

## Financial crisis: Is the EU beginning to unravel?

*The appetite for ever closer union has survived several full-blown crises, but it may not survive this one*

Until the dramatic financial news of earlier this month europhiles welcomed international crises because they provided the pretext for further opportunities to bind Europe more closely together. When he was President of the EU Commission Romano Prodi coined the phrase 'beneficial crisis' to describe bad economic or political news that could be used to promote the integrationist cause. From the opposite camp eurosceptics have forecast that crises worthy of the name would expose the design defects of the European project and cause it to disintegrate.

### Death Throes

Which camp has been proved right by recent events? Such is the speed of events anything written about the present financial storm risks giving hostages to fortune, but a few tentative conclusions may be drawn. The first is that both tendencies have been observable. President Sarkozy's plan for a Europe-wide bail-out fund and the demand for more regulation - often accompanied by claims that capitalism was in its death throes - illustrate the first of these tendencies. It is possible, indeed likely, that there will indeed be more EU regulation even though large parts have fallen off the existing regulatory machine. But President Sarkozy's bail-out plan was so comprehensively rejected by those whose support was crucial - principally

the Germans and British - that he subsequently denied having suggested any such thing.

The emergency EU summit called by Sarkozy was meant to provide 'a European solution' to the crisis and to live up to his claims that the French EU presidency would advance the EU project. It ended in meaningless platitudes and a recognition of the inability of the EU to address a full-blown financial crisis.

The one thing to emerge from the meeting fell pathetically short of measures that would have actually made a difference: a plan to make €12 billion in previously committed funds from the European Investment Bank available to small businesses in the 27 member states.

### Methods and Means

Pressed to explain why there had been no support for the bail-out plan that never was the French President said:

*"Each government will operate with its own methods and means, but in a co-ordinated manner".*

Observing the unfolding drama in the markets Dominique Strauss-Kahn, the head of the IMF declared:

*"It has to be indicated to the markets... that European countries will not react as every man for himself".*

But that of course is precisely how European countries did react. In doing

so they found themselves hampered by EU rules; far from providing comfort from the storm these achieved the diametrically opposite effect. In a series of penetrating blogs Richard North showed how the system used by banks to value in their assets at the end of each day in order to demonstrate their solvency - the so-called mark-to-market system appears to have exacerbated the financial storm. Though not unique to Europe this system is embodied in two EU directives, 2006/48 and 2006/49.

In his emergency statement at the Conservative Party conference the Conservative leader made reference to this system, although he got its name slightly wrong and made no reference to the EU, merely suggesting that British and European regulators should "get together" to sort out the difficulties. We will know that the Conservative Party means to get serious about Europe when it finds the courage to acknowledge the sources of difficulties resulting from EU membership.

### Cogently Argued

In a cogently-argued pamphlet Professor Tim Congdon showed how the Governor of the Bank of England was hindered in his attempts to save Northern Rock by EU directives on takeovers and "market abuse".

In responding to the crisis member

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# EU police will soon be able to quiz suspects in Britain

Police officers throughout Europe will be able to interrogate suspects held in custody in other European Union states if they are believed to be involved in cross-border crime. They will be able to sit in on interviews, access and retain confidential data on suspects and assist in cross-border criminal probes.

The European Union is transforming Europol to facilitate greater international police cooperation on the grounds that this is vital in the fight against organised crime, human trafficking, terrorism and newer criminal fronts such as cybercrime.

Europol, whose legal basis will be strengthened and become an EU

agency financed by the Union, will also have its mandate extended and police officers will be able to investigate any serious crime affecting two or more member states.

For the first time, Europol will also be able to process information, including personal data, transmitted by private parties, a move that has prompted concerns about the data protection and due process rights of suspects.

*“There will no longer be a need to establish a link to organised crime to enable Europol to assist Member States”,* the Irish Justice Minister Dermot Ahern revealed at a meeting of the Irish Joint Committee on Justice,

Equality, Defence and Women’s Rights which on 2nd October considered a draft EU Council decision to establish Europol as an agency.

