

## What's left of our sovereignty is in greater danger than ever

*As the EU pushes for ever more integration, Britain can now be forced to change its own budget and we do not have a veto, thanks to the Lisbon Treaty*

These are obviously dangerous times for the European project, though one would not think so listening to the spin coming out of Brussels. Economists and other commentators speculate about the demise of the euro – some even advising Greece to save itself by withdrawing as soon as possible – and others foresee the eventual break-up of the EU. Meanwhile, the Eurocracy congratulates itself on how “well” it is dealing with the crisis, plans to bring new members into the stumbling eurozone and presses ahead with its manic policy of Union enlargement, no matter how unsuitable its chosen candidates might appear.

Whatever the dangers to the EU itself of the attitude of denial in Brussels, though, there are greater threats to national sovereignty, freedom and democracy in the accompanying belief that the deep structural problems that have become evident can be tackled by greater integration and harmonisation, which means handing more powers to the unelected Eurocracy.

As we forecast, the traditional Brussels approach of integration by stealth (*see page 5*) has become, as a result of the economic crisis, a full-blooded, open drive towards federation. The word was actually used by European Central Bank President Jean-Claude Trichet earlier this month: “We are a monetary federation. Now we need the equivalent of a budgetary federation.”

This will not apply only to eurozone countries. On 8th June, EU finance

ministers decided that all member states should submit their budget proposals to Brussels for scrutiny – ridiculous as that might seem, given that the EU cannot control its own budget or get it past auditors without qualification.

“Britain can now be forced by ECOFIN to change its own budget and we do not have a veto, thanks to the Lisbon Treaty. In effect, we have lost our economic sovereignty – thanks to the former Labour Government and Lib Dems who refused us a referendum,” noted Shamit Ghosh of *eGov monitor*.

This intrusion, Mr Ghosh went on, and other proposed financial measures, “are grossly undemocratic where a democratically elected government of a member state can be overruled on its own budget by other members of the European Union. This is a travesty of democracy and accountability of elected officials and it would mean in effect the creation of a European superstate without receiving any approval from Europeans.”

Nor does the push towards federation stop with budget surveillance and pan-European regulation of banks and financial markets. Brussels has already persuaded 14 countries to federate their divorce laws (Ireland is resisting). This month it produced proposals to establish “rules of jurisdiction at EU level” over what until now have been the national and culturally based approaches to wills and succession.

Even football has fallen victim to the Brussels desire to control all aspects of European life. “Under the Lisbon

Treaty, the European Commission gains a greater say in the area of sport under the new EU rulebook,” says Simon Pidgen, a leading commercial lawyer at the Birmingham office of HBJ Gateley Wareing. “Sports ministers will now meet for formal council meetings... What their agenda will be is unknown and the clubs, players and administrators may not relish increased political interference. Greater co-ordination at EU level could allow organisations such as UEFA to bypass established negotiating procedures – such as on contracts – with players, claims FIFPro, the association of professional footballers.” The rights of sporting professionals could be undermined by EU meddling, Mr Pidgen concludes.

All this is part of what the federalist Italian President Giorgio Napolitano has described as a necessary “partial transfer of sovereignty”. The problem for those of us who value sovereignty based on democracy is that the “partial” element is becoming so large that it will soon cease to exist.

A great deal of our sovereignty – much too much – has already been given away, as is documented and explained in the new booklet *Britain Abolished* (*see page 3*). But for the moment we still have the power to get it back and to prevent any future erosion of our laws, freedoms and ability to make decisions for ourselves. It is called a referendum and we need to use it now, before it is too late and we are locked in the new model of a European dictatorship.

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# How the EU outgrew its clothes

Whatever self-congratulatory spin the Eurocracy tries to place on the current crisis and its own response, the financial and political turmoil has thrown into sharp focus the deep fault lines that could – some say will – eventually bring down the European project, at least in its current form.

One serious weakness is the bureaucratic nature of the EU, based on the statist model embraced by many Continental countries in the wake of the Second World War. Those countries were, of course, the prime movers of the idea of European integration, but in forming a bureaucracy to direct what began as a largely economic grouping they ignored the democratic element underpinning their own statist behaviour. This democratic deficit grew as economic co-operation turned into political partnership.

