

## **The Generative Motive of European Union and its Latest Struggle for Survival**

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“The European single currency is bound to fail, economically, politically and indeed socially, though the timing, occasion and full consequences are all necessarily still unclear.”

Margaret Thatcher, 2002

### **Abstract**

*This article presents the recent economic history before the signing of the Treaty of Rome and some of the problems that the European Union created to European citizens. Even though it had two world wars, its nations and citizens enjoyed huge growth, autonomy, development, improvement, autarky, progress, and preservation of their indigenous social values. After WWII, some people decided to integrate the entire continent into one union, but their generative motives are not known yet. We see lately, that this prototype of globalization, the European Union, and its offspring (the EMU), have destroyed the sovereign nation-states and it is ruling undemocratically an entire continent. The current dilemma is that its economic and social policies cannot satisfy any welfare functions for the Europeans, like justice, fairness, allocation, equity, stability, distribution, efficiency, homogeneity, security, sovereignty, independence, self-sufficiency, democracy, and the inherent Christian-value system; and now, it struggles to survive.*

*Keywords: Economic Integration, Open Economy Macroeconomics, General: Economic History*

### **1. Introduction**

The objective in this paper is to provide a brief outline of the history and the socio-political-economic environment lying behind Europe in the detrimental 20<sup>th</sup> century. “Europe”, “European Union”, and “Euro-zone” are nowadays very political words and we will try to see what they have in common. The answer is that Europe has been different things at different times, but European Union has caused similar problems

all the times, and Euro-zone has induced unique and unthinkable difficulties, which have been magnified during the recent global financial crisis and the enormous debt crisis in the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), the PIIGS nations.<sup>i</sup> Also, the goal of the study is to present the visions of the European Union around its integration and to analyze the severe changes that have taken place in the EU country-members after the 1957 Common Market, the 1992 integration, and the 2002 imposition of euro. European history<sup>ii</sup> took its unique and unnecessary direction after 1950s because the continent occupies an incomparable position and its people (at least some of them, who are mentioned in its history) had a particular objective, which was to offer some possibilities to all humans to become persons (perfect personalities); but there are so many traps that people with good intention can fall and instead of benefit their countries, they can cause serious problems to them, as it was proved during the current debt crises. Of course, it is very hard to describe truthfully, and impossible to analyze the contribution of so many other generous humans and nations to European history.

Europe is the smallest of the five major continents and it is expanded to the Aegean Sea, the Black Sea, the Caucasus Mountains, and the Ural Mountains. To the east of those borders, Asia starts and Europe ends. Thus, these nations outside of these borders are not Europeans. Europe is not only a matter of numbers and geography, but a concept of civilization, which started in Greece, more than seven thousand years ago and expanded to the rest of Europe. Europe's earliest Neolithic sites have been found in Greece, Chalkidiki (the cave of Petralona). By 5600 B.C., skeletons and pottery were found in this region of North Greece (Macedonia). The areas around the Aegean are those, which gave the first civilization in Europe. The cattle appeared to have been domesticated by 6000 B.C. in Crete<sup>iii</sup> (Knossos) and on the island of Euboea or Evia, which took its name from its "good cows", both of which are in Greece. Minos was famed for his ships and Crete was the first naval power. Later, this Minoan civilization ended and another emerged in Mycenae, which mobilized forces from many Greek cities and islands to siege Troy (1200 B.C.). The Hellenes came to use "Europe"<sup>iv</sup> as a name for their territory to the west of the Aegean as distinct from the older lands in Asia Minor.

The ancient Greek civilization is called the "classical" one; later the word "classical" became the source of standards by which subsequent achievements can be measured.<sup>v</sup> "There is a quality of excellence about Ancient Greece that brooks few comparisons."<sup>vi</sup> These peoples (Hellenes) shared the same language (in an oral and written literature) and they recognized a common heritage "Hellenes", which they did not share with other men. Also, "on most subjects, the Greeks said it first and said it well."<sup>vii</sup> They belonged, as they felt, to "Hellas".<sup>viii</sup> The non-Greeks were "barbarians". The achievement and importance of Greece comprehended all sides of life. "The Greeks did more for future civilization than any of their predecessors."<sup>ix</sup> All Europe drew interest on the "intellectual capital" Greece laid down, and through Europe the rest of the world has benefited from what Greeks offered to human civilization. Alexander, the son of Philip, is one of those historical Greek figures called "Great".<sup>x</sup> He was a passionate Hellene,<sup>xi</sup> who believed Achilles was his ancestor and carried with him on his campaigns a treasured copy of Homer. He had been tutored by the Greek philosopher Aristotle. Alexander the Great had a staggering record of success, even though that he died at the age of 33 years old. Thus, the history of Europe is the history of the Western civilization (a Greek-Christian civilization). Indisputable, Roman civilization was descended from the earliest Greek (Hellenic) civilization.<sup>xii</sup> Today, it has changed drastically because of so many influences by different sub-cultures. The current "European or Western civilization originated from the fusion of German (barbarian) culture and Roman (Hellenic-Christian) civilization during the Dark Ages from the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 10<sup>th</sup> century A.D."<sup>xiii</sup> Of course, history repeats itself. There were even monetary and economic unions in Ancient Greece, i.e., "the Common of Euboeans", in 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C., where they

issued a common currency, but they did not last for very long time because of the oppression on their weak member-states from the wealthy and powerful ones.

From the ancient times, Greeks colonized the then known world and later, other Europeans were expansionists (some aggressive), conquering, colonizing, trading, proselytizing (except the Orthodox), and spreading their cultures. Initially this cultural expansion to the West, with the Greek colonies, owed much to the moral and ethical ancient Greek culture, but later, it was complemented with the Christian faith (the Revealed Truth).<sup>xiv</sup> St. Constantine the Great (324-340 A.D.) changed the world history more than any other emperor. He was the founder of the Byzantine Empire (the Medieval Greek Empire, 324 A.D.-1453 A.D.). Thus, he founded Christian Europe and he continues to protect it. This Christianization gave to the European world a unity and cultural cohesiveness that was the ideological foundation of its civilization. Unfortunately, during the 9<sup>th</sup> century, barbarians from the West (Franks) occupied Rome and imposed their own “innovations” on this homogeneous Hellenic-Christian civilization. The schism between West and East (Byzantium) actually started during that period and Europe will never recover spiritually. The Muslim conquests (632 A.D. -732 A.D.) caused serious problems to the Western Europe and a great territorial loss for the Byzantine Empire.

In the 14<sup>th</sup> century, Europe descended into an era of crisis and contraction (occupation) that lasted more than 100 years and about 400 years for the Balkans. An increasing materialism started and a decreasing spirituality of the Roman Catholic Church, even the “pope himself for a time became a tool of the French king”<sup>xv</sup> and the Great Schism between Rome and Constantinople, which took place in 1054 A.D., contributed to the isolation of the Latin church from its other sister churches, the Orthodox Patriarchates of the East.<sup>xvi</sup> Then, national monarchies started emerging and a new wave of economic expansion and revitalization of European intellectual life began. Commerce and industry expanded in 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century, gold and silver poured into Europe from the New World, prices rose, and a worldwide pattern of trade with Europe was going on. Furthermore, in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the intellectual and artistic revival of the Renaissance started in Italy from the Greeks, who survived after the fall of Constantinople and moved to the west and spread to northern Europe in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. It was a revival of classical learning and an artistic flowering without parallel in history. During that period, this confidence of the Western world [the South-Eastern part of Europe was occupied by the Mongolians (Seljuk Turks)] found new outlets beyond the frontiers of Europe. Navigators journeyed the world. Their discoveries, followed unfortunately, by colonization and exploitation, reached the Americas, Africa, Asia and India, and Australia.

Further, this unified Roman Catholic Christian faith of Western Europe was challenged by Martin Luther in 1517 A.D. and the Protestant Reformation soon became a revolt against the papal ecclesiastical authority, producing theological variety and denominational atomism and ultimately, assuming the triumph of secularism. The East part of Europe stayed firm to its Traditional Orthodox Christian Faith<sup>xvii</sup> and even though that the Balkans were under occupation from the barbarians of the East, they survived, due to their strong faith. A revolution in science and economics<sup>xviii</sup> (capitalism and socialism) started and the first still is going on, today; but from revolution has unfolded to occupation (globalization). Crises, also, started from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, like destructive wars, compounded of religious motives and dynastic ambitions, filled most of the period and brought in civil commotions, revolutions, and two international wars in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In summary, according to all historians, “The Greeks are the only people in history who have made four major contributions to human culture and civilization (the spring of Minoan Crete, the summer of fifth-century Athens, the golden autumn of the Alexandrian empire, and the wintry splendour of Byzantium), have so competitive a spirit that they cannot tolerate for long the exceptional brilliance of one

man.”<sup>xxix</sup> The 20<sup>th</sup> century is also the period of the creation of the European Union. We hope and wish that this Union will not cause the end of the European identity and history before the end of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, if it will survive the current struggle. Unfortunately, “contemporary history is vulnerable to all sorts of political pressure”,<sup>xx</sup> but we are responsible to write the Truth, which is the duty of men of letters. “Europe” is a relatively modern idea of the earlier concept of “Christendom” because the entire continent was Christian and its citizens had a common Christian identity, but for “European Union”, no one has a clear idea of what it is and what its objectives are.

Europe became a daughter of Greece, but with the passing of time and the barbarian invasions it lost its adoption and started to follow a different (inferior) way, the road to apostasy and today this gap is widening. Now, Europe (the European Christendom) is diverging from Greece (the traditional Orthodoxy), but it tries to converge all the other European and non-European nations to a common entity. Of course, “the glory that was Greece has proved to be the richest intellectual inheritance of the European world”.<sup>xxi</sup> France was Germany’s hereditary enemy. But, the Grand Empire had erected in Germany and Italy. Those historically divided peoples were granted a vision of unity that would in 1957 become a reality, but of questionable benefits to the European citizens and without asking for their approval.