Mr Ahern said that the implementation of the Council Decision will enable Europol to react with “greater flexibility” in the search for a person sought for a serious crime such as murder who has fled to another Member State.

The new laws, which are due to come into force by January 2010, have raised concerns about the information that will be shared between European police agencies in relation to people who are not guilty of the crime of which they are suspected.

## Move to boost EU defence force

France is reported to have obtained the backing of several member states for what is described as ‘a trust fund’ to upgrade Europe’s helicopter fleet to make up for shortfalls in helicopters and transport aircraft needed for rapid EU deployments abroad. Agreement was

reached at an informal meeting of European Union defence ministers on 1st October.

The final decision will be taken at a formal defence ministers’ summit in Brussels on 10th November.

The shortfall in helicopters was already highlighted in September,

when General Patrick Nash, the operational commander of the EU mission in Chad told a press conference in Brussels that four helicopters might soon be borrowed from Russia, with talks being at “a very advanced stage”.

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## Financial crisis: will the EU unravel?

states will inevitably have made themselves in breach of EU rules governing public expenditure under the terms of the inaptly named Growth and Stability Pact. The statement from the EU summit promised that these would be interpreted “more flexibly” which means that they will simply be ignored. Some member states found difficulty in conforming to these even during the good times; they are now doomed; a regulatory framework that fails its first real test is incapable of repair; its demise must inevitably strengthen doubts about the viability of the euro.

Few things demonstrated the fragility and irrelevance of Europe’s system of financial regulation in times of crisis than the attempts to demonstrate European solidarity. None more so than Mrs Merkel’s rebuke to the Irish

government for pursuing narrow national interests in offering to guarantee bank deposits - only to offer something which appeared to approach the same degree of protection a few hours later. Despite all the promises of coordination and cooperation Greece did not bother to inform the Commission or its EU partners of its decision to copy the Irish example of offering a full guarantee to depositors.

As the financial storm continues its destructive path the only thing we can be reasonably sure of is that when it finally abates Europe’s political and economic arrangements will be substantially different from what they are now. To answer the question posed at the beginning of this article the evidence to date suggests that the process of unravelling has already begun. It seems likely to accelerate if

the ECB fails to cut interest rates in order to prevent a severe monetary contraction. This would mean that the looming recession will be longer and deeper and the chances of the euro collapsing still greater.

The crisis began with European leaders pretending that the crisis was purely an American or Anglo-Saxon affair, then by seeking ‘European solutions’, then by recognising that this wasn’t going to happen, then by acknowledging by their deeds, if not their words, that it was every man for himself. To date the appetite for integration of Europe’s political elites has been unquenchable. It survived the crisis over the wars in former Yugoslavia and the differences over Iraq; it is at least possible that it will not survive the present financial storms.

# The EAW in action: the sad demise of habeas corpus

*Gerard Batten MEP describes how a constituent is threatened with extradition following the tragic death of a young man he says he never met*

During the summer David Davis, quite rightly, made a great deal of fuss over the Government's Counter Terrorism Bill and its plans for forty-two days detention of suspects. He pointed out that the week in which he made his speech in Parliament marked the anniversary of the signing of Magna Carta and that, "for almost 800 years we have built on the right of habeas corpus founded in that ancient document, the fundamental freedom from arbitrary detention by the state".

Absolutely right! But what he did not say is that British citizens can be arbitrarily arrested and detained for six months, a year, eighteen months, or even longer; and not by our state but by foreign states, and there is almost nothing that can be done in this country to prevent this.

Take the case of nineteen-year-old Londoner Andrew Symeou. In June 2007 Mr Symeou took an 18-30 holiday on the Greek Island of Zante. He returned home on 22nd June and told his parents what an enjoyable time he had had.

