

How many people work for the European Union?

A recent publication from Open Europe suggests that the figure is seven times higher than the EU says - but it could be even higher

How many people work for the EU? Spokesmen for the EU Commission's London office try to give the impression of a small streamlined bureaucracy which gives excellent value to the taxpayer, frequently claiming, quite falsely, that the EU employs fewer people than Birmingham City Council or the BBC.

An EU pamphlet states: "*The day to day running of the Commission is in the hands of administrative officials, experts, translators, interpreters and secretarial staff. There are approximately 23,000 of these European civil servants. That may sound a lot, but in fact it is fewer than the number of staff employed by a typical medium-sized city council in Europe*".

Larger than the Army

On the occasion of the EU's 50th anniversary in 2007 europhiles like Denis MacShane and the *Independent* newspaper listed the allegedly modest size of the European bureaucracy as one of "fifty reasons to love the EU".

However, in a probing research pamphlet* *Open Europe* suggests that the true figure is closer to 170,000 - more than seven times the 23,000 figure quoted by the Commission and equivalent to the population of Swansea. This means that the European bureaucracy is larger than the British army and that it exceeds in number the total staff employed by the Treasury, the Home Office, the

Department of Work and Pensions, the Department of Health, the Foreign Office, the Department for International Development, the Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills, the Department for Children, Schools and Families and the Department for Business Enterprise. But there are good reasons for supposing that this significantly underestimates the number employed to carry out the work of the EU.

National Bureaucrats

Open Europe arrives at its figure by adding the 48,000 employed at the EU's core institutions (the Commission, Parliament, Council, Court of Justice) to the 5,000 employed by other EU institutions such as the ECB, the Court of Auditors, the Economic and Social Committee, and those employed by the numerous Community Agencies, such as the Community Fisheries Control Agency, the European Aviation Safety Agency and the European Medicines Agency. To this figure is added the 173 employed by the agencies of the Common Foreign and Security Policy, the 745 employed in agencies dealing with police and judicial cooperation, the 1,200 people employed by the EU's executive agencies such as the Research Executive Agency and the Executive Agency for Competitiveness, the 62,000 members of Expert Groups, and the 10,500 employed at the EU's

overseas missions in Kosovo, Bosnia, the Congo and elsewhere. Finally, *Open Europe* adds in those in the national bureaucracies who are employed to implement the EU's regulations and directives. This number, based on a recent paper by Dr Michael Haller, is put at 17,900 to 36,200 which gives a grand total of 151,232 to 169,532.

However, there are reasons for thinking that this could very well be a conservative estimate. Britain alone employs 490,000 civil servants, an increasing proportion of whom spend part or all their time interpreting, implementing or enforcing EU law. No department of state is immune from EU diktats.

Illusion of Democracy

The opaque and complicated processes by which local, regional, national and European government have been meshed, together with opaque nature of much EU decision-making means it is difficult to give precise numbers involved in carrying out EU business, just as it is difficult to be precise about the number of UK laws that originate in Brussels. But it is evident that the European component in the governmental mix is the most dynamic, the most important and the fastest growing. This situation reflects the EU strategy of seeking to control national institutions rather than replace them in order to preserve the illusion

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EU funds spent in the UK: auditors deliver “qualified opinion”

Thirty-five years after the UK joined the EU, HM Treasury has got round to publishing its very first “Consolidated Statement on the use of EU funds in the UK”*. This purports to show, for the year ended 31st March 2007, the financial situation in the classic three-part format of Expenditure Account, Balance Sheet and Cash-Flow Statement. However, UK contributions to the EU are not covered by this statement.

The statement is audited by T.J. Burr, Comptroller & Auditor General of the National Audit Office. His audit opinion is “qualified” - in other words, he is unable to certify the accounts. His report says;

“...I have been unable to confirm that the debtor, creditor and cash balances within the balance sheet have been compiled on a consistent basis and are materially complete. As a consequence I have also been unable

to confirm that the expenditure statement, the cash-flow statement and the levels of UK funding set out in the balance sheet show a true and fair view”.

In the year to 31st March 2007 the statement puts the “gross expenditure (in the UK) on EU supported projects” at £4.9 billion.

