

The abuse of modern slavery laws

According to a former immigration minister and sources within government, the Modern Slavery Act 2015 is being abused by migrants making the channel crossings with little if any proof. In some cases, immigrants are initially denying being modern slaves and changing their story later.

Modern slavery claimants have increased from 552 in 2009 to 12,727 in 2021 while the number of foreign nationals making slavery claims has grown from 2,209 in 2014 to 8,388 in 2021.

Claimants being referred for exploitation within the UK have grown from 2.5 per cent in 2009 to 58 per cent in 2021.

Albanians have consistently been the largest foreign national group claiming exploitation and have grown in numbers by 1,862 per cent since 2012 and 165 per cent since 2018. Since 2021 there have been more Albanian referrals than the next four largest non-UK groups combined.

For the first time in 2022, total Albanian referrals have overtaken referrals of British nationals.

1. The Modern Slavery Act 2015 was passed in order to combat modern slavery in the United Kingdom. Since 2018, 15,977 UK nationals (3,195 per year on average) have been referred to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) under modern slavery laws and given support where appropriate. In addition to those UK nationals, 37,526 foreign nationals (an average of 7,505 per year) in the same period have made similar claims, some claiming to have

been victims of modern slavery here in the UK and some abroad.

Number of NRM referrals

2. In the six years from 2009 to 2014, 7,470 potential victims of modern slavery (1,245 per year on average) were referred to the NRM. Meanwhile, in the seven years that followed (2015 to 2021) that number increased 611 per cent to 53,125 (7,589 per year on average).

3. Since 2018, (the first year for which data by nationality is available) the number of UK nationals being referred has increased by 172 per cent. While growth among overseas nationals stands at 129 per cent over the period; in total, overseas nationals outnumber UK nationals by a factor of 3-1 in referrals.

Referrals by location of exploitation 2009-2021

4. Data on the location of exploitation among referrals makes clear that the majority of those claiming to have suffered slavery claim that slavery to be UK-based. This marks a significant change from 2009 figures.

Referrals claiming overseas exploitation have gone from 97 per cent of the total in 2009, to 30 per cent in 2021 despite increasing by 622 per cent in the same time frame.

In 2009, there were no NRM referrals claiming joint exploitation within both the UK and overseas, although 1,410 made this claim in 2021, an increase of 40 times above the 2011 figure of 35.

Referrals claiming exploitation within the UK have in contrast gone from only 2.5 per cent of all cases in 2009 to 58 per cent last year. This represents an increase of 53,000 per cent, or 531 times, in little more than a decade.

5. As the number claiming to have been exploited overseas has grown considerably from 538 to 1,410, it remains but a small proportion of the total.

Referrals by nationality of claimant 2014-2022

Of the five foreign nationalities to make up the largest groups of foreign NRM referrals in 2021, three feature high on the Global Slavery Index (Eritrea – 2nd place, Iran – 10th, Sudan – 14th), while Vietnam and Albania rank far lower at 77th and 43rd respectively. Rankings on the index are decided by the estimated prevalence of slaves per 1,000 people.

From 2012 to 2017 Albanian and Vietnamese claimants remained within a narrow numerical range that never exceeded a difference of 233. Yet in 2018, the year the Channel crossings began in earnest, the number of Albanian claimants started significantly to outstrip Vietnamese claimants (who have consistently been in the top three claimant nationalities since at least 2014, excluding the UK). Since that point, the number of Albanian claimants has increased by 165 per cent.

Since 2012, the number of Albanian claimants has increased by 1,862 per cent.

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The abuse of modern slavery laws

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In the first three quarters of 2022, for the first time since 2017, the number of Albanian NRM referrals overtook those of UK nationals and was approximately equal to all other foreign nationalities excluding the other four highest groups.

6. While current data do not allow for a direct connection to be made between NRM referrals and illegal channel crossings, in 2021 a total of 2,498 claimants were referred to the NRM by UK Visas and Immigration and Border Force (UKVI and Border Force have, amongst other duties, responsibility for processing illegal entrants at Dover).

