

Is Europe a bridge too far for Tony Blair?

The referendum offers the British a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to assert their sovereignty over the unelected elites in Brussels

It seems the die is cast: according to the Prime Minister there *will* be a referendum on the European Constitution and the stage is set therefore for a far more significant political battle than that which occurred on 5th May. After appearing to wobble on the issue by saying that there would be no referendum if there were no constitution about which the voters might express their view (i.e. if the French said no) Tony Blair has reverted to his former commitment to hold a referendum whatever happens elsewhere. Expressing himself in the most unequivocal of terms he told Trevor Kavanagh of *The Sun* on 13th May: "We don't know what will happen in France, but we will have a referendum on the new EU Constitution - even if France votes NON on May 29th - and that is a government promise".

Timidity and Evasion

Following a period in which the approach of ministers to the issue has been characterised by timidity and evasion senior members of the government led by Jack Straw have begun detailed planning of a "game plan for victory" on the assumption that the UK referendum will take place during 2006. According to the *Financial Times*, however, the Prime Minister has asked colleagues to move swiftly to construct a strategy that could be rolled out quickly in the event of a French yes in order to build on the

momentum that he believes endorsement would create (*FT* 16th May). Whether this assumption is securely based is open to question; many in Britain may conclude that if like so many other aspects of the European project the Constitution suits French interests it is unlikely to suit ours.

The size of the challenge facing the Prime Minister is apparent to even the most ardent europhiles. Here is Wolfgang Munchau, the europhile contributor to the europhile *FT*: "*This is going to be a monumental fight. To win it, Mr Blair will have to reverse a trend towards euroscepticism that has lasted for more than a decade and made a deep and lasting impact...*

"To win this referendum Mr Blair will have to do something few British politicians have done before. That is to make a positive case for the EU... If this argument is accepted, then surely it will be reasonable to approve a constitution whose goal is to render an enlarged EU more effective. But if it is not, then there will be little point in remaining a member of this club. The stakes are high."

High-brow Campaign

Munchau says the French experience shows that the more members of the public know about the Treaty the more they like it, which is no doubt why the French government has gone to such lengths to ensure a high level of public understanding. He frankly doubts

whether the British 'Yes' camp is capable of running such "a high-brow campaign" but he also doubts whether such a campaign would be sufficient to achieve victory. He is right: the polling data as well anecdotal evidence seems to suggest that the more the British know about the treaty the less they like it. This explains why the Government so frequently demands a public debate but thus far has gone to almost any length to avoid one.

Political Hazards

Such are the political hazards involved in calling a referendum that Mr Brown is said to be showing more patience in waiting for the prize that has so long eluded him than he has been capable of in the past. He would plainly prefer to wait in order to allow Tony Blair to take the risks than to allow his expected honeymoon period as Prime Minister to be marred by early failure; such is the relationship between the two men that it is difficult to know whether he would like the Prime Minister to succeed. It would be foolish to write off the political skills of a man who has won three elections, but this is an arrangement which surely suits the 'NO' side. Better to take on a lame duck Prime Minister whose word is doubted and whose authority is diminishing by the day, than a supremely self-confident former Chancellor who has just won the party leadership hands down.

Continued on P.2

Eurozone delinquents flout the rules - while those outside tread the path of virtue

In 2004, seven out of the twelve Eurozone countries had Government-Debt-to-GDP ratios above the 60 per cent set by Maastricht and the amusingly-called "Growth and Stability Pact". The only countries with ratios under 60 per cent were Spain, Ireland, Luxembourg, Holland and Finland - and of those five, Spain, Ireland and Luxembourg got huge subsidies from Brussels, which of course reduced their governments' debt. You could argue that only two Eurozone countries, Holland and Finland, genuinely met the debt-to-

GDP ratio.

