

## Brexit rubicon

Dr Sean McGlynn

As Britain staggers back to the Brexit Rubicon for a third time (finally led by someone who knows the way there), many Remainer Fundamentalists, who dominate the political Establishment, are continuing to dissemble and spout egregious disinformation and apocalyptic prophecies.

These Fundamentalists wishing to thwart the Referendum result endeavour to re-educate the poor, benighted, Leaving masses with – in the best traditions of political propaganda – a narrative of myths. So it is that we are hearing a variety of disingenuous fabrications promulgated widely in the media.

The first that I wanted to address here is that “Brexit has caused a national crisis”.

No it hasn't. Because there has been no Brexit. Maybe there would be something akin to a crisis if Brexit actually occurred (I very much doubt it), but we are not there yet. Of course, this doesn't stop the likes of Sky News trying to create a sense of panic by heading up every other story under the deliberately unnerving banner of 'BREXIT CRISIS' and 'BREXIT COUNTDOWN' shouting from our screens. The BBC is at it, too, with a recent *Panorama* special on 'Britain's Brexit Crisis'. It is a contrived manufacture to boost viewing figures and to create fear of Brexit.

The UK is indeed in crisis – its most serious since the Second World War – but it is a democratic one. This emergency is entirely due to over half of Parliament refusing to accept a series of democratic results and consequently going back on its promises to the British people. Remainer Fundamentalist MPs are

attempting (either knowingly or inadvertently) to overthrow democracy – in plain sight and with full backing of the Establishment. It is true to say, as many (but still too few) do, that this is a parliamentary *coup d'état* worthy of a tin-pot dictatorship.

Like *nomenklatura* in an authoritarian state, Remainer Fundamentalist MPs are either rewriting recent history or, at best, indulging in convenient, selective amnesia. In 2015 Parliament passed the Referendum Bill by a majority ratio of 10:1. In 2016 the referendum result was for Leave, by 52% to 48%. In 2017, Parliament passed Article 50, initiating the formal process for leaving the European Union by 29th March 2019, by a majority ratio of 4.5:1. In the General Election of 2017, over 80% of votes went to parties explicitly and unequivocally promising to honour the Referendum result and to leave the European Union.

So whether through the mechanism of direct democracy or representative democracy, there has been a clear expression of the electorate's wishes. But Parliament continues to throw up obstacles to block the democratic process in the hope that time will erode or even supplant the position of Brexiteers (and, chillingly, kill off the oldest of them). The logic of such a spoiling approach is one that can allow Parliament to permanently circumvent the democratic process.

In true Orwellian Newspeak style, the Remainer Fundamentalists in the Commons are brazenly saying that they are actually acting in the name of democracy and parliamentary sovereignty. All animals are equal but some (themselves and the

Establishment) are more equal than others (voters).

In the UK's current confusion, where even our leading politicians and legal experts cannot agree on what is legal and what is constitutional (there has been considerable pushing of the boundaries), the figure of A.V. Dicey is much overlooked. Dicey (1835-1922), a jurist and constitutional theorist, has much to say here. It is a common mistake made even by many commentators to believe that the UK does not have a written constitution. It does – it is just not codified in one stand-alone document.

One of its written sources is Dicey's *Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution* from 1885. Dicey directly, and presciently, addressed the clash we are witnessing today between Parliament and the people. He asked how does one reconcile the legal sovereignty of Parliament with the fundamental democratic principle of a sovereign people? He was troubled that the sovereign people might be made submissive to a sovereign Parliament enforcing arbitrary powers. This is exactly what is happening today.

Dicey's later solution to this was the constitutional device of the referendum: “a democratic check on democratic evils”. Our majority pro-Remain legislature (Parliament) has shrugged the 2016 Referendum off with contemptuous arrogance. The result is the appalling situation in the UK today, whereby the political sovereignty of the electorate is being usurped....

