

Brexit and the Lords debate

Don Briggs

Public contempt for the House of Lords, which opposed a democratic vote by the majority in the UK to leave the European Union, is growing.

Tony Blair's government severely damaged a thousand years of traditional government of this country with his politically-motivated "reform" of the Lords. David Cameron and Nick Clegg gleefully stuffed the House with puppet-peers, and share responsibility for creating that contempt.

There is a risk that we will fall blindly into their trap by accepting abolition of the Lords.

Many would replace it with an elected "English Parliament" having devolved powers similar to those that Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have.

At a stroke, all restraint on the Commons would be destroyed, enabling a majority of MPs to enact whatever they want. Is that wise?

An English Parliament would only stoke division among the countries of the UK at a time when a united, globally-focused approach is vital to all our futures.

Before it was "reformed", the House of Lords had often been derided as both feudal and anachronistic - despite being the most successful check and balance against abuse of political power that the world has known. That is why Blair's government, without any widespread public indignation calling for reform, set out to destroy its effectiveness.

The House had a large number of experienced, independent-minded

"hereditary" peers. They were in fact prescriptive, that is *commanded simply through accident of birth to serve as members of our Second Chamber*; to exercise the power to delay and revise legislation sent to them by the Commons.

Hereditary is a false description: if it were accurate, all sons born into a family would have been ennobled, not just the eldest son, and so would daughters, who were excluded from serving.

As such, the prescriptive peers for centuries came from all walks of life because of their ancestors' service and loyalty to our King and Queen and country.

The advantage of that was that the House of Lords posed no threat to anyone, and injured no interests. And they defended the liberties of the common man.

The Brexit vote to restore sovereignty and power to the British people proved yet again that, for centuries, the common people have been the surest defenders of our traditional institutions.

The House of Lords is not the problem: it is the party political whip system which threatens to destroy a British Constitution which has served us well for a thousand years. That system has created a House which served only the governing party's interests, and survives to defeat the differing objectives of the next democratically elected one.

Disraeli feared that our sovereign Parliament had the power to act despotically, and might one day betray the interests of the people. We have

seen that happen thanks to Edward Heath's illegal and traitorous act of making us subservient to a foreign power, by reducing us to a colony of the EU's Empire.

Heath never understood that we English, we British, are different. We act on sound instincts developed by trial and error over many centuries, unlike Americans, Europeans, or Chinese.

Our Mother of Parliaments inspired many former colonies to adopt our system of constitutional democratic government.

None however could create that backbone and bulwark of freedom that we had: our prescriptive House of Lords.

Too many countries today languish under incompetent, corrupt governments, unlike Commonwealth nations such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, or India, the world's biggest democracy.

Can anyone point to a functioning, uncorrupt democracy created by any European nation which was impelled, like us, to set its colonies free?

Today the UK faces putting right the problems created by careless Conservative MPs, and the mistakes of 40 years of mismanagement and stupidity by subsequent governments.

An elected second chamber, whatever we call it, would create "intolerable conflict" between both (and probably all our) Houses. That was Enoch Powell's warning in 1968, when he combined his intellectual force and grasp of our constitutional history with Michael Foot's belief in

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Brexit and the Lords debate

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the sovereignty of Parliament, and defeated Harold Wilson's Parliament (No.2) Bill which would have removed prescriptive peers from the Lords. The Conservative Leader of the Opposition at the time was Edward Heath, who was complicit in not opposing that Bill.

(The Lords would have had 230 created peers, all unpaid, then. Today there are nearly 1,000, receiving a salary and expenses. All but the 92 prescriptive peers are political appointees.)

Powell called in that 1968 debate for the Queen to be empowered once again to create prescriptive (hereditary) peers who had demonstrated loyalty and honoured our traditional way of life. That, he said, would enable the Lords to continue being an effective revising Chamber with power to delay Commons legislation.

It was a wise appeal, and was yet another example of Powell's ability to discharge his duty as an MP - by opposing bad law.

