

## Transfer of powers

David Barnby

**T**ransfer of powers to the EU is a continuous process which has been in train for decades.

On the 1st November 2014 the right of Parliament to legislate over us in 43 areas, the important ones, will be removed and be made subject to approval, by majority vote of the lying undemocratic and unelected bureaucrats fronting the EU. They call it QMV, Qualified Majority Voting, which translates in English to: You'll do what we tell you or else.

Below, are the 43 areas of 'competence', areas we British have been declared incompetent to decide for ourselves.

These areas will switch from requiring unanimous approval of all member states to qualified majority voting only:

### Initiatives of the High Representative for Foreign Affairs

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Administrative co-operation

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Asylum

*Nice: QMV; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Border controls

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Citizens' initiative regulations

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Civil protection

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Committee of the Regions

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Common defence policy

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Crime prevention incentives

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Criminal judicial co-operation

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Criminal law

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Culture

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Diplomatic & Consular protection

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Economic & Social Committee

*Nice: QMV; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Emergency international aid

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Energy

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### EU budget

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Eurojust

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### European Central Bank

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### European Court of Justice

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Europol

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Eurozone external representation

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Foreign Affairs

#### High Representative election

*Lisbon: QMV*

#### Freedom of movement for workers

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Freedom to establish a business

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Freedom, security, justice,

#### co-operation & evaluation

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Funding the Common

#### Foreign & Security Policy

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### General economic interest services

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Humanitarian aid

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Immigration

*Nice: QMV; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Intellectual property

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Organisation of the

#### Council of the EU

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Police co-operation

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### President of the

#### European Council election

*Lisbon: QMV*

#### Response to

#### natural disasters & terrorism

*Lisbon: QMV*

#### Rules concerning the

#### Armaments Agency

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Self-employment access rights

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Social Security Unanimity

*Nice: QMV; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Space

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Sport

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Structural & Cohesion Funds

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Tourism

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Transport

*Nice: Unanimity; Lisbon: QMV*

#### Withdrawal of a member state

*Lisbon: QMV*

A brief review of the Treaties confirms the substance of the above. Transitional arrangements allow, only on specific votes, for the Nice Treaty Provisions to apply from 1st November 2014 until March 2017, hence I imagine PM David Cameron's determination to delay our referendum beyond that date, tying Britain for ever within the non-democratic, totalitarian and now clearly despotic EU.

# Government unaware of realities of EU membership

The independent Labour peer, Lord Stoddart of Swindon has accused the Government of “being completely unaware of the realities of EU membership” after its reply to his written question on EU enlargement (Hansard 17th June 2014).

In the course of her reply for the Government, Baroness Warsi, the Senior Minister of State at the Department for Communities and Local Government & Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said: “Enlargement has proved a huge driver of peace, prosperity and progress across our continent.”

Lord Stoddart said: “Baroness Warsi’s answer shows that the Government is either completely unaware of the realities of European Union membership or totally taken in by EU propaganda. They seemingly don’t understand that NATO formed in April 1949 has kept the peace in

Europe since then and that the EU only came into being in 1992, through the Treaty on European Union (The Maastricht Treaty).

“Furthermore, how can the Baroness possibly feel it appropriate to talk about ‘prosperity’, which must puzzle intelligent people, when so many member countries have been brought to their knees by EU policies that have precipitated major declines in living standards and riots in several countries.”

## Full written question

Asked by Lord Stoddart of Swindon: To ask Her Majesty’s Government whether the Prime Minister’s comments in Brussels on 27th May that Brussels was “too big and too busy” indicate that they intend to oppose any further expansion of the European Union.

The Senior Minister of State,

Department for Communities and Local Government & Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Baroness Warsi) (Con): The Prime Minister, my Rt. Hon Friend the Member for Witney (Mr Cameron)’s comment was that Brussels is “too big and too bossy”. He was referring to the need for the EU to reform to become less interfering and more competitive, flexible and democratically accountable. He was not pronouncing on the EU’s territorial size.

The UK continues to be a strong supporter of enlargement based on firm but fair conditionality, focusing on key concerns shared by many Member States, particularly around the rule of law. Enlargement has proved a huge driver of peace, prosperity and progress across our continent.

*(Parliamentary copyright 2014- House of Lords Hansard 17th June)*

## Germany gets its way eventually

A former code-breaker and a man who actually talked with Dr Konrad Adenaur, (known as the old fox) and the Chancellor of the first post-war German Government, Harry Beckhough wrote a book about his extensive knowledge of Germany, and has explored the development of its aggressive nature from its earliest years.

This book, due to requests from many people has now been re-printed and what follows is an extract from it.

