

The Road to Self-Government

by Ian Milne

It is June 2007. The British electorate has rejected by referendum the draft EU Constitution agreed by heads of state and government in Brussels on 18th June 2004. On Thursday 21st June 2007, in a second referendum, the British electorate voted to leave the EU. The next day, the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition sent the following joint letter to the President of the Council, the President of the Commission and the heads of state and government of the other twenty-four EU member states, as well as Turkey (a member of the EU Customs Union) and the three European Free Trade Association ("EFTA") member states which, with EU-25, form the European Economic Area:-

“Dear Hans, Nicolas, Angela, José etc etc.....,

UK Resumption of Sovereignty

Yesterday, in a referendum, the British electorate voted decisively to leave the European Union. The purpose of this letter is to let you know how the implementation of the electorate's decision by Her Majesty's Government will affect the principal strands of the relationship between the EU and the UK.

Although the British people have now chosen to pursue a different path from the other member states of the EU, we wish to emphasise that the centuries-old objective of our policy, of constructive friendship and cooperation with our European neighbours, remains unchanged. A strong, prosperous and peaceful Europe will continue to be a central aim of British policy, and from today onwards we look forward to developing with our European friends and allies a *modus operandi* which will further that objective.

1. Timing

The United Kingdom will become an independent sovereign state and cease to be a member of the EU and its insti-

tutions and agencies exactly two years from now, on 22nd June 2009, referred to hereinafter as I-Day.

2. EU Law & Legal Certainty

The UK will cease to be subject to EU law, regulation and case law on I-Day. As from tomorrow, 23rd June 2007, only British courts, including the House of Lords as the highest court in the United Kingdom, will interpret and apply EU law. Accordingly, from tomorrow, judgements of the European Court of Justice ("ECJ") concerning British individuals, corporate bodies and HM Government will be referred to the House of Lords for determination. EU Directives and Regulations agreed but not yet transposed into British Law will not be so implemented. EU Directives and Regulations already transposed into British law will continue to be valid unless and until repealed by the British Parliament.

Conflicting rulings of the ECJ and British courts arising during the next twenty-four months will be determined by the usual international dispute settlement procedures, including arbitration, for resolving legal inconsistencies between jurisdictions of independent sovereign states.

EU law, regulation and case law will cease to apply to the UK from I-Day onwards.

3. Managing the Transition

A new British ministry, the *Ministry of EU Transitional Arrangements "META"*, headed by a senior Cabinet minister, will be charged, as from tomorrow, with the responsibility of managing and negotiating the transition process. META's second-in-command will be a senior Opposition shadow minister. The creation of META will facilitate negotiations by giving our allies and friends in EU-24, EFTA and outside Europe a "single telephone number" for all matters concerned with British disengagement from the EU.

Other ministries (HM Treasury, the FCO, the DTI, DEFRA, the Ministry of Defence etc etc) will report to META on all transition matters. META will be staffed by senior executives from the British private sector, from business, transport, energy, City, farming, fishing and legal circles. The latest project-management techniques will be bought-in from the private sector to ensure that the transition process runs smoothly and completes on time. META may invite other ministries to

Continued on P.2

INSIDE: Gallic Wisdom p.2 - Universities: French in shock p.3 - German population set to fall? p.3 - Non Sequitur p.3 - Review of "The Need for Nations" p.4 - Pound still the most stable p.4 - French Euroscepticism goes mainstream p.5 - Penny Drops at The Economist p.5

The Road to Self-Government

second civil servants to it on temporary contracts. META will complete the bulk of its work by I-Day, but remain in existence for a further two years, to help resolve any "left-over issues". By statute, it will be dissolved exactly four years from today.

4. European Parliament

British MEPs will continue to represent their constituents in the European Parliament until I-Day, but will not participate or vote in any new legislation brought before the parliament in the next twenty-four months. Their salaries and allowances will be progressively reduced over this period to reflect their reduced workload. They will resign their seats on I-Day and thereafter take no further part in the parliament's activities.

5. Commission and Council

British officials and employees of the Commission will negotiate the timing and terms of their departure with the relevant Directorates. British representation at COREPER and in other EU institutions and agencies will be progressively reduced over the next twenty-four months, in co-operation with the relevant EU bodies and the other 24 member states.

