

## Defence policy EU style

*Will the Middle East be used by the EU to get more control over defence issues?*

In a joint letter and ideas paper the foreign ministers of France and Germany have called for the EU to increase its responsibility for international security.

The paper produced on the 26th July said that because of “asymmetrical threats” the EU needed to “assume increased responsibility for international peace and security”. They have also called for improved operational effectiveness of EU battle groups - 1,500 soldiers meant to be deployed rapidly - these have been in existence since 2007 but have not yet been deployed.

Furthermore, the Franco/German paper is suggesting the use of drones in civilian airspace and has called on the European defence agency to examine the “operational and financial impact of Europe’s single air traffic control infrastructure (SESAR) on military aviation”. It also urges member states to progress towards the air traffic insertion of remotely piloted aircraft systems”.

This paper has come about in preparation for the 19th December meeting of EU leaders, which comes a year after the weakness of EU defence policy was discussed by them.

A report from Catherine Ashton, the EU Foreign Policy Chief, is also expected shortly.

The European Commission issued a report in July warning that the bloc’s military strength was diluted by

overlapping capacities and defence procurement at national level. It also called on member states to review national defence capabilities and to identify what hardware it needed for the protection of EU countries’ interests.

On Tuesday 3rd September the European People’s Party (the former home of the Conservative MEPs) issued a policy paper in which it recommended that “heads of state and government have to start building stand-by forces under Union command”.

The paper was launched by Arnaud Danjean, Michael Gahler and Krzysztof Lisek, members of the Parliament’s security and defence sub-committee, added that “deepening the EU’ security and defence co-operation will help slash procurement costs and allow the EU to react to international crisis”.

They also suggested that Europe should create a civilian and military crisis operations HQ under EU command and that EU leaders should commit themselves to defining the union’s security interests, prioritising its strategic objectives and linking these with operational deployments.

The present situation allows national governments to retain control over defence and security policy and what is quite clear is that these governments are not in favour of

giving up these powers to the EU.

Clearly the December summit meeting will be a rallying cry by the EU for so-called harmonisation of the powers to defend and the procurement of defence equipment - probably excluding equipment produced outside the EU. If that happens! Will the next stage be the handing over control of the UK’s nuclear deterrent to the EU?

Should control on defence matters be handed over to the EU what will happen over the disputes with Argentina over the Falklands and Spain over Gibraltar? The EU has not shown support for the UK over these disputes and if the UK is unable to use its defence capability without EU approval then all will be lost.

This may be the last time that David Cameron can show that he is defending the interests of the UK from those of the EU, we will have to hold our breath as his record to-date on this issue has not been very good.

The UK and France are the largest military powers in the EU. In the year 2011 the total expenditure on defence by EU national governments was £194 billion - mainly by the UK and France - which is a reduction of £57 billion from the 2001 figure. The spending on research and development has also been falling. The comparable figures for defence spending by Russia and China over the same time frame are believed to have doubled.

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# A world history

Derek Sterling

Don't let the title put you off. The title although unusual is used to cover the period from when Abraham was born 1996BC in Mesopotamia the (Sumerian capital was called Ur) to the Syrian uprising in 2012 which will inevitably affect us all.

This very interesting historical record leads us chronologically through the main events in world history with short easy to retain facts and useful insights.

The book covers all the major factors in history including; famous people, religion, wars, treaties, deaths, volcanic eruptions and even the rise of the European Union.

Those of us who have an interest in trivia have not been forgotten, do you know when (+) and (-) mathematical symbols were first used, or when the first steam-powered airship flew over Paris? Well now you can find out.

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## From Ur to Us

by Hugh Williams

St Edward's Press Pbk 355pp 2013

Available from

*The June Press*

Price £20.00 + 10% p&p

(see back cover)

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'Everything you need to know about History' is the very aptly applied subtitle of this book.

A brief country by country analysis of all their important events is also included.

This book is a must for all those who can never quite remember the important dates in history, added to this is a superb index with a number of

appendices covering all those lists of British Kings and Queens, Prime Ministers, Roman Emperors, Popes and much more.

For the eurosceptics there is even a brief analysis of the EU treaties with the dates they came into effect. Moreover, a list of controls taken from member states by the EU showing percentage powers taken by the EU.

The dates and places of the modern Olympic Games are included with figures for the possible speed of population growth and how the world's present population might have reached from two parents within 67 generations or 1,675 years.