On June 28, 1914, the final crisis began at Sarajevo, the capital of the Austrian province of Bosnia (at that time). A South Slav, Gavrilo Princip (1895-1918), assassinated Archduke Francis Ferdinand (1863-1914), the heir to the Austrian throne, and his wife. Austria declared war against Serbia on July 28, 1914. Germany was encouraging Austria to move against Serbia, independent of the risk of a general war. Russia was determined to back Serbia. On July 30, 1914, Tsar Nicholas II ordered a general mobilization of his armies. Germany declared war on Russia on August 1, 1914. On August 3, 1914, Germany declared war on France. German troops invaded Belgium on August 3, 1914. Great Britain responded by declaring war on Germany on August 4, 1914. All these have led to the outbreak of the First World War. As the Germans advanced in Belgium, the British Expeditionary Force was sent to France. On September 5, 1914, the Germans crossed the Marne River at a point about twelve miles from Paris. The Battle of the Marne ended with the French turning back the German threat to Paris. In mid-July 1918, the French, British, and American armies began a counterattack that marked the beginning of the long offensive that ended the war. The armistice with Germany was signed on November 11, 1918. World War I resulted in the loss of 10 million military and civilian lives.<sup>xxii</sup> Another 20 million were wounded. There is a serious social and humane problem, here, with these blood-dripping European (especially, German) politicians! How can we trust them now, with the creation of this artificial union, which has destroyed the domestic socio-economic structure and the sovereignty of the individual member-nations?

In November 1936, Germany and Japan signed an agreement known as the Anti-Comintern Pact. Italy joined the Anti-Comintern Pact in November 1937, thereby bringing the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis into being. The outbreak of war in September 1939 marked the end of what has been called “the twenty years’ truce”. On June 10, 1940, Italy entered the war and torpedoed the Greek warship “Elli” at the seaport of Tinos Island on August 15, 1940. On June 14, the Germans took Paris. France’s new government, headed by Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain (1856-1951), signed an armistice with the Germans on June 22, 1940. On the eve of the French surrender, General Charles de Gaulle (1890-1970) went to London, where he established the Free French Movement, a government-in-exile committed to continuing the war. The invasion of Sicily by the Allies in July 1943 was followed by the Italians’ overthrow of Mussolini the same month. The new Italian government surrendered on September 3, 1943. The Allies did not take Rome until June 4, 1944, only two days before the invasion of Normandy. On this D day, June 6, 1944, American, British, and Canadian forces commanded by General Eisenhower opened the Second Front in France.

Operation Overlord, the invasion of Normandy, was the largest amphibious operation in history. By 1944, Allied bombing did heavy damage to Germany's cities and economy. On July 20, 1944, German military and civilian opponents of the Nazi tyranny attempted to kill Hitler. The Führer survived and ordered vicious reprisals against his would-be assassins. Following the liberation of Paris on August 25, 1944, Allied troops pushed into the Low Countries and toward the Rhine River frontier between Germany and France. Gradually the Allies forced the Axis Powers back into their homelands.

In February 1945, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met at Yalta in the Soviet Crimea in the most important of the wartime conferences. During this conference, agreement was reached on voting procedures in the Security Council of the new United Nations organization,<sup>xxiii</sup> with each of the Security Council's five permanent members (the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, France, and China) to have a veto. At the end of April 1945, Germany's armies in Italy surrendered. The war in Italy lasted until the spring of 1945, ending only a few days before the final German surrender. Italian partisans seized Mussolini, murdering him on April 28, 1945. The Red Army entered Berlin on April 19, 1945, and Adolf Hitler committed suicide in his bunker beneath the city on April 30, 1945. His successor, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz (1891-1980), surrendered to the Allies on May 7, 1945. World War II ended in Europe in May 1945, with the complete and unconditional surrender of Germany, and in the Pacific in September of 1945 with a similar surrender of Japan. The culmination of the offensive came on August 6, 1945, when an American bomber dropped the first atomic bomb on the city of Hiroshima, with disastrous results. Three days later, the Americans dropped a second atomic bomb on the city of Nagasaki, with similar lethal results. The following day, Emperor Hirohito (1926-1989) decided that Japan had no choice than to surrender. The formal surrender documents were signed on September 2, 1945, on board the American battleship *Missouri* anchored in Tokyo Bay. The Second World War had ended.

Further, during World War II, the Allies held a series of conferences, where they discussed military operations and their plans for the postwar world. But, World War II was by far the most massive and destructive of all wars in History. It was a war on land, in the air, and at sea. New weapons, both offensive and defensive, ranging from radar to rocket bombs, jet-propelled aircraft, and the atomic bomb were its "scientific" instruments. At the end of the war, Europe lay prostrate, almost paralyzed. All belligerent countries except Britain and the Soviet Union had suffered military defeat and enemy occupation. Wartime casualties in Europe have been estimated at more than 15 million deaths (over 6 million soldiers and more than 8 million civilians). Military and civilian casualties in the Soviet Union may have added another 10 million deaths, total casualties, then, over 25 million people.<sup>xxiv</sup> The economy came to a near standstill. Warfare destroyed or damaged railroads, highways, bridges, and port facilities, gutted buildings and factories, collapsed and flooded mines, and leveled cities. Also, the currencies of all countries had been greatly over issued, resulting in rampant, but uneven price inflation and hyperinflation. Millions faced the threat of death from starvation, diseases, and the lack of adequate clothing and shelter immediately after the war.

In conclusion, in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, we have the change of the European civilization, from the western to the world civilization (lost of identity and indigenous cultures) and to today's crisis, the extinction of the European classical-Christian civilization. Material technology and computers took over the power from humans. Authorities lost the control of large corporations and multinationals satisfy their anti-social objectives, which are "value maximization", tax avoidance, and labor cost minimization to please the corrupted financial market, which led the entire world to the worst financial crisis, with its deregulations. The previous century started with a tremendous moral collapse and divisions within the West led to World War I, which was a civil war within Western civilization. Later, came World War II and Europe lost its

global leadership. The war of 1914-1918 is known to millions of Europeans who experienced it as the Great War (First World War). For concentrated destructiveness, it surpassed anything in human history, until the mass air raids and atomic bombings of World War II (1939-1945). The cost of this war cannot be measured. Industrial technology became increasingly scientific, so did military technology. A number of new and destructive weapons were developed from the “new science” and the “new industrial technology”. Submarine, tank, military aircraft, heavy artillery, the machine gun, chemistry played a spectacular part with the development of toxic gases, the wireless radio, propaganda (convincing its own people and the neutral nations that they were right and the opponents were not only wrong, but committed all sorts of atrocities), spread of false rumors about the enemies, psychological battle, etc.,<sup>xxv</sup> were the innovations of this inhumane “science”. In 1950s, European leaders decided to create a unified Europe and their dream became a reality with the Treaty of Rome. However, the recent debt crisis proved that the European Union has caused a big dilemma not only to Euroskeptics, but also to Euroadorners and it struggles to survive.

## **2. Europe Divided and Forcibly Integrated: Theories and Practices**

All these wars among European nations had divided Europe and many ideas appeared having as their objective a benevolent integration of all European nations. In June 1947, George C. Marshall (1880-1959), the American Secretary of State, proposed a broad program of American assistance to help all of Europe recover economically. In July 1947, in response to Secretary of State Marshall’s invitation, representatives of sixteen European nations met in Paris to draw up a joint request to the United States for financial aid to assist in their economic recovery. In April of 1948, the U.S. Congress passed the Foreign Assistance Act, establishing the European Recovery Program or “Marshall Plan”, and authorized an initial sum of \$5.3 billion to be distributed as loans and grants by the newly created Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA). The recipient nations formed the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) to administer the aid in Europe and pledged themselves to a long-term program of mutual assistance and cooperation.

Further, a number of structural changes in Europe made a deep impression on social attitudes. The “Welfare State”, which provided a wide range of services such as Britain’s National Health Service (1948), West Germany’s model pension scheme or France’s massive HLM projects for cheap housing and Greece’s social security and health care system, removed many of the traditional anxieties about ill health, unemployment, homelessness, and old age. Rising wages turned the masses into “consumers”, pressured to become big spenders by aggressive advertising, social emulation, and lines of credit by banks. Consumerism certainly fuelled our market oriented capitalistic system, but it turned material advancement into the only goal, not the means to advance personally and spiritually. It threatened to reduce politics to a debate about the economy and nothing else. It taught young people that possessions alone brought fulfillment. Since it put a dazzling supply of desirable, but unnecessary goods before peoples’ eyes, they buy them without even paying for them, they just sign their names (credit cards and out of control borrowing) and then, came the current debt crisis, which made individuals and nations bound of the financial institutions (power moved from governments to banks). This is the social cost because we forgot the moderation and modesty.

Another problem was the immorality, the “sexual revolution”, the criminal family planning, the disrespect towards the elders, and the undermining of all the values of the 1950s evolutions, which led us to today’s crises in all aspects of our life. In a few years all conventional mores were destroyed and our young people have serious psychological problems, today. It eliminated the social shame of extramarital relationships, children borne without knowing their father, other keeled by their parents before their birth,

homosexuality, divorces, unmarried cohabitations, same sex marriages, adoptions of children by homosexuals, and numerous other perversions. In most countries it was accompanied by the liberal laws on obscenity, on toleration, on “liberty”, on “democracy”, on “human rights”, on abortion, and many others. The church and the conservatives, after their marginalization, have no voice anymore; liberals, socialists, globalists, psychologists, and pseudo-scientists know everything and they are the advisors of the corrupted decision makers. Of course, what they hate most are the fundamental values of Faith, Fatherland, Family, Marriage, Education, Tradition, and all the other virtues that led humanity for thousands of years. For the first time, Christianity in Europe has become a minority belief and with its ecumenism and globalization will lose its purpose. Different denominations, heterodox, and allodox can not be united because what will come out from this mixture will be a New Babylon, as the world planners have already dreamed it and their imposed politicians are working for its creation.