A comparison with the figures in the Pink Book 2007 (published by an agency of HM Treasury, the Office for National Statistics) puts the amount paid by “EU Institutions” to the UK in calendar year 2006 at almost double the Treasury figure, at £9.3 bn. On the face of it, £4.4 bn has “gone missing”. Admittedly, the definitions are different, but one would have expected the Treasury and ONS figures to be at least of the same order of magnitude.

The Treasury statement reports that, of the £4.9 bn spent in the UK, £228

million is “disallowed” - clawed-back - by the Commission. In the balance sheet, £379 million is reported as the cumulated “disallowance provision”. The Comptroller & Auditor General (how very Gilbert & Sullivan!) notes that “Only the Commission is able to determine whether any breaches have occurred and therefore whether any financial correction is due. Any such shortfall in funding for UK expenditure is made good by the UK taxpayer”. As usual.

Presumably, no-one in HM Treasury has been fired, disciplined or even gently reprimanded as a result of what appears to be the sloppy handling of UK taxpayers’ money.

*www.hm-treasury.gov.uk > Recent Publications > Find it here > Publications 2008 > “Consolidated Statement on the use of EU funds in the UK”, published 17th July 2008.

Deaths to outnumber births by 2015

A study from Eurostat released on 26th August showed that within seven years deaths in Europe will start outnumbering births. The Eurostat report details the ageing population of

the continent and the individual states - Britain is expected to have only two adults of working age for every pensioner by 2060. The report also shows that the populations of Germany

and many eastern states are likely to reduce in size, whilst countries such as Cyprus, Ireland and the UK (expected to be the most populous EU state by 2050) are expected to grow rapidly.

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of national self-government. Irrespective of who signs the pay cheques there is no doubt about who calls the shots.

Moreover, in addition to those employed in central government there are 1.5 million local government workers in England and Wales alone. Many of these - social workers and school teachers - plainly cannot be regarded as working for the EU even if their activities are increasingly regulated from Brussels. But this number also includes a significant and growing number of inspectors who apply and enforce EU regulation and a swelling army of administrators.

The total UK workforce amounts to 29 million of which 5.8 million (20 per cent) work in the public sector with

those employed in local and central government amounting to two million or around seven per cent.

In some EU countries the public sector and the bureaucracy are larger than in the UK. But if it is assumed that roughly half of the EU population is economically active and that the same proportions apply throughout the EU as in England and Wales then those working in the public sector in the EU-27 amount to 49 million and those employed in government amounts to around 17 million of whom a significant proportion are likely to be employed to do the bidding of the EU.

These back-of-envelope calculations do not, of course, provide an accurate answer to the question posed at the beginning of this article, but they give

an impression of the economic and political realities against which estimates of the EU payroll should be judged. They certainly suggest that the Commission’s statements on the subject are laughable as well as self-serving and that *Open Europe’s* estimates are very much on the conservative side.

In the meantime the smart reply to political shysters who maintain that the EU employs fewer people than Birmingham City Council or the BBC is that many of those working for the former are in fact also working for the EU and those working for the BBC give every impression of doing so.

**The EU’s 170,000-strong army of bureaucrats*, *Open Europe*.

Secret document calls for European CIA

The EU is pushing ahead with plans to create a European equivalent of the CIA, despite the known reluctance of Britain and the known antipathy to the idea of its intelligence services.

The proposals, which would require all member states to pool intelligence, are contained in a secret document drawn up by the six countries belonging to the Futures Group, details of which were leaked to the *Guardian* on 7th August 2008.

The six - France, Germany, Sweden, Portugal, the Czech republic and Slovenia - want to beef up the Brussels-based intelligence-sharing body known as the Joint Situation Centre or Sitcen. This is headed up by William Shapland, a former adviser to Javier Solana, the EU's foreign policy supremo.

The 53-page document says that anti-terrorist campaigns can only be effective if "maximum information flow between member states is

guaranteed".

While urging a comprehensive transatlantic intelligence pact the document also concentrates on proposals to boost police cooperation and strengthen existing EU institutions such as Europol, Eurojust, Frontex as well as Sitcen.

