

Cameron's EU speech adds to cloud of unreality

The Conservative leader deals with the roadblock of treaty negotiation by pretending it isn't there

What is to be made of David Cameron's big speech on 'Europe'?

According to Daniel Hannan, whose views on such matters deserve to be treated with respect, the speech "set a taper to a fuse that is even now smouldering its slow way toward the EU institutions".

Cameron's main proposal was that an institutional means should be established to ensure that powers might be returned from the EU to member states.

"Just as member states have in the past agreed to transfer competences to the EU, so it should be possible to move in the opposite direction", he said. "How can we enshrine the principle that powers can be returned to member states - not as a vague aspiration, but as a central element of the legal architecture of the Union? What are the tasks that we can return to national or local governments?"

Cameron went on to propose an international commission charged with the responsibility of finding answers to these questions.

"Instead of hacking at the thicket of EU-regulations, he [Cameron] plans to yank them out at the roots", Hannan declared on his Daily Telegraph blog.

Any proposal which advances the cause of British withdrawal even modestly is to be welcomed and any speech that cuts through the cloud of unreality which cloaks the EU project and the debate about its future is to be

applauded. Cameron's speech does neither.

A repatriation of powers can take place only as a result of renegotiating the existing EU treaty. Mr Cameron knows this, and he is aware that his eurosceptic critics know this. Promising that his plan will succeed "by persuasion not posturing", he deals with the huge obstacle in his way by pretending it isn't there. He does this presumably with the aim of appealing to the much larger number of those who are vaguely eurosceptic, but who do not necessarily understand the impenetrable obstacles to reform - while also taking care not to say anything that challenges the EU power structures.

Re-branding Exercise

The conclusion must be that all of this is part of his party's re-branding exercise rather than a serious attempt to engage the issues. The part of his speech dealing with the EU's role in combating global warming and Third World poverty is equally unsatisfactory intellectually and appears to serve the same image-building agenda.

His promise to get Britain out of the Social Chapter is vulnerable to the same criticism as his master plan for reversing the process of ever-closer union: it can only be done as the result of renegotiation. As EU Commission President Manuel Barroso stated

recently: "...the social provisions contained in the articles 136 to 145 of the EC Treaty are part of the whole Treaty and cannot be isolated".

The practical political implications of the Cameron proposals do not seem to have merited serious consideration and the Tory Conservative spokesman on Europe, Graham Brady, is to be pitied if he is expected to build on them. They amount to little more than a warmed-up version of the sentiments expressed by Douglas Hurd in the 1990s (and we all know how successful he was in reversing the integrationist trend).

Who will support Cameron's "international commission" and who will join it? Will it include mainstream public figures from France, Germany, Italy and Spain - countries which remain committed to achieving the exact opposite of this body's declared purpose? If they are not included the body will lack authority. If they are it will not be able to perform its purported aim. To whom will it be answerable and what will be its terms of reference? We suspect that there are no even half-credible answers to these questions, but such matters are unlikely to trouble those who are primarily concerned with positioning their party in accordance with the findings of pollsters and focus groups. Those who model their careers on that of our soon-to-be departed Prime Minister know - or think they know -

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EU economy 20 years behind the US

The European Union's economic development is only now reaching the level achieved by the US more than 20 years ago, according to Eurochambres, the pan-European business lobby.

The US reached the EU's current level of gross domestic product per capita in 1985, it states in a study published on 6th March.

Eurochambres, which represents 45 national Chambers of Commerce says that:

- The EU's employment rate and level of investment in research and

development were reached by the US in 1978, and its level of productivity was reached by the US in 1989.

- Comparisons with earlier reports from Eurochambres show that the gap in performance level widened between 2003 and 2006.

- The biggest gap is in R&D where the gap has expanded from 23 to 28 years.

- Europe would need to register "monstrous yearly performances" to reach current levels of US economic performance by 2010.

- In order to match the 2005 US

levels of R&D the EU's expenditure would have to grow by 14 per cent every year until 2010.

