

EU 3.5 million jobs lie

During the recent EU debates between arch euro fanatic Nick Clegg and UKIP leader Nigel Farage the Lib Dem leader dragged up the well-worn lie that 3.5 million jobs in Britain depend on EU membership.

This claim is based on one study carried out over ten years ago which the researcher himself has since repudiated.

report by **Brian Denny**

Yet it is still being pumped out by the right wing campaign group British Influence, headed up by Tory spin doctor Peter Wilding and one Peter Mandelson, as well as by trade unions that should know better such as Unite.

To back up Clegg's big lie Brussels mouthpiece *The Independent* newspaper recently recycled "new analysis" using the same statistics.

But statisticians at independent fact-checking organisation Full Fact point out: "Figures from the early 2000s suggest around three million jobs are linked to trade with the European Union, they don't say they are dependent on the UK being an EU member.

"Using similar methods, a similar figure today has shown closer to 4.5 million jobs, but this still doesn't show how many are dependent on UK membership."

The 2004 paper from the National In-

stitute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR) estimated, using similar methods, that up to 3.2m UK jobs "are now associated directly with exports of goods and services to other EU countries." It warned that: "there is no *a priori* reason to suppose that many of these, if any, would be lost permanently if Britain were to leave the EU." In fact, NIESR director Jonathan Portes, who is certainly no Eurosceptic, described this research as "past [its] sell-by date."

The list of factories, car plants, engineering centres and jobs being stripped out of Britain's manufacturing base and transferred abroad due to the logic of the EU single market is never mentioned by supporters of EU "free movement" rules.

From Peugeot's decision to close the Ryton plant in Coventry in 2006 and move production to Slovakia and Ford's decision to transfer production from Southampton to a plant in Turkey last year, jobs in the neoliberal EU move towards the lowest wage levels and EU regional funds are actively used to encourage this process.

No politician who supports Britain's EU membership can claim to support a future of good-quality, well-paid, highly skilled jobs in Britain. In fact it is simply impossible due to membership of the single European market and the EU.



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Part II : Alliances and the arms race

Collapse of the left in face of the economic crisis p 8-9

EU sends Battle Group to Africa

Bob Crow



Our *Campaign against Euro-federalism* is profoundly shocked and deeply saddened at the loss of RMT General Secretary Bob Crow. He was a man of principle with proletarian guts and worked unequivocally for, on and by the side of trade unionists and working people. His leadership of RMT included outright opposition to the austerity policies and privatisation which stem from Brussels. He fully supported and encouraged the labour and trade union movement to return to a policy for the withdrawal of Britain from the EU. Within this he supported our *Campaign* to which RMT is affiliated.

Bob Crow would be amused at all the fine words expressed by those who opposed him and would certainly say "the bastards waited until I died to give me any back-handed credit".

We send condolences to RMT members and Bob's family. The best way to commemorate the life of Bob Crow is to work harder to carry out his principles and objectives.

John Boyd
Secretary

For and on behalf of the
Campaign against Euro-federalism

In his opening statement to the Munich Security Conference, a yearly meeting of European and US security chiefs, on 1 February, the president of the European Council, Herman van Rompuy, after expressing his full sympathy and support for the Ukrainian demonstrators, stated: "Some people think Europeans are naïve, that we prefer carrots over sticks. Now, I am not saying that we cannot sometimes play our hand more strongly.

"I know the EU is sometimes looked at as somewhat of a Florence Nightingale—but we do not just send nurses and nutritionists, we also send judges and policemen, soldiers and marines. In fact we just decided to send in principle around 600 troops to Bangui (Central African Republic). They will work side by side with those of France ..."

This would be the first time since their creation in 2007 that a military unit of the EU Battle Group would be deployed under direct command of the Council of the EU, and it is an ominous development. "We clearly prefer diplomatic solutions," van

Rompuy threatened, "but our countries are ready to use military force when necessary."

In his invitation to the EU Council meeting of 19–20 December, van Rompuy announced to the heads of state and government: "Before our first working session, the NATO secretary-general will share some thoughts with us ahead of the thematic debate that we will have on defence policy. I should indeed like us to have a strategic discussion on one of the major current challenges in the field of defence: what should we be doing, as Union and as EU Member States, to retain and develop the capabilities that are critical for our defence and our security, and how can we encourage more co-operation to reach this goal. After the discussion, we will adopt the corresponding part of the conclusions ...

"Starting this year, Europeans will be launching new joint defence programmes, for cutting-edge drones, satellite communication, cyber defence and air-to-air refuelling, emphasising that it was the start of a process. All these tools," he said, "are at the service of Europe's interests and security."



Increasing cost of Britain's EU membership

A number of studies have been carried out on the total cost to the UK of our EU membership, with conflicting results depending on the assumptions made about some of the elements which are more difficult to quantify. Our budgetary membership cost, however, is clear cut and beyond dispute, although the true figures are surprisingly difficult to find in official documents. This is partly because the main focus tends to be on the gross and net amount we pay into the main EU budget rather than the total costs, including all off budget items such as the heavy fines we have had to pay from time to time, capital as well as revenue cost on projects such as Galileo, and item such

as some CAP and aid payments which go through separate budgets from the main one. If all these items are included, the current net cost to the UK is about £12bn per annum. Furthermore, it is on a rising trend partly because of phasing down of the rebate we have had and partly because of rising EU expenditure. The Office for Budget Responsibility estimates that these costs are going to rise by a further £10bn over the period between 2013 and 2018. Is Labour going to allow these trends to continue or to press for changes?

(Report by Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign *Bulletin* March 2014)

Don't let the far-right lead

Several reports indicate the far right, including fascists and neo-fascists are gaining ground in several EU member states. The far right perceived stand is on the question of EU membership. In Britain one anti-EU Tory MEP has turned himself into an apologist for fascists by accusing the left of misunderstanding the origins of fascism. He even says fascism and Nazism are and were based on socialism.

The National Socialists (Nazis) were neither national nor socialist. Initially in the 1930's it was believed the Nazis were going to solve the unemployment problems within Germany. History tells us that they were for the expansion of imperialist Germany. They had the support of leading capitalists including Krupp and Ford who maintained and promoted Hitler and his fascist party. The larger transnational corporations today are the biggest supporters and promoters of the European Union.

In Britain it was significant that Oswald Moseley's British Union of Fascists was the first political party in 1949 to call for a European Union. This union was to include parts of North Africa in "Europe". Again this was not a national policy but an imperialist pro-capitalist one supporting the end of national independence and right to self-determination. The latter along with democracy are the important and necessary prerequisites for socialism.

Once again the role today of fascists is one where they are held in reserve and if necessary promoted to take part in dividing the working class and peoples of Britain to ensure capitalism persists. Devices used would include playing either or both the 'race card' and 'red card' scares and is currently wrapped



around the question of immigration.