Euro-sceptics are likely to regard the reference to transatlantic cooperation with a pinch of salt since Washington's reluctance to share intelligence with several EU member states is well known. In the 1990s the French were accused of handing information from MI6 to the Serb forces during the war in former Yugoslavia and the Finnish foreign minister Erkki Tuomioja memorably remarked: "*For a long time it has been known that, within an hour of being distributed to member states, all documents concerning the Middle East have already reached Tel Aviv, and probably Washington and*

Moscow".

The document calls for the following:

- National police forces to cooperate and integrate.
- Improvements to European-level crisis management.
- Recognition of the need to harness the talents of "different actors" in fighting terrorism.
- National security services and intelligence agencies to collaborate much more closely.
- New EU internet-based propaganda campaign to defeat radicalisation and terrorist recruitment.
- Create "European Gendarmerie Force" for deployment and intervention abroad. Pooling of EU funds for such missions.
- Common EU immigration policies. By 2014, EU leaders should make the political decision on whether to enter a "Euro-Atlantic area of freedom, security, and justice" with the Americans.

French referendum on Turkish entry?

On 21st July 2008, after ping-ponging between the lower and upper houses, a bill "modernising" the French constitution was approved by the joint houses sitting as the Congress, at Versailles, by just one vote. Most of the measures concerned internal domestic matters: for example, a limit of two consecutive terms for any President of France, and the veto of the lower house on nominations to job positions by the President.

The bill also confirmed - well, sort of - that the accession of countries to the EU would be subject to the consent of the French electorate in a referendum -

except if a majority of three-fifths in each of the two houses voted to cede the decision to the President, who would then have the right to choose either a referendum, or for ratification by the lower house by a three-fifths majority.

Thus, many mechanisms would be available to a Europhile French president, like Sarkozy, who, as we have seen over Ireland, fervently opposes referendums, to apply pressure to parliament to nullify the requirement to hold a referendum.

It is of course quite possible that Sarkozy has simply kicked the

referendum question into the long grass, pending whatever EU treaty succeeds Lisbon. That treaty will almost certainly, like Lisbon, be self-amending (by the Council of Ministers alone) and, in practice, outlaw member-states from holding national referenda on new treaties and accessions. The good news is that such a new treaty would still require a referendum in Ireland, and in the UK, if the Conservatives win the next election and stick to their current position on Lisbon and, by extension, any successor treaty.

A subsidy for Roquefort?

Roquefort, matured in caves in the southern part of the Massif Central, made from a mixture of cows' and sheep's milk, is indubitably one of the world's greatest cheeses. French gourmands insist that it is indeed *the* greatest cheese and that sauterne, rather than a glass of claret, is the perfect accompaniment.

This judgement is not one which *eurofacts* would care to take issue with but our future enjoyment of this

magnificent product is likely to be impaired by an unexpected discovery. This summer, idly watching French TV, a reader was astonished to observe the EU logo of the circle of stars on a blue background appearing in the ads for Roquefort. Investigations are pending, but that EU logo means that Roquefort is almost certainly in receipt of EU funds.

Ads on French television for the cheese are obviously designed to make

the French eat more Roquefort. But why the British taxpayer (including British cheese-makers) should subsidise (indirectly through the UK net contribution to Brussels) the makers of Roquefort is a different question.

If readers know of cheese-makers receiving EU money to subsidise advertising (or anything else), we would be pleased to learn more.

Review of 'The Triumph of the Political Class'

By Ian Milne

On the eve of the American Revolution, says Osborne, "*public men sought office as a means of enriching themselves and rewarding their relations, clients and dependants....politicians sought power in order to pillage the state machine.....through much of Continental Europe, the Indian sub-continent and Africa this is [still] viewed, at least in part, as a method of personal enrichment*".

