

Ireland pays the price of betting too heavily on the EU

The Irish people smelled a rat as long ago as 2001 and again in 2008, but they were bullied by Brussels and their own political class into a disastrous error

Back in the early 1970s, Ireland was the poorest country in Western Europe. One of its main exports was unemployment as it relied on what had become the traditional response of emigration to keep its economy under some sort of control.

Then, in 1973, it joined the EEC and within a generation Ireland had become the second richest European country per capita after Luxembourg. Emigrants flocked back and an unprecedented wave of immigration began as other Europeans seized their free-movement chance to share in the bonanza.

Today, however, Ireland is once again the basket case of Europe, judged by the International Monetary Fund to have suffered the worst recession of any advanced economy in the world. Indeed, in Europe, only Lithuania could be said to be possibly in worse shape in 2010.

Irish unemployment is reaching levels not seen since the 1980s; emigration is again the chosen course of many; the government is running a budget deficit of 14 per cent of GDP (worse than Greece) and a structural deficit of £39 billion; a property crash

of catastrophic proportions has left ghost towns of unsold houses across the country; Ireland's debt rating has slumped, making it vastly more expensive to raise money on the bond markets. And this month it was revealed that the bail-out of Irish banks following the credit crunch could cost £30 billion, taking government debt to over 100 per cent of GDP and the deficit to 32 per cent.

According to at least one Dublin politician, Ireland may have been permanently damaged. So what has gone wrong? The European Union, that's what.

As was the case with the UK, what Ireland joined was an economic community, not the political union that was later created with the ambition of running Europe on the whims of a multinational political and bureaucratic class and sapping the sovereignty of its member states. This being so, the early decades were ones of euphoria as some £32 billion of European money flowed into Dublin's coffers and the accompanying boom meant that by the 1990s many Irish people were becoming richer than they could ever have dreamed of.

By 2001, though, Irish voters had

begun to harbour suspicions about the aims of what had become the European Union and had realised what might happen as a result of its policy of constant enlargement. That was why they voted against the Nice Treaty in a referendum. Unfortunately for Ireland, its political and business establishments had hitched their wagons firmly to the EU and they conspired with Brussels to bully their reluctant people into voting again and giving the "right" answer.

One result, of course, was that EU funds were diverted away from Ireland to the new impoverished members, but the government's Plan B was to become the most enthusiastic adopter of the European single currency. It even issued a directive that the plural of "euro" must be rendered in European style, without the "s" applied in English. That would prove how European Ireland was.

Then came the credit crunch and the recession, and the suspicions of the Irish people that they had been sold a pup were confirmed. So again they voted "no" the first time they were asked to support the Lisbon Treaty. And again they were bullied into

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French lesson in standing up to Brussels

An interesting situation is developing on the autoroute between Brussels and Paris. The French government is manning the barriers at the péages against what it sees as unwarranted and insulting intrusion by the European Commission in its national interests. And its defiance seems to be bearing fruit.

France reacted violently to the inflammatory – some would say outrageous – attack by Justice Commissioner Viviane Reding on the government's policy of deporting Roma people living illegally in France without status or papers. President Sarkozy went ballistic when the intemperate Ms Reding not only compared the French to the Nazis but also threatened to take them to court on a charge of racial discrimination.

So heated did things become that Commission President Barroso had to step in and more or less apologise (in so far as the EU ever does) for Ms Reding's outburst.

That was far from the end of the matter, however. The intransigent Ms Reding still seemed determined to see France in the dock, provoking Mr Sarkozy, according to reports, to tell Mr Barroso that any attempt to charge France with racial discrimination would be regarded in Paris as amounting to a declaration of war. This

left the Commission with rather a tricky problem.

It could hardly disavow its own commissioner yet it dared not risk an all-out fight with the French that could ultimately threaten to wreck the European project. So Brussels did what it always does: it fudged. Legal action against France was initiated on 1st October, but only on the ground that the government has failed properly to incorporate into French law EU directives on protection of ethnic minorities and freedom of movement.