The disregard of voters that has characterised the recent history of the EU is, however, only part of the problem associated with the supremacy of the unelected bureaucrats in Brussels. The real stumbling block is that the emphasis of the Eurocrats is inevitably institutional, which means that in a crisis the first reaction is to look to structures rather than the fundamental elements of the situation.

The Lisbon Treaty was sold to a sceptical public as the final act in the “make it up as you go along” structural tinkering in Brussels, but the eurozone crisis has shown that the Eurocrats had no intention of abandoning their

practice of relying on institutional solutions. Their determination to achieve the treaty at all costs was based on their belief that it would make it easier for them to alter their institutions and create new ones as they saw fit, on the old bureaucratic principle that activity is an acceptable substitute for action. As it has turned out, their attempts to “solve” the financial crisis by creating new regulatory agencies and harmonising fiscal policies have merely served to demonstrate the fact that Brussels could not even write workable treaties – as the President of Lithuania, Dalia Grybauskaitė pointed out recently.

The Growth and Stability Pact and the Maastricht Treaty “were supposed to prevent fiscal populism or misbehaviour by member states,” she said. “But in 2005, member states themselves laundered this pact. It became a rubber pact where you can inflow as much as possible, flexibility without responsibility.”

“Sooner or later the problem would occur. It was speeded up by the external global crisis, which brought to the surface all weaknesses and bottlenecks of the fiscal and monetary situation in Europe.”

President Grybauskaitė knows only too well of what she speaks, as a former EU Budget Commissioner.

“It is not only the problem of Greece,” she said in an interview, “but a generalised problem of the eurozone and also for future applicants to the European economic area, like Lithuania. If one country is allowed to

misbehave, to bluff with information, to avoid paying its full share to the European budget, to make unco-ordinated moves in economic policy, the system collapses.”

The President’s solution, as one might expect from an ex-Eurocrat, is greater unification and integration, but she accepts that the suggestion of Brussels oversight of national budgets might be a step too far:

“The control of budgets in member states is the responsibility of parliaments. You cannot give this duty to anybody else. We are not a federal state yet... Theoretically, there is a difference between a federalist state and a union like ours with 27 member states and 27 budget procedures, and really it is not possible to have automatic transfers without changing the EU Treaty.”

At present, she added, “It looks as though Europe is an overgrown teenager who is growing faster than the clothes he is wearing.”

As it blithely talks of further enlargement and of expanding the eurozone, the Eurocracy appears not to have grasped the threat of the fault lines that undermine it. Sooner or later the EU will have to face up to its inadequacies and opinion is spreading that renegotiation of treaties might be the only thing that will save it. Ignoring the public will not work again. There are opportunities ahead for the growing numbers of Eurosceptics.

*Interview in the Lithuania Tribune, 25th May 2010.*

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## Is Brussels seeing sense on fund rules?

Alternative investment fund managers across the world are waiting with bated breath for a new version of the EU’s proposed directive aimed at regulating their industry, due next month. The industry has described the current proposal as “unworkable, impractical, discriminatory and biased,” but the funds hope there is room for compromise, as hinted at by the French and German finance ministers.

The new draft directive is said to take account of some of the industry’s concerns. Hedge funds and private equity firms would still be subject to the same sort of remuneration rules as banks and they are likely to see their costs rise as lead brokers are made more responsible for funds they hold. However, there would not be fixed limits on leverage and

capital ratios and regulation would be lighter for private equity funds than for hedge funds. There are also hopes of revisions to raise the disclosure requirements for businesses based on venture capital above the original level of firms with fewer than 50 employees.

The industry is also counting on the fact that Brussels will compromise over proposed restrictions on non-EU funds and private placements.

Alternative investment funds will no doubt find their lives more difficult because of Brussels rules, based as they are on the spurious excuse that “speculators” were partly to blame for the eurozone crisis, but they are beginning to believe that the EU will not be stupid enough to destroy them.

# The gory detail of Britain's suicide note

Our liberty is now being systematically stolen from us by our own politicians and their unthinking fellow-travellers: that is the starting point for a thoughtful, well-researched and cogently argued booklet, *Britain Abolished*, which explores our past and future in the light of “the foulest confidence trick and vilest robbery” of the Lisbon Treaty.

