

Blair to take vast new emergency powers

The Labour Government and the EU are again collaborating in order to curtail individual liberties

The Blair Government and the EU have a disturbing way of reinforcing one another's illiberal and anti-democratic tendencies. As we have reported in previous issues, Ministers have already backed measures which allow British citizens to be extradited for 'offences' that are not crimes in this country to EU countries where there is no presumption of innocence or trial by jury (see page 5), as well as seeking to restrict trial by jury in the UK on its own account.

The Civil Contingencies Bill is a further example of how the Government and the EU work in tandem to pose serious challenges to individual freedom. The aim of the Bill is to modernise the framework for civil emergency in the Civil Defence and Emergency Powers Acts. However, the term emergency is defined in extraordinarily wide terms.

Perceived Threats

It can include perceived threats to human welfare, the environment or security. Threats to 'human welfare' might concern:

- Human life, health, safety or housing
- Other essentials of life (e.g. food, water, energy and fuel)
- Disruption to transport, the finance system or communications
- Damage to property

Indeed, an emergency need not exist

for emergency powers to be invoked. It is sufficient for the Government to believe that one may be about to occur, either in the UK or abroad.

Ministers can make emergency regulations equivalent to an Act of Parliament or the Royal Prerogative. This would allow the Government to amend or suspend almost any act including constitutional legislation providing protection of individual rights.

Examples of action included in the bill are:

- Confiscation of property with or without compensation
- Destruction of property, animals or plants
- Deployment of the armed forces
- Forced movement of individuals to or from a place
- Prohibiting assembly
- Prohibiting travel

Emergency regulations need to be cleared with Parliament 'when possible' but Ministers can make new ones at will.

Where does the European angle come in? The EU Commission's document *Reinforcing the Civil Protection Capacity of the EU* published on 25th April this year pushes for actions on an EU level including joint-training exercises, common procedures, equipment and even EU insignia in the interests of "solidarity". One aim is to enable common deployment of "civil, military and legal means...on the

territory of the EU".

The draft EU Constitution includes civil protection as an area for the EU to take supporting, complementary or coordinating action. In the case of national defence the national veto still applies - although it is at least conceivable that a government squeamish about being isolated in Europe might not use it.

Only an extreme libertarian would deny that the risk of a major terrorist attack on urban centres requires some updating of emergency measures, and that some restrictions on individual liberty may be justified. But the quite remarkable scope of the Government's Bill, combined with the evident desire of europhiles in this country and elsewhere to exploit fears of terrorist attack in order to centralise power and to promote European political integration, raise real and fundamental concerns about individual liberties.

Hijacking Democracy

Speaking in Parliament on 5th July the Conservative peer Lord Lucas likened the Bill to Hitler's Enabling Act: "Are we opening up our system to the equivalent of what happened in Germany in 1933, when it became possible for an extreme party legitimately to hijack democracy and turn it into something totalitarian?"

In truth, we have not quite yet arrived at that stage; but the dangers to which Lord Lucas's question points are real and imminent.

Referendum: EU 'mastermind' is dynamic, earnest and politically correct

Readers may be dismayed to learn that the person put in charge of selling the European constitution is regarded as being the most dynamic and zealous EU Commissioner in recent history. She is Margot Wallström, the former Environment Commissioner who is not only responsible for a greater volume of regulation than any of her senior colleagues, but also for bringing a record number of legal actions against member states reckless enough to infringe them.

Ms Wallström recently boasted: "The EU now has more than 200 legal acts covering nearly all areas of the environment. About 40 per cent of all infringement proceedings against Member States are concerned with the environment" (i.e. have been instigated by Margot Wallström).

She also takes pride in having introduced 'name and shame seminars' in order to pressurise recalcitrant states. In her position as environment commissioner Ms Wallström gave the unmistakable impression that she regards the Global Warming hypothesis not so much as an unproven hypothesis but as Received Truth and the Kyoto Accords as the modern equivalent of the Ten Commandments. She recently announced: "At current

rates, greenhouse gases will heat up planet be between 1.4 - 5.8C in the next 50 years. Researchers' climate prediction conjure up visions of heat, drought, failed harvests, floods, famine and mass migration." For heaven's sake, why leave out pestilence, plague, and anarchy?