Mr Sarkozy, of course, argues that the deportations are perfectly legal even within EU terms because they accord with the seven-year transitional arrangements agreed when Romania and Bulgaria joined the EU in 2007, which requires citizens of those countries to have residence permits and proof of livelihood. Any court proceedings will take years to resolve the dispute and in the meantime Mr Sarkozy can still apply the law as he sees it.

What really happened in this standoff is that Brussels blinked first. "France is emerging with its head held high from its exchange with the Commission," crowed French Immigration Minister Eric Besson. Now the country is squaring up to defend more of its national interests

against the demands of Brussels.

Mr Sarkozy might have thrown a sop to the Commission by moderating his opposition to proposed hedge fund rules, but – facing a difficult election in a couple of years – he is likely to be more recalcitrant over matters such as CAP reform, the EU attempt to impose sanctions on countries it considers fiscally irresponsible, increases in the EU budget and, perhaps most of all, enlargement plans to include Iceland and particularly Turkey. He might even cause problems over the well-advanced accession process for Croatia.

Whatever one thinks of France's Roma policy, there is a real question of sovereignty here and the French have shown – and it is to be hoped, will continue to show – that the writ of Brussels can be resisted.

Our own government might wish to ponder this. William Hague's promised "sovereignty Bill" that is to require parliamentary approval for Brussels directives and referenda on further attempted transfers of power does not go nearly far enough.

If, as the Tories keep saying, the British people are "all in this together", then our interests must come a long way before those of the Eurocracy.

Ireland pays the price of betting too heavily on the EU

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changing their minds, in spite of all the evidence that their fears were more than justified.

Their reward is the mess described above. Worse still, Brussels is now preparing to kick Ireland when it is down by insisting that it abandon the national policy that perhaps did more than any other to bolster its former prosperity – the 12.5 per cent rate of

corporation tax, which has encouraged the foreign investment uniquely vital to the Irish economy.

"It's a fact of life that after what has happened, Ireland will not continue as a low-tax country but it will rather be a normal tax country in the European context," said EU Monetary Affairs Commissioner Olli Rehn ominously, threatening to kick away the single most important foundation upon which

Ireland might build recovery. So much for the supposed benefits of the "European context".

To be sure, some of Ireland's troubles may be laid at the door of its reckless banking sector, but things have been made tragic by loss of freedom to act in its own interests and the restrictions of the euro. In the course of its EU membership, Ireland has been deceived, duped, lied to and humiliated.

How the EU can become a State

By Gerard Batten MEP

The August edition of *eurofacts* pointed out that there can no longer be any doubt about the European Union's aspiration to become the United States of Europe (*UN prepares for its newest member state: the EU*): only those who have no eyes to see or ears to hear can doubt it.

But what obstacles stand in the EU's way of finally achieving statehood? From the point of view of international law, none. The key to understanding this is the Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States, signed during the Seventh Annual Conference of American States on 26th December 1933 at Montevideo, Uruguay.

The Convention sets out the definition, rights and duties of statehood under Article 1. How would they apply to a United States of Europe? The Convention says that the "state" as a legal personality in international law should possess the following qualifications:

- i) a permanent population;
- ii) a defined territory;
- iii) a government;
- iv) the capacity to enter into relations with other states.

It doesn't take a degree in international law to see how these criteria already fit the EU.

A Permanent Population: currently about half a billion, all of them Citizens of the European Union (including our head of state HM the Queen) courtesy of the 1993 Treaty on European Union.

Defined Territory: the borders of the Member States define the external borders of the EU and are fully recognised in international law.

A Government: the institutions of the EU (Council, Commission Parliament etc.) already comprise a de facto government, with more than 80 per cent of new laws originating from the EU. It is made clear by the Lisbon Treaty (European Constitution) that the Council (heads of government) is no longer an intergovernmental organisation but an institution of the EU; members of the Council are regional satraps of the EU, not representatives of sovereign states.

