

Chapter 6

800 YEARS AFTER MAGNA CARTA:

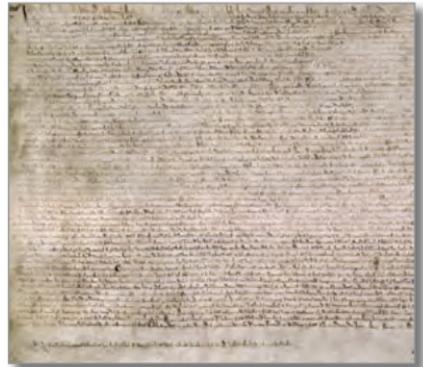
**The Rule of the
Brussels EU would
End Centuries
of Freedom and
Independence
in Great Britain**

Eight Hundred Years after Magna Carta: The Rule of the Brussels EU would End Centuries of Freedom and Independence in Great Britain

Here is a law which is above the King and which even he must not break. This reaffirmation of a supreme law and its expression in a general charter is the great work of Magna Carta; and this alone justifies the respect in which men have held it.

Winston Churchill, 1956

Of all the proud histories of freedom and independence in Europe that totalitarian rule under the Brussels EU would bring to an end, the termination of the centuries-long history of liberty and self-government in Great Britain must surely rank as one of the most tragic. To the people of a country that has twice played a critical role in preventing the Chemical, Oil and Drug Cartel from conquering the world, the delivering of Europe into the very hands that caused two world wars is an event that over a million of their brave ancestors gave their lives trying to prevent.



England's Magna Carta, signed in June 1215, led the world in the development of constitutional law and is widely viewed as one of the most important legal documents in the history of democracy.

(Image credit: Wikipedia)

Looking further back in history, it is similarly noteworthy that Britain, through England, its largest member country, also gave the world the Magna Carta – a charter widely viewed as one of the most important legal documents in the history of democracy. Signed at Runnymede, in the English county of Surrey, in June 1215, this charter stood for centuries as a bulwark against tyranny in England. By recognizing rights such as habeas corpus – the right of a detained person to a hearing before an independent court to determine whether the detention is lawful – and placing even sovereigns and magistrates within the rule of law, England’s Magna Carta led the world in the development of constitutional law.

Unbeknownst to many British people, however, the Brussels EU’s so-called “European Arrest Warrant”, passed in 2002, has repealed habeas corpus. Similarly, the Lisbon Treaty repeals not only Magna Carta’s protections against arbitrary and capricious rule but also the very sovereignty of the British Parliament – a body that has been the model for parliamentary systems throughout the world.



The British Parliament is widely acknowledged to have been the model for parliamentary systems throughout the world. Nevertheless, its sovereignty, along with the sovereignty of all of the other national parliaments in the Brussels EU, has been repealed under the Lisbon Treaty.

(Image credit: Wikipedia)

A proud history: Britain twice defends the world from the Oil and Drug Cartel

Britain's entry into WWI took place on 4 August, 1914, when its then prime minister, Herbert Asquith, declared war on the German Empire in response to the invasion of Belgium by Germany. Amongst the many factors that were crucial in ensuring Germany's defeat in WWI, the key role of the British Royal Navy – the largest navy in the world at that time – is frequently overlooked. In fact, so important was the role of Britain's navy in WWI that without it there can be little doubt that the country would have been unable to stay in the war.

Although fighting only one fleet action during WWI, at Jutland on 31 May, 1916, the British navy was successful in preventing Germany's navy from escaping the confines of the North Sea. In so doing, it played a decisive role in enabling maritime trade between Britain and its allies to continue throughout the war. Along with the mass army it provided, Britain was also the arsenal and financier of the alliance and decisively withstood even Germany's declaring of unrestricted submarine warfare in February 1917¹. As such, without Britain's efforts it is clear that the outcome of WWI would have been very different.



Sir Winston Churchill,
Prime Minister of the
United Kingdom
1940-1945, 1951-1955.