The good news is that the tireless Ms Wallström does not seem to be overly endowed with the kind of skills necessary to perform a role which numerous colleagues have suggested amounts to the most challenging PR task in the EU's history.

Critics suggest that she fully lives up to stereotype which, somewhat unfairly, has been used to characterise her countrymen and women. She is blond, earnest, humourless and politically correct. First impressions can, of course, be misleading - but not in her case it appears.

Her supporters suggest that her background as chief executive of the Swedish regional television network TV Värmland, provides ample qualification for her new role as EU vice-president with responsibility for communication strategy - the first such appointment. In fact, Ms Margot Wallström's training was as an accountant; she has no experience of programme making and her job in TV

lasted only a year - a position which she left following her appointment as Swedish Minister of Culture. In truth, she has been an upwardly mobile politician of conventional, if rigidly-held, social democratic beliefs since she was a student. Her only published work, co-authored with the Swedish MEP Göran Färm is entitled, "The People's Europe or Why is it so hard to love the EU?" There is nothing in her background - or indeed in her book - which suggests that she has faintest idea of how to answer the question posed in its title.

She will face one immediate challenge: whether to present the constitutional draft as a document that will remain unchanged for 50 years - which is what its creator Giscard D'Estaing would like - or whether it should be seen as something that may be subject to early revision if the need arises. If she sees things Giscard's way there is the possibility that voters will apply more exacting standards than if were seen as a document that might be altered in the light of experience. If, on the other hand, she admits that there are likely to be changes she is likely to arouse fears that still worse is to follow.

Only four countries benefit from EU budget

Only four countries took out more from the EU's coffers last year than they put in, according to statistics from the EU Commission.* These were Ireland which received 391.7 per person, Portugal which received 333.4 euros, Greece which received 305.3 and Spain which received 213.9.

At the other end of the scale, Dutch and Luxembourg nationals paid 120 and 125 euros respectively followed by the Swedes on 106, Germans on 93, Belgians on 75 and Britons on 46.5. The French paid 32 each.

The data suggests that when Britain's rebate is taken into account Britain was

the fourth largest net contributor handing over 7,871.8 million to Brussels. This, however, conflicts with other estimates of Britain's contributions which show Britain as the second largest net contributor. (A critical analysis of the EU figures will appear in a subsequent issue of *eurofacts*).

Total EU expenditure in 2003 came to 90.6 bn with 78bn being paid out to member states, the difference being mainly accounted for by "administrative expenses" and payments to third countries.

Introducing the figures, Michaele Schreyer, the commissioner

responsible for the budget said that "all members benefit from the support programmes" - a claim which, quite obviously cannot be the case. Straying still further from the actualité, she declared: "For net contributors the economic and political benefits from belonging to the internal market, the currency union and the European peace framework far outweigh the net payments to the EU budget."

*EU Budget 2003 - Reports on the own resources system available at: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/budget/agen da2000/reports>

EU states 'not business-friendly'

Britain and Sweden are the only EU countries listed in the World Bank's list of the top ten countries in which it is easy to do business - and these are both near the bottom of the list. None of the 'core' EU members make the list - which is published in the Bank's annual *Doing Business* survey. France and Germany do not even make the top 20. Britain is listed in seventh position and Sweden in ninth. Top of the table is New Zealand followed by the United States, Singapore, Hong Kong, Australia and Norway. Canada is placed eighth and Japan tenth.

Despite the Government's claim to be cutting back on the growth of red tape and to be taming the regulatory machine in Brussels, Britain is not listed in the list of top ten reformers.

This suggests that the government's claims to be cutting back on red tape are more a matter of rhetoric than substance and that in terms of creating an attractive business environment Britain may soon be overtaken by others.

The data also reveals that as a result of regulation it takes longer to set up a business here than in many others countries. This takes two days in Australia, five in the US, seven in Puerto Rico, eight in France - but 18 in Britain.

