



Steve Analyst

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Brexit is like a religion. For example, take a look at Tim Montgomerie's claim that: "We were told we were joining just a common market."

(Thread)

Tim Montgomerie
 @montie · [Follow](#)

Ruth Davidson keeps saying Leave tell lies. The EU is one big lie. We were told we were joining just a common market. So false #BBCDebate

10:22 PM · Jun 21, 2016 [Info](#)

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When further pressure is put on this doctrine with the knowledge that the UK had debated it since the early 1960s, and they will argue that it was a long time before we entered.

THE TIMES

THURSDAY APRIL 12 1962

**CAUTIOUS APPROACH
TO POLITICAL UNITY
URGED BY MR. HEATH**

THE TIMES

FRIDAY APRIL 13 1962

*MR. HEATH EXPLAINS
HESITATION AT TAKING
“TWO HURDLES”*

**BRITAIN AGREES
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
MUST BE POLITICAL**

Challenge it further with this televised debate from 1970 and then it becomes “It was only ever sold on the economic benefits”, “The political side was rarely ever mentioned”, or it was “denied by Edward Heath”.

0:00

So let's look at how the Heath government.

Starting with the General Election:

May 6th, 1970: Heath "We have persevered in this because we see the potential benefits to all in the enlargement of the Communities both in the economic and political domains".

Heath warns Six to negotiate in right spirit

From CHARLES HARGROVE

Paris, May 5

Mr. Heath, the Leader of the Opposition, speaking on Britain's entry into the Common Market in Paris today, warned the six members of the Market that general expressions of welcome to her were not good enough. If they believed they could accomplish something with Britain which they could not achieve without her, then they must show themselves ready to allow Britain to join the European Community on terms which were "tolerable in the short term and clearly and visibly beneficial in the long term".

Mr. Heath was addressing a joint luncheon of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris and of the French Chamber of Commerce in Britain. The luncheon was attended by M. André Bettencourt, the Minister in charge of the French state plan, and Mr. Christopher Soames, the British Ambassador.

This was Mr. Heath's cautiously optimistic conclusion. But he went out of his way to say earlier that negotiations would be long and strenuous. "It is not the future of Britain which is at stake. We are seeking no favour as a nation. We are not seeking shelter in the Community from the storms of the outside world. We have lived and thrived in that world among those storms for many centuries, and we can do so with equal success in the future."

What the Conservative Government had proposed in 1961 and what its successors were proposing now was something quite different; it was that Britain should join the Six in furthering the enterprise of cooperation and unity which began in 1950. "We have persevered in this because we see the potential benefits to all in the enlargement of the Communities both in the economic and political domains".

May 9th, 1970: Heath "The single most important thing to make an impact on public opinion would be if Europe could speak with one voice on an important problem".

Political role for EEC urged by Heath

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Bonn, May 8

Mr. Heath, the Leader of the Opposition, told British correspondents at the end of his brief visit to Bonn today: "The single most important thing to make an impact on public opinion would be if Europe could speak with one voice on an important problem."

Citing the Middle East as a possible case in point, Mr. Heath suggested that perhaps the Western European Union meeting in Bonn in early June, when France will rejoin her Common Market partners and Britain might yield something in this respect.

In the Middle East we all had the same interests the Conservative leader said. We did not want to see Israel go under. And we all depended on good relations with the Arab countries for the oil vital to our industrial life. We did not want Soviet encroachment in the Mediterranean, nor a clash between the big powers. If in four-power talks on the Middle East Britain and France spoke with the weight of a united Europe behind them, much could be achieved. The Common Market must be more than haggling over butter and coal.

Mr. Heath was entertained to dinner last night by Dr. Horst Ehmke, the Minister in the Chancellery.

July 14th, 1970: One month after his election, Heath's book is published covering political union in Europe. It would cover subjects such as monetary union and defence.