- For the EU to catch up with the US GDP per capita the bloc would require annual growth rates of more than 8 per cent (last year, one of the best in recent years, it recorded a growth of 2.9 per cent across the EU 25, compared with 3.3 per cent for the US).

Not altogether surprisingly the study reaches the conclusion: "*The EU is progressing at an insufficient pace to really compete on the world stage*".

EU takes credit for peace in Northern Ireland

EU spokesmen are becoming ever more enterprising in their desperate search for achievements for which the European Union can take the credit. Jacques Barrot, the French vice-president of the Commission deserves special recognition for truly outstanding work in this area. In an

interview with *Toute l'Europe* on 7th March he declared: "*Few European people know that we are a laboratory of reconciliation, that if the people of Northern Ireland are no longer in a fratricidal war, it is because Europe has put in place the means for communities to be able to accept one*

another".

Presumably, it is only a matter of time before an EU spokesman suggests that the internet was invented by Jacques Delors, that the game of soccer was devised by the EU Commissioner for Sport and the real author of Shakespeare's plays was Joan of Arc.

Liberalism an intellectual perversion, says Chirac

"*Liberalism, like communism, is a perversion of human thought*", Jacques Chirac, quoted on the blog of *Libération* journalist Jean Quatremer.

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Cameron adds to cloud of unreality

that perception is more important than reality.

At present the Cameron plan is supported by the Czech Civic Democratic Party (which has not yet reached a decision on whether to quit the EPP in order to join Cameron's new EP grouping if and when that is launched), and a former Bulgarian prime minister. Not quite the kind of allies one needs if one is to perform the political equivalent of making water run up hill.

The present situation is not however without its ironic aspects. Finding

himself in the unaccustomed position of being criticised by eurosceptic bloggers for defending his party leader, Dan Hannan felt obliged to issue a rebuke:

"*Do try to be fair-minded, guys. It may stop short of what you and I want but, when someone is trying to move in the right direction, it seems mean-minded to snarl at him*".

For once, Dan is mistaken. The speech does not provide evidence that Cameron wishes to move in the "right direction"; we doubt whether it even provides much evidence of what

direction an incoming Conservative administration would move in since Cameron's proposals are deeply impractical. We consequently doubt whether the Brussels bureaucrats are leaping from the windows to escape destruction as 'the slow-burning fuse' allegedly lit by the Tory leader approaches EU institutions. Rather, we suspect they are chortling into their foie gras, having concluded that David Cameron is exactly the kind of man with whom they are used to doing business.

EU needs 'real economic government', says Sarkozy

Of the three front-running French presidential candidates, Nicolas Sarkozy is widely regarded in this country as being the most realistic on economic issues and the one who is consequently closest to British and US positions on trade and globalisation. Due allowance must no doubt be made for the fact that French elections do not appear to have the effect of raising the intellectual level of debate. Nevertheless, a speech by Sarkozy on 6th March casts an interesting light on the candidate's views and indeed upon the current state of French opinion:

"I do not believe in the doctrine of a minimalist state. I do not believe in the doctrine of laissez-faire. I do not believe that in France the State should be reduced to a secondary role... I do not think the nation can continue to exist without a strong State... If Europe

and globalisation are synonymous with dumping and unfair competition for too long and on too big a scale, there will soon be no more Europe, nor free trade... If our economy, if our jobs, if our businesses, if our technology remain at the mercy of the predators of the whole world then the situation will quickly become unbearable".

"Europe must protect, and for that reason I will propose to our partners if I am elected that the policy of over-valuation of the euro, which is at the moment exacerbating all the problems at Airbus and accelerating the de-industrialisation of Europe, is abandoned. I want the currency to be at the service of jobs and growth... Europe needs real economic government."

"Europe must protect and for that reason I will propose to our partners

that we establish a community preference which allows us to face up to unfair competition and confront dumping. Europe... must contribute to the moralisation of financial capitalism. If I am elected, I will propose that moralisation of financial capitalism be one of the main objectives of the eurozone.... I will propose to our partners that in no case must European aid be used to finance fiscal dumping between member states."