It seemed that one objective of the European integration (European Federation)<sup>xxvi</sup> was the “abolition of the division of Europe into national sovereign states”.<sup>xxvii</sup> They believe that every European problem will be resolved with the creation of a European Federation. But, they worry that “no leaders of undeniable political stature raised a strong voice in favor of a federated Europe”. Winston Churchill’s speech at Zurich University on September 19, 1946 influenced the shape of postwar Europe. “Europe must unite before war destroys the continent, its glorious civilization, and perhaps much of the rest of the world.” He called for a “United States of Europe” led by France and Germany, but he excluded Britain from his grand European project. [Europe] “is the fountain of Christian faith and Christian ethics”. ... “Yet it is from Europe that have sprung that series of frightful nationalistic quarrels,...” “We must build a kind of United States of Europe.” “...my friend President Truman had expressed his interest and sympathy with this great design.” “In this last struggle crimes and massacres have been committed for which there is no parallel since the invasions of the Mongols in the fourteenth century and no equal at any time in human history.” “If at first all the states of Europe are not willing or able to join the union, we must nevertheless proceed to assemble and combine those who will and those who can.”<sup>xxviii</sup>

On May 9, 1950, Robert Schuman, France’s foreign minister, outlined a plan to unite under a single authority the coal and steel industries of Europe’s bitterest enemies, France and Germany. The purpose of the plan, which was developed by Jean Monnet, was to begin building a peaceful, united Europe one step at a time. France, Germany, Italy, and the Benelux countries eventually responded by creating the European Coal and Steel Community in 1952. “Europe will not be made all at once, or according to a single plan. It will be built through concrete achievements which first create a de facto solidarity. The coming together of the nations of Europe requires the elimination of the age-old opposition of France and Germany. Any action taken must in the first place concern these two countries.”<sup>xxix</sup>

In Rome, on March 25, 1957, the six member countries of the European Coal and Steel Communities (ECSC) signed treaties establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM). These two treaties are often called the “Treaties of Rome” (the ECSC Treaty was signed in Paris on April 18, 1951). And their aim was for building “an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe”. In the preamble of the EEC treaty, “economic and social progress” seems to take precedence over preserving and strengthening “peace and liberty”.<sup>xxx</sup> Jean Monnet<sup>xxxi</sup> considered the “father of Europe”, who believed that nations should adopt common rules governing their behavior and create common institutions to apply these rules (sic). Actually, with all these innovated ruses, the 20<sup>th</sup> century has changed the manner of life more for every one than all the eight thousands of years of man’s progress put together. For what reason all this rush? What is in their minds that they do not want to make it explicit to the people of their nations? Of course, the answer is obvious; it is something very bad

(conspiracy) and they try to cover it, so they can avoid the reaction of their citizens. In the mean time, they wrote laws to suppress any people's uprising.

Also, De Gaulle believed in EU, but he criticized the supranational<sup>xxxii</sup> vision of Europe as unrealistic and undesirable. He argued instead for a "concert of European States", where national governments coordinated their policies extensively, but did not give up their rights as sovereign entities to a European "superstate".<sup>xxxiii</sup> Some years later, representatives of the twelve members of the EC signed the Single European Act (SEA) in February 1986 and saw it implemented in July 1987. Of course, the majority of Europeans reject the notion that "Europe" meant the absorption of European nations into a single bureaucratized European "superstate". Others believe that the EU would succeed only if each member state was allowed to maintain its own identity. EU must be a "family of nations" and not a federalist vision of dependent states, as some misled leaders believe. Charles De Gaulle and Margaret Thatcher<sup>xxxiv</sup> represent this view of Euroskeptics, too. Lately, David Cameron followed his predecessor.<sup>xxxv</sup> The EU belongs to all its members and not to the Brussels bureaucrats. It must reflect the traditions and aspirations of all its member-nations. A willing and active cooperation among independent sovereign nations is the best way to build a successful EU. To try to suppress nationhood and especially, in small member-nations and concentrate power at the center of a European conglomerate would be highly damaging and would jeopardize the objectives Europe seeks to achieve. European nations must work more closely together, but this does not require power to be centralized in Brussels or decisions to be taken by an appointed, value neutral, ignorant of history, and unaware of the indigenous values of the members, bureaucracy. EU must be in a way, which preserves the different traditions, the parliamentary powers, the domestic constitutions and public policies, and the sense of national pride in one's own country, especially in countries with many thousands years of history and paideia, because these have been the source of Europe's foundations and vitality through the centuries.

In addition, Jacques Delors was the president of the Commission of the EC, he was elected to the European Parliament, and served as minister of finance in France. He was in favor of federalism and against nationalism. Altiero Spinelli, an Italian Deputy and a member of the European Parliament, was the founder of the European Federalist Movement. His goal was the individual states to cede their sovereignty to common democratic institutions.<sup>xxxvi</sup> David Mitrany argued for a transformation of the way people think about international relations, particularly the prevention of war. His "functional alternative" aimed at world, not European unity. Nevertheless, he had a profound effect on European activists and early integration theorists, especially, the neofunctionalists.<sup>xxxvii</sup> Ernst B. Haas recognized that functional integration was taking place in Europe, but that functionalism as a theory had failed to explain why decision-makers chose to integrate in some areas and not others.<sup>xxxviii</sup>

Further, Karl W. Deutsch helped revolutionize the study of international relations by introducing "scientific and quantitative" methods. Leon Lindberg illustrates early neofunctionalism's systematic approach to explaining integration, as well as its enthusiasm for a European project that promised to "move beyond the nation-state as a basic framework for action". Hoffmann argued that the states of Europe were still self-interested entities with clear interests, despite their willingness to engage in closer cooperation in areas of "low politics", such as agriculture and trade. The members of the EC stubbornly hung on to the sovereignty that counts –control over foreign policy, national security, and the use of force ("high politics")- while only reluctantly bargaining away control over important aspects of their economies in exchange for clear material benefits. Thus functionalism as a method of integration reaches its limits very quickly, failing to take Europe "beyond the nation-state". On the contrary, integration, according to Hoffmann, is "a vindication of the nation-state as the basic unit".<sup>xxxix</sup>

Thus, federalists, functionalists, and neofunctionalists in the postwar period were largely concerned with the political results of integration, even if some of them paid little attention to the political dimension of the integration process. The European federalists, the idealistic “true believers” in a United States of Europe believe that the most democratic and just way to prevent war and promote prosperity in Europe is to create a European super-state with full federal powers. Most maintained that functional integration had failed to dent national sovereignty. John Pinder (1998) has been an outspoken federalist for several decades. He believes in federal institutions for Europe, but he is critical of the federalists for failing to think practically about how to achieve their goal.

Furthermore, Bela Balassa (1998) defines economic integration, identifies its stages, discusses political and ideological aspects of the integration process, and specifies what he means by “economic welfare”. The adoption of the 1992 Program and the passage of the Single European Act (1986)<sup>xi</sup> revitalized the EC and market a new stage in the integration process. Wayne Sandholtz and John Zysman (1998) opened the theoretical debate in 1989 with an attempt to influence the EU integration process by focusing on supranational institutions. These people are making different theoretical and hypothetical arguments, but their objective is the “ultimate common one”, one world, one currency, one government (actually, one global deceit).

National governments have become sets of actors in a complex decision-making system. European nations have lost control, completely; they have become dependent states. The supranationalists have done a good work to persuade the naïve and the ignorant followers towards their ultimate objective, “one world, one government”. Political leaderships of the member-states are misguided and misinformed or just imposed by those “experts”. Also, it is very difficult for a normal human being to understand these anti-inter-governmentalists “scholars”. They try to persuade us that European Union is a necessary structure for Europeans. Actually, these supranational institutions have been constructed to satisfy the self-interest of their actors and try to increase their power, hiding behind a legal mask, which has been composed by them, and is emphasizing Community Law and Regulations. This Union is actually a political and a legalistic union imposed undemocratically on Europeans by foreign powers (“dark powers”).

Finally, some philosophical questions arise, here: Why nation-states cease to be wholly sovereign? Why they voluntarily mingle, merge, and mix with other neighbors so as to lose the factual attributes of sovereignty?<sup>xii</sup> Why they do not allow referenda for their citizens and take these serious decisions undemocratically? Why the citizens of the EMU member-nations have to carry this unbearable social cost? Who is responsible for the current debt crisis and the struggle for survival of the EU? Most of the writings on EU are of a highly technical nature and the advisors of the EU leaders are narrow-minded technocrats. For this reason the EU was led to the erosion of members’ independence in the monetary, fiscal, and political field, which creates a serious dilemma for Europeans. During the current global financial crisis and the European debt crisis, austerity measures from this supranational EU (its ECB<sup>xiii</sup> and the other international institutions, i.e., IMF) and the downgraded of government securities and banks by the rating firms have destroyed the socio-economic structure and have abolish the public policies,<sup>xiiii</sup> of the member-nations, have deepened the recession, have darted the unemployment to 40%, and have derailed the investments. Then, the recovery for EU members is inexistent in the immediate future and we may see bankruptcies and returns to their previous national currencies. Euro-zone cannot survive any longer at its current anti-economic form with its anti-social policies.