Capacity to enter into relations with other states: the Lisbon Treaty gave the EU its own legal personality in international law with a right to enter into treaties with other nations on behalf of its member states, something it has already started to do.

Although the Convention was signed by countries of North, Central and South America, it nevertheless defined the declarative theory of statehood as accepted as part of customary international law. The Convention defined existing legal norms and therefore does not just apply merely to the signatories but to all subjects of international law as a whole.

The European Union has itself pronounced on this issue in the statement of the Badinter Committee (1991) which said: "*The state is*

commonly defined as a community which consists of a territory and a population subject to an organised political authority; that "such a state is characterised by sovereignty", and "the effects of recognition by other states are purely declaratory".

Article 3 explicitly states that the political existence of the state is independent of the recognition by other states; even so, the EU is using its new External Action Service (diplomatic corps) to do everything it can to gain recognition as a de facto state by other nations and international bodies.

Therefore it is obvious that the European Union – or the Union as it should now properly be known under the Lisbon Treaty – has all the characteristics accepted as necessary to declare itself a state. Who knows what "beneficial crisis" may arise, economic, military or otherwise, that would give the Union cause to declare itself a state in the not-too-distant future? Which member states would resist it? The whole history of the EEC/EC/European Union/Union tells us that British governments of whatever colour will swallow, or indeed wholeheartedly embrace, what is presented to them.

The final destination of the Union ought to be obvious to all: equally obvious is that the only solution is to leave now if we don't like it.

Gerard Batten is the UKIP MEP for London

€12m payout from the "globalisation" trough

Remember the EU slush fund for companies who have to lay off workers because of their failure to compete successfully in global markets? We featured it in August, pointing out that the bulk of the €500 million in the pathetic European Globalisation Adjustment Fund goes not to the most vulnerable economies but to some of the largest.

Latest news is that The European Parliament has approved a payout of just under €12 million for a total of 1,649 workers made redundant, allegedly as a result of globalisation, by two Danish companies and one Spanish enterprise. Doesn't it make you proud to be part of the dynamic, thrusting, competitive international powerhouse that is the EU?

Putting the Great back into Britain

Extracts from the speech given by Lord Stoddart of Swindon at the UKIP Conference, September 2010

I made my first speech against joining the Common Market in 1962 in Newbury. I did not realise then that for the next 48 years I would have to fight to prevent our country being taken over by a monstrous undemocratic bureaucracy, with the consent and encouragement of our political leaders.

A long time ago they used to talk about putting the Great back into Britain, but since 1973 they have done their level best to take the Great out of Britain and hand its governance to a gaggle of 26 other nations with an HQ in a foreign capital.

People like Michael Foot, Peter Shore, Enoch Powell, Hugh Gaitskell, Richard Body and many others (including myself) warned that the EEC was about building a political United States of Europe, and so it has come to pass.

The Lisbon Treaty (EU Constitution) is being used by EU institutions to consolidate and increase their grip on the nations of Europe and national leaders are complicit in this power grab. This means that those of us in Parliament who believe in Britain and who want to stop this inexorable drive towards a country called Europe have to be extra vigilant in our efforts to turn back the tide of integration.

In the House of Lords a number of us keep up the pressure on the Government whenever possible. For my own part, I have pursued a number of EU scandals, including the proposal by the EU to levy large fines on Britain for breaches of the regulations requiring the European flag or logo to be displayed on UK projects deemed to be under the auspices of the EU.

It is an outrage that we can be forced

by an organisation to fly their flag or use their logo under penalty of large fines. Even worse, all the projects agreed by Brussels bureaucrats are all paid for by British taxpayers because Britain is a permanent net contributor to the EU budget. This year our nett contribution will be £7 billion; by 2012 it will be at least £10 billion.