The report stresses the huge potential gains from an improving business environment as a result of a light burden of regulation, with stronger growth and lower costs for taxpayers. Britain currently spends £31bn a year

on business regulation, about 10 per cent of the Government's departmental expenditure. As *The Times* Business section pointed out on 9th September, the figures suggest that even modest cuts in regulation - to around 8 per cent of departmental expenditure - would produce savings of more than £6 billion, equivalent to 1.5p off the basic rate of tax.

The report draws attention to two other neglected economic truths: that a high level of regulation discourages the the less well-off from engaging in business and that a high level of business regulation should not be equated with a high degree of social protection. It states: "*Heavier business regulation is not associated with better social outcomes.*"

Tories will work with UKIP, says Ancram

A welcome sign that the Tory Party has learned from mistakes made during the elections to the European Parliament on 10th June 2004 has come with a statement by Michael Ancram, the shadow foreign secretary that the party would be willing to work

with UKIP to defeat the EU Constitution.

Mr Ancram said that killing off the Constitution, which he described as "*a gateway towards a country called Europe*" was "*the most important thing for Britain.*" (*Daily Telegraph*, 9th

September).

His remarks are in marked contrast to the Tory Central Office briefing paper which was released during the 10th June campaign describing UKIP members as "cranks and gadflies" - which badly backfired.

Swedish eurosceptic may fight national elections

The leader of the Junelist, the Swedish eurosceptic party which won three seats in the elections to the EU Parliament earlier this year, has responded to the Swedish Government's refusal to hold a

referendum on the EU by raising the possibility of running candidates in the national elections in September 2006. Such a decision would make good strategic sense since it will be the next Swedish parliament which will have the final say on the matter - unless the

present government gives way. "*We will be in the same situation as before the EU elections: we will have a large group of politically homeless voters,*" said party leader Nils Lundgren (Source *euobserver*, 7th September).

Projected rise in UK contribution to EU budget

The UK's net contribution to the EC seems to have escaped Gordon Brown's efficiency drive announced in his 12th July three-year spending review. Not that the information's exactly been shouted from the

rooftops. You have to root around in the 202-page Treasury document accompanying his statement, Cm 6237, before, in an almost undetectable italic miniscule-print footnote to Table A1 on page 182, you light on the data you need. Here it is (the annual

percentage increases have been added by eurofacts):- The overall increase in just three years is a whopping 55 per cent. That's an awful lot of "extra front-line services in schools and hospitals".

UK Net Contribution To EC Budget

Tax Year	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8
Amount	£ 3.3 bn	£ 4.3 bn	£ 4.7 bn	£ 5.1 bn
Annual Increase	30%	+9%		+9%

What should UKIP's strategy be now?

Gerard Batten argues that UKIP would betray its purpose if were to give selected Tory candidates a clear run in the general election

The UK Independence Party was formed with the aim of creating a political force capable of winning seats at Westminster and of taking Britain out of the European Union. To achieve that result does not necessarily mean winning enough seats to form a government. A few UKIP MPs could have a political strength out of all proportion to their number. For example in 1993 the Treaty on European Union was passed by only three votes in the House of Commons: had there been just a few UKIP MPs that might not have happened. Last June UKIP won 16 per cent of the vote and 12 seats in the European parliamentary elections and passed a significant milestone on the road to electoral success. 2.6 million people voted to leave the European Union and now is not the time to change UKIP's founding principles and core strategy.

Recent stories in the press have stated that, key figures in UKIP advocate the policy of UKIP standing down in Parliamentary elections, against, candidates from other parties where

those candidates 'back withdrawal from the European Union'. This would, in effect, mean giving a clear-run to certain Conservative party candidates.

In my opinion, such a policy would mean political and electoral suicide for UKIP. Neither would it advance the cause of British independence. It would be wrong for the following reasons. It would give the false impression that UKIP is just the 'Tory party in mourning' bent on trying to get its old Tory mates back into the fold of the true believers. It would lose UKIP votes from all sections of the public where UKIP did stand because voters will not vote for a half-hearted party. It would also de-motivate UKIP activists and candidates who would not know at what point they might be 'stood-down' in the long and gruelling process of nurturing a constituency. Any undertaking from other parties candidates would be worthless, even if it were on signed and headed paper, because EU withdrawal would not be their party's policy, and, if elected, they

would be subject to party discipline and the whip. Such a policy would achieve nothing.

