

What UK Parliament did not tell the people in 1971 about EC membership

Extract of a confidential report "Sovereignty and the European Communities" produced by the Foreign & Commonwealth Office in 1971 (FCO 30/1048)

How interesting it is to know what the UK Parliament held back from its citizens in 1971. Since which 47 years ago, further powers have been given away to the now named EU.

The following starts at paragraph twenty of the report.

20.It is hard to envisage the necessary decisions being taken under the present organisation of the Community; more effective decision-making at Community level would either require majority voting on an increasing range of issues in the Council or stronger pressures to reach quick decisions by consensus. In either case the role of the Commission would become more important as the Community became responsible for the regulation of wider areas of the internal affairs of the member states and this would in turn increase the need to strengthen the democratic institutions of the Community, including perhaps a directly elected parliament. In that event the development of a prestigious and effective elected Community Parliament would clearly mean the consequential weakening of the British Parliament as well as the erosion of "Parliamentary Sovereignty".

21. The process outlined is an exceeding long-term one, and depends

upon the continuing progressive development of the Community. For a long time - almost certainly until the end of the century - the major member states would retain the practical "last resort" political possibility of secession (albeit in probable breach of international obligations and with increasingly damaging economic consequences for the defector). So long as the member state's participation is subject to national scrutiny and can in practise be withdrawn, it may be said that the nation's status in the international community will be unaffected. Parliament's power will likewise survive; if Britain can in practise renounce the Treaty then the Community laws which are applied automatically within the member states are seen to depend upon the continuing (and pre-eminent) acquiescence of Parliament which may in the last resort be withdrawn.

22. Even with the most dramatic development of the Community the major member states can hardly lose the "last resort" ability to withdraw in much less than three decades. The Community's development could produce before then a period in which the political practicability of withdrawal was doubtful. If the point is ever reached at which liability to renounce the Treaty (and with it the

degeneration of the national institutions which could opt for such a policy) was clear, then sovereignty, external, parliamentary and practical would indeed be diminished.....".

The Annex to the report, "Areas of policy in which parliamentary freedom to legislate will be affected by entry into the European Communities".

1. In general it should be noted that there are very few if any areas in which Parliament will be *wholly* incapable of action or in which Parliament will be *wholly* free from restraint. It should also be noted that the boundaries which distinguish these areas are changing all the time, as Community policies develop.

2. Much depends upon the way in which the Community has taken action in any particular area. In the case of action by way of *Regulation* there is, once the *Regulation* has been made, no room for Parliamentary action (other than, possibly, to supplement the regulation or mere debate). Generally speaking Parliament must take the *Regulation* as it stands, and while with *Regulations* made by the Council, a United Kingdom Minister (who is subject of course to Parliamentary pressure) will take part in the proceedings leading up to adoption of this *Regulation*, this is not the case

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with Regulations made by the Commission. Regulations made by the Commission are however essentially of an implementing rather than policy-making nature. Community action by way of a *Directive* leaves Parliament freedom of choices as to means but no freedom as to the result to be achieved. *Recommendations* leaves Parliament free to decide not only on the means, but also upon whether to comply with the Recommendation at all.

3. Given these major qualifications for the lists below, which are by no means exhaustive, identify the areas of legislative action which will be principally affected and those which will not.

Areas In Which Parliament's Freedom Of Legislative Action Will

Be Significantly Restrained
Customs duties and all other matters incidental to the formation of a customs union:
Agriculture;
Free movement of labour, services and capital;
Transport;
Monopolies and restrictive practices;
State aid for Industry;
Coal and Steel;
Nuclear energy industry;
Company Law;
Insurance Law;
Fisheries;
Value added tax;
Social security for migrant workers.

Areas In Which Parliament's Freedom Of Legislative Action Will Not Be Significantly Restrained

The general principles of criminal law;
The general principles of the law of the contract;
The general principles of the law of civil wrongs (tort);
Land Law;
Relations of Landlord and tenant;
Housing and town and country planning law;
Matrimonial and family law;
The law of inheritance;
Nationality law;
Trusts;
Social services (other than for migrant workers);
Education;
Health;
Local government;
Rates of Direct Taxation.