The main essay, by George Curtis, goes deep into history to illustrate the fundamental mismatch between the UK and the EU that makes a nonsense of our membership.

“Neither our newspapers nor the other media appear to have grasped or, if grasped, admitted, because they do not want you or their other readers and viewers to know the issues that lie at the heart of our problem with the EU,” writes Mr Curtis.

He identifies and goes on to explain in detail the background to these fundamental differences as follows:

“Two contradictory approaches to law-making arising out of history and emerging there from; two diametrically opposed systems of governance; two wholly incompatible concepts of liberty – one, that of England of 1688, the true, and the other that of the warlord, the EU and the rest of the world, false, and resulting in two entirely opposed systems of political

economy.” Mr Curtis goes on to explain the background and effects of these contradictions and conflicts of ideology and to reveal the way in which our leaders have succeeded “behind our backs” of dragging us into a Continental model of governance that flies in the face of all we have held dear over the centuries.

The theme is developed in a second essay by Torquil Dick-Erikson, an expert on European judicial systems, in which he exposes the deep differences between the Continental and Anglo-Saxon attitudes to the administration of justice and the purposes of law. In Britain, he says, the maintenance of public order is a secondary task for our normally unarmed civilian police, whereas the Continental approach places public order – “maintaining the supremacy of the State over the people” – as the main priority of the paramilitary police.

Mr Dick-Erikson applies the same tests to the relationship between politics and business: “In the Anglo-sphere world, it is the economics that normally drives the politics... to create the conditions in which business, the economy and the people may prosper. On the Continent it is the politics that controls the economics... politicians and bureaucrats have a say in the management of economic affairs in an

all-pervasive way that we in Britain would not imagine.”

In a final essay, James Carver argues that “Britain is to cease to exist as an independent nation and this has come about on a voluntary basis”, which is why he entitles his article “Britain's Suicide Note”. We have been complicit, he says, in turning our backs on the Commonwealth and in giving up our sovereignty: “Our politicians call this ‘sharing sovereignty’, which is nonsense, as, like virginity, sovereignty cannot be shared!”

Mr Curtis answers in summary the questions of why we did this, when it started, how it happened and how we are now governed, before going on to detail the European treaties that have brought us to the brink of extinction as an independent nation state.

The booklet ends on a note of hope, though. There is a solution and it lies in our hands, if only we can overcome the apathy, ignorance and political naivety that has allowed our political elites to drag us down a road for which Britain is completely unsuited.

*Britain Abolished: Democracy Dead, The Rule of Law Exterminated, Your Federal Future; by James Carver, George Curtis and Torquil Dick-Erikson. (See rear page for further details).*

## Thoughts from a parallel universe

HERMAN van Rompuy, President of the European Council: “It is a political duty to keep a sense of proportion. We are certainly in a critical moment; one can call it ‘unprecedented’ and ‘historical’. But crises are always unprecedented, that is the whole point. Therefore I am glad that the EU has been able to deal with this one. It took time, the co-ordination was difficult, but it is the result that counts. In my judgment the EU did reasonably well. We stumbled, but we did not fall.”

*Source: European Council press release, 25th May 2010.*

EUROPEAN Union Economic and Monetary Affairs Commissioner Olli Rehn says he foresees a “prudent” expansion of the euro area.

“All in all, the Commission's initiatives, once adopted, will lead to a substantial deepening of economic governance in Europe and to a prudent widening of the euro area,” Rehn said at the European Parliament in Strasbourg. On 12th May

Estonia won the European Commission's backing to adopt the euro at the start of next year and become the currency bloc's 17th member.

*Source: Bloomberg, 19th May 2010.*

SENIOR European Union officials met ministers from the western Balkan states on Wednesday to reaffirm their commitment to accept the former warring foes into the bloc. The EU said it wanted to send a clear message that the door remains open to candidates that meet the criteria for joining. So far no nation in the region does. Serbia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Bosnia, Albania and Croatia are stuck at different stages of the membership process. Swedish Foreign Minister Carl Bildt said: “We came here to firmly say that despite the fact that you might hear different noises from the West European society countries, the door is open for you to come in.