6. EU Budget

The UK's monthly gross contributions to and receipts from the EU Budget will be reduced by 1/24th on a straight-line basis in each of the 24 months between now and I-Day, to reflect the progressive disengagement of the UK from the EU over that period.

7. Trade

On I-Day, UK trade will cease to be regulated by the EU, and the UK will resume its own seat and vote at the World Trade Organisation ("WTO").

The UK notes that the EU already has 91 Free Trade Agreements ("FTAs") with non-EU countries, believes that an FTA between the UK and EU-24 coming into force on I-Day will be in the interests of both parties, and proposes that negotiations to that end begin immediately. If it is not possible to conclude such an FTA, trade between the UK and EU-24 will be conducted as provided for in the WTO, UN, NATO, OECD and other multilateral treaties, with the UK having the same status vis-à-vis EU-24 as the USA, Japan and other leading non-EU trading nations.

In parallel, the UK will seek to negotiate mutually-satisfactory trading arrangements with the four EFTA member states, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein.

8. Defence

On I-Day the UK will cease to participate in EU defence planning, activities and operations, including its arms-procurement agencies. From I-Day onwards, British armed forces will be deployed in the defence of the European continent through NATO.

9. Foreign Policy

On I-Day the UK will withdraw from all EU foreign policy involvement. Thereafter, the UK will conduct its own foreign policy, through the United Nations, with regional bodies and with its allies including the EU and its 24 member states.

10. Economic and Monetary Union ("EMU")

The UK will cease all involvement in EMU, including the European Central Bank, on I-Day.

11. Common Agricultural Policy and Common Fisheries Policy

The UK will cease all involvement in

the CAP and the CFP on I-Day.

12. Immigration and Asylum

The UK will cease all involvement in EU immigration and asylum matters and resume full and absolute control of its borders on I-Day.

13. International Aid

The UK will cease all involvement in EU aid programmes worldwide on I-Day. From I-Day onwards, UK aid will be provided directly to recipient countries or through multilateral agencies such as the UN.

14. Enabling Legislation in the UK

A Bill to give effect to the measures set out above will be laid before the House of Commons next week.

Her Majesty's Government looks forward to working with the institutions and agencies of the EU and its 24 member states to ensure that transition takes place with minimal disruption.

A copy of this letter is being sent to the Heads of Government (and where appropriate the Heads of State) of the UK's Commonwealth partners, the President of the United States, the Heads of State and Government of other countries, and the Secretaries-General of the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the World Trade Organisation, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank (etc etc). A copy of this letter is also being released to the media and posted on META's web-site, www.withdrawal.gov.uk

Yours sincerely,

The Prime Minister

The Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition

London, 22nd June 2007”

Gallic Wisdom

“You can jump up on a chair like a mountain goat and cry ‘Europe ! Europe ! Europe !’ but that leads nowhere and means nothing.” General Charles de Gaulle

Universities: French in shock

The French are justifiably proud of their intellectual achievements. So the shock, when the University of Shanghai published its ranking of the top 500 universities in the world in science and social science in July 2004, could not have been greater. No French universities at all appeared in the top 50; the highest placed, at 65th, was Paris VI; and worst of all, the hugely prestigious Ecole Polytechnique could only manage 300th place.

The University of Shanghai combined four criteria to establish its league table: the number of Nobel Prizes won, with recent ones ranking higher than old ones; the number of research scientists frequently cited; the number of articles published in *Science*

and *Nature* between 2000 and 2002; and the number of citations given by the Science Citation Index and the Social Science Citation Index. The resulting figure was then pro-rata-ed to the size of the various faculties measured.

As with most international league tables, it can be objected that Shanghai's is a blunt instrument, and the French, again with some justification, pointed out that it was biased towards Anglo-Saxon universities. The French rankings, nevertheless, take some explaining.

Eight of the top ten universities in the world according to Shanghai are American; two, Cambridge and Oxford, are British. Harvard is top, then come Stanford, Caltech, Berkeley,

Cambridge, MIT, Princeton, Yale, Oxford and Columbia. The other three British establishments in the top 50 are Imperial College (17th), University College (19th) and Edinburgh (43rd).

