

## Mrs Thatcher's legacy- the European Union

**M**argaret Thatcher's controversial legacy is already merging myth and reality and nowhere is this more the case than around the thorny issue of the European Union.

### Report by Brian Denny

She was one of the architects of the 1987 Single European Act (SEA) - the treaty which gave us EU militarisation, the Single Market and the Single Currency - yet there are those who defend her claim she didn't know what she was signing. If this were true then history will only damn her further. In order to develop the 'eurosceptic' Thatcher myth many fawning eulogies point to her Bruges speech in 1988 which attacked the coming EU centralisation she had done so much to construct.

It was not only too little too late, but it gave the EU more ammunition to hit back and present itself as vaguely progressive to the labour movement, vague being the most important part. European Commission president Jacques Delors mendacious address to the TUC Congress in Bournemouth that year, offering full employment and mandatory collective bargaining across Europe, duped a generation of trade union leaders to believe that Brussels was 'the only game in town'.

Journalist Larry Elliot captured the mood by pointing out that the Delors vision appealed to some of the less at-

tractive traits of the left, such as: "the worship of power, the notion that there is always a big solution to the smallest of problems and the feeling that there is something unseemly about loving your own country".

At this pivotal moment the foundation stones of New Labour and Blairism were being laid as delegates pitifully sang "Frère Jacques".

So what was the 'Iron Lady's' true role in 'European construction'?

Arch Europhile and Tory prime minister Edward Heath brought Margaret Hilda Thatcher into his government in 1970 before he dragged this country into the then Common Market in 1973. In the referendum 1975, Thatcher campaigned to keep this country in 'Europe' before she ousted Heath to become leader of the Conservative Party in opposition. One of the first things she did when she became Prime Minister after winning the 1979 general election was to remove all controls on capital as demanded by the European Community treaties.

Her successive administrations fell into line with the needs of the EU and the finance sector by de-industrialising the country, shutting down steel and coal industries and eroding the manufacturing base, which led to mass unemployment paid for by revenues from North Sea oil.

*Continued on page 3*



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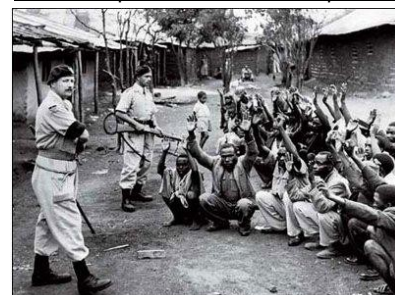
Interference in elections



Forced labour in the EU p9



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**International Labour Organisation and unemployment**

The rationale of austerity has been challenged by the International Labour Organisation, which has called for an "urgent shift" in strategy to tackle the deepening unemployment crisis in Europe.

"While fiscal and competitiveness goals are important, it is crucial not to tackle them through austerity measures and structural reforms that do not address the root causes of the crisis," the ILO said in a snapshot of the EU labour market.

According to the ILO, the employment situation has continued to deteriorate since the introduction of fiscal consolidation policies, with a million people losing their jobs in the EU over the past six months. More than 26 million Europeans are now without a job, the ILO said, and nearly 6 million jobs are needed in the EU to return to the pre-crisis employment situation.

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

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**Ron Dorman (1928-2013)**



Ron Dorman, died on 22nd March. As National Organiser of CAEF Ron worked to the end with courage and his proletarian principles intact. Ron was an inaugural member of CAEF and served on the Executive Committee from 1992 when the Campaign was founded in Sheffield.

He was an indefatigable distributor of leaflets and would pay careful attention to details of all matters he was involved with. This covered local, regional and national levels. Many people outside the labour movement, especially those in the anti-EU movement, learnt from his public and street work.

Local campaigns against the common austerity policies in Britain were encouraged by Ron. He stressed that the EU factor was behind most problems faced by the peoples of Britain. Ron was always ready to give advice and he will be hard to replace but he would loudly applaud those who do.

Funeral Service Friday 19 April 12.15  
Birmingham Crematorium, 389 Walsall Road,  
Perry Barr, Birmingham B42 2LR

**No flowers by request**  
**Donations to CAEF**

**Campaign against Euro-federalism**

**Annual General Meeting For Members and Delegates only**  
Papers have been circulated  
**10.45 for 11 am start**

*Agenda includes*  
**Reports**  
**Two motions to resolve**  
**1.Globalisation is Imperialism**  
**2.The National Question & Democracy**  
**Election of Executive Committee**

**Conference Room - Comfort Inn**  
**Station Street - Birmingham**  
Adjacent to New Street Station, Birmingham

**Public Meeting 2-4pm**

**Mark Seddon**  
National Spokesman for People's Pledge  
Former Editor of Tribune  
**Winning the labour movement and the EU Referendum**

**Horst Teubert**  
Correspondent from German Foreign Policy Group  
**The Role of Germany in the EU**

*Questions and Discussion*

Continued from front page

By 1983 the latest attempt at creating a European single currency, known as the European Monetary System, had been causing economic havoc and was quietly abandoned. However the newly-formed European Round Table of Industrialists (ERT), made up of major global corporations, launched plans to deregulate European economies to allow big business to grab more industries in order to extract profit.

A former Foreign Minister of Ireland chaired the secret Dooge Committee of the European Community which prepared a report to consolidate the thrust to create 'a genuine political entity' namely a 'European Union'. Rifkind as Thatcher's delegate made no objection to this.

