THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF HER BRITTANIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

EHG(R) 90 (21)

10 December 1990

# EUROPEAN COUNCIL, ROME

## 14/15 December 1990

## PERSONALITY NOTES

Notes on:

(A) Heads of Government:

Signor Andreotti, Italy
Mr Cavaco Silva, Portugal
President Cossiga, Italy
Señor Gonzalez, Spain
Mr Haughey, Republic of Ireland
Dr Kohl, Federal Republic of Germany
Dr Lubbers, The Netherlands
Mr Martins, Belgium
Mr Mitsotakis, Greece
President Mitterrand, France
Mr Santer, Luxembourg
Mr Schlüter, Denmark

(B) Foreign Ministers:

Mr Van den Broek, The Netherlands
Mr Collins, Republic of Ireland
Signor De Michelis, Italy
Mr Dumas, France
Mr Ellemann-Jensen, Denmark
Mr Eyskens, Belgium
Señor Fernandez Ordoñez, Spain
Mr Genscher, Federal Republic of Germany
Mr Pinheiro, Portugal
Mr Poos, Luxembourg
Mr Samaras, Greece

(C) Commission and European Parliament:

Mr Delors,
President of the Commission

Señor Baron Crespo,
President of the European Commission

ITALY

SIGNOR GIULIO ANDREOTTI

President of the Council (Prime Minister) of the Italian Republic (Christian Democrat) since 1989.

Born Rome 1919. Graduated in law Rome University. Army 1940-41, but released for health reasons. Began work in the Vatican library. Deputy for Rome since 1948. Leader of the Christian Democrat (DC)group Chamber of Deputies 1966-72. Prime Minister 1972 - 1973, 1976, 1978 and 1979 (caretaker government). Minister of Defence 1974, Minister for the Budget and Economic Planning 1974-76 and Foreign Minister 1983-1989. Contributed to the downfall of De Mita's Government in May 1989. Formed a new government July 1989.

Andreotti is a supreme political tactician, astutue, pragmatic and intensely ambitious. Good at getting things done. Operates an enormous and efficient patronage system. Consistently proved adroit enough to resist attempts to implicate him in scandals. Italians call him "inossidabile" (stainless). In Autumn 1984 however he narrowly survived calls for resignation because of his alleged role in scandals during the seventies. His reputation also suffered during 1984 from disclosures of the involvement of some of his party henchmen with organised crime in Sicily. Nevertheless, he remains a potent political force with a reputation as the most adroit and possibly the least scupulous of DC leaders. He also has very close links to the Vatican. His power in the DC is disproportionately great.

In foreign policy, Andreotti's guiding principles are pragmatism, internal political expediency and a belief in maintaining dialogue, even with unfriendly countries eg Libya. A committed European, regularly elected to the

European parliament. President of the Italian branch of the IPU.

Physically unimpressive, even sinister, he carries his 70 years well. A witty and effective speaker, he appears regularly on television. Masters a brief quickly and does his homework thoroughly. Sometimes initially chilly, he improves on longer acquaintance and is generally very courteous. Basically friendly towards Britain. A devout Catholic who attends mass every morning. A prolific author: writes a weekly magazine column and keeps a detailed diary, which is feared by his enemies and friends alike, even though the published version is sanitised. Keen interest in horse-racing and football (he support AS Roma). Speaks no English (but understands a little), but quite good French.

Married to Livia, a Piemontese who rarely appears in public. One son (an engineer in the US) and two daughters. A very tight-knit family.

CAVACO SILVA, PROFESSOR ANIBAL

Prime Minister and Leader of the Social Democrat Party.

Born 15 July 1939 at Boliqueme in the Algarve. Graduated in Economics from the Higher Economic Institute of Lisbon in 1964 before taking a PhD in Economics at the University of York in 1973.

Taught economics at the Higher Economic Institute (1974–76), later lectured on the same subject at the Catholic University Lisbon (1975 onwards), and subsequently appointed a Professor at the New University of Lisbon (1979). Simultaneously, he was working at the Bank of Portugal and, in 1977, was appointed Director of the department responsible for the preparation of statistical and economic studies. Led Portugal's delegation during negotiations in 1978 with the IMF.

In 1980/81 he was appointed Minister of Finance in the First AD Government, headed by Sá Carneiro. He saw most of the Government's economic targets attained, but his policy of strong domestic growth is regarded as having over-heated the economy as a whole from 1980–82 and resulted in huge current account deficits.

Cavaco Silvo preferred not to stay on as a Minister in the Balsemão Government, becoming President of the National Council of Planning (1981–84) and returning to his role at the Bank of Portugual. Rivalry with Balsemão continued during 1981, but from 1982 he tended to stay in the background until the PSD Congress in May 1985 propelled him forward as party leader. One of his first acts was to give notice of PSD withdrawal from the coalition government. He subsequently avoided any involvement with that government, so as to allow himself the room to criticise them and overlook PSD involvement. An enthusiastic election campaign saw him lead the PSD to victory on 6 October 1985. In his present role he has shown a considerable determination to get on with a job and himself to be an increasingly formidable politician. He projects a businesslike image which struck a chord with the electorate. The PSD's landslide victory in the July 1987 election has been largely seen as a result of this and the campaign was built around him. But the results of the European elections in June 1989 have dimmed his image and he is now accused of arrogance and isolation.

Paid a working visit to London 10–12 March 1988 having talks and lunch with the Prime Minister on 11 March. Attended NATO Summit in London, July 1990.

Married. He and his wife Maria speak fluent English. She lectures on Portuguese Literature and on languages at the Catholic University in Lisbon. They have two children. Both look back on their time at York with affection.

ITALY

PRESIDENT FRANCESCO COSSIGA GCMG

President of the Italian Republic since 1985 (Christian Democrat).

Born Sardinia 1928. Professor of Constitutional Law. Minister without Portfolio under Prime Minister Moro 1974-76. Minister of the Interior 1976-1978; resigned over the assassination by the Red Brigades of Prime Minister Moro. (Generally believed to be deeply affected by the murder: Moro was a close personal friend.) Prime Minister 1979 and 1980. President of Senate 1983. Elected President of the Republic 1985.

By nature an intellectual. Cossiga's approach to his role as President was marked by reserve and reticence and a reluctance to court publicity. Seemed deeply conscious of, perhaps even inhibited by, the constitutional duties of Head of State. During his first four years in office acquired a reputation as a ditherer in a crisis. But, during the past year has embarked on a more adventurous course, speaking out on delicate issues, eg the Government's handling of organised crime or the future of the Italian ex-Communist Party.

