

EUROPE

U.S. air base at Upper Heyford, England, ended on June 3 with the arrest of 213 people. On June 25, Vice President Bush's car was stoned in Krefeld, West Germany, as 1,000 demonstrators clashed with police.

On August 6, thousands of West Germans marked the 38th anniversary of the dropping of an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan, by protesting in several cities. And on September 1, protesters marked the 44th anniversary of the German invasion of Poland by blockading the U.S. military base at Mutlangen, West Germany.

Hundreds of thousands of people demonstrated throughout Europe on October 22. Protesters formed a 65-mile (105-kilometer) human chain between two U.S. military installations in West Germany. Demonstrators jammed London, Rome, and Vienna.

Cyprus Split. On November 15, Rauf Denktash, leader of the ethnic Turks in Cyprus, declared their part of the island a republic—the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. Turkey immediately recognized this area as a republic, but no other country followed suit. The United States condemned the move.

The island had been divided along ethnic lines for centuries, with a Turkish minority in the northeast and Greeks in the southwest. Great Brit-

ain, which ruled Cyprus from 1878, worked out a settlement between the two groups before granting independence to the island in 1960. However, tension continued. In 1974, Greek Cypriots overthrew the elected government, prompting Turkey to send troops to the Turkish-Cypriot part of the island. The Greek-Cypriot government of Cyprus continued to be recognized internationally.

Since 1974, the two ethnic groups have tried to settle their differences and reunite Cyprus. On Nov. 16, 1983, Spyros Kyprianou, president of Cyprus, said that his government was prepared to reverse the declaration of independence peacefully.

Toward Détente. The Conference on European Security and Cooperation ended in Madrid, Spain, on September 7 after 2½ years. The final document endorsed by the 35 nations represented at the conference pledged them to increase security, cooperation, and mutual understanding in Europe. The purpose of the conference was to review progress in the implementation of the Helsinki Agreement, a code of conduct signed in Helsinki, Finland, in 1975. Leaders of every European country except Albania and Andorra, along with those of the United States, Canada, and Cyprus, signed the agreement. The agreement requires these countries to refrain from the threat or use of force in their mutual relations, and to protect their citizens' human rights.

Strong Dollar. The strength of the U.S. dollar caused concern in European countries throughout 1983. In the spring, the British pound and the French franc suffered most heavily, though the West German Deutsche mark remained strong. By March 14, a realignment within the EMS became inevitable. Britain was not an EMS member, so that country allowed its currency to float freely. However, France, as a member of the EMS, had to maintain its franc within 2.25 per cent of an amount defined by a formula. This amount depended upon the values of all the EMS currencies.

On March 21, the EMS nations revalued their currencies. The value of the Deutsche mark increased by 5.5 per cent; the Dutch guilder, by 3.5 per cent; the Danish krone, by 2.5 per cent; and the Belgian and Luxembourg francs, by 1.5 per cent. The value of the French franc declined by 2.5 per cent; the Italian lira, by 2.5 per cent; and the Irish pound (punt), by 3.5 per cent. (When a nation decreases the value of its currency relative to that of another nation's currency, the exports of the devaluing nation become cheaper in the other nation.)

EC in the Red. The European Community suffered a financial crisis in 1983. On September 13, its legislative body, the European Parliament, considered a \$1.755-billion supplementary budget designed to stave off bankruptcy. The crisis stemmed largely from the EC's Common Agriculture Policy



Demonstrators in England in April prepare to form a 14-mile (23-kilometer) human chain to protest stationing of nuclear missiles there.