Ironically the ERT plans were enthusiastically adopted by Delors and European commissioner for the Internal Market Lord Cockfield, a creature of Thatcher. These plans with the Dooge Report formed the basis of the 1986 Single European Act and 1992 Maastricht Treaty.

The Dooge Committee also proposed that the national veto must be abandoned in general and be replaced with qualified majority voting.

In the proposals, Lord Cockfield pushed through over 250 measures to remove barriers to trade by qualified majority voting. As Thatcher herself put it: "we wished to have many directives under majority voting because things which we wanted were being stopped by others using a single vote".

Another Tory involved was the young John Bercow, later an MP, he said: "Margaret Thatcher was herself a driving force behind the Act and some of her ministers positively fizzed with enthusiasm about the Single Market which they believed achieved the Thatcherisation of Europe".

This was followed by Thatcher's infamous 'big bang' de-regulation of the banks and the City, marking the launch



of a rapacious and profoundly corrupt casino economy that has led us to the current crisis of capitalism.

The Act also began the long process of EU militarisation, enshrining aspirations to create a single foreign policy and an EU-wide military-industrial complex to build and sell arms. This directly led to the hugely expensive project to build an EU fighter plane, the Eurofighter - a white elephant that has cost the British taxpayer over £25 billion at the last count.

By the late 1980s all Thatcher's hard work was bearing fruit and led to the launch of plans for the Maastricht Treaty, designed to further centralise powers to the EU. It was at this point that she became more vocal in her opposition to the monster she had done so much to create.

She opposed the fall of the Berlin Wall as she understood the power a revanchist, reunited Germany could wield. But leading Tory Europhiles like Michael Heseltine quickly moved against her, forcing her to resign as Prime Minister and party leader in November 1990, "kicked out like a dog in the night" as Dennis Skinner put it.

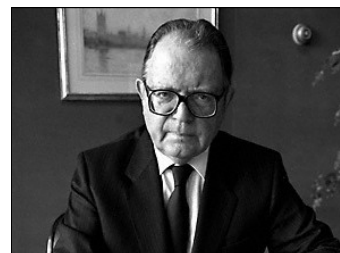
The arch Europhile John Major replaced her as Tory leader, forcing through Maastricht and among other things privatisation of the railways under EU directive 91/440. Any assessment of Thatcher must recognise her lack of original thought and judgment in favour of opportunism and subservience to a ruling class that serves its own interests above those of the nation as a whole.



Thatcher's EU supporters



Jacques Delors



Lord Cockfield



Sir Malcolm Rifkind



James Dooge



Michael Heseltine  
Hatchet Man

# European Union to the fore?

Recent events have shoved the EU high up on the agenda. That was even before the lady died. The UKIP surprise in a by-election made clear the dangers of the left leaving the subject to others rather than working to take the lead. Our constituency consists of those millions who work for their living and their dependents. Pensioners are of course included as they are being paid delayed wages.

The longer the adoption of this most important policy to get out of the EU is put off by labour movement organisations, especially by trade union leaders, the more difficult it will be to solve the major problems Britain faces. An understanding of the real nature of the EU and its vulture activity on behalf of finance capital, financial services, transnational corporations and banks is urgently required. If a problem is understood then the solution pops into view. If you have an ache in the head and establish its a hole in a tooth you go to a dentist to get it fixed.

The crisis in the eurozone includes lessons enough to show clearly that

the single currency is not working and in turn neither is the single market with 25 million unemployed.

Within the eurozone there is no such thing as 'free movement of capital' only the capitalists robbing people's savings and ruining small and large businesses as banks were locked down. As our piece on page 6 shows an Irish euro is not the same as a Cypriot euro. The lesson from this is plain. If we allow the Euro-federalists to carry on in this way in one Member State they will come after us in Britain.

We already suffer from the common EU austerity policies and cuts. Further cuts are still to be put in place. The more we put up with this and the smashing of the welfare state, NHS and state education the more draconian measures and policies will be heaped on our heads. This could include a 'lock down' of banks in Britain. We should not ignore the fact that taxpayer's money has already been used to salvage some banks.



Lots of action is required along with explaining how Britain got into today's situation. It has been pointed out, in a kind but reproachful way, that in Greece workers have held 26 general strikes over the recent period. Meanwhile we boast of holding one general strike in 1926.

The overwhelming number of people in Britain are opposed to Britain's membership of the EU. It is time this was given a firm and clear lead by the labour movement. If not, the money and propaganda will be rolled out over the coming period to try to ensure, like 1975, this popular position is changed to support Euro-federalism. The Lady's funeral is a taste of what is planned for the coming period.

It is time for action, leafleting, street meetings, public meetings, discussion and selling our paper, The Democrat. Please do the best you can now.

## More powers for EU police?

The powers of the EU police agency in the Hague, Europol, are to be expanded under a proposal from the EU Commission. The draft regulation would require member-states to give the agency more data and to enhance their co-operation in cross-border investigations. The agency's data-processing structure would also be re-engineered to produce more conclusive results from data already in its possession.

The regulation also calls for the agency to adopt a "privacy by design" approach, with additional safeguards that would allow Europol "to adapt its IT architecture to

future challenges and the needs of the law enforcement authorities in the EU." The Commission wants to turn Europol into a hub for information-sharing and analysis on serious crimes.

