

## BREXIT AND ITS EFFECT OF ON THE UNITED KINGDOM

DAVID CHATTERJI DE MASSEY\*

This contribution has been suggested by the Editor-in-Chief, Science and Culture to me following the Referendum on 23rd June 2016 in the United Kingdom to comply with the pledge by the Right Honourable David Cameron to fulfil the promise by the leader of the U K Conservative Party at the General Election of 2010. The referendum holds valid if that party wins the election to form a stable government. In that election, no political party had received an overall majority and after a lot of talking and consultations among the party leaders, the Conservative Party, in coalition with the Liberal Democratic Party, which has always been in favour of membership of the European Union, formed an administration with the Honourable David Cameron MP, the Conservative Party leader as the Prime Minister and the leader of the Liberal Democratic Party, the Honourable Nick Clegg MP, who was elected as the member of parliament for the constituency of Sheffield Hallam in Yorkshire. Although Mr Clegg had some experience of working in the European Union, he was not very well known in the political circle of the United Kingdom. He had become the Leader of the Liberal Democratic Party after challenging the leadership of Sir Walter Menzies Campbell QCMP.

The newly elected Government of 2015 had a workable majority with Mr David Cameron forming a new administration, and it was time for the Prime Minister to hold the Referendum which he had promised. The readers will forgive me if I proceed to introduce a small historical background to the difficulties that were to arise in the implementation of the result of the referendum.

Arising from the Bretton Wood Agreement of 1944 as the War was drawing to its end, it was agreed that to ensure World Financial Affairs, these would be settled within the value of the United States dollar instead of balancing trade deficits by payments of gold much against the wishes of General De Gaulle who had insisted on gold. It was very much in accordance with the plans of the US Government to prevent the kind of chaos which occurred after the end of World War I. The treaty, known as the Treaty of Versailles ending the War placed enormous burden on German economy which made it inevitable that the conditions would be difficult to enforce against the proud German population. Although Adolph Hitler was an Austrian by birth, he was allowed to serve in the Armed Forces of Kaiser Wilhelm II. He became a Corporal in the Army during World War I. The opportunity of either joining the Prussian Army or be taken over by Kaiser worked well for the Third Reich. Austria's full integration into the German Empire proved to be a very successful move from Hitler's point of view. It was now possible to stop the escape route out of Germany. It is not intended to delve deep into the problems of the Treaty of the League of Nations as an Organisation at this point.

World leaders watched Germany's belligerent attitudes and its failure to comply with its promises to which Germany had voluntarily agreed at the end of the War in 1918. Eventually Germany withdrew its membership of the League of Nations, predecessor of the United Nations Organisations. Over the next few years when Adolf Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany in 1933, he assumed the power of both the President and Chancellor, assuming the title of the Fuhrer of the German Republic. It was assumed to recover German economy by overcoming inflation and unemployment which he regarded as a curse

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\* J. P. ; 21 Breton, Stony Stratford Milton Keynes, Buckingham  
Shir MKJI IDA, Email : dmlcdem@uwclub.net

on the country's status and prestige. The new Germany proceeded to build huge Army with all the necessary weapons and machineries, and build a very efficient Air Force equipped with up to date technologies available at the time. He also created a very modern German Navy, similarly armed and equipped. Germany became powerful and prosperous.