Source: [www.brexitcentral.com](http://www.brexitcentral.com)  
[www.twitter.com/Brexit Central](https://www.twitter.com/BrexitCentral)

# EU Defence Union

*What we are not being told about the future inside the EU is also important*

The following will be of interest to all those who care about the defence policy of the UK.

Lord James of Blackheath has been threatened with the police, told to retract the comments he made in the House of Lords on EU Defence Union, and is facing demands to resign and remain silent on the issue from now on.

Recently, Lord James of Blackheath attended a conference held at the Royal United Services Institute entitled 'EU Defence Union - the threat to democracy, industry and alliances'. The conference was also attended by, amongst others, NATO and Ministry of Defence advisor Professor Gwythian Prins and a number of former senior military officers.

The briefing covered the consequences for the UK if the defence and security sections of Theresa May's Brexit 'deal' and its associated 'Political Declaration on the Future Relationship' are approved.

At that meeting it was agreed that Lord James would raise the issue in the House of Lords, which he did four days later.

Video footage of that intervention has received wide public distribution on Twitter.

We have this wonderful paper called Yellowhammer, which tells us all the dreadful things that will happen if we do go no-go. My secretary has an alternative list that I have compiled called the Black Vulture, which is my list of the things that people do not know about which will happen if we do not go no deal.

The first is the hazard it creates for the Crown. The second is: will somebody please tell us the truth about the European defence union? This is by far the biggest issue facing the British public and they know nothing about it officially. Can we please have a proper account of what it entails? Is it really true that the Government have entered into private agreements with the European Community that they will, on completion of remain or whatever it

is to be, transfer to the European Union in Brussels the entire control of our entire fighting forces, including all their equipment?

Noble Lords may jest, but it has been done and they should check it out. It is too important to ignore.

We must know the truth of this.

We must have it clear for the whole public to know. I believe it is true, and I think we should be told. I understand that it is intended that the oath of every serving member of our forces will be cancelled and they will be required to undertake a new oath of loyalty to Brussels.

I understand that in recent months, we have had a series of people sent from our Armed Forces to create and install the command and control centres to be used for the control of our troops once we have ceased to have any control over their use, application or deployment.

It goes beyond this. They are to take control of our intelligence services, the whole core of Five Eyes. They will have MI6 and the Cheltenham monitoring centre, and we will be completely excluded from it under the new arrangements and have no access either to the ....

At this point, Lord Blunkett, former Home Secretary in Tony Blair's cabinet intervened with what could be perceived to be a threat:

I wonder whether the noble Lord would be prepared to give way just for one moment. I appeal to him to conclude, because it is not in either his interests or the interests of the Committee for him to continue.

Why would it not be in Lord James' interests to continue?

In the lobby following the Lords' session, Lord James was approached by former Defence Secretary and NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson, who, incandescent with rage, demanded to know Lord James' sources for the statements he made in the House.

Lord James' sources should be clear

to everyone who has been following the UK Column's coverage of this developing issue. He said nothing in his speech which is not already in the public domain, and which has not already been reported by UK Column amongst others. The only addition from Lord James was the demand for the government to come clean on their intentions so that the public can make an informed choice.

Consider James' main question, what does EU Defence Union entail?

This is a good question. It is one which the entire British political establishment has steadfastly either refused to answer at all, or has given diversionary responses about the EU having no plans for an 'an EU Army'.

To find an answer to this question we have to look to the EU itself, Tony Blair and RUSI.

For the EU, Ursula von der Leyen, former German Defence Minister, has been absolutely open about her plans for what Defence Union entails:

"I want to talk about four components ... which I believe are important for setting up a European Defence Union," she said. "First of all, just two or three weeks ago, for the first time, we were able to give the green light for a European command capacity in Brussels. That is the first time that military and civil instruments would be commanded together, where these commands would actually come from one single command office.

"This is a major step forward. It was unthinkable a short while ago, but it's precisely the right approach to have if we want a European flavour to our defence policy."