As this paper has explained many times the European Union and its institutions are the antithesis of democracy, national independence and right to self-determination. This includes the right to have a socialist economy or any other economic system. In other words the EU is top-hatted fascism without funny salutes and jackboots. Capitalism is set in reinforced concrete in the European Constitution.

What has to be remembered and taken into consideration is that the majority of people in these islands are working class, and the organisations which represent them form the labour and trade union movement. Without the support of that movement there will be no getting Britain out of the EU. Poll after poll clearly indicates the overwhelming majority of people in Britain want an end to EU membership.

The longer Britain stays in the EU the worse conditions will become. Austerity policies which emanate from Brussels are yet another taster of the immediate and short term future. These ConDem policies are

permanent and are to be added to with further cuts in everything public. Cameron's talk of incomes rising faster than inflation by one tenth of one percent indicates a way out of austerity should fool nobody.

Britain has been all but de-industrialised and currently suffers mass unemployment, especially amongst young people. The simple ability to create wealth and trade across the world is fast disappearing. The financial sector, City of London, banks and transnational corporations are represented by the millionaires' cabinet who rule the roost. They are in a hurry to consolidate their reactionary hold on everything and do not want Britain to leave the EU to regain the right to self determination and an to end capitalism. Cameron talk of amending EU treaties is an impossibility.

The left in particular and the labour and trade union movement must wake up to the dangers of the far right taking the lead and return to an anti-EU position and take the lead to withdraw Britain from the EU then the right and far right will do so with dreadful and obvious consequences.

Connolly Association affiliates to CAEF

The Connolly Association is an organisation founded in 1938 and is for a united independent Ireland and opposed to the European Union. There is a website: connollyassociation.org.uk which includes the *Irish Democrat*.

NATO

On 28 March Nato countries agreed that former Norwegian Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg should be the next secretary general of the military alliance and chairman of the North Atlantic Council, in succession to Anders Fogh Rasmussen.

Currently leader of the Labour Party in Norway and a UN special envoy on climate change, Stoltenberg will start his new post on 1 October, when Rasmussen's mandate expires.

The US pressed for this appointment to avoid horse-trading of posts that will occur after the European Parliament poll in May.

4th Railway Package

The European Commission's plans for a 4th railway package was amended by a majority of MEPs in the European Parliament. Lobbying was led by the European Transport Federation (ETF) campaigning against the Commission's proposals.

This EU Package would bring an end to public ownership including the profitable and state run East Coast Main Line.

A recent poll in Britain came to the conclusion that the majority of people want the railways brought back into the public sector.

Another nail in 'Social Europe' coffin

New corporate transparency rules will not include tax measures. A plan to make companies reveal the tax they pay, country by country, has been abandoned, knocking back the efforts of those who had pushed to curb tax avoidance by transnational businesses.

Schemes used by Starbucks, Apple, Google, Amazon and other corporations operating within the law to minimise their tax obligations prompted heated public debate last year. The matter has since dropped off the political agenda, and lawmakers in the EU Parliament and member-countries have shelved proposals to toughen new transparency rules by forcing big companies to disclose how much tax they pay in each of the countries where they have operations.

Instead the rules due to be adopted by 2016 will be limited to disclosure of company policies concerning, among other things, the environment, respect for human rights, and management diversity. Companies can keep information secret if it is deemed sensitive.

Offshore holding companies are provided in Bermuda and the Cayman Islands for tax avoidance. We give them unlimited status under company law to ensure that they are not transparent!

For example, according to a calculation by *Finfacts*, about €40 billion, or more than 40 per cent of Irish services exports of €90 billion in 2012 and related national output, resulted from global tax avoidance schemes.

It should be pointed out that Ireland gains little from this tax cheating other than an unquantifiable number of jobs. We are merely assisting the big corporations.

Germany and Britain led the push to limit the new law. Member-states talk a good story about wanting more transparency for transnational corporations; but when it comes to putting their money where their mouth is, they don't want strong rules. The member states killed this measure, standing by the big corporations.

It's just another nail in the coffin of a "Social Europe".



You will believe in the EU

The German Chancellor wants "EU education in schools across Europe to prepare the next generation and to nurture a European approach". School students should be given an "EU education" in the classroom to tackle "ignorance" and growing public Euro-scepticism, according to a European Peoples' Party (EPP) election manifesto signed by Angela Merkel and other leaders from Ireland, Poland, Spain, Hungary, Portugal, Greece, Cyprus and Latvia launched the manifesto were in Dublin on 7 March.

The EPP has the largest number of MEPs, majority of European Commissioners including the Commission President, and members on the Council of Ministers.

The call for a federal Europe and European school lessons puts the Prime Minister at odds with the German Chancellor, who is regarded as his key ally and

further isolates Britain at a time when some other EU countries are seeking closer integration.

Former prime minister of Luxembourg, Jean-Claude Juncker, was chosen by the EPP on Friday to be its leading candidate during the EU elections and as contender to be the next president of the European Commission in October this year.

Juncker, is a passionate supporter of the idea of a "United States of Europe" and chaired meetings of the eurozone at the height of the EU single currency's debt crisis until he resigned as Luxembourg's leader amid a scandal over illegal phone-tapping.

"I am totally in favour. The knowledge of Europe has to be deepened in school programmes," he said. "There is ignorance about the basics and this was evident during the so-called euro crisis."

EU/US Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)

This AGM notes with alarm the proposed EU/US Transatlantic trade and investment partnership (TTIP) being negotiated by the EU Commission on behalf of member states which is due to be completed by December 2014. This will give companies the right to sue Governments over regulations that they don't like under "investor-state dispute settlement" (ISDS) rules, outside of and above the courts systems and Parliaments of member states.

For example, as the British TUC has pointed out, under a different trade agreement, the waste company Veolia is suing the Egyptian Government for increasing the minimum wage.

This AGM notes that the focus of the negotiations is on removing regulations and that the scope of the negotiations includes labour laws, food content, environmental standards and protections, working conditions, and in particular, state-

provided health and education services. These negotiations are a direct threat to existing standards, union collective bargaining, a cover for privatisation on a massive scale and a threat to democracy. They constitute a programme for a corporate takeover and the EU Commission is a central part of the process, as intended.

This AGM does not believe the claims made that such an agreement will boost jobs and economic growth, in the light of the fact that eg the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has led to 680,000 job losses in the USA rather than the 200,000 extra promised by the former President Clinton.

In view of the threats posed by the proposed EU/US TTIP, this AGM calls upon all labour and progressive organisations to oppose and campaign against the complete agreement.

This will be published as a leaflet.

AGM and Public Meeting

CAEF Members and delegates met in Birmingham for the 2014 AGM on 5 April. Three resolutions were passed *nem con*. Two of these can be found on this page. Matters referred to the Executive Committee included: ways and means of reducing costs related to the *Democrat* eg a reduction in the number of pages in colour; encouraging members to renew their subscriptions, gaining new members, sales of the *Democrat*, developing further the use of electronic media. The 2014-15 Executive Committee was elected *nem con*.