The table shows the number of placings by country in the top 50:-

<i>Country Placings</i>	
USA	34
UK	5
Canada	3
Japan	2
Switzerland	2
Germany	1
Sweden	1
Holland	1
Australia	1
Total	50

German population set to fall?

A report from the department of demography at the north German university of Bielefeld projects a continuous decline in the population of Germany for the rest of this century. Today, its population is just over 80 million; that will have dropped to around 67 million by 2050 and to around 44 million by 2100 - about the same level as it was in 1880 (though admittedly in that year Germany included Alsace-Lorraine).

By 2050 - only 46 years away - there will be more Germans over 80 (9.2 million) than Germans aged 19 and under (9.0 million). That's better than Italy, which will have a million more over-80s than under-19s. As for France, it has 43 OAPs for every 100 in employment today; by 2040 there will be almost twice as many proportionately: 83 OAPs for every 100 in employment.

Meanwhile, in a speech to a think-tank in Paris on 9th July 2004, the new

French Foreign Minister (and former EU Commissioner) Michel Barnier, confirmed that Europe faces a big drop in its population:-

"Nineteenth-century Europe unloaded its population excess on to the new countries and America. In 1900, [Europe] accounted for 20 per cent of the world population: today we are 12 per cent of it. In 2050, we'll perhaps be 7 per cent. From having too many people, we now don't have enough, particularly in eastern and southern Europe. In 2050, Russia will probably have a hundred million inhabitants, significantly fewer than Turkey.

"How will Europeans.....with 7 per cent of world population, be able to exert any influence? They certainly won't exert any if their political will and resources remain divided between thirty or so states, each acting on its own. The Europeans have no choice other than Europe."

Actually, by this commentator's cal-

culations, the present population of EU-25, which is 455 million, is already down to 7 per cent of world population (which is around 6.2 billion). It looks as if Barnier has added the populations of Russia, Ukraine and other former Soviet states, as well as those of Romania, Bulgaria and the rest of the Balkans, to the EU-25 figure, in order to arrive at his current figure of 12 per cent. (Of course, it's an old French dream to merge the EU with the former Soviet territories.....)

Barnier's comments reveal the Malthusian thinking that drives the EU: "more people equals more strength": the Orwellian view of the world as a competition between big blocs. All that is now an anachronism. Which, in Barnier's words, will "exert more influence" in the next one hundred years: Singapore or Indonesia? Switzerland or Brazil? As for the EU, will it even exist in twenty years?

Non Sequitur

"Around 3 million jobs depend on our trade with other Member States...."

Tony Blair, Foreword to the White Paper on the Treaty establishing a

Constitution for Europe, Cm 6309, September 2004

Isn't it odd how they never mention

that none of those jobs would be lost if we were outside the EU, or that more than 3 million jobs "depend" on our trade with countries outside the EU?

Citizenship and Nationalism

By Ian Milne

“The nation state provides us with the surest model for peace, prosperity, and the defence of human rights. In spite of this, the idea of the nation state is under attack, derided as a cause of conflict, and destined to be replaced by more ‘enlightened’ forms of jurisdiction. This is in spite of the fact that all recent attempts to transcend the nation state into some kind of transnational political order have ended up either as totalitarian dictatorships like the former Soviet Union or as unaccountable bureaucracies like the European Union.”

That is the summary on the back cover of this short, brilliant and lucid book. The author amplifies his main argument in his introduction. “The initiators of the European experiment – both the self-declared prophets and the behind-the-doors conspirators – shared a conviction that the nation state had caused the two world wars. A united states of Europe seemed to them to be the only recipe for lasting peace. This view is for two reasons entirely unpersuasive. First, it is purely negative: it rejects nation states for their belligerence, without giving any positive reason to believe that transnational states will be any better. Secondly, it identifies the normality of the nation state through its pathological versions.....The nation state should not be understood in terms of the French nation at the Revolution or the German nation in its twentieth century frenzy. For those were nations gone mad, in which the springs of civil peace had been poisoned and the social organism colonised by anger, resentment and fear. All Europe was threatened by the German nation, but only because the

The Need for Nations

By Roger Scruton

Civitas Paperback 54 pp
Available from *The June Press*
Price £8.50 + p&p (see back cover)
ISBN 1-9033863-3-0

German nation was threatened by itself, having caught the nationalist fever.”