The facts of the Second World War are well known and it is not intended to repeat them here; suffice to say that Germany was defeated and the Peace Treaty that followed forbade any military force in Germany and for any of its citizens to wear military uniform. Adolph Hitler committed suicide whilst some of the other Nazi leaders were tried in accordance with the Rule of Law as the whole wide world was watching – the trial had been famously known as the Nuremberg Trials. Hitler's deputy, the late Heinrich Himmler was sent to Spandau Gaol for quite a long time, although the rumour had it that he had flown to Scotland by piloting himself with a view to attempting to explain to the British Ministers during the War, how by surrendering to the United Kingdom Hitler might end the war. Germany has since then worked hard to recover its infrastructure and become economically powerful and prosperous. Their highways are certainly wonderful and for the rest of the world to emulate. Some of the other Nazi leaders had been tried in accordance with the Rule of Law. The United States of America had joined the Second World War fully participating overwhelmingly on the side of the Allied Powers. Germany was completely disarmed and the whole of the geographical Germany was divided into four control areas to accord with the wishes of the USSR, USA, UK and, later FRANCE to please General de Gaulle. Certainly the General was an interesting and important character; but he was out of France during most of the war time. In 1942 when Hitler in his madness declared war against USSR in breach of the pact with Josef Stalin's government and Germany's Third Reich. Germany had occupied most of Europe by directing a lot of efforts to the Eastern Front. Hitler nearly achieved in Europe what Napoleon Bonaparte had failed in the 19th Century. However, the World has moved on and now finds itself in the era of modern Europe in the first half of 2018. Britain has been a member of this European Union when it first joined the European Economic Community Treaty in 1973. Sir Edward Heath had led the negotiations to join the EEC but the attempts were thwarted by the veto of France's General de Gaulle.

Russia lost a lot of soldiers and many parts of the Soviet Union were severely damaged in that war. By

entering Poland in September 1939, in defiance of Hitler's promise and the understanding he had given to Neville Chamberlain prior to Britain's Declaration of World War II on 3rd September 1939, He showed no respect for international law. The Soviet soldiers fought very hard battles in response, taking over virtually the whole of Eastern Europe. The USSR kept control over the Eastern Europe with strong arms. "Neville Chamberlain's Note" asking for invasion to cease and the withdrawal of German Military personnel from Poland and Hitler's lack of response by the time the Prime Minister of the UK had set, later on became a matter of joke by the comedians. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom declared War on Germany and began all the necessary preparations for launching a successful outcome of the conflict. At the end of the war, the Allied powers, Marshall Stalin of the USSR, F. D. Roosevelt of the United States of America and Mr Winston Spencer Churchill of the United Kingdom met at Yalta to discuss the future of Germany, including the future of the main Nazi leaders, who were still alive and had been captured. The rest of the Post-war German history is not strictly relevant to the topic of BREXIT except to mention that an USA General George Marshall had introduced a revival programme for Europe which famously came to be known as Marshall Plan. This programme certainly empowered Germany to perform economic miracle. One of the important decision, discussed and agreed with the United States Treasury, was that the German Deutsche Mark be tied to the value of the US Dollar, making the German Mark most stable and valuable currency among the European monetary systems. This arrangement has provided the German Deutsche Bank a strong position which in the context of the European community was valuable when compared with Italian, Spanish and other European countries, especially among the countries of former Soviet Union countries which were eager to join the European Union. Since Britain lost its former empire or, in modern language, developed those former colonies to prepare for independence and self-determination, the political leaders began to think about its future both as regards its trade relations with the World and also to have an influencing voice in World Affairs. At the end of World War II, Great Britain, having won the War with the support of the United States and the Empire Armed Forces, which included the tremendous supply of Air Power, became quite dominant. It was decided that a new world order to prevent future conflicts and to maintain peace in the world, would be needed and brought about the creation of the United Nations Organisation and its powerful committee, the Security Council. The Allied

Powers of the Second World War, namely Great Britain, the United States of America, the French Republic (in fact de Gaulle) the USSR and the Republic of China met under the Chairmanship of General Chiang Kaishek. These five countries would become the permanent member countries of the Security Council and the other members of the Security Council were to be elected periodically. Any votes by any of the permanent members would be regarded as a VETO, if required. It is not intended to discuss much further about the United Nations at this point of the contribution.