*Source: AP, 3rd June 2010.*

# A tale of two press briefings

*Anthony Scholefield spots the EU eating its own tail over the eurozone bail-out*

The relationship between the EU and the IMF has become so financially misleading that a large amount of the money, which the IMF is alleged to be contributing to the eurozone bail-outs, would, in fact, come from the EU itself.

Investigation of the implications of the two press conferences and briefings of 10th May 2010, at which the EU and the IMF gave opposite interpretations of the existence of the alleged \$250 billion bail-out by the IMF to the eurozone, reveals the shaky basis of the alleged IMF loan to the EU.

A study of the IMF accounts at 28th February 2010 shows the IMF had an undrawn lending capacity of about \$100 billion (before considering the \$500 billion special borrowings promised by the G20 to the IMF in April 2009 and afterwards – some \$135 billion had been received by February 2010 in special borrowings by the IMF, principally from Japan). The exact total of the one-year forward commitment capacity (the IMF's own measure of its lending capability) at that date was \$238.6 billion, inclusive of the \$135 billion from Japan, etc.

The IMF states on 10th May 2010, in *Bolstering the IMF's Lending Capacity*, that "The Group of Twenty agreed... to triple the Fund's lending capacity to \$750 billion... The IMF went on to list the countries that have pledged to help boost the Fund's lending capacity."

In fact, the biggest pledge in the list by far, at \$178 billion, comes from the EU itself.

So, the \$250 billion alleged bail-out

to the eurozone would be funded, up to 35 per cent, by the EU. Further, the IMF's list of pledges by individual EU countries, including the UK, do not add up to even 50 per cent of the \$178 billion listed by the IMF as the European Union total pledge.

The IMF and EU are seriously misleading the world in this statement.

The IMF position on the alleged \$250 billion bail-out can be summarised as follows: "We're not committing that we're going to give X euros to, or SDRs worth, to this process." – John Lipsky of the IMF on 10th May 2010.

Once the eurozone members and the markets realise these facts, it is reasonable to question whether eurozone's own special purpose vehicle bail-out of €440 billion will ever materialise.

● *From the press release issued by the Council of the European Union, Economic and Financial Affairs, on 9th-10th May:*

"In addition, euro area Member states stand ready to complement such reserves through a Special Purpose Vehicle that is guaranteed on a pro-rata basis by participating Member states in a co-ordinated manner and that will expire after three years, respecting their national constitutional requirements, up to a volume of €440 billion. The IMF will participate in financing arrangements and **is expected to provide at least half as much as the EU contribution through its usual facilities in line with the recent programmes.**"

● *Press Briefing by John Lipsky, First Deputy Managing Director of the IMF, at the IMF, Washington, 10th May:*

QUESTION - "But it doesn't mean that you are setting aside €250 billion in case the Europeans would come to you?"

MR LIPSKY - "No."

QUESTION - "Can I just ask you, who came up with the 250? Was it the European [*inaudible*] or was it the IMF?"

MR LIPSKY - "Well, remember, we've never said 250, per se, like that. Right?"

MR LIPSKY (later) - "We haven't made any blanket commitment to provide X. It was simply... again... this is rather... I'm not trying to say it's wrong. It's a hypothetical or theoretical number that would say, if the mechanism was fully utilised and we can... and that we apportion funds or provide support in a proportion that we described, that it would imply a total. **But this is not a matter of... we pledged x.**"

Bottom Line: There is no IMF pledge of any amount (but, of course, it may come up with some financing as laid out by Mr. Lipsky).

*Anthony Scholefield is the Director of Futurus, a think tank specialising in EU and immigration matters and is also a member of the Global Vision Academic Council. His latest booklet, published by the Social Affairs Unit in 2008, is Warning: Immigration Can Seriously Damage Your Wealth £6.00 each. (Available from the June Press, see rear page).*

## Court could impose tobacco ban on member states

A Belgian judge and anti-smoking campaigner is using the Lisbon Treaty in an attempt to force a ban on the sale of tobacco products throughout the EU.