At the public meeting a lively and thoughtful discussion took place following the two speakers who addressed two key issues facing Britain today. Ian Scott dealt with Britain outside the EU with an economy based on manufacturing which would increase employment.

Tony Wardle addressed the implications of TTIP and the dangers to the NHS, democracy and overarching legal system being put in place.

The economy, manufacturing, jobs and trade unions

Currently Britain's economy has been and is distorted by reliance on the financial and banking sector which contributed to the economic crisis and is used as the basis for austerity policies which stem from EU membership and the Single European Market. The single market requires the free movement of capital, goods, services and labour. Since the Second World War and especially during membership of the Common Market, Britain has been all but de-industrialised with the loss of millions of jobs. The unemployment rate is 7.2% with a million young people, 18-24 year olds, out of work. Previous rates include 1% in 1955 and 3.4% in 1973 the year Britain joined the Common market.

This AGM believes that instead of the domination by the finance sec-

tor, single market and neo-liberal policies the economy of Britain must be based on manufacturing, world trade and rational policies. If this is not carried out then mass unemployment will continue and become permanent.

This requires:

- The age of retirement must be returned to 65 for men and 60 for women to provide job opportunities for young people.
- An end to zero hour contracts which are used to undermine wages and conditions, especially for young people.
- Using taxation and other incentives to promote investment in manufacturing, apprenticeships, free further and higher education.

- An end to austerity policies which shift wealth from working people to millionaires, bonuses and profits and impoverish large sections of the peoples of Britain.
- An end and reversal of privatisation which is an attack on the public sector, NHS, education and essential services including transport.
- Trade with developing and other countries which must be based on mutually agreed equal terms.
- Adopting the above measures requires that controls be imposed on the movement of capital, goods, services and labour which means that Britain, to regain these controls, must quit the EU and the Single European Market.

The Situation in the Ukraine and the Reactionary Role of the EU

In the referendum of March 16, citizens of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and of the city of Sevastopol voted to secede from Ukraine and join the Russian Federation.

While the right to self-determination is a principle, the same cannot be said of "territorial integrity". The responsibility to protect" is also a fiction concocted by the big powers for self-serving reasons.

Report by Michael Chant

David Cameron has been mouthing worthless platitudes about defending the sovereignty of Ukraine. If Cameron were defending the sovereignty of any country, the very least would be to end all interference. Instead, Britain, along with other EU countries and in contention with the US itself, whose President felt it necessary to come to Europe to address the European leaders, have been interfering up to the hilt.

It is not for nothing that prior to the referendum, slogans such as "stop fascism" were prominent. The fascists and neo-Nazis had been used to foment violence and have taken up key positions of state.

In the Ukraine, post-Soviet Russia and US-led imperialism confront each other. The US-led camp, which includes the old European colonialism, is on the rampage. Inter-monopoly contradictions over the access to and control over energy resources are at play. For the peoples of the region, the burning issue has once again surfaced as to how the equality and sovereign rights of nations and peoples, irrespective of their ethnic makeup, can be established or re-established with a guarantee that is meaningful under current conditions.

The working people of Britain must condemn the Coalition government for their stand on the



Ukraine and the referendum in the Crimea which, with all its sabre-rattling against Russia, has been very self-serving. Despite high-sounding words, there has been no issue of principle involved for David Cameron. It should also be mentioned that there are remnants of the Thatcherite line within the British establishment that appears to be "pro-British" and "anti-EU", but is either concerned to ally with the interests of the US, or represents the interests of other sections of British finance capital.

The financiers of the European Union and the IMF now wish to push ahead with bringing the Ukraine into the orbit of those states who can be declared bankrupt and "austerity measures" imposed, which are both against the interests of the people and also arouse their resistance.

Despite the fact that the people of the Ukraine as a whole are against joining NATO, the United States refers to the "right" of Ukraine to be a member of that warmongering US-led alliance. The fact is that such a "right" only makes sense if the right of the Ukrainian people to say No! to NATO is taken into account. The

US is already using the Baltic states as bases for its jet fighters, for instance, and is ready to deploy NATO troops into Poland, as well as to Romania. Nevertheless, the situation in the Ukraine has revived in Germany the Nazi dream of expansion eastwards, as well as the German ambitions to consolidate its domination of the EU.

What the Ukrainian people desire, as do any people, is a stable sovereign state representing their will, and a government able and competent to make decisions without outside interference. Only the movement of the Ukrainian people can restore relations of equality and mutual benefit with their neighbours the Russian people. The big powers of the EU and the US are determined to ensure that this does not happen, that the people are kept at loggerheads with present-day Nazis in power, whom the big powers rely on to incite passions and serve their interests. In this situation, it is important that the democratic forces in Britain take a stand in defence of the sovereignty of nations and countries and hold the Coalition government to account for its interference in the sovereign affairs of other countries.

First World War

Imperialist parallels then and now

Part II Alliances and the Arms Race

*Governments decide and act on their foreign policies,
not countries and their peoples.*

A Democrat insert

We are being bombarded with books, papers, radio and TV programmes, and events to mark the First World War. The bulk of this material concentrates on the war and carnage in the trenches. Our objective is to put a different point of view.

There is no intention to look in every nook and cranny in this period of 'New Imperialism' but to highlight the major events leading up to the outbreak of the WWI.

Alliances

In the period prior to the First World War Britain was known as the 'workshop of the world' and had a vast empire and market. Germany had a growing manufacturing industry in competition with British manufacturing but only had a few colonies with a limited market and needed to expand. Russia with an empire, and as a monarchy, had aspirations to industrialise and expand into Asia but ran up against imperial Japan.

The objective of imperialism was to have colonies which were viewed as necessary for an industrial nation. Colonisation was in order to supply raw materials needed in industry and to furnish markets for manufactured goods, enable investment of capital and to make profits.

Following the 'scramble for Africa' alliances took place between imperialist powers, who manoeuvred and horse-traded to catch each other out in a game of secret chess, treaties and tenuous alliances to gain the upper-hand. This was over-laid and complicated by several monarchs who promenaded in each other's uniforms and pockets based on family relationships which emanated from Queen Victoria. They included her son King Edward VII, Kaiser Wilhelm II, Tsar Nicholas II of Russia and several other monarchies.

The Triple Alliance was formed in 1882 by Germany, Austria and Italy. Although Italy renewed the commitment in 1891, 1902 and 1912 but made further and secret agreements with France in 1900 and 1902.

A Franco-Russian military alliance of 1894 directly rebuffed the supremacy of Germany's empire in the continent. Capital from France was invested in Russian railways and manufacturing which enabled the military forces to be equipped.

The Boxer rebellion between 1898 and 1900 was a revolt in Northern China against foreign imperialism and put down by the Eight-nation Alliance in out-of-character co-operation amongst imperialists who simply invaded China. (see picture) [L to R Britain, US, Australia, British India, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Japan.] A French political cartoon indicates their ambitions were to divide China between them.