Mr Scruton goes on to discuss citizenship and what makes it “work”; membership and nationality; nations and nationality; Britain and its constituent nations; and the virtues of the nation state. In a chapter titled “Panglossian Universalism” he writes “The proposed EU Constitution, like the UN Charter, exemplifies a culpable blindness to human nature, a refusal to recognise that human beings are creatures of flesh and blood, with finite attachments and territorial instincts, whose primary loyalties are shaped by family, religion and homeland.....” This reviewer particularly liked the chapter on Oikophobia, in which Mr Scruton invites us to consider the intellectual onslaught on England and Englishness. “Nobody brought up in post-war England can fail to be aware of the educated derision that has been directed at our national loyalty by those whose freedom to criticise would have been extinguished years ago, had the English not been prepared to die for their country. To many of the post-war writers, the English ideals of freedom and service, for which the war in Europe had ostensibly been fought, were mere ideological constructs –

‘ruling illusions’ which, by disguising exploitation as paternal guidance, made it possible to ship home the spoils of empire with an easy conscience. All those features of the English character that had been praised in war-time books and films – gentleness, firmness, honesty, tolerance, ‘grit’, the stiff upper lip and the spirit of fair play – were either denied or derided.....Look beneath every institution and every ideal, the critics said, and you will find the same sordid reality: a self-perpetuating upper class, and a people hoodwinked by imperial illusions into accepting their dominion”. The author defines this attitude as the “repudiation of inheritance and home”, contrasting it with “xenophobia”, and notes that it finds a natural home in European parliaments and bureaucracies “whose principal concern in exercising power is to pour scorn on national values to open the way to their subversion”. He points out that our own Westminster Parliament is dominated by oiks, who are at least partly “responsible for the assaults on our constitution, the acceptance of subsidised immigration.....the oik repudiates national loyalties and defines his goals and ideas against the nation, promoting transnational institutions over national governments, accepting and endorsing laws...imposed on us from on high by the EU or the UN.....”

A British Government is once again promising us “open and honest” debate, to “dispel the myths” surrounding the EU. In other words, yet more spin. Mr Scruton’s book, limpid, fact-based, reaching far back in time for history’s lessons, is the perfect antidote.

Pound still the most stable

A reader has asked whether the pound has indeed been the most stable of all the major currencies in the last few years. The answer is unequivocally: Yes.

According to the British Management

Data Foundation’s latest survey of currency stability, which goes up to the end of August 2004, the pound sterling has been more stable against the world benchmark currency, the US Dollar, than the euro (and its predecessor currencies), the yen and the Swiss Franc.

This is true whether comparisons are made over the short, medium or long term (long term taken as being the last 29 years), and whether one looks at nominal exchange rates or the Bank of England’s trade-weighted indices.

French Euroscepticism goes mainstream

In the spring and summer of 2003 *Leurofacts* reviewed a number of French books chronicling the decline of France. (Incidentally, a number of readers protested at our reviewing books in French, perhaps misjudging the significance of what was happening across the Channel.) By the autumn, so persistent and so loud were the diagnoses that a new word was invented to describe the phenomenon: *déclinisme*. Since then the debate has continued to flourish. Now, there appears to be widespread acceptance that France is indeed in decline.

As if to confirm that view, the August 2004 issue of the French business magazine *Capital* (owned by the German media giant Bertelsmann) featured a long section called “*Why We’re Going To Get Out of the Mess We’re In*”. Patrick Artus, perhaps the best-known commentator in France on economic matters, interviewed about how France could get back on to a growth track, remarked: “You’d be surprised how many economists, in private, hope that a real crisis will come about soon (for example, over the solvency of the French state, or because of sanctions by Brussels against our excessive government debt) that would at last force us to take remedial action”. And *Figaro*, (France’s *Daily Telegraph*, if both will forgive the comparison), reflecting the debate on *déclinisme*, has been running a series of op-ed pieces by dozens of French intellectuals, politicians and businessmen on the theme “*Qu’est-ce qu’être français aujourd’hui?*” (What does it mean to

be French today?)

As we noted in our various reviews last year, although the diagnoses of the multiple challenges facing France were often astute and penetrating, and often alluded to “Europe” being part of the problem, none of the authors could quite bring themselves – in print, anyway – to call into question French participation in the European project. Last year, that would have been heresy.