Britain's entry into WWII took place on September 3, 1939, when it declared war on Germany following the German invasion of Poland. Bravely refusing an armistice with Germany, Britain's role in defending the world against the Cartel for a second time was no less crucial than it had been twenty-five years earlier. Under Winston Churchill, the British prime minister and arguably the most remarkable wartime

¹ Britain and World War One, 1901 – 1918; BBC History.

leader in modern history, Britain stood firm against the Cartel-funded war effort and succeeded against almost unimaginable odds in forcing Hitler into a two-front war that was ultimately to become Germany's undoing.

Nevertheless, the forces of the Cartel began regrouping and plotting in secret against Britain within only a few years of WWII having ended.

The Action Committee for the United States of Europe plot to lure Britain into the Brussels EU



The history of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe has been largely hidden from the British people.

A little-known committee whose history has been largely hidden from the British people, the Action Committee for the United States of Europe was founded by Jean Monnet on 13 October 1955². Monnet, a wheeler-dealer who was never elected to public office in a democratic election, had previously been the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), a post from which he had resigned a month earlier. The meetings of the Action Committee began in January 1956 and were held in private.

Right from the start, Monnet made it very clear what was intended. In a letter sent to the politicians and trade unionists who joined in forming the Committee, he stated the following:

“Mere cooperation between governments will not suffice. It is indispensable for States to delegate certain of their powers to European federal institutions mandated by all the participating countries taken as a whole. At the same time the close association of Great Britain with these new achievements must be assured.”

² Action Committee for the United States of Europe: Statements and Declarations 1955-67. Pub. Chatham House, London, 1969.

In short, the Committee's ultimate goal, as stated at its inception, was "to arrive by concrete achievements at the United States of Europe."

Subsequently, in a letter dated 28 September 1968, Jean Monnet announced that the Committee had decided to invite the three main British political parties to join as full members. Moreover, he stated outright that the political parties and trades unions which made up the Committee were "determined to pave the way for British entry into the European Community as soon as possible."



Unknown to the British people, however, the longest serving member of the committee's Executive Committee had been the German Kurt Georg Kiesinger, who sat on it between January 1956 and May 1965. Kiesinger had been a member of the Nazi Party (his Nazi-Party NSDAP-Membership number was 2633930) and he had worked in the Nazi Foreign Ministry's radio propaganda division during WWII³. He later became Chancellor of West Germany, a post he held from 1966 to 1969.

Jean Monnet, a wheeler-dealer who was never elected to public office in a democratic election, founded the Action Committee for the United States of Europe in 1955. All three main British political parties became members of this committee, which played a key role in luring Britain into the Brussels EU.

Other notable members of the Committee had included the Italian Aldo Moro, its political secretary between May 1959 and December 1962. Leading up to WWII, Moro had been a member of the Fascist University Organization (Gioventù Universitaria Fascista), a group sponsored by Mussolini's Fascist Party. Moro eventually became Prime Minister of Italy, a post he held twice, from 1963 to 1968, and from 1974 to 1976.

³ New York Times, March 10, 1988.



The longest serving member of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe's Executive Committee was the German Kurt Georg Kiesinger. A former member of the Nazi Party, Kiesinger had worked in the Nazi Foreign Ministry's radio propaganda division during WWII.

(Image credit: Wikipedia)

Astonishingly, however, despite the above facts, the leaders of all three British parties responded extremely positively to Monnet's invitation. Prime minister Harold Wilson, for example, on behalf of the governing Labour Party, wrote: "The aims of the Action Committee are in close conformity with those to which the Labour Party subscribes." He added that he was pleased to accept the invitation for the Labour Party to join the Committee "as a full member." Wilson nominated three members of the party – George Brown, Walter Padley and Michael Stewart – to serve as its representatives.

Anthony Barber, Chairman of the Conservative Party, replied in a similarly positive fashion, saying that after consultation with his colleagues he had great pleasure in accepting the invitation and that his party would value its membership. Barber also nominated three members of his party – Mr Reginald Maudling, Deputy Leader of the Party; Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Spokesman on Foreign Affairs; and Mr Selwyn Lloyd, former Foreign Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer – to serve as its representatives.

Jeremy Thorpe, leader of the Liberal Party, was equally enthusiastic, saying that he would join the Action Committee "with high hopes". He added that the sphere of cooperation must be "enlarged to include diplomacy and defence and large parts of social and cultural policy".