Reverting to the implementation of the result of the Referendum of 23rd June 2016, the Conservative Prime Minister, Mr David Cameron, resigned from his Office and informed Her Majesty, the Queen, who then sent for the then new leader of the Conservative Party, which had elected Mrs Theresa May, Member of Maidenhead constituency as their member. Her Majesty invited Mrs May to form an administration, which included people like Mr David Davies as the Secretary of State for BREXIT, Mr Boris Johnson as the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, two of the Anti-EU campaigners who had been vociferous together with a man called Liam Fox, who qualified as a doctor but enjoyed his life as a conservative politician and also a critic of the European Union saying that the cost of membership the EU would amply provide support the National Health Service. That is just playing politics and absolutely absurd. The Conservative Party are on the whole happy for the NHS to be run private organisations on agency basis, but their support in the House of Commons is not strong enough to carry through this possibility, especially with the House of Lords, the Second Chamber of Westminster Parliament, not terribly in favour of disturbing the running of National Health Service, among other political differences. I have wondered whether it might shed some new light on the poignancy of the discussion if it were possible to ascertain the views of a German citizen. I have asked a Professor friend of mine at the "Technische Universitat" in Berlin for his personal comment on the topic of Britain's proposed departure from the European Union. He has recently retired from the University. I have known Professor Kledzik for over 40 years, and in view of our long friendship, he has agreed to write a few lines. I am now going to write my letter of thanks to professor in reply to his comments which will follow this paragraph of the article. My letter was dated 26th May 2018.

"To: Professor U J Kledzik OBE, FCP12109  
BerlinImbrosweg 64B Germany

Dear Ulrich,

I am grateful to you for your prompt action with your views on Britain's Application under Article 50 of the European Union to leave the European Union. I have taken the liberty in translating your observations into Standard English. If you are satisfied that these reflect your own opinion, perhaps you might wish to write your opinion on your Notepaper! The following is what I understand to be your opinion of the situation on BREXIT:"

"Dear David,

You asked me for my personal reaction to the British application to leave the European Union. My instinctive response was a "big shock". The Professor writes further to say: "My first and immediate thoughts were that perhaps my English may be in adequate; but you will understand my feelings. I cannot understand how England is making this big mistake, and it is going to be 'messy and sticky'. It is almost unthinkable to imagine of Europe without England and similarly to visualise England without Europe. Even, your late great leader, Sir Winston Spencer Churchill, the Prime Minister during the World War II, said in 1945 that Europe should be united, but he did not manage to make his dream come true in his lifetime." In Europe, there is confusion and doubt among the member countries after the British Referendum voting to leave the European Union. For instance, Austria and Italy have already expressed in their recent General Election a general trend for nationalism, and the candidates who wished to exclude nationals of other non-EU countries were elected to lead the government of their countries. Some countries have erected barriers and borders to keep 'foreigners' out. Again, Turkey under the presidency of Mr Erdogan is pushing forward to become an international power and rediscover the Osmanic ideas of the Ottoman Empire. It is almost frightening to "contemplate the role of the Russian President, Mr Vladimir Putin while that country's warships are cruising the East sea/Ostsee, the European States are just 'talking' about it instead of acting co-operatively and jointly! The internal problems in the Republic of Germany make it difficult for the Chancellor to play a more active role than Frau Angela Merkel is already demonstrating. Some citizens of many of the European countries behave as a national person of a country, e.g. Germany, France, Austria or Italy rather than being a citizen of the European Union. The recent wedding of Prince Harry of the UK and Ms Meghan Markle of the US has demonstrated how people from all over the world would probably feel about an event in one European country to spread happiness right across Europe, if not wider. In spite of all the discussions

among politicians, journalists and others as regards religion, ethnicity, race etc. the UK still received nearly 400,000 Romanians, one million people from Poland, over 300,000 from Ireland and nearly 350,000 from India to work in the UK in 2017, according to the recent statistics published in the Times Newspaper.

“The Federal Republic of Germany made some political mistakes by allowing refugee numbers to increase beyond that with which the country could cope. Germany could not deal with problem by looking back to Nazi Times to behave in an undemocratic way. The way the leading Christian Democratic Party of Frau Angel Merkel, the Chancellor, handled the situation in humanistic way to approve the government’s action with support from the Social Democratic Party, perhaps with a degree of reluctance from some of its members is certainly courageous. It may be just fortunate that unlike France and the United Kingdom the government of Germany had not experienced anything like the refugee problems before and the country was overwhelmed by the arrival of so many refugees from Islamic countries.