Not any longer. In the 9th August *Figaro*, in an article titled “*Choisir pour exister*”, the Editor, Jean de Belot, sums up the series mentioned above. “Who are we?” he asks. “What is our project?” His answer: “For twenty years the process of building ‘Europe’ has been portrayed as the unique vector of [French] influence and of renewed economic health. However, such claims are without foundation. French diplomacy, over Irak, has led to our isolation.....As to the economy, heart of the European project, disappointment is undeniable. ***The promised benefits do not exist.*** Europe-as-market, far from resulting in the multiplication of power, instead intensifies international competition. The euro may offer protection from monetary instability..... but it distracts attention from the feebleness of policies in the economic, industrial, research and educational fields.”

“The priority accorded to EU ‘enlargement’ over ‘deepening’ resembles lemmings jumping off a cliff. It prevents the strengthening of key policies; risks paralysing the [EU] machine; and above all allows the

question of what ‘Europe’ is supposed to be for to be avoided.....Fifteen years ago, anyone who came out publicly against ‘Europe’ was excommunicated from the circle of ‘reasonable men’. But as the Europe of Brussels advanced, the circle slowly fractured. The present crisis offers us a historic opportunity. The debate over Turkish entry into the EU means that questions formerly forbidden will have to be answered.”

Figaro’s editor goes on to analyse French domestic problems. Many of them seem insoluble. The French elite got “globalisation” badly wrong, he suggests, when they assumed it would lead ineluctably to the end of nation-states, and that economic forces would crush national frontiers, cultures and identities. In fact, the opposite happened: strong nation-states are more influential than ever. American “imperialism”, Chinese nationalism, Russian renaissance, revival of the nations that threw off Communism: all point to a determination to exercise power as nation-states, without fear or guilt.

Which brings de Belot back to “Europe”. He, like others, can’t quite bring himself to say that the European venture is over. But it is clear from his language that “Europe” is all but unreformable. “Everything, more or less, has got to be rebuilt”. France can recover, he says – but the task is enormous, and France must have the courage to think the unthinkable. To exist, he says, is to choose.

Penny Drops at *The Economist*

The *Economist* belongs to the on-the-whole europhile Pearson publishing empire, along with the *Financial Times* and the eurocrats’ house-mag, *European Voice*. A few months ago, *The Economist* published a lead article saying that the proposed EU Constitution should be consigned to the dustbin.

Its 25th September 2004 issue con-

tains an excellent 18-page survey of the EU called “Outgrowing the Union”. Its author, Gideon Rachman, says that “the EU has achieved much, but it may now be pushing up against its limits”. It predicts at least one “No” in the many referendums on the constitution, and concludes that the EU may indeed break up. “It is certainly conceivable that the EU will split into rival, mutually suspicious camps

.....but the eventual outcome is likelier to be messierwith a range of overlapping structures depending on the form of cooperation.Britainwill try to pick and choose, taking part in the single market and perhaps a new military structure, but avoiding monetary or judicial unionand social or fisheries policy.” Sounds like the Conservative policy on the EU.

LETTERS

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

Membership Costs

Dear Sir,

The pro-EU stance of the Tories may have more to do with trying to keep the Party together than any other reason: Heseltine, Clarke and Howe are pro-EU.

The Civitas figure of £100 billion per year cost to the UK of membership means £16,666 cost to each and every one of us. The continental countries will be quite happy with the UK 'Milch Cows'!

Would it be too cynical to suppose that UK politicians most of whom favour continued EU membership for the UK, have one eye on the EU 'Gravy Train' and aspire to join Kinnock and Mandelson?

Isn't it the long-term EU plan to abolish England and split it into Prescott's Regional Assemblies ruled from Brussels?

EDWIN BATEMAN
Cumbria

Emergency Powers

Dear Sir,

Your front page piece about Blair (*eurofacts* 30th September) taking vast new emergency powers, prompted me to take down and read the following comments which the distinguished American journalist Ed Murrow made in his farewell broadcast for the BBC from England, months after the end of the Second World War.