Attaches great importance to his family life and protects its privacy. His wife never appears with him in public. In official life, though formal and reserved, he is friendly, indeed discursive, giving the impression of straightforwardness which is unusual for an Italian politician. Pursues a variety of interests and hobbies. An expert on the history of the Church, including the Anglican Church, and has a particular interest in Sir Thomas More and Cardinal Newman. Knows Oxford University well and was made an Honorary Fellow of Oriel College (Newman's College) in 1988. Fascinated by military uniforms and has designed some for Italian regiments. His reputation as a "radio ham"

is widely known. He has an enquiring mind and a lively imagination.

A sincere Anglophile: important role in solving the EC budget problem during the Italian Presidency in the first half of 1980. Called on the Prime Minister during private visits to London in 1984 and 1988. State Visit to Britain October 1990.

Cossiga is married, with one son and one daughter, whom he sent to England to study. Speaks some English, German and French.

GONZALEZ MARQUEZ, FELIPE

President of the Government since December 1982 (Spain's first Socialist Prime Minister since the Civil War). Secretary General of the PSOE. PSOE Deputy for Madrid since 1977.

Born 1942. Joined the PSOE in 1964. After studying law he and a group of socialist friends started a legal practice in Seville specialising in labour law and in helping workers sacked for political or other motives. This practice proved highly successful and won him sufficient support within the PSOE for him to be elected First Secretary of the Party Conference in 1974, a post which he has held ever since. However, at the 28th Congress of the PSOE in May 1979, he failed to persuade the party to abandon its description of itself as "Marxist", and resigned as Secretary General, though he staged a major comeback at the extraordinary Congress of the party in September 1979, when his policies were overwhelmingly endorsed.

As leader of the Opposition, González was instrumental in promoting the consensus politics that marked the period during which the new Constitution was being drawn up. He consistently led the party towards more moderate and flexible policies as well as persuading them of the need to abandon their traditional Republican stance in favour of recognising the Monarchy.

González has great fluency as a public and parliamentary speaker. His ideas have been much influenced by the West German Socialists. He is an active member of the Socialist International. González has shown himself as a pragmatic but determined Prime Minister, but may now be losing some of his charisma. He is criticised for not travelling enough within Spain, land for the infrequency of his parliamentary appearances. However, he was widely praised outside Spain for his adept handling of Spain's first European Council (June 1989).

Visited Britain officially in January 1979 and again in March 1981, when he had discussions with the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary and Prime Minister. He hosted a successful first visit to Spain by the Prime Minister in September 1988. Attended London NATO Summit, July 1990. Planned visit November 1990 postponed.

He is very much a southern Spaniard, with plenty of charm. His wife (Carmen Romero) was elected as PSOE Deputy for Cadiz in October 1989. Has three children. Speaks no English, but is an admirer of British democracy and friendly towards the UK. Speaks reasonable French.

HAUGHEY, CHARLES J TD

An Taoiseach; Leader of Fianna Fail.

Born 1925 in Castlebar, Co Mayo. Educated Christian Brothers School, Dublin and UCD. Barrister 1949; Lieutenant in the Irish Territorial Army 1947–57; Deputy since 1957; Parliamentary Secretary to Minister for Justice 1960–61; Minister for Justice 1961–64; for Agriculture 1964–66; and for Finance 1966–70; Vice-President, Fianna Fail since early 1972; Minister for Health and Social Welfare 1977–79; Taoiseach December 1979–June 1981; from March–December 1982; and since March 1987.

Always intensely ambitious, Mr Haughey became very rich from his accountancy business (and from speculation in building land during his spell as Minister for Finance). He married Maureen Lemass, daughter of the former Taoiseach in 1951, which accelerated his political career. He was the outstanding Fianna Fail Minister in the Sixties. As Minister for Justice he introduced a number of liberal proposals. At Finance he was responsible for legislation exempting 'genuine' artists from Income Tax. Although he was a candidate for the office of Taoiseach, Mr Haughey accepted Finance under Mr Lynch in 1966.

Between October 1969 and April 1970 Mr Haughey was accused together with others in the Cabinet of conspiring to smuggle arms for the North through Dublin. In May 1970 he and Mr Neil Blaney, Minister for Agriculture, were dismissed by the Taoiseach. He was subsequently tried and discharged (though not entirely exonerated) in October 1970. He immediately made a rash and unsuccessful bid to oust Mr Lynch.

Despite these events, Mr Haughey retained considerable influence over the Dublin Fianna Fail. He worked diligently at the grass roots of the party to inch his way back into political popularity. His return to respectability was marked when Mr Lynch reluctantly appointed him front-bench spokesman for Health in 1975. He became Minister for Health after the 1977 election. In December 1979, Mr Lynch was forced to resign. Mr Haughey became both leader of Fianna Fail and Taoiseach. The leadership contest split the party and has rumbled on ever since.

The constant thread of Mr Haughey's career is his political ambition, which has made him a controversial figure since before his 1970 dismissal. In preserving his leadership of Fianna Fail he has shown qualities of obstinate courage and political skill which his opponents cannot match. But until now he has failed to win the respect or trust of many in his own party and of the middle ground of the Irish electorate; he has been an electoral liability.

He became Taoiseach with a high reputation as an effective departmental Minister and a name for sharp financial management. But he mishandled the economy during his first Administration and was unimpressive during his second. His relations with the British Government have been determined by the political dividends he hoped to reap at home. In 1980–81 he tried to develop the Anglo-Irish process in the belief that a special relationship with Mrs Thatcher might induce HMG to propel the Unionists into a united Ireland. He was disillusioned by the British response to the hunger strike, which contributed to his defeat in 1981. In opposition he pursued a greener policy which became more marked when he assumed power again in 1982 relying upon support from independent Deputies. He took a gratuitously anti-British line during the Falklands crisis.

His 1982 Administration ended in a succession of scandals, whose common factor was a disrespect for the laws and institutions of the State on the part of Mr Haughey and his closest supporters. Although discredited and almost ousted, he reasserted full control over the party.

A fascinating, complex and deeply ambivalent man. His private life is a constant source of gossip but he does not flaunt his wealth; he has a large country house at Kinsealy north of Dublin, a farm in Co Meath, an island in the Blaskets and a private yacht. He survived a dramatic shipwreck in 1985. He rides to hounds. He is also a patron of the arts, intensely loyal to his friends and a man of some personal charm. He rules through a kitchen cabinet. His inner thoughts are hidden even from close ministerial colleagues. His ministers are terrified of his displeasure. He is a boring speaker. He inspires fierce loyalty and deep distrust. The arms trial of 1970 and the scandals of 1982 are not forgotten. Yet he made himself the head of a national consensus 1987–89. He is both an opportunistic politician and an instructive republican. He is admired as a survivor and feared as an unscrupulous autocrat. The consistent line in his career is the pursuit of power for Charles Haughey.