In the Far East, Russian and Japanese imperialism went to war over Manchuria and Korea. The Japanese navy destroyed the Russian fleet in Port Arthur and another Russian fleet at sea. This removed one threat to the periphery of the British Empire. An Anglo-Japanese Alliance was signed in 1902.





Following disagreement over who should control Egypt and Morocco, the Entente Cordiale between the UK and France was signed in 1904. This Entente was extended by the former 1892 Franco-Russian alliance into the Triple Entente.

'The Great Game' of conflict, which included the Crimean War, was between the British and other empires and Russian empire from 1813-1907. An Anglo-Russian Entente was signed in 1907. This agreed borders and control over territories between British India and Russia including Persia (Iran), Afghanistan and Tibet.

Preceding this Entente there were two Anglo-Afghan wars. In the first war 4,500 British troops were wiped out in a retreat back to India. The UK wanted Afghanistan as a buffer state to keep Russia out of India labelled the 'Jewel in the British Crown'. In the second Afghan war 40,000 British troops were sent into Afghanistan in 1878 to control and occupy the country. Memorials to soldiers killed in Afghanistan can be found in many churches in Britain.

Both the Entente and Triple Alliance were the basic alliances in place in 1914 when hostilities boiled up between the European and other imperialist powers at the start of the First World War.



Arms race

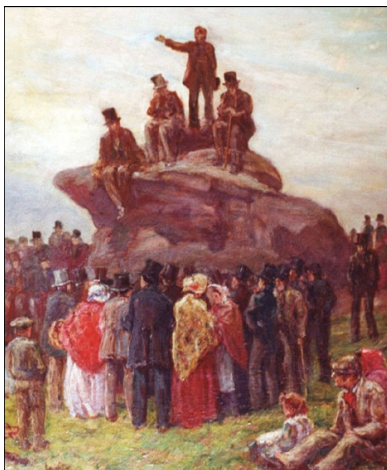
In this 'New Imperialism' period an arms race took place which was a test of manufacturing, required development of a railway system capable of transporting heavy goods, troops and the all important horses, and taxation to pay for the armed forces, especially the navy. All this required support of the general public. Simultaneously, as imperialism rampaged and competed across the world, capitalism based on nation states was consolidated along with the so called 'right to conquest' by the imperial powers. In this period capitalism was prepared to put up with democracy within nation-states, leaned on and used the sovereign powers of national governments.



The Royal Navy had a network of coaling stations around the world to provide a guard for shipping lanes and communications with the British Empire, where, in the words of Chartist leader Ernest Jones, '...the sun never set and the blood never dried'. British naval policy evolved in the 1890's was to make the Royal Navy twice as large as the next two nations put together. The UK built battleships including massive 'dreadnoughts'. This was to take account of the perceived threats to the British Empire from not just Germany but France and Russia as well.

As an example of British government thinking taking place in 1897, between the Boer Wars, a discussion took place between the assistant under-secretary at the British Foreign Office, Sir Francis Bertie, and acting German ambassador in London, Baron Hermann von Eckardstein. The Baron mentioned Germany had interests in southern Africa. In response the Foreign Office official said if the Germans lay so much as a finger on the Transvaal the British government would not stop at any step, 'even the ultimate' which implied war, 'to repel any German interven-

Chartist leader, Ernest Jones addressing a meeting at Black Stone



tion'. The ambassador was told 'should it come to a war with Germany...the entire English nation would be behind it and a blockade of Hamburg and Bremen and the annihilation of German commerce on the high seas would be child's play for the English fleet'.

The conflict over Crimea brought a new phase in warfare which included the use of telegraphs and railways, which, to function efficiently, developed this early use of telecommunications. Submarine cables were laid across the world with a Pacific telegraph laid in 1902. With this cable, a system was in place dominated by British companies as part of a strategy with a military element known as the 'All Red Line'. There were several routes possible with the 'All Red Line' in which 49 cuts would have to be made to isolate the UK. These British companies monopolised the specialist cable laying and repair equipment as well as the all important insulation material percha gutta. In contrast Germany had a far smaller empire with a less significant cable system which could easily be cut.

In parallel an 'Imperial Wireless Chain' was not fully developed but could be a 'valuable reserve' system as it was thought any enemy could listen into or interrupt messages.

In the growing arms race Germany perceived Britain as the main threat. The military thinking in Germany centred on a long term plan drawn up by Admiral von Tirpitz which included some dreadnoughts and cruisers to defend Germany close to the European mainland and the ability to attack commercial shipping. The race included thicker and stronger hulls, larger calibre guns with longer ranges. Tirpitz indicated the main area of conflict would be between Heligoland, an island in the North Sea, and the river Thames estuary.

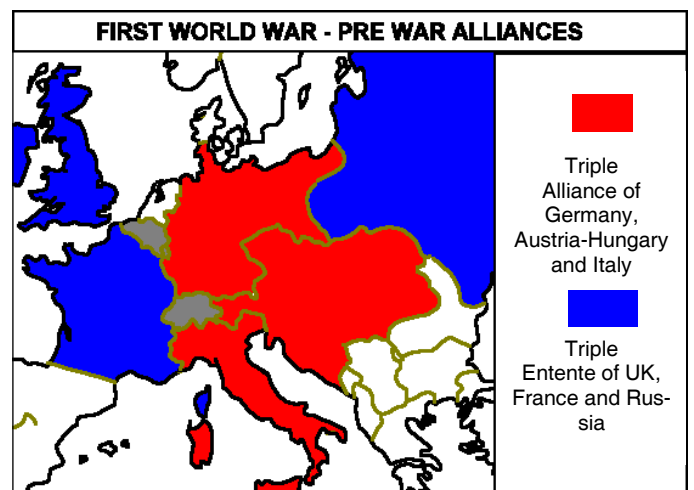
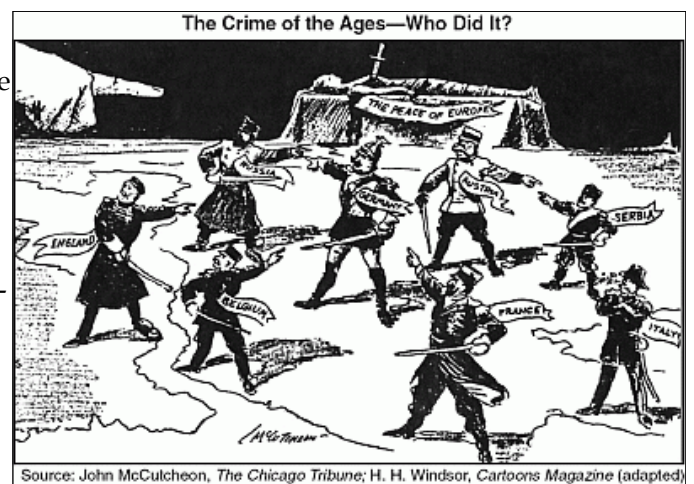
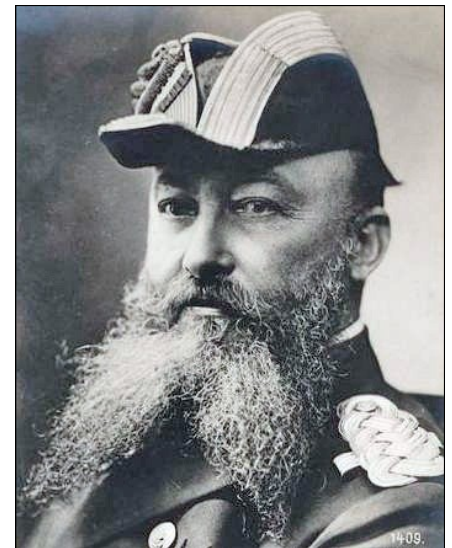
Germany in contrast developed an offensive expansionist policy which included the aims outlined by the chief of the General Staff Alfred von Schlieffen and set out in a 1905 memorandum. This included a large westward advance requiring a huge increase in the army and money to pay for this. The objective was to defeat France and Britain and then turn eastwards to deal with Russia. Without doubt this was nurturing the roots of Mittleuropa taken up in the Third Reich and the EU today where Germany would dominate over one economic unit consisting of Austro-Hungary, France, the Baltic states, Benelux countries, Italy and Poland.

