



**The
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NEWSLETTER



to enable talented young people to achieve their aspirations, using links across Europe between commercial and academic organisations

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Ireland

N.19

Fair deal for mobile users – AGAIN..

Commission announces crackdown on ring tone scams and high charges for text messaging and mobile websurfing across EU borders.

You're on holiday in Italy and you want to share the thrill of seeing the Colosseum for the

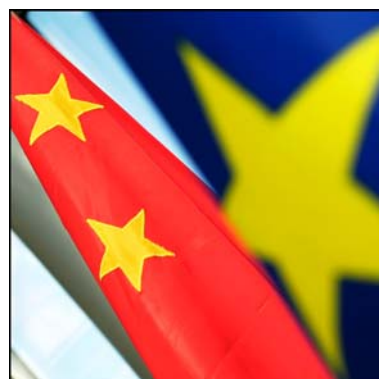


first time. What do you do? If you're like many people, you whip out your mobile and text a friend or relative back home. What you may not know is that texting across borders carries a big price tag in Europe. A single message can cost a French tourist in Italy €0.30. A Czech could pay €0.42. British holidaymakers in Spain could pay up to €0.63. Telecoms commissioner Viviane Reding said the charges were unjustified and should be capped at €0.11, down from an average price of €0.29 in the 27-member EU. "EU citizens should be free to text across borders without being ripped off," Reding said. "Roaming charges have already drained the wallets of mobile customers too much." Proposals for laws forcing firms to slash fees are due this autumn. It would be the second time in a year that the Commission has moved to help mobile phone users. The EU capped prices for voice calls made abroad

within the EU in June 2007. The crackdown follows the industry's failure to take voluntary action. Only one operator answered the commission's call in February for lower roaming fees for text messages. The 2.5 billion roaming messages sent every year by mobile users in the EU cost texters over 10 times more than the messages they send when at home. The Commission will also seek to put an end to the nasty surprises that can hit roaming customers when they get the bill for surfing the net via a mobile connection. Besides roaming fees, the commission is investigating the misrepresentation of prices for downloadable ring tones. A year-long sweep of more than 500 websites across the EU, Norway and Iceland found that 80% warrant further investigation for possible breaches of consumer law. A similar check on airlines was carried out in 2007. Among other problems, people downloading supposedly free ring tones were being lured into subscriptions. Many of the websites target children and young people.

Brussels and Beijing

As Beijing prepares to host the Olympics we republish here some articles that have looked at the developing relations between China and the European Union. With a trade relationship that is growing rapidly, the



importance of Chinese goods to Europe - and vice versa - is likely to grow as the century develops. In the past MEPs have expressed concern over human rights in China and



especially the situation in Tibet which through its leader the Dalai Lama continues to struggle for freedom. This focus looks at various aspects of the EU's relations with China - the debates in parliament which have forged relations - China's economic power, its impact on energy and climate change and the build-up to the Olympics.

Summer season on the website

As MEPs head to their countries and constituencies over the next few weeks the work of parliament slows as the summer recess takes hold. It is chance to take stock and prepare for the next plenary session in Strasbourg which opens on 1 September. Over the next few weeks we will be publishing a series of articles that look back at the policies and personalities that have engaged the attention of the parliament. Below is a timetable of what you can expect!



China and the European Union - 22 July: In this, the summer of the Beijing Olympics we look at Europe's relations with China as political and economic relations continue to grow - despite concerns over Tibet and human rights.

Inside the Parliament - 24 July: Inside the Parliament: a look at a series of reports that have hit the headlines this year. From Kosovo and Serbia to rape in DR Congo we look at things that have been debated by MEPs this spring.

International figures - 28 July and 14 August: Prince Charles and Ukraine's Yulia Tymoshenko are just two international figures who have taken their causes to the European Parliament in the last months. They have been joined by Mikhail Gorbachev and Swedish Prime Minister Frederik Reinfeldt. In a series of republished articles we look back at their visits to Brussels and Strasbourg.