His wife Maureen is pleasant, quiet and loyal. One daughter, three sons, one of whom is Senator Sean Haughey (qv).

ADDENDUM: AS AT 6.12.90

He won admiration for the financial stability achieved since 1987, but his base within Fianna Fail was damaged by his loss of seats in an unnecessary election in 1989. This forced Fianna Fail into its first coalition, to the shock of many traditionalists. The Party's grass roots were further disturbed in October-November 1990 by the dismissal from the Government of the popular party figure of Brian Lenihan, particularly as this was forced by the Progressive Democrats, the junior coalition partners. Since then there has been speculation about how long Mr Haughey can retain the party leadership. The dissent is strongest among the republican, traditionalist grass roots which have given him strongest support in the past.

GERMANY

DR HELMUT KOHL

Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany since 1982 (Christian Democrat).

Born 1930. Studied law and history at Frankfurt and Heidelberg. Joined the Christian Democrats (CDU) at 17. Member of the Rhineland Palatinate Land Parliament 1959, Minister-President of Rhineland Palatinate 1969-76. Chairman of the CDU since 1973. Chancellor candidate of the CDU/CSU in the 1976 Federal election: narrowly defeated by Schmidt (SDP/FDP). Thereafter, elected Chairman of the CDU/CSU Parliamentary Party in the Bundestag, a post which he held until October 1982 when he was elected Federal Chancellor after the FDP left their coalition with the SPD.

As Chancellor, he has shown a broad sense of policy direction, expressed in a broad-brush way, combined with a finely-honed instinct for political survival and a genius for party management. His speeches are unexciting. He has no charisma. He largely leaves the detail of policy to others; he deals with controversy by a process of political compromise and, if this is not possible, uses the powers of his office to impose solutions. He makes sure that rivals for Chancellorship or would-be kingmakers are cut down to size. In this way, despite widespread dissatisfaction from time to time within the CDU with his leadership, no effective challenge has been mounted. His strength is his self-confidence which he transmits to the electorate; his shortcoming is his inability to inspire. He has succeeded in his wish to be the Chancellor who mapped the route to unification. The first all-German elections on 2 December were a success for Kohl and the governing coalition, due to their handling of unification.

MH3AFA/1

Kohl is proud of his simple origins. His father was a minor official. His mother held the family together. He worked as a stonemason to get through school. He sees himself as one of that first generation of Germans who came into politics young immediately after the war with a belief in democracy and the rule of law. He is a big, genial man, with a relaxed and reassuring manner, who showed in elections in 1976, and again in 1983 and 1987, that he could attract voters by means of straightforward propositions stated clearly, firmly and often. He is a great optimist, a man who visibly enjoys himself, who exudes confidence. He stresses old-fashioned virtues - hard work, self-reliance, thrift, family values - in populist speeches. But politics are his whole life.

Kohl initially took little interest in foreign affairs. He has a strong commitment to the Atlantic Alliance, to the Franco-German relationship, and to the European ideal. But his contacts with other countries have otherwise been limited. He speaks a little French but no other foreign language.

His wife (Hannelore) studied in Paris and is a qualified interpreter, speaking fluent French and English. They have two sons, both of whom have studied in Britain.

NETHERLANDS

DR RUUD LUBBERS

Prime Minister of the Netherlands since November 1982. (Christian Democrat)

Born 1939. Studied economics at Rotterdam University, and became managing director, jointly with his brothers, of the family engineering firm in 1965.

First prominent as Chairman of the Catholic organisation of employers in the engineering industry. Appointed Minister of Economic Affairs in 1973, and very successful, but declined a ministry in 1977. Charges that he continued to benefit financially from the family engineering firm during his time as Minister did not prevent his election as Christian Democrat floor leader 1978-82.

A man of charm and ability, though his quickfire style of talking makes him hard to follow in either Dutch or English (which he nevertheless speaks well). He has proved a highly competent Prime Minister, holding his coalition Government firmly together on the course which it set itself in 1982. His success during his first Cabinet in reconciling the conflicts within the coalition over INF demonstrated his political skill and ingenuity. After elections in September 1989 he formed a new centre-left coalition (with Labour leader Kok as Finance Minister), but the Christian Democrats have kept the upper hand.

He has recently had a row with Foreign Minister Van den Broek over responsibilities for foreign affairs. He refuses to have a police body-guard. The most popular politican in the country.

He and his wife Ria have two sons and a daughter.

BELGIUM

MR WILFRIED MARTENS

Prime Minister of Belgium since 1979 (with a short break). Born 1936. A lawyer by profession. Joined the Flemish Christian Democrats (CVP) immediately after leaving Leuven University.

After a string of Party jobs, and election as Deputy for Ghent in 1974, Martens emerged rather surprisingly as Prime Minister in 1979, never having held Ministerial office, after a prolonged crisis precipitated by Tindemans' resignation in the summer of 1978. Intra party wrangling caused the collapse of this government in 1981. The ensuing government headed by Mark Eyskens proved short-lived and after elections, in which the (right wing) Liberals made gains at the expense of the Christian Democrats, Martens re-emerged as the only acceptable leader of a new Liberal/Christian Democrat coalition government. He kept it together for six years, with an increased majority in 1985; then after the 1987 election, the longest political crisis in Belgian history (147 days) resulted in a change in coalition partners towards the left. Martens would have preferred to opt out of Belgian politics for a while, possibly moving to the European stage, but again yielded to pressure from his party (and the King) when it became clear he was the only credible candidate for the premiership. He now heads the Christian Democrat-Socialist-Volksunie coalition, formed in May 1989.

He has shown himself a skilful political tactician, seeking to balance the disparate strands of the coalitions which he has headed, and tending to reveal his own hand only at the last moment. As he has grown in confidence and stature he has developed from essentially a broker seeking consensus to become the dominating personality on the Belgian political scene.

His homely, uncharismatic style goes down well in his native Flanders, and he has acquired growing popularity even in the French-speaking part of Belgium.

He had a pacemaker installed in 1983 and exercises regularly (20 mile cycle-rides every day on holiday and at weekends) which seems to keep him fit through a punishing schedule of work. He goes home every night to his family house in Gent. Enthusiastic user of a personal computer.

Apart from his mother tongue (Dutch) he speaks fluent French and fair English. Mrs Martens is active both in support of her husband and in social questions; they have two children,

RETAINED BY DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION 3 (4)

TEMPORARILY RETAINED
J. Gray
22/4/2017

MITSOTAKIS, CONSTANTINE

Prime Minister. Leader of New Democracy. ND Deputy for Athens B.