However, the British state changed fundamentally in the 19th Century. Our ancestors gradually established a series of dividing lines between private and public and between party and state. "*Once these boundaries had been put into place, through the creation of powerful cultural conventions and through Acts of Parliament, transgressions often led to personal disgrace or jail. The great Victorians created the notion of the public domain, from which private interest had been banished, and where all were to be treated with fairness, regardless of personal influence or connection.....Gladstone and his allies invented the idea of clean government, overseen by a new class of benign and above all disinterested administrators.....they converted the civil service from a system of indoor relief for the dependants of great men into a professional elite which recruited through open public examination.*"

Enter the Political Class - the "modernisers" - of all the three main political parties. They have deliberately undermined, in some cases destroyed, the ethos and practices inherited from the Victorians, (including the formerly self-regulating professions) and "*helped the governance of Britain revert*" to something like the corruption of 18th Century Britain. "*At the start of the 21st Century British public life is once again dominated by a tight political elite which pursues its own sectional interests oblivious to the public good.*"

Osborne's analysis of this political elite (which is also to be found in

The Triumph of the Political Class

By Peter Osborne

Simon & Schuster Hdbk 390 pp

Available from *The June Press*

Price £18.99 + p&p

(see back cover)

ISBN 978 0 7432 9527 7

France, Germany and elsewhere) is not restricted to New Labour; it covers equally the Conservatives and the Liberal-Democrats. Neither is the Political Class a recent phenomenon, though it reached its apogee under Tony Blair (or so we must hope: David Cameron - as emblematic a Political Class figure as Blair - may well be capable of taking it to new heights). Osborne situates its origins in the 1960s.

"*The Political Class has emerged out of the wreckage of the party system.....The central point to make is that the mainstream parties have lost the overwhelming majority of their members. The Conservatives peaked at 2.8 million after the Second World War, while Labour also had well over 2 million in the 1950s.*" Since then each has lost around 90 per cent of its membership: each today claims around 250,000. They have become "*coalitions of interest groups. Their basic electoral proposition is to provide a competence and integrity missing among their opponents, rather than any thoroughgoing attempt to address the concerns of their core voters. Political parties, now lacking an over-riding moral purpose or membership base, have been turned into deracinated vehicles for the ambition of the Political Class*". What is more, "*the great majority of voters do not matter at all*".

Osborne reckons that there are currently around 5,000 members of the rapidly-expanding British Political Class, consisting of most MPs, a

substantial number of Life Peers, MEPs, MSPs, lobbyists, quangocrats, researchers and special advisers. Not counted in this figure is the Media Class, which is now joined at the hip to the Political Class. In Osborne's words, they "*go out together, dine together, holiday together, flirt together, sleep together*". He goes on: "*they live mainly on expenses....they have ample spare time... never required to do productive work, their jobs mainly involved talking*".

Most of the Political Class have never been employed anywhere except in or around politics. Of Tony Blair's first administration, "*the only Cabinet Minister known to have had any experience of work in the commercial sector was the deputy Prime Minister John Prescott, who had been a ship's steward in the 1950s*".

The vast superstructure of the EU is of course the Political Class writ large. For an ambitious member of the British Political Class, the EU represents another policy-free honey-pot, a cornucopia of extremely well-paid jobs, juicy tax-free allowances and elastic expenses coupled with a more or less total absence of responsibility and accountability. The assumptions shared by the British and French and German Political Classes - first amongst which is contempt for the electorate - are those which permeate the EU structures and allow them to function.

This is a brilliant and significant book. It is also profoundly shocking and depressing. It describes the wholesale degradation and debauchery, mainly deliberate, not just of politics but of swathes of other public and private areas of British life. Where will it end? Osborne suggests that "*the next great movement will come from outside the Political Class..... At some stage a British politician may well discover a new language of public discourse and methodology of political engagement which communicates simply and plainly to voters. It is by no means certain that such a politician would be a benign figure*".

Second referendum may be needed, says Irish minister for Europe

The clearest indication so far that an attempt will be made to ram the Lisbon Treaty down the throats of the Irish by means of a second referendum has been provided by the Irish Minister for European Affairs Dick Roche.

Speaking at a school in County Mayo on 24th August Mr Roche said he was only expressing a personal view but believed that a second referendum would “ultimately” be required and that ratifying parts of the treaty by legislation was not a viable option.

“If we want to retain our position as a constructive EU member state, we cannot simply sit on our hands, as some would have us do, and keep saying that ‘No’ means ‘No’.”

He added: *“We now need to take a hard look at our situation within the EU. We have to recognise, however,*

that all other member states - 26 sovereign, democratic parliaments - are likely to have ratified the treaty by the end of the year. This will leave Ireland in an isolated position. In the view of the other member states, we will be preventing the EU from equipping itself to deal with the many political and economic challenges facing today’s Europe.”