In a previous statement, she made it clear that the EU would wish to pursue interventionist policies in Africa, a continent, she said, where NATO has no real interest....

[Ursula von der Leyen is the new European Commission president as of 1st November 2019 - what she has to say matters]

# Defence threats from hidden EU deals

*Extract of a briefing by Lt. Gen. Jonathan Riley on 5th September at 61 Whitehall, London.*

The defence of any country and the means to conduct that defence are essential attributes of sovereignty. Sovereignty cannot be delegated, relegated or divided – if it is, it is lost. This is the first and most essential factor in understanding why handing control of our national defence to the EU is a catastrophic risk. If we hand over our defence, we risk losing our sovereignty and ceasing to be a country at all.

The hand-over of our defence as part of the May government's negotiations with the EU has not been properly understood nor properly scrutinised and it is time it is. This may be because other topics, such as trade, have assumed greater significance. That part of the negotiations focused on defence effectively create EU control over our defence and our defence forces in the widest sense for as Gwythian Prins will make clear, it includes intelligence and security.

During the negotiations, the May government sought to lock Britain into various EU structures created in order

to establish control of Europe's defence by the EU Commission – these include the European Defence Fund, the European Defence Agency and the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) mechanism. This is crystal clear in the Political Declaration, clauses 104 – 106, which, by the way, is an integral part of the binding law of the Withdrawal Agreement under Article 184.

Joining all these structures would tie our defence and defence industries to the EU's rules and policies for defence, and indeed foreign policy and would do so by legal, binding, treaty. Thus under EU law – the ruling jurisdiction – we would be structurally, politically, diplomatically and financially tied in to and subordinated to the defence architecture of an unaccountable body, the EU Commission. And be in no doubt, attachment to any part of the EU's defence integration scheme subordinates the country, by EU law, to the whole of the EU's global strategy. Unless, post-Brexit, we could explicitly annul these measures, then in

simple terms, our soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines; our ships and aircraft; our land forces and our intelligence architecture could all be directed and controlled – put in harm's way indeed – by a body which could not be brought to account for its actions. The EU Commission is not elected, British voters cannot change it at the polling booth, and yet the May government has been prepared to hand over the first duty of any government – the defence of its people, territory and vital interests – to them. It has sought to make us in effect a voiceless, rule-taking colony of Brussels. If you doubt this, read first the Withdrawal Agreement's Clauses 81, 92, 95, 101-103, 104-6; and secondly the Technical Note on External Relations of 24 May 2018. Where, may I ask you, is democracy in these moves? Where is our place in NATO? Where is our sovereignty as a nation?....

*Source: [www.veteransforbritain.uk](http://www.veteransforbritain.uk).  
Lt Gen Jonathon Riley CB DSO PhD  
MA FRHistS*

## Interesting population statistics

According to a Eurostat report in July an estimated 28% of EU citizens could not afford to go on an annual one-week holiday away from home last year, this was less than in 2013 (39.5%).

More than half of the citizens in Romania (58.9%), Croatia (51.3%, provisional data), Greece (51%) and Cyprus (51.0%, provisional data) were unable to afford a one-week holiday, while in Sweden that figure was only 9.7%.

Furthermore it reported that Bulgaria and Romania have most teenage mothers in the EU.

One in every eight women giving birth for the first time in 2017 in Bulgaria and Romania were teenagers. They had the highest share of mothers below 20 in the EU, followed by Hungary (8.5%) and Slovakia (8.1%). The vast majority of first-time EU

mothers were 20-39 years old, while some 4% were 40 or older. First-time mothers older than 40 were particularly common in Spain (8.8%).

What about changes in population?

For that we have a three-year investigation by the European Commission and scientific institute International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), looking into EU demographic changes by 2060 has shown how the EU population will change over the coming years unless changes are made.