This is money given to a greedy, inefficient empire-building enterprise of little use to the UK. Indeed our enmeshment in the EU damages our economy and restricts our influence in the world.

Many people expected a change of direction from this new Coalition Government but there is no evidence of this. In their first 100 days they have used the parliamentary scrutiny override to agree to two important matters affecting the rights and liberties of the British people.

First, there is the so-called "Swift" agreement between the EU and the USA which will make financial and other information about British citizens available to the USA, without their consent or knowledge.

The other concerns the European Investigation Order which allows foreign police to gather evidence in the UK and gives them the authority to intercept communications, monitor an individual's bank account, demand bodily samples, including DNA and fingerprints. They will be able to order British police officers to conduct undercover spying missions and pursue British people for crimes not recognised in UK law.

It is totally unacceptable that such wide-ranging powers are to be given to foreign countries and their police forces without any parliamentary

scrutiny and, indeed, without Parliament's consent.

We have all been brought up to believe that Conservatives are patriots, second to none in defending their country's independence and democracy. I believe that most of them do, but in David Cameron we seem to have a new Conservative Prime Minister who believes that our country should be meek and subordinate to other countries and institutions such as the EU. It is this attitude, held by virtually every Prime Minister since Harold Macmillan, that has led Britain into servitude within the EU.

But the fact is that Britain's future progress is hamstrung by our entrapment within the Union. This country, bigger than France, has the capacity to thrive outside the EU under courageous and intelligent leadership.

And then, relieved of the annual tribute of £7 billion pounds net – and rising – we would be able to shake off the stifling regulations which impede and impoverish our industries. We would be free to make our own trading arrangements with other countries and to have diplomatic arrangements with them in Britain's best interests and not those of a conglomerate of 26 foreign countries whose interests are all too often inimical to them.

Finally, we would be able to govern our country through an elected government and parliament, through tried and tested institutions. No longer would a polyglot bureaucracy be able to force its will on the people of this country. That's how to put the Great back into Britain.

Lord Stoddart is an independent Labour peer and a leading member of Better Off Out

Showing initiative the MEPs' way...

We have spoken before in *euromagazine* about the exercise in illusory democracy known as the European Citizens' Initiative, which encourages the public to send petitions to Brussels with suggestions for laws the Commission might wish to consider. We have pointed out that the Commission is not obliged to do anything about these suggestions and that the barriers to submission are so high that few citizens will bother.

Well, now we can report that plans are being laid for what could be the inaugural petition under the scheme, which is expected to come into effect by the end of this year. So who are the concerned citizens anxious to make their voices heard? Actually, they are... er... MEPs.

Not content with the opportunities they have to express their views in the European Parliament, the members of

the Socialists and Democrats group in Brussels are limbering up to start a Citizens' Initiative demanding the imposition of a financial transaction tax, which, they say, would discourage speculation in the markets.

Of course, the Socialists have been banging on about this for some time, but no one in Brussels has taken any notice of them. Indeed, Taxation Commissioner Algirdas Semeta has dismissed the idea on the ground that it would tend to drive up costs for both the financial services industry and in turn for governments.

Claiming support for this barmy idea among the governments in France and Germany, the Socialists' leader, Martin Schulz MEP, is now threatening that if the Commission does not take them seriously they will start a campaign to collect the one million signatures necessary to trigger the submission of a

citizens' petition. Mr Schulz appears unfazed by the suggestion that the initiative is intended, however disingenuously, for the use of citizens or organisations who feel their voices are not being heard rather than for politicians who never cease shouting the odds.

MEPs are citizens, too, says Mr Schulz, who feel aggrieved that the Parliament has no right to propose laws relating to taxation (thank goodness).

Ironic, isn't it, that MEPs should consider resorting to a mechanism supposedly designed for the benefit of the people who elected them as their representatives? It says a lot about the way the EU is run.

Still, at least the Commission is no more likely to take any notice of an MEP-inspired petition than it does of most of the waffle that comes out of the so-called debates in the Parliament.