Africa - 31 July: With its close physical proximity to Europe, Africa is a vitally important region

for the EU. We look at several issues that MEPs have discussed over the last few months. From human rights to over-fishing threatening people's livelihoods we take a look at some main themes which have been debated.

A choice of articles - 4 August: The rights of children not to be exploited online and the 40th anniversary of the 1968 protests are just two things we look at when we republish a series of stories on these and other issues.

The economy - 7 August: As the world economy continues to wobble, in this publication we look at turmoil in the financial markets, inflation and world trade.

"Most wanted" - 11 August: "Most wanted" is a play of a series of articles that have been among the most popular in terms of visits to the parliament's website. These include a look at carbon capture and its possible impact on averting the worse scenario of climate change. We also look at the number of women MEPs and how the figures compare with other legislatures.

Miscellaneous - 18 August: Euro 2008, love and the European cities of culture are just three things we have published stories on this year. Here we re-publish them for you to have another look at them.

A touch of showbiz - 21 August: Finally, in a spark of showbiz we have interviews with singer Alanis Morissette and Bollywood actor Aamir Khan. We hope you will enjoy the stories we will be republishing for you!

EU at 50 – videos from half a century



We have searched through Parliament's video and sound archives to bring you this unique look back on half a century of debate in the European Parliament. We let the images

and video clips speak for themselves as we look back at some of the most memorable moments of the last 50 years. It forms part of the celebrations to mark the day on 19 March 1958 when 142 delegates assembled for the



first meeting of the then European Parliamentary Assembly. March's plenary session in Strasbourg marked the culmination of the celebrations. Former EP Presidents, members of national Parliaments and leaders of the other EU Institutions gathered to mark the occasion. The European Parliament (as it became in 1962) now looks very different from the Assembly. It is much larger for a start, with 785 Members from 27 countries.

From Assembly to Parliament

It has also grown into a modern legislature with powers over key aspects of European lawmaking. The co-decision procedure has given the Parliament equal power with the Council of Ministers in areas including, transport, the environment and consumer protection. Along with the Council, Parliament is also the EU's budgetary authority, deciding each year on expenditure. It also plays a supervisory role over other EU institutions. It began as a Common Assembly for the European Coal and Steel Community, which came into force in 1952. After the signature of the Treaty of Rome in 1957 founded the European Economic Community and Euratom, a Common Parliamentary Assembly was created for all three communities. The first meeting of the combined body was held in Strasbourg in March 1958. In 1962 it changed its name to the European Parliament, a name that was officially designated by the Single European Act in 1987.

The World in 1958
In 1958 the world looked very different from now. The Cold War and the arms race were still raging, President Eisenhower was in Washington, President de Gaulle was elected President of France and a coup by Army officers in Iraq sent a shudder through the Middle East. In sport Brazil beat Sweden 5-2 to win the World Cup.

Changing times:

1958

Name: European Parliamentary Assembly

Members: 142

Member countries: 6

Languages: 4

Mandate: Nominated Directly

2007

Name: European Parliament

Members: 785

Member countries: 27

Languages: 23

Mandate: Directly elected

This month is about Ireland

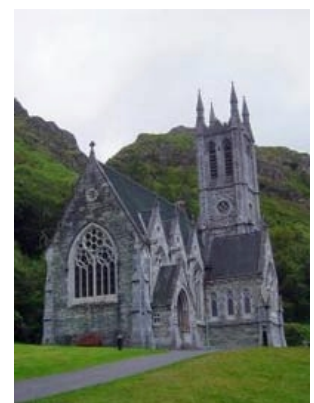
.... every month the United Euro Bridge will issue a newsletter customised to a different European Country. If you like to contribute with the editing, email us: info@unitedeurobridge.org

Natural beauties of Ireland

The Northwest's better known icons and cities



like Galway, with places and attractions seldom included on regular coach tours. Both geographically and spiritually, you will discover the "Heart of Ireland". Highlights include prehistoric, Celtic early Christian sites, and their associated myths, one of the world's oldest telescopes, beautifully landscaped gardens, castles and literary sites. You'll drink whiskey, if only in your coffee! You'll enjoy musical evenings.



