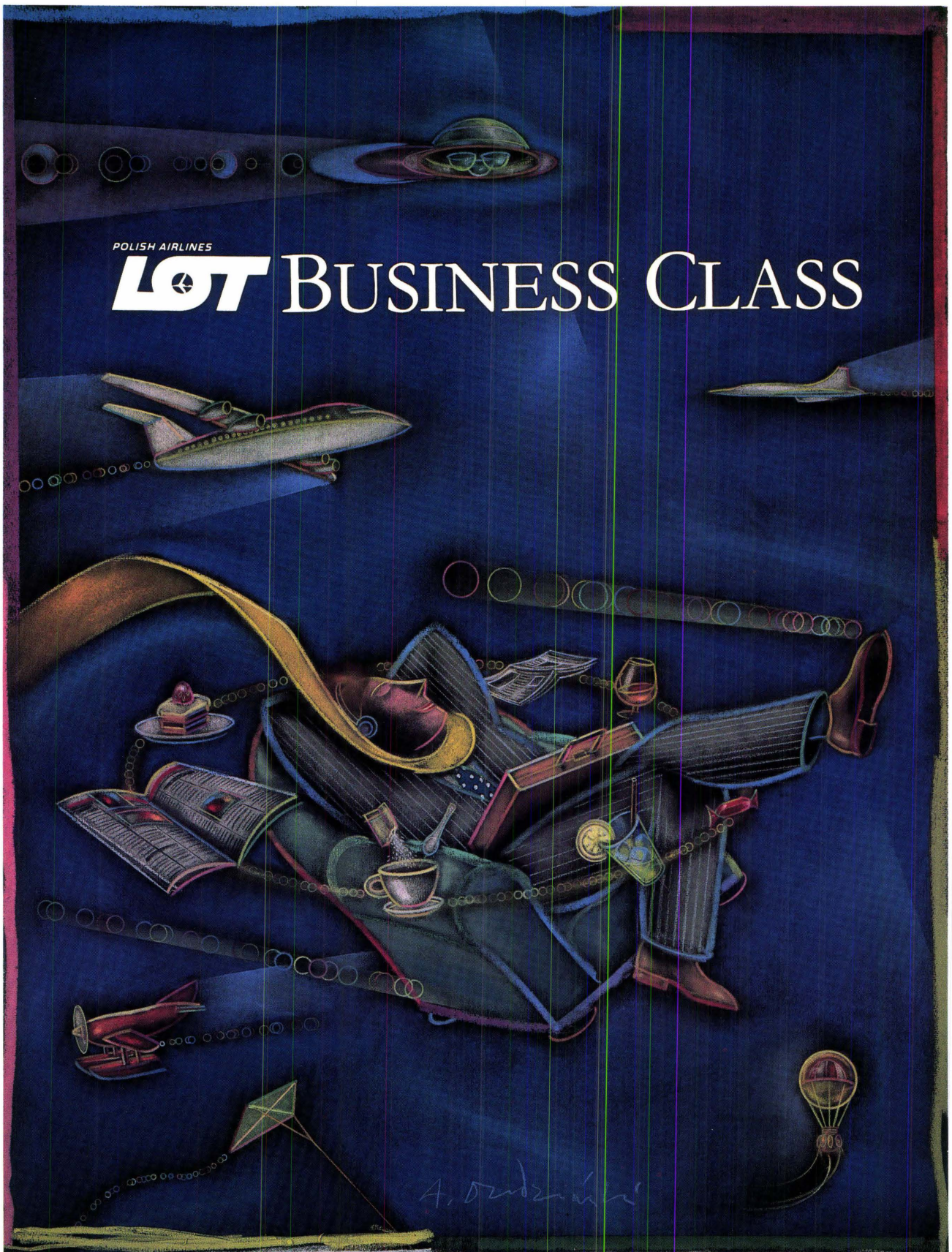
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