On 20th June in the Rescue nightclub another young man, Jonathon Hiles, was allegedly punched or pushed from a raised dance podium and sustained head injuries from which he died on 22nd June. On 24th June two young friends of Mr Symeou who had remained on Zante were taken into police custody for questioning. According to them, they were held for over eight hours, deprived of food and water, beaten, punched, slapped and threatened until they gave statements written in Greek implicating Mr Symeou in the death of Mr Hiles. As soon as they were freed from custody they contacted British consular officials, reported their mistreatment and retracted their statements. One of the young men allegedly had sustained a fractured jaw at the hands of the police.

The only evidence against Mr

Symeou consists of physical descriptions of the assailant that don't match his and the statements extracted from his friends under torture. The incident took place at about 1am and Mr Symeou claims that he visited the nightclub at about 4am and stayed for only about 20 minutes.

Mr Symeou claims that he did not even know about the incident until his friends returned home and told him, and that he never knew, met or saw Mr Hiles. Mr Symeou was never summoned before a Greek court to give his version of events but almost one year later on 18th June a European Arrest Warrant was issued for his extradition to Greece on a charge of manslaughter.

## Minimal Safeguards

The European Arrest Warrant was introduced into force on 1st January 2004 under the familiar justification of protecting us against organised crime and terrorism. All that is required for the deportation of a suspect under an EAW is basic information about the identity of the accused person and the alleged offence. There are thirty-two categories of crime for which extradition may be sought, some of them not specific offences under English law. There is no provision for a British court to be allowed to assure itself that there is a prima facie case to answer, and the magistrate hearing the extradition case has no discretion to refuse extradition if there is reason to believe that an injustice is being done. The safeguards against misuse are absolutely minimal: provided that the correct boxes have been ticked a British citizen can be extradited to another EU member state with as much ceremony as posting a parcel.

No one is suggesting that those charged with criminal offences abroad should not be subject to extradition. The family of Jonathon Hiles have suffered a terrible tragedy and they are

entitled to see justice done. Any parents could find themselves in the situation of the Hiles or the Symeou. Their children could be the victims of crime or accused of a crime. But in all such cases reasonable people would want to know that there was a proper case to answer before extradition was allowed - especially since under continental systems of justice suspects may languish in prison for months and even years while the crime is being investigated.

The magistrate at the preliminary hearing at the Horseferry Road Magistrates Court on 7th July made it plain that he had no power to consider the evidence against Mr Symeou, or the methods by which it was obtained from the witnesses, before agreeing to extradition. His decision will be announced on 30th October.

Even if the Home Secretary knows that there is no real case to answer in such cases he has no legal right to intervene - so much for Magna Carta and habeas corpus. British citizens now have no protection against arbitrary arrest and detention by foreign states. But that is not all. On 2nd September 2008 the European Parliament voted overwhelmingly in favour of new arrangements for the mutual recognition of court decisions rendered in absentia, which will come into force following a decision by the European Council, probably by the end of this year (see *eurofacts* for 19th September). British citizens may be tried in their absence, perhaps even without them being aware that a trial is taking place; they can then be extradited to face prison sentences already imposed, or the British Government can be required to impose fines or confiscation orders on British citizens. And this is an obligation we will owe to all EU countries, including those such as Bulgaria and Romania that are by-words for corruption and illegality, even in the case of minor

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## Two men with a plan

If you ask what kind of Europe they would like most British politicians will reply that they would like a Europe of democratic independent states cooperating together for the common good. Most people would be prepared to agree with them. As Douglas Carswell and Daniel Hannan, the authors of *The Plan: Twelve Months to Renew Britain* point out, the problem is that that kind of Europe is not on offer, and never has been. The ideas and interests on which the European Union is founded preclude any such possibility.

They suggest that there are two more honest questions policymakers should face up to:

*Given that the EU is set on political integration, what kind of relationship should Britain have with it?*

and

*What kind of Britain do we want?*

The authors are commendably open and forthright about the kind of Britain they want, and have clear views about how Britain should react to the constant drive for ever closer political union. They seek a Britain in which power is much more widely diffused and in which foreign policy is more closely in line with popular wishes. Accordingly they propose placing the criminal justice system under locally-elected sherrifs, making local councils self-financing, making healthcare answerable to patients and education to parents; returning social security to counties and cities, replacing prime ministerial patronage with parliamentary hearings, tackling judicial activism, withdrawing from the EU and introducing local and national referendums.