Mr Roche also made it clear that he believed that a cross-party commission on the Irish rejection of the Lisbon treaty - an idea so far rejected by Fine Gael and Labour parties - should be the first step to getting the Irish to change their minds.

However, the extent to which Ireland’s political elites remain divided about what to do was reflected in comments from backbencher and former minister Mary O’Rourke.

Speaking from the same platform she declared: *“No matter what way it is dressed or undressed, another referendum is not going to work”.*

Her views on the subject are supported by the findings of an opinion poll carried out by *Open Europe* and published on 27th July. This showed that almost three-quarters of Irish voters are opposed to a second referendum on the EU’s new reform treaty.

71 per cent said they do not want to vote again on the reform treaty, while only 24 per cent are in favour, according to the Red C poll.

Of those who voiced an opinion, 62 per cent said they would vote No in a second referendum, while 34 per cent said they would back the treaty.

Failing the test of courage

By far the most penetrating explanation to date of why successive British governments have been prepared to hand over our democracy to unaccountable international institutions such as the EU and the UN is provided by Kenneth Minogue in his Bruges Group pamphlet *Are the British a Servile People? Idealism and the EU*. Two extracts are published below; the publication can be purchased from the June Press (see back cover) or it can be downloaded from the Group’s website (www.brugesgroup.com).

Analysing some of the processes and the deceptions that have brought us to our present enfeebled condition is a depressing business. A great nation making its way in the world has, over the last half century, abandoned its own unique integrity because it feared isolation and fell into cultural confusion. Given its cultural vitality and its global reach, Britain was perhaps the last country in the world that might find itself “isolated”. It has a Commonwealth and a special relationship with an Anglosphere, for a start. Australia in one way, Singapore in another and Canada in yet another

are examples of countries that have prospered economically without losing their nerve and therefore having to compromise their political independence.

Yet one of the world’s top five or six economies sold itself into alien management because fools had persuaded it that only the big battalions could survive in the emerging world of the twenty first century. It finds itself locked into an association marked by timid protectionism and demographic decline. A whole political class has been found wanting, and as a result of failing the test of courage, that class has fallen into the trivialities of corruption and self-seeking.

...the investment of idealism in such unreal phantoms as international organisations leads to .. a split between high toned postures on the one hand, and a drifting avoidance of real commitment on the other. The very image of this kind of split may be found in the famous concert in 2007 designed to help “make poverty history” in the Third World, but especially in Africa. This is a posture of remarkable ambition - the transformation of the

condition of millions of people. Yet at the same time, if we look to the social composition of many of those present, we shall find that very large numbers of them were drifting through life unable even to rise to the ordinary commitments of family life. These Britons, mostly young, have ambitions about transforming the world that are little short of megalomania. Their claim on virtue consists in passionate support for development aid to the needy, an end to war, a banning of land mines, a reduction of carbon emissions and the rest of the current causes of our time, but in their private lives their capacity to defer gratification, control their impulses, resist drugs and debt, recognise duties and stick to commitments is often remarkably defective. And the connection between these two attitudes is that the sense of virtue attached to the idealistic posturing seems to licence a certain insouciance in lesser matters of personal life. Many of these people live in a kind of perpetual childhood, and once they have lost the security of the parental home, many of them live alone because solitude least interferes with the uncluttered life devoted to satisfying impulses.

LETTERS

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

Hurrah for Libertas!

Dear Sir,

It was reported in the *Sunday Telegraph* on 20th July 2008 that the Irish millionaire, Declan Ganley, has disclosed far reaching plans to give voters throughout the European Union a referendum on the handover of power to Brussels. He is to field more than 400 candidates in next June's European Parliament elections in 26 countries, including Great Britain, where voters have been sidetracked by governments that have happily ratified the Lisbon Treaty without any democratic input from their voters.

Great Britain has 12 European Parliament constituencies and it will certainly be a novelty - and a huge relief - if the formerly non-democratic endorsement of the EU's Treaties hits the buffers! The vehicle for Mr Ganley's initiative will be his pressure group - *Libertas* - he claims to be well on the way to raising the £75 million to fund his project.