Sarkozy has also reiterated his backing for a reduction in the use of the national veto.

"It is inconceivable that a single member state, indeed even two, should be able to stop the Union advancing", he told *Le Figaro* on 1st March 2006.

Under the CAP the rich get still richer

For several years critics of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) have complained vociferously about the fact that the biggest farms, landowners and agri-businesses take the lion's share of farm subsidies. Figures released by the Commission earlier this month demonstrate that the system remains impervious to criticism - these show that in 2005 the distribution of payments was more unequal than ever with 85 per cent of subsidies going to the largest 18 per cent of farms, compared to the previous year when 85 per cent of payments went to 23 per cent of recipients. The figures also show that there are 910 more farms in the top bracket of recipients i.e. those who receive more than 300,000

(£190,000) a year compared to 2004.

In Britain 55 per cent of payments go to just 11.4 per cent of recipients and 80 per cent go to the top 28 per cent of recipients.

Germany is the country with the greatest number of large farms with 1660 recipients getting more than 300,000, up from 960 the previous year.

The EU '10' which joined in 2004 account for 19 per cent of European farm area and 15 per cent of livestock, but received just five per cent of direct payments in 2005.

Spending on the CAP reached a record 48.5 billion (£31.5 billion), up 11 per cent on the previous year.

Jack Thurston, the co-founder of farmsubsidy.org, a non governmental organisation which campaigns for

greater transparency in farm subsidies commented: *"These figures show that the CAP is not a small farms policy. Europe's wealthy landowners and giant agri-businesses are scooping up the lion's share of farm subsidies. The more we find out about who gets what the more we see how disconnected the common agricultural policy is from the priorities of the ordinary Europeans who are footing the bill".*

At present only six countries out of 27 countries - all in northern Europe - release full data about where the money goes. But largely as a result of a campaign led by Jack Thurston, a former adviser to Nick Brown, the ex-UK Agriculture Minister, the Council of Ministers has agreed to full disclosure from 2009.

The importance of words

Ideas have consequences, it is often said - but so do the words used to express them. During a recent talk at the Institute of Economic Affairs the eurosceptic Conservative MEP Syed Kamall (*"I'm not quite in favour of EU withdrawal, but I am almost there"*)

pointed out that coverage of EU affairs in Britain differs from that in most EU countries in that the phrase "European project" is seldom used. The explanation for this is, of course, very simple. Projects have purposes. As soon as you use the word you point to

the fact that there is a specific end in mind. That why eurosceptic publications such as *eurofacts* do use the term, and why the BBC and Britain's main political parties never do.

New campaigning body argues for a looser relationship with the European Union

Global Vision campaigns for free trade and cooperation across Europe, but opting-out of continued economic and political integration

By the time you read this, Global Vision will have been launched. It is chaired by Lord Blackwell; its Director is Dr Ruth Lea, and Ian Milne, who co-founded *eurofacts* in 1995, is its Consultant. Located for the time being in the same building as the Centre for Policy Studies, Global Vision is an independent, non-party-political not-for-profit campaigning body which focusses its energies on arguing the case for a looser UK-EU relationship. It is not a “grass-roots” campaign; its prime audiences are “opinion-formers” in the media, in the City, in business, in academia and in Parliament.

Opinion polls commissioned by Global Vision show that about three-quarters of the British electorate wants to change the relationship with the EU. Within that three-quarters, roughly a quarter would vote for outright withdrawal; roughly a half would vote to reduce the existing relationship to one essentially of free trade (what we were told the EC was about when we joined in 1973). Only a quarter of the electorate wants further “integration” into the EU. Global Vision aligns itself squarely with the 75 per cent of the population that wants change.

As well as the polling evidence, there is the powerful surge, throughout the country, across both the private-sector and the public-sector, amongst small and big businesses, and in the City, in

the realisation that the burdens imposed by Brussels, over which neither the British Parliament nor the British electorate has any effective control, are reaching crisis-point. That realisation goes far beyond the reservations expressed by the “usual eurosceptic suspects” (with whom *eurofacts* is of course proud to be associated). It is in response to both the polling evidence and the widespread gut-feel of the country, that things cannot and should not go on like this, that Global Vision has been formed.