They set out, with great clarity and in some detail, how an incoming

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traffic offences punishable by fines of €70.

How did we arrive at this state of affairs? The politicians entrusted by the electorate with protecting their freedoms and liberties under the law have abandoned that trust and sold our

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### The Plan Twelve Months to Renew Britain

*By Douglas Carswell  
and Daniel Hannan*

Carswell and Hannan Pbk 194 pp

Available from *The June Press*

Price £10.00 + p&p

(see back cover)

ISBN 978 005597990 3

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Government could achieve these ends within a single 12-month-legislative session. In some ways Parliament would be significantly stronger because it would take power back from human rights judges, quangos, ministers and eurocrats. In other ways it would be weaker in that it would cease to regulate matters that would be left to local authorities or individuals.

This then is not primarily a book about the EU but a programme for change based on beliefs and principles shared to a lesser or greater extent with many of their party colleagues. What separates Hannan and Carswell from those colleagues is a recognition that those beliefs and principles are plainly and fundamentally incompatible with British membership of the European Union.

Most of those colleagues, including David Cameron, argue for the dispersal of power and inveigh against the evils of big government; the subordination of national to party interest prevents them from reaching the prescription which so obviously follows.

As a consequence the Conservative

leadership studiously ignores the European issue - witness the cursory reference to it in Cameron's Conference speech - and tries to avoid commitments that cannot be fulfilled without direct confrontations with Brussels. As Carswell and Hannan put it:

*"The EU, as such may not dominate domestic election campaigns, but it makes its malign brooding presence felt nonetheless. There it sits like Banquo's ghost, unseen by most voters, but shaking its locks at the party leaders, who know that they must draw up their party manifestoes within the parameters allowed by EU law".*

Having successfully rebranded the party in the eyes of the public - there are other explanations for the surge in Tory support, but let that pass - Mr Cameron is said to have recently thrown off his modernising cloak to pursue social reforms comparable in scope to the radical economic changes made by Mrs Thatcher. He should be encouraged. Conservatives who recognise that withdrawal from the EU is a necessary condition of meaningful Tory reform should embrace his support for greater accountability and the decentralisation of power. The further Mr Cameron is prepared to travel in this direction the more obvious it will be that such reforms cannot be achieved without establishing a new and fundamentally different relationship with the European Union and that the intention - widely attributed to Mr Cameron - to leave 'Europe' to a second Tory term of office is both foolish and timid.

In adopting such a strategy the reformers will be greatly assisted by Carswell's and Hannan's book. They are truly men with a plan.

## The sad demise of habeas corpus

birthright in the cause of 'ever closer union'. This has meant the 'harmonisation' of our legal system. David Davis's opposition to 42 days detention was an empty gesture: the fact is any British citizen can be carted off to any other European Country for

months or years of imprisonment without a British court satisfying itself that justice is being done.

*Gerard Batten represents the London region in the European Parliament on behalf of UKIP.*

# Millions of drivers to be hit by EU plan to scrap spare parts scheme

On top of increased fuel bills and rises in road tax millions of motorists face increasing bills to have their cars fixed because of EU plans to scrap a rule which enables thousands of garages to carry out services and repairs cheaply.

The changes mean car manufacturers will no longer be forced to provide parts and computer codes to independent garages so they can carry out repairs on the vehicles.

Instead motorists will have to have their cars fixed at the manufacturer's dealership workshops, where charges are up to 40 per cent more. The average hourly charge at an independent garage is £55.63 compared to £94.70 at a dealership garage, according to recent figures.

The AA believes the changes, which will take effect from 2010, will hit as many as 20 million motorists.

David Gerrans, group development director of Warranty Direct, a company which insures thousands of cars against mechanical breakdown, said: "It would be a disaster. It would force up prices towards what the main dealers charge

rather than the independents. If you look at consumer surveys, they show that most people are happier with the work done by small garages".