[Yet we were all made to replace UK passports with EU passports-Ed]

Project fear or Reality

The project fear Remainers continue in the press, the Lords and the Commons with their attempts to reverse the democratic will of the British people.

They continue to use terms which are misunderstood by the people – single market (they think it means free trade), customs union (they think it means low costs), soft Brexit (which means no Brexit), “second referendum” (which means you got it wrong, vote again) and many others – even as their antics before and after the 2016 referendum are daily exposed as “wicked politics and trashy economics” as one of the UK’s leading economists Professor Tim Congdon has shown.

George Osborne, one of the most disastrous Chancellors of the Exchequer for generations, was one of the fear mongers of the referendum campaign. He predicted house prices would collapse, wages would fall, the economy and employment would

decline – but in fact the exact opposite happened and Tim Congdon has worked out that the difference between Osborne’s predictions and the reality amounted to £100bn.

Another point of view

UK wages (excluding bonuses) have risen at their fastest pace in nearly ten years official figures show. Pay rose by 3.1% in the three months up to August, compared with a year ago, while inflation for the same period was 2.5%. Bank of England chief economist Andy Haldane said he saw signs of a “new dawn” for wage growth.

Let us not forget that when we entered the EEC as it then was on 1st January 1973 we betrayed and abandoned the trading interests of the British Commonwealth. Brexit gives us the opportunity to re-establish those personal, commercial, political and trading links with what are now the fifty three member states of the

Commonwealth.

Those fifty three countries span five continents, 18% of global trade (the EU has only 16% and falling), one third of the world’s population, the second biggest economy in Asia (India) and the biggest in Africa (Nigeria). Add the USA and Ireland and the new 56 nation block of historically linked nations will account for 34% of world trade. As predominantly developing economies, they are ideal trading partners for an advanced industrial economy like Britain’s – rather than the market of our biggest competitors in the EU! As we have shifted our exports more towards the rest of the world 2017 saw UK exports rise by 10%.

No wonder Canada has said Brexit means the UK will get a ‘better or larger’ trade deal after Brexit and even a member of the Bundesbank board has admitted that London will remain Europe’s main financial hub after Brexit.

BOOK REVIEW

Derek Sterling

How the body politic is infected

In this very interesting monograph the ideas of 'Right' and 'Left' thinking and the rise of a cultural virus are closely examined.

The concepts of what creates a 'Right' or 'Left' political bias or belief due to the UK education system and the rise of the social media creating a desire to belong to a group for various reasons is scrutinised.

A horseshoe effect, depicted by French political scientist Jean-Perre Faye, contrasting liberal and authoritarian attitudes, appended by various political positions is gone into in clear detail.

Furthermore, the authors argue that society is not really Left versus Right,

Moralitis
A Cultural Virus
by Robert Oulds & Niall McCrae

Bruges Group
Pamphlet 23pp 2018

Available from
The June Press
Price £5.00 + 10% p&p
(see back cover)

ISBN 9780956461490

but a social class conflict between a 'progressive' middle-class and the

lower orders. The idea of identity politics is included and discussed, plus the immigration issue.

'Moralitis' is described as moral hegemony that is so communicable and endemic in society that it could be described as a cultural virus. Meaning, not a pathological disease of the brain but a psychosocial affliction of the mind. This idea is gone into at great length.

The EU and Brexit is finally discussed explaining why the gap between young and old on this subject is so large. Some reasons given are the education system and the desire to believe that the EU is the only guardian of peace, security and progression.

Freedom of information EU style

A former judge of the European Court of Justice in an article for the euobserver.com, regarding the denial of Freedom of Information said the following.

".....Integrated in the Charter of Fundamental Rights, the public's access to administrative documents is an essential component of a better European democracy. This right is steadily more contested.

Recently, the parliament refused access to documents concerning the expenses paid to its members, to allow its members 'a frank and open discussion'.

So, when opinions have been honestly and clearly expressed, citizens may not know them.

Members are allowed to pursue their own objectives (in a matter where they have an evident personal interest) and voters will never know it. This adds to a regime concerning the members' external activities which is already exceptionally opaque.

Recently, an EU Court approved the parliament's refusal to communicate other expenses documents because they contained personal data, or

blackening elements would be too costly, or the general interest invoked was not precise enough.

There is thus always a good reason not to communicate documents, unless citizens can make some kind of *probatio diabolica* (a legal requirement of an impossible proof).