As a long standing critic of the way that the EU has concentrated power in Brussels, at the expense of democracy, I and very many others will say "Great, bring it on". If Mr Ganley would welcome financial contributions from the voters in the 26 countries then he should place advertisements in their national papers.

His initiative will truly put the cat

amongst the pigeons for it has previously been all too easy for Europe's political elites to ride roughshod over their peoples. His initiative will also present UKIP with a conundrum for it no doubt expected to do well in Europe, next June, against the three main political parties in our country.

DAVID OWEN
Devon

Cutting the Gordian Knot

Dear Sir,

If David Cameron really wants an early general election, then he should promise to hold a referendum on the Lisbon Treaty irrespective of what happens in other European Union member states.

At present the Tory pledge is that we would have a referendum, but only if the treaty had not come into force.

Therefore while there is still the slightest chance that the Irish might vote "yes" in a second referendum, Labour must remain in office to block the Tories and save the treaty. That could mean hanging on until the bitter end - Thursday May 6th 2010.

Cameron could "cut the Gordian knot" simply by announcing that even if the Irish did reverse their decision, he would still allow the British to have

their say.

Not only would that take the pressure off the Irish people and government, a friendly act, it would also relieve Labour of the burden of holding the fort for the EU - thereby freeing them to replace the disastrous Brown with a new leader, who could then go to the country and seek his own mandate.

Dr D R COOPER
Berkshire

Actions Speak Louder than Words

Dear Sir,

Frederick Forsyth's article 'Britain or Brussels, David: It's your call' (*eurofacts* 25th July) is well written and reasoned but the answer will be 'No' because Cameron was elected to be the Conservative Party leader because he is a europhile. Margaret Thatcher and Iain Duncan-Smith were ousted as leaders after Lady Thatcher gave her Bruges speech and IDS was going to sign the document to get his MEPs out of the federalist EU grouping, something which Cameron promised but failed to do.

Tory actions speak louder than Tory promises. Frederick Forsyth's article seeks to keep anti-EU Tories on board, but I for one have seen the light.

DAVID NIXON
Staffordshire

Europe's collective impotence

"The EU mission led by President Sarkozy was bamboozled by the Russians into accepting a document with loopholes through which they drove tank battalions. The argument

that pooling sovereignty leads to greater real power proved to be a sham - it led to collective impotence and self-deception."

John O'Sullivan, describing the EU's role in the diplomatic manoeuvres which followed the Russian invasion of Georgia, in an op-ed article in the *Daily Telegraph* on 23rd August 2008.

How European opinion divides

"EU voters are divided into two categories: those who've rejected EU treaties, and those who've been

forbidden to reject them."

Fausto Carioti, in the Italian daily

Libero, 14th June 2008, quoted in the French monthly *L'Indépendance*.

MEETINGS

United Kingdom Independence Party
Newcastle/Stoke Branch
01782 721102

Monday **8th September**, 7.15 pm

“The Climax of History? The Unknown Truth about the EU.”

Francis Codjoe

PUBLIC MEETING
Butchers Arms, Audley, Staffs
(Junction 16, M6)
Admission Free

LibDem Conference Fringe Meetings

The Freedom Association
0845 833 9626

Saturday-Monday
13th -15th September

“Would the United Kingdom be BETTER OFF OUT of the EU?”

MINI REFERENDUM
Pier Approach, Bournemouth

and

Tuesday **16th September**, 1.00 pm

“Better Off Out?”

Speakers to be announced

PUBLIC MEETING
Royal Exeter Hotel, Bournemouth,
Dorset BH2 5AG
Admission Free

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Tuesday **16th September**, 6.00 pm

“Is the party over? Sustainable hopes.”