Since 2002 motorists and independent garages have been protected by an arrangement known as "Block Exemption". In simple terms it means that the motor industry must provide both the parts and computerised information that independent garages, who are normally considerably cheaper than main dealers, need to carry out routine repair work.

The EU is now expected to scrap Block Exemption from 2010 arguing that it is unnecessary. This would protect the position of 6,000 garages linked to main dealers, but undermine that of around 20,000 independent operators. It is these garages many drivers turn to, especially as cars get older and their warranty expires.

Inevitably this means that those hardest-hit will be the less well off.

Edmund King, the AA's president, said:

"As a result drivers may have to

surrender the right to choose where they have their cars serviced, pay more for repairs, drive further to the garage, and have their repairs delayed because fewer garages are attending to more cars. That is quite simply unacceptable".

He warned that the changes could lead to the loss of thousands of independent garages.

"We may have to wait longer to have our cars repaired as franchised dealers will be too busy and we may have to travel much further to a garage. Car servicing could become more expensive - risking neglect of service schedules."

If computer information about how vehicles work is withheld, it could be harder for roadside rescue organisations to diagnose faults after a breakdown. A spokesman for the European Commission said that motorists who buy new cars after the changes would be protected by competition laws, which have already been used to ensure that manufacturers continue to provide information to independent garages.

## How the European Union enables al Fayed to live like English royalty

If a competition were held to identify the least deserving recipient of EU largesse the contenders would surely include Mohamed al Fayed, the billionaire owner of Harrods. Last year Mr al Fayed's Scottish sporting estate Balnagown received £238,000 from the CAP.

The original purpose of the CAP was to halt the migration of low-paid farm workers to the city.

How bizarre that a fund which was meant to assist French peasants should be used to encourage an Egyptian-born shopkeeper to live like English royalty - both Prince Charles and the Queen also received major grants to maintain their Scottish estates last year.

The Castle of May estate in

Caithness, the former home of the late Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, received more than £65,000 towards the building of a visitor centre.

Mohamed al Fayed's sporting estate near Inverness was given a total of £238,000, and the Strathmore Farming Company which maintains Glamis Castle, the home of the 18th Earl of Strathmore, received more than £800,000.

On average, the 100 biggest claimants received around £1m each in subsidies over the past three years.

According to Scottish government figures, the vast majority of grants - about £1.1 billion - were paid under the Single Farm Payment subsidy scheme.

Other beneficiaries of the system

include George Barbour of Auchengibbert Farm near Dumfries, who received almost £3 million in subsidies, the Earl of Seafield and Lord Doune.

Martin Lynch, factor of Mr Fayed's Balnagown estate, said the payments were crucial to the operation of the rural economy, adding:

"The funding is to sustain good animal husbandry and provide equipment and feed. The alternative is that food production would not be sustainable".

The wonder is that given its recent poor results Mr al Fayed has not applied to the Structural and Cohesion Fund in order to rebuild Fulham football team.

# LETTERS

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## The Importance of Ganley

Dear Sir,

Your readers need not concern themselves with the euro-political viewpoint of Irish activist Declan Ganley (*eurofacts* 19th September). He is absolutely not a eurosceptic, let alone a europhobe, and never said he was.

Mr Ganley objects to the arrogance of Brussels in throwing a deliberately incomprehensible document at the Irish with the unspoken snarl: '*Just endorse it and do what you're told, Paddy*'.

Ideally he wants a Europe united as a democracy rather than an unelected tyranny - but he does want to see it united. For the nonce, he desires the Lisbon Treaty to be withdrawn, rewritten in clear layman's language, radically shortened and re-submitted democratically.

Virtually alone, he mounted the campaign that secured the Irish 'No' and he will continue in that vein. He may or may not intervene in the British euro-elections of June next year, but that need not concern British eurosceptics. For us his value is elsewhere.

David Cameron, after failing completely to be able to fulfil his pledge of withdrawing his MEPs from the ultra-federalist EPP grouping in Brussels, and having pulled back on his pledge uttered in the *Sun* on 23rd September last year, has settled for a flat guarantee that we, the British, will get a national referendum on the Lisbon Treaty if it remains unratified by any of the 27 members of the EU by the time he enters Downing Street as premier. I.e., if the Treaty is still not legally statute law.