The civil liberties group Statewatch has voiced reservations about how data is used by Europol. It cites a report by the European Parliament from 2011 that noted that Europol held data on a group of thirty-three young women "indicating [that] they were prostitutes and suspects of criminal activity." It turned out that most of them were probably victims of human-trafficking and that "there



was not sufficient evidence to hold them in the Europol system as suspect."

Europol's British representative notified the agency of the issue; but the information about the women was still stored in Europol's data-base a year later.

(Peoples' Movement, Ireland 14.4.13)

# Interference in elections

Horst Teubert\* of German Foreign Policy Group

During the recent election campaign in Italy, German media commentators asked whether, in the face of the euro crisis, voting in EU member states was free in the true sense of the word. The result was negative.

Long before the elections, Italy had been forced to put into action a severe austerity policy designed by Germany.

The elected government having been replaced by the so called experts' government of Mario Monti, a well known banker, in 2011.

After Monti had started to enforce the austerity measures upon the country, the crisis became even worse. Gross domestic product fell by 2.2 percent in 2012. In the last quarter of 2012, the economic performance shrunk to a level it had reached ten years before. The industrial output of the country has decreased by about 25 percent since 2008. Unemployment is at record high, especially amongst young people. Poverty has risen dramatically.

As it was clear that Monti would not get a majority in the elections, many in the German political establishment favoured Pier Luigi Bersani and his Democratic Party. Bersani is very close to the German Social Democrats. Influential politicians of the Social Democratic Party of Germany met Bersani in the course of 2012, making sure that he stuck to the austerity policy Monti had started to put into action. Bersani confirmed he would continue to cut the budget. In return, German Social Democrats urged the Italian people openly to vote for him in the elections. The German meddling in the Italian election campaign resulted in Peer Steinbrück, who is running for chancellorship in Germany, meeting Bersani in Milano to support him publicly. Martin Schulz, the President of the European Parliament, a German, also demanded openly that Bersani be elected.

Immediately before the elections, even the German Foreign Minister demanded



that Italy must continue with the austerity measures. He called this "a pro European course". A government spokesman confirmed that this "certainly" was the position of the German government as a whole. It was clearly understood that this was meant as a support for Bersani and Monti and as a kind of German veto against Berlusconi.

Commenting on this, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, a conservative newspaper with good connections to government circles, came to the conclusion that this kind of interference would "more and more become business as usual". The commentator asked: "Are voters only allowed to vote for parties and politicians who have a 'reasonable', a 'correct' programme? Seems like this." If voters decided otherwise, they would be punished "through rising interest rates on government bonds", or simply by the enforcement of strong political pressure on their country. According to the commentator, "it has turned out necessary" to stick to a certain policy which might be described as "consolidating, reforming, becoming competitive" the austerity policy which has been pushed through in the EU by Germany. As the commentator remarked, national parliaments are being reduced to the role of executing this kind of policy dictated by the German government. People don't have a free vote in the true sense of the word anymore; democracy has been ceded against foreign influence from the most powerful county in the EU.

Horst Teubert is speaking at the CAEF public meeting on 27 April see page 2

## Anti-EU party in Germany

An initial poll featuring a new German anti-euro party puts them on 3%; Merkel proposes EU-funded early retirement schemes for high youth unemployment euro countries.

An INSA poll for Bild has the new anti-euro Alternative für Deutschland (AfD) party on 3%, level with the Pirate party.

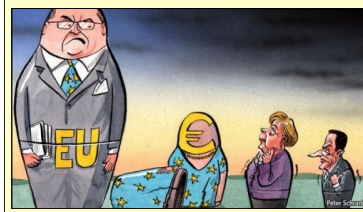
Angela Merkel's CDU/CSU still leads on 39%, followed by the SPD on 26%, the Greens on 15%, Die Linke on 6% and the FDP on 5%.

Der Spiegel reports that following the party's inaugural conference on Sunday 14 April, a host of senior CDU, SPD and FDP politicians have publicly criticised AfD's proposal for an orderly break-up of the eurozone.

Meanwhile, FAZ reports that German Chancellor Angela Merkel has proposed that the eurozone states most plagued by high youth unemployment could introduce temporary early retirement schemes funded by the EU and modelled on an earlier German programme.

Open Europe's Pawel Swidlicki argues that while it is unlikely that AfD will reach the minimum 5% required to win seats in the Bundestag in September's elections, in the longer term, the party could tap into the much larger pool of voters unhappy with Germany's euro membership, particularly if the German government concedes ground on issues such as Eurobonds or ECB independence.

(Open Europe 16.4.13)



## Irish &amp; Cypriot euros

Is a euro in a locked down Cypriot bank identical to that in an Irish or French bank? Is a euro sitting in a payroll account in Laiki with a balance of more than €100,000 subject to unspecified "haircuts" equal to an "Irish euro"?

Both are euros, both promise to pay the bearer, do you have a preference? Yes, you'd prefer your money outside Cyprus. You'd prefer an Irish to a Cypriot one. So they're not the same.

Do we even still have a single currency? What does the euro mean? How did this happen? It happened because all eurozone finance ministers sat and let the Cypriots leave with a proposal to make depositors pay for bank losses, including insured depositors with less than €100,000. They rowed back on that part, but can't undo the damage by taking it seriously. Imagine a snowed-in family just once agreeing "if we get really hungry, we can eat the rabbit". You can take that back all you like. Everybody knows the rabbit's not safe any more. He's not just a pet, he's protein. Depositors aren't just protected customers, they're also a source of money to save the bank.