Key extracts from its Summary of Arguments are:-

Global Vision believes that Britain needs to negotiate a new relationship with the EU that recognises the 21st century reality of a globalising world economy.

Weighed Down

The world has changed since Britain first joined the European Communities (“Common Market”) in 1973. At that time Britain’s economic performance compared unfavourably with more dynamic economies in Europe. With high trade barriers across the world, participation in Europe offered a larger domestic market to help stimulate the UK’s growth and competitiveness.

The situation is now very different.

While the British economy has been transformed, the other major EU economies have been weighed down by high social costs and inflexible labour markets. With the rapid development of new growth economies, the EU’s share of the global economy is inexorably shrinking. Britain’s future prosperity increasingly depends on capturing our share of the new opportunities outside Europe.

...the EU has changed, with successive treaties continuing the momentum towards more political and economic integration across Europe. One consequence has been increasing regulations and costs for British business, which are now an impediment to creating the dynamic, flexible economy we need to succeed in the 21st century.

There is little sign that the EU is prepared to reform.... our only option now is to negotiate a new, looser arrangement with the EU. That relationship should preserve the benefits of free trade and cooperation between governments in areas which are mutually beneficial, while allowing Britain to opt out of political and economic integration and the mandatory EU-wide legislation that goes with it.

Global Vision’s web-site is at (www.global-vision.net).

EU ‘embassy’ in London will cost £1.3 million

The EU is to open an “embassy” in Tothill Street, Westminster next year at an annual rental cost of £1.3million. This is a third more than it pays for the EU Commission’s present London office, but the decision has been justified on grounds of efficiency.

Five cheaper properties were apparently considered but ruled out because they lacked “visibility” and the plum locations that Brussels insists on.

Reijo Kempinnen, the head of the EU’s London office told the *Sunday*

Times on 11th March: “What has been missing in London is a building that symbolises the House of Europe”.

In that case why did they overlook the Tower of Babel?

Final proof that the Constitution is being adopted by the back door

EU: Article 308

Lord Pearson of Rannoch asked Her Majesty's Government: Further to the debate on 19th February (Official Report, col. 880), for which legal instruments Article 308 of the Treaty Establishing the European Community has been used as the legal base since 1997. [HL2277]

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Lord Triesman): The information requested cannot be provided without incurring disproportionate cost.... (i.e. it's been used a lot).

Lord Pearson of Rannoch asked Her Majesty's Government: Further to the debate on 19th February (Official Report, col. 881), what are their criteria for accepting the use of Article 308 of the Treaty Establishing the European Community as the legal base for European Union legal instruments. [HL2278]

Lord Triesman: In assessing the legal base of proposals brought forward by the Commission, the Government apply criteria laid down by the Court of Justice in case law dating back to the 1980s and consider each proposal as a

whole, in particular its aim and content. Article 308 requires that a proposal be necessary for the attainment of a Community objective and that the Council must act unanimously. The Government have given an undertaking that, where the Commission puts forward a legislative proposal citing Article 308 as its legal base, the Commission's justification of its choice of legal base and the Government's assessment of that choice will be provided to the scrutiny committees.

Source: House of Lords Hansard, 6th March.

Lord Pearson comments: *This is clearly untrue. Article 308 allows Brussels to take control only "in the course of the operation of the Common Market". It is the original clause in the 1957 Treaty which envisaged minor tariff adjustments, etc. The Government now agrees that it can be used to fulfil any 'Community objective' i.e. anything the whole Council wants to do.*

Article 308 has been used recently to pass control of 'civil contingencies' to Brussels, to launch a 235 million

(£153 million) propaganda campaign, to bring in the Charter of Fundamental Rights (a vast EU human rights law), and much else.

The Commons and Lords scrutiny committees are toothless. The Government has overridden their wishes 180 times in the last 3 years; it doesn't dream of using the veto in Brussels.