As a result, the attendees at the Committee's 14th Session, which took place on 11 March 1969, included members from all three major British political parties, all of whom sat not as private individuals but as nominated representatives of their parties. The meeting was held in London and was a key moment in the luring of Britain into the Brussels EU.

Meetings of the *Action Committee for the United States of Europe* were held throughout the 1960s and only concluded after 1973 when Britain had joined the European Economic Community.

Decimalisation of the British currency – first step towards the scrapping of the pound

To the designers of the Brussels EU, a key step in helping to ensure that its member countries were unable to leave the bloc was the creation of a single European currency, the euro. The rationale behind this was simple: scrapping a nation's currency and making it subject to the control of a Cartel-controlled central bank reduces an autonomous country to a mere constituent state in a corporate-controlled superstate.

Prior to the creation of the euro, the monetary systems of the six founding member countries of the Brussels EU had all utilised currencies based upon subunits of a hundred. As such, it was obviously decided that the pan-European single currency would similarly utilise subunits of a hundred.

Given however that Britain's currency, the pound sterling – the world's oldest currency still in use – was based until 1971 upon subunits of two hundred and forty,



Britain's currency, the pound sterling – is the world's oldest currency still in use.

harmonization with the decimal-based systems of the six founding member countries was deemed necessary before the British people could be coerced into ditching the pound and accepting a pan-European single currency based upon subunits of a hundred.

Thus was born what eventually came to be known as the “Decimalisation” of Britain’s currency.

The announcement that Britain was “to go decimal” was made on 1 March, 1966, by the-then Chancellor of the Exchequer, James Callaghan, who described it as a “historic and momentous” decision. Although the real reasons behind the change were never fully disclosed to the British people, Callaghan admitted publicly that “large sections” of industry, commerce, and banking had concluded it would benefit the economy⁴. Needless to say, Callaghan’s precise reasoning as to why Britain’s two hundred and forty subunit system of currency was somehow responsible for holding back the British economy was never made clear. Despite this, the new decimal currency went ahead and was launched across the country on 15 February, 1971.⁵

Edward Heath – the man who delivered Britain to the Brussels EU

Britain joined the EU in January 1973 under its then prime minister Edward Heath, a man who had long harboured a desire to bind the country into a European federation. In his inaugural parliamentary speech, given on 26 June 1950 upon entering the British House of Commons, Heath openly called on the government to join the Schuman Plan. Presented by the French foreign minister Robert Schuman only a month prior to Heath becoming a member of the British parliament, the Schuman Plan ultimately led directly to the creation of the Brussels EU.

⁴ Britain to go decimal in 1971. BBC News.

⁵ D-Day delivers new UK currency. BBC News.

Heath was well-connected with the elite of the Cartel, attending a meeting of the clandestine Bilderberg Group in 1976⁶ and addressing a meeting of the Rockefeller-led Trilateral Commission in 1980⁷. Holding the post of British prime minister between 1970 and 1974, he was also a friend of the Glaxo drug company Chairman and Chief Executive Sir Austin Bide – the man described by Britain’s Independent newspaper as being “principally responsible for the transformation of Glaxo from a company best known for its baby foods into a world force in the pharmaceutical industry.”⁸ Significantly, it is notable that Bide, while seconded to Glaxo during WWII, had worked on vitamins and penicillin and was also responsible for patents.⁹



Edward Heath, British Prime Minister between 1970 and 1974, was well-connected with the elite of the Cartel and delivered Britain into the hands of the Brussels EU in 1973.

