

A unique opportunity to influence the political trend

Why UKIP MP Dr Bob Spink should consider following the example of David Davis by resigning his seat on a point of principle

eurofacts does not get involved in party politics and does not presume to tell its readers how to vote. Notwithstanding this self-imposed ordinance we see much merit in an idea advanced by David Owen, a reader, in a letter which we publish on page 6.

Following the example of David Davis, who resigned his Haltemprice and Howden seat in the Commons in order to protest against the detention of terrorist suspects for up to 42 days, Mr Owen urges a similar course of action upon Dr Bob Spink, the UKIP MP for Castle Point in Essex.

This suggestion has also been put to Nigel Farage, the UKIP leader.

Dr Spink, a long-standing eurosceptic and a parliamentary supporter of the BOO campaign (one of only nine), lost the Conservative whip in March 2008 after threatening to resign. This came in the wake of disagreements with members of his constituency party. He joined UKIP a month later.

As Mr Owen suggests, recent events and the rising tide of euroscepticism provide a unique opportunity for Dr Spink to resign his seat on a point of principle and to stand in a by-election as the only credible candidate offering to take Britain out of the European Union. For decades British political elites have conspired successfully to prevent the British people from having a say on the issue and even to stifle it as a topic for debate. Here at last would be an historic opportunity for voters to express an opinion on British membership - and at a time when there is a particular reason to think that voters will respond positively to an

individual politician who is prepared to risk his career and salary because of deeply-held principles. Were he to be successful, Dr Spink would be the first MP to be elected as a result of standing on a withdrawalist platform and would thereby establish an enormously important precedent.

Such a course of action would require courage on Dr Spink's part. But it would be no mere quixotic gesture as the parliamentary arithmetic makes clear. Mr Spink, an energetic and popular constituency member, currently has a majority of 8,200. Despite Dr Spink's long-standing eurosceptic views the UKIP candidate achieved more than seven per cent at the last general election, considerably higher than the UKIP national average. The result in 2005 was as follows:-

Bob Spink, Conservative 22,118 (48.3 per cent)

Luke Akehurst, Labour 13,917 (30.4 per cent)

James Sandbach, Lib-Dem, 4,719 (10.3 per cent)

Neil Hamper, UKIP 3,431 (7.5 per cent)

Irene Willis, Green 1,617 (3.5 per cent)

Majority 8,201 (17.9 per cent)

Far more than at a general election, Dr Spink would be in a position to set the agenda, to dominate the headlines in the local media and beyond and to ensure that the two main parties could not ignore the issue over which the election had been called. In doing this he might very well enhance his prospects of retaining the seat in 2010.

Essex man remains incorrigibly

eurosceptic. Voters in Dr Spink's constituency are unlikely to have been impressed by remarks by David Cameron delivered in Harlow, another Essex constituency, just a few weeks ago when he referred to the 'near impossibility' of holding a referendum on the Lisbon Treaty were it to be in force by the time of a Tory election victory (see *eurofacts* for 6th June). Although these can no doubt be finessed to show that there is no incompatibility with earlier more robust comments the tone of the Conservative leader's comments was in marked contrast to an article written in the *Sun* ahead of the Conservative Party Conference last year: "Today I will give this cast-iron guarantee: if I become PM a Conservative government will hold a referendum on any EU treaty that emerges from these negotiations. No treaty would be ratified without consulting the British people".

A decision by Dr Spink to resign his seat would present Cameron with acute problems, both in terms of fielding a suitable candidate and in terms of policy presentation, while bringing rare excitement to British politics and casting Dr Spink and his party in a heroic light. Better than any initiative that we are presently aware of we believe that it could provide the catalyst in influencing the present trend of British politics in a way which we believe our readers, whatever their party allegiances, would approve of. For that reason we hope that Dr Spink will not be offended by our presumption in asking him to give the idea serious consideration.