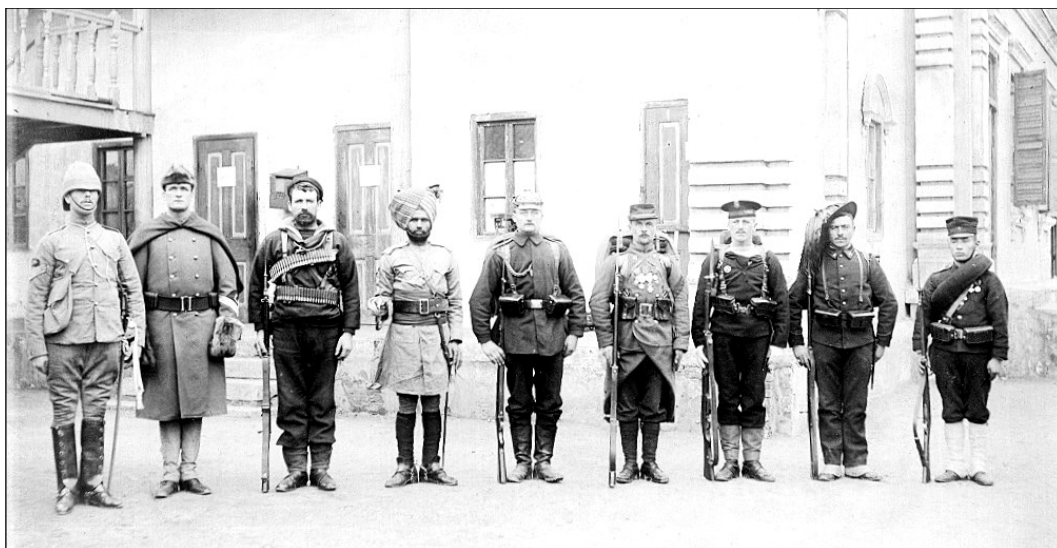
Besides all the confrontations across the world, British imperialism was in the position of defending the largest empire ever and preventing other empires expanding. The Liberal government in 1906 won a general election on the slogan: 'Peace, Retrenchment and Reform'. Although expenditure on the army was cut back following the Boer Wars, money spent on the navy soared compared to that of Germany.

Conclusion

Serbia was in an alliance with Russia simultaneously as Germany egged on Austria-Hungary to attack Serbia and was, as we all know, the confrontation too far.

All the imperialist powers were responsible in greater or lesser degree for building a system of alliances and a huge accumulation of armaments which generals and admirals were impatient to use. This and other factors contributed to the tension that came to a head in July 1914.





As part of carving up the world and grabbing land, an invasion of China was carried out by several imperialist countries co-operating.

Above L to R are soldiers in China from the UK, USA, Australia, British India, Germany, France, Austria Hungary, Italy and Japan

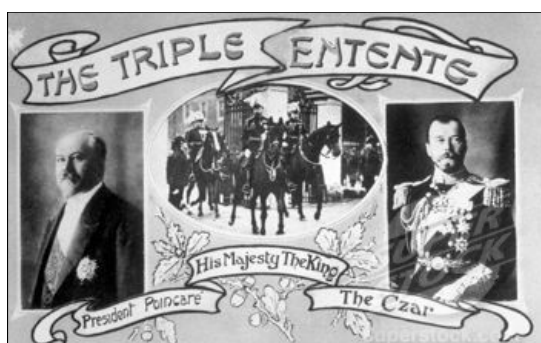
Sources referred to in this supplement included:

The Sleepwalkers - How Europe Went to War in 1914
Christopher Clark

Germany's Aims in the First World War
Fritz Fischer

The Origins of the First World War (pamphlet)
Bernadotte E Schmitt

Wikipedia



The Kaiser's dream for German imperialism was to have a place in the sun like other imperial powers



Part II will discuss opposition to the war and split in the labour and trade union movement and amongst the suffragettes.

Further copies of Part I and this Part II are available:

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10 copies - £2 post free

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Timeline

- 1839-1842 First Anglo-Afghan War
- 1853-1856 Crimean War between Russia and an alliance of France, Britain, Ottoman Empire and Sardinia
- 1878-1880 Second Anglo-Afghan War
- 1880-1881 First Anglo-Boer War
- 1884-1885 Berlin Conference led to 'Scramble for Africa'
- 1892 Triple Alliance of Germany, Austro-Hungary and Italy
- 1894 Franco-Russian military alliance
- 1890's British naval policy to be twice as large as any other two imperialist powers
- 1898-1900 Boxer rebellion in China and invasion of China
- 1899-1902 Second Anglo-Boer War
- 1902 Anglo-Japanese Alliance
- 1902 Completion of the 'All Red Line' of submarine telegraph cables
- 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese War in which Russian fleets are destroyed.
- 1905 Germany's Schlieffen 'war plan' which is the basis of the common economic and political unit of 'Middleuropa'
- 1906 In UK a Liberal Government is elected pm slogan of 'Peace, Retrenchment and Reform' But, expenditure on Royal Navy continued to be increased
- 1813-1907 At end of the 'Great Game' an Anglo-Russian Entente was signed in 1907 forming Triple Entente of Britain, France and Russia
- 1914 Commencement of First World War

Contribution On Climate Change and Global Warming

by Jerry Jones

For you to publish not one but three articles casting doubt on global warming speaks volumes on the dire state of science education. Global warming is a matter of basic physics. Average global temperatures are determined by the balance between heat radiation arriving from the sun and that being emitted by Earth. On our timescale, the former can be regarded as constant, so it is the latter that makes the difference.