Born 1918. Lawyer, related to the Venizelos family on his Mother's side. After a distinguished record in the Cretan Resistance, elected deputy for Hania in 1946 under the wing of Sophocles Venizelos. Under-Secretary for Finance in February 1951. Joined George Papandreou's centre union in 1961. Became Minister of Finance in 1963 where he was a bitter rival of Andreas Papandreou. He played a prominent part in the major political crisis of 1965 in which George Papandreou and the King clashed over control of the armed forces and Andreas's involvement in the Aspida affair. Although Mitsotakis was the natural successor to George Papandreou as party leader, he was one of 40 centre union deputies who defected, thus bringing about the demise of the Government. Mitsotakis served in subsequent pre-junta governments. Many old centre unionists have ever since branded him an 'apostate', regarding him with deep suspicion.

He spent several years in exile following the 1967 coup and became one of the military regime's most vehement critics. Was nevertheless allowed to return to Greece in 1973. Stood as an independent in 1974 but was not elected. Formed the New Liberals Party in 1977 and elected to Parliament the same year. Joined New Democracy and was appointed Minister of Coordination in May 1978 by Karamanlis in order to strengthen the Government's appeal in the centre and to boost its experience and expertise. He dominated economic policy. Foreign Minister in 1980-81, and was the first Foreign Minister to pay an official visit to Cyprus (1981).

Elected party leader in September 1984, when he decisively defeated Stefanopoulos. Re-elected with increased support in August 1985 (there was no other candidate) after ND's defeat in the general election. His success was due in part to the belief that he was the only politician of the right with sufficient guile to face up to Papandreou. In fact his leadership has often been a disappointment to the Party. His public popularity has frequently been below that of his party, and his relations with Karramanlis cool. He nevertheless led ND to victory in the elections of June 1989 (44%), November 1989 (46%) and April 1990 (47%), but was denied an absolute majority in parliament on each occasion due to the electoral system. As leader of the largest party he was the main force behind the interim Tzannetakis and Zolotas Governments. Became Prime Minister in April 1990 with the Parliamentary support of the single elected MP in Stefanopoulos' break-away democratic renewal party.

A commanding physical presence in private, and an effective Parliamentary speaker. On domestic policy he is sometimes seen to lack firm views of his own - and is excessively influenced by advisers - but on foreign policy he is strongly pro-western.

His crippled (as a result of polio) wife, Marika, is a formidable Cretan lady. Garrulous, indiscreet but entertaining. A close-knit family (one son and three daughters). His son-in-law Pavlos Bakoyannis was assassinated by the indigenous November 17 Terrorist organisation in October 1989. His widow, Dora, Now MP for Evrytania, acts as her father's Personal Assistant. Called on the Prime Minister in London in February 1988, and has made fund-raising visits to the UK (including talks with Conservative MPs) since. Limited English.

FRANCE

PRESIDENT FRANÇOIS MITTERRAND GCB

President of the French Republic since 1981. Re-elected May 1988.

Born 1916. Son of a railway official. Trained as a lawyer. Distinguished war service (POW) and resistance work (mission to London in 1943). Député for the Nievre in North-Central France 1945-1981. One of the few French politicians to oppose de Gaulle's return to power in 1958. From 1958-81, de facto leader of the opposition. Ran unsuccessfully for President in 1965 and 1974. From 1971-81 First Secretary of the renovated Socialist Party (PS). A skilful party tactician, M Mitterrand held the warring factions of the PS together during the long period of opposition and of difficult relations with the Communist Party (PCF).

M Mitterrand is not a doctrinaire socialist but rather a humanist with egalitarian instincts and a sense of public responsibility. By nature aloof with few personal friends. Keeps his own counsel. Keen on books, painting and writing. His air of self-possession and unflappability is part-cultivated and part-natural.

His wife has a strong interest in human rights causes (this influence can sometimes be detected in her husband's actions). She is President of a private humanitarian organisation, "France-Libertés". She cancelled a visit to Polisario refugee camps in Morocco in November, after complaints about a book critical of Morocco's human rights record.

One of M Mitterrand's two sons was elected as a PS Deputy in 1981, and the other works on African Affairs at the Elysée.

LUXEMBOURG

M JACQUES SANTER

Prime Minister of Luxembourg since 1984 (Christian Social).

Son of a policeman. Educated in Strasbourg and Paris (doctorate in law). Member of the Chamber of Deputies since 1974. Appointed Minister of Labour, Social Security and Finance in 1979. Led the successful Christian Social Party election campaign in 1984 and was appointed Prime Minister. Repeated this performance in the 1989 election with a notably high personal score.

A devout Catholic, with a strong interest in social affairs, he has also built up an expertise in foreign affairs and finance. After the 1989 election, which considerably strengthened his position vis-a-vis the Socialists, he took over from Jacques Poos the key Treasury portfolio with its responsibility for the financial centre. Has now considerable EC experience, including chairing the Inter-Governmental Conference on the Single European Act during the 1985 Luxembourg Presidency, when he played an important and successful neutral role.

Santer is a committed European who believes as do most Luxembourgers, that membership of the Community is at the heart of the Grand Duchy's prosperity. However, he and his country have distanced themselves somewhat from the integrationists in recent years as more difficult issues have come to the fore (tax harmonisation, voting rights, etc). There tends now to be a noticable difference in tone between Santer's statements as Prime Minister of Luxembourg and his European rhetoric as President of the European People's Party.

Shrewd and hardworking. Despite a relaxed manner, Santer is now unquestionably the dominant figure in the Government, and earlier criticism of too pliant leadership has fallen away. Friendly and accessible. Speaks English but more confident in French. COI visitor to Britain in 1973. Brief bilateral visit to London, 1989.

French wife teaches biology. Both enjoy music for relaxation. They have two teenage sons, both of whom have attended languages schools in England.

DENMARK

MR POUL SCHLÜTER

Prime Minister of Denmark since 1982 (Conservative).

Born 1929. Law degree from Copenhagen. A barrister. Active in the Conservative Youth organisation from the age of 15. Elected to Folketing 1964. Folketing Conservative Group Chairman 1974-82

Became Prime Minister in 1982, heading a minority coalition government. Led Conservatives to an increased vote at 1984 election. Schlüter's touch temporarily deserted him in 1987: the Conservatives were the main losers in a snap election which saw significant swings towards the far left and right. Though he clung to office his coalition was numerically weaker. The Conservative vote was further reduced at the 1988 election, but he remained the only credible candidate for the Premiership.

Called new elections for 12 December 1990 when negotiations with Social Democrat Opposition over tax-reforms broke down.

Personally unassuming, friendly and cheerful. Speaks good English. Two sons and one daughter from his first marriage, which ended in divorce. His second wife died in 1988. Married for the third time in 1989 to Ms Anne Marrie (Mie) Vessel, Head of the Royal Theatre Ballet School.