7. One recent newspaper report, for example, cited government sources who said Albanian asylum seekers were exploiting modern slavery laws after crossing the Channel. If true, it is possible that of the 2,511 Albanians referred to the NRM in 2021, almost all of them could have been referred by UKVI staff at Dover after making an illegal Channel crossing.

8. According to former immigration minister Chris Philp, the threshold of proof for a successful claim has been progressively lowered as a result of campaigning by NGOs and migrant rights' groups and activist lawyers. The position now is one of an initial denial of being a victim of modern slavery being disregarded should an illegal entrant subsequently change his or her mind and claim to be the victim of modern slavery.

A further cause of concern is the UK asylum grant rate that is nearly three times that of France

UK's initial asylum grant rate shot up an astonishing 43 percentage points since 2016 while France's fell

Government reveals that Albanians apply for asylum in France 'in large numbers' (with over 90% rejected

there). Increasing numbers are now coming here in boats.

The same applies to Sudanese and Afghan nationals who apply in France then make the onward trip to the UK in dinghies

The UK's overly permissive asylum rules are an outlier compared with most of Europe and are adding to the powerful magnet that is drawing thousands of asylum rejects from all over Europe across the Channel in dangerous boat trips.

The UK has become a last resort destination for failed asylum claimants from all over Europe in the midst of the small boats crisis, with its initial asylum grant rate now standing at nearly three times that of France, and over double that of the EU.

And new research by Migration Watch UK ... shows that the UK's asylum grant rate at the initial stage has risen by an astonishing 43 percentage points since 2016 (from 34% to 77%).

In contrast, France's asylum grant rate declined by seven percentage points (from 32% to 25%) between 2016 and 2021, while the EU's dropped by 25 percentage points.

The yawning gap in acceptance rates between the two countries is adding to the strength of the powerful magnet that is drawing many - including some of the 680,000 asylum claimants whose applications were rejected by France over the past decade - to come to the UK and try their luck once again.

The most recent official data on irregular boat migrants published by the government showed that Albanians, Afghans and Iraqis make up significant shares of those coming in small boats.

And the Home Office admitted in a 'sensitive internal' document that Sudanese, Afghan and Albanian nationals all apply for asylum in France 'in large numbers'. Eurodac fingerprint data suggests a large number of Sudanese and Afghans then make their way to claim asylum here.

This is also likely true of Albanians - 90% of whose claims are rejected by France. 12,100 Albanians have come

by dinghy since 2018 (over 90% of them during 2022) - and total small boat crossings are over 1.5 times the level they were last year.

Meanwhile, the Home Office document also noted that 55% of Eritreans, 44% of Afghans, 38% of Sudanese and 19% of Iranians who came in small boats in 2019 were matched with prior asylum applications across Europe - many previously claiming in Germany and Greece.

As to why the UK's asylum rules have become so lax in recent years, the Home Office said in 2020 that it was because they were already fast-tracking nationalities that were likely to have successful outcomes.

This admission is notable given the fact that the government has recently announced similar measures as part of a bid to clear the burgeoning asylum backlog.

Commenting, Alp Mehmet of Migration Watch UK, said:

The Prime Minister's announcement of a tougher approach to illegal Channel boat crossings is not before time. Under his predecessors, the asylum system became absurdly lax, at a time when the French tightened up their rules. The UK is now an outlier, granting a much higher share of claims than most other European countries. Indeed, our grant rate is nearly three times as high as France's. This huge disparity adds to the already powerful magnet that we are and helps drive the traffickers' evil trade. It is time to take a leaf out of the French book. The public have had enough.

Source: www.migrationwatch.org.uk

Note: All the data within this briefing, unless otherwise referenced, comes from a Freedom of Information request submitted on the 17th of August 2022, and fulfilled on the 8th of December 2022.

Further information with more statistical data is available from the [migrationwatch](http://migrationwatch.org.uk) web site.

The real story of the Battle of the Bulge

Derek Sterling

Over the years much has been written about the Battle of the Bulge and the American and British involvement, especially in terms of leadership and blame for how and why it happened. A very successful film was also produced regarding the event, but new evidence has shown us a new perspective on the war and how and who actually saved the allies from what could have been a defeat for the allied forces against Hitler's army.