Of the seven delinquents, twelve years after the Maastricht Treaty was signed and the ratios set, Belgium (96 per cent), Greece (111 per cent) and Italy (106 per cent) were still missing the target by miles. Germany has been just above for three years in succession, France for two years in succession. When it comes to the other Maastricht criterion, the (annual) Government-Deficit-to-GDP ratio of 3 per cent, Germany and France have broken it in each of the last three years.

A majority of the 25 EU members,

thirteen countries, have not adopted the euro. Of those thirteen, only two, Cyprus and Malta, failed the Government-Debt-to-GDP ratio in 2004, and even then by not much. As for the other ratio, the 3 per cent one, only four of the thirteen-strong majority significantly exceeded it.

To sum up: only two countries out of the twelve Eurozone members appear to be meeting its basic rules; in contrast, almost all of the thirteen non-Euro EU countries are meeting its rules comfortably. Must be a lesson there somewhere.

Steps on the road to a European army

"For almost 20 years, Germany and France have been side by side in advocating that ambition of a Europe that is able to speak with a single voice in the international arena, a Europe with the requisite military capabilities for its political credibility and action in favour of peace in Europe and the

world. Maastricht, Amsterdam, Saint-Malo, Cologne and Helsinki are some of the turning points where Europeans have together taken forward this great project, this idea of a Europe fully able to shoulder its international responsibilities....Europe will remain at peace and contribute to peace in the

world only if it can organise its own defence credibly and autonomously...Defence Europe must be consolidated and expanded."

Speech by President Chirac of France during a visit to the Franco-German Tiger Helicopter School at Le Luc-en-Provence on 19th April.

The central thing at stake

"It is truly a momentous historical development, this attempt to incorporate 25 Nation States of Europe into a supranational Federation. One may regard it as a good thing or a bad thing, as realistic or misguided, but it

would surely be ludicrous for the educated, politically sophisticated peoples of our continent to debate and vote on the EU Constitution without being aware that this is the central

thing that is at issue.

Anthony Coughlan, Senior Lecturer Emeritus in Social Policy at Trinity College, Dublin and secretary of the National Platform EU Research and Information Centre, Ireland.

Continued from P.1

Is Europe a bridge too far for Blair?

We suspect that part of the Government strategy will be to follow the advice of Bob Worcester, the doyen of pollsters, by maintaining - quite falsely - that the treaty is a "limiting document", that is to say one which limits the powers of EU institutions. It is also likely to advance some extremely specious arguments about the economic advantages of EU membership. In both these areas eurosceptics have the intellectual resources to win the argument and the

tide is strongly with them. The one thing the Prime Minister cannot say to the electorate is: "Trust me". For these reasons we are not entirely confident, even now, that the Prime Minister will keep his unqualified promise to allow the people to determine their political futures, but we profoundly hope that he will.

In the words of Peter Morgan, the former director of the IoD, in a new book, *Alarming Drum: Britain's*

European Dilemma:

"The Referendum will give the British people a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to assert their sovereignty over the elected representatives in Parliament and the unelected elites in Brussels. It is far and away the best moment to reassert their right to live in a parliamentary democracy. Carpe diem, as the Romans would say. Let us seize the day!"

Why the Conservatives must return to the battle of ideas

Gerald Frost reflects on a general election in which almost everyone appears to have lost

An election in which all those taking part emerge as losers is an unusual election but that is what Britain's political parties contrived on 5th May 2005.

In what the political analyst Anthony King described as the most "wayward and eccentric election" since the 1920s, the Labour Party was returned with a mere 35.2 per cent of the vote - the lowest share for a government since 1832. Following his 'third historic victory' Mr Blair appeared hobbled and humiliated; he cannot have been cheered up by the prediction of one of his backbenchers that his heart would not withstand four more years in Downing Street.