We in Ireland let that happen—all Eurozone countries did. We let deposits in Cyprus undergo that subtle shift in meaning. We let their banks be closed for ages, with devastating impact on small firms and families. We let their tax rate be changed. We let them hang out, hoping it would save us, the rest of this uneasy union. Where does that leave solidarity in this European Project under Ireland's presidency?

Just now, you'd prefer an Irish to a Cypriot euro. Remember that feeling, because, "First they came for the Cypriots ..."

(progressive-economy.ie)

# Cyprus, Banking Union & Britain

**Report  
By  
Dave  
Hawkins**

*Debt laden offshore banking & tax haven sunk by Eurozone! Does this set any bells ringing as in clues to our ruling elite's shunning of the Euro and wanting no part of a Banking Union?*

Events in Cyprus have been instructive. Trumpeted with trademark EU bombast the Banking Union promised to:

- ◆ Make the European Central Bank (ECB) the `single supervisor` of 6000 Eurozone(EZ) and EU `opt-in` banks, enforcing rules on leverage, liquidity and minimum capital requirements
- ◆ Provide a common deposit guarantee for ordinary bank accounts up to a limit of €100,000
- ◆ Become the common fund and resolution authority for bailing out (or letting go bust) failing banks with the power to bail in senior asset holders ending taxpayer bail-outs.

Following months of inter-state wrangling Germany secured exemption for the majority of its banks. With any possibility of a common resolution authority and fund or deposit guarantee scheme being openly dismissed by informed observers.

The dogs bark, the caravan moves on. Or in the EU's case the austerity steamroller lurches forward - this time over Cyprus. No matter that the Cyprus `crisis` stemmed in large part from the Troika-Berlin 50% write down of Greek government bonds which comprised much of the Cypriot banking system's assets, or the €sums required for an orderly transition for Cyprus relatively small. As the Sundance Kid told Butch Cassidy `aint no rules in a knife fight`.

Does anyone believe the French or Ger-

man States would give banking union a glance before hurtling to the aid of a threatend BNP Paribas or Deutch Bank?

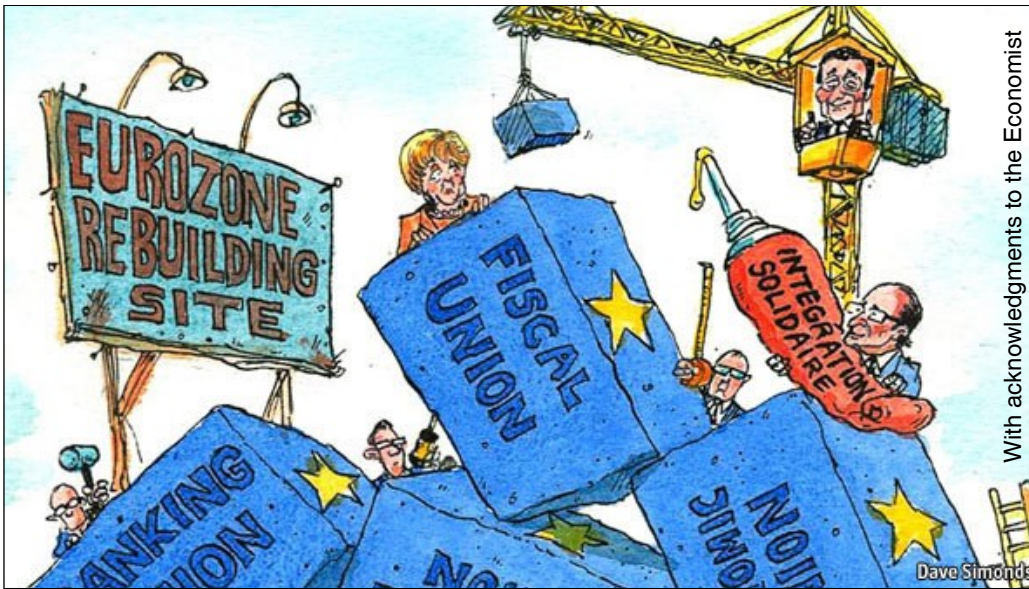
For `Troika-Berlin` read web of rival capitalist interests, linked by a dysfunctional common currency, masquerading as a `Union of the Peoples of Europe`. Mounting contradictions are the source of its three card Monte political maneuvering and midnight diktats. However, its objectives are transparent enough. Prop up the banks of the PIIGS where Troika-Berlin big capital was exposed to losses and dump the debts onto the books of their sovereign states.

The twist in Cyprus losses was other peoples' property! (OPP) - rival Russian oligarch money. Time to stand up for the taxpayer! Get tough with the speculators! Demand asset holder bail-ins! The consequences for Cypriot workers and SME's however will prove identical to the PIIGS, privatisations, bankruptcies, recession and mass unemployment.

### The elephant in the ante-chamber

One off bail-ins, token banker's bonus limits, financial transaction taxes and `euro-bond solidarity` bluster all and serve to give the Euro-Parliament its moment in the sun and mislead the gullible.

Behind the Banking Union maneuvers and double talk lies a determination by Franco-German big capital to seize a larger share of the European financial services markets. In particular the 75%



With acknowledgments to the Economist

## eurozone

### Ireland

The Dublin meeting of eurozone finance ministers agreed by seven years the period for Ireland to pay back its bailout loan.