In this timely and well documented account of the build up to this battle, the resulting action and the response by the allies throws a new light by introducing well documented evidence as to the actual events and actions taken by those in charge at the time. It also proves that contrary to news reporting at the time, British Commander Bernard Law Montgomery known as Field Marshal

Counter Attack
Montgomery and the
Battle of the Bulge
by Robert Oulds
The Bruges Group
Paperback - 2022 - 65 pp

Available from
The June Press
Price £8.00 + 10% p&p
(see back cover)

ISBN 978-1-8380658-8-1

Montgomery or 'Monty' for short had a very good working relationship with the American Supreme Allied Commander, General Eisenhower known affectionately as 'Ike'.

The book catalogues the events; types of troops, weapons, weather conditions and air support that was involved. Included, are details about

how the command structure was changed to give Monty more control over American troops in order to frustrate and over-power the German advance. These changes that helped in the allies ability to push the German army back and eventually attack Germany itself.

The final part of the book shows a timeline of what, where and when actions were taken from the initial German attack on 16th December 1944 up to the end of the Battle of the Bulge on 28th January 1945.

For all those who have often failed to fully understand the true information of this battle, this is a well researched and fascinating insight as to what actually took place and should be read by all those who watched and believed the film account and news reporting of this battle at the time.

Brexit Britain is working

According to figures from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), it appears that Brexit is working, despite the actions of politicians trying to remain as close as possible to the EU.

Latest figures show number of active businesses has RISEN every year since Leave vote

A Facts4EU.Org analysis of the newly-released official business data shows the good news

"Exclusive: Our analysis of the latest data released by the Office for National Statistics demonstrates once again very clearly that the desperate "Brexit isn't working" narrative of the Rejoinder campaigns is nothing more than fake news.

The latest example is the number of active businesses in the UK, which has **risen** every year since the UK voted to leave the EU.

In another piece of research for the rebuttal unit of cibuk.org. We can bring readers the good news about business in Brexit Britain.

Summary

The official number of 'active businesses' in the UK, according to the ONS

Since the vote to leave the EU, the number of active businesses has increased every year,

2016	: 2,768,000
2017	: 2,845,000
2018	: 2,841,000
2019	: 2,889,000
2020	: 2,897,000
2021	: 2,940,000

[Source: Office for National Statistics, 17th November 2022.]

Now almost 3 million active VAT/PAYE businesses in the UK – "despite Brexit"

Every year the Office for National Statistics releases data on the number of 'active businesses' in the United Kingdom.

And every year since the EU Referendum in 2016 this number has risen.

The ONS defines an active business

thus:-

"Businesses that had either turnover or employment at any time during the reference period.

"Business is used to represent an enterprise. An enterprise can be defined as the smallest combination of legal units (based on Value Added Tax (VAT) and/or Pay As You Earn (PAYE) records) that is an organisational unit producing goods or services, which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making."

Businesses come... and businesses go.

It is a fact of life that businesses come and go. Some thrive and grow, and some reach the end of their lives. The most important fact we have highlighted above is that new business 'births' have grown at a faster rate than business 'deaths' since the British people voted to leave the EU.

In 2021 UK business births increased from 333,000 to 364,000

This represents a birth rate of 12.4% in 2021, compared."

EU appeals for non-EU workers

While the pro-EU lobby keeps blaming Brexit for shortage of workers in certain sectors of the UK economy, they would do well to look into the problems the EU is having in trying to find workers.

Due to the shortage of certain types of workers in regional and industry-specific areas, it appears that the European Commission is trying to appeal for non-EU citizens to migrate to the EU. It has proposed a new mechanism to encourage migration from third countries to the European Union.

The commissioners for home affairs and employment and social rights announced in January a Labour Migration Platform, which will bring together experts in both policies to build bridges between migration and employment to address this challenge faced by European economies.

“Many companies in the EU struggle to find workers with the skills they need,” commissioner Nicolas Schmit said recently.

The Digital Economy and Society Index shows that four-out-of-10 adults who work in Europe lack basic digital skills. Moreover, in 2021, 28 occupations, ranging from construction and healthcare to engineering and information technology, suffered from shortages.