Greater Unity

The Conservative Party may have won 31 seats but it increased its share of the vote by less than one per cent. Most of its gains came as a result of Labour voters switching to the Lib Dems. During the course of the campaign the party displayed greater unity and discipline than formerly, but to what end? Despite having had eight years to establish a distinctive profile, seventy per cent of the population still don't know what the Conservative Party stands for, as the Party co-chairman, Lord Saatchi, acknowledged in a candid post-election interview. Some of those jockeying for the leadership give the impression that they don't know, either. Are they for a big or small government, tax increases or tax reductions, greater use of the market in the provision of public services or the preservation of the welfare state? The answers to these questions are unclear. Like Mr Howard during the election campaign the 'modernisers' assert that high levels of public expenditure are necessary because Britain deserves public services "equipped for the 21st century". (Does it really follow that

still higher levels of state spending - perhaps matching those reached in the German Democratic Republic - would produce even better schools and hospitals?) We are told that the new young Conservative Parliamentary Party is 'sound on Europe', but it does not appear to think that Europe is a fit subject of discussion for consenting adults in public. Following an election in which MPs were told to say nothing on the subject, Francis Maude, surely an odd choice as party chairman, has now urged them to say as little as possible. This is extraordinary advice ahead of a referendum on the European Constitution which the Prime Minister may bring forward (see P. 1).

The Liberal-Democrats increased their share of the vote by 3.7 per cent and their number of parliamentary seats by eleven, largely as a result of support among Muslims and students for their stand on the Iraq war (a factor which is bound to be less important at subsequent elections), but its policy of decapitating prominent Tories in marginal seats, badly backfired. Like the Tories it has an identity problem; it set out to replace the Conservatives as the main opposition party but ended up by saying that its best hope lies in challenging Labour. The latter can shortly be expected to change its leader; that could turn out to be its misfortune. The Lib-Dems seem set on keeping its leader; that could be theirs.

Anti-EU sentiment

UKIP may have increased its share of the popular vote - from 1.8 per cent to 2.3 per cent but still fell far short of obtaining its target of 5 per cent while also failing to achieve its declared aim of obtaining a 'toehold' in Westminster. Nevertheless, UKIP offered voters an unambiguous option of leaving the EU even if it could not find a way of making Britain's membership an issue. Its performance at least reminded the

Conservative Party of the dangers of ignoring anti-EU sentiment, but by costing the Tories seats - as many as 27 (i.e. the number of constituencies where the Labour or Lib Dem majority was lower than the vote for UKIP and/or Veritas - it has strengthened the Government's majority. UKIP's offer to stand down in seats where there were strong eurosceptic Tory or Labour MPs advocating withdrawal came too late and was couched in terms that ensured that it would be ignored. An earlier and more credible offer would have enhanced the salience of the European issue in those handful of constituencies where UKIP announced itself willing to graciously step down. The argument that candidates could not be withdrawn after conscientiously nursing constituencies for many months does not hold water. Such an act of self-immolation by UKIP candidates is exactly what ought to be expected from a party which says that it will always put the national interest before party interest.

Imminent Dangers

The UKIP leadership may reason that the party need only maintain its present progress to send the Tories a bigger warning in four or five years time, but eurosceptic voters recognise that the dangers to British independence are imminent and are consequently impatient. The momentum which UKIP enjoyed following the June elections to the European Parliament has been dissipated, partly as a result of events outside UKIP's control, but also because of the party's internal squabbles and its inability to frame a credible and coherent strategy to achieve its goals.

All of which points to the importance of the Tory leadership contest. A common theme of the candidates in that contest is that the party failed to

Continued on P. 4

Inward investment into the eurozone in free fall

Direct Investment (by companies outside the Eurozone investing in or acquiring control of businesses) into the Eurozone has been in free fall in the last three years, according to the European Central Bank.

In the other direction, outward Direct Investment from the Eurozone to the rest of the world has also declined sharply.

One of many symptoms of the Eurozone's many malaises.