### Portugal Court ruling on cuts

The Constitutional Court in Portugal has ruled that some austerity cuts were illegal. This deals a heavy blow to the government finances. In particular cuts to holiday for government workers and pensions, unemployment and sickness benefits were unconstitutional.

At least 1.17bn euros in net revenues and savings are compromised. The entire austerity package was worth around 6.5bn euros. Included were the largest tax rises in living memory which were upheld by the court.

A cabinet secretary said the Portuguese government was expected to agree a new programme with international lenders within the coming weeks.

However, the General Secretary of the Portuguese general workers' union, CGTP, said the government had no right to present alternative measures following the court's ruling.

There have been general strikes and industry strikes, especially transport workers, opposing the cuts.

The Dublin meeting of eurozone finance ministers and IMF proposed an extension to seven years of the bailout loan to be paid back. In reality that means the Portuguese people have to shell out more money and suffer further austerity. The plan benefits the banks.

of European and 40% of the global Euro denominated share of the \$640 trillion OTC derivative trades global market currently accounts for 50% of the City's business.

Haunting our ruling elite is the fear that the EZ holds all the aces. `Going offshore` and exiting the EU, the so called `Hong Kong` option would trigger an onslaught of Euro regulations denying access to the EU single market, driving many of the City's 250 banks and hedge funds to relocate to the EZ. Remain inside the EU and face an ongoing combined attrition of Euro regulations, `contagion` fears from the UK's mounting sovereign debt and balance of payments deficits and the pull of the hugely greater bail out resources of the ECB achieving the same end.

#### What the labour movement in Britain must do.

A reckless UK elite has gambled all on the City as part of the US-UK globalisation offensive in which UK- EU mem-

bership was key, destroying UK manufacturing in the process. A strategy rapidly unravelling with potentially disastrous consequences for the peoples of Britain.

Post 2007 crash the difference between the UK and PIIGS are financial services, for which our ruling elite appears willing to preside over an epochal societal decline in order to maintain `market confidence`: a situation being increasingly exploited by the right wing cranks of UKIP and worse.

In Britain the labour movement and its allies alone have the potential to intervene and take the country in a new direction as the heart of an anti-monopoly alliance prepared to act to:

- ◆ exit the EU and bring banking under democratic control
- ◆ initiate a green manufacturing, energy, infrastructure and housing programme
- ◆ transform social priorities investing in the NHS, education and welfare.

#### Footnote on ESM and IMF loan to Cyprus

Final agreement was reached on a €10 billion bailout for Cyprus at a meeting of eurozone finance ministers in Dublin on Friday 12 April.

Under the terms of the deal, the €10 billion package will be composed of €9 billion from the European Stability Mechanism (ESM) and €1 billion from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

However, what was really needed to offset the finance problems was €23 billion! The population of South Cyprus, the piece in the EU, is 804,000. Hence each citizen in South Cyprus will owe the ESM and IMF 12,500 euros each before interest is due on the loan.

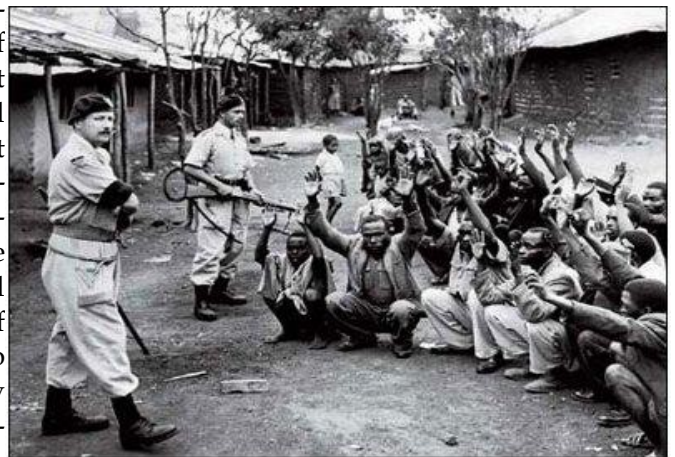
# Struggle for an independent Kenya

*Not Yet Uhuru\** is an autobiography by Oginga Odinga and describes in telling detail his involvement in the struggle for national independence of the oppressed people of the former colony of Kenya (British East Africa). It could have been entitled: "Not Yet Harambee", Kenya's slogan for National Unity - one country, one destination, one Africa, one policy; the unity of all tribes and peoples for a united free country. He covers the entire history of that struggle which is a classic example of the Imperialist strategy of "Divide and Rule".

There were many divisions to exploit by the colonial authorities' schemes to prevent the 'revolt' spreading against their rule. This gathered pace by the early 1950s by enlisting the support of the Luo, the second largest tribe in Kenya, in a pro-government home guard. Oginga, in his childhood, joined that select group of Africans who received education at faith schools, the curricula was designed to groom loyal supporters of the colonial regime. This extract gives a flavour of this total propaganda system: "But I found at Maseno (secondary) School that the teachers were disciplined like schoolboys. We had to wear uniforms. We were not called by our African but by our Christian names....(The head teacher) knew well the attitude of the white settlers and especially of the government towards African people. His training at Maseno was to prepare us to lead a life of acceptance that Europeans had settled in Africa and we would have to take directions from them.... Every African teacher was put in charge of a dormitory... but at the head of three or four groups was placed a white master who had to supervise the African staff member....I was one of the first to rebel and I took issue with the use of our Christian names."