The report suggests that under current conditions, dramatic population reductions await Romania (-30%), Croatia (-30%), and Lithuania (-38%) among others.

That decline unfolds over only the next few decades. If internal flows reach an equilibrium, the changes are much less severe: Romania (-14%),

Hungary (-18%), and Lithuania (-20%), mostly due to natural decreases from having small families.

Austria receives the largest proportional gains from intra-EU mobility, and Germany's population would be about stable if not for receiving newcomers from the east and south (+7% with vs. -1% without).

The scale of these movements, over time, carry important implications.

While cohesion funds and remittances support development to varying degrees, they are not a substitute for the human capital – economic and social potential – of a country's people.

There may be no 'ideal' population size for a given country, but the younger-than-average age of emigrants accelerates population ageing as they leave. This could well lead to a bleak future for the country's they leave.

# The euro: A paper tiger

Jackie Williams

As Britain prepares to leave the EU amidst fears of another recession it may be the precarious state of EU finances that determine the future of EU decision-making.

According to an analysis of the euro crisis of 2009 the fundamental flaws in the European Monetary Union (EMU) have never been resolved and could lead to the collapse of the euro itself if it is not restructured.

After 15 years of research into Europe's banking the former Belgian Finance Minister and member of the New Flemish Alliance, Johan Van Overtveldt, warned that it was the faults in the institutional framework of the monetary union that had brought about the sovereign debt crisis and that throwing money at the problem was curing the symptoms not the disease.

In his book *The End of the Euro* he predicted that Greece, Portugal and Ireland would have no choice but to leave the monetary union leaving Spain, Italy, Belgium and even France as the next likely victims.

Such a scenario would of course be unthinkable to EU leaders who turned a blind eye to the problems inherent in the euro. But while the German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, claimed that the euro was not just a currency but a guarantor of peace and freedom, it was notably the President of the Bundesbank, Otto Pohl, who described the EMU as a, "a confused piece of work leading to political compromise".

Monetary union was seen as a solution to the tension caused by the strong US dollar and US inflationary policies of the 1950s. This led to a plan by Luxembourg PM Pierre Werner for a European Monetary Union (EMU) staged over 10 years. However the author described it as, "a mishmash of different ideas on the creation of a monetary union".

Crucially Germany's vision of a political union and an independent central bank never reconciled with that of France which wanted to keep

national prerogatives and a common convergence policy between deficit and surplus countries. Another plan by the French head of the European Commission, Jacques Delors, was not much better than the Werner one with even a member of his own commission, Otto Pohl, describing it as, "a confused piece of work".

By 1989 it was France's promise to support the reunification of Germany which spurred further progress for monetary union and led to the Maastricht Treaty of 1992. It outlined freedom of capital movement, the European Monetary Institute (EMI) to precede a European Central Bank (ECB) and a single currency and fixed exchange rate by 1999 with entry limited to countries fulfilling criteria of inflation rates and budget deficits.

The writer says that the crisis within the EMS was caused by several factors: the restrictive monetary policy of the Bundesbank as it tried to move capital between east and west Germany with high interest untenable for other EMS members, convergence play by investors (\$300 billion circulated in the system according to an IMF estimate) and political uncertainty caused by the Maastricht Treaty as Danish voters rejected it and French voters barely passed it.

In addition, the author describes how nearly every country wanting to join the EMU applied various kinds of data manipulation from blatant exaggeration of income, unrealistic tax increases or ingenious changes to figures on deficit and debt or in the case of the French and Belgians, using funds in the pension system of their Telecommunications company.

While the EMU and Euro were launched with huge enthusiasm offering clear economic benefits, US and other economists worldwide were warning about the dangers of fixed exchange rates and the need for flexible wages in countries with different productivity growth.

Britain had refused to join the EMU

as it saw the euro as a risk since countries grew at different paces and needed flexibility to adjust their economies to crises. (Gordon Brown in 1997)

The EU's lack of political or fiscal integration and other established criteria were also compared with the successful single euro currency in the US which had one unified government with a common language and culture, unlike Europe.