Direct Investment into the Eurozone € bn	
2002	177
2003	127
2004	64

Direct Investment to the Rest of World € bn	
2002	155
2003	132
2004	87

EU harmonisation of passports and identity cards

Figaro has been running a long series of op-ed pieces on the EU, ahead of the French referendum on the proposed constitution on 29th May 2005. On 12th May, the op-ed article, "Une Europe plus sûre, une Europe plus solidaire", was signed by the ministers of the interior of the five biggest EU countries, Germany, France, Italy, Spain and, for the UK, Charles Clarke, Home Secretary - all enthusiastic supporters of the constitution.

Here is an extract:-

".....a third priority is a safer European area through the incorporation of biometrics. The EU is

stronger due to its ambitious programme of making travel documents more secure: between now and 2008, two biometric identifiers, face recognition and fingerprinting, will be incorporated into passports and residence permits. From the end of 2006 onwards, these two identifiers will also be incorporated in the coming Visa Information System - VIS - as visas are issued. In parallel, British visas and residence permits, with the same format [as those of other EU countries] will include the same biometric identifiers.

Our five countries have decided to move forward together in creating

compatible national electronic identity cards: one project is under way jointly in France and Germany, while others involve Italy, Spain and the UK. We want to co-ordinate these various initiatives in conformity with the objectives laid down by the [European] Union.

This safer Europe is materialised in the text of the constitutional treaty already ratified in Spain and Italy, through the extension of QMV to a wide range of matters of police and criminal judicial co-operation, and the prospect of even tighter co-operation in trans-frontier investigations.....".

Continued from P.3

Why the Tories must fight the battle of ideas

offer hope, that its negative tone and carping manner was reminiscent of the dyspeptic television character Victor Meldrew. But the absence of an upbeat tone to the Tory campaign points to a more serious deficiency, that of a credible alternative vision of a Britain built on conservative ideas. As the columnist Mark Steyn pointed out recently in *The Spectator* throughout the English-speaking world Conservatives win (either directly or through their impact on others) when they champion ideas and do poorly when they do not. In the absence of distinctive conservative ideas - and

therefore of the possibility of a distinctively different future political course - there is consequently little reason for Tories to sound hopeful. In those circumstances the attempt to create a positive, upbeat message is merely an exercise in cosmetic's. Conservative ideas are inextricably bound up with the idea of nationhood and national sovereignty. It follows that the attempt to airbrush 'Europe' out of current debate so that the party can occupy an over-populated middle ground greatly curtails discussion; policies based securely on Tory ideas will inevitably collide with the

constraints of EU membership. By contrast a vision of a Britain that is free of its EU entanglements and liabilities offers genuine grounds for hope. It does so by opening up the prospect that Britain can enjoy the kind growth rates, job opportunities and freedom of action currently taken for granted by other anglosphere nations - rather than those experienced by members of a European state that is in decline even before it has been fully built. We hope that such thoughts are clearly in the minds of Conservative MPs when they come to vote for a party leader.

Referendum: why the spending rules are unfair

Despite the fact that the financial arrangements are hugely biased in favour of a 'Yes' vote the result will be a massive humiliation for Britain's political elites

By Neil Herron

At an academic seminar last November, Sam Younger, Chairman of the Electoral Commission said - perfectly correctly - that the spending rules governing the referendum on the European constitution would give the Government an unfair advantage. He suggested that ministers should be banned from promoting the European Union constitution using taxpayers' money for at least 10 weeks before polling day.

Mr Younger explained that the rules should be changed because it would be wrong for the Government to be allowed to spend unlimited sums highlighting the advantages of the constitution at a time when the organisations campaigning against it could not.

Interests of Neutrality

Although the referendum itself is not likely to take place until spring 2006, under rules laid down in the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act, there are limits on the amount campaigning organisations can spend in the 10-week "referendum period" before polling day. The main group on each side can spend up to a total of £5 million. Other organisations, registered as "permitted participants", can spend up to £500,000 each.