INSIDE: *What they said about the Irish referendum and Britain's unseemly dash to ratify p.2 - Lisbon Treaty is dead, says leading legal expert p.3 - EU pesticide curbs could halve crop yields and send food prices high p.5 - The Courage of Gordon Brown p.6*

What they said about the Irish referendum and Britain's unseemly dash to ratify

Lisbon is dead (see page 3) but many pretend otherwise:-

*"They are bloody fools. They have been stuffing their faces at Europe's expense for years and now they dump us in the s***."* Nicolas Sarkozy, President of France, in remarks to his aides reported in *Le Canard Enchaîné*, on 19th June 2008 and quoted in Open Europe press survey of 20th June.

"The Treaty is not dead. The Treaty is alive...In no case should the Union be stopped in its tracks. We need to examine the existing possibilities to assure in any case the entry into force of the Treaty and to associate Ireland with it." European Commission President, Jose Barroso, Press Conference, 14th June.

"I somehow suspect that if many other member states of the EU had to put it before their people, the result would be the same." Charlie McCreevy, Ireland's EU Commissioner, *Irish Independent*, 18th June.

"The British vote reduces the Irish no vote to a glitch.... a second referendum should take place, crucially before the European elections in June 2009... Can we be the hostage of decisions taken by a single member state?" MEP Mendez de Vigo, the EP's rapporteur on the Lisbon Treaty, interview with *Le Figaro* on 20th June.

"British approval is seen in European capitals as a significant signal the Lisbon treaty is not dead." *Financial Times*, 20th June.

"A YouGov poll yesterday indicated support for full EU membership in Britain is down to 29 per cent. The reasons are many, but the contempt shown by Europe's governing elite for the wishes of Europe's peoples is dangerous. It indicates how far a noble postwar ideal has strayed into oligarchy and contempt for democracy." Simon Jenkins, *Guardian*

18th June.

"...a few million Irish cannot decide on behalf of 495 million Europeans." Wolfgang Schauble, German Interior Minister, *Deutsche Welle*, 15th June.

"We think it is a real cheek that the country that has benefited most from the EU should do this. There is no other Europe than this treaty. With all respect for the Irish vote, we cannot allow the huge majority of Europe to be duped by a minority of a minority of a minority." Axel Schäfer, SPD leader in the Bundestag, quoted in the *Irish Times*, 14th June.

"[The Treaty] will be applied, albeit a few months late." Lopez Garrido, Spanish Europe Minister, *Forbes*, 15th June.

"The treaty is not dead. The EU is in constant crisis management - we go from one crisis to another and finally we find a solution." Alexander Stubb, Finnish Foreign Minister, *Deutsche Welle*, 16th June.

"We shall effectively look for ways to ensure it comes into force. Irrespective of the results of the referendum in Ireland, I think that we can deliver an optimistic message - Europe will find a way of implementing this treaty." Polish Prime Minister, Donald Tusk, *BBC*, 13th June.

"The ratification cannot be continued, the Treaty can no longer come into force. To continue as though nothing has happened, would be a pure hypocrisy. This would be worse news about the "state of the Union" than the Irish NO. The ratification of the Lisbon Treaty in the Czech Republic ended last Friday. To pretend something else is undignified - at least if we are in a world where one plus one equals two. I think that the British didn't declare anything. It was the Labour Prime Minister Gordon Brown who declared something. The British democracy is much more complex." President Klaus

of the Czech Republic, *Lidové Noviny* radio station, Prague, 17th June.

"Some have had the gall to argue, with a straight face, that Lisbon must be brought into effect despite the Irish no because it will make the EU more democratic. This is Brussels equivalent of a doctor saying that the operation was a success, but the patient died. In truth, it is the Lisbon treaty that should be allowed to die." *The Economist*, 20th June.

"Ireland should do the rest of Europe a favour and leave the EU." Former Danish Foreign Minister, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, in an article in *La Libre Belgique*, 20th June.