He did it again by defeating Heath's

prices and incomes policy; by resigning as a Treasury Minister warning that QE (printing money like confetti) would stoke inflation. George Osborne, when Chancellor, printed 50 times as much as Powell resigned over, and we have yet to see the consequences of that.

Powell also warned of the dangers of unchecked immigration.

All of which led him to choose to go into political exile.

Clear heads like Powell's are sadly needed today.

Ideas for the General Election

With the announcement by Theresa May that the Government desires a General Election on June 8th 2017, The Freedom Association has put out idea that all parties should consider putting the following pledges into their manifestos in order to help the UK become more confident, prosperous and free in the years to come:

1. Fulfil the decision made on June 23rd 2016 by promising a "clean Brexit" – leaving the EU Single Market, the Customs Union and the European Court of Justice. Also, a pledge to respect the wishes of the

British people by taking back control of our immigration policy.

2. Take back control over our legal process by repealing the Human Rights Act to free our courts from the influence of foreign judges and their use of the European Convention on Human Rights.

3. Replace the European Arrest Warrant with an extradition arrangement with the EU that respects English legal freedoms.

4. Axe the TV Tax and free individuals to make decisions over how they access media content – without making it a criminal offence

not to possess a TV licence fee.

5. Remove the regulations imposed on the vaping industry by Article 20 of the EU's Tobacco Products Directive in order to allow the market for vaping to grow and give people more choice over depending on harmful tobacco products.

6. Scrap the UK's legal obligation to spend billions of pounds on international aid each year. The UK should continue to give aid when necessary and appropriate; however, there should not be the legal constraints that compel the UK to spend a certain amount under law.

Brexit and the EU

The EU led by Angela Merkel has made it plain that it wants the UK to pay in the order of £60 billion before Brexit negotiations can start. It considers this to be the amount the UK has already committed to pay the EU over the next few years.

If the UK is already on the line to pay £60 billion then continued membership will only increase this cost for the foreseeable future. The UK already has a massive ongoing debt for the over-spending by all previous governments. Considering the fact that the UK runs a deficit in trade with the EU, it is clear that the UK cannot afford to remain a member of this over-expensive club.

It is better to break this huge financial commitment to the EU as soon as possible. Better to walk away now than to increase the burden on the next generation of UK taxpayers.

If the EU insists on this payment before negotiations can commence then the UK should at least demand that unless EU/UK trade continues tariff free after Brexit, the £60 billion will not be paid.

The EU wants a tough negotiation so the UK should also insist on a tough negotiation stance. In respect of EU citizens living in the UK the government has already said it wishes to allow them to remain but only if the rights of UK citizens living in the EU

is also confirmed. That decision is firmly in the hands of the EU.

When living in a foreign country you are subjected to the laws of that country not those of your own birth.

When considering payments to the EU budget in any future talks it should take into consideration the amount of debt that members have, this would result in a fairer system but Germany without a debt problem would oppose this move in its own self-interest.

Should the UK remain in any way subject to the European Courts after Brexit then it will have failed to make the UK a truly independent country, failed to implement Brexit and failed the citizens of the UK.

Trade opportunities outside the EU

A recent report by Open Europe, published in conjunction with the Prosperity UK Conference, to which Open Europe is an adviser looks into the possible trade opportunities for the UK outside the EU.

The report “*Global Britain: Priorities for trade beyond the EU*” reveals that there is enough untapped UK trade potential to offset the possible effects of Brexit on exports to the EU. The report argues that an ambitious, outward-looking UK trade strategy could complement a deep and comprehensive deal with the EU and contribute to delivering increased UK prosperity.

The UK’s commitment to leave the European Union requires a new international trade and commercial policy. For decades these policies have been decided at the EU level, via the EU institutions, and requiring – in the case of Free Trade Agreements (FTA) – approval by member states and the European Parliament.

Key recommendations available for the UK government after the forthcoming General Election.

* Pursues a careful strategy of intensive engagement with under-performing countries, but above all India, Canada, Israel, and China. Government must develop a coordinated strategic approach with careful priorities including by considering a combination of the size of the prize and the ease of reaching it. The approach should not exclude any significant economy but must be effectively prioritised. Equally, it will be important to protect UK share of trade in high-growth markets, even if trade levels are already over-performing.