Britain's part in the European search for unity

By Edward Heath

Three years ago the Prime Minister, then Leader of the Opposition, delivered the Godkin Lectures at Harvard University on the theme of Europe's search for unity and Britain's attitude towards the Common Market. The lectures are to be published here by the Oxford University Press on Thursday with the title of "Old World, New Horizons" (price 10s.), together with an introduction specially written for the book.

It is from this hitherto unpublished section that these extracts are taken.

INTENSE PRESSURES

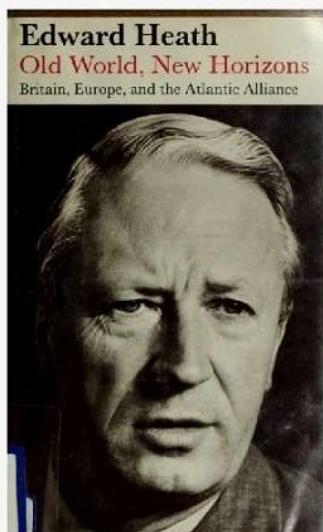
At the same time a wider uncertainty persists in monetary matters as a result of the increase in Britain's indebtedness, the continued deficit of the United States, the devaluation of the franc, and the tendency of Germany to run a trading surplus. This uncertainty goes wider than Europe and raises the whole question of whether the world's main trading countries can find a more satisfactory source of international liquidity than a persistent American deficit creating an unregulated flow of dollars to Europe through the Euro-dollar market.

This is not the occasion to set out tactics which I think the British Government ought to follow. This must be seen as a great enterprise demanding farsightedness and patience. A third failure might have a very serious effect.

The need for careful preparation in advance of any formal negotiations is even more obvious than it was in 1967. So is the importance of extending these preparations to cover subjects which do not fall immediately within the scope of the Treaty of Rome. It is precisely in these fields, for example in defence and monetary matters, that the recent pressures on Europe have been most intense.

At the same time there is the need, both in Britain and on the Continent, to recover in public opinion the ground which has admittedly been lost during the years of stagnation. This can only be done by setting out the prospects honestly and showing that when we talk about the unity of Europe we mean not a vague concept, but the habit of working together to reach accepted goals. This habit of working together is the essence of a Community; it is the only foundation on which the unity of Europe can be built.

In the last of my lectures I described the stance which I thought Europe should take towards the world outside. I have always believed that it was wide of the mark to criticize the movement towards European Unity on the grounds that it was encouraging Europe to look inwards on itself. To me one of the main justifications of this movement has been that it would equip Europe to play a more worthwhile part in the outside world. As the countries of Europe availed themselves of the benefits of cooperation they would be able to make a more effective contribution not only to the prosperity of the countries of Asia and Africa and Latin America but also to the political stability without which prosperity is an illusion.



January 16th, 1971: Heath "There are two parts to our policy towards Europe. First, there is the continuing and hopeful search for a greater political and economic unity".

Commonwealth conference

Mr Heath explains Britain's view of obligations and rights of the Commonwealth

From Our Special Correspondents
Singapore, Jan. 15

Britain and Europe: There are two parts of our policy towards Europe. First, there is the continuing and hopeful search for a greater political and economic unity. Secondly, there is the continuing need to safeguard the defence of western Europe against possible attack from outside. Any world-view from the British angle must start with the effort being made to strengthen and establish on a new basis Britain's position in the Continent to which she belongs.

Regionalism which combines the efforts of several countries to improve their collective security and prosperity and which, by combining their influences and strengths, enlarges the countries concerned, can benefit the international community as a whole, provided the regional organization is outward-looking. Regionalism which looks inward and attempts to confine its benefits to its members and to exclude or threaten outsiders is an international menace.

January 25th, 1971: Rippon (Heath's chief negotiator) "What really matters is that we create the sort of political union that Mr Powell himself thought a few years ago to be so necessary".

Judging by the time and trouble you took to answer Enoch Powell in the House of Commons debate, one must assume that you take his attacks on the Common Market negotiations seriously. Do you believe that the argument that Britain would lose its identity and become a minority in a federation will intensify the British public's opposition to Common Market membership?