But the Government can spend as much as it wants on pro-constitution leaflets and advertising until the last 28 days of the campaign, at which point it has to stop in the interests of neutrality.

Mr Younger has also revealed that his commission has complained to the Government about this rule, which was enforced during the referendum on the North East assembly.

Perhaps it was the threat of court action that has elicited this gentle bleat from the mainly silent and disregarded lambs of the Electoral Commission. For the simple fact is that the

Commission's woeful incompetence and inadequacy was exposed during the North East referendum. It did not intervene. It did not challenge the Government when it broke the rules. Its silence was deafening and we must expect the same in the forthcoming referendum. Despite all this I remain wholly confident that the British public's collective psyche will sense a 'wrong-un': the out of touch political elite may say yes...the people will say no.

Figures recently published by the Electoral Commission of the amount spent by registered parties showed that in the North East referendum each 'Yes' vote in the North-East assembly referendum cost campaigners more than seven times as much as a 'No' vote. Groups calling for a 'No' vote spent £201,422. Meanwhile, the 'Yes' side spent at least £414,510 (the official 'Yes' lobby, Yes4theNorthEast, has not yet filed its campaign expenses, indicating it spent more than £250,000) including £124,126 from the Labour Party and £36,790 from trade unions. It means that each of the 696,519 'No' votes cost 29p, the 197,310 'Yes' votes at least £2.10.

Blatantly Biased

However, what has not been factored in to this is the Government spend on its 'information' campaign, reported to have cost £3.2m. So blatantly biased was this information campaign that we actually served a High Court writ on the Deputy Prime Minister and listed the Electoral Commission as an interested party in order to bring home to the public the biased nature of the leaflet which the government delivered to every house in the region.

On top of this Mr Prescott's own regional campaigning cost £184,143.

If the bias of some of the regional newspapers and the BBC is ignored, this works out at £19.25 for each 'Yes'

vote compared to 29p for each 'No' vote. Yet the public rejected the Government's proposals by 78 per cent to 22 per cent.

We also exposed the breaches of the 'purdah period' by Government Ministers. In the 28 days prior to the referendum Government Ministers are not allowed to campaign in anything other than a personal capacity. These breaches were ignored by the toothless Electoral Commission which did nothing. Such was the arrogance of the Deputy Prime Minister that on the eve of the vote he announced a "deal" with the Transport Secretary, Alistair Darling, which would have given the new assembly additional powers. By protesting to the Department of Constitutional Affairs the 'No' Campaign laid down markers for future referendums.

Packaged Dream

The Government totally misread the North East public. It read into opinion polls something that wasn't there. The public were offered a shiny packaged dream. It rejected it in an emphatic and overwhelming fashion.

Some polls are indicating that the referendum on the Constitution will be a close run thing. I can offer reassurance. As the day approaches and reality dawns then the gap between the polls will grow wider and wider. The more the political elite tell the people the Constitution is a good thing or employ fear factors such as 'loss of jobs' and 'isolation', the more the public will grow suspicious - just as they did in the North East. I predict that the British public will use this referendum as a unique opportunity to deliver the sweetest boot up the political elite's backside that it has ever received. The game will then be up for 'the great deception'.

Neil Herron is Campaign Director of the People's No Campaign

LETTERS

Tel: 08456 12 12 65 Fax: 08456 12 12 75 email: eurofacts@junepress.com

Tory Absurdity

Dear Sir,
Readers of *eurofacts*, regardless of which, if any, of the three main UK political parties they normally support, ought to know of an item in the Conservative manifesto which seems never to have been mentioned by the media during the recent General Election.

It was the commitment to renegotiate the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policy of the EU. Since Mr Howard is a first class lawyer he must be aware that negotiation requires at least two parties. But because he was not prepared to threaten to withdraw from the whole EU project the promise to renegotiate was an empty absurdity. (As a member of the Conservative party for forty years I was not prepared to canvass and defend such an absurdity. Unless his successor puts Britain before Brussels I shall have to join UKIP).