Christian teaching, supported by the colonial administration, pre-

cluded any discussion of the politics of nationalism and most importantly preached anti-communism. Yet Oginga and colleagues, despite being trained to become merely useful and loyal subordinates of the colonial regime to maintain minority rule, rapidly developed into an opposition



which took the colony to independence. At first, after he left Maseno and was blacklisted by the educational establishment. Oginga, through the Luo Thrift Association endeavoured to develop economic independence for all Africans. Colonial authorities placed every obstacle in their way. Oginga concluded: "...the admonitions for us to seek economic power before political rights were not genuine advice from the colonial government; they were devices by the authorities to mislead us and gain time for the administration." He was "convinced that political power had to be struggled for and achieved as a stepping stone to any advance at all."

What followed was the vicious and brutal struggle known as the "MauMau Emergency" which reinforced divisions between the Kikuyu, the second largest tribe, the Luo and between the Kikuyu and the smaller clans of Meru, Kalenjin, Kamba, Shifita and Masai who were solidly pro-British. Treachery was well rewarded. Lands of the detainees were given to the Luos or indeed anyone in the home guard.

Freedom fighters were driven out of Nairobi and smaller towns to the densest parts of the forests by thousands of British conscripts. In Operation "Anvil" for example, 25,000 soldiers rounded up the entire African 100,000 population of Nairobi - screened and despatched to specially prepared detention camps all

men between 16 and 35 'the warrior age' from so-called affected tribes. The following quotation is especially relevant: "The British improvised a devastating new tactic in the formation of pseudo-gangs of captured and surrendered fighters under the control of the police which penetrated forests to track down the fighters' groups. Their greatest success was the capture of Dedan Kimathi and his subsequent execution. Where the bombing of the guerilla bands had not destroyed the guerilla bands this infiltration did. The war lasted three years. Towards the end the freedom fighters were reduced to small, isolated poorly armed bands using their forest skills to survive, and being hunted like animals by the imperialist army and its pseudo-gangs." Mention should also be made of the General Service Unit whose methods of torture would surely have been much admired by the Nazi SS.

Sadly, on the day of independence, Kenyatta displayed indifference to the tiny remnant of the forest fighters who had attended the ceremony to hail him as their president. The European population had been advised to watch the ceremony at home on their televisions for safety reasons but they had little to fear.

All that had changed was the ethnic identity of the governing class.

Oginga's conclusion provides a succinct summary of the political situation even to this day in →



# Forced labour in the EU

BY HONOR MAHONY EUobserver (15.4.13)

The economic crisis is leading to a rise in the number of people being trafficked for sex, hard labour or organ donation, the EU commission said Monday (15 April) but the vast majority of member states have failed to implement an anti-trafficking law. While the Czech Republic, Latvia, Finland, Hungary, Poland and Sweden have transposed the law, the remaining 21 member states, including Bulgaria and Romania from where most of the victims come, have not.

Reported statistics, published by statistical agency eurostat, show that around 23,600 people were trafficked between 2008 and 2010. The figure rose each studied year with 6,309 in 2008; 7,795 in 2009 and 9,528 in 2010.

EU home affairs commissioner Cecilia Malmstrom put the rise in numbers partly down to Europe's economic crisis which has seen public spending slashed and GDP slump in several EU countries. "We

see signs of organised crime gangs increasing their trafficking activities as demand for forced labour increases in the EU in parallel with the worsening economic crisis," she said.

But she warned that the official numbers are likely only be the "tip of the iceberg," with a 2012 study by the International Labour Organisation indication that 880,000 people in the EU are in forced labour, including sexual exploitation.

Among those trafficked, women represent the greatest share (68%) and are mostly likely to be trafficked for sex (62%). Other reasons for trafficking, which is increasingly referred to as modern day slavery, included forced labour (25%) with organ removal, begging, criminal activities and trafficking to sell children accounting for 14 percent.



Men make up 17 percent of those trafficked, while 12 percent are girls and 3 percent are boys. "As we speak, men, women, and children are being sold for sex, hard labour in agriculture, construction, or the textile industry. They are forced into marriages, domestic servitude, begging or have their organs removed for trade," said Malmstrom.

→ Kenya: "Under the KANU government the peasant has for the most part remained as he always was. The wealth of a privileged few in government has had a demoralising effect on their poor countrymen called on to make sacrifices for Uhuru. The politicians have clung to position and been prepared to abandon principles because they have developed an appetite for power and for property that grows with each new form of promotion. This is a leadership that has not shown the moral or the intellectual strength to withstand the pressure of civil service advisers trained in the old ways of the colonial administration to the external economic and political pressures working against true Kenyan independence." Oginga was also castigated for his support of the Soviet Union and its role in assisting liberation struggles in the former colonies and in that regard the fol-

lowing comment is apposite: "I am convinced that the external vested interests at play in Kenya are not communist forces but the result of the involvement of an increasing number of politicians in British, American and West German commerce and big business."

It seems ironic that an account of the struggle to free the people of Kenya from the oppression of the British colonial government should be relevant to the campaign against Euro-Federalism where the descendants of the former colonial oppressors are themselves engaged in a fight to



After six decades, former Mau Mau internees get justice in 2013

regain more than a thousand years of self rule for the British people against the new colonial power, the European Super State.