So for all those who enjoy pub quizzes, crosswords or are just interested in world history this book will provide a veritable treasure-trove of useful information.

## Rise of Romanians and Bulgarians in UK

The number of Romanians and Bulgarians working in the UK rose by 25 per cent in the three months from April to June this year.

Figures released from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) show that 141,000 were employed compared to

the previous three months figure of 112,000 from January to April.

This increase is before the temporary restrictions on the type of jobs that workers from these countries can do, they are due to expire at the end of this year.

Looking at these figures it would appear that the claims made by immigration campaigners that there will be an even bigger increase next year, appear to be well founded. The government has refused to put a number for these expected workers.

## Migration to the UK increases

Net migration to the UK increased in the year ending December 2012 according to the Office for National Statistics.

The latest figures issued show that net migration rose to 176,000, up from

153,000 people in the year to September 2012.

These figures which show the difference between the number of people coming into the country and those leaving, is very worrying when

considering the coalition government's stated aim is to get net migration down to below 100,000 by 2015.

It is possible that the influx of Romanians and Bulgarians alone will make this aim impossible.

## The march of UKIP goes on

According to the European Commission president Jose Manuel Barroso the British elections to the EU parliament could be won by UKIP, who were second in 2009.

Speaking in a recent EP debate he accused the Conservatives of turning eurosceptic for electoral advantage. Furthermore, that when it "came to being against Europe people prefer the

original to the copy".

Barroso who leaves his job in May 2014, clearly does not understand the term 'democratically appointed', hence his desire to avoid referendums.

# UK Gross & Net Contribution to EU Institutions in 2012

Ian Milne

The *Pink Book 2013*\* came out on 31st July 2013. *Table 9.2 current account* shows that in calendar year 2012 the UK Gross Contribution hit a new record of £20.01 billion, equivalent to £55 million every day.

These are the figures for the UK:-

Gross Contribution	£20.0 billion
Gross Receipts from EU Institutions	£7.8 billion
Net Contribution	£12.2 billion

Note that the figures given are different (and much bigger) than the figures for - *UK official transactions with institutions of the EU* - set out at *Table 9.9* of the *Pink Book 2013*. The latter give a UK Net Contribution of £9.5 billion (another record), compared with the £12.2 billion given in *Table 9.2*, because they refer only to transfers transiting via HM Treasury.

The reason why the *Pink Book* current account gross and net figures are higher than HM Treasury's is that not all UK payments to and from - Brussels - transit via HM Treasury. For example, Brussels makes some

payments direct to UK private-sector bodies; and, in the other direction, at least one UK ministry, Department for International Development (DIFID), channels part of its - overseas aid - direct to EU institutions, by-passing HM Treasury.

The aggregated UK NET Contribution over the last three years is £33.5 billion.

\**Table 9.2, United Kingdom Balance of Payments: The Pink Book 2013; www.statistics.gov.uk>Economy>Balance of Payments*

The last three years' figures are as follow:-

**Pink Book 2013\*, Table 9.2 : UK Transactions with EU Institutions: £ million**

£ million	2010	2011	2012	2012 per day
Gross Contribution	18,615	19,572	20,009	55
Gross Receipts	8,233	8,684	7,781	21
Net Contribution	10,362	10,888	12,228	34

## Now the EU wants you birth to death

A little noticed plan contained in the Lisbon Treaty to stamp the EU flag across all tiers of public administration has moved a step nearer.

The EU has unveiled new identikit blue-and-yellow certificates emblazoned with the 12-star flag. These new certificates will have legal force across the continent from early next year.

For the time being these will be available alongside national certificates, so parents will be able to ask for either a British certificate or a European one.

The idea put forward is that it will make it easier for migrants to move around Europe.

Eric Pickles MP, said there was

nothing he could do to prevent the emblem from replacing the royal crest on birth, marriage and death certificates.

The Communities Secretary warned the move was part of a Brussels plot to brand people as European citizens 'from cradle to grave'.

Brussels has not yet demanded that EU certificates become compulsory, but Mr Pickles said it was only a matter of time and has called the move a 'Brussels plot' furthermore, he thought it was part of an insidious campaign to undermine nation states.

Quoting the example of driving licences, where at first it was optional for countries to put the 12-star EU symbol on new documents. Mr Pickles

pointed out that five years later it became mandatory, and in 2011 they were rebranded as 'European driving licences'.