“Labour shortages have a catastrophic cost. Of course an economic cost. In Germany alone, €86bn per year in lost output,” home affairs commissioner Ylva Johansson said in her speech at the launch.

The EU is working to reduce the unfilled vacancy rate among the 27 member states, and combat the working-age labour force, which is projected to fall from 70 percent to 56-54 percent by 2070, according to the latest Eurostat figures.

“Today, two working people support somebody who doesn’t work. But in 2070 it will be one-to-one, if we don’t do anything about it,” Johansson said.

The Labour Migration Platform aims to ensure that Europe does not lag behind in the battle to attract and retain talent, by improving recognition of qualifications, encouraging circular migration, and by designing an EU talent pool where European companies could find their skilled candidates.

“The new Labour Migration Platform allows us to build on member states’ experiences and best practices in labour migration and make use of the expertise of the migration and employment sectors,” added Johansson.

The discussion platform meets on a regular basis, exchanging views and best practices. The platform pools the

efforts of the Commission and migration and employment policy experts from EU member states to foster mutual and close cooperation between these areas, aiming to make progress in reducing worker shortages.

The platform also supports initiatives such as the future EU Talent Pool, which is designed to match European employers who are unable to fill their vacancies with jobseekers from third countries, or the EU Talent Partnership. The latter would focus on countries such as Tunisia or Egypt, where the initiative would offer these jobseekers language courses or vocational training before they even arrive in the EU.

While not the only measure proposed on Tuesday, channeling legal migration to regions and occupations suffering skills shortages is key to maintaining the competitiveness of European economies in the future.

“To be among the winners in the global race for talent, we need to continuously develop and adapt EU legal migration policy”, Johansson stated.

What is becoming very clear is that all countries inside or outside the EU are finding problems in getting the right kind of workers to suit their economies.

The EU and India

The European Union wants India as a strategic ally. India loves the positive attention it’s getting from Europe.

Both sides are trying to speed up a long stalled trade agreement amid steadily tightening relations. But that only serves to magnify a glaring double standard in EU foreign policy. While the EU openly criticises China for abusing its the mostly Muslim Uyghur population, the EU turns a blind eye to the way India treats its own Muslim minority.

The problems run deeper still. India’s prime minister Narendra Modi

has his roots in a fascist Hindu movement.

Like Viktor Orbán of Hungary, Modi is associated with a rise in the kind of right-wing nationalism that the EU supposedly deplors. So while the EU still describes India as the world’s largest democracy, a looming question is how much longer that will continue to be the case.

Journalist Rana Ayyub has emerged as one of the most prominent critics of Modi. She went undercover to investigate the extent of official complicity in mass killings of Muslims in Gujarat when Modi was the state’s

chief minister.

Rana has been profiled in *Time magazine* and the *New Yorker*, and she’s now a columnist for the *Washington Post*. She says any rapprochement with India must not come at the expense of the truth about Modi’s authoritarian instincts and links to brutality against minorities.

Also in this episode: Dutch MEP Agnes Jongerius on her priorities for trade talks with India. Jongerius represents the Socialists and Democrats group within the influential trade committee.

Source: www.euobserver.com

The Reform Party

The slogan used by the leader of Reform UK, Richard Tice according to their web site is; “**Let’s Make Britain Great**”.

Who can argue with that!

He then goes on to point out that, as a nation we have so much potential, so much that we should be optimistic about. We can make Britain great again.

To do this, reform is essential in the way our country is run and managed, so it works properly for the people. In many areas, just the application of basic common sense would be a good start!

The nation faces many challenges, but we can overcome them. To succeed, we need to do Brexit properly. We must grow our way out of the crisis, we cannot tax our way out of it. We must stand up for our core democratic values, our civil liberties, our right to free speech. Let’s celebrate our pride in being British: our amazing culture, our unbreakable communities, our incredible heritage. Let’s stop all the woke nonsense that is holding us back. Let’s have a proper immigration policy that works for our country and protects our borders. Together, let’s make great things happen!