“In 1941 Walter Funk, Hitler’s economics Minister, launched *Europäische Wirtschafts-gemeinschaft* (European Economic Community) - to establish a single European currency, the Reichsmark. Plus the integration of all European economies into a “Single Market”. The creation of a Common

Agricultural Policy (CAP) was based on the mode of European agriculture, protected by subsidies and high tariffs, keeping prices artificially high for the benefit, principally, of French and German small farmers. This Franco-German benefit was later enshrined, post-war, under Article 39 of the Treaty of Rome. Similar to the later Maastricht Treaty of EU, with a PanEuropean Bank (Bank Europa) created and run by Germany, in Frankfurt.

This, then, was the embryo Nazi plan for the future of greater Europe, all combined under the sole command of the master, ‘Aryan’ superior German Superstate, cum dictatorship. Yet, after the most decisive defeat in all their positions, a considerable number of the

perpetrators of these evil plans – after ruthlessly murdering millions who appeared to be obstacles to their greater glory. The very name of Concentration Camps brings the vision of the devil who possesses their souls. So that same inbuilt German habit of lying deceit continued during, and after WWII, in even more cunning, false operations, at which they are past-masters, as if schooled by Lenin, world master of lies and corruption.

Thus, Arthur Spiegelman reported: ‘Realising they were losing the War in 1944, Nazi leaders met major German industrialists to plan a secret, post-war network to restore them to power’.”

*The publication Germany’s Fourth Reich is available from the June Press £8 see rear page.*

# Real immigration issues

**D**oes membership of the European Union help with the real problems of immigration, or does it cause greater problems for those who really need help?

Mrs Patricia and Dr Richard Lamerton of Hereford, have parented nine young Zimbabweans fleeing the brutal, corrupt and violent rule of Mugabe. Richard was the first Consultant in Palliative Medicine of the NHS and spent his life in the hospice movement. The story of one, Wirrie, speaks loudly and clearly about the situation in Zimbabwe and England. His father had left him when a baby. Aged twelve he was hit by a car in Harare that killed his mother. He was discharged from hospital after six weeks in plaster for his broken leg. He walked home to find it and the family belongings had been sold by his uncle. He was reduced to street begging for a year until removed to an orphanage by a kind lady. Through a friend the Lamertons who worked there were introduced to Wirrie and paid for him to go to boarding school when he became too old for the

orphanage. In strange phone calls Wirrie described the school. It turned out to be a youth militia camp surrounded by razor wire and an electric fence. The students were taught violent aggression. The headmaster murdered a school member as well as the two policemen who came to investigate. He was a personal friend of Mugabe and no charge was brought against him. A squad of students was taken by lorry to Harare to burn the houses of Opposition members and to assault those escaping. When Wirrie saw his name down for the same next day he escaped over the wire. That earned him the capital offence of absconding for which he would first be tortured. He walked to a friend of the Lamertons who despite difficulties had him declared a member of a flight crew to London.

At Gatwick he faced immediate deportation that was avoided by the intervention of an MP. After studying science at university for three years he was erroneously advised to swap his asylum status for a student visa. That led to a succession of deportation

orders. G4S, a security firm employed by the Home Office, burst into the Lamertons house at 6 am with skeleton keys. Wirrie was given a deportation order. Two deportees have been put to death on arrival in Harare and seventeen others were severely tortured.

Wirrie's case is listed for hearing in the High Court to decide whether Wirrie will be granted freedom here or death in Harare.

Britain has a tradition of accepting individuals being persecuted in foreign countries. But the EU has accorded every citizen in the EU a right to come here. It is said that not many will. In that case why agree to such a right? With varying levels of poverty this right is absurd. It has seriously damaged immigrants from outside the EU who possess the qualities and abilities that make them the AI immigrants.

The loss of national sovereignty consequent on agreeing to EU measures putting EU first, affects immigration, nursing and other professions.

## Foreign Direct Investment

**A** new report has just been released by Civitas entitled *The EU Effect: The impact of the EU on foreign direct investment in the UK from 1970 to 2011*.

Supporters of Britain's membership of the EU have frequently claimed it encourages investment in the UK. But this detailed examination of four decades of foreign direct investment figures - the first study of its kind - casts such suggestions into serious doubt.

In this, the second in a two-part series studying the impact of EU membership on British trade and investment, independent analyst Michael Burrage says leading politicians have too often relied on hearsay, intuition and inference rather than research based on evidence.

Using figures obtained from the (OECD) Organisation for Economic

Cooperation and Development and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, he finds that entry to the Common Market in 1973 did have a beneficial effect on foreign direct investment (FDI) in the UK.

However, there is no evidence that it lasted for more than a decade or that the Single Market as a whole has been a magnet to foreign investors.

"The case for UK membership of the EU, of the euro, and of the Single Market, has rested to a considerable extent on claims about their benefits for FDI in the UK, and warnings about the consequences of losing them", Burrage writes.

"Much the most credible of these claims is that entry to the Common Market in 1973 boosted FDI in the UK, since the same positive effect can be observed in most other new entrants, whatever date they might have joined.

"However, the claim that membership of the EU as such has been of lasting benefit to FDI in the UK is not credible, and difficult to reconcile with the higher rates of growth in FDI flows and stocks found in many non-member countries in Europe and beyond."