You'll travel narrow lanes, you can take a boat ride to the off-shore Aran islands, a train ride



through the peat bogs, and you may even find a donkey or trap to sit on!



Forest, Cootehill, on the 24th of July 1895. In World War II Chink is best remembered for his role in the North African campaign, where he was appointed Major-General & Acting Chief of Staff, under General Sir Claude Auchinleck. "



Theobald Wolfe Tone Eighteenth-century Protestant lawyer was one of the few leaders of his time who was well-respected in Dublin and Belfast. In the autumn of 1791, he called for Irish independence and a rapprochement between Protestants and Catholics. Tone was involved in the creation of the Society of United Irishmen, which had chapters in Belfast and Dublin. In 1798, the Irish nationalists rose against British occupation in the belief that a French invasion was imminent. The rebellion was crushed by British forces. Tone was captured and sentenced to be hanged, but he chose suicide over submitting to British justice, and slit his own throat



John Boyle O'Reilly. Born Drogheda 1844. A secret Republican agent who enrolled Irish soldiers from the British army. Discovered in 1866, sent to Australia for 23 years. He escaped from Western Australia to America. Within seven years he returned to WA and rescued the remaining Irish prisoners.

Patrick Pearse. Born in Dublin in 1879, leader of Irish nationalism, poet, educator. He was the first president of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic. CIC of the Irish forces on Easter Monday 1916, when the 1916 rising began. After surrendering to British forces he was sent for court-martial and shot in Kilmanham jail on the 3rd May 1916.



Thomas Moore. Born in Dublin on May 28, 1779, into a family with revolutionary sympathies, Thomas Moore became one of the first Catholics to be admitted to Trinity College in 1794. His friendship with his heroic compatriot Robert Emmett produced some early inflammatory writings for



Famous Irish People



Duke of Wellington Arthur Wellesley, the first Duke of Wellington, was born in Dublin in 1769. In 1809 he was sent to assume command in Portugal. Wellington gained military distinction in the Peninsular Campaigns during the French Wars, culminating in the victory at Waterloo. He was raised to the peerage as the Duke of Wellington in recognition of his achievements and he sat in the House of Lords for the rest of his life. It is said that he never admitted to his Irish birth.



Eric Dorman Smith (General Dorman O'Gowan), was born at Bellamont



the cause of Irish freedom, though at his parents' pleading he discontinued his radical activities. Moore did, nonetheless, stand by Emmet, who was arrested, tried, and hanged after he had led an ill-fated rebellion in 1803. The poet refused to cooperate in the inquiry, and after Emmet's death he composed a moving elegy, WHEN HE WHO ADORES THEE, based on the martyr's words at his trial.

John Barry. Born Wexford 1745 Fought in the American War of Independence. Barry outfitted the first Continental fleet at the outbreak of the Revolution. Often called "Father of the US Navy"

Monsignor Hugh O'Flaherty. An Irish Priest in the Vatican who during WW2 developed a rescue service whereby he made it possible for over 6,000 members of the Allied Expeditionary Force to be safely transported to Switzerland so that they could be returned to their military units. (These 6,000 Allied Military Personnel represented those who were shot down over Italy and or became prisoners of war who escaped. Many of these allied soldiers and sailors were members of the Jewish Faith. One of his other activities was having many churches in Rome protect many Jewish people by having Baptismal Certificates made out in their names. Visit the following sites for more