The EU regulation on birth, marriage and death certificates is due to be reviewed in three years, and sources close to Mr Pickles said they feared it could become compulsory then.

Slowly the EU with **possibly** the unwitting assistance of national governments is trying to extinguish all forms of national identity. At the present rate the next generation of British people will be unaware that there were ever any national symbols.

# In search of Independence

Anthony Scholfield

The IEA/Brexit prize is to be awarded for the best blueprint covering Brexit, the process of Britain leaving the EU. In the IEA/Brexit scenario there has already been a referendum, an 'out' vote, and a notification by the British government triggering Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty. What happens next?

This is a welcome serious initiative and this study considers briefly the Brexit prize process against the background of the history of American Independence and Indian Independence.

## Major Lesson

The major lesson to be drawn from the history of the movements to American and Indian Independence is that the course of these two movements was quite long and that the final outcomes were different from the aims envisaged by those who set the independence process in motion.

## Pre-conditions of Brexit

A referendum vote for 'out' and the triggering of Article 50 are fairly heroic assumptions, given that the three major political parties would be likely to be on the wrong side of an 'out' referendum and, even if that result happened, would be loath to trigger Article 50. Indeed, some parliamentary chaos could well follow an 'out' result.

But, of course, the Brexit prize has to start from some assumptions.

At this stage it is simply worth noting that an 'out' vote, and even the triggering of Article 50, does not necessarily mean Britain leaves the EU. Of course, Article 50 does say that "*the [EU] treaties cease to apply*" two years after the date of triggering, whether or not a withdrawal agreement is in place. However, the likely course of events is that there would be years of negotiation, muddying of

discussions with counter-proposals and so forth. It is not impossible to envisage a politician, such as Alex Salmond, playing a similar role as Jinnah in pre-Independence India.

Similarly, an 'out' result, and the triggering of Article 50, does not mean the independence movement has achieved its goals and can come to a standstill. Both the history of the US and India show that, from the first statements of aspiration to independence, up until the final legal consummations – and leaving aside the course of the war in the USA and internal upset in India – there was a steady conversion of the political leaders and the entire political class to the inevitability of independence, even if crucial details, including geography, remained unsettled.

This conversion took place, not only in the countries seeking independence, but in the political class in the imperial power, Britain.

## The course of American and Indian Independence

An examination of the course of American and Indian independence shows that the decision to move away from the status quo had been taken by part – but not all – of the political class some years before such independence was achieved and formalised.

Also, in America, the actual outcome either in 1783, 1788 or 1796, was quite different from what those advocating change in 1773 actually put forward.

In America, the original demand for self-government moved, in two years, to the Declaration of Independence, but the settled borders and the Constitution were finally achieved in 1788 and 1796. (Canada was excluded.)

In India, the original call for independence of a United India in 1929 was not achieved. Instead three

independent states emerged over the period 1947-1973.

Therefore, the evolution of independence did not follow the original aims of those who set the political process in motion but was also influenced by negotiations, the actions of outside powers (especially the French intervention in America being critical), errors by both sides, and the course of events.

However, in both America and India over the course of the independence process, there was a gradual conversion of the political class, the military, the financial elite and, indeed, the bulk of those who took a political interest, to its inevitability.

## The reasons for Brexit

Therefore, the production of plans for Brexit has two aspects.

Plans for Brexit are hugely worthwhile as they set up a factual basis for action, identify problems and flush out the arguments of opponents. They should not, however, be considered a pre-determined and inflexible political pathway.

The other aspect is to convert the political class along with the financial, media and official elites, not only in Britain but also in the EU, as well as waverers in the electorate and the leaders of outside powers. A worked out plan demonstrates to these people that Brexit is a feasible and advantageous outcome.

It is, therefore, part of the process of winning over the electorate and the political class before a referendum vote is even held, as well as convincing the EU and outside powers that it is inevitable and that they should accommodate to it.

## Major Steps to American Independence

1773 Boston Tea Party.

Continued on page 5

# In search of Independence

Continued from page 4

**1774** Rejection of authority of British Parliament, expulsion of officials and Continental Congress of 13 states' delegates formed but remained loyal to British Crown.