Baudouin Hubaux, a judge in Naumur, has lodged cases with the EU court in Luxembourg seeking a judgement banning tobacco sales and the collection of excise duty on tobacco products in Belgium.

If such a prohibition were to be imposed, the court could in theory insist on an EU-wide ban because the Lisbon

Treaty confirms that it has primacy over laws in all member states.

Judge Hubaux is claiming that tobacco sales may contravene not only the Lisbon Treaty, the Charter of Fundamental Rights and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Meanwhile, the tobacco industry adds €67 billion a year to the economy of the European Union.

*Source: La Dernière Heure, Belgium, 3rd June 2010.*

# Does Turkey still think EU is worth it?

*'One should accept that the EU we know is actually not a union'*

For years Turkey has been irritated, occasionally infuriated, by the dithering of the European Union on the question of its prospective membership. In recent times, evidence has been steadily growing of Turkish disillusion at the slow progress of accession talks, even of a developing public mood that the game might not be worth the candle. Since the onset of the eurozone crisis, however, it is beginning to look as if Turks might be considering whether the EU is worth anything at all.

*Is there really a European "union"?* ran the headline on a commentary that appeared on the web site of the pro-government newspaper *Zaman*. The article began:

"We are all watching live how a crisis cannot be managed in slow motion and how it can be mismanaged. This is a good example that should be taught in schools to show students the major mistakes in crisis management."

The writer, Ibrahim Öztürk, rubbished the Brussels claim that the financial crisis in Europe was the result of the 2009 global financial downturn and blamed the EU for ignoring the real causes – budget deficits and public debts that were run up in defiance of

the Maastricht criteria. "The major problem is that Europe is reluctant to face its own crisis," he went on.

"One should accept that the EU we know is actually not 'a union'. It is impossible for different economies with different levels of development to follow the same policy in harmony. Political approaches and countries' stances on foreign relations differ from one another. For instance, the EU has not been able to introduce a single statement regarding Turkey's future membership."

Mr Öztürk pointed to the continuing competition rather than co-operation among EU member states. "This shows that the remnants of a very dangerous history are still somewhere out there. Europe, which had been the birthplace of the Hundred Years' War, World War One and World War Two, appears to have gotten bored with the past 50 'warless years'."

Europe was in trouble now, the writer said, "because people refuse to allow their high living standards to be reduced" and also because "the population on the continent is too old to drive an industrial dynamism", so that "the productivity of economies is also below the desired level". Other

problems, according to Mr Öztürk, were the lack of effective leadership and serious confusion in the management of the EU economy.

"Considering all these factors," he went on, "we should say Europe will apparently fail to solve its own problems and that a second wave of the global financial crisis is already on its way. For this reason I think the G20 should urgently meet to introduce an exit strategy for the continent."

The EU, he concluded, was suffering from "elephant syndrome" – when the old elephant's small brain cannot control its huge body.

If the views of Mr Öztürk really do reflect the attitudes of the establishment in Istanbul, it is difficult to escape the impression that Turkey, which in 2007 reached the half-way point of the OECD scale of the world's largest economies, might well be coming to disregard its previously important European credentials in favour of a much more independent role on the world stage. Already there is talk of what is being referred to as "a new Ottomanism" in this important regional power.

At least that would remove one controversy facing the EU.

## Integration by stealth might cause the final split

Neil O'Brien, Director of Policy Exchange, writing in *The Daily Telegraph*, 7th June 2010:

*Enthusiasts for a federal Europe naturally see this crisis as the proof that another round of political integration is needed. There is no doubt that the EU has taken a big lurch towards fiscal federalism with the bailing-out of Greece.*

*If it weren't for our exciting new government, it would surely be bigger news here too. As the Chairman of the Eurogroup, Jean-Claude Juncker, pointed out yesterday, in the euro "national economies no longer exist; we are in an economy crowned by the common currency".*

*In the short term, EU finance ministers are trying to tie down the details of the mega-bail-out. Looking to the longer term, Van Rompuy is heading up a group of wise men, looking at how to respond to the euro crisis. One option is to change the EU Treaties once again: another Treaty to add to Maastricht, Amsterdam, Nice and Lisbon. Another*