\*East African Educational Publishers:323 pp:illus:indx: ISBN9966-46-005-5

## Readers pages

### Quiz No.134

Solve the following phrases?

1. AS LIFE

2. TURN  
AMULET

3. ITS YEW  
YOU

4. E  
Y  
E

5. AEON ABDE

### Answers No.133

1. Just right
2. Backward glance
3. By now pay later
4. It fell off back of lorry
5. Low in fat

## Donations and Appeal

Many thanks to those who have sent donations over the recent period. We will acknowledge these in the next issue.

Meanwhile as the subject of the EU hots up we ask all our readers to make a donation if practical.

## Renewals

For those CAEF members and *Democrat* subscribers whose subs have run out, an R or RD in the first line of the address indicates need to renew.

**Please renew as we depend on these subscriptions and donations to keep the *Campaign* active.**

The cash helps us to circulate the paper, leaflets and pamphlets across the labour movement including local TUCs and trade unions.

The rates can be found in the imprint on page 12. They are £15 per member (£10 for the unwaged), £12 for 10 issues of the *Democrat*.

These rates were increased at the CAEF AGM earlier this year to take account of the big increase in postage and paper costs.

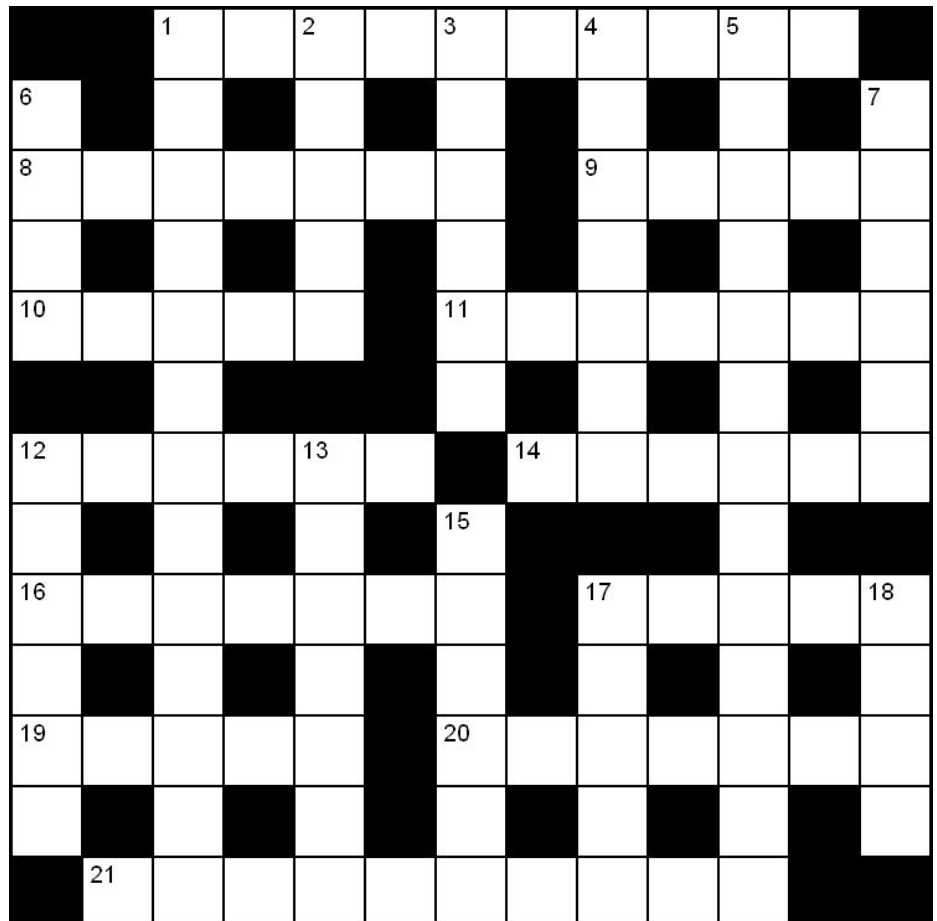
## Crossword No. 134

### ACROSS

- 1 Ancestor (10)
- 8 Surprise (7)
- 9 Mischievous (5)
- 10 The heavens (5)
- 11 Hairs over the eye (7)
- 12 Emerge (6)
- 14 Cause to be beloved (6)
- 16 Perform a function (7)
- 17 Saudi city (5)
- 19 Bird of prey (5)
- 20 Turkish term of respect (7)
- 21 Urban knowledge (10)

### DOWN

- 1 Boxing weight (13)
- 2 Rotating blade (5)
- 3 Supplier (6)
- 4 Upon this (7)
- 5 High spirits (13)
- 6 Island (4)
- 7 Reply (6)
- 12 A correct reply (6)
- 13 Triangle with unequal sides (7)
- 15 Return (6)
- 17 Muslim cleric (5)
- 18 Sour (4)



# Communications



## Useful Websites

You don't really believe that "Labour Party . . . policy was for withdrawal from the European Community at the 1975 referendum" (*Democrat* editorial Jan–Feb 2013) gives a true account, whatever the Party conference said? The Labour prime minister, Harold Wilson, gave the model Mr Cameron is now following: vacuous "renegotiation" followed by a referendum with the prime minister recommending a YES vote, which he duly got. The cabinet was divided but I assure you as one campaigning at the time for NO that the Labour Party was not an ally. We don't want a referendum, we want out.