Reform is essential in these key areas:

1) Reform our Economy; To succeed faster growth is vital. Higher growth rates are the only way to better wages and more tax revenues that can be invested in better healthcare and other public services. Our bold economic vision frees up over 6 million people from paying Income Tax and frees up over 1.2 million small businesses and self-employed from paying Corporation Tax. We would also aim to remove a raft of other stifling taxes in a responsible, timely way. This will generate much faster growth than seen in recent decades. We must also stop wasting taxpayers money.

2) Reform our Public Sector; We must be ambitious, seeking faster, more efficient public services that work better for us all. For example, with health, we should demand zero waiting lists and we have a bold plan to achieve this vision. Our police need to focus on preventing crime and catching criminals. Our schools must educate our children properly to prepare them for a competitive, challenging world. Our Border Force must protect our borders.

3) Reform our Energy Strategy; We all care about the environment and want cleaner air, and we can do this in a strategic, affordable way. Yet the

Westminster Net Zero plan is making us all net poorer whilst creating more emissions overall as it outsources them overseas. It is therefore net stupid. It is adding huge extra costs to us all as consumers and to our businesses. This will send hundreds of thousands of British jobs to China and elsewhere. Our energy plan will use our own energy treasure under our feet, and create thousands of British jobs, by making our industries competitive again. It will save consumers considerable amounts of money on their bills every year. We would also nationalise 50% of key utility companies to stop consumers being ripped off with the other 50% being owned by British pension funds for British pensioners.

4) Reform our Institutions; Major change is needed to the bodies that impact our lives — the unelected cronyism of the House of Lords, the unaccountable civil service and the bloated BBC. Reform is essential to our voting system so it is fairer and more representative; the two-party system embeds the status quo and prevents real change.

{It is a pity that our main political party leaders do not appear to agree with these sentiments. - Editor}

Asylum seekers in Sweden

Asylum seekers in Sweden now find that Sweden says it can’t pledge to relocate rescued asylum seekers under an EU agreement because there is no legal basis.

Sweden won’t make any pledges to relocate asylum seekers under a French-inspired EU agreement because it says there is no legal basis for it.

“It is not possible for our

government to commit itself to something which does not have a clear legal base,” said Lars Danielsson, Sweden’s ambassador to the European Union.

Will 16-years get to vote?

The possibility of 16-year old New Zealanders being able to vote in elections has been raised by Prime Minister, Jacinda Ardern, who is standing down in March.

She has backed the proposal after the Supreme Court had ruled that barring under-18s from polls was discrimination.

According to ‘Make it 16’

campaigner Sanat Singh “This is historic for the country”. However, for the law to be changed three-quarters of lawmakers will need to agree. Only time will tell, but with the Prime Ministers backing it may well happen.

In Scotland there is also a push to allow 16-year olds to be able to vote in elections.

The question then arises to how long it will be before the same push will take place in the UK as a whole.

Such a move would be welcomed by the Labour party as it is quite clear that more youngersters would vote Labour at any elections. This is concerned to be mainly due to the education systems apparent bias in the education of children.

LETTERS

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

We need the UK's monarchy

Dear Editor,

Yet again we here the voices of those who want the UK to be a republic. This time using the comments made by Prince Harry over his personal complaints about the Royal family.

His complaint that his brother hit him in an argument is comical, being one of three brothers and two sisters the number of times we struck each other in anger is large and part of growing up. Internal arguments between family members is a common part of life and also how we learn.

When it comes to who a person decides to marry, that has always been a minefield for families, parents often think their child should have married someone else, hence the mother-in-law jokes that have been a common thread throughout history.

Being a younger brother or sister almost always causes a degree of jealousy, how you deal with it is what matters.

The Royal family has always been a magnet for tourists and brought a great deal of wealth into the UK. Furthermore, the idea that the country would be better off having a president is laughable, especially when one looks at how that has worked out for other countries.

The Commonwealth is a very successful organisation that has maintained the UK monarchy at its head, this has proved to work for all members despite there many differences.

HEATHER REYNOLDS
Wiltshire

MP's extra jobs

Dear Editor,

I find it hard to see how an MP can have that much spare time that he or she can hold down a second or third job.

They are employed to represent the views of their constituents in parliament, they hold a privileged and important role in society, a second or third job can only compromise that position.