So the Eurocrats can enact pretty well the whole Constitution reinterpreting this and other existing Treaty clauses. They may feel obliged to put the proposed new EU president, foreign secretary and Council voting system into a boring little treaty, but that would be too technical for a referendum, wouldn't it?

They will then be left with only one final ambition from the Constitution: the big one. This is that the EU should have its own legal personality, superior to all the member States. It becomes a country, like the USA, able to sign treaties and declare war. But they can easily live without this for a year or two and bring it back when it has become the status quo.

The only way out remains the door.

Brewers protest against abolition of Crown sign

The Crown mark which has appeared on glasses to mark the size of pints and half pints since 1699 has been abolished as the result of a new EU directive. Under the Measuring Instruments Directive which came into force last October glasses must now carry the CE (Conformité Européenne) mark. This became clear earlier this month in a parliamentary written answer from Jim

Fitzpatrick, a minister at the DTI.

Nine brewing and pub companies have since written to the Prime Minister urging him to negotiate a derogation from the directive that would allow the UK to permit the Crown to go on being printed on pint glasses.

"This is a needless intrusion into a system which has worked well for many years and continues to do so",

they write. We feel that it has been imposed on our industry without consultation and against the wishes of our consumers.

"This directive is yet another in a long line of examples of excessive interference from Brussels which only serve to undermine support for the EU among business leaders and the wider public."

EU 'must carry on without Britain'

Asked what the EU should do if the UK blocked a new treaty establishing an EU Constitution the Belgian Prime Minister Guy

Verhofstadt said, "Then the train has to drive on anyway". He added: "Should the British Government block the new attempt for agreement on the

constitutional treaty, then the European Union must progress without Great Britain". *Die Welt*, 8th March quoted in Open Europe press survey.

LETTERS

Tel: 08456 12 12 65 Fax: 08456 12 12 75 email: eurofacts@junepress.com

Treaty Requires Assent of All

Dear Sir,

I am surprised that Bill Woodhouse believes that the EU Constitution could have taken effect once twenty member states had ratified it, but not if only eighteen had done so. (Letters, 9th February).

Presumably he is thinking of the non-binding political Declaration 30 which was attached to the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe. But that only stated that if there were difficulties with ratification by the two year deadline "the matter will be referred to the European Council".

Of course that has already happened, and no doubt the European Council has had numerous discussions about the problem posed by the rejection of the Constitution in the French and Dutch referendums.

The plain fact is that unless this Treaty is ratified by all the EU member states it cannot come into force for any of them.

Even one of the archest of the arch-europhiles, the Labour MEP Richard Corbett, has acknowledged that reality, writing in a letter to the *Financial Times* on 13th February:

"It is also gratuitous to refer to any new constitutional settlement being 'imposed', as any new European treaty requires the assent of every single one of the 27 member states".

I rarely agree with anything that Mr Corbett has to say, but on this occasion he is correct.

Dr D R COOPER
Berkshire

What is the point of UKIP?

Dear Sir,

I must take issue with Professor Flew, when he asserts (letters 23rd February), that there is a shift of support and membership of UKIP. The *Daily Telegraph* produced an article on UKIP earlier in February when it referred to membership peaking at 26,000 after the Party's success at the

elections to the European Parliament. It then said that membership had fallen to under 18,000 and one is not surprised given the level of ongoing strife that has bedevilled UKIP since it was launched by Dr Alan Sked in the early 1990s.

One has to ask what useful purpose this Party serves. It will never win a single seat at Westminster under the first past the post voting system. As long as it has no representation in Parliament it can only huff and puff on the side-lines and other national dailies have now picked up on the financial irregularities that are under investigation by the authorities that could materially effect the ability of the Party to continue.

The Party is said to want to change its name - how about KLIP (Keep Labour in Power)?

DAVID OWEN
Devon

An Alternative Strategy

Dear Sir,

It is of course sensible that we should be thinking ahead to how to advance EU-realist aims using the opportunity of the next general election. Frederick Forsyth, as ever, makes a compelling argument for a strategy to that end (*eurofacts*, 9th February).