[I doubt that the most important thing was Dunkirk or the Battle of Britain, El Alamein or Stalingrad. Not even the landings in Normandy or the great blows struck by British and American bombers. Historians may decide that any one of these events was decisive, but I am persuaded that the most important thing that happened in Britain was that this nation chose to win or lose this war under the established rules of parliamentary proce -

dure. It feared Nazism, but did not chose to imitate it. That government was given dictatorial power, but it was used with restraint, and the House of Commons was ever vigilant. Do you remember that while London was being bombed in the daylight, the House devoted two days to discussing conditions under which enemy aliens were detained on the Isle of Man? Though Britain fell, there were to be no concentration camps here.]

Edward R. Murrow
(Broadcast, February 1946)

Murrow's comments are on the fly leaf of *The English Parliament*, a Penguin/Pelican paperback (1959) written by Kenneth Mackenzie, who was then Clerk to the Standing Committees of the House of Commons. It was a survey of Parliament from its earliest beginnings.

Mackenzie dedicated his book: In honour of *Thomas More, Speaker, Chancellor and Saint*.

In Mackenzie's day we had giants running great countries. Today we have pygmies posturing as great men while they dream their dreams of creating Eutopia.

How accurate Mackenzie was in defining what the problems of parliamentary government would be in the coming century.

In the last paragraph of his book he said it would be how Parliament was to discharge its responsibilities for controlling the administrative actions of the executive.

DON BRIGGS
Cheshire

Common Fisheries Policy and Federalist Agenda

Dear Sir,

Up till the beginning of June I would have agreed with F. Forsyth, C. Smith and H. Moller who are concerned that UKIP is a threat to the anti-federalist Tories. Mr Howard during the EU elec-

tions withdrew the commitment from Iain Duncan Smith to opt out of the Common Fisheries Policy through an act of parliament to renegotiation of the CFP with 24 other countries. Mr Howard forced all the MEPs to sign up to the federalist EPP group and has sacked people like Theresa Villiers for not doing so. Mick Mahon, flying the flag for British fishermen was refused entry into Folkestone harbour, Mr Howards constituency. However, Mr Howard and Michael Ancram on June 13th as the UKIP avalanche came in were saying they would never leave the EU, so what is the point of voting for the Tories who are indeed a federalist party. Just look at their actions.

Secondly, I have to disagree with the above writers who say that UKIP only takes Tory votes. In the Torbay ward four weeks ago, a by-election took place with the Tory vote dropping by 100 to 950 votes and the Lib-Dem vote by approximately 550 to nearly 200 votes. The UKIP candidate starting for the first time took nearly 600 votes.

DAVID NIXON
Staffordshire

Strategy and What Britain Wants

Dear Sir,

Gerard Batten discusses UKIP's future strategy but fails to see that his solution would result in no UKIP MPs and a further term in office for Blair's government either directly or through enhanced Liberal Democrat numbers. The policies outlined by Howard, Ancram, and Redwood give Britain exactly what is needed (and I would suggest what Britain *wants*) namely a return to what Britain thought it voted for in 1973.

CHRISTINA SPEIGHT
London

MEETINGS

Sanity
01962-711112

Thursday **14th Oct. 2004** 7.30 pm

“The British Constitution” and “Why Governments Grow”

Michael Shrimpton, *Constitutional lawyer.*
Eben Wilson

PUBLIC MEETING
The Guildhall, Winchester, Hampshire
Admission £3

Democracy Movement
Southeast Sussex Branch
01424-848964

Thursday **21st Oct. 2004** 7.30 pm

Daniel Hannan MEP
John Mehrzad, *Youth for a Free Europe*

PUBLIC MEETING
Sovereign Room, The Chatsworth Hotel, Grand Parade (on the seafront), Eastbourne
Admission Free

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
Admission £12 by ticket
(includes Buffet, music from The Pennyroyal Jazzband)

Democracy Movement
(Louth Branch)
01507-601699

Friday **29th Oct. 2004** 7.30 pm

“No to the EU Constitution”

Mark Glendening
Austin Mitchell MP, *Labour*

PUBLIC MEETING
Conoco Room, (above Louth Library), Northgate, Louth, Lincolnshire
Admission Free

The Bruges Group
020-7287 4414

International Conference

“The European Union: In or Out?”

Saturday **6th November**
10.30 am - 6.15 pm
(2.00 pm Bruges Group vs The Federal Trust)

Speakers to be announced

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
The Great Hall, King's College, London
Admission £20 Members (£25 for non-Members)
Includes lunch and refreshments.