**1776** Declaration of Independence.

**1783** Treaty of Paris. Canada and Florida excluded from US. About 2% of US population (loyalists) leave for other British Colonies, plus about 10% of slaves. Britain gifts lands west of 13 states to US at expense of Indians.

**1788** US Constitution approved (2nd Constitution).

**1796** Jay Treaty finally settled boundaries in South, in Canada and process for settling debts. The final withdrawal of British troops in mid-

west.

## Major steps to Indian Independence

**1883** Formation of Indian National Congress.

**1929** Congress policy to secure full independence for all subcontinent in one country (exclusive Sri Lanka and Burma).

**18/7/1947** Indian Independence Act of British Parliament.

**15/8/1947** Indian Independence. Most British troops began to withdraw.

**14/8/1947** Pakistan receives independence.

Boundaries of new states completely unfixed, both as regards

mutual borders in east and west, and also with princely states who all became independent the same day. Outbreak of fighting.

**1947** Both India and Pakistan send troops to Kashmir.

**1948** India invades Hyderabad – a huge state in centre of India.

**1950** India gets Dominion status.

By 1950 all princely states, voluntarily or compulsorily, joined India or Pakistan. Borders announced by Radcliffe Commission in 1947 were implemented in east and west but there were large population transfers.

**1961** India invades Goa and other parts of Portuguese India.

**1973** Bangladesh splits from Pakistan.

## Japanese make unwarranted comments

Following the UK Governments requests for comments from countries regarding the what if the UK left the EU? The response received from the Japanese embassy suggested that Japanese investment in the UK could be threatened. This moved Lord Stoddart of Swindon to write to: His Excellency Keiichi Hayashi, Ambassador of Japan to the UK Embassy of Japan on the 23rd July.

*Dear Ambassador,*

*I am writing to protest in the strongest possible terms at your country's unwarranted interference in the UK political debate over membership of the EU. I refer of course to the statement attributed to your Government and supported by the Embassy of Japan that was reproduced on the front page of the Sunday Times of 21st July 2013, commenting on the UK Government's Balance of Competencies Review.*

*Your Government's statement carried a very thinly veiled threat that Japan would reconsider its investment in the UK, if we were to leave the EU. The Embassy of Japan in London is quoted as saying: "We know some countries decided not to submit*

comments but as a non-EU nation and major investor in the UK we thought it was appropriate".

"We have taken advantage of this occasion to express our expectations .... If the UK leaves the Single Market, countries investing in the UK and exporting to the EU would have to pay tariffs, and that is not good news."

I would point out that if the UK does leave the EU, it does not necessarily have to leave the Single Market. Access to the Single Market can be maintained through membership of EFTA and the EEA. Therefore, your intervention is both ill-informed and ill-considered.

I would suggest to you that, as an external country, Japan has no business interfering in a domestic issue that has absolutely no bearing on its own affairs. I can well imagine the furore there would be in Tokyo if the British Embassy were to issue statements telling the Japanese Government how it should conduct its affairs.

I would further point out to you that last year British-based car manufacturing offset a 9% fall in European sales with a 19% increase in global sales beyond the EU. There has

also been a surge in demand from the Chinese; and British-based car firms are enjoying a boom in exports to countries like Brazil, South Korea and Mexico. The European market remains important, but it is emerging markets that are driving long-term UK growth.

In addition, since the UK has an ongoing annual trade deficit of over £40 billion with the EU, it is most unlikely that they would introduce barriers to trade which would result in retaliation from the UK and severely damage their own interests.

Finally, the British people do not take kindly to being threatened by foreign countries and especially disapprove of their taking sides on crucial internal political issues, as Japan is doing by giving comfort to the europhile element in British politics, which, incidentally, represents only a minority. Therefore, I trust that, in future, Japan, in its own interests, will not interfere in United Kingdom internal politics because that will only harm the good relations which have been built up with the British people, since the end of the Second World War.

Yours sincerely

Lord Stoddart of Swindon

# LETTERS

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## Article 50 the only way

Dear Sir,  
Professor Bush (*eurofacts* letters July) bases his view, that we should leave the EU by repealing the ECA 1972 and following the Vienna Convention on the law of Treaties (VCLT), on the assumption that we would have won an In/Out referendum when held. If we go his route, with the Establishment using Fear, Uncertainty and Doubt (FUD) at every turn, we would not win that referendum. He also appears to have little understanding of the complex nature of the worldwide trading rules and regulations which affect us whether we are in the EU or not. Finally and most surprising he seems blissfully unaware that if a treaty has within it a method by which the signatories can opt to leave, as Article 50 provides in the Lisbon Treaty, then the VCLT would not apply.