But in the ever-swirling debate around parties and elections, let us not forget that two major EU issues are set to come to a head long before any of us are likely to encounter a general election ballot box.

First, the vote in Parliament to approve Blair's terrible EU budget deal, which is likely to happen sometime this year. The Lib Dems, Tories and a small but growing band of Labour MPs all now oppose Blair's unjustified handover of further billions to the EU. But that's not yet enough to block the deal.

A further 100 plus MPs - only a small proportion of whom would be enough to swing a rebellion - are holding onto their jobs with small majorities. Many also face local NHS cuts, post office

closures or other problems being caused by shortages of public funds. That makes them especially vulnerable to local pressure, especially over the conspicuous waste of huge sums to an unpopular organisation like the EU.

Few MPs will want to be shown voting billions more away to the audit-failing EU while local services are being chopped. But they won't feel that pressure unless we connect the problems, generate enough local concern and focus it on MPs through grass-roots campaigning. The Democracy Movement has been working on this initiative for the past year, through a campaign called Stop the Cheques.

Parliament blocking the EU budget deal in a rebellion against Blair would provoke considerable political angst both here and in EU institutions. It's feasible, given enough focus and unity of purpose among EU-realists, and can only be beneficial.

Second, the revival of the EU Constitution. As this will likely break cover well in advance of an expected May 2009 general election, we will once again need to apply massive pressure on the existing government for a roadblock pledge of a referendum. Especially if the EU plans to pursue a 'slimmed down' version.

While these initiatives can't in themselves change our relationship with the EU, seeking to make Britain a constant roadblock in the path of further integration is also a potentially successful strategy. It's the 'schism' strategy, towards bringing pressure on our government to ultimately settle a more acceptable relationship with the EU not just from those among the British public that we can mobilise, but also from frustrated pro-integration countries and the EU itself.

This is also an alternative strategy that does not rely on Cameron becoming Prime Minister to deliver on a referendum pledge (even if secured), which at this point remains a remote possibility.

STUART COSTER
London

MEETINGS

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Tuesday **27th March**, 6.00 pm

“Northern Ireland and the British-Irish relationship: The Gladstonian Settlement revisited”

Vernon Bogdanor, CBE. FBA,
Gresham Professor of Law

PUBLIC MEETING

Barnard's Inn Hall, Holburn, London
Admission Free

Freedom Association
01746 861267

Tuesday **3rd April 2007**, 1.00 pm

Tom Wise MEP

PUBLIC MEETING

The Counting House, 50 Cornhill,
London EC3V
Admission Free

UK Independence Party
01722 744814

Saturday **14th April 2007**,
Open 10.00 am

Graham Booth MEP

Nigel Farage MEP

Lindsay Jenkins, author

Lord Willoughby de Broke

Further speakers to be announced

ALL DAY SPRING CONFERENCE

Exeter University, Great Hall, Exeter,
Devon

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**Campaign for an
Independent Britain**
020 8340 0314

Saturday **21st April 2007**, 2.30 pm

**Frederick Forsyth CBE, journalist and
novelist**

**The Lord Willoughby de Broke, UKIP
Chairman, The Lord Stoddart of
Swindon**

PUBLIC MEETING

Pimlico School, Lupus Street, London
Admission Free

The Bruges Group
020 7287 4414

Tuesday **1st May**, 7.00 pm

“Celebrating the Act of Union and the
creation of a Great Nation”

Reception

7.00 - 7.30 pm Princess Alexander Hall

Supper - 7.45 pm Hall of India

Speeches - 9.15 pm

The Countess of Mar,

**Andrew Roberts, broadcaster and
historian**

**Lord Tebbit, former Chairman of the
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Association**
020 8922 0089

Saturday **19th May**, 1.30 pm

Speakers to be announced

PUBLIC MEETING

Victory Services Club, 63 Seymour
Street, London W2 2HF

Admission

(details to be announced)

The First Goldsmith Lecture
020 7247 2524

Tuesday **22nd May 2007**, 7.00 pm

**Prof Stephen Bush, Manchester
University**

The Rt Hon Lord Tebbit CH

Chairman, Dennis Delderfield

PUBLIC MEETING

Sir Ambrose Fleming Lecture Hall,
Roberts Building, University College,
London

Admission £3

(From New Britain, 10 College East,
Gunthorpe Street, London E1 7RL)

SELECT COMMITTEES

House of Lords
020-7219 3000

Tuesday **27th March**, 3.40 pm
Evidence will be heard by the *Economic
Affairs Committee* from Lord Dearing.