PROF ANTHONY FLEW
Reading

A Veritable Bulls-eye?

Dear Sir,
Lordy, how I hate playing Cassandra all the time. You readers will remember the sybil who was always gloomy, always unpopular, always disbelieved and always right. I would certainly disavow the last, but on UKIP's role on May 5th I think I may claim a bull's-eye.

This weird, one protest party deliberately stood against sixty of the best, most patriotic and most Euro-sceptic Tory candidates ever assembled to fight sixty re-winnable seats.

The challengers got thirty-three. UKIP intervention cost between 23 and 27 seats - depending on your view of the percentage of the UKIP votes that would otherwise have gone to the Conservatives.

Had those 23 been won, Blair's majority would not be 67 but 21; with

thirty open rebels in his ranks, he would have been broken by Midsummer Day. With him would go a whole raft of Euro-fanatics. Without him and them we could get a really fair referendum on the Giscardian constitution. With that our rejection would have been so devastating that the membership-sleeve would start to unravel.

Now none of that will happen. The media can repeat 'lame duck' until they are blue in the face. Sixty seven is a perfectly viable majority for a full term. With friends like UKIP British patriots really do not need any enemies.

FREDERICK FORSYTH
Herts

Freddy's Lost Cause

Dear Sir,
Frederick Forsyth is a great novelist, but I fear he is supporting a lost cause. The Conservative Party has lost its way on Europe and is stuck in an impenetrable maze of its own making and unless it lifts its head above the trees and generates clear coherent policies for extracting Britain from the European Union and returning power to MPs at Westminster, it is doomed to eternal opposition in the House of Commons. The future for UKIP, however, is a slow, but ever-increasing rise in support for its policies of democratic self-determination for the British people. UKIP's star is rising and will, one day, exceed in brightness, the old dying star of the Tory Party.

DEREK NORMAN
Huntingdon

A Test of Conviction

Dear Sir,
It would appear that many people followed Frederick Forsyth's plea and voted Conservative rather than UKIP. Let us hope that the new influx of Conservative MPs show their allegedly eurosceptic credentials by ensuring

that all future Conservative manifestos contain the commitment to ensure the supremacy of Westminster over any EU law or directive.

G.P.STANCEY
Leicestershire

Socialism by the Back Door

Dear Sir,
Eleven years ago I fled to Britain from continental Europe. I was attracted by Britain's tradition of individual freedom and its suspicion of big government. I believe in the free market and in free enterprise: Thatcher is my heroine.

When I was young I saw how continental European countries were destroyed by years of social democrat consensus politics. In Europe, few state companies were privatised and taxes increased to unheard of levels. The result was the protracted economic decline which has plagued the continent for decades. Jacques Delors and his fellow federalist successors tried to harmonise these catastrophic policies to all corners of Europe. Only Britain seemed to resist, until Blair was voted in.

According to the Bruges Group, thanks to UKIP and Veritas the Conservative Party missed out on 27 seats in the general election. Those 27 would still not have given the Conservatives a majority, but Blair's power would have greatly weakened. Thus we can say that because UKIP and Veritas thought it propitious to fight their own friends, Albion will suffer four more years of unfettered socialism.

In four years time, what will there remain to fight for? Four years of socialism may very well harmonise us to the continental levels of economic decline. I wonder why I moved. European harmonisation via the back door, courtesy of UKIP and Veritas.