### 3. A Theoretical Model Measuring EU's Member-Nations Social Loss and Gain

The economic objective of individuals is the optimization of their utility, which includes different goods, services, leisure, values, traditions, virtues, culture, knowledge, improvements, accession, interactions, sociability, and other  $x_i$ 's.<sup>xliv</sup> The individual is assumed to be rational, informed, knowledgeable, and wise.

$$\text{optimize } u^j = f(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n) \quad (1)$$

subject to Social Benefits constraint [  $S.B = f(u, d, i_{S-T}, i_{L-T}, \pi, \dot{q}, s, \dot{m}^s, \dot{t}a, \dot{b}d, \dot{n}d, g_{SMI})$  ]

where,  $u^j$  = the utility of individual j,  $x_i$ 's = the different goods, services, and other needs of an individual, and  $y$ 's = the actual values of different macro-variables ( $u$  = the unemployment rate,  $d$  = risk or crisis factor (TED spread =  $i_{LIBOR} - i_{RF}$ ),  $i_{S-T}$  = nominal short-term interest rate (ECB overnight deposit rate),  $i_{L-T}$  = nominal long-term interest rate (government bond rate or AAA corporate bond rate),  $\pi$  = inflation rate,  $\dot{q}$  = growth of real output,  $s$  = saving rate (as percentage of the disposable income),  $\dot{m}^s$  = growth of money supply,  $\dot{t}a$  = growth of trade account balance,  $\dot{b}d$  = budget deficit/GDP,  $\dot{n}d$  = national debt/GDP, and  $g_{SMI}$  = growth of the stock market index).

The objective of every well-governed, developed, ethical, uncorrupted, and sociable democratic independent state is the optimization of its social welfare function (citizens' utilities).

$$\text{optimize } W = f(u^A, u^B, u^C, \dots, u^N) \quad (2)$$

subject to EU Constraints, Resources, Endowments, Technology, Tastes, Directives of EU, Budget ( $GB = T - G = 0$ ), Public Policies, Confinement of Sovereignty

where,  $W$  = social welfare,  $u^A, u^B, u^C, \dots, u^N$  = utility (happiness) of individuals A, B, C, ..., and N in the nation.

The goal of public policy is to pursue approaches, rules, and regulations, which should be evaluated from the point of view of the society's (individual nations') well-being and not from the profit maximization of multinational institutions, firms, risk-taking billionaires, and European Union's objectives. The total welfare of a country (given the growth of population, the factor endowments, the state of the economy, and the security and safety) must be improved continuously, but in moderation. General concerns about the state of the economy or anxiety about crime rate, high risk, restrictions from EU or job losses are negatively affecting the social welfare and must be prevented. Also, the measurement of social welfare requires some ethical and country-specific standards, which involve internal and eternal value judgments and not common to other member-nations. As a welfare criterion, can be the growth of the wealth of the society (nation's GNP), which increases employment ( $u^* \cong 0$ ) and production ( $\dot{q}^* = 3\%$ ), keeping prices stable ( $\pi^* \cong 0$ ), and interest rate at a moderate level ( $\bar{i}$ ). This implies that the income distribution will be ethical and just (not exactly equal). A high (out of control) growth can lead to reduction in social welfare, due to waste, pollution, large fluctuations of business cycles, and negative mental, physical, and spiritual effects on humans. Efficiency (saving of recourses) is very important in social welfare (respect of the Creator and the entire creation). Financial markets stability (normal return) and low risk ( $d^* = 1\%$ ) to attract long-term investments and prevent speculators' and opportunists' aggressions, through regulations, is necessary to improve the wealth of the investors and their utility. We cannot accept an action, which

increases some individuals' utilities (or some nations' welfare, i.e., Germany's), while others' utilities decrease, as all individuals are equal (have the same "worthiness"). Thus, the criterion must be objectively measured and a Pareto-Optimal one, so the public policy objectives must be,

$$\text{optimize } S.B = f(u^*, d^*, i_{S-T}^*, i_{L-T}^*, \pi^*, q^*, s^*, m^{*s}, ta^*, bd^*, nd^*, g_{SMF}^*) \quad (3)$$

subject to The State of the Economy ( $s_i, p_i$ )

where,  $S.B.$  = social benefits (their optimal or target values),  $s_i$  = state  $i$  of the economy (boom, recession, etc.), and  $p_i$  = the probability of occurrence of state  $i$ .

The giant out-of-control private institutions and firms are concerned, mainly, about their profits:

$$\max \pi_t = f(R_t, \bar{\xi}_t, w_t, i_t, \varphi_t, \sigma_t^2) \quad (4)$$

subject to Social Constraints (regulations, transparency, risk-averseness, morality, ethics, social responsibility, anti-trust laws, etc.)

where,  $\pi_t$  = profit (or worst, the market value of liabilities and equity,  $V = D + S$ ),  $R_t$  = revenue or earnings ( $P_t Q_t$ ),  $\bar{\xi}_t$  = executives' compensation,  $w_t$  = real wage,  $i_t$  = cost of capital,  $\varphi_t$  = a firm specific effect, and  $\sigma_t^2$  = a risk factor.

Private businesses are producing, where marginal cost is equal to marginal revenue ( $MC_t = MR_t$ ); actually, the uncontrolled private firm is becoming gradually a monopolist, producing the lowest output at higher prices, through the risk-seeking processes and acting pro-cyclically. Their first concern is the reduction of the labor cost, the increase in earnings, the determination of CEOs' pay by themselves, and the maximization of the market price of their stocks. These are "poor people" in control of those legal entities, with very poor and anti-social objectives

European Union's objective is the power ( $P_t$ ) that its integration gives to the union through treaties,<sup>xlv</sup> laws,<sup>xlvi</sup> institutions,<sup>xlvii</sup> EMU (common currency), citizens' policies,<sup>xlviii</sup> sectoral policies,<sup>xlix</sup> external policies, and European constitution.

$$\max P_t = f(\Theta, L\&D_t, EI_t, EP_t, ECB_t, EC) \quad (5)$$

subject to Global Stability and Europeans' acceptance

where,  $P_t$  = EU's Power,  $\Theta$  = degree of integration,  $L\&D_t$  = laws and directives,  $EI_t$  = European institutions,  $EP_t$  = European policies,  $ECB_t$  = European Central Bank, and  $EC$  = European Constitution (Treaty of Lisbon).

When a nation does not optimize its social welfare and experiences tremendous social cost (welfare losses), the social benefits (full employment, low risk, moderate interest rates, price stability, balanced growth, high saving and closed to zero debts and deficits, reasonable money supply, and stability in financial markets), due to optimal public policy, must exceed the social costs. This stems from the deregulation and huge gaps between the potential economic values and the actual ones. The social benefits and costs can be measured with a social loss function. The loss to society function can be expressed as a

weighted average of deviations in the important macro-variables (social benefits) from their targets (optimal values), like unemployment from its target, risk, interest rates (short-term and long-term), inflation, output, saving, money supply, trade balance, budget deficit, national debt, and financial market from their potential levels,

$$L = w_u(u - u^*) + w_R(d - d^*) + w_{i_{ST}}(i_{S-T} - i_{S-T}^*) + w_{i_{LT}}(i_{L-T} - i_{L-T}^*) + w_\pi(\pi - \pi^*) + w_q(\dot{q} - \dot{q}^*) + w_s(s^* - s) + w_m(\dot{m}^s - \dot{m}^{*s}) + w_{ia}(\dot{ia}^* - \dot{ia}) + w_{bd}(\dot{bd} - \dot{bd}^*) + w_{nd}(\dot{nd} - \dot{nd}^*) + w_{SMI}(g_{SMI} - g_{SMI}^*) \quad (6)$$

where,  $\sum w_y = 1$ ,  $L$  = the loss to society, an “\*” on a variable denotes the target rate of the variable ( $u^* \cong 0$ ,  $d^* \cong 1\%$ ,  $i_{S-T}^* \cong r^*$ ,  $i_{L-T}^* \cong r^* + d^*$ ,  $\pi^* \cong 0$ ,  $\dot{q}^* \cong 3\%$ ,  $s^* \cong 25\%$ ,  $\dot{m}^{*s} \cong 4\%$ ,  $\dot{ia}^* \cong 0$ ,  $\dot{bd}^* \cong 0$ ,  $\dot{nd}^* \cong 0$ ,  $g_{SMI}^* = 6\%$ ),<sup>1</sup>  $w$ 's = the weights, and  $r^*$  = the real risk-free rate of interest ( $= i_{TB} - \pi$ ). Any deviation of the actual value of the above variables from their targets will cause a loss for the society.

Thus, the social objective will be the minimization of this social loss ( $L$ ).<sup>ii</sup> When social losses are increasing, consumers' and investors' confidence is falling, expectations are worsening, the financial market is deteriorating, and these results tend to be the economic movement towards recession. The opposite occurs, when the social losses are declining or social benefits are improving. The value of this social loss could predict the forthcoming bear financial market and the creeping recession. Public policies (monetary, fiscal, financial, trade) have to work towards these target values of the variables. Individuals must try to satisfy the social objective of higher savings and lower debt; the government has to become more efficient, more independent, and to reduce its deficit and debt; private enterprises (especially, financial institutions) have to be regulated for the benefits of the people. Through incentives, regulations, education, and a more social policy, the social loss can be minimized and the economy could be at its potential level (absolutely full employment,  $L \rightarrow 0$ ). Of course, when people are concerned about the security of their income, they make choices (such as delaying purchases, hoarding cash, capital flights, distrusting each other) that are acts of self-preservation, but all these worsen an already bad situation. We have to prevent, in advance, future financial crises and other social problems. Countries must be self-sufficient and independent (autarky).