* Does not focus too much on FTAs. Although FTAs can be important, including because they serve to symbolise governmental commitment to support trade, the EU’s FTAs of which the UK is party have so far proved far less important for facilitating trade than could be

expected. The UK already trades effectively with the USA and other major economies without an FTA. There do remain barriers to trade to address, but agreeing an FTA with – say China or USA – will be tough to achieve. In contrast, the UK significantly under-trades on services with the EU, despite the Single Market. The UK should avoid an all or nothing approach. Even if a full FTA remains difficult to achieve, there are various possible agreements including bilateral investment treaties or targeted agreements to address particular trade issues. And, while the UK should ‘grandfather’ existing EU FTAs over once it leaves, those FTAs were often a one-size-fits-all, lowest-common-denominator and there may be a potential for a deeper bilateral agreement after Brexit.

* Effectively exploits UK soft power assets – the UK’s deep, historic connections with many countries, the UK’s nationals many of whom have family links with other parts of the world, the reach of UK universities and importance of R&D. It is important that the UK remains open to business travellers and to international students, but also that this openness is promoted abroad, to counter perceptions of any closing including as a result of Brexit or migration limits.

* Develops deeper connections with priority countries on areas not directly related to trade, such as on innovation, R&D, higher education, development, defence, and so on. This needs to be a priority for the whole Government. This will require a major, coordinated effort from all Government departments with ministers and officials visiting priority countries, and the appointment of appropriate trade envoys, ambassadors and representatives. Possible projects include new scholarship schemes for students from target countries, jointly-funded university research programmes, defence and security cooperation, development expenditure to support infrastructure, and so on.

The more that the UK can work closely with countries across a host of issues, the easier it is to also address barriers to trade.

* Prioritises UK service exports as, while growth in global goods trade is slowing, service trade is expanding. The UK is already a strong trading nation, but while we run a trade deficit on goods, it’s a surplus for services. Services trade has been poorly supported by the EU, not least because of the limitations of the Single Market, and because of linguistic and legal differences. Some services companies, for example in the insurance industry, have said that EU membership provides them with little advantage, and even that Brexit will be a positive advantage. To support services trade, the UK needs travel regimes for businessmen and women are not overly burdensome – with security checks, as far as possible, carried out in advance of travel. The UK is already a great trading nation, which exports to well over 200 nations. In recent years, the proportion of UK non-EU trade has grown to be a majority. Research reveals that the UK’s EU membership cuts against the grain of our overall comparative advantage – which is services industries. All three of our top priority countries share strong historical ties – Canada and India remain in the Commonwealth, Israel looks fondly on the country which allowed it to be created. All share our legal system. And, while Canada speaks English, English is a lingua franca for India, and widely understood in Israel. The task of the Government is to seize the opportunity of Brexit to draw fully on our comparative advantages, the English language, the common law system, the status of the UK judiciary and legal system, the UK’s security, development and defence reach, our world-class universities, our innovation and science.

Full report from Open Europe web site at: www.openeurope.org.uk

EU population to shrink by 2080

Extract of Global Britain Briefing Note No 123, 9th March 2017

Post-Brexit, remaining EU to lose 49 million of population by 2080. by almost 14 million from 80 to 57 million. Scandinavia and Ireland to *grow*. * Southern and Eastern Europe to *lose* population.

Between 2020 and 2080 * UK population to *grow* by almost 14 million to a total of 80 million. * Poland to *lose* a third of its population.

* Population of Germany to *shrink* * Population of France, Benelux, population.