Like most EU membership so-called advantages, they do not bear scrutiny.

This report follows a paper by Michael Burrage, published by Civitas in May, studying the trade advantage Britain supposedly gets from being a member of the EU. In that, he found that the UK's trade with other EU nations accounts for no more of its trade with all leading economies now than it did on joining the European Economic Community in 1973.

*The report can be down loaded from [www.civitas.org.uk](http://www.civitas.org.uk)*

# Changing global economy

## UK set to overtake Germany in 2030

*Extract of an article in Global Vision on 1st July by Ruth Lea, Global Vision  
Co-founder and Economic Advisor to Arbuthnot Banking Group*

**T**he IMF's forecasts up to 2018, has showed that the US economy in nominal (market exchange rate) terms was set to overtake the EU28's by 2018, whilst China's economy was catching up fast.

A recent report by the Centre for Economics and Business Research (CEBR) pushed the forecasting limit out to 2028, with some speculations up to 2030. Granted such long-term forecasts are inevitably pitted with forecasting errors and should be interpreted with great caution, but they help to "inform the debate" as to how the global economy is developing and how any British government should respond.

The CEBR concluded that China should overtake the US in 2028 and the UK could overtake Germany by "around 2030". The latter may be regarded as especially surprising, given that Germany's economy was a third larger again in 2012. However, Germany's demographics are dire, whilst the UK's are not, this discrepancy does much to explain the CEBR's forecasts.

It is, perhaps, little appreciated that Germany's population has already begun to contract and there is absolutely no doubt that it is ageing. Germany's population peaked at around 83.85 million in 2004, but by 2010 it was down to just over 83 million, having lost over 800,000 citizens. Germany's demographics are

among the most adverse of any major country, alongside Japan, Korea and several of the Eastern European countries (of which Russia and Poland are the most significant).

Germany's population is projected by the UN to be around 80 million in 2030 compared with the UK's 69 million, its age-structure is expected to be significantly older, crucially affecting its economic potential.

Incidentally, looking further out, the situation looks even worse for Germany. The UN suggests that Germany's population will have fallen to about 72.5 million by 2050. In contrast French and British populations are expected to continue rising - by 2050 these two countries could have populations of around 73 million each. In this scenario Western Europe's "big 3" could have very similar sized populations by 2050. Stretching out until the end of the century, the UN expects that the French and British populations (79 million and 77 million respectively) would comfortably exceed Germany's.

Germany's population is projected to be 57 million in 2100, nearly 20% lower than in 1950!

Other highlights from the CEBR report included:

\* India's GDP overtakes a demographically-challenged Japan by 2028, to be the 3rd biggest economy.

\* Brazil overtakes both the UK and

Germany by 2023, to be the 5th largest economy.

\* Eurozone countries generally slip down the league table. Germany from 4th (2013) to 6th (2028); France from 5th (2013) to 13th (2028); Italy from 9th (2013) to 15th (2028); Spain from 13th (2013) to 18th (2028) and the Netherlands from 18th (2013) to 30th (2028). CEBR assumes that the Eurozone holds together but suggests that, if the Euro broke up, the outlook for Germany would be better, though correspondingly worse for the other European economies.

\* The rankings of Russia, Canada and Australia are little changed over the forecasting period. Russia, 8th in 2013, will be 8th in 2028; Canada, 10th in 2013, will be 10th in 2028, whilst Australia slips a tad from 12th (2013) to 14th (2028).

\* By 2028 the world league table has been partly re-ordered. Not only does China move to number 1 and India to number 3, but Mexico moves to 9th place, Korea to 11th and Turkey to 12th (all higher than France). "As symbols of the new world order" Nigeria, Egypt, Iraq and the Philippines have all broken into the "top 30", whilst Norway, Belgium and Austria have dropped out.

*For further details see web site [www.global-vision.net](http://www.global-vision.net)*

## Union warns Labour

**L**abour's biggest union backer Unite is urging the party to match the Conservatives' pledge to offer an in-out referendum on European membership.

General Secretary Len McCluskey said Labour will be a "hostage to

fortune" if it does not support a vote on this issue.

Meanwhile, Labour leader Ed Miliband has all but ruled out a vote unless further powers are transferred to Brussels.

Unite fears this stance will be "a

millstone" around Labour's neck at the next general election.

Labour still requires financial support from the unions!

A referendum call by any political party that wishes to remain a member will be vote chasing in the extreme.

# Europe's war?

Matthew Henderson

The malign plotters of the servile world government have stated that a world war will be necessary to induce the chaos and devastation necessary to allow them total control. The European Union is an ever expanding group towards this objective.

In 1990, the American Secretary of State, Baker, signed an agreement with Gorbachev...the architect of the dissolution of the Soviet empire... which affirmed that there would be no further expansion of Western influence, i.e. NATO or the European Union on Russia's borders.

Despite that signing, several Baltic and former Soviet Eastern European states have been persuaded to join the EU dictatorship.