To safely navigate us through the labyrinth of leaving the EU and more importantly bringing the British public with us, as I said in my first letter, (*eurofacts* letters July) it has to be Article 50 unless you want to lose the referendum as and when it is called.

NIALL WARRY  
Somerset

## Article 50 just one component

Dear Sir,  
I agree with Professor Bush (his letter in the 26th July issue) that Article 50 is just one component of the legal process of withdrawal from the EU. Other components are the repeal of the European Communities Act 1972, possibly other Westminster legislation. And just to make sure we were really "out" for good, we could go through the Vienna Convention process as well.

Perhaps I could point out that Article 50 says that the EU treaties cease to apply to the departing country two years after that country triggers Article 50, whether or not a "withdrawal agreement" is in place.

So, on triggering Article 50, the UK would cease paying for EU membership after a maximum period of two years.

I don't think we should assume that the EU would drag its feet and endlessly spin out the withdrawal negotiations. The trade imbalance between EU-26 and the UK is such that the motivation of Germany especially would be to conclude an agreement as fast as possible. In addition, the USA, China, Japan and other non-EU countries with major stakes in trading and security stability with European countries will apply pressure to ensure that UK and EU negotiators get on with the job.

British exit will be a major geopolitical event, comparable to the fall of the Berlin Wall. "Brexit", at a minimum, will probably provoke other departures, and/or a major reform of the EU. It will be in British interests, as well as German, French, Italian etc interests, to behave like grown-ups and negotiate seriously and rapidly to get a withdrawal agreement (in reality, probably hundreds of sectoral withdrawal agreements) into place in a matter of months, not years.

In terms of intricacy and complexity, a UK-EU withdrawal agreement will be comparable to a takeover agreement between one multinational corporation and another. In the City of London alone, there are at least a dozen major investment banks, at least a dozen major law firms and at least a dozen major accounting firms who are negotiating, structuring and funding such takeovers every day of the week. That expertise will undoubtedly be called upon when the Brexit process begins.

IAN MILNE  
Sussex

## Number plate anger

Dear Sir,  
I have a pet hate, about which I imagine some people think me to be obsessed. It's time that the ring of stars

on car number plates.

Firstly, I find it oxymoronic that next to the ring of stars are the letters GB - has not Herman himself told us that there is "no place in Europe for homogeneous nation states".

Secondly, front and rear number plates require the use of white and yellow materials respectively, plus the use of black for the letters and numbers. That is all that is legally required.

The ring of stars necessitates the use of a fourth colour (Blue). Are we expected to believe that number plate manufacturers add the blue material "Gratis" out of the goodness of their hearts!

Although I cannot yet prove it, those reading this will recognise a familiar pattern:- the use of subliminal mental conditioning, financed of course by the public.

I carry with me small adhesive Union Flags just big enough to cover the offending item, they are very popular.

CHRIS MARTIN  
Hants

[When purchasing new cars the buyer can choose not to include the stars emblem. - Ed.]

## Immigration backlog exposed

Dear Sir,  
I like many others must have been amazed at recent statements issued regarding the Immigration backlog.

We are reliably informed that the immigration backlog in the United Kingdom now tops 500,000 according to a group of influential MPs.

The Home Affairs Committee have said that at present rates it could take 37 years to clear.

Immigration Minister, Mark Harper has said that the Home Office was now better positioned to clear the backlog.

BELINDA RICHARDS  
London

# MEETINGS

## FRINGE MEETING LABOUR CONFERENCE

**Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign**  
020 7388 2259

Monday **23rd September**, 5.45 pm

“Why Labour should now support an EU referendum”

**Kate Hoey MP**  
**Kelvin Hopkins MP**  
**Mark Seddon**  
**Graham Stringer MP**  
Chairman, **Austin Mitchell MP**

PUBLIC MEETING  
My Hotel, 17 Jubilee Street, Brighton  
BN11 1GE  
**Admission Free**

## FRINGE MEETINGS CONSERVATIVE CONFERENCE

**The Freedom Association**  
0845 833 9626

Monday **30th September** all day  
Tuesday **1st October** all day

The Freedom Zone

Two days of a collection of well-known speakers on Britain's relationship with the European Union and other freedoms.