Michael Mainelli, *Mercers' School Memorial Professor of Commerce at Gresham College*

PUBLIC MEETING
Barnard's Hall Inn, Holborn, London
EC1N 2HH
Admission Free

New Britain
020 7247 2524

Thursday **18th September**, 7.00 pm

Stuart Wheeler, *who asked the court to judge the government over the question of a referendum on the Lisbon Treaty*

2nd ANNUAL GOLDSMITH LECTURE
Lecture Hall, University College of
London, Malet Place, London WC1E
Admission £5
(Tickets from New Britain, 10 College
East, Gunthorpe Street, London EC1 7RL)

Conservative Conference Fringe Meetings

The Freedom Association
0845 833 9626

Monday-Tuesday **29-30th September**
8.00 am to 9.00 pm

“The Freedom Zone”

Speakers include;
Iain Dale
Rt. Hon David Davis MP
Matthew Elliott, *Chief Executive of the TaxPayers' Alliance*
Simon Heffer
Roger Helmer MEP
Rt. Hon John Redwood MP

PUBLIC MEETING
Kingston Theatre and Free Trade Coffee
Lounge, Austin Court, 80 Cambridge
Street, Birmingham B1 2NP
Admission Free

Bruges Group
020 7287 4414

Monday **29th September**,
2.30 - 4.00 pm

“Will a Conservative Government
Deliver on Europe?”

Nigel Farage MEP
Daniel Hannan MEP
Simon Heffer
Roger Helmer MEP

PUBLIC MEETING
The Birmingham and Midland Institute,
Margaret Street, Birmingham B3 3BS
Admission Free

Bruges Group
020 7287 4414

Monday **20th October**, 7.00 pm

“The Creation of Anglo-American
Grand Strategy 1941-45: Anglosphere
Planning for the Liberation of Europe”

Andrew Roberts, *Author and historian*
Dr Irwin Stelzer, *Journalist*

PUBLIC MEETING
Foreign Press Association, 11 Carlton
Terrace, London SW1Y 5AT
Admission £10

United Kingdom Independence Party
East Devon Branch
01395 276130

Friday **24th October**, 7.30 pm

Earl of Dartmouth
Nigel Farage MEP, *UKIP, Leader*
Laura Moralee, *UKIP Youth*

EUP Launch and
PUBLIC MEETING
West Hill Village Hall, near Ottery St
Mary, Devon
Admission Free

Marlborough Group
01672 515275

Sunday **9th November**, 2.00 pm

Michael Ancram MP

PUBLIC MEETING
Court Room of the Marlborough Town
Hall, Marlborough, Wiltshire
Admission Free

DIARY OF EVENTS

UKIP **5-6th September**
National Conference
Bournemouth

Liberal Democrats **13-17th Sept**
Party Conference
Bournemouth

Labour **20-24th Sept**
Party Conference
Manchester Central

Conservative **28th Sept - 1st Oct**
Party Conference
Birmingham

Germany's Fourth Reich

by Harry Beckhough. **£5.00**

Beckhough a former code-breaker and intelligence officer, shows how the EU is being formed by the needs of Germany.

The Treaty of Lisbon in Perspective

by BMDF. **£27.50**

Detailed analysis and review together with the full text of the Treaty as signed in Lisbon in December 2007.

Scared To Death

by Christopher Booker

& Richard North. **Hdbk £16.95**

This latest book by the famous duo explores the tricks used to extend EU power and control.

The End Of The English

The European Superstate

by David Brown. **£6.99**

As an apology to all grandchildren, it analysis how the EU plans for control of the UK have destroyed democracy. Required reading for all those worried in any way about the EU's power over us.

The O.F.P.I.S. File

The Organisation for the Preservation of Individuality and Sovereignty

by Vernon Coleman. **£15.95**

Why citizens all across Europe are fed up with the EU.

A Tribute to Ralph Harris

1924-2006

by CRCE. **£9.95**

Lord Harris of High Cross was one of the leading figures in the fight against the EU and injustice everywhere.

Squandered

How Gordon Brown is wasting over one trillion pounds of our money

by David Craig. **£8.99**

An exposé of the huge levels of financial waste by government on Quangos and Advisers, which are self serving at the tax-payers expense.

The Costs Of Regulation And How the EU Makes them worse

by William Mason. **£4.00**

How by imposing EU regulations power is taken from national Governments.

A Life of Mayhem, Money and Unintentional Treason

by J Brian Heywood. **£9.99**

This novel clearly shows how easy it is for good intentions to be used by anyone with ambitions for a world government.

Lost Illusions:

British Foreign Policy

by Ian Milne. **£4.00**

Is it time to make British self-reliance the guiding principle of foreign policy.

Are the British a Servile People?

Idealism and the EU

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