If the radiation emitted by Earth decreases for whatever reason, the temperature will rise. Carbon dioxide and other "greenhouse gases" in the atmosphere – mainly, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone, and water vapour – absorb radiation at particular frequencies, which is then re-emitted in all directions, so that some is retained by the Earth's atmosphere. Indeed, that is what keeps the Earth warm enough for life to exist.

The trouble is, since using fossil fuels, the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased by nearly 40 per cent. Using data from deep ice cores from the polar areas and analysis of ocean floors, it is possible to estimate the effect of this extra carbon dioxide on global temperatures. In fact, it is quite small. However, the slightly higher temperature introduces feedback effects that tend to amplify the rise in temperature.

The most important is the decline of the albedo or "whiteness" effect in polar areas. The higher temperatures cause some of the sea ice and ice sheets to melt, exposing the darker ocean or land, which, instead of reflecting some of the solar radiation back out to space, absorbs it, causing the Earth to warm all the more. And this, in turn, accelerates the process.

In addition, a warmer atmosphere will allow it to contain more water vapour, thus enhancing the greenhouse effect, offset partly by the amount rained out. Furthermore, the warmer oceans will be less able to absorb carbon dioxide, leaving more in the atmosphere, offset partly by the surface water mingling with the deeper layers. On top of that, as the Earth's surface warms, increasing

amounts of methane – which is 33 times more potent than carbon dioxide – will be emitted from the melting tundra, and from ocean floors.

The rate of global warming is moderated by some clouds and aerosols reflecting solar radiation back into space. But that is offset by other clouds trapping heat in the atmosphere, and aerosols such as black soot absorbing solar radiation, causing warming.

The effect of global warming on the weather, as now, depends on specific meteorological circumstances, which vary from year to year. What can be said is that the strongest storms and hurricanes will be stronger, fuelled by the extra latent heat contained by the larger amounts of water vapour in the atmosphere. And because of the higher rate of evaporation, some areas will suffer from more prolonged droughts while others will experience much heavier rainfall, perhaps causing floods. Finally, we will lose increasing amounts of land due to rising sea levels – already predicted to rise by about a metre this century.

If we are to prevent runaway global warming, our task must be to eliminate carbon dioxide going into the atmosphere from our use of fossil fuels as quickly as possible. The trouble is this is not likely to happen under capitalism because there are too many vested interests delaying action, and every business and government is waiting for someone else to act. And rubbish articles based on ignorance can only dilute the urgency to act.

Anybody who wants to get up to speed on the issue should read James Hansen's book, *Storms of My Grandchildren: The Truth about the Coming Climate Catastrophe and Our Last Chance to Save Humanity* (Bloomsbury Publishing, London, 2009), which is a highly readable account of the scientific basis of global warming, the politics of combating it, and the consequences for humanity if we do not.

Further contributions are welcome but only in support of view that climate change is taking place

TTIP



In a rare act of bipartisan unity, dozens of US senators have wheeled into action against what they call an "absurd" EU initiative that would force name changes to common cheese varieties produced in the United States.

Would a Stilton cheese by any other name smell as sweet? The EU's request to rename cheese that is not produced in their region of origin grated on the US lawmakers.

Toomey and Charles Schumer, a New York Democrat, rallied more than half of the 100-member Senate to urge US Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack and US Trade Representative Michael Froman to fight the EU cheese-naming proposal.

"Many small- or medium-sized family-owned farms and firms could have their business unfairly restricted by the EU's push to use geographical indications as a barrier to dairy trade and competition," they said.

The senators said their action was supported by Kraft Foods Group and groups such as the National Milk Producers Association, US Dairy Export Council, and the American Farm Bureau Federation. Schumer said on Tuesday.

Emerging dispute over geographical indications?

The dispute over cheese names could be a foretaste of things to come over geographical indications of food products as the US and the EU continue negotiations on a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP).

The collapse of the left in Britain in face of the capitalist economic crisis—Part 2

Second part of a paper delivered by John Boyd, CAEF Secretary,
at 25th Desmond Greaves Annual School 2013 in Dublin, Ireland

To summarise the implications of the EU

1. It takes away all forms of democracy, formal, practical and informal. The EU is the antithesis of democracy.
2. At the same time it removes the powers of the nation-state and centralises them with a government in Brussels that can't be removed by the electorate.
3. In a nutshell, as Greaves pointed out, the EU undoes the French Revolution. It also undoes the American Revolution for independence establishing the right to self-determination of nation-states and undoes the English half-revolution of the 17th century to put an end to the divine right of monarchs to rule.
4. The role of austerity is common across EU as a further means:
5. to exploit and hand everything to the transnationals and private sector.
6. to apply every pressure, including legislation, to work longer and harder in order to compete and improve efficiency ie 'workers of the world compete' to increase the surplus value and profits. That is why the size of the work force can be, and is, being reduced.
7. And, has for many even taken away the ability to earn a living.

Current form of capitalism

The EU should be set in the current form of capitalism which is dressed up as benign globalisation:

1. The real role of globalisation is a cover for crypto-imperialism (this is a term suggested by Desmond Greaves).
2. The EU has developed a European Army including rapid reac-

tion forces to carry out the EU's foreign policy on behalf of the former empires.

3. The impression given is of a global village – some village! In which there is one large pool of money floating around in which we all have to compete where nation-states are irrelevant.
4. The next stage of arranging matters is now with us and takes the form of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs). These FTAs are to extend principles of "free movement" across the globe. There is on the table the EU-India FTA, US-EU FTA and FTAs being drafted for former European colonies.

Why then has the left failed?

The left remains split over support for and against the EU super-state. This is as serious as the split over the First World War where socialists ended up as cannon fodder fighting and killing each other in the trenches. That neatly brings us back to James Connolly, the General Post Office and Pearse Street. Some on the left mistakenly will not work with the right and the right do not understand the left or labour movement.