On the contrary, I think it will intensify the British public's support. The one thing I agree with Mr Powell about is that it is most important that the debate should take place on the right level and we should see what is really involved in Britain joining the community. All the short-term difficulties with reference to the immediate impact on 'cost of living' will be shown in a few years' time to be totally irrelevant. What really matters is that we create the sort of political union that Mr Powell himself thought a few years ago to be so necessary.

The reasonable road through a jungle of jaw

GEOFFREY RIPPON, Minister in charge of EEC negotiations, talks to HELLA PICK about the debates in Europe and Britain which may (or may not) make us a member of the Common Market

"What really matters is that we create the sort of political union that Mr Powell himself thought a few years ago to be so necessary."

THE GUARDIAN
Monday January 25 1971

February 13th, 1971: Heath "Politically, the challenge is to create a unity of action which will give our countries collectively that position in world affairs which individually is beyond our reach".

THE TIMES

Saturday February 13 1971

Mr Heath calls for new institutions to further cause of European unity

By David Spanier

Mr. Heath, the Prime Minister, sounded a new rallying call for British entry to the Common Market yesterday, when he spoke in enthusiastic terms of the political future of the European Community.

Expressing what was clearly a strongly felt personal commitment, Mr. Heath said that Europe could and should emerge as a community expressing its own point of view and exercising its own influence.

"Politically, the challenge is to create a unity of action which will give our countries collectively that position in world affairs which individually is beyond our reach."

"As members of the Community, we would wish to share in the continued development of effective institutions to this end," he said.

Mr. Heath was addressing members of European parliament attending a conference of the Parliamentary Council of the European Movement in London.

Departing from his official text, the Prime Minister said that it had always seemed to him that the Community had created, for the purposes to which it put the traditions, the civilization and the resources of our continent, its institutions *de novo*. It was the sort of organization that had never been seen in the world before.

It had been brought about, he continued, by the individual efforts of some most distinguished Europeans, backed by the peoples of their countries.

Why then, he asked, did we go on thinking about institutions of Europe in ancient forms, instead of fashioning new institutions to our needs?

In this light, he concluded, the argument between federation and confederation was "sterile and unworthy". "We should be thinking in fresh terms of fresh institutions," he said, quoting fathers thought when they first began the creation of this work in the early 1950s."

While strongly supporting British membership of the Euro-

pean Community, both Mr. Heath and Mr. Barber, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, sounded a similar warning that the terms for joining must be firm.

As Mr. Heath put it: "We must find arrangements for our entry into the Community which are tolerable in the short term and clearly and visibly beneficial in the long term.

"I believe the countries of the Community take the same view. H.M. Government would not be able to present for the approval of Parliament arrangements which did not meet these tests."

Mr. Barber said that Britain was an applicant, but not a supplicant.

"There are some terms for the transitional arrangements which we could not accept, which we could not command to Parliament, and which Parliament would not accept," he said, adding: "If fair terms cannot be agreed, the negotiations must fail".

It would not be the end of the world for Britain. But all Europe would suffer profoundly.

Mr. Heath sounded an optimistic note at the start of his speech by saying that the prospect of the Community's enlargement was at this moment closer to realization than it had ever been before.

His theme, he told the gathering of nearly 90 M.P.s from the Six and the four applicant countries, was to look ahead.

"I have never believed that the movement to European unity encouraged Europe to look inwards on itself", the Prime Minister said. "Rather, it has opened up new opportunities for a united Europe in the world as a whole."

"In the same way, I have never thought that British participation in that movement would diminish Britain's interest in the wider world overseas. It has long seemed to me that all the evidence points the other way."

Mr. Heath wound up his speech by saying that if we went into the European enterprise as partners, working together on behalf of Europe, he believed that "today once again we shall astonish the world by the energy

and resourcefulness which we have at our command".

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday that it was economic sense for Britain and other European countries to join the Common Market. "Our joining would give us an expanded base for economic growth", he said.

The Foreign Secretary was delivering the Betts Brown Memorial Lecture on "Britain and the International Scene" at Heriot-Watt University in Edinburgh yesterday. Sir Alec is Chancellor of the University.