Of the recent violent unrest in Ukraine, it should be remembered firstly, that the pre-coup government and President of the Ukraine were democratically elected: therefore, the shrill Western protestations that the violent coup which they were supporting in Maidan Square was in support of a democratic uprising, were utterly bogus.

Secondly, the coup was the result of the Ukrainian president's decision that the best economic interests of his country lay in maintaining close links with Russia rather than joining the EU, Russia had already promised Ukraine \$15 billion in short term aid to alleviate Ukraine's economic depression where as the EU promised the Ukrainians

ruinous loans from the IMF.

Thirdly, no sooner had the rioting in Kiev started when it was discovered that the American government had given the rioting leaders \$5 billion and the American under Secretary of State, Victoria Nuland, was seen amongst the rioters handing out cakes and encouragement: another American apologist for 'full spectrum American world dominance' Senator John McCain was also seen in Maidan Square encouraging the rioters ...against a democratically elected government. When Baroness Ashton, the European Union's Foreign Affairs High Representative visited Kiev during the riots, she was told by the Estonian Foreign Minister who had witnessed the violence, that he had been informed by rioting leaders that their snipers had been shooting at police and civilians alike. The Western media however, attributed the shooting solely to the police. Baroness Ashton's reaction to this news was apparently, mild surprise.

Fourthly, the militant leaders of the violence who are now in government, and supported by the West, are known to be pro-Nazi nationalists with strong anti-Semitic views. The fact that these elements of the coup are shelling and killing their compatriots in Eastern Ukraine, elicits no condemnation from the West. In consideration of the fact that this contrived crisis in Ukraine has resulted in the West sending troops to Poland and possibly other states

formerly under Russian influence, suggests that the West, in the shape of NATO and the EU, are seeking to surround Russia's borders and provoke a military response.

When the coup took place in Kiev, the people of the Crimea, asserting their long association with Russia rather than Western Europe, voted to become an independent state within the Russian federation. This democratic decision has been utterly refuted in the Western media and portrayed as a Russian invasion of the Crimea. The Crimea has been Russian since Catherine the Great annexed it in the late 18th century and historically, the Russian Black Sea fleet has been stationed there since that time. If the Western powers pursue the Kiev coup's determination to regain the Crimea, a military response from Russia is inevitable.

It appears that a morally and economically bankrupt Western world is being propelled towards a devastating world war if Russia is forced to defend its interests by force of arms. The only beneficiaries of such a conflict will be the as yet hidden architects of world government, those whom Disraeli described as being the actual rulers of the world behind the scenes. The almost embarrassing compliance of European leaders of every hue, with every American stratagem, suggests that democracy in the West has fled the scene and despotism is in the saddle.

## Infra-structure takeover

More of Britain is to be run by four European Union competitors French and Spanish.

A new franchise to operate London's Dockland's Light Railway (DLR) has been awarded to French transport group Keolis from December 2014.

According to Transport for London (TFL) Keolis will operate the franchise

as Keolis Amey Docklands until April 2021.

The group is a joint venture between the SNCF subsidiary and AMEY, the UK services group owned by Spain's Ferrovial.

The group has an option to extend the franchise until 2023.

How many more essential services like electricity and gas supplies will be

run or operated by foreign countries before what is left of a UK government brings in safeguards like the French and Germans have operated for many years to protect their infra-structure and energy supply.

By the 2017 possible referendum on the EU, the country will already be owned and operated by our competitors.

# Determinants of Britain's EU membership

*Extract of a Futurus special article "Britain & Europe 1914 and 2014"  
by Anthony Scholefield*

**W**hat was the determinant for the British political class to join the EU, and what was the determinant to stay in?

Even on 24th January 2014 David Cameron was still saying, *"I'm confident that we'll have a successful negotiation and a successful referendum"*. Quite clearly, the alleged benefits of extra trade, jobs and investment were not determinants. After all, they were simply what Gladstone would characterise as 'assertions' and no cost/benefit analysis was ever produced. The MacDougall Report, and other subsequent analysis, showed that there was little economic benefit and, probably, dis-benefit. These alleged benefits played the same role in 1972, and onwards, as the Belgian Treaty did in 1914 in diverting attention from what were the real determinants.

We must then ask the same searching questions as to the determinants for Britain joining and remaining in the EU. Also, we can examine how far current politicians should be bound by treaties and legal agreements or whether they might take the more robust view outlined by Gladstone and acknowledged by Grey and Asquith.

Since 1960 British governments and the political class seem to have been driven by even more obscure and unfathomable motives. Have they simply followed political fashion for incorporation in large organisations? Is it the fear of being outside? Is it that political posturing and public relations have, indeed, driven policy?

Moreover, the European Union Treaty, like all treaties, as Gladstone had pointed out, was not to be considered a static document. Further, the EU Treaty had built into it the mandate for "ever closer union", which

meant that it would always be an irritating factor. Every controversial new EU law or agreement had the same effect on British-EU relations as the launch of a new battleship for the High Seas Fleet had on Anglo-German relations before 1914.