The left has failed:

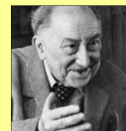
1. The left has failed to recognise the true nature of the EU and capitalism today where transnational corporations and banks have no further use of national democracy or nation-states
2. The left has failed to appreciate the importance of the national question and in particular key importance and role of nation-states today as the only means to control private capital
3. The left has failed to protect communities

4. The left has failed to understand that internationalism depends on respect for nation-states and requires national independence and democracy
5. The left has failed to mount a campaign in Britain to rescind anti-trade union legislation
6. The left has failed to expose austerity as a common EU policy that shifts wealth and yet more control into the hands of big private capital where governments do not care a damn about the social consequences. The procedure involving sovereign debts is like a revolving scythe. Bail-out loans with huge interest, are made by banks. The government concerned applies austerity cuts and taxes on the population. These draconian policies are stipulated by the IMF, Commission, ECB and banks. The loans are then paid back to the banks. The banks then make another bail-out loan, more austerity is applied and the scythes continues once more. The people are impoverished, the economy stalls and privateers join in harvesting financial resources and capital.
7. The left has failed to unravel racism, immigration and free movement of labour which has been mixed up with misunderstanding of real internationalism and solidarity
8. The left has failed to expose as untrue the claim that the Single European Market provides jobs where it is said that three million jobs in Britain depend on the Single Market and there is no future alone outside the EU.
9. The left has failed to elaborate and explain EU factors and policies which impinge on many areas of economic life such as those

The National Question

Nationalism and Socialism
National sovereignty and defence
of the Nation State

C Desmond Greaves

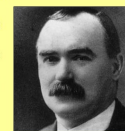


Commemorating
the centenary of
the birth of
C Desmond Greaves

and

75th Anniversary of

**Connolly
Association**



Introduction by
RMT General Secretary
Bob Crow

Democrat Publications
£2/£2.30

Social Europe is a Con



Introduction by RMT General Secretary Bob Crow
Contributors: Brian Denny, Alex Gordon,
Linda Kaucher and Joh Boyd (Editor)

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Directives which privatise state controlled and nationalised industries and services. In Britain the exception to this is the RMT union over railways compared to postal services union where the leadership denies the relevant EU Directive and has now been privatised.

10. Up to and into the economic crisis we on the left simply haven't worked hard enough.

The alternative

The alternative which the left must develop as a matter of dire urgency requires different policies to include the following:

1. A call by the left for an increase in wages, a reduction in hours and a lowering of the retirement age to replace austerity. This would reduce unemployment and challenge the transnationals.
2. The left has to develop a viable and acceptable alternative policy to EU membership and reject advice given by transnational corporations and the US that Britain stay in the EU.
3. The left has to show there is life outside the EU and to develop a viable alternative with an economy based on manufacturing, the creation of wealth and trade across the world including EU Member States. Otherwise what is the working class going to do?
4. Nation states must take control of their national borders and control the movement of capital, goods, services and labour.
5. Britain should cease paying into the EU to the tune of nearly £12.2 billion nett annually plus £1.4 billion to the European Investment Bank to prop up the eurozone. It is not for me to say but surely Ireland should stop paying into the ECB and default on the sovereign debt.
6. The left must further emphasise the

role and powers of the nation-state as the only means to control private capital and to default on the sovereign debts as Iceland has done.

7. To achieve a better understanding of the national question, nationalism and internationalism. This must be the focus of political action. In other words to overcome what has for too long been a serious blind spot and have a revolution against the EU and capitalism or suffer barbarity.

8. Finally the left must shout loud and clear that to achieve the right to self determination, including the right to have socialism if the peoples so decide, a nation-state must have the pre-requisite of national democracy and independence. The left should and must be in the leadership of an anti-monopoly alliance against the EU which must include trade unions. This requires a large measure of unity which does not exist on the left in Britain. The legacy of James Connolly and Desmond Greaves still stands for getting Britain and Ireland out of the EU and for Britain to withdraw from the six counties of Northern Ireland.

If you would like to make a point on above paper please let us know.

**Oppose all
Con-Dem cuts -
They
Emanate
From
the EU**

Quiz No. 140

What are the following?

1. Mail Male
2. ACRIML
3. i ✓ i
4. QOOOE2
5. BREN Jnr
6. Polmumice

Answers No. 139

1. One way or another
2. Put it in writing
3. An after thought
4. Turned inside out
5. A Stitch in time
6. Tea junction

Tune : "Ode to Joy" 9th Symphony Ludwig van Beethoven

As the crisis runs much deeper
through the European state
They 'll ban the Virginia Creeper
Leave the gardens to their fate.

What's the reason for this folly
no-one dares to contemplate
folk of Europe are not jolly
as their plants they cultivate.

Will they start a new department
of Euro bureaucracy ?
One more kind of fed'ral instrument
shall batter our democracy,

The growing of this humble creeper,
How can they abolish it?
They'll make water prices steeper,
their business friends to benefit.

Theis may seem a minor matter
but hark ye gardeners of our land
remember that amid such clatter
our sovereignty we must demand,

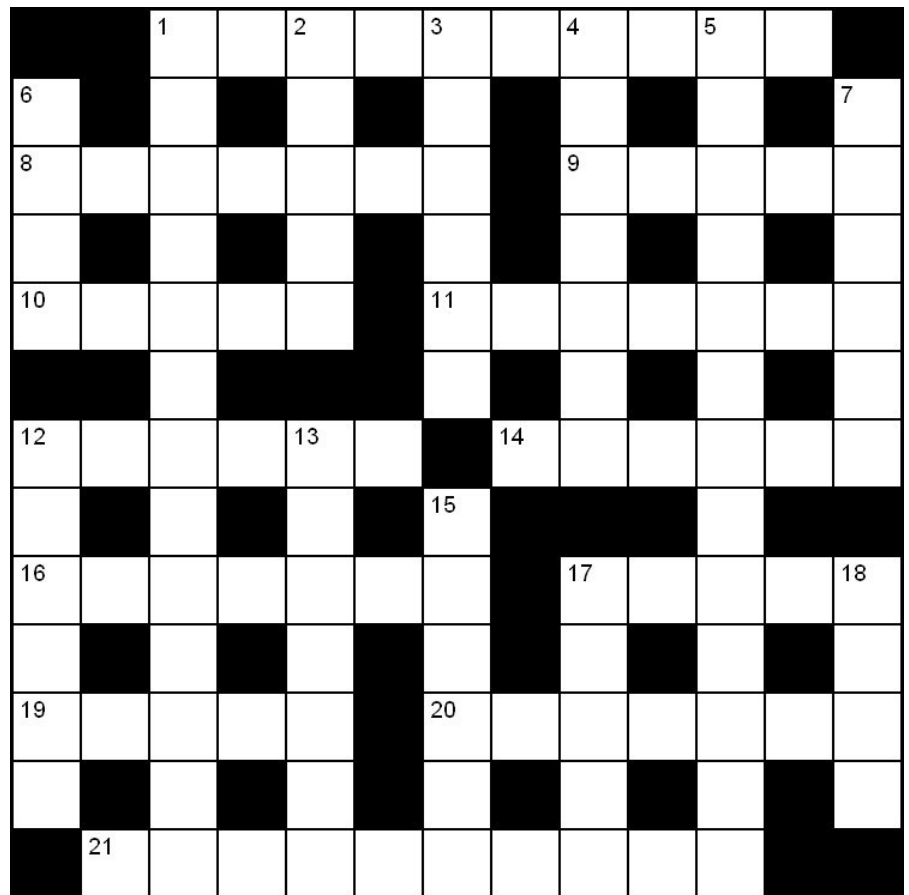


ACROSS

- 1 Nonsensical (10)
- 8 Portable light (7)
- 9 Native Indian dwelling (5)
- 10 Teacher (5)
- 11 Replacement.(7)
- 12 Writer (6)
- 14 Playground apparatus (6)
- 16 French mansion.(7)
- 17 Acting for another (5)
- 19 Proof of being somewhere else (5)
- 20 Deferred wages (7)
- 21 Great excitement (10)