"We shall see in the next few weeks more ratifications meaning that support for a strong Europe is there." Dimitrij Rupel, Slovenian Foreign Minister, *AP*, 16th June.

"The rejection of the Treaty text by one European Union country cannot mean that the ratifications which have already been carried out by 18 EU countries become invalid." Hans-Gert Pöttering, President of the European Parliament, *EP Press Release*, 13th June.

"Only those who previously wished to dance on the grave of this treaty, even before the Irish referendum, are declaring it dead." British Europe Minister, Jim Murphy, on the *Today Programme* on 14th June.

"In no case should the Union be stopped in its tracks. We need to examine the existing possibilities to assure in any case the entry into force of the Treaty and to associate Ireland with it." Belgian Prime Minister, Yves Leterme, *AFP*, 14th June 2008.

Lisbon Treaty is dead, says leading legal expert

“It is inconceivable that the text, without a change, will ever be put before the Irish people again in a referendum”

Lord Neill of Bladen, a former vice-chancellor of Oxford and Warden of All Souls is one of Britain's leading legal authorities. His speech to the Lords on the 18th June on the legal status of the Lisbon Treaty following the Irish Referendum is published in full because of the obvious importance of the subject.

Lord Neill of Bladen: .. The Foreign Secretary said in his Statement the other day:

“The rules of the treaty and of the EU are clear. All 27 member states must ratify the treaty for it to come into force ... There is no question of ignoring the Irish vote or of bulldozing Irish opinion. Ireland clearly cannot be bound by changes that it has not ratified”.-*[Official Report, Commons, 16/6/08; col. 704.]*

Final Provisions

He is completely correct in what he said. I hope that I shall be forgiven for reminding your Lordships of some of the relevant legal provisions, as I do not think that we spent any instant of time on them. You have to go to the treaty of Lisbon in its unreadable form, which is in Command Paper 7294 - the hunks and not the rewritten version that we have all been working from, which the Government kindly produced. If you toil your way through to page 156 of the treaty as printed, you come to the final provisions. The key provision for today is Article 6:

“This Treaty shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Government of the Italian Republic ... This Treaty shall enter into force on 1 January 2009, provided that all the instruments of ratification have been deposited, or, failing that, on the first day of the month following the deposit of the instrument of ratification by the last signatory State to take this step”.

Those provisions require ratification of this treaty - not some other amended or altered version - by all 27 member states. The treaty will not enter into force until the last of the 27 has deposited the instrument of ratification with Italy. That event, we know, will never happen.

Ireland has duly followed its constitutional requirements and a referendum was held. I have looked at the Constitution of Ireland. Articles 46 and 47 deal with proposals for an amendment of the constitution, which have to be,

“submitted by Referendum to the decision of the people in accordance with the law for the time being in force”.

That law is the next article, which simply says that a proposal for amendment of the constitution should be,

“submitted by Referendum to the decision of the people”.

The proposal will be held to have been approved if a majority cast their votes in favour at such a referendum. I am shortening it, but that is the gist.

Present Debate

That event has not happened. The opposite has happened. The people have refused it; they have rejected it. For the sake of accuracy, I should record that there are two referendum Acts in Ireland - those of 1994 and 1996. As far as I can tell from a text-book summary, they add nothing of relevance to the present debate.

What are the facts as they are today? The best source for me was today's *Irish Times*. On page 8, we are told that the Taoiseach, Mr Brian Cowen, said in the Dail yesterday:

“In my discussions with my colleagues” - he is talking about discussions that will take place tomorrow - *“I will be stressing that the people have spoken and that the Government accepts the result”*.

The Labour leader, Eamon Gilmore, spoke in a similar vein. The *Irish Times* quoted him as saying that it was

important that everyone accepted and respected the decision made last Thursday. The Fine Gael leader, Enda Kenny, joined in, emphasising his disappointment with the result but adding that the decision must be accepted and respected.