The Netherlands

BROEK, HANS VAN DEN, GCMG (CDA)

Minister of Foreign Affairs since November 1982.

Born 1936.

Studied law, Utrecht. 1965–68 solicitor in Rotterdam; 1969–76 company secretary and accountants manager with ENKA in Arnhem; 1970–74 Rheden town councillor; 1976 elected to Second Chamber where he was a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and reserve member of the Defence Committee. State Secretary for Foreign Affairs 1981–82.

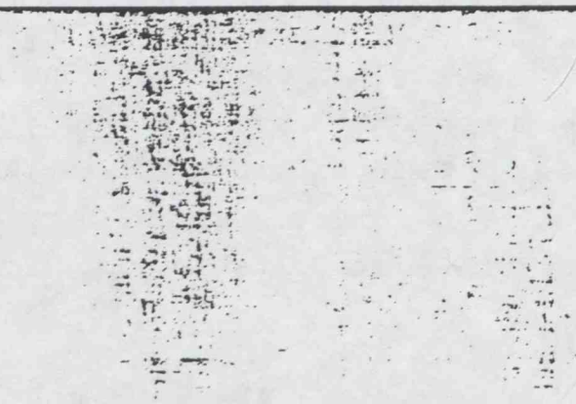
Charming and friendly. On most international issues his objectives are close to our own. He sets great store by Netherlands loyalty to NATO and was the foremost advocate of INF deployment within the Cabinet. He is on the right of his party and, although somewhat impatient with party politics, has learned how to carry Parliamentary opinion with him. Known to be on good terms with Lubbers.

Presided over the EC Council of Ministers with skill and energy during the first half of 1986.

Married to a charming wife who speaks good English. Two children. He speaks excellent English and is generally anglophile: he spent some time at school in the UK. French and German also good.



CONFIDENTIAL



COLLINS, (JAMES) GERARD ('GERRY') TD

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Born 1938 in Abbeyfeale, Co Limerick. Educated Patrician College, Ballyfin and UCD. Assistant General Secretary, Fianna Fail, 1965–67; Deputy for Limerick West since 1967; Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Industry and Commerce and the Gaeltacht, 1969–70; Minister for Posts and Telegraphs 1970–73; member, Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe 1973–77; Opposition spokesman for Agriculture until February 1975, when he moved to Justice; Minister of Justice July 1977–81, and 1987–89; Minister for Foreign Affairs March-November 1982; and since July 1989.

Mr Collins was employed as hatchet man by Mr Lynch following the Arms trial. He is an archetypal Fianna Fail backwoodsman, shrewd, devious, adroit, ruthless and ambitious. Generally a competent performer in the Dáil.

When Mr Collins came into office, in 1977, the Department of Justice was under attack following allegations of police brutality, but he improved the Department's public image. Mr Collins survived Mr Haughey's appointment as Taoiseach, possibly because the latter wanted to maintain public confidence in the Government's position on law and order. Front bench spokesman on foreign affairs June 1981–March 1982. He was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in March 1982 and presided over the deterioration in Anglo-Irish relations caused by the Falklands War Less effective in Foreign Affairs (where Mr Haughey retained substantial control) than in Justice, he was nonetheless made front bench spokesman on foreign affairs after Fianna Fail's defeat in the November 1982 election. A contender for the leadership of the Party during the unsuccessful attempt to oust Mr Haughey in January/February 1983, which reinforced his reputation as being in the anti-Haughey camp.

Has often let emotion take over in Anglo-Irish affairs: in 1988, for example, he accused the British Attorney-General of being "unfit to hold public office" and the Prime Minister of prejudicial comments on the Ryan affair. Wants to succeed Mr Haughey as Taoiseach and will not therefore lay himself open to charges of being too soft on the British. His underlying attitudes are however slightly less hostile than his public comments might suggest, and he has promised to try to be diplomatic now that he is Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Fond of greyhound racing (his brother, Sean, is PRO to the Greyhound Board).

Married 1969 a graduate teacher (Hilary Tattan) from Killarney. No children.

Italy

DE MICHELIS, ONOREVOLE GIANNI

Minister of Foreign Affairs (Socialist).

Born in Venice on 26 November 1940 and still lives there. Trained as a chemist, he taught at the University of Venice and later at the University of Padua. From 1964–76 he was a member of the municipal council in Venice. He joined the Central Committee of the PSI in 1969 and the Directorate in 1976. Since 1976 he has been deputy for the Venice constituency and has served on the Industry and Budget Commissions in the Chamber. He became Minister of State Participation when the PSI joined Cossiga's second government in April 1980, and retained the post until Craxi's Government in August 1983, when he became Minister of Labour (until April 1987). Regarded then as the most internationally-minded of Craxi's Ministers apart from Andreotti. In April 1988 he became the senior Socialist in the new De Mita government, as Deputy President of the Council. Following De Mita's resignation, in July 1989, he was appointed Foreign Minister in Andreotti's government.

In party terms he was in the seventies well to the left. His party faction dissolved as Craxi's authority grew, and he now represents no direct challenge to Craxi. But he remains one of the few PSI politicians deliberately to have kept a foot outside Craxi's shadow. Although he has no direct experience of running foreign policy, he has long been active in foreign affairs groups such as the Aspen Institute and has been a frequent visitor to Britain, the US and other Western countries. He was well-received as a guest speaker at Chatham House in 1988.

Physically, he looks a mixture of shock-headed intellectual and decadent Venetian but has great zest and charm. He is intensely ambitious, recently hiring a UK public relations firm to promote himself throughout Europe

Speaks English. Married a wealthy Venetian, but now separated. One son.

RETAINED BY DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION 3 (4)

TEMPORARILY RETAINED
J. Gray
22/4/2017

france

DUMAS, ROLAND GCMG

Minister for Foreign Affairs (with status of Ministre d'Etat).

Born 1922 at Limoges in the Haute Vienne. Fought in the Resistance. His father was shot by the Germans. Escaped from captivity. Graduated in law from the University of Paris. Studied at the LSE on a British Government scholar Barrister at the Paris Court of Appeal since 1950. Political journalist. Centre-Left deputy for Haute Vienne 1956-58; for the Corrèze 1967-68. Socialist Deputy for Périgueux, Dordogne since 1981. Member of the Cultural, Family and Social Affairs Commission of the National Assembly 1981-83. Appointed Minister for European Affairs in January 1984; replaced Cheysson as Foreign Minister (on the latter's move to Brussels as EC Commissioner) late 1984-86. Received Honorary Doctorate from University of London October 1986. Re-appointed Foreign Minister in the Rocard Government after Mitterrand's re-election in 1988.