DOWN

- 1 Alarm (13)
- 2 Chorus of approval (5)
- 3 Female relative (6)
- 4 Performer (7)
- 5 19th Century art movement(13)
- 6 Even (4)
- 7 Grassland (6)
- 12 Party (6)
- 13 Stain (7)
- 15 Disturbance (6)
- 17 Endangered mammal (5)
- 18 .Pull (4)



Crossword No. 140

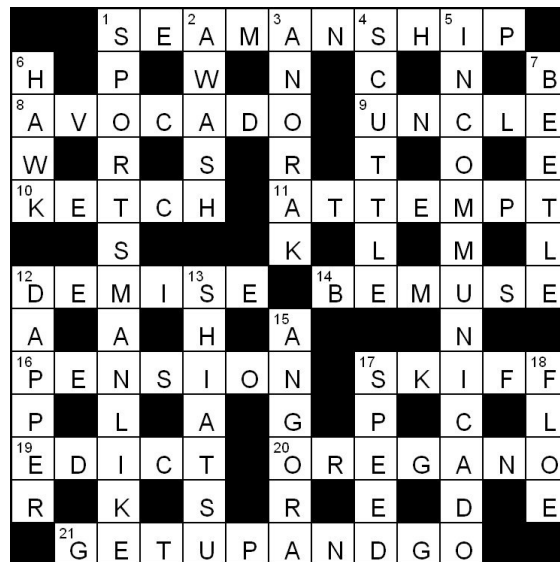
Urgent Appeal

We thank those of you who have sent a donation over the past period which included some generous gifts.

However, our Campaign and paper is facing a minor financial crisis as we are again spending more money than is coming in. Initially one way this could be easily resolved is if members renewed their annual subscriptions. Renewals are indicated by the letter 'R' on right of the first line in the address on the label.

Standing or banking orders are another way of donation in a virtually painless way. Let us know if you would like a bankers order form.

**Solution
No. 139**



Useful Websites

CAEF does not necessarily agree with everything in these sites

Campaign against Euro-federalism with data from current and some back issues of the Democrat.

www.caef.org.uk

EUobserver reports daily on EU matters with links to other newspapers and sources. This is a very popular website:

www.euobserver.com

Scottish CAEF:

homepage.ntlworld.com/foster-prendergast/scaef/index.files

Trade unionists against the EU Constitution (TUAUEC):

tuauec.org

No2EU yes to democracy:

NO2EU.com

TEAM the European alliance of EU critical organisations. Lists links to other organisations across Europe:

www.teameurope.info

Democracy Movement, a broad movement with a large number of supporters:

www.democracymovement.org.uk

Campaign for an Independent Britain (CIB):

eurofaq.freeuk.com

Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign, for Labour Party members:

lesc.org.uk

Peoples' Movement Ireland:

people.ie

National Platform of Ireland:

nationalplatform.org

German foreign policy group of journalists:

german-foreign-policy.com

Open Europe—an influential think tank of leading business people:

openeurope.org.uk

Corporate Europe Observatory (CEO):

eulobbytours.org

Data on other sites welcome

Campaign against Euro-federalism

To join the *Campaign* I enclose £15 membership fee (£10 for unwaged)

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[d130]

Campaign against Euro-federalism

The Campaign opposes:-

- the EU Constitution which hands over more powers to unelected and unaccountable bodies and reduces further the influence of Britain in the EU;
- the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, part II of the Constitution, because it takes rights away;
- the introduction of a Common Foreign and Security Policy and an EU Foreign Secretary;
- the formation of a European Army and battle groups as part of rapid reaction forces would be a threat to peace.

The Campaign is a democratic organisation and primarily oriented to the labour and trade union movement and people whom these organisations normally represent, including democrats, socialists, trade unionists, students and pensioners.

The Campaign is for democracy and accountability, independence, jobs the pound and against racism.

The Democrat

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Arthur Smelt makes some points about Job Juggling

The trouble with the profit system has always been that it is most unprofitable to most people - *Elwyn Brooks White 1944*



When Nick Clegg says we have to be in the EU to safeguard jobs, he must think we are all moonrakers. Of course it could be argued we are all being subjected to Goebbelsk deception on every hand, whether it be on the EU, the economy, banks, crime rates, flooding, spying, corruption, the NHS, criminal behaviour on the part of those designated to prevent crime, sex and paedophile scandals and so it goes on.

The Free Market, represented as a wonderful feature of EU, contributes in no small measure to damage being inflicted on social unity and cohesiveness. Self interest and the ruthless pursuit of money leads amongst other things, to job insecurity, with jobs and businesses being outsourced to wherever the biggest profit margin can be made. This can lead to financial insecurity where the majority of ordinary people feel vulnerable and wondering what mess or con trick comes next.

It is not difficult to find instances where businesses and jobs have been farmed out from Britain to other countries. In Greece where the economy is in a terrible state with unemployment over 27%, jobs and businesses are being moved to Bulgaria to the detriment of an already serious crisis for the Greeks.

In Northern Europe, Denmark is hardly in the state Greece is but, anomalies have occurred there which have resulted in work being moved to Poland with EU support ..

Ib Rosland writing in the March issue of *Folk i Bevaegelse* (the Danish paper of the People's Movement against EU) highlights the outsourcing of jobs and

social dumping. In the February issue of a trade journal, *3F*, there is a report that five large areas of work have received 111 million kroner from the EU structure fund in connection with moving jobs from Denmark to Poland where wages are much lower. One example was the fish filleting factory *Royal Greenland* in Glyngore where 110 jobs were moved to Kozalin in Poland which paralysed the local Glyngore community. This was supported by the EU structure fund with 53 million kroner.

Folkbevaegelsen's MEP Rina Ronja Kari says she has nothing against the support of growth and development in other EU countries, but deliberately to bring about social dumping is unacceptable. She will raise the matter in the EU Parliament's Budget Control Committee. She wants an immediate halt to Danish taxes being used to destroy Danish jobs.

A lecturer at Syddansk University, Soren Rushoj, an expert on EU and East European matters offers the view that this state of affairs has come about at variance with EU rules.

After 3F's disclosure the EU Commission has stated that the matter will be examined and the Polish authorities will be asked to comment, but will it be only on the five examples given by the journal 3F? The question arises as to how much money has been used by the EU structure fund to move jobs to countries with lower wages in the EU. This state of affairs is utterly wrong and crazy, like so many others and attempts will be made by Rina Ronja Kari to ascertain some clarity.