“Paragraph One of the German ‘Grundgesetz’, (Federal Germany’s Constitution) mentions: ‘Die Würde des Menschen ist unantastbar’, meaning Human Right is inviolable/ (unbreakable). This concept does not seem to find general acceptability among the Islamic population. Germany has received nearly 20 million people since 1990. The attitude of Germany as regards ‘Human Dignity’ is absolute. German Government has to protect its prominent citizens and prominent representatives with body guards, and many institutions like the Jewish Schools, Churches and public buildings. The only example of large migration I had observed since 1945 was somewhat different when in 1989 12 million East Germans (who were, of course, the citizens of German “Weimar Republic” before the Second World War) integrated with the West Germany, the Huguenots of centuries ago with high cultural standard and the Polish Immigrants, who were Catholics (Christians).

“My personal belief is that European Nations need an easily defined Immigration Law which protects our awareness of life, our traditional partnerships in religion, politics, critical history, wise philosophy – these are fundamental to our European Civilization. They describe our values which we cannot give up, our faith to declare our beliefs in the European Project is absolute. It would be useful for Europe to initiate a simple body of easily defined Immigration Law by the European Parliament and this should be lodged with the United Nations Organisation”.

With love and best wishes,

As ever – Ulrich

As far as I understand the current position, there is a kind of inactivity in the British thinking on BREXIT. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom had supported the referendum in favour of remaining but runs an uneasy government whose party members are not united on many of the proposals which are being discussed by the European Commission and the British Government representatives. The British side would prefer the trading facilities with the members of the European Union countries without being part of the Union with all its advantages, for instance the co-operation in police activities involving the issue of European Search Warrant, which within the European countries takes about 24 hours, whereas for those countries outside of the EU it might take over a month to activate such a Warrant. There is also the situation of Northern Ireland. The neighbour, Northern Ireland is a country which is the Republic of Ireland, a separate country and also a member of the European Union. It may not seem impertinent to remind ourselves that Ireland was a separate and quite rural country prior to its acquisition by Britain many years ago, and Ireland is a Member of the European Union. It was not until after the end of the First World War that Ireland was given certain degree of self-determination with a guarantee that the Protestant population will have full rights of participation. The religious friction between the Protestant population and the Roman Catholic population created a division and this became an important issue of grievance on the part of the Catholics. There were individual citizens, from the Republic of Ireland, who were able to join the British Armed Services during the War. After the Second World War, Ireland was granted full sovereign nation status with rights to apply for the membership of the United Nations’ Organisation. In the Act of Parliament which granted Ireland independence included a provision which ensured that the Protestant population which disliked Roman Catholicism, would become joined to the geographical boundary of the United Kingdom, outside of the Republic of Ireland and would participate in the electoral systems of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These Protestants became citizens of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland. Over the years, the Catholics who chose to remain in Northern Ireland grew in numbers and they became rather aggrieved that their members might never be able to be part of the government of Northern Ireland to which all the powers of local government had been devolved by the UK government. It