If UKIP wants other political parties to take up the cause of British independence, then the surest way to do it, is for us to remain true to our core beliefs and fight every single constituency we can. Then the only way for other parties to take UKIP's growing share of the vote would be for them to beat us at our own game and advocate Britain's unconditional withdrawal from the EU. They are extremely unlikely to do that. So UKIP strategy must be to continue to fight to win seats at Westminster so that we can influence the political process where it matters. No one can tell what the political landscape is going to look like in the years to come and the only way of ensuring that there are patriotic MPs in Parliament who believe in Britain's freedom and independence is for UKIP to put them there.

Gerard Batten is Member of the European Parliament for London.

Massive increase in visitors from 'New Europe'

Home Office claims that EU enlargement is not resulting in major immigration from the new members states look distinctly suspect following a survey of overseas visitors to Britain during the month June to July 2004.

The International Passenger Survey, published by the Office of National Statistics showed that the number of visitors from the new member states, excluding Malta and Cyprus, rose from 76,000 to 191,000 - an increase of 150

per cent over the previous month. The number visiting Britain from the EU '15' i.e. those belonging to the EU prior to 1st May 2004 rose by 30 per cent.

The survey also showed that those from the eight accession states counted in the survey intended to stay longer than those from other European Union countries.

Approximately one in every 500 passengers at UK airports, sea ports and road entry points were interviewed

in the survey.

Predictably, the Home Office sought to play down the significance of the rise. A spokesman told the BBC on 8th September: "The survey is based on very small sample sizes and, as a result, is subject to substantial monthly fluctuations...It is the long-term trends which will show how many people are choosing to stay in the UK and work rather than the IPS data, which is primarily about short-term visits to the UK."

Asylum seekers 'creating time bomb'

The rate at which asylum seekers are entering Europe for economic reasons is presenting tremendous pent-up pressures, the incoming European Commissioner for justice and home affairs has said. Rocco Buttiglione in a telephone interview with Reuters said: "People seeking asylum for economic reasons is a growing problem" "It's a time bomb".

Will the EU implode if Turkey joins?

Turkish entry would impose impossible strains on EU structures - but excluding Turkey would also have profound consequences

If Turkey is finally admitted to the European Union, will the EU collapse, as the single market commissioner Fritz Bolkestein has suggested? Or will Turkish entry prove a "positive and welcome" development, as the British government has repeatedly claimed.

The reality is that much of debate over Turkish entry is hypocritical in that many of those who have publicly supported the Turkish application to join the EU have repeatedly acquiesced in moves which were clearly intended to block it.

Poor Country

Although the Turkish economy has performed dynamically in recent years agriculture still accounts for 40 per cent of GDP and living standards are lower than those in Central Europe. Even if transitional terms were negotiated to reduce the flow of EU funds to the new member, Turkey would still make unparalleled demands on EU budget.

Mr Bolkestein was therefore right in suggesting in a speech at Leiden University on 7th September that a relatively poor country of Turkey's size - currently 68 million but set to outgrow Germany by 2015 - could not be admitted without imposing impossible strains on existing structures and without stopping the process of European political

integration in its tracks.

"After the accession of Turkey, the EU will not be able to continue its current agricultural and regional policies," said Mr Bolkestein. "Europe would implode."

He also acknowledged the deep fears - which are especially strong in both France and Germany - that Turkish entry would be followed by a flood of immigrants to Western Europe and that the continent would consequently become 'Islamicised'.

Comparing the EU to the Austro-Hungarian Empire which became ungovernable as the result of rapid and ill-considered expansion, Mr Bolkestein quoted the US scholar Bernard Lewis as saying that Europe would become an extension of Africa and the Middle East by the end of the century.

"If he turns out to be right, the liberation of Vienna in 1683 will have been in vain," said Mr Bolkestein referring to the liberation of Vienna from Ottoman Turks by the Polish, Austrian and German armies.