...and now they want more national influence

Emboldened by the new "powers" conferred upon them by the Lisbon Treaty, MEPs now appear to be seeking to extend their influence to policy-making in national parliaments across Europe.

European Parliament Vice-President Silvana Koch-Mehrin is leading the charge, insisting that a new institutional framework is needed to co-ordinate national and European debates among parliaments.

"If we really want to get the Lisbon Treaty to work, then we need to go to other political areas, either the joint committees in full size or the rapporteurs," she told *EurActiv*. "What's important is that the structure is in place."

Next month the European Parliament's conference of presidents will be

presented with a plan for increasing "co-operation" between the EP and national legislatures, which is another way of saying that even more of the sovereignty of the people's real representatives must be sacrificed to the overweening ambition of the EU.

"Closer committee co-operation is really important, as this is where we do legislative work," enthuses Ms Koch-Mehrin. "It is not enough for national European affairs committees to be aware of what's happening. Industry committees, for example, in the national and the European parliaments need to be co-operating.

"MEPs should be proactive in helping MPs to understand what is at stake, develop personal relationships with MPs and reduce the occasional doubts or questions that MPs have towards the

European Parliament." She believes that the proposed co-operation would allow the European Parliament to influence EU governments:

"If you have closer co-operation on a lot of issue-based questions, then I think it can become clear that parliaments are there to control the government and that the European and national parliaments are not there to control each other but that we jointly control the governments."

We are only too aware of what such "co-operation" means when it comes to the EU: that laws and policies created in the vacuum of Brussels are imposed on national governments.

This attempt by MEPs to make the process even more watertight by nobbling potential parliamentary objections must be stopped in its tracks.

LETTERS

Tel: 08456 12 12 65 email: eurofacts@junepress.com

A new opportunity

Dear Sir,

The article *Referendum drive moves up a gear* (September) outlines the emergence of a new group, the EU Referendum Campaign, and its aim to bring about a British referendum on leaving the EU. Your summary of previous attempts to achieve this objective is a fair record, but here is a new opportunity to consider what might make a difference.

Your review suggests "there might be a chance of overturning the supine acceptance that has characterised all governments since we joined the EEC". True. Yet one suspects there is another ridge to climb, and to assist us we may note benefits in the recession.

What previous campaigns failed to do was integrate EU withdrawal with major issues affecting the domestic UK economy. Prosperity rendered that difficult. Debt-ridden recession makes it possible and urgent.

Within three years of withdrawal, Britain could finance £20 billion to remain a major nuclear power. In roughly the same timescale the nation's 400,000 teachers could be retrained to restore our education deficit.

In healthcare, one aspect might be chosen, such as health education, to prepare this country for a great leap forward. To alleviate transport gridlock

a superb rail network might be designed and put in place. Detail in all these areas and others would need to be worked upon.

In this new campaign it is reassuring to note that "we at *eurofacts* are happy to assist".

Could battle commence via e-mail?
RALPH MADDERN
Warwickshire

The people are sovereign

Dear Sir,

One of the more bizarre ideas currently circulating is the notion that we should hold a referendum to recover what is rightfully ours. In England the people are sovereign. Sovereignty is not in the gift of the monarch, Parliament, or even the people who hold it in trust for generations unborn. Calling for a referendum is treason because it is an incitement to overthrow our Constitution. We should be demanding that the law be upheld and insisting on the severest penalties for those that refuse to do so.

PETER HOWELL
Wiltshire

New powers for Europol

Dear Sir,

Our coalition Government has signed up to the European Investigation Order (EIO). This was one of the few opt-outs under the Lisbon Treaty, but Mrs Theresa May opted in voluntarily.

This extraordinary action has exposed

anyone in this country to investigation by Europol, who control massive data bases to which our police have no access. They can now access personal information, even sexual preferences and political opinions and activities.