#### 4. The “Innocent” European Economic Community and its Evolution

After World War I and II, European imperialism and colonialism started declining. Healthy nationalism (patriotism) became the new idea, globally. But, the British policies towards EU were and continue to be pro-American and anti-European.<sup>lii</sup> Then, when World War II ended in 1945, the prospects for Western Europe appeared dim. As it was mentioned above, millions of people had been killed, and property damage had been immense. Beneath the ruins, however, there lay the potential for a spectacular economic recovery<sup>liii</sup> and a strengthening for their sovereignty of all European nations. This economic recovery came in 1960s and 1970s, but with the movement towards European integration, the national sovereignties, the economic independence, and the domestic public policies have been effaced and the future for European nations and their citizens seems uncertain. Lately, with the global financial crisis, the EMU members are in serious financial distress and deep recession, due to their excessive debts, their dependency on EU, and their loss of public policies.

Following World War II, the idea of economic integration was promoted in Western Europe. Who were these people and what was their ultimate objective of this experiment were unknown. The world is waiting to see the conclusion of this union of nations, peoples, cultures, dogmas, histories, economies, politics, and civilizations. The majority of Europeans are very skeptical and anxious for the future of their continent and

of their nations. Was its motive political or economic or something else? The biggest and lethal mistake of all politicians (and is becoming worse every day) is that they are afraid of being out of what or of an organization or of a union that will tyrannize their citizens. But, they have the obligation to fight and stay out of any supranational organization, which suppresses citizens' freedom and dilutes nations' identity. Lately, the evolution of this EU, the Economic and Monetary Union, seems that it is not going to survive. As it was mentioned above, the rapid postwar economic growth of western Europe continued through the 1950's and 1960's, making it the longest period of economic progress uninterrupted by slumps or depressions since the origins of the modern industrial system. At the same time, the dream of a united Europe, which is as old as Charlemagne's "Holy Roman Empire" appeared.<sup>liv</sup> Napoleon's French Empire encompassed almost all of continental Europe. Hitler tried to create a Festung Europe under Nazi denomination and today, Angela Merkel tries to dominate Europe financially and economically. All such efforts failed because they forced the nations to submit to the "union" (their authority). But sovereignty and nationhood were important values in the minds of Europeans and they opposed all proposals or attempts to infringe upon or in any way diminish their sovereignty. There is a big distinction between international and supranational organizations and the majority of people are against the supranational ones.<sup>lv</sup> But in today's "democracies", no one is asking citizens to express their will. There is a political backwardness in our societies, imposed by the "dark powers" on all political parties and have disdained them.

Even though, proposals for some kind of supranational organization in Europe have become increasingly frequent since 1945, it seems that they have been issued from ever more influential and suspicious sources. The proposals spring from unidentified and strange motives and they do not want to make these public because they are afraid of citizens' reactions. What they maintain as motives for the public is political and economic. The political motive, manifested somewhat tenuously in the Council of Europe, is rooted in the belief that only through supranational organization can the threat of war between European powers be permanently eradicated. Some proponents of European political unity further believe that the compact nation-state of the past is now outmoded; if the nations of Europe are to resume their role in world affairs, they must be able to speak with one voice and have at their command resources and manpower comparable with those of superpowers.

The economic motive rests upon the argument that larger markets will promote greater specialization and increase competition, thus higher productivity and standards of living. But, countries have different value systems and work ethics and they cannot be equalized. Unfortunately, nothing of these has happened. So far the cost of integration has exceeded the benefits for the Europeans. Citizens have lost their jobs, due to competition from the other country-members. Prices have increased because of the common market, goods are moving to markets with higher prices and to attract them you have to pay the same high prices, which is impossible for some countries with low income. Salaries are completely different among the members. Finally, illegal immigrants, drug dealers, terrorists, international mafia, every corrupted person, and every kind of criminality move freely from one nation to the other because borders have been abolished. Is this part of the planning of this union? These are actually the plans of globalists and not of the unionists.

Of course, what is obvious in Europe is the accelerated pace of change, scientific and technological progress, but nothing happened on the social, educational or spiritual side of Europeans. The increasing influence of the controlled United States in world affairs, especially after the fall of communism, notably in the two world wars and the Korean War, is very drastic to Europe. American methods, fashions, politics, economics, financial market, tax system, labor market, education, language, American slang expressions (catchwords), technology, culture, patterns of behavior began to be imitated in Europe. The

Americanization of the European society is obvious<sup>lvi</sup> and globalization is doing “very well” except for the people, on whom it has been applied (forcibly imposed). In the future, European generations will face many more problems compared with the present debt crisis and austerity measures, due to integration and globalization. Are they going to retain their freedom? Are they going to retain their basic Hellenic-Christian values? Are they going to retain their seven thousand years old civilization and identity? Are they going to retain their independence and sovereignty? Non-Christian, oriental primitive “values” have started having a significant influence on Western civilization. Oriental and pagan religions have influenced religious thought and expression in the contemporary secular West. The creation of a new non-European civilization and value system is a matter of a few decades or one generation because of the uncontrolled illegal migration and the low birth rate in Europe. The current trend towards a global civilization will destroy all civilizations. These cultural, religious, and social mixtures will pose a serious threat to the future of human civilization. Revelation and Truth are the biggest enemies of this current cultural assimilation, human amalgamation, and individuals’ apostasy. Historical memory requires us to honor the national heroes and martyrs and to enlighten the new generations with their past, so nations can continue their existence in the future.

Unfortunately, during the past thirty years, a new world economic and political system based on interdependence and integration has emerged. This process of internationalization, creation of multinational firms, acceptance of oligopolies, creation of monopolies, and the growth of intensive economic cooperation were expected by some misinformed people to contribute to the increase of efficiency and wealth (but not the welfare and safety) in the participating countries. So far, we have seen an increase in unemployment, in inflation, in unfair distribution of this wealth, in inequalities, in backwardness, in degradation of human civilization, in dependency, in uncertainty, in terrorism, in criminality, and above all in greediness, in injustice, in oppression, in corruption, and in indebtedness everywhere. The recent (during the 1990s and 2000s) high level of economic development in the industrial West might be based on the new technology and on international economic cooperation; tremendous liquidity, privatization, deregulation, enormous borrowing, and financial markets glorification, but at the same time enabling complex exploitation of third world countries, as it happened in the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and of the factor labor everywhere (except the one provided by CEO,<sup>lvii</sup> entertainers, athletes, and politicians) and led us to this global financial crisis. Many of these developing countries have caused serious trade deficits and unemployment in EU because of their low cost of production and their devaluated currencies. China has become an enormous economic and social threat for EU. A serious problem that the West faces from China is not only the low cost of production, but the different moral and ethical standards between the two cultures. The Chinese are reproducing fakes of many western products.<sup>lviii</sup>

A justifiable question to everyone is the following. What is this organization that is called the European Union (EU)? It is a combination (mixture, unwilling participation, and authoritarian entity) of twenty seven (27) European countries, for which have been decided (mostly, without the consensus of their citizens) that their future “well-being” will be enhanced by this Union (the EU knows better than the individual member-nations and their citizens). These member-nations are gradually evolving from independent sovereign nations to a malevolent federation of “the United States of Europe” and with a prospect to be the first states of the inhumane “global government”. This process of asphyxiating integration is both economic (monetary) and mostly political (regulatory and constitutional). The fundamental forces behind this artificial union are political (rules, laws, directives, controls, standardizations, requirements, restraints, institutions, constitution, and any kind of confinements of

national public policies, of sovereignty, and of individual freedoms), covered under an economic mantle, that is why they are so controversial; but nation-states and their citizens have lost control of their own governance and they are led blindly without any opposition, except some reactions that we saw lately (the two negative votes against the European constitution by France and Holland and the current demonstrations against the austerity measures). Of course, as moral social scientists, we have the obligation to warn the decision-makers in EU to avoid the mistakes of the past and their own current mistakes, due to their bad and bureaucratic “advisors” (the pressure from abroad or any other powers behind them), who know no history, no culture, no peculiarities, no indigenous values, and no uniqueness of a nation and its people. Czech President Klaus “assailed” the EU as undemocratic and said it should halt further centralization of powers. But, this is common among all Europeans; the majority of them are blaming the EU as an undemocratic “creature”.

At the same time, a European Court ruled that the display of crucifixes in Italian public schools violates a human-rights treaty (sic). European nations cannot preserve their Christian history anymore. Those are the democratic rights of a Christian continent, which is controlled by non-Europeans and anti-Christians, since 1957. We hope European citizens to realize the trap of this pseudo-European Union and abandoned it soon. In the U.K., some schools have barred students from wearing religious symbols in class. EU wants to destroy the traditions, cultures, faith, and indigenous value system of its country-members, especially, the Orthodox values.<sup>lix</sup> Lastly, the conclusion is that European citizens and the leaders of the country-members of the EMU do not rule their own countries anymore. With its regulations, EMU unilaterally revoked the sovereignty of nations that made the mistake to join the Euro-zone. This is the economic-monetary “culture” that independent domestic economic and monetary policy must be forcefully rejected and the disobedient country must pay high fines. Its directives have become economic “doctrines” and the leading countries (Germany and France) have their “visions” for the future of these poor Europeans, who became members, even without their will. This “vision” is the “vision” of destroying the sovereign nations of Europe. For this reason, there is no support from European citizens towards this suspicious “vision of integration” and they see that their leaders are liars and puppets. Countries cannot follow EU’s orders! This is the most serious current dilemma that European Union is facing!