He said that economic union between the Six was now well established and the experiment was irreversible.

"Successful economic integration must inevitably lead to closer and closer political association and that means more collective decisions and developing machinery for putting them into operation for the good of all."

"In a country where the nation state has played a large part, I forecast that new political machinery will evolve slowly and that new institutions will be limited to those where there is a practical job to be done."

Sir Alec said that economic integration would show the countries of Europe that their prosperity and security were inseparable from that of their neighbours, that national self-seeking was a thing of the past.

He added: "I believe that Britain's interests require that she should play the fullest part in its realization."

The maintenance of the balance of power was one reason why Britain needed alliance with other European countries. There had been a steady build up of Soviet power in the Middle East, in the Mediterranean and now into the Indian Ocean. "This old-fashioned expansionism means that the rest of us must take old-fashioned precautions", he said.

Just after Sir Alec had completed his lecture, six young men tried to rush the platform. Detectives and stewards hustled them back to their seats.

April 6th, 1971: Heath "The world is suddenly realising that the enlarged community is going to be a very, very powerful influence, economically, and then politically."

0:00 / 0:14

April 7th, 1971: Heath makes a brief statement on his talks with German Chancellor Willie Brandt, stating they had covered, among other things, the further political and economic development of Europe.

THE TIMES

Wednesday April 7 1971

Mr Heath underlines risk of Russia exploiting disunity in Europe

From Roger Berthoud
Bonn, April 6

In a brief statement at the beginning of the press conference, Mr. Heath said his talks with Herr Brandt had covered an extremely wide range of subjects: the enlargement of the E.E.C., the further political and economic development of Europe, and its security, Herr Brandt's eastern policy and Berlin, the wider field of East-West relations, the Middle East, the Mediterranean and Africa. The talks had been extremely valuable and had taken place in an atmosphere of the utmost frankness.

April 29th, 1971: Heath "We are confident that economic unity in Europe can be the foundation of a wider political unity in Europe. That would mean a growing political influence in world affairs..."

Mr Heath renews his pledge to go ahead

By David Wood

"We are confident that economic unity in Europe can be the foundation of a wider political unity in Europe. That would mean a growing political influence for Europe in world affairs, to match the immense influence which European civilization has had and continues to have in the wider cultural world."

"These are the goals to which history and opportunity now direct us. The artists, the writers and the musicians have shown the economists and the politicians the way. We have to bring to the creation of European economic and political unity the same creative effort, the same interplay of ideas and inspiration, the same ability to share our achievements that enabled them to make a reality of European cultural unity."

Mr. Heath went on to say that if we could build Europe as a city at unity in itself, that had peace within its walls and plenteousness within its palaces, then it would be a place where the arts flourished and were honoured, a place where artists could live and work, a place where men could sing the merry songs of peace to all their neighbours.

'It is no mean or selfish objective which we seek', he said. "It is a noble ideal, long established in the traditions of European thought and well worthy of the aspirations of our generation. When we achieve our ambitions, then history will indeed know that the spirit of man has at last triumphed over the divisions and dissensions, the hatred and the strife that plagued our continent for a thousand years. Humanity will be grateful that our European civilization, to which it already owes so much, will be able to flower afresh in unity and concord."

Politicians had so far failed to match the masterpieces of cultural Europe with a comparable political achievement. The E.E.C. was providing a framework for the development of economic integration that would match the results of European cultural collaboration.

May 20th, 1971: Heath "Do we have the wisdom to achieve by construction and cooperation what Napoleon and Hitler failed to achieve by destruction and by conquest?"

Mr Heath on the challenge of a united Europe

By a Staff Reporter

The vision of a united Europe, envied down the years by the rest of the world, was conjured up by Mr. Heath, the Prime Minister, in a speech immediately before setting off for his Paris talks with M. Pompidou yesterday.

He said at the Conservative Women's annual conference at Central Hall, Westminster: "It is no mean or selfish objective which we seek. It is a noble ideal, worthy of the best traditions of European thought and of the highest hopes of our own generation. We have a historic opportunity."