In some ways rather an elusive character, Dumas is one of Mitterrand's closest and longest standing political allies. Their friendship dates from the Fourth Republic when Dumas first entered Parliament as a member of Mitterrand's own small centre-left political party. They have remained close ever since.

Like Mitterrand, Dumas voted against the establishment of the Fifth Republic. This cost him his seat in Parliament. After a brief return 1967-68, he won Périgueux from a former Gaullist Minister in the Socialist landslide of 1981.

Dumas has combined politics and journalism with a successful career at the Paris Bar. He has acted as counsel in many politically controversial trials. His defence of Algerian nationalists during the Algerian War established his credentials with the Arab world. Mitterrand has on occasions used him as an emissary both in the Middle East and Africa (eg in August 1983 Dumas was sent by Mitterrand to discuss the future of Chad with Kadhafi).

Dumas owed his Ministerial appointments to his loyalty to Mitterrand rather than to his standing in the Socialist Party. In his first term he proved a faithful executor of Mitterrand's policies, with much less personal unpredictability than his predecessor, Cheysson. But he was not remembered with much affection at the Quai, whose services he relied on curiously little. Close to Genscher, with whom he converses frequently on the telephone, in fluent German.

Author of books on China, barristers and the media. When young, trained to become a professional operatic singer. He is extremely fond of music, especially opera. A collector of paintings. He enjoys good food and drink. His legal background gives him a precise analytical intellect and a good command of a brief. He has an attractive sense of humour.

Married to Anne-Marie. Three children. A gifted linguist with good English.

Denmark

ELLEMANN-JENSEN, UFFE

Foreign Minister since September 1982 (Venstre).

Born November 1941, son of Jens Peter Jensen a provincial journalist who has himself been a Venstre member of the Folketing on and off since 1964. Graduated in Political Science 1969. Started his career as a journalist with the now defunct Berlingske Aftenavis 1967–70, before joining the TV current affairs team, where he covered economic policy from 1970–75. Editor-in-Chief of Borsen (business daily) 1975–76. Entered the Folketing as Venstre member for Aarhus County in 1977. Party's political spokesman in the Folketing from 1978–82. Chairman of the Folketing (Common) Market Committee 1978–79. Member of the Venstre Party Board since 1979. Party leader since September 1984.

His television experience has helped to make him a practised and fluent speaker who lacks nothing in self-confidence. Indeed his self-confidence has often led to unguarded remarks on controversial issues with subsequent political rows: he is a particular bête noire of the Social Democrat party. In private he is a lively and amusing companion. Visited UK in 1989 and again in February 1990. Underwent operation for neck problem in January 1990.

Speaks excellent English and reportedly also has good French and German. Met his second wife (who uses her maiden name, Alice Vestergaard) when both worked as TV current affairs presenters. Mrs Vestergaard gave up her 22 year association with TV in 1987 to become full time Chief Editor of the weekly "Sondags-BT" but returned to the medium of television when she accepted later that year the post of Head of the Copenhagen News Office of TV 2 which went on the air in October 1988. She too speaks good English.



CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Belgium

WRB 010/1

RECEIVED REGISTRY

0 1990

(1)

EYSKENS, MARK

Flemish Christian Democrat (CVP). Deputy for Leuven since April 1977. Former Prime Minister. Foreign Minister ~~since June 1989~~ June.

Born Leuven 1933. Doctorate from Leuven University (KUL) and MA from Columbia University. Adviser to Finance Minister 1962-65, Professor of Economics at KUL since 1966. Commissaire-Générale responsible for links between the French and Dutch speaking universities of Leuven (UCL-KUL) since 1972.

Served under Tindemans as State Secretary for Land Management and then as State Secretary for the Budget and Flemish Regional Economy. Minister for Cooperation and Development under Martens. April 1979-October 1980. Minister of Finance 1980-81. Prime Minister April-December 1981. Minister for Economic Affairs 1981-85. Minister of Finance 1985-88.

By a last minute switch during the 1988 government crisis he was dropped from the government in return for a public assurance from Martens that he would become Foreign Minister when Tindemans left to stand in the June 1989 European elections.

One of Belgium's hereditary politicians (son of the late Gaston Eyskens, a former Prime Minister). An eminent economist and influential adviser to his party on economic matters, on which he generally takes a conservative line. This contrasts with the more academic and at times idealistic tone he adopts in his books (he produced one right in the middle of the 1985 elections campaign). He has a quick, inventive mind and is fluent in conversation.

Married. Speaks excellent English. Both he and his wife are music lovers and very social. Category I visitor April 1989.

CONFIDENTIAL

FERNANDEZ ORDOÑEZ, FRANCISCO

Foreign Minister since July 1985.

Born in Madrid 1930. He graduated in law and went on to read economics at Harvard University. In 1954, he entered the legal profession, specialising in tax law.

He later joined the Ministry of Finance as an expert on tax and then became sub-director of the Ministry's Institute for Fiscal Studies. From 1969–73 was Technical Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance and then Under-Secretary for Financial Policy. During this period he was President of the Spanish delegation responsible for discussing with the OECD the terms of the annual report on the Spanish economy, and also represented Spain at GATT and IMF meetings. He was President of the State holding company, INI, from January–November 1974 and Chairman of the Board of Laing Ibérica S.A.

He has twice founded his own party: the Partido Social Demócrata, merged with Suárez's (qv) UDC just before his victory in the 1977 general election; and the Democratic Action Party which was dissolved after the October 1982 general elections.

Twice Cabinet Minister under Suárez – Finance Minister from July 1977 to March 1979 and Justice Minister from September 1980 to August 1981. Ordoñez became Governor of Banco Exterior de España in December 1982, where he remained until his present appointment. Elected deputy for Zaragoza in June 1986.

Openly ambitious, Ordonez's loyalty to Suárez (qv), Calvo Sotelo or the UCD was always in doubt. He was however a major figure on the left of the UCD enjoying good relations with the PSOE. He was generally recognised as an outstandingly able Minister of Finance, responsible for initiating much important reformist fiscal legislation and while in Justice carried through Parliament the controversial Divorce Bill. Under the Socialists he has maintained a fairly low public profile until 1985 (but was rumoured to be a possible successor to Moran in 1984 and was said to have had the backing of Boyer (qv)).

A dapper man, Ordoñez is quick-witted with a friendly but brisk and businesslike manner. He can however be difficult in discussion, because of a tendency to hop from subject to subject and not to listen. As a Foreign Minister he gives the impression of insecurity in his job. Short-term expedients seem to have more appeal for him than longer term policies. Not a conceptual thinker.

Under Ordoñez, foreign policy has been run increasingly by González and Guerra. But, paradoxically, his personal standing and public image have improved greatly due to what are perceived as his foreign policy successes (the American withdrawal from the Torrejon base, the agreement on the Air Liberalisation package and Gibraltar).