JEAN-PAUL FLORU
London

MEETINGS

Right Now
08456 01 32 43

Saturday **28th May 2005**,
10.30 am to 4.00 pm

Philip Claeys MEP

Christopher Gill, *Chairman, Freedom Association*

Ashley Mote MEP

Further details to be announced

ALL DAY CONFERENCE

The Mark Masons Hall, 86 St James's Street, London SW1

Admission by Ticket £45 (Includes refreshments and buffet luncheon)

From Right Now, PO Box 361, 78 Marylebone High Street, London W1U 5AP

Gresham College
020-7831 0575

Tuesday **31st May 2005**, 6.00 pm

"Northern Ireland and the British-Irish relationship: the Gladstone Settlement revisited"

Why has it proved so difficult to resolve the Northern Ireland situation? To what extent is the Belfast agreement of 1998 likely to provide a solution? This agreement seeks to revive old ideas first put forward by Gladstone, the 19th century Liberal Prime Minister. But, has the time for such ideas passed?

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

PUBLIC MEETING

Barnard's Inn Hall, Holburn, London

Admission Free

FREE

Advertising Space

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

Contact Details

eurofacts Phone: 08456 12 12 65
or Email: eurofacts@junepress.com

USEFUL WEB SITES

British Declaration of Independence

www.bdicampaign.org

British Democracy Campaign

www.britishdemocracycampaign.com

British Weights & Measures Assoc.

www.bwmaOnline.com

Bruges Group

www.brugesgroup.com

Campaign Against Euro-Federalism

www.poptel.org.uk/against-eurofederalism

Campaign for an Independent Britain

www.cibhq.co.uk

Congress for Democracy

congressfordemocracy.org

Democracy Movement

www.democracymovement.org.uk

Democratic Nations in Danger

freenations.freeuk.com

EU Referendum

<http://eureferendum.blogspot.com>

European Commission (London)

www.cec.org.uk

European Foundation

www.europeanfoundation.org

European No Campaign

www.europeannocampaign.com

Facts, Figures & Phantasies

www.eufactsfigures.com

Foreign Affairs

www.foreignaffairs.org

Freedom Association

www.tfa.net

Freedom UK

www.taylor.co.uk/eu/

Global Britain

www.globalbritain.org

June Press (Publications)

www.junepress.com

Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign

www.lesc.org.uk

New Alliance

www.newalliance.org.uk

Regional Assemblies

www.regionalassemblies.co.uk

Save Britain's Fish

www.savebritfish.org.uk

Sovereignty

www.sovereignty.org.uk

Statewatch

www.statewatch.org

The People's "No" Campaign

www.thepeoplesnocampaign.co.uk

United Kingdom Independence Party

www.ukip.org

Vote No

www.vote-no.com

DIARY OF EVENTS

2005

French referendum on European Constitution **29th May**

Dutch referendum on European Constitution **1st June**

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

Luxembourg referendum on European Constitution **10th July**

ECOFIN meeting **12-13th July**

GAERC meeting (General Affairs and External Relations Council) **18-19th July**

Danish referendum on European Constitution **27th September**

ECOFIN meeting **11th October**

GAERC meeting **14-15th October**

ECOFIN meeting **8th November**

GAERC meeting **21-22nd November**

ECOFIN meeting **24th November**

ECOFIN meeting **6th December**

GAERC meeting **12-13th December**

Portugal (Possibly) on European Constitution **December**

2006

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

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

2007

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

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

2008

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

**Britain and the European Union:
Alternative Futures**

by Mark Baimbridge, Brian Burkitt and Philip Whyman. **£7.50**

A critical analysis of UK membership, with credible alternative options.

**The Great Deception:
The Secret History of the
European Union**

by Christopher Booker & Richard North. **£12.99**

A comprehensive history of the European Union project. In paperback.

**The European Constitution
In Perspective**

by British Management Data Foundation. **£27.50**

Analysis and Review of 'The Treaty Establishing A Constitution for Europe'.

**EUSSR The Soviet Roots of
European Integration**

by Vladimir Bukovsky & Pavel Stroilov. **£4.75**

Reveals secret discussions between Western and Soviet Union leaders.

The Freedom Audit

by The Freedom Association. **£3.00**
Details the extent of the Government's assault on fundamental freedoms and the democratic system.