In theory, transparency exists; in fact, this fundamental right is less equal than others and becomes inapplicable. The principle has become the (reduced) exception.

This is extremely dangerous. It could incite the commission that made (rightly) public the commissioners' trips paid by the taxpayer to abandon this practice.

In a recent overlooked change, the Court of Justice also modified its ethical rules to forbid its members to discuss publicly all administrative matters dealt by the institution, though they have absolutely nothing to do with judicial proceedings.

This unprecedented provision is the best protection one could imagine for bad administration.

The court has simultaneously refused to provide essential documents

it sent to parliament and council in the legislative process aiming to double the number of European judges in the General Court, and other documents linked to various appointments, ICT projects, and responses to journalists. (These decisions, like many others, brought this author to introduce a complaint in front of the ombudsman.)

The latest events in parliament, commission and court are very important.

Nothing infuriates more the public than the feeling that rules are bent to protect the interests of the European institution's members (or top bureaucrats). This provokes fury and disinterest in equal parts.

Such 'fatal disunities' were at the core of the Roman Empire's fall. If we want to prevent the repetition of the past, it is high time that the institutions' members begin to do correctly their job."

Franklin Dehousse; is a former judge at the Court of Justice of the European Union, a former special representative of Belgium and currently professor at the University of Liege.

Global Trade or EU Single Market

Executive summary of the Global Britain report; “Why the EU’s Single Market is failing Britain”

What follows is an executive summary of a trade report by Global Britain.

- Trade is critical to the UK economy with UK exports of £669bn in 2015.

- The UK has the largest current account deficit in the G7 approaching 6% of GDP. Understanding the reasons for this are critical to designing the right trade strategy post BREXIT. It is clear from the UK’s performance from within the single market that something is badly amiss.

- Asymmetry One – the UK runs a substantial global surplus in services and a substantial deficit in goods. The UK’s goods trade deficit with the EU was £89bn in 2015. The UK recorded a £10bn goods surplus with the America’s (largely USA). Odd that the UK should be in surplus with the US, where there is no preferential trade deal, and a massive deficit within the Single Market. Further, the UK service surplus with the US is approximately 50% higher than all 27 nations of the EU combined.

- Asymmetry Two – the UK runs a trade surplus with the rest of the world and a very large deficit with the EU. This is a paradox – the UK experiencing underperformance to the regulatory regime it is tied into, but out-performance where it is not.

- Asymmetry Three – the EU is a declining bloc. Its GDP growth has lagged every other region in the world for a generation. The rate of decline is accelerating. This has caused business to vote with its feet away from the declining EU to faster growth markets. In 1999 61% of UK trade was with the EU, now it is 43%. By 2025 we estimate the EU will account for under 35% trade.

- We believe structurally low EU economic growth and the nature of its Single Market, which favours trade in goods over the UK’s strategic advantage in services, has caused the UK’s exports with the EU to perform

so poorly and so much better with the rest of the world. These are critical observations and greatly undermine the case for remaining in the Single Market or EEA.

- Global tariffs continue to fall. Average tariffs into the EU are now just above 1%. While they remain high in a few sectors, agricultural products being the prime example, the benefit from being inside the single market without facing the global tariff regime is minimal. Frankly, compared with currency swings, the tariffs into the EU in aggregate is a rounding error.

- Further, it is a fallacy that one needs to be inside the Single Market to trade with it. US, China, Japan and Australia all enjoy access so long as they meet the single market regulatory standards, just as the UK can trade with China so long as Chinese standards are met for its local market.

- On the other side of the coin the Single market remains the world’s growth laggard, is highly regulated and inflexible. It advantages trade in goods over services. The outcome is a large deficit while the UK enjoys a surplus with the rest of the world.

- The US is the world’s largest market, with a GDP of \$17,947bn, compared with the EU ex UK GDP of \$13,381bn. The UK does not have to be “inside” the US to trade there, why then should the UK have to be “inside” the EU’s single market to trade with it?

- The key lesson is the UK does well with the world and very badly with the place the UK is currently tied to – the EU – and remaining in the Single Market will not improve this deficit. On the contrary it may make matters worse as the UK will be required to incorporate continuing EU single market related regulation into domestic law without any say in its framing.