PUBLIC MEETING  
Bridgewater Hall, Lower Mosley Street,  
Manchester M2 3WS  
**Admission Free**

**Bruges Group**  
020 7287 4414

Monday **30th September**, 1.30 pm

**Bill Cash MP**  
**Nigel Farage MEP**  
**Peter Osborne**, Daily Telegraph's *Chief Political Commentator*

PUBLIC MEETING  
The Great Hall, Town Hall, Albert  
Square, Manchester M60 2LA  
**Admission Free**

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Should you be planning a meeting and/or conference dealing with the subject of UK-EU relations we may be able to advertise the event without charge.

**euofacts Phone: 08456 120 175**  
**or Email: euofacts@junepress.com**

**Bruges Group**  
020 7287 4414

Saturday **9th November**, 10.30 am to 6.15 pm

**Further details and speakers to be announced**

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
Royal Over-Seas League, Royal Over-Seas House, 6 Park Place, St James's Street, London SW1A 1LR  
**Admission charge to be announced**

## DIARY OF EVENTS

UKIP **20th-21st September**  
Conference  
London

English Democrats **21st September**  
Conference  
Leicester

Labour Party **22nd-25th September**  
Conference  
Brighton

Conservative Party **29th Sept-2nd Oct**  
Conference  
Manchester

UK Parliament **8th October**  
Recess Ends

### 2014

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

European Union **22nd-25th May**  
MEP elections

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

Scottish Referendum **18th September**  
on Independence from the UK

## USEFUL WEB SITES

**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.freebritain.org.uk](http://www.freebritain.org.uk)

**Democracy Movement**

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

**English Constitution Group**

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

**EU Observer**

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

**EU Truth**

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

**European Commission (London)**

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

**European Foundation**

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

**European No Campaign**

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

**EU Referendum Campaign**

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

**Freedom Association**

[www.tfa.net](http://www.tfa.net)

**Global Britain**

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

**Global Vision**

[www.global-vision.net](http://www.global-vision.net)

**June Press (Publications)**

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

**Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign**

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

**Labour for a Referendum**

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

**New Alliance**

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

**Open Europe**

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

**Sovereignty**

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

**Statewatch**

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

**Team**

[www.teameurope.info](http://www.teameurope.info)

**EU Referendum**

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

**The People's Pledge**

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

**The Taxpayers' Alliance**

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

**United Kingdom Independence Party**

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

**Reflections on the Revolution in Europe**

by Christopher Caldwell. **£14.99**  
He makes it clear that the people never wanted mass immigration, which will result in the loss of democracy and the importation of an anti-EU culture Islam.

**'Europe' doesn't Work**

by Tim Congdon. **£3.00**  
A discussion of the three-million-jobs at-risk lie and related misconceptions.

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Why political parties are the cause of our problems - how to remove them in a day.

**Cracking The Whip**

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Why the Conservative party is weak on the EU and therefore, puts at risk the future of the UK.

**A Doomed Marriage: Britain and Europe**

by Daniel Hannan. **£12.00**  
Why the European dream that was meant to unite us, bring peace, prosperity, freedom and democracy, has failed.

**Time for the UK to Face the Facts**

by Christopher Hoskin. **£7.99**  
An analysis of how and why the UK has lost its way by a lack of concern for the people whilst trying to appease the EU.

**Saying 'No' to the Single Market**

Foreword by Barry Legg. **£4.00**  
A collection of speeches on the Single Market by Professor David Myddelton, Professor Jean-Jaques Rosa, Dr Andrew Lilico, Ian Milne and Dr Ruth Lea.

**2012 Index of Economic Freedom**

by Terry Miller, Kim R. Holmes and Edwin J. Feulner. **£20.00**  
A comprehensive list of countries and their world league ratings.

**Time To Say No:**

**Alternatives to EU Membership**

by Ian Milne. **£8.00**  
Ian examines the cost and implications of EU Membership and considers positive alternatives.

**Sail On, O Ship of State**

Edited by Johanna Möhring & Gwythian Prins. **£12.00**  
A collection of writers including: Roger Scruton, Daniel Hannan, Frank Field and Tom Kremer, set out why the nation state should be preserved and cherished.

**Montgomery**

and the First War on terror  
by Robert Oulds. **£8.99**  
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