Lack of analysis, and frank and honest debate, leads to lack of clarity which, in turn, means that, at every stage of the evolution of the EU, Britain has lacked influence and has not clearly stated what its aims were.

Nor has it been clear about what is unacceptable to Britain about the EU as it stands even now and David Cameron seems to have great difficulty in even formulating the details of what he wishes to renegotiate.

The fact is that the EU membership comes down in the end to the question of British interests. Is it in the interests of Britain that it should subordinate itself to a project which is aimed at *"ever closer union"* and a *"United States of Europe"* as Viviane Reding recently stated on 8th January 2014? Or, as the NO Campaign in 1975 put it, *"This will take away from us the right to rule ourselves which we have enjoyed for centuries"*.

It is possible to argue that membership of the EU increases the power of the British political class in Britain itself. While membership of the EU means increasing government, increased complexity and increased contact with other governments and EU institutions, all of which has to be mediated by the political class with ensuing power, perquisites and prominence. At the same time, the existence of EU institutions, along with other transnational bodies which often lay down the template for EU activity, allow more responsibility for major issues to be outsourced by

British politicians. Increased power, with diminished responsibility, has been called names in the past. It is probably this, together with the crisis of confidence in the 1960s and after, which is a hidden determinant of British policy.

It is important to realise, as noted by former President Giscard, that it is British politicians who have agreed to all the extensions of EU powers, well beyond the Treaty of 1972 - they have agreed to decisions by majority vote, to massive budget contributions, to new powers in justice, social affairs, etc. The emotional commitment to the EU as a symbol of progressive, modern political action, like Grey's moral commitment to France before 1914, became a fixed political idea. Grey's moral commitment evolved into a political decision that it was Britain's interest that France should not be crushed, that France would most likely be *"crushed"* by Germany and, therefore, military action must be undertaken in support of France. Similarly, the emotional commitment to the EU evolved into a political decision that it was in Britain's interest that Britain must remain in the EU and, therefore, negotiate and allow further moves to *"ever closer union"*. In both cases, the chain of reasoning was faulty.

In recent years, the German government, quite correctly, breached the Stability and Growth Pact when they considered their economy needed higher deficits. Regardless of whether this was correct economic policy or not, it was acting in what it considered as the interests of the German people, rather than sticking to a *"scrap of paper"*. Similarly, the European Central Bank, quite correctly, acted on what it considered were the interests of

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# Determinants of Britain's EU membership

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the German people, rather than sticking to a “*scrap of paper*”. Similarly, the European Central Bank, quite correctly, acted on what it considered were the interests of the people of the eurozone, whether it was correct or not, when they breached the Maastricht Treaty and bailed out the countries of Southern Europe.

It was quite clear that the freedom of movement principle could lead, in some circumstances, to extreme numbers of migrants - as it has done with consequent impoverishment of Britain's poorest people. It was politically and socially in British interests to withdraw from this obligation, yet British ministers seemed to be incapable of following Gladstone's sensible analysis.

**Conclusion** - The events which so abruptly shattered the complacency of the Liberal government in 1914 are relevant to understanding the tangle into which successive modern British

governments have enmeshed themselves, and the British people, in their membership of the EU. ‘Searching questions’ have rarely been asked, or have been discouraged and those who raised them have been disgracefully smeared as ‘narrow nationalists’ or ‘xenophobic’.

Both occasions exhibited similar weaknesses in political decision-making. On both occasions, the real determinants of policy were cloaked by extraneous matters, and by an outbreak of moralising self-congratulation. In 1914, it was the Belgian Treaty which cloaked the decision that France could not be allowed to be “*crushed*”, although this possibility was soon shown to be an incorrect assumption. Since 1972, the ‘*asserted*’ economic benefits of EU membership have diverted attention from the real determinants of decision-making. The difficulty is that, while the 1914 decisions were understandable, if incorrect, it is impossible to understand

the reasoning behind the political class's unanimity about ‘Europe’ in modern times.

There will be many commemorations over the next few years and much regret will be expressed over the tragedy and the human losses and miseries which were the result of the war.

Moreover, the political principles are clear. Politicians must not be afraid to ask searching questions. They must seek clarity and precise definitions in regard to obligations. They must avoid secrecy and evasiveness to Parliament and the people.

Especially, they must follow Gladstone's dictum about the commitment to treaties being dependent on the circumstances of the time and Sir Edward Grey's repeated assertions that policy decisions must be based on British interests.

*For further details see web site [www.futurus-thinktank.com](http://www.futurus-thinktank.com)*

## Call for ‘New Magna Carta’

The Commons Political Reform Committee think that the 800th anniversary of Magna Carta next year, is the right time for a fresh debate on the pros and cons of a written constitution.

According to the MPs the UK is currently governed by a “sprawling mass” of laws, treaty obligations and

unwritten conventions.