- If the UK remains tied to the EU single market regulatory regime it will continue to pull our political and economic focus towards the world’s least successful economic zone while

tying us down with needless and expensive regulation for all businesses, even if they do not export. The UK has also been paying large membership fees for access into this failing market while other countries such as the US have not – continuing financial contributions will likely be demanded as the price for a bad deal.

- The EU’s record on reaching Free Trade Agreements is very poor, with countries such as Switzerland and Chile having struck more deals and of higher value than the EU and the EU having no FTAs with the leading economies of US, Japan and China. This problem arises because the EU’s 27 members have been slow to reach agreement, with each having their own peccadillos they want resolved. A single country, such as the UK will be able to achieve more FTAs and more quickly than the EU can.

- It is in the EU’s interests to agree a zero tariff deal with the UK simply because they sell more to the UK than the UK sells to the EU. However if they refuse to do so within reasonable timeframe, the UK should leave the EU without a formal agreement, after Article 50 has been triggered, relying on WTO rules and striking free trade deals with our global partners. This stance would be far better than remaining in the failing Single Market, having left the EU, which would be worse than the current arrangements, unsatisfactory as they are. This is because the UK would swap a current marginal influence on Single Market regulation (12% vote in the council of ministers) for no say in regulatory framework at all – while having to accept free movement of people.

- To remain in the Single Market, having left the EU, is the ‘no say, low growth, regulatory burden, sovereignty illusion’ option locking in perpetual trade deficits. That is why no deal, is better than a bad deal.

The conclusion to this report is on the opposite page.

Global Trade or EU Single Market

Conclusions

It is a myth that the Single Market is central to UK prosperity. It is not. We have demonstrated that the UK trades well with the world but poorly with the EU.

This is odd as the UK has no special trade arrangements with the US, China, Japan or Australia but runs a small trade surplus with the rest of the world, but a very large deficit with the very region we have a customs union with the EU. The EU customs union is in structural decline. It has underperformed every other region in the world for a generation now. This is not a coincidence as other advanced economies including the US, Canada and Australia have powered ahead. It is the institutional arrangements of the EU and the single currency in particular that has resulted in rapid economic decline and socially unacceptable levels of unemployment in much of the EU. The trend towards centralisation undermines competition and increases regulatory burden.

Within the single market framework the UK will continue to be beholden to needless regulation and legal creep as EU lawyers interpret a definition of EU competence well beyond merely trading standards to many other areas of national life. The EU has also failed to sign global free trade deals with the world's most important partners including the US, China, Japan or Australia. Inside the EU the UK cannot strike its own deals with much faster growing nations. Because the EU is a diverse group of 28 nations agreement is highly problematic and cumbersome, hence the failure to reach agreement.

Outside the EU the UK can much more readily strike free trade deals. It is now apparent from comments from the US, China and Australia and others far from being 'at the back of the queue' other countries are very keen to strike mutually beneficial free trade deals with the UK. This will allow the UK to rebuild its historic mission of encouraging global free trade which has gone off track over the last 40

years as the UK has surrendered its trade policy, so unsuccessfully to the EU.

It is also a myth that the UK needs to be part of the Single Market to trade with it. This is clearly not the case. All nations have access, outside a tiny number under sanction (North Korea and Syria for example) so long as they comply with local regulations. This is the case the world over. One does not need to join China to trade with it any more than one needs to join the EU. It is clearly in the EU's interests to agree a zero tariff deal with the UK. There are many reasons for this but the primary one is simply because they sell more to the UK than the UK sells to the EU. It would be nonsensical to undermine its own trade particularly at a time when EU growth is so weak. If, however, the EU refuses to do so within reasonable timeframe, the UK should leave the EU without a formal agreement, after Article 50 has been triggered, relying on WTO rules and striking free trade deals with our global partners..... “.

So much for EU harmony

We are always told how the EU especially the 27 members after the UK leave are fully agreed about their future direction.

However, according to Czech leader Andrei Babis, in an article in *The Guardian*, states should expel the 618,780 migrants said by the European Commission to be “illegally” present in Europe and spend money on helping African and Middle East states at home. “They need to go home,” he said. “They have their culture, we have our culture ... they have their values, but we want to keep [our] values,” he said.