Chaim Herzog was born in Ireland in 1918. His father was the distinguished Rabbi Yitzhak HaLevi Herzog. He immigrated to Palestine in 1935, and served in the Haganah during the Arab revolt of 1936-38. He acquired a degree in law and served in the British army in World War II, becoming head of intelligence in northern Germany and participating in the liberation of the concentration camps. In Israel's War of Independence (1948) he served as an officer in the battles for Latrun. Herzog headed the IDF Military Intelligence Branch from 1948-50, and again in 1959-62. From 1950-1954 he



served as defense attaché in Washington. He retired from the army in 1962 with the rank of major general, and engaged in business and law. During the 1967 Six-Day War, Herzog was the leading military commentator on Israeli radio, and afterwards became the first military governor of the West Bank. Chaim Herzog served as Israel's Ambassador to the UN from 1975-1978, where he argued against the U.N. resolution equating Zionism with racism. He was elected to the Knesset on the Labour ticket in 1981, serving until 1983. Chaim Herzog was chosen as the sixth President of the State of Israel in 1983 and served two terms, until 1993.

Catherine Hayes, an extraordinary young 19th century international opera and concert singer, who was born in Limerick, Ireland in 1818. Visit this site [Catherine Hayes](#) to Experience her early days in Ireland where she auditioned for the great bass, Luigi Lablache and shared the concert platform with the brilliant pianist and composer, the thirty year old, Franz Liszt. Follow her studies in Paris, with Europe's greatest singing teacher... Manuel P. Garcia, where she arrived a few weeks after Jenny Lind had just completed her studies with the renowned Garcia. Read how Catherine stole the show at Milan's great La Scala opera house on her debut night



Harry George Ferguson was born at Growell, near Hillsborough, Co Down, on 4 November 1884. In 1902, he joined his brother Joe in a car and bicycle repair business in Belfast, and in 1904 began to race motor-cycles. In 1909, at Hillsborough, he made the first powered flight in Ireland, travelling 130 yd (118.5 m) in a monoplane he had built. He later drove racing cars, and helped to establish the famous Ulster Tourist Trophy races in 1928. He later developed a tractor combined with a plough. In 1953 the firm became Massey Ferguson.

Arthur Guinness. It was in 1759 that young Arthur Guinness, then 34 and already experienced brewer, decided to set up business in Dublin. His new premises covered a



mere one acre at St. James's Gate on the banks of the Liffey. Small beginnings certainly, but that did not deter Mr. Guinness's ambition, if the lease is anything to judge by. It was for 9,000 years, at 45 Pounds p.a. The economic climate of the time did not encourage optimism competition was stiff as a result of English imports. Yet, in spite of it all, the Guinness brewery flourished and grew.

Ernest Shackleton. Born Kilkee Co Clare 1874. Explorer. He was a member of Robert F Scott's 1901-04 Antarctic expedition, he sledged partway across the Ross ice shelf. In 1914-16 His expedition ship Endurance was crushed by drifting pack ice. He and five of his men travelled 800 miles in a whale boat to South Georgia Island to get aid. He led four relief expeditions before rescuing his men.

Hans Sloane. Born Killyleagh Co Down 1660. Physician and Naturalist, whose collection of books, manuscripts, and curiosities form the basis for the British Museum Bloomsbury. Succeeded Isaac Newton as the president of the Royal Society and became first physician to King George II.

Robert Boyle. Born Lismore County Waterford 1627, died 1691 London England. Irish chemist and natural philosopher noted for his pioneering experiments on the properties of gases and his espousal of a corpuscular view of matter that was a forerunner of the modern theory of chemical elements. He was a founding member of the Royal Society of London. He was the first chemist to isolate and collect a Gas. Boyle formulated the law of physics that bears his name "*Boyle's law*", stating that under conditions of constant temperature the pressure and volume of a gas are inversely proportional. In chemistry, Boyle recognized the difference between a compound and a mixture and formulated an atomic theory of matter on the basis of his laboratory experiments. He suggested that tiny particles of primary matter combine in various ways to form what he called corpuscles, and that all observable phenomena result from the motion and structure of the corpuscles.