It is believed they will target those deemed "xenophobic" or doubters of the new religion of anthropogenic global warming. They have powers to investigate matters which are not even crimes in this country, says James Welch, Legal Director of Liberty.

The Advocate General of the European Court of "Justice" gave it as his formal opinion in case C274/99P that "criticism of the EU is akin to blasphemy and could be restricted without violating freedom of speech".

DAVID BROWN
Essex

A "referendum lock"?

Dear Sir,

The cost of £35 billion over 10 years for two aircraft carriers could be saved in two years by exit from the EU. According to UKIP, the EU now costs us £48 million a day! In the Lisbon Treaty Gordon Brown assigned the residual sovereignty of the UK to the EU. David Cameron said on television recently that he would put a "referendum lock on any further transfer of power to the EU"! How stupid does he think we are?

EDWIN BATEMAN
Cumbria

The empty promises of the Lisbon campaign

Letter in the Irish Independent, 29th September, 2010:

THIS coming Friday is the first anniversary of the passing of the Lisbon Treaty. At that time we may recall the promises made by the Government and backers of the "Yes" campaign.

Michael O'Leary said that voting "yes" would lead to more jobs, yet since that time his company has laid off hundreds of employees.

Taoiseach Brian Cowen said: "Today Irish people have

spoken with a clear and resounding voice; it is a good day for Ireland and a good day for Europe."

The Labour Party also promised jobs if the Irish people voted "yes".

We are now a mere colonial outback of Europe. Our most important asset, our sovereignty, is of no importance to any of our political parties. Our budgets must be approved by a non-elected body in Brussels. Is there a way back? I hope so.

Paul Doran, Dublin 22

MEETINGS

Marlborough Group
01672 515275

Sunday **24th October**, 12.00 - 5.00 pm

Farewell Lunch for Michael Shrimpton, *Constitutional Lawyer*

LUNCH & PUBLIC MEETING
The Conservative Club, High Street,
Marlborough, Wiltshire
Admission £5 (Lunch extra)

NO2ID/New Alliance
020 7385 9757

Thursday **4th November**, 7.00 pm

Zoe McLeod, *Consumer Focus, Smart Meters: Who's watching you?*

PUBLIC MEETING
Function Room, The Hope Poles, King Street, Hammersmith W6 9HR
Admission Free

Bruges Group
020 7287 4414

Saturday **6th November**,
10.30 am - 6.15 pm

“Exit Strategy: - Working towards taking Britain out of the EU”

Caroline Boin, *Works on environment and network issues for the International Policy*; **Alexander Deane**, *Barrister and the Director of Big Brother Watch*; **Jon Gaunt**, *Radio and TV personality*; **Jeremy Niebor**, *Lawyer specialising in corporate and commercial law*; **Hugo van Randwyck**, *Researcher of the various relationship that we can have between Britain and the other European Countries once we are outside the EU*; **James Sale FRSA**, *Is an expert on motivation*

Roland Vaubel, *Professor of Economics at the University of Mannheim, Germany*

Dr Richard Wellings, *Deputy Editorial Director of the IEA*

Steven Woolfe, *Is the General Counsel at Boyer, Allan Investment Management*

ANNUAL CONFERENCE
The Great Hall, King's College, London
Admission £20
(Includes lunch and refreshments)

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Tuesday **16th November**, 6.00 pm

“Changing Money: Communities, Longer Term Finance and You”
Ian Harris, *Director Z/Yen Group*

PUBLIC MEETING
Museum of London, London Wall, London EC2
Admission Free

NO2ID/New Alliance
020 7385 9757

Monday **22nd November**, 7.00 pm

Tom Dowty, *ARCH, Children's Database*

Helen Wallace, *Genewatch, The National DNA Database*

PUBLIC MEETING
Bertrand Russell Room, Conway Hall, 25 Red Lion Square, London WC1R 4RL
Admission Free

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Tuesday **30th November**, 6.00 pm

“A new economic model for Europe: Building sustainable growth”
Dr Chris Gibson-Smith, *Chairman, The London Stock Exchange*

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

SELECT COMMITTEES

House of Lords
020-7219 3000

Tuesday **26th October**, 10.35 am
Evidence will be heard on the *Future of Economic Governance in the European Union* from witnesses to be confirmed.