While EU leaders ignored the potential problems of the euro in their goal for a political union, crucially, the US had also had a political union with established mobility of labour and capital long before it became a monetary one.

In the case of the EU, says the author, "a single monetary policy, managed by the ECB, with multiple economic, budgetary and regulatory policies, managed by the independent government of the member countries creates a fundamental problem".

By 2008 these were all too apparent with imbalances of current account deficits, huge government deficits, asset bubbles and mounting debt.

By the time Greece admitted that it lied to enter the EMU with a debt that was double the original figure provided, the deficits of Ireland, Portugal and Spain were also becoming evident.

But with financial help from the EMU and ECB these countries became what Van Overtveldt described as "monetary miracles" as more and more bonds were produced to justify their failing economies, creating an unreal sense of euphoria.

Unfortunately, far from addressing the problems "a combination of crony capitalism, powerful labour unions, byzantine regulations and restrictive closed shop practices" were making labour markets more inflexible than ever and by 2010 a euro crisis was evident.

Although Greece ranked 109 in the

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# The euro: A paper tiger

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World Bank's ratings of 183 countries, a default by Greece was considered a risk to Western European banks. Instead European authorities assembled a €110 billion package to save it from bankruptcy with €80 billion from Euro members and €30 billion from the IMF, violating the no bailout clauses of the Maastricht and later Lisbon treaties.

Later, when market pressure persuaded the EU to set up a €750 billion rescue fund with the ECB, IMF and European Commission, the differences in EU vision between northern and southern EU member states re-emerged with open hostility between Germany and France over political control of the ECB (abhorrent to Germany).

The prospect of the ECB under political control led to a statement in the German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* that: "the fate of the euro as a soft currency and the failure of the monetary union are certain".

The fact that the Greek bailout was also a clear violation of the Maastricht Treaty's bailout clause was further criticized by German professors who said it had made the whole euro project unconstitutional in German law.

The author describes how the link between the sovereign debt crisis and the solvency of European banks also became evident in Ireland where German banks had invested €140 billion.

Once again a euro package, this time for €85 billion, was set up by EU

leaders with talk of a European Stability Mechanism and calls for private creditors to help restructure future debt which did nothing to calm markets.

By 2010 the Institute of International Finance, a banking lobby, estimated that in 2011 governments would have to raise \$2 trillion and banks \$1 trillion to refinance debt.

The author cites a former Rothschild investment banker and Hudson Institute member: "The Eurocracy responded (to the crisis) with a farcical promise to set up an unspecified structure to raise an unspecified sum to pay an unspecified portion of (the) bills".

The main architect of the ECB, Otmar Issing, also warned of another crisis in the near future which would endanger the very existence of the EMU.

By the time Portugal was offered a €78 billion bailout, critics were describing the EU as a giant Ponzi scheme (*Financial Times* article by Mario Blejer): "Some of the original bondholders are being paid with the official loans that also finance the remaining primary deficits...in the end it will be the taxpayer that foots the bill".

As northern EU countries continued to disagree with France and the southern members on whether private bondholders should help with the bailout, the governor of the Dutch central bank, Nout Wellink, said that that a European bailout fund of €1,500 million was now needed as Europe's third largest country, Italy, came under

pressure.

The only solution for struggling countries, says the author, is to devalue which is not possible within the monetary union: "Whereas a privately financed Ponzi scheme collapses as soon as trust is lost, one built on public money can go on until financial authorities refuse to keep the money and credit flowing towards the countries in need".

Continuing to lend could also trigger a German exit from the monetary union. Ultimately Van Overtveldt says: "the crisis in Europe will continue until we have answers to...how much money is needed to stabilize the banks, and where will it come from?".