Michael William Balfe. Born Dublin 1808. Singer and composer, best known for the opera *The Bohemian Girl*, his other works

include *The Siege of Rochelle*. He sang Papa geno in the first English performance of *The Magic Flute*. Visit this site for more details on the life of Balfe [British and Irish World Presents](#) Born Dublin 1808. Singer and composer, best known for the opera *The Bohemian Girl*, his other works include *The Siege of Rochelle*. He sang Papa geno in the first English performance of *The Magic Flute*. Visit this site for more details on the life of Balfe [British and Irish World Presents](#)

Thomas John Barnardo. Born Dublin 1845. Pioneer in social work who founded many homes for destitute children. Under his direction the children were given care and instruction of high quality despite the then unusual policy of unlimited admittance.



The Legendary Molly Pitcher. Born circa. 1753. Died. Jan. 22, 1832, Carlisle, Pa., U.S. Also known as MARY MCCAULY, heroine of the Battle of Monmouth during the U.S. War of Independence. Molly's original surname is unknown, though she is thought to have been Irish. Military records indicate that her first husband, William Hays, enlisted as a gunner in a Pennsylvania artillery regiment in 1777. Molly was with him at the Battle of Monmouth (N.J.) on June 28, 1778, carrying a pitcher back and forth from a well so that the exhausted and wounded American soldiers could have water--hence her nickname, "Molly Pitcher." Popular legend has it that, when Hays collapsed from the scorching heat that day, Molly took her husband's place at the cannon, serving heroically for the remainder of the battle. She is said to have been born in Ireland another account has her a German born.

John Joly . Born 1857, Hollywood, Meath, Ireland. Died. Dec. 8, 1933, Dublin. Irish geologist and physicist who, soon after 1898, estimated the age of the Earth at 100,000,000 years. He also developed a method for extracting radium (1914) and pioneered its use in cancer treatment. Joly





was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he became professor of geology and mineralogy (1897) after having served as demonstrator in civil engineering (1883) and physics (1893). He first sought to estimate the age of the Earth from the salt content of the oceans, then from rocks containing radioactive zircon and alanite. He also tried to explain the formation of the Earth's crust by convection of heat generated by radioactive decay in the Earth's interior. Joly is also noted for his inventions of a thermometer, a steam calorimeter for measuring heat energy, and a photometer for measuring light frequencies. The recipient of many honours, Joly was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London (1892).

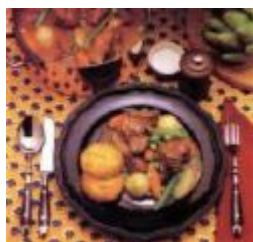
Ernest Thomas Sinton Walton was born at Dungarvan, County Waterford on the south coast of Ireland on October 6th, 1903. Awarded the Nobel Prize in Physic in 1951. For His pioneer work on the transmutation of atomic nuclei by artificially accelerated atomic particles. It was awarded to him along with Sir John Douglas Cockcroft. "[Visit the Nobel e Museum](#)" for further information.

Tom Crean was born in 1877, on a farm near the village [Annascaul](#), Co Kerry. He shared the same birthday with the great adventurer Edmund Hilary. At the age of 15, he signed up for Boy Second Class in the British Navy. Later, Tom Crean ended up being on three of the four major British Antarctic expeditions.

And now for the Palate

IRISH STEW

- 2 lbs. potatoes, thinly sliced
- 2 lbs. lamb chops
- 1 lb. onions, thinly sliced
- 4 carrots, thinly sliced
- 2 parsnips, halved and thinly sliced salt and pepper
- 1 tbsp. fresh parsley, chopped
- 1 tbsp. fresh thyme, chopped
- 1 oz. butter
- Thyme sprigs to garnish



Directions: Preheat oven to 375 degrees. Arrange one-third of the potatoes in a casserole and add half the chops, onions, carrots and parsnips. Season well with salt and pepper and sprinkle with half the chopped herbs. Repeat these layers once more and finish with a layer of potatoes. Add one (1) pint of water, cover with buttered greaseproof paper (using a little of the butter) and a lid. Bake for 1-1/2 hours, then remove the lid and greaseproof paper. Dot the potatoes with the remaining butter and cooked, uncovered for 10-15 minutes. Garnish with thyme sprigs and serve hot with soda bread.