is not a good practice in making academic contributions to invite conflicts where none exists; but it is useful to remember that the some members of the Roman Catholic community grew very dissatisfied with the status quo and began campaigns for joining the Irish Republic which would seem repugnant to the Protestant population which had enjoyed almost continuous privilege of ruling Northern Ireland since the creation of Irish Republic regardless of which political party in the mainland of Britain was in power. It is not an exaggeration to say that Northern Ireland people on the whole tended to support the Union which meant its close relationship with Great Britain irrespective of whether Britain remains or withdraws from the European Union. The government of the Irish Republic will, of course, remain a member of the EU. The current situation is causing some problem with the Westminster Government, where the majority of the Conservative Party is not certain enough to carry through the piece of legislation to carry out the BREXIT policy. Mrs May, the British Prime Minister, is trying to guide the Policy 'backed' by the Referendum, although she herself had voted to remain. It is not certain, to my mind, whether the Prime Minister has enough authority in her 'armour' to demand the party members to vote for her or she would call for another general election. Although she is ahead in personal popularity contest between the Labour Leader and herself, this country which possesses enormous political skills and experience in terms of tactical judgment, it may not be quite wise to have another election so soon after the last election. In the present circumstances, the Prime Minister depends on the support of protestant members of Northern Ireland Parliament to get through the current topics of legislation, which are before Westminster Parliament, into Law and Northern Ireland might remain outside of the European Union Club, and it is hoped 'without erecting hard borders' between the two countries of the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland which will be outside of the European Union. The total result may be that whilst Protestant population was quite content with open borders until Britain's application to leave the European Union, the open border principle which became quite popular with the public, may not be available after the BREXIT. There was not a great problem as regards the borders of the two parts of Ireland while both countries were members of the European Union; but in the event of the British withdrawal, Northern Ireland will become a foreign country to the Republic of Ireland, a country with borders, and in view of the policies of Protestantism in Northern Ireland, there is going to be a need for great statesmanship on the part

of both the Republic of Ireland and the British Government. Perhaps it may not be impertinent to mention the two parts of Ireland were not at ease between the Roman Catholics and Protestant Communities and since the middle of Nineteen Sixties there grew a gang of members among some of the members of the Catholic population who indulged in terrorist activities were sabotaging Northern Irish Police efforts to maintain peace. Even with the help of the regular British Army soldiers who had been sent to Ireland, to maintain peace between the two communities the government's policy to restore law and order did not succeed. In 1997, after the general election, a new Labour Government had to face the problems of Ireland. The government invited George Mitchell, an American Senator, to chair a meeting to find a deal between the two communities to live in peace with each other and participate in the running of the Northern Ireland government. This brought the Catholic community and the Protestants to power sharing government of Northern Ireland in which the Protestants and the Catholics would participate as ministers in the Northern Ireland government. As I am writing these lines, we are receiving news that the women in the Irish Republic have overwhelmingly, nearly 68 % of the voters, have decided in favour of law approving abortion in the referendum. Prior to this referendum a lot of Irish Republic women travelled to the British mainland for that kind of treatment. When one considers that the majority of the population in the Republic of Ireland are Roman Catholics, it is certainly reflecting the modern attitude towards population; but when Britain leaves EU, the boundary question might give the British Prime Minister some "headache" as the Protestants in Northern Ireland might wish to maintain the boundary between the Irish Republic and part of Ireland which is technically within the United Kingdom.

In the context of BREXIT, it would seem sensible to discuss the difficulty of Turkish situation as that country's location between Europe and Asia makes it a strategic point from where migration into the European Union countries becomes much easier.

The elected President of the country is a man called Mr Recep Tayyip Erdogan and he is also the leader of the A K Party in Turkey. He had expressed a wish to join the European Union, and to make it possible he sought the assistance of the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. Germany had a fairly large number of Muslim population before the recent illegal migration of nearly 20 million muslims from Syria and African countries. Mr

Recep Tayyip Erdogan's party first came to power in 2002 promising to reform the legal system of the country which the secularist and the military appeared to dominate. Mr Erdogan's ambition to join the European Union seemed quite popular among the population. Since the end of World War II, Turkish citizens were encouraged to come to Germany to work in the industrial sector, especially in the car industry. From my personal observations, it is not an exaggeration to say there was a great difficulty for the generally large Muslim population to integrate with the native German people. The Turkish workers earned good money and a majority of them were able to return to Turkey on holiday fairly opulent. In Turkey itself, the country has become polarised and its currency, the Lira is seeming going down in value because of Mr Erdogan's interference with the Central Bank to set rates of interest by repeatedly overruling the bank's action. Some of the political opponents in the country fear that Mr Erdogan will start reform which might change parliamentary democratic system which the country's Founding Father, Kamal Ataturk had bequeathed to Turkey nearly one hundred years ago. The President has talked about constitutional reform and the uncertainty about the change will affect the Turkish Legal System which in turn might threaten the judiciary. He has already cracked down the processes by dismissing several thousands of judges and prosecutors. It may not be safe to ignore the interest of Russia to promote a friendly safe base in this region of vitally geographical position.