"If we fail to seize this opportunity, then I believe future generations across Western Europe will condemn us all for our narrowness of mind, our shortness of sight, and our trepidation of spirit. For it is not only our well-being, but that of future generations that will be jeopardized."

"But if we succeed, then we shall have shown ourselves worthy successors of those who through the centuries have built the institutions, the traditions and indeed the very civilization of Europe. The achievements of Europe in the past

have been the envy of the world. We now, together, have the opportunity to make sure that the achievement in modern Europe can be an example to the world for years to come."

Mr. Heath said that there were adjustments to be made that would involve changes in our patterns of trade and we owed it to our friends in other parts of the world to minimize the problems. In Britain, too, we should need to accept additional short-term burdens. But these could be more than met by the advantages from the widening of our home market.

The countries of the Six, he said, understood our problems and if the negotiations went on in this spirit "we can hope to achieve terms which the Government can present to Parliament and the public as fair and reasonable".

The opportunities open to us, he said, included a wider market for our businessmen, a chance to combine our technical and industrial skills, and the chance to accelerate the pace of our own growth in Britain, thus improving the living standards of the whole nation.

"Important as all these aims are,

there is a wider purpose, to which I myself have held throughout my political life. That purpose is to achieve a Europe which has silenced for ever the quarrels of the past. A Europe which can grow steadily together in unity. A Europe looking outwards with confidence to the great enterprises open to us as a united continent in the rest of the world. A Europe with its own strong and distinctive voice in the counsels of the nations."

"We in Britain, and our friends in Europe, face at this moment of history a momentous test of will."

"Do we have the courage to forget the dissensions and the suspicions that have divided us, and to learn to work together for lasting peace and prosperity, not just for our country but for a continent?" Mr. Heath asked.

"Do we have the wisdom to achieve by construction and co-operation what Napoleon and Hitler failed to achieve by destruction and by conquest?"

There were, he admitted, people who deeply and sincerely opposed Britain's entry on any terms. The issue was complex but the opportunities were too great to be missed.

"Let us all recognize the opportunity that is now presented to us for what it is: the chance to unite Western Europe."

Mr. Heath was clapped to his feet twice by the conference when he finished speaking. His vision of a united Europe had brought a tear to the eye of several of the senior lady Conservatives sitting beside him. And as the huge organ of the Central Hall thundered out "Land of Hope and Glory" behind him, Mr. Heath left for what he clearly saw as an appointment with history.

May 20th, 1971: Heath "We have the opportunity of building for ourselves a strong and enduring community in Europe, a Europe steadily growing together in unity and prosperity, and resuming its rightful place in the councils of the nations".

THE TIMES

Thursday May 20 1971

Mr Heath arrives in Paris for 'historic' talks

From Patrick Brogan
and Charles Hargrove
Paris, May 19

Mr. Heath arrived in Paris this evening for his two days of talks with President Pompidou. He told newspapermen at Orly airport that he was convinced "that we are living a historic moment comparable to that 20 years ago" [when the six European nations which now make up the E.E.C. agreed to pool their coal and steel resources].

"It is certain," he said, "that the decisions we shall reach in the coming weeks will be decisive for the political future of Europe. It is in this spirit that I am entering the talks I shall have with the President of the French Republic."

Mr. Heath was met at Orly airport by M. Chaban-Delmas, the French Prime Minister and

was driven straight to the British Embassy where he will stay during his visit.

Welcoming Mr. Heath at Orly, M. Chaban-Delmas said: "The fact that you have come to speak with us of the Europe of the future in all friendship and all frankness, is a matter of satisfaction. That you have come to make Europe for all Europeans a matter of more than satisfaction. It is a great hope."

At a meeting of the Council of Ministers this morning, M. Pompidou spoke of the great importance which he attached to his talks with the British Prime Minister. He said the discussions would be centred more on the fundamental questions for Europe, including its organization and future, than on technical and financial matters.