Married with no children. Speaks English and writes poetry.

GENSCHER, HANS DIETRICH, HON GCMG GBE

Federal Foreign Minister and Vice-Chancellor since May 1974.

Born 1927 in Reideburg, Saxony (now GDR). Son of a farm cooperative official. War Service with the Luftwaffe. POW. Later studied law in Halle and Leipzig. Left the GDR for the Federal Republic in 1952 and joined the FDP. Became Business Manager of the FDP Parliamentary Party in 1959 and then in addition, from 1962–64, Federal Business Manager of the FDP. Elected to the Bundestag in 1965. Became a Vice-Chairman of the Party in 1968, Minister of the Interior 1969–74. When Scheel became Federal President in 1974, Genscher succeeded him as Chairman of the FDP, Vice-Chancellor to Schmidt, and Foreign Minister.

The FDP's excellent showing in the 1980 Federal election increased Genscher's standing both as Foreign Minister and Party Chairman. But it became increasingly clear that Genscher no longer believed that the SPD/FDP Coalition had a future; and he began to look for the best way to end it. When the moment came in September 1982, however, Genscher was outmanoeuvred by Schmidt, and he and his party took the full force of public criticism for the break-up of the Government. Genscher was also attacked by the FDP left-wing for the way in which he had forced through the switch without consulting his party. At the FDP Party Conference in November 1982, a determined, but unsuccessful, effort was made to unseat him as Party Chairman, and a large proportion of the FDP left then quit the party. By realigning it well to the right, Genscher managed to ensure that the FDP secured re-election to the Bundestag in March 1983.

But discontent with him in the Party re-emerged when he tried to corral the FDP into accepting an amnesty for politicians and businessmen in the so-called Flick scandal. Faced with a further challenge to his leadership at the Party Conference in 1984 he only succeeded in defusing the situation by announcing that he would stand down as Party Chairman in 1985, which he subsequently did to make way for Bangemann.

Despite his loss of the party chairmanship, Genscher is still the dominant figure in the FDP. He is in turn their chief electoral asset. For a while, Genscher's problems with his own party affected his authority as Foreign Minister. He also lost ground after 1982 to the Chancellor's adviser on foreign affairs, Teltschik (qv). But he has since made a complete comeback and, after the Chancellor, is the most important figure in German politics. Polls show him to be the most popular politician in the country and his personal prestige is considerably higher than Kohl's.

Genscher is a workaholic and travels incessantly. He absorbs detail fast. He has a knack of being at the right place at the right moment. He knows that Germany is shaping history and he intends to be a prime mover. He attaches special importance to the Federal Repbulic's relations with France. He invests his personal effort in those relationships that will enhance his and his party's domestic popularity and best serve his foreign policy goals: the promotion of East/West detente and disarmament, German reconciliation with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and the political development of the Community, all of which he sees as necessary to overcoming the division of Germany.

In private he is warm in style and informal, yet hard to get to know closely. He divorced his first wife and married his then secretary in 1969. It was her second marriage also. Since then, he draws a clear line between business and family life, partly in the interests of his daughter (by his first wife), to whom he is deeply attached. He reads voraciously anything that lies to hand. His tastes in music are equally wide-ranging from classical to pop.

Health problems may eventually force Genscher to leave office. In the 50s he suffered from a near fatal bout of tuberculosis which kept him three years in a clinic. In November 1977 he was away from work for six months with pneumonia and secondary blood circulation instability. His most recent problems have been a fainting attack during a lecture at Oslo University in 1988; a ureter operation in March 1989; and in July 1989 a major heart attack, the effects of which were limited by the immediate medical attention he received.

PINHEIRO, PROFESSOR JOAO DE DEUS ROGADO SALVADOR

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Born 11 July 1945 in Lisbon. Graduated in Chemical Engineering from the Higher Technical Institute of Lisbon in 1970. Obtained MSc and PhD in chemical engineering from Birmingham University in 1974 and 1976 respectively. He began his academic career in 1970 at the Department of Chemical Engineering of the University of Lourenço Marques in Mozambique, and joined the University of Minho in 1975 after a scholarship in Britain. Previous government posts include Secretary of State for Schools in the VIIIth Constitutional Government led by Pinto Balsemão. More recently held the post of Rector of the University of Minho and was a consultant in scientific policies to UNESCO in 1983–84. Appointed to the post of Minister of Education in the IXth Constitutional Government, led by Mario Soares, replacing José Agusto Seabra. Selected by Cavaco Silva for the same post in the Xth Constitutional Government. His appointment as Foreign Minister in the XIth Constitutional Government came as something of a surprise but many view his young deputy as the man with the political clout. Visited London in October 1986 to undertake a programme organised by the British Council. Went again with Cavaco on official visit in March 1988, and has visited UK several times in EC, NATO and WEU contexts.

Bearded and friendly, speaks very good English. Golfer.

Married with four children. His wife, Manuela, born in 1947, has broadly paralleled her husband's academic achievements. She also graduated in Chemical Engineering from Lisbon's Higher Technical Institute in 1970 and obtained an MSc in Biological Engineering from Birmingham University in 1975. She obtained a doctorate in Engineering Sciences from the University of the Minho in 1987. Like her husband, she began her academic career in 1970 at the University of Lourenço Marques in Mozambique. Since 1976 she has continued this career with posts at the University of the Minho where she has held the post of Professor of Engineering Science (Biotechnology) since 1987. She has published a number of research papers.

Luxembourg

POOS, JACQUES

Vice-President of the Government, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Aid; Minister of Defence.

Born 1937. Educated Lausanne University where he obtained a Doctorate in Economic and Commercial Science. 1959–62 Attaché at Ministry of Economic Affairs; 1962–64 Head of Research at the Government Statistical Service. In 1964 appointed Director of the Socialist daily, 'Tageblatt', though he relinquished day-to-day editorial responsibility when elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1974. He became Leader of the Parliamentary Group of the POSL in 1975 and in June 1976 was elected to the party's Executive Committee. Minister of Finance 1976, at the same time becoming a director of the World Bank, IMF and the EIB and of the Banque Continentale de Luxembourg and Paribas. Re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1979, and appointed one of two Vice-Presidents of the Socialist Parliamentary Group. Led the POSL in the 1984 elections, gained the highest personal vote of all the candidates, and played a large part in the formation of the coalition with the PCS. Led the Party again in the 1989 general election in which his own and his Party's performance were well below expectations, but not sufficiently to exclude them from junior position in the Coalition. His allocation of Ministerial portfolios caused ructions in the Party old guard which is resisting his attempts to give it a more Social Democrat and less Socialist image. Poos remained Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign, Overseas Trade and Aid Minister, but surrendered Economy, Middle Classes and Treasury in return for the less important Defence portfolio (which covers Army, Police and Gendarmerie).