In October last year, however, Günter Verheugen the enlargement commissioner concluded that Turkey had met the tests of democracy and a free market economy under the rule of law. Earlier this month Martta Ahtisaari, the former Finnish President and the chairman of a high level EU group studying the implications of Turkish membership said that Turkey had demonstrated its "European

vocation". Suggestions that 2.7 million Turks would move westwards following entry were exaggerated.

A definitive decision on Turkey's application is now expected in December.

For its part, Turkey has become more desperate to join the longer it has been kept waiting and the greater the obstacles it has had been asked to overcome. The motive is not primarily economic. There is no doubt many Turks will feel a sense of humiliation if their further obstacles are placed in their country's way and will also feel that their country has been unfairly accorded second class status, despite the economic and political progress it has made. Turkish modernisers and political moderates who regard EU membership as a way of strengthening ties with the West fear that this sense of national humiliation would be exploited by radical Islam.

Turkish Ambitions

If, having sustained the dream of membership for more than a decade Europe seeks to again frustrate Turkish ambitions the consequences could be profound - for Turkey, the region as a whole and the fight against terror. The EU would carry a heavy responsibility for such an outcome. If, however, the long years of waiting are finally over the consequences of admitting Turkey could prove to be equally far reaching.

Klaus vetoes bill on Arrest Warrant

Europe's most eurosceptic head of state, Václav Klaus of the Czech Republic has vetoed a bill on the European arrest warrant (EAW). The Czech broadcasting station Radio Praha reported on 23rd August 2004 that Mr Klaus had done so because he believed the passage of the bill would mean handing over part of his

country's sovereignty and its right to protect its citizens.

President Klaus, the co-founder and former chairman of the Czech conservative Civic-Democratic Party ODS, opposed Czech membership of the EU in the recent referendum and has frequently expressed warnings about the authoritarian and anti-

democratic bias of European political integration.

The European Arrest Warrant came into force on 1st January 2004 in EU eight countries including the UK, the remaining seven members of the EU '15' having failed to meet the implementation deadline of 31st December 2003.

LETTERS

Tel: 01548 821402 Fax: 01548 821574 email: eurofacts@junepress.com

The Importance of Words

Dear Sir,
Marc Glendening is right: we have to counter the tactics of EU establishment which wishes to typecast non-believers in their creed (*eurofacts*, 10th September). They are very good at this. For instance, it is widely believed by the general public that to oppose the EU is 'right wing'. Why have the media fallen for this? It is not right wing to believe in democratic accountability.

Whilst the defenders of democratic accountability have been very good at making arguments on paper against the EU they have always failed to get their arguments across in the media. I think this is largely because too little attention has been given to deciding the words in which the debate is being fought out in the media. This vocabulary has largely been invented

and promoted by the EU establishment. Eurosceptic is a negative word; pro-Europe is a positive word. In reality the debate is about an 'International view' versus a 'Fortress European' view.

One notable success for our side has been the use of the phrase 'one size fits all'. This small phrase crippled the argument for entering the Euro far more successfully than 'Save the pound' which always played into the hands of our opponents who wanted to portray defenders of the pound as being jingoistic.

JULIAN WILLIAMS
Wales

Poetic Tribute

Dear Sir,
I felt that I could not allow the retirement of Romano Prodi as President of the EU Commission to

pass without composing a suitable poetic tribute:

Valediction (with apologies to E.J. Thribb)

Farewell well then, Romano.

I never met you

*But my dad said you told it like it was
A euro army, police, tax and legal
personality*

You called a spade a spade

And did not pretend

That the EU was a just friendly get-together.

A European super-state was the aim.

*Personally, you were not all that super
But while others spoke in euro-speak
and had us snoring*

You, at least, Romano, were seldom boring.

RICHARD POPE

Bedfordshire

Dirty Den - the europhiles' secret weapon

Signs that all is not sweetness and harmony in the Constitution Referendum "Yes" Camp has come with an intriguing report from the Blairite Foreign Policy Research Centre on how the coming campaign should be fought.