In a statement issued in London a few hours after Mr. Heath's arrival in Paris, the Prime Minister made it clear that he was confident of the outcome of the Brussels negotiations.

Mr. Heath's statement was read to the annual dinner of the Confederation of British Industry where, but for his Paris visit, he would have been the guest of honour.

"On the main issues, I believe that we now stand as close as we have ever stood," he said. "We have the opportunity of building for ourselves a strong and enduring community in Europe, a Europe steadily growing together in unity and prosperity, and resuming its rightful place in the councils of the nations."

Tonight, Mr. Heath is dining with Mr. Christopher Soames, the British Ambassador.

The Prime Minister's talks with M. Pompidou begin tomorrow morning and the two men will have at least six hours of private meetings.

Tomorrow morning's session is to be followed by a working lunch at the Elysée. There will be more talks in the afternoon and in the evening there will be a formal dinner at the Elysée given in Mr. Heath's honour by President and Mme. Pompidou.

On Friday morning Mr. Heath will return yet again to the Elysée for more talks and then M. Pompidou comes to the British Embassy for lunch.

The only occasion during all these talks when the two men will not be alone with their interpreters will be on Friday morning, when they will be joined towards the end of the session by M.

Continued on page 5, col. 1

May 21st, 1971: Heath "President, I have long believed that Europe must grow steadily together in unity, and that Britain should be a part of that wider entity".

0:00 / 0:25

May 24th, 1971: Franco Maria Malfatti (President of the Commission on the conclusion of Heath-Pompidou talks)
But in the long term the importance lay in the agreement between “these two European great powers” for future development of the building of a united Europe.

Success of the Pompidou-Heath talks seen in Brussels as step towards political unification

From Peter Strafford

Brussels, May 23

The results of the talks between President Pompidou and Mr. Heath last week have been given a warm welcome in Brussels, both by the Belgian Government and by the European Commission.

Mr. Pierre Harmel, the Belgian Foreign Minister, said in a statement yesterday that they were a "good augury" for Britain's negotiations with the European Economic Community. Signor Franco-Maria Malfatti, the president of the Commission, spoke of the long-term implications for political unification in Europe.

In the short term, Signor Malfatti said, the most important result was the reaffirmation of the political will to settle the main problems by the end of June. But in the long term, the importance lay in the agreement between "these two European great powers" for future development of the building of a united Europe.

The one note of implied criticism came in Signor Malfatti's conclusion. He emphasized the need to strengthen the central institutions of the E.E.C., such as the Commission and the European Parliament. This is an issue on which there are differences between France and her partners and Signor Malfatti was clearly referring to the fact that Mr. Heath has apparently taken the French side.

The experience of the present Community had shown the value of the central institutions, he said, and the contribution that they could make to European unification. He considered that this experience remained of fundamental importance for the future development of an enlarged E.E.C.

July 19th, 1971: Heath "Now we are about to take the final logical step towards full participation in the economic and political future of Europe, as an equal sovereign member of the European community".

0:00 / 0:17

September 18th, 1971: If in this way they could, in the last quarter, of the twentieth century, provide the world with model of a successful political and economic community “then this will not be the least of Europe’s contributions to a sane and civilised world”.

Mr Heath sees need for new monetary system

Continued from page 1

"For we shall need all the skill and wisdom at our command in charting our advance together. We have to start from the principle that our European institutions will only grow and thrive in response to evident needs of policy.

"Institutions will grow not from some theoretical blue-print but from the practical habit of working together. Above all, they will endure only if they take account of the democratic basis of political power in all our countries.

"I believe that we in Britain can contribute our skill and experience to the task of putting these principles into practice."

If in this way they could, in the last quarter of the twentieth century, provide the world with a model of a successful political and economic community, "then this will not be the least of Europe's contributions to a sane and civilized world".