While austerity measures imposed by the EU on failing economies could cause countries to descend into chaos shown by the riots in Greece, he showed how Iceland's extraordinary recovery from crippling debt was enabled by being outside the euro and able to devalue its currency to maintain international competitiveness.

The sovereign debt crisis resulting from the flaws in the EMU said Van Overtveldt: "demonstrated the massive costs that EMU membership could entail for its members".

Unless the European banking sector is rebuilt with the institutional framework of the monetary union this would only continue.

The warning is timely as the European Central Bank (ECB) is once again buying up bonds to help the EU's flagging economy.

## UK economy is still in good shape

The UK tech companies secured a record £5.5 billion in foreign investment in the first seven months of this year research shows.

This was more than the amount invested per capita in the US tech sector in the same period, the Department of Digital Culture and Sport said.

Experts say the weaker pound is drawing investors to the UK tech sector, which leads Europe in terms of funding.

US and Asia firms invested most in the period according to the study.

Furthermore, bad news for the pro-EU lobby as UK inflation growth slowed sharply in August to 1.7%.

The Consumer price Index measure of inflation fell below 2.1% in July, according to the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

It is the lowest rate since late 2016.

As well as the falling cost of computer games the ONS said clothing prices rose "less than last year after the end of the summer sales".

# LETTERS

Tel: 08456 120 175 email: [euofacts@junepress.com](mailto:euofacts@junepress.com)

## The march of the EU

Dear Sir,

The UK media and the majority of our once thought of intelligent MPs have all forgotten that the EU is an institution that will continue to take powers from its members in order to achieve its goal of total power.

DIANA SAUDERS

Liverpool

## Parliamentary power

Dear Sir,

This country is not about the government and the people, it is only about the people and their elected monarch. Parliament is no more than a delegated administration and legislature mounted by the monarch on the people's behalf for a limited period and the government, created from a political party of the people's choice is a body of management strictly limited by constitutional constraint and by oath of allegiance to the monarch and through the monarch to the people. Only the monarch can mount and dissolve a parliament. Parliament has no powers of its own what so ever, its only powers being those loaned to it by the people for the duration of its strictly limited life or less at the discretion of the monarch.

Under the constraints of the Bill of Rights 1689 the people's armed forces are accountable by oath of allegiance only to the monarch and through the monarch to the people. This arrangement was instituted to ensure that should a parliament rise above itself and become despotic the people and their elected monarch would have the physical power to maintain law and order under constitutional constraint.

We are all the sum of our ancestors and as such so are our dispositions founded and conditioned. It is not unreasonable to assume that people of foreign ancestry will often have dispositions that differ from our own.

The over all disposition of the British people was particularly demonstrated and expressed in the 2016 referendum. The fact that the monarch has declined to uphold her coronation oath to maintain the nation's sovereign independence by holding her delegated subordinates to account, suggests a disposition alien to that of her people.

BOB LOMAS

Magna Carta Society

## End of the electoral system

Dear Sir,

Why our elected MPs play a cat and mouse game with each other in parliament, they forget who put them there.

The electorate has spoken, the job of MPs is to follow that instruction, if they do not then the whole reason to have an electoral voting system has been proved to be worthless.

The UK people thought they were living in a democratic electoral system, but the elected representatives have decided differently and by doing so have destroyed the electoral system and democracy.

History will name these politicians as the last elected members of a democratic UK. The future they could well be known for is the creation of a communist dictatorship.

DEREK BARNES

West Midlands

## Fishing

Dear Sir,

John Ashworth's article (*euofacts*, 13th September 2019) expresses the view that, in reclaiming the UK's fishery zones, we should be "reasonable". Why on earth should we? When has the rapacious EU ever been "reasonable" in ordering our fishing fleets to stay in port while industrial-scale trawlers from the Netherlands, France and Spain Hoover up everything that moves in the

Scottish and English North Sea? It is precisely the EU's Common Fisheries Policy that has caused the present crisis in fish stocks - not to mention structural unemployment in our fishing communities.