Sanity
01962-711112

Thursday **18th Nov. 2004** 7.30 pm

“The Destruction of England”

Lindsay Jenkins, *author of Britain Held Hostage and The Last Days of Britain.*

PUBLIC MEETING
The Guildhall, Winchester, Hampshire
Admission £3

Campaign for an Independent Britain
01224-313473

“Defeating the EU Constitution”

Saturday **16th April 2005** 2.30 pm

Speakers to be announced

The Emmanuel Centre, 9-13 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3DW
Admission Free

DIARY OF EVENTS

2005

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

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

2006

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

SELECT COMMITTEES

House of Lords
020-7219 3000

Monday **11th October 2004**, 4.30 pm
Evidence will be heard on *European Union Rail Policy: Liberalisation of International Rail Freight in Europe* from witnesses to be confirmed.

Tuesday **12th October 2004**, 3.40 pm
Evidence will be heard on *Scientific Aspects of Ageing* from witnesses to be confirmed.

Wednesday **13th October 2004**, 4.15 pm
Evidence will be heard on *Procedural Rights in Criminal Proceedings* from: Mme Gisèle Vernimmen and Caroline Morgan, Criminal Justice Unit, Directorate-General for Justice and Home Affairs, European Commission.

Monday **18th October 2004**, 4.30 pm
Evidence will be heard on *European Union Rail Policy: Liberalisation of International Rail Freight in Europe* from witnesses to be confirmed.

Tuesday **19th October 2004**, 11.00 am
Evidence will be heard on *The Future Financing of the European Union* from:

a) Martin Wolf CBE, associate editor and chief economics commentator, the *Financial Times*
and

b) Carleen Kelemen, Director of the Objective One Partnership for Cornwall.

Wednesday **20th October 2004**, 10.45 am
Evidence will be heard on *EU Counter-Terrorism Activities* from witnesses to be confirmed.

Wednesday **20th October 2004**, 4.15 pm
Evidence will be heard on *Procedural Rights in Criminal Proceedings* from witnesses to be confirmed.

Wednesday **20th October 2004**, 4.15 pm
Evidence will be heard on *Parliament and the Legislative Process* from the Secretary of State for Constitutional Affairs and Lord Chancellor - the Rt Hon Lord Falconer of Thornton.

Note:
Committee Meetings can change from Public to Private without warning

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?

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 Need for Nations
by Roger Scruton. **£8.50**

Why the nation states of Europe need to regain their sovereignty, to keep peace, prosperity and defend human rights.

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.

VIDEO

Shockwaves

by Sanity - **Video £5.00**
A clear thirty minute presentation of the EU threat to the UK.

Send Payment to

THE JUNE PRESS LTD
PO BOX 119
TOTNES, DEVON TQ9 7WA
Tel: 01548-821402
Fax: 01548-821574
Email: info@junepress.com
www.junepress.com

PLEASE ADD 10% P&P (UK ONLY) Ring for foreign rates

eurofacts

SUBSCRIBE TODAY

RATES

UK	£28
Europe (Airmail)	£38
Rest of World	£50/\$84
Reduced rate (UK only)	£14
Reduced rate for senior citizens, students & unemployed only.	
Special rates for multiple copies	

Please send me *eurofacts* fortnightly and the occasional briefing papers for the next year.

I enclose my payment of £.....
to *eurofacts*: **PO Box 119**
Totnes, Devon TQ9 7WA

Name

Address

.....

.....

Postcode

Date

Please print clearly in capital letters

FOR "EU"

European Commission	020-7973 1992
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
Global Britain

Email-globalbritain@ukonline.co.uk
New Frontiers 020-7494 3000

POLITICAL PARTIES

Conservative 020-7222 9000
Rt Hon Michael Howard MP

Democratic Party 01684-891700
Mr Geoff Southall

Labour 020-7802 1000
Rt Hon Tony Blair MP

Liberal 01562-68361
Mr Michael Meadowcroft

Liberal Democrats 020-7222 7999
Rt Hon Charles Kennedy MP

New Britain Party 020-7247 2524
Mr Dennis Delderfield

UK Independence Party 0121 333 7737
Roger Knapman MEP

ISSN 1361-4134



9 771361 413006