Wednesday **28th March**, 3.30 pm
Evidence will be heard on *Personal
Internet Security* from Mr Vernon Coaker
MP, Parliamentary Under Secretary of
State, Home Office; and the Rt Hon
Margaret Hodge MP, Minister of State for
Industry & Regions, DTI.

Thursday **29th March**, 10.00 am
Evidence will be heard on the *Inquiry into
Labour Law* from Ms Susan Anderson,
Director of Human Resources Policy, Ms
Julie Davis, Head of Employment,
Employee Relations & Diversity, and Mr
Richard Wainer, Principle Policy Adviser,
Employment, Employee Relations &
Diversity, CBI.

Thursday **29th March**, 10.45 am
Evidence will be heard on the *Foreign
Affairs, Defence and Development Policy*
from witnesses to be confirmed.

Wednesday **18th April**, 10.30 am
Evidence will be heard on the *Foreign
Affairs, Defence and Development Policy*
from Dr Kim Howells MP.

Thursday **29th April**, 10.00 am
Evidence will be heard on the *Inquiry into
Labour Law* from the Federation of Small
Businesses.

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

DIARY OF EVENTS

2007

Berlin Declaration **25th March**
on the Future of Europe

French Presidential **22nd April**
Election

French Parliamentary **June or July**
Election

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

2008
France takes over **1st January**
EU presidency

The European Question and the National Interest

by *Jeremy Black*. **£16.99**

A leading historian's interpretation of Britain's relations with EU/EC/EEC.

A Democratic Europe: An Alternative to the EU

by *Richard Body*. **£10.00**

Sir Richard lays out the case for a truly democratic European Union as opposed to an undemocratic super power.

The Great Deception: Can the European Union survive

by *Christopher Booker*

& *Richard North*. **£10.99**

This book is the most comprehensive history of the EU.

Living in a Fascist Country

by *Vernon Coleman*. **£15.99**

The disappearing freedom and privacy.

The Truth They Won't Tell You (And Don't Want You To Know)

About the EU

by *Vernon Coleman*. **£9.99**

A further 269 useful facts you need to know about the development of the EU.

Hard Pounding: The Story Of The UK Independence Party

by *Peter Gardner*. **£9.99**

An inside story of the rise of UKIP.

Britain and the EU: Time to Move On

by *Christopher Hoskin*. **£3.95**

The European Union malaise and the future direction for a nation state.

The Future is a Foreign Country

by *Matthew Illsley*. **£10.00**

Full of useful detail and quotes on how and why we got into the EU mess. It leads to the conclusion that withdrawal from the EU is the only way forward.

Disappearing Britain

The EU and the death of Local Government by *Lindsay Jenkins*. **£14.99**

The detailed Brussels agenda for the break-up of the United Kingdom.

The Missing Heart of Europe

Does Britain hold the key to the future of the Continent?

by *Thomas Kremer*. **£11.99**

Can nation states flourish? A European businessman's view of the impact of divergent national cultures.

Corruption -

The World's Big C

Cases, Causes, Consequences, Cures by *Ian Senior*. **£12.50**

Senior shows how corruption in the EU is becoming worse and why the UK should not sign up to the proposed European Constitution.

EU: Papacy Reincarnated?

by *Mark Stout*. **£9.99**

This book explores the origins and functioning of both the EU and the Medieval Papacy from a legal/political/historical perspective and unearths a startling number of parallels

Video

Britain On The Brink

by *Sanity*. DVD or VHS Video **£5.00**

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