COLCANNON

- 1-1/2 pounds potatoes
- 1-1/2 cups milk
- 6 scallions
- 1-1/2 cups boiled green cabbage or culy kale
- 1 TB butter
- 1 TB chopped parsley
- Pepper and salt



Directions: Boil the potatoes, then mash. Add the boiling milk and scalded, chopped scallions and beat until fluffy. Toss the cooked cabbage, finely chopped, gently in the melted butter. Add to the potatoes, together with the parsley, and fold well. Season generously with salt and pepper for taste. The recipe book then remarks: "This is very Irish and far nicer than it sounds. In some districts the cabbage is omitted."

IRISH COFFEE

- serves 1
- 1 tbsp. Irish whiskey
- 1 tsp. sugar
- Strong black coffee
- 1-2 tbsp. double cream

Directions: Pour the whiskey into a small warmed goblet and add the sugar. Fill to within 1/2-inch of the top with black coffee and stir quickly to dissolve the sugar. *Top with 1/4-inch layer of double cream. *The best way to do this is to hold a spoon over the coffee and gently pour the cream over the back of the spoon so that the





cream floats on the top of the coffee. Do not stir the cream into the coffee.

White Soda Bread

4 cups (16 oz) of all purpose flour.
1 Teaspoon baking soda
1 Teaspoon salt
14 oz of buttermilk

Method:

Preheat the oven to 425 F. degrees. Lightly crease and flour a cake pan. In a large bowl sieve and combine all the dry ingredients. Add the buttermilk to form sticky dough. Place on



floured surface and lightly knead (too much allows the gas to escape). Shape into a round flat shape in a round cake pan and cut a cross in the top of the dough. Cover the pan with another pan and bake for 30 minutes (this simulates the *bastible pot*). Remove cover and bake for an additional 15 minutes. The bottom of the bread will have a hollow sound when tapped so show it is done. Cover the bread in a tea towel and lightly sprinkle water on the cloth to keep the bread moist.

Potatoes Bread

1 medium potato pared cubed and boiled
2-1/2 cups boiling water from potato
1 package rapid rise yeast
1 tablespoon salt
3 tablespoons sugar
3 tablespoons shortening
7 cups flour
1/4 teaspoon ginger

Mash the potato and add the potato water, salt, sugar, shortening and ginger. In a



medium bowl mix 5 cups flour and yeast then add lukewarm liquid mixture and work into flour. Knead batter into remaining flour.

Let rest in a warm place for 30 minutes. Work

down and form into buns or loaves. Place into pans and let rise until doubled in size. Bake at 375 for 35 minutes. Remove from pans and brush oil or shortening over entire surface of loaves.

Irish Cream Rice Pudding

1 quart whole milk
1 cup arborio rice
2/3 cup sugar
3/4 cup dried currants, plumped in warm water and drained
1/2 cup Irish cream liqueur
Butter cookies, for serving
Preheat the oven to 300°. Butter a 9-inch square baking dish. In a medium saucepan, bring 3 cups milk to a simmer. Add the rice and sugar and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Spread the mixture in the prepared dish, cover loosely with foil and bake for 30 minutes. Stir and continue baking until the rice is tender, about 30 minutes more. Remove from the oven and stir in the remaining 1 cup milk and the currants; let cool. Divide the pudding among 6 whiskey glasses and top with Irish cream. Serve with the cookies.



Anything to share?

Are you looking for something or someone? You could advertise anything you like in YOUR newsletter, please send your contributions to:

admin@unitedeurobridge.org



The information in this newsletter is, to our knowledge, correct at the time of issue.