*alternative is a separate agreement for the eurozone, although it is hard to see how this would work. Either way, Europe's political class is once again lurching towards further integration – without asking the public.*

*So on we go, in the same old undemocratic, un-transparent rut. I now wonder whether Europe's political leaders are going to smash up their own project by mistake. The EU has got by for years because although it was an elite-driven project from the start, there was a sort of passive-permissive consensus. But that's run out. The EU's democratic deficit is now spiralling even faster than its fiscal deficit.*

*Europe's leaders are like a gambler who responds to every loss by doubling his stake, hoping that somehow it will all come good in the end. For them, the answer to Europe's failures is always more integration. And so far, it's not come crashing down. But one of the pitfalls of integration by stealth seems to be ever diminishing public support. We can't go on like this, and I suspect we won't.*

# LETTERS

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## An early test

Dear Sir,  
Presumably any of these looming EU "bail-outs" requiring British taxes will be so major a change in British sovereignty as to require a referendum on whether we wish to "subscribe"? Why not? It would be an early test of EU policies and promises of Mr Cameron's Conservatives.

L.G. HOLT  
Kent

## The UKIP effect

Dear Sir,  
I read with interest the letters and other articles (*eurofacts*, May) on the General Election and the role of UKIP.

In regard to those who believe there may be a lesser level of membership of the EU, I understand your criticisms of UKIP. You seem to think a Conservative majority would have provided this EU-lite and UKIP messed it up. I cannot understand criticism of UKIP by anyone who wants to leave the EU. Without UKIP, who will campaign for our departure?

The UK will inevitably leave one day because anti-EU sentiment is growing, but the Tories may drag it out for another 50 years because of our first past the post system. The only question is how soon will it happen?

I do not care what an EU-removal party calls itself so long as it takes votes away in increasing numbers from those who want to maintain the unstable, unnatural European structure.

A decade or two of the left to centre-left (where the Conservatives are now) is a price worth paying. Being sure we will eventually get out of the EU is the only inheritance-tax-free thing I can leave to my children.

R G HEATH  
Surrey

Dear Sir,  
Please let me put your readers straight on UKIP. Frederick Forsyth and David Owen seem wilfully to misunderstand the position. UKIP voters would not have voted Tory if there had been no

candidate for UKIP as they are largely drawn from the massive "none of the above" category. To extrapolate UKIP votes to potential Tory votes is absurd. UKIP believes in self-government, no ifs, no buts. For electors with this conviction, the Cameron referendum betrayal and Kenneth Clarke in the government were poison pills for a Eurosceptic Tory vote. The Conservatives took us into Europe and signed the Maastricht Treaty. They cannot be trusted.

Lord Pearson was following party policy of long standing when he avowed we would not stand against bona fide incumbent Eurosceptics. The internal dissent was based on who was a genuine Eurosceptic. The grass roots UKIP activists would not accept anything less than a wet signature on the "Better off Out" declaration. Lord Pearson, a gentleman of the old school, thought a handshake would suffice. Sadly, these days you cannot trust anything a politician says. So no deal.

GODFREY BLOOM MEP  
Yorkshire

Dear Sir,  
The election is now over and David Owen has to have his usual dig at UKIP (*Letters*, May). The two facts he and your editor (given the remarks about marginals where a Tory came second) need to remember are:

1. We live (just) in a democracy where any legal political party can invite votes whether it be UKIP, the Monster Raving Loony Party or the Cameron Conservative Party.
2. Well in advance of this election, UKIP's leaders made an offer to David Cameron to stand their whole party down in return for a simple guarantee of an "in/out" referendum. Cameron ignored them and consequently he failed to gain a majority in a contest which should have been a pushover.

David Owen, as a CIB member and by the very name of that organisation, presumably wants the same thing as UKIP. So instead of pouring scorn on the 400-plus UKIP candidates who lost

their deposits, it would be more fitting for him to acknowledge the patriotic men and women who were prepared to campaign and to forfeit £500 for the benefit of their country.

UKIP knows all too well the near impossibility of winning seats under the FPTP system but should be proud of having enabled nearly one million people to vote for withdrawal – a task made difficult by all three major parties, particularly the Tories with their faux Euroscepticism.