The debt crisis and the recession are continuing in Europe. Global stocks slumped on August 16, 2011, as a report showed European economic growth slowed more than forecast in the second quarter of 2011 and as Germany’s recovery almost ground to a halt amid the worsening sovereign-debt crisis. Gross domestic product in the 17-nation Euro-area rose 0.2% from the first to the third quarter of 2011, the worst performance since the Euro-region emerged from a recession (-2.5%) in late 2009.<sup>lx</sup> The growth in the U.S. was 0.36% (2011:Q1), 1.33% (2011:Q2), and 2% (2011:Q3), which caused fears for a possible double recession. With double digit unemployment, there is no possibility to have an increase in aggregate demand and to stimulate production, income, and growth. We need public investments and reduction in personal income taxes (not in corporate taxes), which will stimulate the demand. France was planning tax measures targeting big firms and the rich, a bid to cut deficits amid tepid growth. This is a necessary policy for every nation because corporations and billionaires do not pay taxes.<sup>lxi</sup> Stocks fell amid concern regulators in the European nation might impose more restrictions on short selling. It is unethical to sell something that you do not own. Belgian, French, Italian and Spanish stock-market regulators decided to extend temporary bans on short selling introduced in August 12, 2011. The Greek market regulator also said it would reassess its ban on short selling, which was scheduled to expire October 7, 2011, “before the end of September.” Greece was the first country to institute a ban in August 2011. This is the best measure that Europeans have taken so far regarding this corrupted and unregulated financial market. Short selling

must be ban for ever; you cannot sell something that you do not own and affect negatively the stock prices and at the same time to extract an enormous speculative profit, which is the social loss of the poor investors.

Lastly, an Italian city, Filetino, declared itself an independent state under a monarch. They could not abide by the government strict mandate and Filetino's mayor, Luca Sellari, created a principality, which emulated San Marino, Monaco, Andorra, and Vatican City. They printed a new currency (not yet recognized as legal tender), the fiorito (meaning "flowered"), with a planned exchange rate of 2 fioritos/€. Many towns in Italy and of course, in Greece, in Portugal, and elsewhere have been affected by the budget cuts and the austerity measures that Troika imposed on poor citizens for the mistakes of the politicians and the greediness of the market since the unwanted integration in Europe. Rating firms have downgraded many Euro-zone countries, like, Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, Belgium, Slovenia, Italy, Cyprus, and others. Moody's, also, downgraded eight (8) Greek banks, S&P's twenty four (24) Italian banks, and many others.

### **5. Summary and Concluding Remarks**

Europeans make up Europe, its long history, and without their will they were trapped in European Union, that they do not know its motives. Today, this old Christendom does not comprise these unique societies, nations, and indigenous civilizations any more. We may formulate and embrace as many philosophies, theories, economic systems, and compile as many timetables or lists of significant events (mostly wars and conflicts in Europe), as we wish to help young people understand the past; but, we must always return to the simple reality that people (individuals) are at the foundation of every European nation and each country is distinguishable because of the homogeneity of its people. These people in any sovereign nation have given everything they owned, many even their lives, to improve the lives of their fellow countrymen and the lives of their descendants and we cannot ignore them. Can we ignore Leonidases,<sup>lxii</sup> Socrateses, Pericleses, Alexanders, Caesares, Constantines, Charleses, Louises, Makrygiannises, and others? They are tied to the events of their times and to the European history because of their contribution to European civilization. It is necessary to give the humanistic view of European civilization by taking into consideration people, individually and sovereign nations independently. But, it is obvious that there is a struggle between good and evil. Of course, the results of this battle are known to every prudent man; but, due to its thousands of years history and civilization, the current financial problems are inconceivable and unacceptable.

In the current paper the recent history of Europe was presented and the motives for its integration and some theories are tried to decipher. The two world wars of the twentieth century, with their accompanying horrors, did much to undermine the faith in the True God (Christianity) and the faith in the inevitability of human progress that was an influential legacy of the seven thousand year old European history. Furthermore, while advances in science and technology greatly improved the material quality of life, they also increased the uncertainties and threats confronting humanity. As a consequence of these experiences of the twentieth and worse the twenty-first century, philosophy, religion (traditional Christianity), literature, arts, social sciences (economics), and education in general, became increasingly more diverse in their consideration of the human experience in a troubled age (the age of integration, globalization, and apostasy). Europe is a continent with many sovereign nations, which have their own history, civilization, dogmas, freedom, language, paideia, and values, but also something in common, their Greek-Christian foundations. For their values, Europeans are fighting to preserve them for thousands of years. Thus, it will be impossible for them to surrender these values to a supranational organization (like the EU and the

EMU). Each one of these nations is unique and they should not be unified because common public policy and uniform culture cannot apply to them. It would be better, if these countries were independent and have only some interdependence and cooperation among themselves, depending on the similarities, common dogmatic beliefs, and the degree of homogeneity that they might have. Now, any common policy, rules, regulations, currency or anything else do not seem to work and the cost of all these efforts exceeds their benefits. The current debt crisis proved that this union was a wrong and suspicious choice for Europeans. The worst of all is the common Euro-Constitution, which undermines and abolishes the country-states Constitutions. The conclusion is obvious; this union is just a monetary and controlled political (without common foreign and defense policy) union, with a very uncertain future. We see their disagreement during the debt crises of its Euro-zone members.<sup>lxiii</sup> The best long run solution for the Euro-zone member-nations will be to go back to their national currencies and their domestic independent public policies.

*European citizens, as it has been observed, do not trust the EMU,<sup>lxiv</sup> the EU, its institutions, and their own governments, which will be very difficult for the union and its citizens to cooperate and coexist for a very long time. Many Europeans believe that decisions are taken by various unofficial agencies outside of the union and then, they are endorsed through more official consensus-making agencies, like the OECD, IMF,<sup>lxv</sup> NATO, U.N., WTO,<sup>lxvi</sup> and other institutions, again non-European.<sup>lxvii</sup> In other words, they feel unsecured, unprotected, and the worst of all, betrayed by their own national governments.<sup>lxviii</sup> The British Prime Minister, David Cameron, said that he will exercise a veto if EU would change its Treaty. Consequently, the future of this union is very uncertain.<sup>lxix</sup> Since January 1, 2005, there are no restrictions on imports from China. This anti-European trade policy will destroy all manufacturing and retail industries in the EU. Then, if the EU does more harm than good, it should be abolished. This union had so far more failures than successes. It did not succeed to achieve even its Constitution and had to change its name (to "Treaty of Lisbon") to deceive its citizens. EU's first objectives were social and civil, then became economic, and now are just political (it just tries to survive) and be the prototype of globalization. It wants continuously to expand and accept nations and cultures, which have nothing in common with the European ones. This expansion will cause serious problems and might cause its dissolution, which is the hope of the European citizens, but there will be conflicts and new wars, so it could go back in its 1950s status. Forced privatization in country-members is allowing effective takeover of the economy, the public wealth, and the security of the country by foreign banks and businesses.<sup>lxx</sup> The current financial crises and austerities have caused enormous discontent towards this inhumane union. Such measures, undermining economic growth and political sovereignty, also restrict domestic uniform development, take over domestic public wealth, suppress social welfare, and reduce political democracy to a shadow of obscurity.*

In today's Europe there is an iconoclastic, modernist,<sup>lxxi</sup> liberal, and corruptive tendency, based on lies ("politically correct" arguments), which is a feature that the European thinkers try unsuccessfully to unite its 27, at the moment, nations and 502 million people. This is superfluous, preposterous, and impossible. We need a return to the fundamentals, to the fellow man, to his freedom, to his social welfare, and to do it successfully involves a return to the teachings of ancient Greece, to the achievements of Byzantium, and to the revelations that have been preserved by the traditional value system. How with only a common currency, the euro, they would unite an ethnologically fragmented, and spiritually divided Europe, whose centers, societies, and economies are completely different than that of the heterodox Brussels. EU is pressing its member-nations to reduce their budget deficit below 3% of their GDP in the middle of a severe recession, and the poor citizens are paying very high taxes and they are facing reductions in their salaries,

in their pensions, and in other fringe benefits. More than 50% of Greeks were against the euro, but EU did not allow a referendum that George Papandreou announced in November 2011. Of course, a nation to survive must be self-sufficient in all sectors of the economy and social life, as they were in the past, and above all independent. Citizens must move out from big cities and go back to their small towns and villages. There is no need to be unemployed workers in a big city, where they endanger their health (from the bad products), their physical life (from the crime), and their spiritual one (from this current apostasy). Finally, European history and the recent generative motives of EU should help us, as social scientists (economists) and our students, to understand what the past was, what the present is, and what might be the future of this continent. Of course, they try to create a common European identity or self-consciousness for more than 500 million people from about 30 different countries; and some ignorant leaders want to open the doors also to anti-Christians and non-Europeans. What will be the future of this mixture of nations is impossible to be predicted. With this limited knowledge (due to overspecialization) that scientists have today, it would be very difficult to do any correct analysis and derive an accurate inference for our complex social world. But, social scientists have to protect individual countries' and their citizens' interests. They must care for democracy, and their concern must be for the people, who suffer from the EU restrictions, the unfair competition among the EU members, and the unreasonable agreements with third-world countries (WTO). Europeans cannot support their corrupted pseudo-leaders. Then, how was it possible for Europe to fall in this trap? I do not want to make any pessimistic predictions, but what has happened to the major European civilizations and historical processes in the past is over by now. The past successes have been removed from the EU and there is no chance of a repeat in the future. Europe became the first experiment of the current inhumane globalization. There will be no new "golden century", "Cultural era", "Christian Europe", and no "new European age". The most of the decisions in Europe are made today by non-Europeans. A major and fatal mistake for Europe! This current and worse, the future poor secular Europe was once coterminous and synonymous with Christendom and now, it is a post-Christian and neo-pagan (even worse) mixture of lost people. The situation today in Europe is similar to the one that existed 2000 years ago, during the Roman Empire. Consequently, the objective of the EU has been satisfied; it created the "New Roman Empire". This is a true dilemma; of course, if it will survive from the current "planned" crisis.