Meanwhile, Polish president Andrzej Duda has renewed the call for WWII reparations from Germany, testing European unity. In an interview on the 28th October with Germany's *Bild am Sonntag* said, “Reparations are not a closed subject”.

While, Austria who are currently holding the EU presidency, has urged a Europe-wide arms embargo on Saudi Arabia after it murdered a journalist. “The halt in arms deliveries proposed by chancellor Merkel would be a correct signal,” Austrian foreign minister Karin Kneissl told German newspaper *Die Welt*, referring to German leader Angela Merkel. Kneissl said the ban could also help stop the Saudi-waged “terrible war in Yemen”, where millions are at risk of famine.

In the 2019 ‘Work Programme’ announced on the 23rd October, the EU executive named taxation as an area where it wanted “more efficient lawmaking”, and identified topics “for a move to qualified majority voting”.

The European Commission announced that next year, it will seek to identify tax areas where decision making could be moved to a qualified

majority of member states instead of unanimity, in an effort to show voters ahead of the European elections that the EU is serious about tackling tax evasion.

Further majority voting leaves less power for national governments.

Then there is the problems of the economic growth rate in the nineteen countries currently using the euro currency, this has slowed by more than expected in the third quarter of 2018 according to official figures.

Growth in the eurozone slowed to 0.2% compared with 0.4% in the previous quarter.

The bloc was not helped by the performance of Italy's economy, which registered no growth at all during the third quarter.

Growth across all twenty eight countries of the EU fell to 0.3% from 0.5% over the same period.

LETTERS

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

UK failure to prosecute

Dear Sir,

Audi has been fined €800 million (£700 million) by German prosecutors into violation of diesel emissions.

The premium car brand part of Volkswagen has said it, "accepts the fine and... admitted its responsibility."

In June, VW agreed a €1 billion settlement in Germany over the emissions scandal, which came to light in 2015.

Audi whose ex-boss Rupert Stadler is being investigated over "dieselgate", said, it affected cars between 2004-2018.

When will the UK government fine this company for adding to the pollution of UK cities?

MARTIN DAVIES

London

Car production

Dear Sir,

Much is made of the drop in new car sales as a threat to this country!

Surely a drop in vehicle sales is a good thing for the planet and levels of pollution as each new car creates a new carbon footprint.

The government is always telling us that we should use public transport and not drive our own cars. What is happening is therefore exactly what the government has asked for. The real problem for the UK government is where do they get the huge tax that motorists have been paying for so many years!

DAVID SQUIRES

West Midlands

The German Chancellor

Dear Sir,

The news that Angela Merkel is to stand down as Germany's Chancellor in 2021 will be good news for many, including myself. However, that will

also lead to a battle in the EU as to who should be taking over her position as *de facto* voice of the EU.

Macron will certainly be a front runner, but how that will be received by the member states will be at least prove interesting.

The policy on immigration and open-borders will become an even greater talking point and could well challenge the central pillars of the EU organisation.

CLARE SULLIVAN

Manchester

Political meddling

Dear Sir,

I have recently been seeing some interesting reports, namely reports that Liberal-Democrats leader, Vincent Cable on his Brussels visit to meet with Michel Barnier, whom he assured a second referendum is a certainty.

Sadiq Khan up next, pleading with the EU's chief negotiator for an Article 50 extension so that a referendum bill can be pushed through Parliament.

Following these meetings, the very subject was also been debated in the House of Lords. The few pro-Leave peers had the facts on their side. A second referendum is profoundly undemocratic said Lord Lamont, and besides, there isn't enough time, which is why Khan has pleaded for an extension, a subject only Andrew Adonis of the Remain side attempted to grapple with in the chamber. He clumsily tried to explain how a last-minute vote could be squeezed in, and in doing so, probably made the most convincing case for binning the idea.

When your logic is so bent you find yourself inadvertently helping the other side, you know it's time to give up.

A far more dangerous threat is the second coming of Project Fear. The National Audit Office has warned that Britain's borders are not prepared for a

no deal outcome, citing "weaknesses or gaps in the enforcement regime" which "organised criminals and others are likely to be quick to exploit." On the same day, the Lords' EU energy and environment committee scare-mongered over the lack of inspection facilities at Calais.