Should an MP have the spare time to do other work, than either they are failing to do their job thoroughly, or if they really have spare time available it follows that the number of them should be drastically reduced in order that the tax payers' get proper value from their employment, plus a large financial savings.

We are always hearing the public and MP's complaining that the Lords is over staffed, it would appear that the Commons has the same problem.

COLIN DAVIS
London

Promises

Dear Sirs,

Yet again we hear a prime minister making promises that sound good, but when we look at history we find these promises are very rarely fulfilled.

Rishi Sunak the current incumbent has promised to stop the illegal migrants crossing the English Channel, deal with those who are already here, return migrants to their country of origin or deport them to a safe country. Promises are cheap what the electorate

wants is quick and decisive action.

He also talks of removing the unnecessary EU rules and regulations that the UK is currently still abiding by even though Brexit gave us the right to remove and make changes that are in the best interest of the UK, but will he! Those who oppose such changes often cry that this would remove peoples rights to employment laws and freedoms. They do not believe that an elected UK parliament can best preserve these rights. However, the truth is that no government in the UK would survive if it acted against the interests of its people. That is what democracy is all about.

Let us not forget about the current position where the ECHR can still override the UK legal system, that cannot be allowed to continue. Only those we elect should be able to control our laws in this country, not a foreign court.

ANN READ
Oxfordshire

Illegal immigration

Dear Editor,

The 2022 figures for the illegal channel crossing will be in the order of 400,000 the latest predictions for 2023 is more likely to be between 600,000 and 800,000, something needs doing and doing quickly.

We cannot afford this enormous drain on the UK economy at a time when we are all struggling just to stay alive by paying our food and energy bills.

BEN SHEPPARD
Cornwall

Labour and the EU

Following a speech by Labour's foreign secretary David Lammy MP, at the Royal Institute for International Affairs in January, we now get to hear what a Labour government proposes to do about the UK/EU position, should they win the

next UK general election.

Amongst other things, to strength mutual recognition of professional standards as well as use the 2025 review of the Brexit Agreement to cut barriers to imports and exports. To seek to fix the Northern Ireland Protocol

and thrash out a new security pact with the EU. Not to join rejoin the Single Market or return to membership.

In other words become a member in all but name and accept EU governance, for security we have NATO and our independent military.

MEETINGS

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Wednesday **8th February**, 6.00 pm

“Slavery and the British Economy”

Martin Daunton, *Visiting Professor of Economic History*

PUBLIC MEETING
Venue - not confirmed

Admission Free - Tickets required

Online version:
@gres.hm/slavery-british
Registration required at
www.gresham.ac.uk

Gresham College
020 7831 0575

Tuesday **14th February**, 6.00 pm

“What’s The Problem With Encryption?”

Victoria Baines, *IT Livery Company Professor of Information Technology*

PUBLIC MEETING
Venue - not confirmed

Admission Free - Tickets required

Online version:
@gres.hm/problem-encryption
Registration required at
www.gresham.ac.uk

Gresham College
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Wednesday **15th February**, 6.00 pm

“Queen Victoria: Images of Power and Empire”

Jane Ridley, *University of Buckingham*

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Wednesday **22nd February**, 6.00 pm

“Christopher Wren’s Cosmos”

Katherine Blundell, *Gresham Professor of Astronomy*

PUBLIC MEETING
Venue - not confirmed

Admission Free - Tickets required

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@gres.hm/wren-cosmos
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DIARY OF EVENTS

2023

UK Government 15th March
Spring Budget

Spain takes over 1st July
EU Council Presidency

2024

Belgium takes over 1st January
EU Council Presidency

Hungary takes over 1st July
EU Council Presidency

2025

Poland takes over 1st January
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The Red Cell (Think tank)
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Statewatch
www.statewatch.org
The Taxpayers’ Alliance
www.taxpayersalliance.com
United Kingdom Independence Party
www.ukip.org
Veterans For Britain
http://www.veteransforbritain.uk

The End Of The English

The European Superstate
by David Brown

£6.99 - Pbk 2008 - 111 pp

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Counter Attack

Montgomery and the Battle of the Bulge

by Robert Oulds

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by Hugh Williams

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