Personally I have long believed that the worm of British sovereignty will turn only if the British are allowed to speak in a fair referendum on a fair question. That is why Mr Cameron must absolutely be held to his promise by forces on the right in the party.

But will the Irish hold the line for another nineteen months? Frantic efforts are under way to wheedle, bully, urge, cajole or bribe the Irish

into accepting a second vote and saying 'Yes'. So far Brian Cowen senses the mood and refuses to bow the knee. But moods change. Even stones are worn away and the relentlessness of the Quisling camp is well known. For the Irish and for Brussels, Declan Ganley is Mister No. For us he may be Mr Last Chance. That is why he is desperately important to the British.

FREDERICK FORSYTH  
Hertfordshire

## In Denial?

Dear Sir,

Christopher Booker and Richard North can have few rivals in exposing the EU. But in the controversy about global warming (review, *eurofacts* 19th September) they are into different territory, and when they interpret the warnings of alarmists as mere hysteria, it is the territory of the psychologist.

If they did consult a psychologist, he seems to have neglected to advise them that a typical reaction to something whose implications are too dreadful to contemplate is to refuse to contemplate it; indeed, to deny its very existence. Sounds familiar?

ANTHONY HOYLE  
Buckinghamshire

## England's Logical Course

Dear Sir,

Your correspondent R. A. Hopkins makes a very good case that it is England, rather than the UK as a whole, which is suffering financially from our membership of the EU. The very low polls received in Scotland and Wales by eurosceptic parties like UKIP shows that voters in those parts are all too aware of the unbalanced treatment that nations are given within the EU and are pleased to let it continue.

Whereas we can hope that voters in England will eventually wake up to realities, those in Scotland and Wales obviously already have, and they are likely to sabotage attempts to free the United Kingdom from the control of the European state. The 'tax and spend' outlook of the European politicians and

bureaucrats, moreover, corresponds with the outlook traditionally favoured by Scottish and Welsh politicians. So Mr Hopkins is right that many of us are now convinced that withdrawal from the EU will be 'in the teeth of opposition from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland'.

Mr Hopkins, logically, calls for an 'EIP', or English Independence Party. He, and other *eurofacts* readers who share his thoughts, should be pleased that such a party already exists, 'the English Democratic Party'.

The English Democrats are demanding the establishment of an English Parliament. We would then call upon such a parliament to arrange a referendum of English people on England's membership of the EU. In such a referendum our party would campaign for the English people to vote against our country's membership of the EU with or without the other nations of the British Isles and refusing to accept any veto from the Scots or Welsh on England's future. English Democrats would seek to revive EFTA as an acceptable trading association which respects national sovereignty, identity and culture.

GEOFFREY LITTLEJOHNS  
Nottinghamshire

## Who speaks for England?

Dear Sir,

A recent poll has shown that 68 per cent of English voters want an English Parliament. These results have been studiously ignored by all parties. The result is a deep sense of resentment as the English become aware that EU legislation has made them virtually stateless.

I suggest that perhaps it is time for UKIP to re-think its UK policies. Time has shown whilst the party has been successful in European elections it has fallen short when competing against Labour and Conservatives in General Elections. England desperately needs a voice to regain its basic democratic rights.

NORMAN HANCOCK  
Wiltshire

# MEETINGS

**Bruges Group**  
020 7287 4414

Monday **20th October**, 7.00 pm

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

**Andrew Roberts**, *Author and historian*

and

“The United States, a United Europe and the United Kingdom”

**Dr Irwin Stelzer**, *Economic and political commentator for the Daily Telegraph*

**PUBLIC MEETING**

Foreign Press Association, 11 Carlton Terrace, London SW1Y 5AT

**Admission £10**

(In advance or on the door)

Includes wine, juice, mineral water and nibbles.