Meanwhile, Australia's former prime minister said in an article for the *Spectator*. "The EU's palpable desire to punish Britain for leaving vindicates the Brexit project". He continued, "The EU seems to think that Britain will go along with this because it's terrified of no deal. Or, to put it another way, terrified of the prospect of its own independence".

During a recent edition of Question Time, Johnny Mercer, Andrew Bridgen and Andrea Jenkyns all made positive reasons for leaving the EU. However, they were hounded by an overtly pro-Remain panel, Andrea Jenkins has made the point that she is "standing up for the 17.4m people who voted for leave and think this government should deliver it," and that's why she continues to lobby for Theresa May's removal.

JOHN RUSSELL

Leicestershire

Referendum rumpus

Dear Sir,

The Electoral Commission have passed their suspicion that Arron Banks' *small* Leave.EU campaign may have been incorrectly funded during the 2016 referendum has been passed on to the National Crime Agency. While no interest has been given to the £9 million that the Cameron government spent on the pro-EU side just before the referendum. So much for equality within the law.

Now the pro-EU lobby are trying to use this action to overturn the result.

DANIEL HAINES

Cornwall

MEETINGS

The Economic Research Council

Wednesday 21st November, 6.30 pm

“Asset prices, flows & investor behaviours & sentiment”

Michael Mackenzie, *Markets Editor, Financial Times*

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) please contact www.ercouncil.org)

The Economic Research Council in association with KPMG

Wednesday 5th December, 7.00 pm

“The Clash of the Titans”

(Economic experts detail predictions for 2019)

Speakers and further details to be announced

8th Annual CLASH OF THE TITANS Auditorium at KPMG, 15 Canada Square, London E14 5GL

Admission by ticket

(Non-ERC members £15 - Students £10) please contact www.ercouncil.org)

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Wednesday 12th December, 6.00 pm

“Executive Pay”

Alex Edmans, *Mercers' School Memorial Professor of Business*

PUBLIC MEETING

The Museum of London, London Wall, London EC2

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Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Wednesday 23rd January, 6.00 pm

“Reforming Corporate Governance”

Alex Edmans, *Mercers' School Memorial Professor of Business*

PUBLIC MEETING

The Museum of London, London Wall, London EC2

Admission Free

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Wednesday 6th February, 6.00 pm

“Global Traffic, Trade, and the Metamorphosis of England”

Professor Nandini Das, *University of Liverpool*

PUBLIC MEETING

The Museum of London, London Wall, London EC2

[Access via stairs, escalators or lifts from Aldersgate Street]

Admission Free

DIARY OF EVENTS

UK Parliament **20th December**
Christmas Recess Starts

2019

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

UK Parliament **7th January**
Christmas Recess Ends

Official date **29th March**
for completion of
Article 50 negotiations
between the UK and the EU
and start of a possible 'Transition
Deal' due to end in December 2020

EU post-Brexit Summit **May**
Sibiu, Romania

EU MEP elections **23rd-26th May**

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

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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

Concordance

www.concordanceout.eu

Democracy Movement

www.democracymovement.org.uk

EU Observer

www.euobserver.com

EU Truth

www.eutruth.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 means leave

www.leavemeansleave.eu

Leave.eu

www.Leave.eu

New Alliance

www.newalliance.org.uk

Open Europe

www.openeurope.org.uk

Save Britain's Fish

www.ffl.org.uk

Statawatch

www.statawatch.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.

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.

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by *Robert Corfe*. **£12.99**

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

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Costly Affairs

In British

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The advantages of foresight

by *Christopher Hoskin*. **£3.00**

Why you do not need to go to war or take hostile action against any country whose regime you dislike

The UK's liabilities to the financial mechanisms of the European Union

by *Bob Lyddon*. **£8.00**

How the UK's exposure to the EU is over £80 billion and maybe more.

The Euro's Battle for Survival

Entering the Red Zone

by *Bob Lyddon*. **£5.00**

Why the eurozone and its policies are facing a further financial crisis.

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.

The Market Solution

FLEXCIT

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.

Moralitis

A Cultural Virus

by *Robert Oulds and Niall McCrae*. **£5.00**

How the forces of conformity are such that freedom is limited and the body politic has become infected with the methods of prevention and treatment.

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.

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by *Hugh Williams* **£3.00**

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