He is a clever, though rather vain man and an ambitious politician. As editor of the 'Tageblatt' he occasionally advocated extreme policies, but he mellowed after entering the Chamber of Deputies and proved an uncontroversial Minister of Finance.

At the MFA he has taken a particular interest in economic and financial matters, though he has strong and sometimes inflexible socialist positions on a number of issues of no direct importance to Luxembourg. The Luxembourg Presidency demonstrated his nice ability to mix patience and authority in the Councils he chaired. He has travelled widely, taking a particular interest in Eastern Europe. He led the Luxembourg defence against the Community proposal for a withholding tax on savings with tenacity and success.

Has written several books on economic and financial matters. Married for the second time to a colourful lady of Italian origin. Three children, one of them by the first marriage. He underwent serious heart surgery in 1986 but appears to have made a full recovery.

Speaks good but dull English. His wife prefers French.

SAMARAS, ANTONIS

Foreign Minister. New Democracy Deputy for Messinia.

Born 1951 in Athens. Studied economics (Amherst College) and business studies (Harvard). He was a member of the ND Youth Movement Executive Bureau 1976-77 when he was elected Deputy for Messinia.

His early political career was assisted by Karamanlis but he drifted to Averoff when he was leader of ND. Latterly he has moved closer to Mitsotakis. Has considerable charm and intelligence and is the natural leader of the younger generation of politicians. Specialised in Economic Issues when ND was in opposition. Has worked very actively for the rehabilitation of Kalamata following the 1986 earthquake.

A technocratic Minister of Finance in the Interim Tzannetakis Government (June-November 1989). His elevation to the Foreign Ministry in the All Party Zolotas government (November 1989-February 1990) was a surprise and was widely seen as reflecting Mitsotakis' patronage. His performance enhanced his standing within ND but his controversial handling of relations with Albania and of the Moslem minority in Thrace caused tensions within the government and raised some to question Samaras' judgement.

Married to Georgia. Plays tennis. A friend of Britain, but has more to do with the US. Sponsored visit to Britain in 1987. Received Mr Maude in Athens, January 1990. Excellent English.

DELORS. JACQUES (FRENCH)

President of the Commission since 1985, with personal responsibility also for monetary affairs.

Born in Paris 1925. Worked for the Banque de France and later the Economic and Social Council. Counsellor for Social Affairs in the Commissariat-General of the Plan, 1962–68. Secretary-General of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Industrial Training and Social Affairs 1969–73. Appointed Adviser to the Prime Minister on Social and Cultural Affairs, 1966–71. Chargé de Mission in the Cabinet of Chaban-Delmas 1971–72 when he played an important part in the development of Chaban's "new society" policy. Credited with the idea of long term progressive wage contracts (contracts de progrès) in the public sector. 1973 took up a position at the University of Paris-Dauphine where he lectured on social policy and became an Associate Professor of Business Management. Member of the Board of the Bank of France, 1973–79. Joined the Parti Socialiste in 1974. PS National Delegate for international economic affairs 1976–79. Elected an MEP in 1979, he was Chairman of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs of the European Parliament. During the 1981 Presidential election campaign, he acted as one of Mitterrand's principal advisers on economic affairs. Member of Management Committee of the PS 1981–84. Appointed Minister for the Economy and Finance in May 1981 with direct responsibility for the Budget from March 1983 until his appointment as President-designate of the Commission in July 1984. Soon after the Socialists came to power in 1981, it emerged that he had serious reservations about government policy; in particular the policy of nationalisation through 100% state ownership and the pace of change, which he considered too fast. In 1981 he called for a pause in the rhythm of reform and later stressed the need to restore balance in public spending. For months his voice was largely unheeded, but from mid-1982 Prime Minister Mauroy made common cause with him. The March 1983 devaluation and accompanying cut in purchasing power (the Delors Plan) were an expensive demonstration that Delors had been right. Although the target of attack from the left of his party, he was promoted in 1983 to be the number two in the government hierarchy. From this position of strength he launched what was in domestic terms a most controversial initiative for budget discipline in the Community.

Although a member of the Mitterrand faction, Delors was on the Social-democratic wing of the PS. Intelligent, hard working and pleasant to deal with. By background and origins he is a Christian trade unionist. A keen proponent of the 'social dialogue'. He dominates the Commission to an unusual degree and is the first President since Hallstein to be appointed to a third (two year) term. Has diligently and effectively enhanced the status of his office, particularly at the European Council and in other international economic fora. On the budget, varies between a Finance Minister's affinity for economy and a French politician's concern to preserve the CAP.

Well-known as a mercurial character, who ranges disconcertingly from pragmatic caution on eg monetary cooperation to a lofty unattainable vision (sometimes accompanied by theatrical pessimistic outbursts when he does not get all his own way eg at the end of the 1985 Inter-Governmental Conference).

Married with two children, one of whom died tragically young of cancer. Understands English fairly well but prefers to speak French on official occasions.

BARON CRESPO, ENRIQUE (SPANISH)

President of the European Parliament since July 1989.

Born Madrid 1944. Graduated in Law and business studies through the Catholic Institute of Management (ICADE). Diploma at the High School of Economic and Commercial Sciences of Paris (ESSEC). Member of the Madrid Lawyer's Association since 1970. Lecturer in agrarian economy at the National Institute of Agrarian Studies (ENEA) in Valladolid and lecturer in economic structure at Madrid University. Elected PSOE Deputy for Madrid 1977. Re-elected 1979 (member of the committees of finance, industry and energy, public works and budget, and PSOE spokesman on the economy) and in 1982. Minister of Transport, Tourism and Communications 1982–85. MEP since 1986.

Stood for the EP Presidency against Lord Plumb in January 1987, when he lost by only 5 votes. Since then Vice President of the EP, Member of the Budgets and Economic Affairs Committees, and Member of the EP/US Delegation. President of the European Movement since 1987. Responsible for the EP Socialist Group's manifesto for the EP elections in June 1989. Elected EP President in the first round, thanks to a deal between the Socialists and the Christian Democrats.

Baron is from the Felipe Gonzalez School of politics, and has been groomed for EP stardom, but he is not a particularly forceful character. Pleasant, bright, and gifted in languages (he speaks English, French and German well), he has made little impact on the EP in the last two years, but was always the most likely Socialist candidate for the Presidency. He will not give the institution a strong personal steer. But unlike his pragmatic Conservative predecessor, Baron has no reservations about early Treaty change to enhance the powers of the EP. He will be careful to carry the majority in the EP with him – this should not be difficult, given his Socialist support and that Group's close co-operation with the Christian Democrats.

Divorced (three daughters) and remarried.