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#### Note:

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<sup>i</sup> These nations are: Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Greece, and Spain.

<sup>ii</sup> See, Kallianiotis (2011b) and Cameron (1997) for an extensive economic history of Europe and of the entire world.

<sup>iii</sup> See, Roberts (1997, p. 12).

<sup>iv</sup> In ancient Greek mythology, Europa was a Phoenician princess whom Zeus abducted after assuming the form of a dazzling white bull. He took her to the island of Crete, where she gave birth to Minos, Rhadamanthus and Sarpedon. For Homer, Europe (Greek: Εὐρώπη) was a mythological queen of Crete, not a geographical designation. Later, *Europa* stood for central-north Greece, and by 500 B.C. its meaning had been extended to the lands to the north. The name of *Europa* is of uncertain etymology. One theory suggests that it is derived from the Greek roots meaning broad (εὐρ(υ)- *eur(u)-*) and eye (ὤψ/ὠπ-/ὀπτ- *ōps/ōp-/opt(t)-*), hence *Eurōpē*, "wide-gazing", "broad of aspect" (compare with *glaukōpis* (γλαυκῶπις 'grey-eyed') Athena or *boōpis* (βοῶπις 'ox-eyed') Hera). *Broad* has been an epithet of Earth itself in the reconstructed Proto-Indo-European religion.

<sup>v</sup> With their wisdom, like: "Moderation in all things", "Know thyself", "God venerate", "Time spare", "Die for your fatherland", "Glorious war is preferable than shameful peace", "Injustice hate", "Fish from its head starts to stink", "Children educate", "Idleness is the mother of every malice", and thousands other proverbs; they set the foundations and advanced the world.

<sup>vi</sup> See, Davies (1998, p. 95).

<sup>vii</sup> See, Snodgrass (1998).

<sup>viii</sup> Hellenes had the same blood, the same language, and the same religion, according to Herodotus, 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

<sup>ix</sup> See, Roberts (1997, p. 43). The entire world owes trillions of euros to Greece in intellectual rights because every

intellectual achievement came from Ancient and Byzantine Hellas, as a member of the European Parliament said, recently.

<sup>x</sup> See, Kallianiotis (1992, 2010b and 2011d).

<sup>xi</sup> See, Roberts (1997, p. 47).

<sup>xii</sup> See, Jones (1997), Kebric (1997), Vasiliev (1984), and Fouyas (1999). For this reasons, Europeans are envious of Greeks.

<sup>xiii</sup> See, Blum, Cameron, and Barnes (1970, p. 4).

<sup>xiv</sup> “The hour has come for the Son of Man to be glorified [by Greeks].” (John 12: 23).

<sup>xv</sup> See, Blum, Cameron, and Barnes (1970, p. 5).

<sup>xvi</sup> An example is the failure of the Synod in Ferrara and Florence (1438/1439). The crusades of the West against the East (Byzantium) weakened the Empire until it fell to the Mongolian Ottomans. These western “Christian brothers” looted all treasures of Byzantium, which “adorn” the western museums and churches, today. Amazing justice!

<sup>xvii</sup> This lasted until 1920s, where some orthodox foolish pseudo-leaders abandoned their 2,000 years old tradition and joined the pope and later the World Council of Churches, where 349 “churches” try to find a common god. In a few years everything will be common: “common currency”, “common god”, “common government”, “common language”, “common culture”, “common submission”, and “common destruction” of the world.

<sup>xviii</sup> Of course, Economics is 2500-years old; Xenophon, a disciple of Socrates, is the “Father of Economics” (Oeconomicos) and not these Europeans in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The word “nomisma”, meaning coin, was used by Greeks, also specialization, futures contracts, control of inflation, protectionism and other trade policies with which to increase income and employment inside the state, public wealth, taxation, and many other terms used in Economics today. According to Herodotus, money, in the sense of coinage (drachmas), began to circulate in the Aegean in the early 7<sup>th</sup> century B.C. and the ignorant K. Simites abandoned it in 2002 A.D. See also, Davies (1998, p. 101).

<sup>xix</sup> See, Bradford (1980, p. 55).

<sup>xx</sup> See, Davies (1998, p. 2).

<sup>xxi</sup> See, Blum, Cameron, and Barnes (1970, p. 10).

<sup>xxii</sup> See, Davies (1998, p. 1328) and Viault (1990, p. 388).

<sup>xxiii</sup> It was established on June 26, 1945 in San Francisco, “to maintain international peace and security...”. (sic).

<sup>xxiv</sup> See, Blum, Cameron, and Barnes (1970, p. 976). In proportion to population, Greece had the most casualties from all the European nations because after World War II a civil (communist) war against the country lasted until August 29, 1949, where communists were defeated.

<sup>xxv</sup> America became the champion in these forms of war. For the Americans, it was a “war to end war” and “to make the world safe for democracy”. See, Blum, Cameron, and Barnes (1970, p. 858).

<sup>xxvi</sup> A **federation** (Latin: *foedus, foederis*, 'covenant'), also known as a **federal state**, is a type of sovereign state characterized by a union of partially self-governing states or regions united by a central (federal) government. In a federation, the self-governing status of the component states is typically constitutionally entrenched and may not be altered by a unilateral decision of the central government. The form of government or constitutional structure found in a federation is known as **federalism**. It can be considered the opposite of another system, the unitary state. The government of Germany with sixteen federated Lander is an example of a federation, where as neighboring Austria and its Bundeslander was a unitary state with administrative divisions that became federated, and neighboring France by contrast has always been unitary.

<sup>xxvii</sup> See, Spinelli and Rossi (1998, p. 5).

<sup>xxviii</sup> See, Churchill (1998, pp. 7-11).

<sup>xxix</sup> See, Schuman (1998, p. 14).

<sup>xxx</sup> For the Preambles to the Treaties of the European Communities, see, Nelsen and Stubb (1998, pp. 16-17).

<sup>xxxi</sup> **Jean Omer Marie Gabriel Monnet**: (November 9, 1888 – March 16, 1979) is regarded by many as a chief architect of European Union. Never elected to public office, Monnet worked behind the scenes of American and European governments as a well-connected “*pragmatic internationalist*”(sic). See, Monnet (1998).

<sup>xxxii</sup> **Supranationalism** is a method of decision-making in multi-national political communities, wherein power is transferred or delegated to an authority by governments of member states. The concept of **supranational union** is sometimes used to describe the European Union, as a new type of political entity. The EU is the only entity, which provides for international popular elections, going beyond the level of political integration normally afforded by international treaty. The term "supranational" is sometimes used in a loose, undefined sense in other contexts,

sometimes as a substitute for international, transnational or global. Another method of decision-making in international organizations is **intergovernmentalism**, in which state governments play a more prominent role.

<sup>xxxiii</sup> See, De Gaulle (1998).

<sup>xxxiv</sup> See, Thatcher (1998). Also, Margaret Thatcher had said that she denied surrendering her country to the EMU even though that she was pressed by the Bilderberg Club (*The Spot Light*, July 10, 1995). See also, What Would the Iron Lady Do?’, *The Wall Street Journal*, December 17-18, 2011, pp. C1-C2.

<sup>xxxv</sup> The British Prime Minister, David Cameron, was against the new changes on the Lisbon Treaty and threatened to veto this agreement. See, *The Guardian*, December 6, 2011. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/dec/07/cameron-threatens-veto-eu-treaty>

<sup>xxxvi</sup> See, Nelsen and Stubb (1998, pp. 85-92).

<sup>xxxvii</sup> **Neofunctionalism** is a theory of regional integration, building on the work of Ernst B. Haas (he was mainly interested in international integration), a political scientist, and also Leon Lindberg, another political scientist. Jean Monnet's approach to European integration, which aimed at integrating individual sectors in hopes of achieving spill-over effects to further the process of integration, is said to have followed the neofunctional school's tack. Haas, later, declared the theory of neofunctionalism obsolete, after the process of European integration started stalling in the 1960s, when Charles de Gaulle's "empty chair" politics restrained a little the immunity of the institutions of the ECSC, EEC, and EURATOM. The theory was updated and further specified namely by Wayne Sandholtz, Alec Stone Sweet, and their collaborators in the 1990s and in 2000s. The main contributions of these authors were an employment of empiricism. Neofunctionalism describes and explains the process of regional integration with reference to how three causal factors interact with one another: (a) growing economic interdependence between nations, (b) organizational capacity to resolve disputes and build international legal regimes, and (c) supranational market rules that replace national regulatory regimes. Early Neofunctionalist theory assumed a decline in importance of nationalism and the nation-state; it predicted that, gradually, elected officials, interest groups, and large commercial interests within states would see it in their interests to pursue welfarist objectives best satisfied by the political and market integration at a higher, supranational level. Haas theorized three mechanisms that he thought would drive the integration forward: positive spillover, the transfer of domestic allegiances, and technocratic automaticity. In other words, all these theorists have contributed to today's global crisis!.. See also, Nelsen and Stubb (1998, pp. 93-113).

<sup>xxxviii</sup> Haas first defined political integration as “the process whereby political actors [they are not actors Mr. Haas, they are betrayers of their nations] in several distinct national settings are persuaded to shift their loyalties, expectations, and political activities toward a new center, whose institutions possess or demand jurisdiction over the pre-existing national states.” Then, he drew on democratic theory, systems theory, group theory, and a host of other approaches to produce a “scientifically rigorous” explanation for European political integration that he also believed held predictive power. This neofunctionalist approach views the integration process as group driven. Federal institutions are established because important political groups see tangible benefits from joint governance in specific areas. The integration process pushes forward, when federal institutions affect the interest of groups that respond by organizing across national boundaries and pushing for more integration. Thus, integration in one area spills over into another, when groups perceive it in their interest. See, Nelsen and Stubb (1998, pp. 139-140).