The idea of a written constitution was one of three possible options that could form the basis of a “new settlement”.

Magna Carta sealed in 1215 has enshrined basic freedoms and limited monarchical power.

Unfortunately it did not foresee the

uprising of the European Union, which unlike our monarchy seeks total control over our laws, culture and freedoms that were intended to be preserved by the British Parliament.

A written constitution is of no use if the law used for the interpretation of such a constitution has been given over to a foreign entity like the EU.

## Could French bank fine affect trade talks?

France's largest bank, BNP Paribas, has agreed to a record £5.1 bn (\$9 bn) settlement with American prosecutors over allegations of sanctions violations.

The bank, as part of the deal, will plead guilty to two criminal charges of breaking American sanctions against trade with Sudan, Iran and Cuba.

It will also be prevented from

clearing certain transactions in US dollars for one year from the start of 2015.

The settlement is the largest for such a case in US history.

However, behind the scenes, before the fine was announced, one of the EU's top officials intervened in the controversy over the possible fine.

Michael Barnier, the EU's internal

market commissioner, said any penalty on the giant French bank must be “fair and objective”.

France has expressed concern about the fine, warning that it could hurt trade talks.

Why, when British banks were being fined did the EU stay silent?

Perhaps like the British Government they do not care about the UK.

# Greater role for European para-military police force?

*Extract of an article "EU seeks more prominent international role for European para-military police force" produced by Statewatch in July*

The European External Action Service is seeking "strengthened cooperation" with the European Gendarmerie Force, a paramilitary policing organisation made up of forces from seven EU countries, in the hope that it can play a bigger role in the EU's "crisis management" missions abroad and plug the gap left by a lack of commitments from individual Member States.

**Crisis management in Africa** - The EU has so far this year launched two "crisis management" missions in Africa - the first a military mission in the Central African Republic (EUFOR RCA) and the second a civilian mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali). The European Gendarmerie Force (EUROGENDFOR or EGF, made up of gendarmerie units from France, Italy, Portugal, the Netherlands, Romania and Spain) is involved in both.

In the Central African Republic, the EGF is providing "a gendarmerie-type Integrated Police Unit, in order to reinforce the rule of law, to maintain public order, and to fight against unpleasant consequences."

Less is known about its role in Mali. The EUCAP Sahel Mali mission is intended to "support the internal security forces" and ensure "the full restoration of state authority throughout the country", and follows EUTM (EU Training Mission) Mali, launched in February 2013 to train the Malian armed forces.

An EGF presentation contained in a document produced by the European External Action Service (EEAS, essentially the EU's foreign office), obtained by *Statewatch*, states that the EGF's Permanent Headquarters (PHQ, based in Vicenza, Italy) assisted the EEAS with "strategic and operational planning" for the Mali mission. EEAS

documents from July 2013 and December 2013 note the EGF's "participation in the exploratory mission to Mali".

According to the EGF's presentation, its support "demonstrated that the police expertise held by the Staff in Vicenza can be mobilised quickly in favour of the European Union."

**Closer cooperation** - In September 2013 *Statewatch* reported on the EEAS' attempt to obtain more information from Member States on national police units available for "robust" missions abroad, with a document noting that in order to address shortfalls in national provision, the Service was examining "the scope for a cooperation agreement" with the EGF.

A more recent "explanatory brief" produced by the EEAS' Crisis Management and Planning Directorate (CPMD), contained in the EEAS document, notes that a "potential strengthening of EU links with EGF has long been considered," and outlines plans for "strengthened cooperation between the EEAS and EGF, and to secure faster participation of EGF in CSDP [Common Security and Defence Policy] related activities."

Calls for closer links go back at least as far as June 2008, when the 'Informal High Level Advisory Group on the Future of European Home Affairs Policy' (also known as the 'Future Group') said:

*"Future reflections should also include the integration of the 'European Gendarmerie Force' and civilian police units from Member States into the legal framework of the European Union. Common education and training of those forces would be appropriate."*

Head of the EEAS Catherine Ashton stated in last year's annual report on the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) that a "formal declaration" in relation to the EGF was expected by the end of 2013, which would "facilitate appropriate support when rapid deployment of robust policing assets is at stake". It is unclear whether this "formal declaration" has been issued, but cooperation between the EU and EGF is clearly advancing.

**Cooperative arrangements** - The legal basis for cooperation between the EU and EGF is Article 42(3) of the Lisbon Treaty: "Those Member States which together establish multinational forces may also make them available to the common security and defence policy".

More practical arrangements are laid down in a "Framework paper for EGF's participation in CSDP Crisis Management Operations", mentioned in the EEAS' document but currently secret. This "delineates the nature and scope of EGF engagement in CSDP and may be used as a basis [for] an administrative arrangement."

The "administrative arrangement" will cover the exchange of EU Classified Information (EUCI) between the EEAS and EGF. This "may provide for the release of EU CONFIDENTIAL" information generated as part of EUCAP Sahel Mali and EUFOR RCA.