Meanwhile, the first page of the *Irish Times* carried the headline, *“EU may offer concessions and opt-outs to win new treaty vote”*. We read from the reporter:

“France and Germany are quietly hoping the Government will consider holding another referendum in the spring before the next European elections on the basis of several opt-outs from core EU policies or declarations explaining how the Lisbon Treaty does not affect Irish tax or abortion laws. British diplomats are more cautious, believing a second failed referendum could provoke an EU crisis”.

One understands from that that the discussion has moved on from the text of the Lisbon Treaty to some improved version that the Irish - and, we must add, the other 26 member states - will be content with. That will be a new treaty and will lead to a new Bill coming to this House and to the House of Commons for approval.

Facing the Facts

We must be prepared to face the facts - the legal facts and the facts of the world - which are that the Lisbon Treaty is dead and that there is no possibility of the treaty in its existing form ever coming into operation. Ireland, by its own due process, has rejected it. All the political parties in Ireland accept that result. It is inconceivable that the text, without a change, will ever be put before the Irish people again in a referendum. It is possible that there will be something different in a few months' time, but the Government are planning to ratify a dead treaty. I say “dead”, because the treaty itself so dictates by insisting on

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Lisbon Treaty is dead

unanimous ratification. Nothing in existing law on the Lisbon Treaty says that there is some way in which you can deal with it now with less than a 27-member vote.

The other thing that we need to think about and to which the Government have given no consideration, so far as I can see, is the effect on the Bill, of which we are being asked to give a Third Reading, of the Lisbon Treaty never coming into effect. I will take your Lordships to that, but I can summarise in advance by saying that the absence of a Lisbon Treaty strikes a lethal blow at the Bill as it is. I shall start with the commencement clause, Clause 8, which states:

“Section 3 (and the Schedule) come into force in accordance with provision made by the Secretary of State by order”.

Clause 3(3) says:

“The Table in the Schedule to this Act sets out substitutions required to reflect terminology after the commencement of the Treaty of Lisbon”.

The whole exercise of re-labelling and amending existing treaties will not come into operation until the Treaty of Lisbon has commenced - an event that I submit to your Lordships will never happen. Clause 8(3) says:

“The other provisions of this Act come into force on Royal Assent” - that is, in a day or two from now.

Let us look back to see what we have in the rest of the Bill. Clause 1 defines the treaties that we are talking about. They are defined in terms of signature. I make that point in case anyone seizes on it. The clause states:

“In this Act ‘the Treaty of Lisbon’ means the Treaty of Lisbon Amending the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty Establishing the European Community signed at Lisbon on 13th December 2007”.

Clause 2, which is headed, “Addition to the list of treaties”, says:

“At the end of the list of treaties in Clause 1(2) of the European Communities Act 1972 ... add - and

(s) the Treaty of Lisbon Amending the Treaty”,

et cetera. That is the language. We are to add to the list of treaties a treaty that will never have any effect. What, precisely, is Parliament doing in telling everybody who writes a textbook or completes a list of up-to-date legislation on the EU that they are to add to the list of relevant EU treaties a treaty that is, at the moment, completely dead? A new one may come along, but we have not got there. In Clause 3, we have the changes in terminology. I am not going to take any more time. I have referred to subsection (3) -

Noble Lords: Oh!

Lord Neill of Bladen: My Lords, I am sorry that noble Lords do not like to be told the legal position. I would have thought that the rule of law would be a welcome doctrine in this House.

Different Verdict

Lord Anderson of Swansea: My Lords, is the legal position not the same as that in respect of the Nice Treaty, which was rejected by the Irish and is now law?

Lord Neill of Bladen: My Lords, correct me if I am wrong, but the same treaty was ultimately put to the Irish population again. The Irish were told to re-think and came up with a different verdict. That is not what we hear from Ireland today. They are not going to do it again and they will not be insulted by the idea that they might do so.

Clause 4 is headed, “Increase of powers of European Parliament”. It states:

“The Treaty of Lisbon is approved for the purposes of ... the European Parliamentary Elections Act 2002”.