SIR GEORGE EARLE, Bt  
Devon

Dear Sir,  
You gave an election table of the potential effect of the UKIP vote where the Conservatives were second. The Conservatives were not second in the seats of Hull North, Norwich South, Oldham East, Rochdale, Sheffield Central and Swansea West.

JUSTIN NORTH  
Berkshire

## Trade we can do without

Dear Sir,  
May I thank Peter Howell for so elegantly supporting my contention that governments can do what they please (*Letters*, May).

With regard to Germany and France ganging up on us when we leave the EU, I assume he means they would declare economic war on the UK. Currently they have a trade surplus with us which I do not believe they would jeopardise. If they did, it would do us little harm because the high net cost of our EU membership is spread over our entire GDP. When we apportion this cost to our trade with the EU we see that we are making a massive loss on this activity.

Companies would adapt by seeking non-EU markets and by substituting for goods no longer imported from the EU. Currently UK plc has apparently one sale area, the EU, making a loss no well-run company would tolerate.

GERALD STANCEY  
Leicestershire

# MEETINGS

**Gresham College**  
020 7831 0575

Thursday **24th June**, 6.00 pm  
“The creation of the Supreme Court -  
was it worth it?”

**The Rt Hon the Lord Hope of  
Craighead LLD FRSE**

THE GRAY’S INN READING  
(Reservations Required)  
Barnard’s Inn Hall, Holborn, London  
EC1N 2HH

**Admission Free**  
(The lecture will be followed by a  
reception)

**Bruges Group**  
020 7287 4414

Wednesday **14th July**, 7.00 pm

“Is the eurozone breaking up?”

**Douglas Carswell MP**, *Conservative*  
**Prof Tim Congdon CBE**, *One of  
Britain’s leading economists*

PUBLIC MEETING  
Princess Alexander Hall, Royal Over-  
Seas League, Over -Seas House, 6 Park  
Place, St James’s Street, London SW1A  
1LR

**Admission £10**  
on the door or in advance  
(Includes, wine, juice, water and nibbles)

Annual Conference - **November**

ANNUAL CONFERENCE  
The Great Hall, King’s College, London  
**Admission (details to follow)**

**The Freedom Association**  
0845 833 9626

Saturday **31st July**

**Guest speaker:**  
**The Rt Hon the Lord Tebbit of  
Chingford CH PC**

SUMMER PARTY  
Stanway House, Stanway,  
Gloucestershire GL54 5PQ

**Admission**  
(Further details contact the Freedom  
Association)

**The Freedom Association**  
0845 833 9626

Monday **4th October**  
Tuesday **5th October**

**Speaker to be announced**

THE FREEDOM ZONE  
Austin Court, 80 Cambridge Street,  
Birmingham, Warwickshire B1 2NP  
**Admission Free**  
(Further details to follow)

**FREE**

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and/or conference dealing with the sub-  
ject of UK-EU relations we may be able  
to advertise the event without charge.

**Contact Details**

**eurofacts Phone: 08456 12 12 65**

**or Email: eurofacts@junepress.com**

## DIARY OF EVENTS

**2010**

UK Government **22nd June**  
Emergency Budget

Belgium takes over **1st July**  
EU Council Presidency

**2011**

Hungary takes over **1st January**  
EU Council Presidency

Poland takes over **1st July**  
EU Council Presidency

**2012**

Denmark takes over **1st January**  
EU Council Presidency

Cyprus takes over **1st July**  
EU Council Presidency

**2013**

Ireland takes over **1st January**  
EU Council Presidency

## USEFUL WEB SITES

**British Declaration of Independence**

[www.bdicampaign.org](http://www.bdicampaign.org)

**British Gazette**

[www.britishgazette.co.uk](http://www.britishgazette.co.uk)

**British Weights & Measures Assoc.**

[www.bwmaOnline.com](http://www.bwmaOnline.com)

**Bruges Group**

[www.brugesgroup.com](http://www.brugesgroup.com)

**Campaign Against Euro-Federalism**

[www.caef.org.uk](http://www.caef.org.uk)

**Campaign for an Independent Britain**

[www.euroscptc.org.uk](http://www.euroscptc.org.uk)

**Democracy Movement**

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