In order to speed up the process of exchanging this classified information, the EEAS will "explore whether the host State of EGF (i.e. the National Security Authority of Italy) could assume responsibility for an EUCI released and act as a sponsor to EGF," prior to a formal agreement being reached.

Furthermore, "if need be" this will

**Continued on page 9**



# Greater role for European para-military police force?

Continued from page 8

be followed by “the establishment of mechanisms to facilitate EGF engagement in CSDP, in full transparency with Member States and in compliance with existing procedures”. This would appear to indicate an intention to make EU-EGF cooperation more systematic, but the Member States are cautious.

The EEAS document recounts a meeting held on 18th March this year between Maciej Popowski (Deputy Secretary General for the EEAS), Denis Favier (head of the French Gendarmerie) and the Council of the EU’s Political and Security Committee (PSC, made up of Member States’ representatives and responsible for “the definition of and follow-up to the EU’s response to a crisis”). Member States’ delegations stated that cooperation with the EGF “should continue on a case-by-case basis,” although they did request that work continue on:

*“[E]stablishing a formal framework to govern such cooperation, covering*

*financing, recruitment, the involvement of Member States, and cooperation with non-EU countries that are observers to EGF.”*

**“Robust policing” with “military means”** - The EGF presentation notes that the organisation’s objectives are “three-fold”:

- \* To provide Europe with a police asset capable of undertaking various police functions and tasks required in the context of international crisis management operations;

- \* To provide European - and potentially other - States intent on joining EU missions with a multinational operational platform to that effect; and

- \* To contribute to the various crisis management initiatives of international organisations.

The presentation notes the extra benefits of having available a gendarmerie force - it is able “to provide more robust policing (including with military means) when the threat scale is approaching the grey

area before a military response.”

As well as seeking greater access to paramilitary policing units, the EU is also hoping to increase its information and intelligence-gathering in civilian and military missions outside the 28-member bloc, with the aim of contributing to “comprehensive situational awareness and intelligence support to the EU”.

These efforts are set to continue for some time to come. The European Council’s “strategic guidelines for legislative and operational planning for the coming years within the area of freedom, security and justice” state:

*“The answer to many of the challenges in the area of freedom, security and justice lies in relations with third countries, which calls for improving the link between the EU’s internal and external policies. This has to be reflected in the cooperation between the EU’s institutions and bodies.”*

*For further details see web site [www.statewatch.org](http://www.statewatch.org)*

## EU ignore UK again

The EU continues to ignore the UK’s position over yet another area of policy.

A ruling by the EU’s top court and therefore also the UK’s top court (due to EU membership) has annulled a law

aimed at boosting European police efforts to tackle driving offences.

The UK, Ireland and Denmark opted out of the law, which enables police to exchange vehicle registration data.

However, the law will now have to

be revised in line with the EU treaty’s transparent provision. That means it will apply to all 28 member states.

The European Court of Justice ruling goes against the UK’s get-outs in the area of justice and policing,

## Europe dictates ever more!

A pregnant French woman, who was denied benefits in the UK because she was not considered to be “a worker”, has had this ruling overturned by the European Court of Justice.

Jessy Saint Prix gave up working as a teaching assistant and was denied income support.

Non-UK residents are not entitled to the benefits, unless they have acquired

the status of worker under EU law.

The case has now been returned to the Supreme Court for a final ruling.

In another case, the European Commission is taking the UK to court over a long-running row regarding the UK policy of allowing leisure boats to use lower-taxed red diesel.

Brussels is disputing laws which permit recreational boats to buy the

fuel commonly used by fishing vessels.

The UK government acknowledges that they may face penalties for using it outside UK waters.

However, according to the European Commission the UK is “not properly” applying European excise rules.

All these cases just help to show who now actually governs the UK.

# LETTERS

Tel: 08456 120 175 email: [eurofacts@junepress.com](mailto:eurofacts@junepress.com)

## Immigration

Dear Sir,

I have noticed that those who support immigration into the United Kingdom fail to mention the natural progression from this situation.

Where a young man in his early twenties comes here and obtains a job within a few years he sends for his wife and possibly two children so they can join him. After a similar time has passed he has his mother and father come here who are near retirement age.

Once they are settled in his wife asks her parents to come and live here also. This is what most of us would do so I do not blame the immigrants over this.

The situation from the country point of view however, is that within a decade we have eight people here of which one possibly two are employed, two are being educated and four may be receiving an old age pension. Three houses maybe occupied by them. Where is the benefit to the population of this country particularly the working class?

As a retired home owning pensioner I am not affected by this and neither are our politicians but the silent majority surely are.

JAMES MILLS  
Essex

## EU reform

Dear Sir,

Much is said by our political leaders about the need to reform the EU. However, when it gets down to what needs reforming they appear to be unsure.

Our politicians ignore the fact that the EU has no intentions of being reformed unless that means taking further powers from the elected national governments.

A simple way to reform the EU would be to insist that each country

pays in an equal amount based on the population figures and not on the GDP figures.