<sup>xxxix</sup> See, Nelsen and Stubb (1998, pp. 115-137, 145-156, and 157-171).

<sup>xl</sup> **Single European Act (SEA)** was the first major revision of the 1957 Treaty of Rome. The Act set for the European Community an objective of establishing a Single Market by December 31, 1992, and codified European Political Cooperation, the forerunner of the European Union's Common Foreign and Security Policy. It was signed at Luxembourg on February 17, 1986, and at The Hague on February 28, 1986. It came into effect on July 1, 1987, under the Delors Commission.

<sup>xli</sup> **Sovereignty** is the quality of having supreme, independent authority over a territory. It can be found in a power to rule and make law that rests on a political fact for which no purely legal explanation can be provided. The concept has been discussed, debated and questioned throughout history, from the time of the Romans through to the present day, although it has changed in its definition, concept, and application throughout, especially during the Age of Enlightenment. The current notion of state sovereignty was laid down in the Treaty of Westphalia (1648), which, in relation to states, codified the basic principles of territorial integrity, border inviolability, and supremacy of the state (rather than the Church). A **sovereign** is a supreme lawmaking authority. **Realists** view sovereignty as being untouchable and as guaranteed to legitimate nation-states. **Rationalists** see sovereignty similarly to Realists. However, Rationalism states that the sovereignty of a nation-state may be violated in extreme circumstances, such as human rights abuses (sic). **Internationalist** believe that sovereignty is outdated and an unnecessary obstacle to achieving peace, in line with their belief of a 'global community'. Supporting this is their belief that the concept of

nation-states, based on the Treaty of Westphalia, is also outdated and should be abolished (sic). **Anarchists** and some libertarians deny the sovereignty of states and governments. Anarchists often argue for a specific individual kind of sovereignty, such as the Anarch as a sovereign individual (sic). **Imperialists** hold a view of sovereignty, where power rightfully exists with those states that hold the greatest ability to impose the will of said state, by force or threat of force, over the populace or other states with weaker military or political will. They effectively deny the sovereignty of the individual in deference to either the 'good' of the whole, or to divine right (sic).

<sup>xiii</sup> The ECB has an absolute authority in terms of monetary policy at the European level, and its decisions have a direct impact on growth, employment, and political stability in the country-members. Then, where is the sovereignty of the member-nations?

<sup>xliii</sup> See, Kallianiotis (2011e and f).

<sup>xliiv</sup> A prudent individual tries to maximize his efforts to become a better (perfect) human being by undertaking different actions towards his only true objective. Of course, he faces many social constraints (influences) from the EU, the ignorant world, and the "enemy".

<sup>xliv</sup> European treaties are the ones that have established: European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC), European Economic Community or Treaty of Rome (EEC), Treaty on European Union or Treaty of Maastricht, Treaty of Amsterdam, Treaty of Nice, Treaty of Lisbon, etc. See, Moussis (2003, pp. 19-26).

<sup>xlvi</sup> These laws are superimposed on national law and in many cases replace the national laws.

<sup>xlvii</sup> The European institutions are: (1) European Council, (2) European Commission, (3) Economic and Social Committee, (4) Committee of the Region, (5) European Parliament, (6) Council of Ministers, (7) Court of Justice, (8) Court of Auditors, (9) The European Investment Bank, (10) The European Central Bank, and (11) Agencies of the European Community. See, Moussis (2003, pp. 39-63) and [http://www.deljpn.ec.europa.eu/union/showpage\\_en\\_union.institutions.php](http://www.deljpn.ec.europa.eu/union/showpage_en_union.institutions.php).

<sup>xlviii</sup> One of the citizens' policies is the Schengen Agreement, which developed the Schengen Information System (SIS), a computerized data bank containing all information on European citizens. This is a flagrant violation of individuals' privacy.

<sup>xlix</sup> They are: Industrial and Enterprise Policies, Research and Technology Policy, Energy Policy, Transport Policy, Agricultural Policy, and Common Fisheries Policy. See, Moussis (2003, pp. 285-400).

<sup>1</sup> A negative deviation of the stock market index ( $g_{SMI^*} - g_{SMI} < 0$ ) reduces the total social loss, but increases the riskiness of the financial market (due to an artificially high growth of the stock market, a bubble is creating and at its burst, it will cause a serious financial crisis), as it happened, lately.

<sup>li</sup> Our objective must be to minimize the deviations from the target value of the variables. A negative deviation is reducing the overall social loss and a negative loss represents social benefits. We do not want a high negative L either because it means exaggeration, inefficiency, waste, and lack of optimality (Moderation is everything in our lives).

<sup>lii</sup> "We have not successfully rolled back the frontiers of the state in Britain only to see them reimposed at a European level." (Margaret Thatcher).

<sup>liii</sup> This is what communists are blaming capitalism: "It destroys and rebuilds to generate growth."

<sup>liiv</sup> Charlemagne's empire closely approximated the boundaries of the founding members of the EEC.

<sup>liv</sup> International organizations depend upon the voluntary cooperation of their members and have no direct power of coercion. On the other hand, supranational organizations require their members to surrender at least a position of sovereignty and can compel compliance with their mandates; concealed submission.

<sup>lvi</sup> "Many Europeans were influenced by developments in the United States. Rock music, blue jeans, the cult of the automobile and coca-cola were obvious signs of the phenomenon sometimes labeled the 'Americanisation' of Europe." See, Tipton and Aldrich (1987, p. 197).

<sup>lvii</sup> What is the marginal product of an executive officer that he is compensated with \$200 million per annum? What a waste of our limited resources is this? How much this irrational behavior provokes the hatred between classes? Why is anarchy increasing all over the world? See, Kallianiotis (2010a and 2011a).

<sup>lviii</sup> Pfizer battles fake drugs that increasingly have China as its source. (*The Wall Street Journal*, January 24, 2006, pp. A1 and A12). The corruption in some sub-cultures around the world has become a way of life. How can the EU compete with them?

<sup>lix</sup> See, *The Wall Street Journal*, November 4, 2009, pp. A1 and A14. Greece is suffering from this secular union and from the atheist socialists, who are in power since 1981.

<sup>lx</sup> Also, the German GDP grew at a very low rate of 1.3% (2011:Q1), 0.3% (2011:Q2), and 0.5% (2011:Q3).

<sup>lxi</sup> In 2010, the U.S. companies paid 8.9% of the Federal Revenue and individuals paid 81.5%.

<sup>lxii</sup> “A little of Leonidas lies in the fact that I can go where I like and write what I like. He contributed to set us free.” William Golding, *The Hot Gates*. Also, for us, as Europeans, we must respect the European history and tell them in Brussels: “Tell them in [Brussels], passer-by, that here, obedient to [our country’s] laws, we lie.” As academics, we need to have historic conscience.

<sup>lxiii</sup> “Greece is in high debt and is borrowing hundred of billions of euros from EU and IMF to cover her expenditures and at the same time France and Germany, in August 2010, were made negotiations to sell to Greece weapons, which cost tens of billions. Also, we (Europeans) want to put Turkey into the EU, which will cost to Greece billions of euros. This is our wrong European policy towards our member-states.” Daniel Marc Cohn-Bendit (co-president of the group European Greens-European Free Alliance in the European Parliament). TV News *ALTER*, September 6, 2010.

<sup>lxiv</sup> Margaret Thatcher had said that: “She denied surrendering her country to the EMU. For this reason the Bilderberg Club rejected her. Whoever accepts to surrender the sovereignty of his country to the Club, he becomes one of its elite members, otherwise, he is rejected... The position of the Club is to demote the nations and the New World Order to take place, but they will fail. They put me aside because I refused to surrender the sovereignty of Britain to the EU, which is a necessary step of the Club for the creation of a Global Government.” (*The Spot Light*, July 10, 1995). Unfortunately, Anna Diamadopoulou (minister of education in Greece) is an elite member of the Bilderberg Club. Greece has serious problems because of these pseudo-socialists in power since the beginning of 1980s.

<sup>lxv</sup> During the current debt crisis, IMF is financing the Euro-zone members, like they are third-world countries. This stranger and reducing the EU pride process has caused serious socio-economic-political problems to the EU country-members. The economic policy of IMF is always pro-cyclical; then, Greece is in serious trouble.

<sup>lxvi</sup> The WTO imposed the Codex Alimentarius from 1/1/2010 to all its country-members. This will control the production of all goods, which is very dangerous for humanity! See, *Voanerges*, (45), September-October 2009, pp. 90-91.

<sup>lxvii</sup> “Opinion polls regularly showed that most national groups were proud of their nationality, satisfied with their own traditions and had little desire to abandon their particular ways of life.” See, Tipton and Aldrich (1987, pp. 197-198).

<sup>lxviii</sup> “There are today vast areas of the world where the autocracy of a Persian monarch like Xerxes is far exceeded by modern tyrannies. Even the self-perpetuating bureaucracy of our modern Western, self-styled ‘democratic’, world would have seemed to the Spartans who died at Thermopylae an unacceptable thing.” See, Bradford (1980, p. 147).

<sup>lxix</sup> Joseph Stiglitz said that “The single currency was under intense pressure and may not survive.” *Telegraph.co.uk*, October 2, 2010.

<sup>lxx</sup> Kallianiotis (2011c).

<sup>lxxi</sup> Modernization started with the industrial revolution and has contribute to the social welfare through science, policies, economics, education, and others, but at the same time has caused serious problems, like, urbanization, creation of new social classes, migration, poverty, exploitation, organized crime, abandonment of values and introduction of mass culture, consumerism, state bureaucracy, imperialism, human trafficking, slavery, and total wars. See, Davies (1998, p. 1293).