That is a dead duck. It does not apply at all. There will never be a Treaty of Lisbon. We go on to Clause 5, which is headed, “Amendment of founding treaties”. It tells us in subsection (1):

“A treaty which satisfies the following conditions may not be ratified unless approved by Act of Parliament”.

Then there are two conditions, of which the second is:

“Condition 2 is that the Treaty results from the application of Article 48(2) to (5) of the Treaty on European Union (as amended by the Treaty of Lisbon)”.

That condition can never be satisfied, so Clause 5 can never operate.

Clause 6, which is headed, “Parliamentary control of decisions”, gives a whole list of provisions that will need parliamentary approval. All make reference either to the Treaty of European Union, covered in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of subsection (1), or to the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union, covered in paragraphs (d) to (i). Those treaties are defined as the Lisbon Treaty in subsection (4). The effect of that is that no provision other than Clause 1 - and possibly the clause on commencement - will ever come into force, or bite on anything, if there is no Treaty of Lisbon. For Parliament to be asked to give a Third Reading to a Bill that has nil effect, and submit it for Royal Assent, seems entirely wrong.

Your Lordships may say - and I see the smiles of some noble Lords facing me - that there has been a big win for the proponents of the treaty. So it is. Everybody in the House knows that every vote has been won by the Government and their allies and lost by the Conservatives. We all know that. We know that the Bill is in a position where, if we were asked to put up our hands, a majority would be in favour. I have not the slightest objection to any parliamentary procedure that could be devised for taking the opinion of Parliament on approving the terms of the Lisbon Treaty. However, we ought not to be asked to go through what is now a charade of Third Reading of a Bill that, as I have demonstrated, can never achieve its intended result.

It would be different if someone were prepared to stand up and say, *“Don’t you worry, it’ll all be put to the Irish population again and they’re going to vote it through, so there is some real substance here”.*

However, I cannot believe that anybody in the House could sincerely

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EU pesticide curbs could halve crop yields and send food prices sky high

Only the European Commission could come up with proposals that would cut food production by half and raise prices during a global food shortage - but that appears to be exactly what it has done.

According to a report commissioned by the European Crop Production Association the Commission's proposals on the use of chemicals on farms will cut some yields by 25 to 50 per cent with the result that many crops will become uneconomical to grow. The result is likely to be that British farmers will be forced to make major changes to farming, systems and crop rotation.

Further Escalation

The proposals could also mean that it would be illegal to import crops treated with pesticides banned within the EU - which would escalate prices still further and provoke rows within the WTO.

The proposals which strengthen restrictions on chemical products to control disease, pests and weeds would lead to rising prices, create shortages and increase British dependency on food imports, according to the report which was produced by ADAS, an independent agricultural and environmental agency. The report

suggests that the proposals, which are due to come into effect in 2009, would lower food quality.

A statement by Dr Colin Roscoe, chairman of the British Crop Production Council's executive body, which has been posted on the BCPC's website, also condemns the proposals in similarly unequivocal terms:

"Implementation of these proposals will clearly exacerbate the rises in food prices, and prevent the growing of many fruit and vegetable crops in the UK and Europe. Furthermore, the proposals will prevent imports of treated crops from outside the EU. The UK should insist that the proposals should not be accepted in the absence of evaluation of results of EU and Member State Impact Studies on impact on agriculture, food supply and price, and health - there should be a proven link, in practical usage, between regulatory application of the proposed criteria and benefit to human health or environment. Europe clearly cannot afford to implement indiscriminate hazard-based cut-off criteria without reference to impact studies on food supply/price, the environment and health across all EU Member States."

The main impact of the proposals would be to ban pesticides which do

not conform to health or environmental standards. Previously they had been assessed on the basis of risk.

Dr Roscoe describes the way in which the Commission had introduced the proposals as,

"a typical European story".