Table 1: Projected EU populations in 2020, 2050 and 2080: millions

	2020	2050	2080	2080 versus 2020
Countries - Growing				
France	65.7	71.1	74.3	+ 8.6
Netherlands	17.2	17.6	17.4	+ 0.2
Belgium	11.6	12.5	12.9	+ 1.3
Sweden	10.1	11.9	13.5	+ 3.4
Denmark	5.6	6.3	6.7	+ 0.9
Finland	5.6	5.8	5.8	+0.2
Ireland	4.9	5.8	6.2	+1.3
Cyprus	1.2	1.4	1.4	+0.2
Luxembourg	0.6	0.8	1.0	+0.4
Nine growing countries above	122.7	133.2	139.2	+16.5
Stable population - Malta	0.4	0.4	0.4	zero
Countries - Shrinking				
Germany	80.4	74.5	66.6	(13.8)
Italy	59.7	56.3	51.1	(8.6)
Spain	46.2	44.8	39.7	(6.5)
Poland	38.4	33.1	25.7	(12.7)
Romania	18.8	15.2	12.0	(6.8)
Greece	10.8	9.7	8.1	(2.7)
Czech Republic	10.6	10.0	9.0	(1.6)
Portugal	10.2	9.2	7.9	(2.3)
Hungary	9.7	8.3	7.0	(2.7)
Austria	8.7	8.8	8.5	(0.2)
Bulgaria	6.9	5.2	3.8	(3.1)
Slovakia	5.9	4.9	4.1	(1.8)
Croatia	4.2	3.6	2.9	(1.3)
Lithuania	2.8	2.4	2.1	(0.7)
Slovenia	2.1	1.9	1.7	(0.4)
Latvia	1.9	1.6	1.4	(0.5)
Estonia	1.3	1.1	1.0	(0.3)
Seventeen shrinking countries above	318.6	290.6	252.6	(66.0)
<i>Total EU-27</i>	<i>441.7</i>	<i>424.2</i>	<i>392.2</i>	<i>(49.5)</i>
UK (assumed to be outside the EU)	66.7	75.4	80.3	+13.6

Notes: In the table above, figures preceded by a plus sign indicate increases, figures in brackets indicate shrinkages. www.globalbritain.org

EU population to shrink by 2080

Data Source

United Nations: Department of Economic & Social Affairs, Population Division:-

World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, Volume I: Comprehensive Tables:

2020 – 2100: Medium Variant:
https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/publications/files/key_findings_wpp_2015.pdf

The United Nations began publishing world population prospects in 1946, shortly after its foundation. The “2015 Revision”, from which the data used in this Briefing Note is summarised, is the twenty-third. The previous issue was the “2012 Revision” published in 2013.

Individual UN member states provide the “raw” population data which the UN Population Division then processes and harmonises to produce its projections.

The three essential components or drivers of population change are fertility (numbers of children per woman), mortality and migration. The UN makes three estimates or “variants” of future population growth: “upper”, “medium” and “lower”. This Briefing Note uses the Medium Variant.

Africa is the fastest-growing major area. More than half of global population growth between now and 2050 is expected to occur in that

continent. Africa has the highest rate of population growth among major areas, growing at a pace of 2.55 per cent annually in 2010-2050. Consequently, of the additional 2.4 billion people projected to be added to the global population between 2015 and 2050, 1.3 billion will be added in Africa. Asia is projected to be the second largest contributor to future global population growth, adding 0.9 billion people between 2015 and 2050, followed by Northern America, Latin America and the Caribbean and Oceania, which are projected to have much smaller increments. In the medium variant, Europe is projected to have a smaller population in 2050 than in 2015.

EU gravy-train to continue for MEPs

When it comes to transparency the European Parliament considers itself above such scrutiny.

As recently as Thursday the 27th April the European Parliament by a majority of 423 out of 751 MEPs to

refuse yet again to become more open about their monthly allowances that they receive to cover office costs.

At the annual self-audit, the MEPs voted against mandatory publication of the way they spend their monthly

allowance of €4,342 (Approx £3,700) they receive to cover the cost of office(s), computers, telephones, and other office-related expenses.

This same body also votes on how to spend UK contributions to the EU.

BOOK REVIEW

Chance to retrieve UK fishing industry

Derek Sterling

Seizing the moment

by John Ashworth

CIB Pamphlet 37 pp 2017

Available from
The June Press

Price £4.00 + 10% p&p)
(see back cover)

ISBN 978-1-901546-63-7

Following the betrayal of the UK fishing industry by Edward Heath when the UK joined the then EEC, Brexit offers the opportunity to recover UK waters out to 200 nautical miles/midline and all resources therein under international law UNCLOS III.