Furthermore every country only gets back an equal percentage of its contribution. This could avoid countrys who only join for the handouts being such enthusiasts for EU membership. There would then be no need for rebates of any kind.

Democracy, which the EU presently does not have, could then be implemented by the bureaucrats actually being elected to office - for a fixed term of three years - by the EU citizens in open, fair elections. Those elected would then be free to impose all the regulation and directives that they considered necessary for free trade, environmental protection and equality within the EU.

Extreme I may appear but as a woman I consider it to be sensible way forward.

AMANDA GREEN  
London

## Fishing

Dear Sir,

In the House of Commons fishing debates during the early 1970's, when the United Kingdom was being intentionally deceived by the then Prime Minister Sir Edward Heath, along with his Euro federalist campaigners into believing that it would be in the best interests of British fishermen for the United Kingdom to join the EEC as it was then called, the Labour Party at that time was represented by some remarkable MPs of great honour and distinction, such as Mr Douglas Jay who later became Sir Douglas Jay, Mr Edward Milne and others. Those men stood their ground against an enormous tirade of falsehood, which emanated from the Conservative Party during one of the debates on our Treaty of Accession on

20 January 1972, and should be read by every current MP.

The real deceit of Sir Edward Heath however was set out in a Prime Ministerial TV broadcast to the nation in January 1973 when he said: "There are some people in the United Kingdom who fear that by going into Europe we shall sacrifice Independence and Sovereignty. These fears I need hardly say are completely unjustified".

The Westminster Parliament during these debates, was therefore prophetically warned that the very circumstances which now prevail in our fishing industry were inevitable, if we remained within this disastrous anti-British Common Fisheries Policy. The Commission have gone to great lengths to tell us that the *acquis communautaire* on fisheries is free access to waters on a non discriminatory basis for all Member States fleets, and that the "*acquis* is not negotiable". So talk about reform is simply pie in the sky.

To make all this possible in Scotland, we have already decommissioned 682 vessels, mostly from the larger elements of our fleet. This has done enormous damage to our fishing industry, both onshore and at sea. Every port on our east coast from the Borders to John O'Groats, which were at one time, bustling hives of activity as far as fishing was concerned, are but pale shadows of their former selves.

The late Peter Shore MP, once said: "I cannot recall another example in history of a free country without compulsion from outside entering on an arrangement so damaging to itself".

Outside of UKIP, as far as one can see, there is no other Political Party in the UK prepared to rectify this colossal disaster.

THOMAS HAY  
Aberdeen

**Wishing you a happy summer recess, next eurofacts 19th September**

# MEETINGS

**The Freedom Association**  
01242 235333

Tuesday **12th August**, 6.30 pm

The McWhirter Memorial Lecture

“Freedom and England”

**Rt Hon John Redwood MP**

MEMORIAL LECTURE  
HMS President, London

**Admission Charge**  
**Members £20 Public £25**  
**After 31st July £25 & £30**  
(includes drinks reception)

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**Gresham College**  
020 7831 0575

Thursday **18th September**, 6.00 pm

“*From Gold to Paper and Back Again*”

Why there are better choices for a government to link money with than a commodity standard.

**Jagjit Chadha**, *Gresham Professor of Commerce*

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

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## FRINGE MEETING CONSERVATIVE CONFERENCE

**The Freedom Association**  
0845 833 9626

Monday **29th September**  
until Wednesday  
**1st October**

The Freedom Zone

A well established part of the Conservative fringe.  
Three days of a collection of speakers from all backgrounds on Britain and Europe and other freedoms.

**Further details and speakers to be announced**

PUBLIC MEETING  
Birmingham  
**Admission Free**

**Gresham College**  
020 7831 0575

Wednesday **15th October**, 6.00 pm

“*Human Rights: Philosophy and History*”

It is essential to understand this development before criticising or complaining

**Professor Sir Geoffrey Nice QC**

PUBLIC MEETING  
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## DIARY OF EVENTS

UK Parliament **3rd September**  
Recess Ends

UK Parliament **13th Sept-8th Oct.**  
Conference Recess

Scottish Referendum **18th Sept.**  
on Independence from the UK

Labour **21st-24th September**  
Party Conference  
Manchester  
Central Conference Centre

UKIP **25-27th September**  
Party Conference  
Doncaster  
Race Course

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

Lib-Dems **4th-8th October**  
Party Conference  
Glasgow

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[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)

**EU Referendum Campaign**  
[www.eureferendumcampaign.com](http://www.eureferendumcampaign.com)

**Freedom Association**  
[www.tfa.net](http://www.tfa.net)

**Futurus**  
[www.futurus-thinktank.com](http://www.futurus-thinktank.com)

**Global Britain**  
[www.globalbritain.org](http://www.globalbritain.org)

**Global Vision**  
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**Team**  
[www.teameurope.info](http://www.teameurope.info)

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

**The Taxpayers’ Alliance**  
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