He adds:

"The proposals have been discussed for over a year, and many have assumed that the extreme elements would be talked out - but the proposals disappear into various committees, and get worse. The European Parliament has added further restrictions. We are now running out of time."

Poorer Quality

Dr Roscoe, said that a recent forum organised by the BCPC had demonstrated that the impact of the proposals could not be mitigated by changes to the management of different crops, and so would drive widescale changes to UK farm structures, farming systems and rotations. Since they would have an adverse impact on food quality and diet they would also require changes in the attitude of retailers and consumers.

In other words we will have to put up with poorer quality food as well as higher prices.

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Lisbon Treaty is Dead

believe that to be a possibility. We ought to do what the Irish have asked for. Let us have some time and space so that we can see what comes up. Let us talk to our colleagues in Brussels tomorrow and on Friday. Then there will be a period.

Lord Tomlinson: My Lords, I thank the noble Lord for giving way. If he is seriously asking us to do what the Irish have asked us to do, would he not reflect that the Irish have asked us to continue and to complete the process of ratification in this country? -

[Interruption.]

Lord Neill of Bladen: My Lords, I shall carry on. The last time I had really big support was at a planning inquiry, where I was booed by an entire village. I did not let it put me off then.

We ought not to be doing this. There should not be a ratification or a Third Reading of a Bill that is so crippled by a shot that has gone through it. On whether we should help our Irish friends, I do not know which way they are turning. They are shot to pieces. They say very nicely in a very nice accent to all the other member states,

"You carry on with ratification". But earlier I heard people saying, *"This Parliament is sovereign. We take our own decisions here"*. It is a total irrelevance. The view expressed by the Irish on what other member states should do does not weigh with me in the slightest. We are in London in the Westminster Parliament. We make our own decisions.

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LETTERS

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An Irresistible Opportunity to Change the Trend

Dear Sir,

On 12th June, the Rt Hon David Davis MP, Conservative Shadow Home Secretary, resigned his Haltemprice and Howden seat in the Commons on a point of principle after the Government bulldozed through the bill to detain terrorist suspects for up to 42 days without charge. He asserted that the Government was riding roughshod in its quest for the all-controlling Big Brother State.

Many, no doubt including his former Shadow Cabinet colleagues, thought he was on an ego-trip the like of which had never been embarked upon before but a National Opinion Poll published a few days later showed huge support for David Davis and his constituency office has been deluged with letters of support and cash for his By-Election Fighting Fund. He has also been promised support from Labour MPs who opposed the 42 days initiative. However, it would appear that there will not be much of a contest in three weeks' time as neither the Labour Party nor the Lib-Dems Party will be putting up candidates. So far only a lady from The Monster Raving Loony Party has thrown her hat into the ring.

Following the rejection of the Lisbon Treaty by the sensible people of Ireland, by a very large majority, our Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary have both declared that the United Kingdom will ratify the Lisbon Treaty. Does this not now present an irresistible opportunity for Dr Bob Spink - UKIP MP for Castle Point - to resign his Westminster seat, as a matter

of principle, to stand as the only candidate offering to take the UK out of the European Union? He would not lack for opponents as the three main parties would hasten to name their candidates. The UKIP leadership should encourage Dr Spink to follow the brave action of David Davis, for if their candidate actually won a seat at Westminster a precedent would have been established.

DAVID OWEN
Devon

Differing Notions of Liberty

Dear Sir,

We have now dwelt 320 years with the same constitution and legal system, longer, by far, than any other nation on earth. The peoples of Europe have by contrast passed their time in riot, revolution, coups d'etat, civil and international wars.

The question is "Why"?

The philosophical root of the great clash of ideologies that dominates our entire world lies in the interpretation of a single word: liberty.

The positive concept of liberty, NOT freedom FROM, but freedom TO, is that of England, from 1688/9 until but lately.