According to Paragraph 3 of Article 50, once our two-year period is over, we will be out of the EU and EU Treaties will cease to apply whether or not an agreement has been reached. With the Regulations being dependent on the Treaties for their authority, it means that they will cease to apply (unlike Directives, which have become part of our domestic legislation, although we will have the freedom to amend or repeal them).

The Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) after Brexit will no longer apply. In this pamphlet John Ashworth, a man who has spent a lifetime in the fishing industry and is better informed on the way to preserve the fish and the fishing industry of the UK than any other

person explains how.

He states that the UK must not adopt the EU approach but to manage the fisheries in a more sustainable way, both for the fish stocks and the fishing industry as a whole.

In great detail he explains the way the CFP has performed badly for the preservation of fish stocks, the UK fishing industry and the UK economy.

Statistics show that in the decade from 1995 to 2005 British fishing vessels fell from 8,073 to 6,716 at the same time the number of fisherman fell from 19,044 to 12,647.

For all those who to see the return of the once successful fishing industry throughout the UK this pamphlet is a must read. The readership should include our elected politicians.

LETTERS

Tel: 08456 120 175 email: eurofacts@junepress.com

Foot-dragging

Dear Sir,

It has been a tiresome, foot-dragging 9 months since the In/Out Referendum, and what has Prime Minister Theresa May actually achieved? The delivery of one letter to Donald Tusk to tell him that we are invoking Article 50. I think most of us could have done that inside one working week. During the 9 months there were, of course, numerous meetings with various EU officials and the heads-of-government of some of the other 27 EU member-states, but all that was produced was a lot of hot air.

The day after the Referendum, the British government should have invoked the Vienna Convention on the limitation of Treaties, giving (say) 12 months' notice that we are leaving the EU. Neither the EU nor any of its member-states could stop us; and during that 12 months (9 of which have been frittered away by Theresa May's prevarications), trade deals with Canada, the USA, Brazil, South Africa, India, South Korea, Japan, China, Australia and many other non-EU countries could have been set up to kick in the day that the 12 months' notice expired. It would then be up to the remaining 27 EU countries to do likewise, or fall back on WTO rules. There would be no "bad deals".

In retrospect, what went wrong was that, in a UKIP leadership election, too many party members allowed themselves to be dragged by the charisma of (Brussels-focused) Nigel Farage, whilst ignoring Prof Tim Congdon, with his more logical focus on securing seats in Westminster, UKIP's track record in the EU parliament was impressive, but did not and could not have the power to take Britain out of the EU - and it is a Conservative government led by an es-Remainer, which is doing that.

Although many Conservative MPs strongly support Brexit, there is still plenty of scope for backsliding by the May government. Project Fear has been temporarily defeated, but it is not dead and is getting ready to rise up and be "the enemy within" while we are busy battling Juncker, Tusk and Co. over Article 50.

Those celebrating the UK's departure from the EU are doing so prematurely: there won't be anything to celebrate until we are safely out of its clutches.

ROGER ENSKAT
London

EEA, Efta idea

Dear Sir,

I'm happy to accept Michael Shrimpton's comments that NAFTA is

bigger in geographical size and population than the EU but still believe the EEA is far more sophisticated which he appears to accept. However, as the only question on the ballot paper last June was whether we wanted to leave the EU, I accept that we are leaving the Single Market but do not accept or believe that we should leave the EEA.

We should of course leave the political EU but as a transitional deal we should remain in the EEA, by joining Efta, as in the time available there is simply insufficient time to negotiate anything better.

In the future we should help and guide and lead the rest Europe towards an European Economic Space controlled by UNECE in Geneva.

NIAL WORTHY

Somerset

UK General Election Fears

Dear Sir,

Should the Labour win the UK General Election, then we can guarantee that the UK will never leave the clutches of the EU under one form or another.