Another close friend of Heath was Eric Roll, later to become Baron Roll of Ipsden and a member of the British House of Lords. Roll was also a frequent Bilderberg meeting attendee and a member of the group’s powerful steering committee.¹⁰

But Bide and Roll were by no means Heath’s only controversial associates. After French President Charles de Gaulle had vetoed Britain’s entry into the Brussels EU during the 1960s, Heath invited the ex-Nazi lawyer Walter Hallstein, by then President of the European Commission, to Chequers, his prime ministerial country residence, to examine why the entry had failed.¹¹ This visit was one of several that Hallstein made to Chequers during Heath’s tenure as

⁶The Daily Collegian. September 9, 1976. ⁷1980 Trilateral Commission Plenary. ⁸Sir Austin Bide: Industrialist who transformed Glaxo into a world force and then clashed with Thatcher at British Leyland. The Independent; Saturday 24 May 2008. ⁹Sir Austin Bide: After success at Glaxo, he failed to deliver at British Leyland. The Guardian. Thursday 5 June 2008.

prime minister. Behind the scenes, during the decade leading up to Britain joining the EU in 1973, Hallstein and Heath met on numerous occasions and worked closely together.



Ex-Nazi lawyer Walter Hallstein met British Prime Minister Edward Heath on numerous occasions and worked closely with him. Hallstein promised Heath to be at his side in pushing through Britain's membership of the Brussels EU.

In recognition of their close working relationship, Hallstein even contributed the foreword to the German edition of Andrew Roth's 1973 book, 'Edward Heath - Ein Mann für Europa'.¹² From this, by his own account, it is clear Hallstein used Heath as his barometer for determining the political temperature before official meetings and negotiations on the UK's application to join the EU bloc. Promising to be at Heath's side in pushing through Britain's membership, it is equally clear that Hallstein was determined for the country to join the Brussels EU regardless of any opposition from the British people. Notably, therefore, Hallstein summed up Heath's role in delivering Britain into the arms of the Brussels EU by stating outright that: "The success of this battle was, to a decisive extent, his victory."

Heath lost power in 1974 to Harold Wilson's Labour Party, whose election manifesto had committed it to allowing the British people a referendum on whether Britain should stay in the Common Market on renegotiated terms, or leave it entirely.

In the campaign that preceded the referendum, which took place on 6 June, 1975, the millionaire businessman, Alastair McAlpine, who later became treasurer for Heath's Conservative party, acted as

¹⁰ British House of Lords, Register of Lords' Interests. ¹¹ Heath and the Heathmen. Andrew Roth. Pub. Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1972. p169.

¹² Edward Heath - Ein Mann für Europa. Andrew Roth. Translated by Heinrich-Gottwald. Pub. Böhlau-Verlag, Köln, 1973.

campaign treasurer for the 'Yes' side. Speaking to the Independent newspaper in June 2005, McAlpine admitted that "the banks and the big industrial companies put in very large sums of money" to the 'Yes' side.

The Independent also described how, according to an organizer of the 'Yes' campaign, Caroline de Courcey Ireland, the 'Yes' side additionally had the benefit of money from the European Commission, whose funding was used to charter a series of 100-seater jet planes from British Caledonian airlines to fly almost 1,000 pro-European speakers to briefings given by top level Eurocrats. Revealingly, de Courcey Ireland described the money as "a sort of special dispensation" from the Commission.¹³

Faced with the referendum question, "Do you think the UK should stay in the European Community (Common Market)?", the 'Yes' side's massive corporate and European Commission funding ensured that just over 67% of voters voted in favour. After the vote, Heath admitted that he'd "worked for this for 25 years."¹⁴

To this day, the 1975 vote remains the only referendum the British people have ever had on Europe.



Ex-Nazi lawyer Walter Hallstein (*far right*) and UK prime minister Edward Heath (*third from right*)

Will the British people fight to maintain their freedom and independence?

Through the passing of the Lisbon Treaty, almost everything that Goering – as head of the German Luftwaffe during WWII – had been trying to obtain for the Cartel is on the verge of being achieved. As such, the great loss of life and selfless sacrifice that took place in order to overcome the corporate greed that led to two World Wars will all have been in vain unless the British people are prepared to fight to maintain their freedom and independence.

Clearly, therefore, although Britain has consistently been on the right side in global battles against the Oil and Drug Cartel, unless her people now fight back against the Brussels EU and its takeover of their country, everything that their fathers and grandfathers fought for in the past will have been lost.

¹³ How we were talked into joining Europe. The Independent. Saturday, 4 June 2005.

¹⁴ UK embraces Europe in referendum. BBC News.