There appears certain amount of doubt about the future of the European Union among some of the newer entrants from former Eastern Europe and the Balkan States, as well as from some of the original founding members. Among these, Italy has given the biggest shock in its recent general election where two of the parties elected large enough number of candidates some with the right wing trend and the other with leaning towards Russia's secretive system and unresponsive to public scrutiny. The President of Italy has invited an independent citizen to form a national government and call for another election. Quite recently, there has been a quiet revolution where the Kingdom of Spain's parliament has voted its Prime Minister out of office – it is the first time when this has happened in Spain peacefully. The members of Parliament in Madrid have chosen *another member* with less right wing views. It is supposed to be a peaceful change. Since the disappearance of General Franco and the restoration of the throne in Spain, the governments have been properly elected, and it is a favourite country for holiday makers

from Britain, especially among the "Sun Worshippers". Both Italy and Spain have larger population than some of the other members of the EU and they have been faithful to European Union and its broader aims. There are some members of the Union who feel that perhaps the Federal Germany with its strong economy and the influence of the German Central Bank, the Deutsche Bank plays too important a role in the management of the Central European Bank. During its membership the United Kingdom has always remained outside of the European monetary system. It was almost a near miss affair! During the chancellorship of Norman Lamont in 1992, I think, there was a loss of several millions of pounds at the stock exchange, and the Treasury had to borrow money to straighten up financial affairs. When this gentleman talks about his anti-European Union opinion the whole matter of his complete incompetence comes to my mind.

In the last Federal German general election, the Chancellor, Frau Angela Merkel, lost some support of her party members in the Southern Germany. The Chancellor's Christian Democratic Union Party and their partner in Southern Germany, the CSU (Christian Social Union of Bavaria) was the conservative party of southern Germany. Frau Angela Merkel became the first female Chancellor in 2005, thanks to her predecessor, Herr Helmut Kohl who, as the reigning Chancellor, was retiring from the Assembly, introduced her before the Bundestag. The CDU and the CSU, the two main conservative parties in Germany did not manage to win an overall majority to form a government. A new far-right party, called as AFD (Alternative for Germany Party) have won ninety-four (94) seats in their first ever attempt to contest in the Federal German election. Even in Berlin, which is not its natural heartland, the AFD has won 11% of the support. Quite a lot of the people who voted for the new party were CDU members who had deserted the party to punish Frau Merkel for her lack of imagination regarding 20 million immigrants who were allowed in Germany. Although some of them, especially some Syrians, are returning to their country of origin, there is still a huge number of Muslims in the Federal Republic. Many thousands of citizens marched to the Brandenburg Gate, quite near the German Parliament (Reichstag), chanting "Merkel must go". There was another gathering four or five times larger than the AFD supporting members, who were opposing the right wing AFD. One of the leaders of the new party, Herr Jorg Meuthen, said that "Refugee routes to Europe must be closed otherwise we will be abolished". Another leader of the AFD by the name