Ian Robinson

### Cyprus

Thank you for a wonderful periodical. I am using the information to send to relatives in Cyorus who belong to AKEL. I enclose a cheque which includes a donation and my subscription for this year.

Leo Georgiades

### More please!

Congratulations on an excellent issue for January-February. It is a pity you cannot publish an edition each month!

John Costello

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](http://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](http://www.euobserver.com)

Scottish CAEF:

[homepage.ntlworld.com/foster-prendergast/scaef/index.files](http://homepage.ntlworld.com/foster-prendergast/scaef/index.files)

Trade unionists against the EU Constitution (TUAUEC):

[tuauec.org](http://tuauec.org)

No2EU yes to democracy:

[NO2EU.com](http://NO2EU.com)

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

[www.teameurope.info](http://www.teameurope.info)

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

[www.democracymovement.org.uk](http://www.democracymovement.org.uk)

Campaign for an Independent Britain (CIB):

[eurofaq.freeuk.com](http://eurofaq.freeuk.com)

Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign, for Labour Party members:

[lesc.org.uk](http://lesc.org.uk)

Peoples' Movement Ireland:

[people.ie](http://people.ie)

National Platform of Ireland:

[nationalplatform.org](http://nationalplatform.org)

German foreign policy group of journalists:

[german-foreign-policy.com](http://german-foreign-policy.com)

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

[openeurope.org.uk](http://openeurope.org.uk)

Corporate Europe Observatory (CEO):

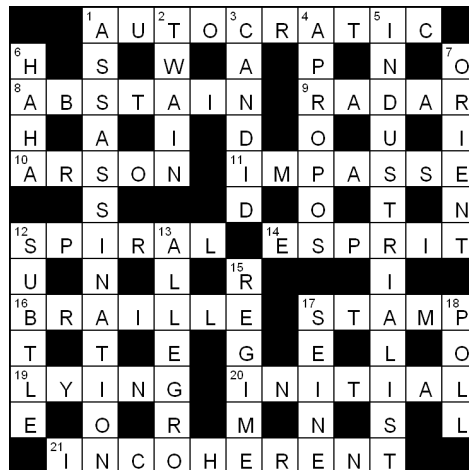
[eulobbytours.org](http://eulobbytours.org)

Data on other sites welcome

## Crossword

No. 133

Answers



## Subscribe to *The Democrat*

Please forward the next ten issues of the *Democrat* to the address below. CAEF members are sent the paper free through the post. Please make cheques and POs to *Democrat Press*

I enclose £12. . . . . and a donation to the paper . . . . . Making a total of . . . . .

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Return to CAEF, BOX 46295, London W5 2UG

## 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 comments on The National Interest

Prime Minister Cameron has declared that his government's prime interest is that of the Nation, first, last and always.

If it were possible to write about our country, where all those requirements necessary for an equitable, democratic and moral society were in place, and people were encouraged to work together for the common good then that would be Nirvana.

Sadly the overall situation is that our society and country are in quite a mess, where one rotten state of affairs after another is revealed thereby generating national unrest.

The promotion of self interest, confrontation and greed predominate and contribute in no small measure to the immorality, corruption and chaos we experience all around us with the usual demagoguery of diverting public attention towards the poorest. The unemployed, people on benefits, the bedroom tax and immigrants to mention but a few, alongside the obscenity of inordinate riches and tax fiddles.

We pretend to be a democracy with an unelected government and something like 50% of laws, rules and regulations which affect the lives of British people having been incorporated into British Statute without the knowledge or consultation of the people. There is little wonder that public disillusionment of politics and politicians grows ever greater as the electorate realise their representatives do not represent the majority.

Throughout the EU we see one catastrophe after another. The crisis in Cyprus epitomises what is happening in Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Ireland. The chaos is caused by politicians and bankers and the ordinary people are then compelled to bail them out. The anger amongst ordinary people in Cyprus is intense and in the other crisis ridden countries people are dreading a knock-on effect.

In our own country there is need to sort out not just the banking mess but one scandal after another which keep emerging due to incompetence, corruption and moral degradation. Those we call whistle blowers who are motivated to expose wrong doing are suppressed or persecuted.

We see huge sums of money wasted. Last year the money paid to EU averaged out at £299 per household.

Recent reports state that taxpayers are to foot a bill of £12.4 billion, in bailouts, hitherto hidden, for Lloyds and RBS. The NHS wastes billions in different areas one of which



was the spending of £12.7 billion attempting to set up an IT system which never materialised. There is also the PFI fiasco. Not only have billions been spent on futile wars but the MoD is reported as having wasted £6.6 billion on useless equipment. There are lots of other instances, too numerous to mention here, where money is wasted in large amounts. We are then presented with destructive austerity measures.

Other areas of concern are manifest in the paedophilia scandal where wealthy, famous or special individuals were not prosecuted for their misbehaviour. The attitude to the elderly in some hospitals, nursing homes and elsewhere has been utterly despicable and inhuman. Latest reports are that something like 5,000 elderly may have died in the latest cold spell whilst the energy companies make millions. Institutions people want to trust, like the police and the press, have in some areas been a let down.

On the letters page of the *Guardian* newspaper dated 8.3.2013, Jane Scott from Dorset wrote: 'Perhaps it is time for a shift from politics based on conflict and aggression to politics based on compassion and collaboration. If we're to keep Earth fit for humans to live on, women and men who value co-operation over fighting need to work together to radically change the politi-