**Voting on the Constitution:
What Britain should know about
the consequences**

by Daniel Hannan. **£7.00**

The implications of a British 'No' vote on the proposed European Constitution.

**The ECB and the Euro:
The First Five Years**

by Otmar Issing. **£10.00**

Provides an upbeat assessment of the euro by a member of the ECB.

The Missing Heart of Europe

Does Britain hold the key to the future of the Continent?

by Thomas Kremer. **£11.99**

Can nation states flourish in an integrated Greater Europe? A European businessman's view of the likely impact of divergent national cultures.

The New Case for Europe:

The Crisis in British pro-Europeanism and How to Overcome it

by Roger Liddle. **£6.95**

The strap line tells it all. Roger Liddle was the Prime Minister's policy adviser on Europe 1997-2004.

A Cost Too Far?

by Ian Milne. **£8.50**

A fully worked out cost/benefit analysis of Britain's EU membership.

Alarming Drum

Britain's European Dilemma

by Peter Morgan. Hdbk **£19.95**

An analysis of Britain's relationship with the EU.

**A Guide to the Treaty Establishing
a Constitution for Europe**

by Stuart Sexton. **£5.00**

A layman's guide explains in simple language the essentials of the Treaty.

CD

EEC Entry Campaign 1970-72

by Independent compiler **£2.00**

Free Educational CD (charge is for handling). Shows how the Heath Government and others tried to deceive the people into supporting entry into the EEC. You will need a pdf reader such as adobe acrobat.

**Send Payment to
THE JUNE PRESS LTD
PO BOX 119**

TOTNES, DEVON TQ9 7WA

Tel: 08456 120 175

Fax: 08456 120 176

Email: info@junepress.com

www.junepress.com

**PLEASE ADD 10% P&P (UK ONLY)
20% for Europe 30% Rest of World**

eurofacts

SUBSCRIBE TODAY

RATES

UK	£28
Europe (Airmail)	£38
Rest of World	£50/\$84
Reduced rate (UK only)	£14
Reduced rate for senior citizens, students & unemployed only.	
Special rates for multiple copies	

Please send me *eurofacts* fortnightly and the occasional briefing papers for the next year.

I enclose my payment of £.....
to **eurofacts: PO Box 119
Totnes, Devon TQ9 7WA**

Name

Address

Postcode

Date

Please print clearly in capital letters

FOR "EU"

European Commission	020-7973 1992
European Movement	020-7940 5252
Federal Trust	020-7735 4000

AGAINST "EU"

Britain Out	01403-741736
British Housewives League	020-8445 4848
British Weights & Measures Assoc.	020-8922 0089
Campaign against the Single Currency	07071-663876
Campaign for an Independent Britain	020-8340 0314
Democracy Movement	020-7491 3072
Freedom Association	01746-861267
Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign	020-7691 3800
New Alliance	020-7386 1837
Save Britain's Fish	01224-313473

CROSS PARTY PRESSURE GROUPS

Congress for Democracy	01372-453678
-------------------------------	---------------------

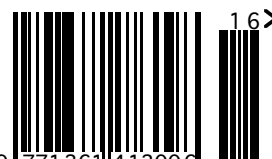
CROSS PARTY THINK TANKS

Bruges Group	020-7287 4414
Global Britain	
Email: globalbritain-1@globalbritain.org	
New Frontiers	020-7808 7772

POLITICAL PARTIES

Conservative Rt Hon Michael Howard MP	020-7222 9000
Democratic Party Mr Geoff Southall	01684-891700
Labour Rt Hon Tony Blair MP	020-7802 1000
Liberal Mr Michael Meadowcroft	01562-68361
Liberal Democrats Rt Hon Charles Kennedy MP	020-7222 7999
New Britain Party Mr Dennis Delderfield	020-7247 2524
UK Independence Party Roger Knapman MEP	0121 333 7737
Veritas Robert Kilroy-Silk MEP	020-7631 3757

ISSN 1361-4134



9 771361 413006