John also urges compliance with UNCLOS (the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea) in allowing a certain level of foreign fishing in our waters until we have had time to re-build our fishing fleet. No way! We should tough it out, ignore UNCLOS, and have plenty of Royal Navy patrol boats in the area to cut the nets of, arrest, and confiscate any trespassing foreign trawlers. In this way, North Sea fish stocks will have a chance to recover more quickly and provide us with a cheap and sustainable food source. These are our waters, and we are the world's 5th-largest economy - and so who is going to stop us? The EU? How? With fines? Just don't pay them. Then what? Sanctions? Phooey. Sanctions are just another name for cutting off your nose to spite your face (wide USA sanctions against China): the EU will hurt itself much more than it can hurt us.

Lastly, John mentions the considerable investment that the Danish fishing industry has made, in the expectation of being allowed to continue plundering UK waters. Aah, diddums. That's rather like a persistent housebreaker finally being arrested and thus prevented from getting any further returns on the housebreaking equipment in which he had invested - not a cause that deserves any sympathy,

It's time to put a stop to all the politically-correct, academia and legalistic Westminster-style pedantry, and live in the real world: Traitor Heath left us with a serious problem, and trying to solve it by being "reasonable" is pathetic and a recipe for further contemptuous treatment by the EU and its remaining vassal-state.

ROGER ENSKAT

London

# MEETINGS

**The Brexit Party**  
www.thebrexitparty.org

**Friday 18th October 1900hrs**

PUBLIC MEETING  
Queen Elizabeth II Centre, Broad  
Sanctuary, London SW1P 3EE

**Gresham College**  
020 7831 0575

Monday **28th October**, 6.00 pm

*"Slavery and the City of London"*

**Professor Richard Drayton, King's  
College London**

PUBLIC MEETING  
Museum of London, London Wall,  
London EC2  
**Admission Free**

**Gresham College**  
020 7831 0575

Wednesday **6th November**, 6.00 pm

*"Charles 1: The Court at War"*

**Simon Thurley, Visiting Professor of  
the Built Environment**

PUBLIC MEETING  
Museum of London, London Wall,  
London EC2  
**Admission Free**

**Gresham College  
in partnership with  
Ciné Lumière, Institut Français**  
020 7831 0575

Monday **11th November**, 6.00 pm

*"Powell and Pressburger: The Matter  
of Britain"*

**Ian Christie, Visiting Professor of  
Film and Media History**

PUBLIC MEETING  
Ciné Lumière, 17 Queensbury Place,  
London SW7 2DT  
**Admission Free by Ticket**

Followed by the film, *The Life and  
Death of Colonel Blimp*  
Tickets are required for film - price on  
application direct from Ciné Lumière  
or from web site at www.institut-  
francais.org.uk/cine-lumiere

**Bruges Group**  
020 7287 4414

**November**  
10.30 am - 6.00 pm

**Further full details and speakers to  
be announced**

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Venue to be confirmed  
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## DIARY OF EVENTS

At the time of going to press!  
Current Official date **31st October**  
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

New European **1st November**  
Union Commission  
Appointees takes up posts

**2020**

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

Germany takes over **1st July**  
Council Presidency

Should May's deal pass!  
Current Official date **31st December**  
for completion of EU/UK Transition

**2021**

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

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

## USEFUL WEB SITES

**Brexit Party**  
www.thebrexitparty.org  
**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.co.uk  
**Global Vision**  
www.global-vision.net  
**GrassRootsOut**  
www.grassrootsout.co.uk  
**June Press (Publications)**  
www.junepress.com  
**Labour Euro-Safeguards Campaign**  
www.eurosafeguards.com  
**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  
**Statewatch**  
www.statewatch.org  
**The Taxpayers' Alliance**  
www.taxpayersalliance.com  
**United Kingdom Independence Party**  
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