of Alexander Gauland, shouted some ‘patriotic words’ to suggest that Germany was the land of their ancestors and the new party was fighting against multicultural madness. The partners of Frau Merkel’s government are the Social Democratic Party (the party of the Left) and some of its members share some of the ministries of the Federal Government. The Government is quite solid because no party in Germany wants another election so soon after the last election. If the Central Bank of Germany is happy, the government is fairly safe. Some of the social democrats are happy for immigration to continue when the country needs people to maintain its strong economy. The social democrats are not capable of forming a government – they too have lost support in the country. Whilst the popularity of the AfD is growing, the other established parties are losing grounds. The Nazi Party is illegal in Germany and some members claiming to be members of that party have recently been convicted. One cannot imagine that Germany will give up its economic ascendancy to those who cry “nationalism”. Despite its heavy burden of expenditure on the maintenance of the immigrant population with subsidies for people who are out of work, Germany is creating work to cure unemployment. Apart from its responsibilities with respect to the European Union, Germany has its obligations to the United Nations where the current conduct of the President of the United States does not make it any easier if one is trying to avoid conflicts between nations or generally to deal with international affairs. For instance, the recent incident to spread poison in the famous City of Salisbury in the United Kingdom to attempt to murder two Russians, one whom the Russian State has declared a “traitor” and his daughter, Julia who is still a Russian citizen. Through the technical knowledge of the medical practitioners and the skills of the scientists at the Research Centre, both the patients seem to have come out of danger. The United Kingdom has said that the Russian government had introduced this poison in Salisbury, the English Cathedral City, where people have to be careful with their day to day environmental hazards for a long time. The Government of Britain had brought the matter before the United Nations to discuss the poison issue by the Security Council, which is the relevant Committee of the United Nations to authorise any disciplinary actions, has Russia as one of the permanent member of that Council with powers of veto, and it seems very unlikely that Russia would welcome any such resolution involving punishment of itself, a member of the Security Council with vetoing powers. Frau Merkel has visited Russia to meet to express her concern like any other leader of the Western Powers.

The Russian leader, Mr Vladimir Putin seems to respect the German Chancellor; but he did not accept responsibility.

Now, it seems high time to put the finishing touch to this contribution. Majority of the population of Great Britain now realise that it was a great mistake to have decided against staying in the European Union; but people like Boris Johnson, the current Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary and even the man, Mr David Davies, the Secretary of State for exiting Europe, have voted to come out of Europe together with Mr Michael Gove, Secretary of State for the Environment and Rural Affairs. As an individual with no personal axe to grind, it seems to me that when we are together we are powerful and an enemy would find it difficult to disentangle our unity. The United Kingdom parliament has not yet voted on the Brexit Bill and until the Parliament has passed the bill into an Act, we remain in the European Union. It is a matter of great regret that some European countries are missing this chance of uniting like the United States of America or the Commonwealth of Canada which seems to manage quite well to keep their union together instead of disintegrating. The division within the former USSR was not that their Union was too big, rather than the fact that their political system did not manage to introduce the democratic arrangements which the United Kingdom managed to improve within the country starting from 1832 and finally in 1967 when the elected House of Commons became the supreme legislator. The Upper house in the UK still has a lot of clout; but ultimately the will of the directly elected members of Parliament has the last word. It has been a great pity that Britain has not really learnt to adjust to the post imperial environment of the country. It is possible to argue that there might have been certain amount of resentment among the white British citizens that after its withdrawal from its colonies and empire, the country should get along with its neighbours in Europe in peace and without conflicts and at the same time trade with the rest of the world fairly and in co-operation with each other as regards scientific, technological and engineering work. Unhappily, when nationalism takes charge over common sense, some people seem to find comfort in hiding from the exposure of the truth. In Britain, there have been many discussions and debates regarding overcrowding and immigration for centuries; but more recently since the mid-twentieth century, there have been large groups of mainly coloured immigrants with different cultures and backgrounds into the country to find safe environment. The colour of the skin of the population was not greatly threatened, but it has become an issue.

The late Mr John Enoch Powell, who served in the military during World War II, was a philosophy teacher at the University in Australia and in the UK at Cambridge University, was a very clever politician, and he was elected as a Member of Parliament for Wolverhampton, South West. He foresaw the kind of Britain as of today in those days of 1960s and 1970's; but that made citizens scared and nervous. Unless one uses the state funded housing or

some kind of social housing, full integration of the population would become almost impossible. Perhaps in another decade or two later, the British citizens would appreciate that being in the European Union would have given the country the best insurance policy of co-existence with their neighbours in Europe and open wide world and BREXIT is only a wishful dream! □