In a foreword to the report, Lord Radice, a member of the Britain in Europe Council, says that although the referendum may not come until 2006 campaigning must start immediately if there is to be any prospect of winning. But he accuses prominent europhiles of keeping their heads down rather than speaking out. "A conspiracy of silence by pro-Europeans risks opinion against the constitution becoming set

in stone making a yes victory ever harder to attain", he writes.

Accompanying the report were the findings of a Mori opinion poll conducted in July which showed 50 per cent are against the Constitution and 31 per cent for. However, forty six per cent of those interviewed said that they might change their mind and 19 per cent said that they did not know.

The report attracted publicity for suggesting that because of his present unpopularity, Tony Blair was an obstacle to success and should consequently make way for Chris Patten, Charles Kennedy and Gordon Brown as campaign leaders. Otherwise, there was a danger that voters could use the occasion to give

Mr Blair, who currently says he will lead the campaign, a bloody nose.

Mr Patten, the outgoing EU commissioner for external affairs, should be the public face of the campaign and put in charge of strategy, it says.

The report achieves the rare feat of sounding both comic and sinister when it suggests that one way of 'educating' the public about the Constitution would be to feed pro-European story-lines to radio and TV soaps like the Archers and Eastenders. Presumably something along the lines of:

Pauleen: 'ere, Den, what do you make about this plan to extend Qualified Majority Voting?

Den: *Smashing, luv. Just the ticket!*

Maurice and Gerhard

Maurice and Gerhard, two fictional EU bureaucrats who began their lives in the columns of *eurofacts*, have found a permanent home on the website of the Social Affairs Unit, the London-based think-tank. For an hilarious account of their conversation and insight into the workings of the EU Commission key into www.socialaffairsunit.org.uk.

MEETINGS

LABOUR PARTY FRINGE MEETING

**Labour Euro-Safeguards
Campaign**
01603-720364

Monday **27th Sept. 2004**, 5.300 pm

“Labour, the Constitution and the EU”

Tony Benn

Kelvin Hopkins MP

John Mills, *Labour Euro-Safeguards*
Chairman, **Austin Mitchell MP**

Queens Hotel, 1-5 Kings Road,
Brighton

Admission Free

CONSERVATIVE PARTY FRINGE MEETINGS

The Bruges Group
020-7287 4414

Monday **4th October 2004**

12 noon - 1.30 pm

Rt. Hon Lord Lamont of Lerwick,
Chancellor of the Exchequer 1990 -
1993

John O’Sullivan, *Former Special*
Adiser to Prime Minister Thatcher and
Editorial Consultant to Hollinger
International, Associate Editor of The
Times and Assistant Editor of The Daily
Telegraph. He is Founder and Co-
Chairman of the New Atlantic Initiative.

The Terrace Ballroom, The Marsham
Court Hotel, Russell-Cotes Road, East
Cliff, Bournemouth

Admission Free

Save Britain’s Fish
01224-313473

Tuesday **5th October 2004** 11.00 am

John Ashworth, *Save Britain’s Fish*
Owen Patterson MP

The Cliffeside Hotel, East Overcliffe
Drive, Bournemouth

Admission Free

(Fish and chip lunch)

The Freedom Association
01746-861267

Tuesday **5th October 2004** 12 noon

“Education - for the business of life or
the life of business?”

Ruth Lea, *Director of the Centre for*
Policy Studies

“Setting Schools Free”

Sir Robert Balchin, *Chairman of the*
Education Commission

The Royal Suite, Bournemouth Hilton,
Westover Road, Bournemouth
(opposite side of the Lower Central
Gardens to Conference Centre)

Admission Free (Cash Bar)

The European Foundation
020-7590 9901

Tuesday **5th October 2004** 6.30 pm

“The European Constitution and the
threat to your Self-Government”

Bill Cash MP

Rt. Hon David Heathcoat-Amory MP

Forestdale Suite, The Wessex Hotel,
Bournemouth

Admission Free

(Light refreshments served)

The Freedom Association
01746-861267

Wednesday **6th Oct. 2004** 10.30 am

“A Reality Check”

Roger Helmer MP

Wednesday **6th Oct. 2004** 12 noon

“Putting a stop to Political Correctness”