Except for the Conservative party (or lonely UKIP) all the other major contestants are all wanting to remain inside the protectionist EU.

MARY RICHARDS

Leicestershire

Tribute to Helen Szamuely

The death of Dr Helen Szamuely was announced on the 5th April.

Helen born in Moscow, was the daughter of a father who bravely opposed Soviet Communism well before the Berlin wall fell.

She observed the pitfalls in the the Maastricht Treaty in 1975 and worked hard on explaining to others, especially in the House of Lords of the dangers inherent in European integration throughout its many name changes EEC/EC/EU.

Helen was a founder member of the

Anti-Federalist League, UKIP and was Head of Research at the Bruges Group.

Over the years she helped and supported many organisations including *eurofacts* in various ways to fight against the ever growing control of the EU in every walk of British life. Regularly addressing eurosceptic meetings throughout the country and would turn up to support others even when she was not speaking.

Throughout her adult life Helen Szamuely was known and feared for the sharpness of her tongue. It was said

that those who engaged her in debate over the European Union would come away with their egos in slices.

Lord Pearson of Rannoch described Helen as a person with a first class and incisive mind, and could be impatient with the less gifted, especially when she thought that even they should have been able to grasp the point she was making. But she was never unkind, and her generous sense of humour always carried the day. We have lost a brave and good woman, and my thoughts are with her daughter, Katharine.

MEETINGS

The Economic Research Council

Wednesday **24th May**, 6.30 pm

"The Unintended Effects of Quantitative Easing"

Baroness Dr Ros Altman, *Pensions expert*

PUBLIC MEETING

Royal Over-Seas League, Royal Over-Seas House, 6 Park Place, St James's Street, London

Admission by ticket

(Non-ERC members £15 - Students £10) via: www.ercouncil.org

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Thursday **1st June**, 6.00 pm

"The Policy Responses"

Jagjit Chadha, *Gresham Professor of Commerce*

PUBLIC MEETING

Museum of London, London Wall, London EC2

Admission Free

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Wednesday **7th June**, 6.00 pm

"Fifty Years of Conservation Areas"

Professor Simon Thurley with Desmond Fitzpatrick and Lester Hillman

PUBLIC MEETING

Museum of London, London Wall, London EC2

Admission Free

FREE - Advertising Space

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

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or Email: eurofacts@junepress.com

The Economic Research Council

Tuesday **13th June**, 6.30 pm

"Economics"

Dr Faiza Shaheen, *Director, Centre for Labour and Social Affairs*

PUBLIC MEETING

Royal Over-Seas League, Royal Over-Seas House, 6 Park Place, St James's Street, London

Admission by ticket

(Non-ERC members £15 - Students £10) via: www.ercouncil.org

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Thursday **15th June**, 6.00 pm

"Migration: A Historical Perspective"

Martyn Thomas, *IT Livery Company Professor of Information Technology*

PUBLIC MEETING

Museum of London, London Wall, London EC2

Admission Free

DIARY OF EVENTS

2017

UK General Election **8th June**

Estonia takes over EU Council Presidency **1st July**

German Election **September**

2018

Bulgaria takes over EU Council Presidency **1st January**

Austria takes over EU Council Presidency **1st July**

2019

Romania takes over EU Council Presidency **1st January**

Official date **29th March** for completion of Article 50 negotiations between the UK and the EU

USEFUL WEB SITES

British Constitution Group

www.britishconstitutiongroup.com

British Future

www.britishfuture.org

British Weights & Measures Assoc.

www.bwmaonline.com

Bruges Group

www.brugesgroup.com

Campaign Against Euro-Federalism

www.caef.org.uk

Campaign for an Independent Britain

www.campaignforanindependentbritain.org.uk

Change Britain

www.changebritain.org

Conservatives for Britain

www.conservativesforbritain.org

Democracy Movement

www.democracymovement.org.uk

English Constitution Group

www.englishconstitutiongroup.org

EU Observer

www.euobserver.com

EU Truth

www.eutruith.org.uk

European Commission (London)