We can, through Parliamentary election by first past the post, and NO other, sack those who would tax us and make our laws. This the hall-mark of freedom, since if the electorate does not have the absolute power to render those who tax and make your laws accountable through THE BALLOT BOX absolute dismissal, all laws are meaningless. We may do anything we want to provided that it is not against

the law, and are policed by consent.

Its opponents, adherents of the negative concept, believe that man is a rational being, and perfectible if properly governed. They, of course, are the only rational persons and being rational know better than you do what is best for you. Thus they will "educate" you so that you, being cured of your follies, may in turn become rational. When all are so, we will no longer require any laws, for being rational all our actions will be faultless. We may thus live happily ever after under the all-wise, all-seeing, and all-caring wings of a rational, secular, all-powerful world government, deprived of all freedoms TO, and so, through freedoms FROM, granted by permission and withdrawable at will, of ALL freedoms.

Thus the power of the state over its people is paramount, for how can you be improved if allowed to think for yourself? For example, the ten commandments are, per se, in providing a star to guide us through life, an impediment in the way of such government which would provide you with other pointers, hence the unending effort to exterminate all cultural values.

In any such state, as, for example the European Union, you may do only that which the law permits, all else is illegal, and are policed through repression enforced by coercion. Its citizens have no lawful means of dismissing those who tax them, and who make their laws.

Why should any thinking Briton swap the one for the other?

GEORGE CURTIS
Essex

The courage of Gordon Brown

"I want to say how pleased I am and thank him for demonstrating political courage by leading the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty. He did it with much commitment and much strength." Nicolas Sarkozy, President of France, commenting during the EU summit on 20th June on the fact that the British Prime Minister had pressed rapidly ahead with the ratification process despite the NO vote in the Irish referendum.

Summer publishing plans

The next double summer issue of eurofacts (Vol 13 No 20/21) will be published on 25th July, 2008

MEETINGS

The Freedom Association
0845 833 9626

Saturday **19th July**, 6.00 pm

Nigel Hastilow, *Author*
John Midgley, *Campaign Against Political Correctness*
The Rev'd Dr. Peter Mullen, *Hon. Chaplain to The Freedom Association*

ANNUAL SUMMER PARTY
Stanway House, Stanway, Cheltenham,
Glos GL54
Admission £30.00 (Members £27.50)

Freedom In The City
0797 969 5611

Tuesday **22nd July**, 1.00 pm

Cdr. John Muxworthy RN, *Chief Executive Officer of the United Kingdom National Defence Association*

PUBLIC MEETING
The Function Suite, The Counting House, 50 Cornhill, London EC3V
Admission Free

Get Britain Out
01787 376374

Wednesday **23rd July**, 7.00 pm

“No Accountability, No Democracy? - The EU Connection”

Philip Hollobone MP, *Conservative*

PUBLIC MEETING
Westminster Arms (Upstairs), 9 Storeys Gate, London SW1
Admission Free

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SELECT COMMITTEES

House of Lords
020-7219 3000

Tuesday **10th July**, 10.10 am
Evidence will be heard on the *Proposed Temporary Agency Workers Directive, and on amendments to the Working Time Directive* from Mr Pat McFadden MP; and Mr Ben Rimmington, Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR).

Tuesday **15th July**, 10.40 am
Evidence will be heard on the *The Future of European Structural Funds* from Gareth Thomas MP.

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

DIARY OF EVENTS

2008

UK Parliamentary Recess Begins **22nd July**

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

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

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

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

UK Parliamentary Recess Ends **6th October**

EU Summit **15-16th October**

EU Summit **11-12th December**

European Reform Treaty to be Ratified **December**

2009

Czech Republic takes over EU presidency **1st January**

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EU Observer
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EU Truth
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European Commission (London)
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European No Campaign
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I Want a Referendum
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June Press (Publications)
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Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign
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Open Europe
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Speak Out Campaign
www.speakout.co.uk
Sovereignty
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Stewatch
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The People's "No" Campaign
www.thepeoplesnocampaign.co.uk
United Kingdom Independence Party
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