John Midgley, *Co-Founder of the*
Campaign Against Political Correctness
The Rt. Hon Ann Widdecombe MP

The Royal Suite, Bournemouth Hilton,
Westover Road, Bournemouth

Admission Free (Cash Bar)

The UK Independence Party
01503-230055

Saturday **23rd Oct. 2004** 6.00 pm

Roger Knapman MEP

An Evening of Entertainment

The Jamaica Inn, Bolventor, near
Bodmin, Cornwall

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(includes Buffet, music from The
Pennyroyal Jazzband)

The Bruges Group
020-7287 4414

International Conference

Saturday **6th November**

11.00 am - 6.15 pm

Speakers to be announced

PUBLIC MEETING

The Great Hall, King’s College, London

Admission £20 Members

(£25 for non-Members)

Includes lunch and refreshments.

DIARY OF EVENTS

2004

Labour Party **26-30th September**
Conference
Brighton

UK Independence Party **2-3rd October**
Conference
Bristol

Conservative Party **4-7th October**
Conference
Bournemouth

2005

Luxembourg takes over **1st January**
EU presidency

UK takes over **1st July**
EU presidency

2006

Austria takes over **1st January**
EU presidency

Finland takes over **1st July**
EU presidency

Germany's Four Reichs
by Harry Beckhough. **£5.00**

Idiosyncratic history of Germany by Englishman, El Alamein, Burma, Bletchley (codebreaker), who knew Adenauer well.

What if we say No to the EU Constitution?
by Lord Blackwell. **£5.00**

Britain can and should settle an arrangement with the EU that preserves its political, economic and constitutional independence.

The Great Deception: The Secret History of the European Union
by Christopher Booker & Richard North. **£20.00**

A comprehensive history of the European Union project.

Saving England

The Case for Independence: Why England Should Declare UDI
by Vernon Coleman. **£8.99**
Coleman, inimitably and deadly accurately spells it out in 85 short chapters.

Will the EU's Constitution Rescue its Currency

by Professor Tim Congdon, CBE. **£2.00**
Could this constitution be easily adapted for taxation at an EU level?

An Analysis of the Draft Treaty Establishing a Constitution for Europe

by Anthony & Andrew Cowgill. **£15.00**
The definitive guide to the draft Treaty, a must for all who want the facts.

Britain and the European Project
by Christopher Hoskin. **£3.95**

Reflections on sovereignty, history, politics, psychology and economics. How they point to the UK regaining her independence.

The Essential Guide to the European Union

by Ruth Lea. **£12.50**
(Special launch price 8.00)
A detailed yet accessible picture, right up to date, of how the European Union works now and in the future.

A Cost Too Far?

by Ian Milne. **£8.50**
A fully worked out cost/benefit analysis of Britain's EU membership.

The Fate of Britain's National Interest

by Professor Kenneth Minogue. **£4.00**
The author argues that the national interest is being undermined by legal activists and international bureaucrats.

Galileo - The Military and Political Dimensions

by Dr Richard North. **£4.00**
A European satellite positioning technology that has hidden implications for the whole world.

The Making of Europe's Constitution

by Gisela Stuart MP. **£6.95**
An insider's insight into the proposed EU Constitution and a call for greater democratic scrutiny.

V I D E O

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by Sanity - Video **£5.00**
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European Movement	020-7940 5252
Federal Trust	020-7735 4000

AGAINST "EU"

Britain Out	01403-741736
British Housewives League	020-8445 4848
British Weights & Measures Assoc.	020-8922 0089
Campaign against the Single Currency	07071-663876
Campaign for an Independent Britain	020-8340 0314
Democracy Movement	020-7491 3072
Freedom Association	01746-861267
Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign	020-7691 3800
New Alliance	020-7386 1837
Save Britain's Fish	01224-313473

CROSS PARTY PRESSURE GROUPS

Congress for Democracy 01372-453678

CROSS PARTY THINK TANKS

Bruges Group	020-7287 4414
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Email-globalbritain@ukonline.co.uk	
New Frontiers	020-7494 3000

POLITICAL PARTIES

Conservative	020-7222 9000
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Democratic Party	01684-891700
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