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**Gresham College**  
020 7831 0575

Tuesday **21st October**, 6.00 pm

“The American Presidential Elections”

**Vernon Bogdanor CBE, FBA**,  
*Emeritus Gresham Professor of Law*

**PUBLIC MEETING**

Barnard's Hall Inn, Holborn, London

**Admission Free**

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**United Kingdom  
Independence Party**  
(South Staffs Branch)  
01902 843472 or 844931

Thursday **23rd October**, 7.30 pm

“The EU and its legal system, Corpus Juris”

**Christopher Gill**, *former Conservative MP*

**PUBLIC MEETING**

The Civic Centre, Gravel Hill, Womborne, Staffs WV5 9H

**Admission Free**

**United Kingdom  
Independence Party**  
East Devon Branch  
01395 276130

Friday **24th October**, 7.30 pm

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

EUP Launch and  
**PUBLIC MEETING**

West Hill Village Hall, near Ottery St Mary, Devon

**Admission Free**

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**Gresham College**  
020 7831 0575

Tuesday **28th October**, 6.00 pm

“The American President: Gerald Ford”

**Vernon Bogdanor CBE, FBA**,  
*Emeritus Gresham Professor of Law*

**PUBLIC MEETING**

Barnard's Hall Inn, Holborn, London

**Admission Free**

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**United Kingdom  
Independence Party**  
(Thanet Branch)  
01843 588640

Friday **31st October**, 7.00 pm

**Nigel Farage MEP**, *UKIP, Leader*  
**Tom Large**, *UKIP Sussex*

**PUBLIC MEETING**

Portland Centre, St Peter's, Broadstairs, Kent CT10 2TR

**Admission Free**

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**Marlborough Group**  
01672 515275

Sunday **9th November**, 2.00 pm

“On Europe”

**Michael Ancram MP**

**PUBLIC MEETING**

Assembly Room of the Marlborough Town Hall, Marlborough, Wiltshire

**Admission Free**

**Bruges Group**  
020 7287 4414

Annual Conference

Saturday **22nd November**,  
10.30 am - 6.15 pm

**Speakers to be announced**

**PUBLIC MEETING**

The Great Hall, King's College, London

**Admission (details to follow)**

(Includes drinks and lunch)

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## SELECT COMMITTEES

**House of Lords**  
020-7219 3000

Thursday **30th October**, 10.10 am  
Evidence will be heard on *The EU Commissioner's proposals for a directive on patients' rights in cross border health - care* from the Rt Hon Dawn Primarolo, Minister of State, Department of Health.

*Note:*

*Committee Meetings can  
change from Public to Private  
without warning*

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## DIARY OF EVENTS

EU Summit **11-12th December**

European Reform **December**  
Treaty to be Ratified?

**2009**

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

Slovakia to adopt **1st January**  
euro

European Parliamentary **11th June**  
Elections

Sweden takes over **1st July**  
EU presidency

**2010**

Spain takes over **1st January**  
EU presidency

Belgium takes over **1st July**  
EU presidency

**Germany's Fourth Reich**

by Harry Beckhough. **£5.00**

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

**The Treaty of Lisbon in Perspective**

by BMDF. **£27.50**

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

**Scared To Death**

by Christopher Booker

& Richard North. **Hdbk £16.95**

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

**The End Of The English**

The European Superstate

by David Brown. **£6.99**

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

**The Plan**

Twelve Months to Renew Britain

by Douglas Carswell and

Daniel Hannan. **£10.00**

Britain is heading in the wrong direction. This book shows how to put our country on the right track to self-governance.

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

The Organisation for the Preservation of Individuality and Sovereignty

by Vernon Coleman. **£15.95**

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

**A Tribute to Ralph Harris 1924-2006**

by CRCE. **£9.95**

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

**Squandered**

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

by David Craig. **£8.99**

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

**The Costs Of Regulation**

And How the EU Makes them worse

by William Mason. **£4.00**

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

**A Life of Mayhem, Money**

and Unintentional Treason

by J Brian Heywood. **£9.99**

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

**Lost Illusions:**

**British Foreign Policy**

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