www.cec.org.uk

European Foundation

www.europeanfoundation.org

Freedom Association

www.tfa.net

Futurus

www.futurus-thinktank.com

Get Britain Out

www.getbritainout.org

Global Britain

www.globalbritain.org

Global Vision

www.global-vision.net

GrassRootsOut

www.grassrootsout.co.uk

June Press (Publications)

www.junepress.com

Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign

www.lesc.org.uk

Leave.eu

www.Leave.eu

New Alliance

www.newalliance.org.uk

Open Europe

www.openeurope.org.uk

Sovereignty

www.sovereignty.org.uk

Stawatch

www.stawatch.org

The Taxpayers' Alliance

www.taxpayersalliance.com

United Kingdom Independence Party

www.ukip.org

Seizing the moment

by *John Ashworth*. **£4.00**

The opportunities for UK fisheries after Brexit with the restoration of the 200nm/midline resources zone.

The Road to Freedom

by *Gerard Batten MEP*. **£8.99**

A 2016 version following the vote leave result. How to exit the EU and regain a proper future for an independent UK.

Germany's Fourth Reich

by *Harry Beckhough*. **£8.00**

Code-breaker and spy explains the real drive by Germany for control over Europe without war.

Britain's Referendum Decision and its Effects

by *Stephen Bush*. **£8.99**

Clear facts that explain the dangers we face inside or outside the EU.

The Democratic Imperative

by *Robert Corfe*. **£12.99**

The reality of power relations in the nation state and why democracy is only possible in a nation state.

Brave New Europe?

by *Mick Greenhough*. **£10.00**

A comprehensive account of the origins of the EU and what they intend to do in the future with or without the UK.

A Doomed Marriage

Why Britain Should Leave the EU

by *Daniel Hannan*. **£8.99**

Without EU membership, the UK can become the most successful nation.

Britain Votes To Leave, What Happens Next

by *Ian Milne*. **£2.50**

A fictional letter from the UK Prime Minister to the EU after a referendum decision to leave with detailed ideas.

Brexit Revolt: How The UK Voted To Leave The EU

by *Michael Mosbacher & Oliver Wiseman*. **£10.00**

How the idea of leaving the EU took root and the battle of ideas and egos that went on before and during the campaign.

The Market Solution

FLEXCIT - Flexible Exit and

Continuous Development

by *Dr Richard E, North*. **£5.00**

How the UK can leave the EU, through an orderly, plausible and practical way, that is practically risk-free.

The Dark Side of European Integration

Edited by *Anton Shekhovtsov*. **£22.99**

Social foundations and cultural determinants of the rise of radical right movements in contemporary Europe.

Spyhunter

by *Michael Shrimpton*. **£25.00**

A fascinating alternative view of history, including the EU, exposes the secret world of German intelligence.

A Life Most Ordinary

by *Ken Wight*. **£7.99**

A UKIP activist reveals how his life in Slough has changed over the last 60 years, especially with the rise of the EU.

British History

by *Hugh Williams*. **£15.00**

An illustrated guide to a history of Britain from before Roman times to the present day House of Windsor.

DVD - The Norway Option

by *Bruges Group*. **£12.99**

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FOR "EU"

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European Movement	020 7940 5252
Federal Trust	020 7735 4000

AGAINST "EU"

Britain Out	01403 741736
British Weights & Measures Assoc.	01738 783936
Business for Britain	0207 3406070
CIB	0116 2874 622

Conservativesforbritain
www.conservativesforbritain.org

Democracy Movement	020 7603 7796
Freedom Association	0845 833 9626
Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign	020 7691 3800

New Alliance	020 7385 9757
Fishing Association	01224 313473

CROSS PARTY THINK TANKS

British Future	www.britishfuture.org
Bruges Group	020 7287 4414
Global Britain	www.globalbritain.org
Global Vision	www.global-vision.net
Open Europe	0207 197 2333

POLITICAL PARTIES

Conservative	020 7222 9000
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English Democrats	01277 896000
Robin Tilbrook (Chairman)	
Green Party	020 7272 4474
Caroline Lucas MP and Jonathan Bartley	
Labour	020 7783 1000
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