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

USEFUL WEB SITES

British Declaration of Independence
www.bdicampaign.org

British Gazette
www.britishgazette.co.uk

British Weights & Measures Assoc.
www.bwmaOnline.com

Bruges Group
www.brugesgroup.com

Campaign Against Euro-Federalism
www.caef.org.uk

Campaign for an Independent Britain
www.euroseptic.org.uk

Democracy Movement
www.democracymovement.org.uk

EU Observer
www.euobserver.com

EU Truth
www.eutruith.org.uk

European Commission (London)
www.ccc.org.uk

European Foundation
www.europeanfoundation.org

European No Campaign
www.europeannocampaign.com

EU Referendum Campaign
www.eureferendumcampaign.com

Freedom Association
www.tfa.net

Global Britain
www.globalbritain.org

Global Vision
www.global-vision.net

June Press (Publications)
www.junepress.com

Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign
www.lesc.org.uk

New Alliance
www.newalliance.org.uk

Open Europe
www.openeurope.org.uk

Regional Assemblies
www.regionalassemblies.co.uk

Sovereignty
www.sovereignty.org.uk

Statewatch
www.statewatch.org

Team
www.teameurope.info

The Taxpayers' Alliance
www.taxpayersalliance.com

United Kingdom Independence Party
www.ukip.org

The Real Global Warming Disaster
by Christopher Booker. Hdbk. £16.99
 Is the obsession with 'climate change' turning out to be the most costly scientific blunder in history? Booker concludes that the answer is 'Yes'.

The End Of The English
 The European Superstate
by David Brown. £6.99
 As an apology to all grandchildren, it analyses 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.

Reflections on the Revolution in Europe:
by Christopher Caldwell. £14.99
 How mass immigration affects Europe and what the culture-shaping potential of religion can have on democracy

Britain Abolished
by James Carver, George Curtis & Torquil Dick-Erikson. £5.00
 The detail is in the sub-title; Democracy Dead, The Rule of Law Exterminated and Your Federal Future.

A House Divided
 Can Parliament serve two masters; the Nation and the European Union?
by CIB. £2.50
 This short pamphlet's answer is no.

Bloodless Revolution
by Vernon Coleman. £4.99
 Are political parties the cause of our problems? Why we would be better off without them and how to do it one day.

Fleeced
by David Craig & Matthew Elliott. £8.99
 How the corrupt and wasteful European Union is taking control of our lives and costing the UK tax payer a fortune in the process.

Fighting Bull
by Nigel Farage. £17.99
 Farage's engaging book on the ups and downs of his extraordinary life, plus his defence of the UK against the EU.

Europe on 387 million Euros a day
by Olly Figg. £15.00
 Why the world cannot afford the EU. The cost of running the EU on a daily basis is 387million, for an institution the UK taxpayers' never asked for.

While the Earth Endures
 Creation, Cosmology and Climate Change
by Philip Foster. £10.00
 A theological look at the earth, and myths associated with global warming with a foreword by David Bellamy.

Why Did Britain Take The Wrong Path?
by Christopher Hoskin. £9.99
 How and why the UK lost its way and ended up with a fear of self-government, resulting in democracy being exchanged for the EU dream of a superstate.

A Lesson in Democracy
 Comparing the EU and the US response to climate alarmism
by Jeremy Niebor. £4.00
 How the EU uses threats to the environment as one way of gaining more power for itself over nations.

A Crisis of Trust
by Stuart Wheeler. £7.50
 Wheeler examines, the political culture that has grown up in Britain since EU accession and how it should be put right.

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