The ceremony was held in the open air before a crowd of 6,000 in the Münsterplatz, and for the first few minutes Mr Heath spoke against background noise from a group of young demonstrators. "One, two, three, Northern Ireland must be free," they chanted in German, and "Self-determination for Northern Ireland." The police quickly dragged them away, still shouting

Mr Heath pointed out that the friendship between France and Germany, called for by Sir Winston in his Zurich speech on September 19, 1946, had become the bedrock of the European Community, which in turn was the core of the wider European unity to whose cause Churchill devoted so much of his energy.

It was the Government's firm belief that Britain's future prosperity and security both required membership of an enlarged Community, so that there could be an advance towards the common objectives, such as a common foreign policy accompanied by increasing cooperation on defence.

It would also be a clear responsibility of the enlarged Community to speak with one voice on matters of international trade and payments. The difficulties of the existing monetary system had provided a vivid illustration of this need.

It was clear that the role of the dollar, and to a lesser extent sterling, as international reserve assets had created unacceptable stresses for the economies supporting these currencies, together with unwelcome strains on the monetary systems of many other countries.

October 13th, 1971: Dr Barzel meets Edward Heath and makes the statement "We must find a way to European solidarity – in all political fields."

Dr Barzel in Brighton talks with Mr Heath

From Roger Berthoud
Bonn, Oct 12

Dr Rainer Barzel, the new chairman of the Christian Democratic Union, will spend tomorrow at the Conservative Party Conference in Brighton. He will take the opportunity to have a talk with Mr Heath and other prominent Conservatives.

The invitation, from Mr Peter Thomas, the Conservative Party chairman, was sent to Saarbrücken last Monday evening after Dr Barzel's election at the CDU's own party conference, according to a spokesman in Bonn.

In connexion with his visit to Brighton, Dr Barzel declared today: "The world political balance is shifting in questions of security, world trade and monetary matters. Nothing is more important than the closest possible drawing together of free Europeans."

"We must find a way to European solidarity—in all political fields. Only thus will we be able to settle the outstanding problems between the United States and Europe and achieve a modus vivendi with the East which safeguards peaceful coexistence, without the whole of Europe becoming a zone of influence of the Soviet Union."

It has been the policy of the Bonn Opposition, of which Dr Barzel is the parliamentary leader, to advocate closer West European integration, and to claim that Herr Brandt's policies have weakened Bonn's ties to the West while creating ties to the East.

The Opposition has also constantly called for closer cooperation with the French. But Dr Barzel must be fully aware that it is the French who over the past decade have delayed European integration and that neither Mr Heath nor M Pompidou is at present interested, for sound domestic political reasons, in abandoning national sovereignty over a broad front.

October 14th, 1971: At the Conservative party conference, Ronald Bell paraphrases Edward Heath saying the Prime Minister had said joining as full members means joining the political union.

Eight-to-one majority for joining the Market

THE GUARDIAN Thursday October 14 1971

Mr Joseph Swain (Langstone) said: "I have never felt, within broad boundaries, that the terms of entry are terrible indeed. Having lost the market for such products as computers and hovercraft, what mattered the price of butter?"

Voice

Where had Britain's voice been, he asked, on Czechoslovakia, Vietnam, and Cuba? "Europe has a major world role to play; in fact we shall be a super power, a power for good rather than evil, harmony rather than discord."

Mr Ronald Bell (MP for Buckinghamshire South) said he found the economic case for entry implausible. He could not accept that getting inside a tariff of 7½ per cent would have such a magic effect on our trade and our psychology. "Why aren't we asked to compare our performance currently with the performance of the Six currently?" The growth rate in the Six countries was lower than that expected in Britain.

Erosion of national sovereignty was intended and desired. Mr Maudling had said that if we entered we must expect political integration. Mr Heath had said that joining as full members meant joining the political union. "Now, in our children's time, but in our time, this would result in an end of the parliamentary system in its significant exercise in Britain."



CONSERVATIVES AT BRIGHTON 1971

THE Conservative conference yesterday voted by 2,474 to 324 in favour of British entry into the Common Market, a majority of 2,150, after a full afternoon's debate interrupted by enthusiastic demonstrations from Young Conservatives. After the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, had wound up the debate, a large number of Young Conservatives released scores of blue balloons and held up posters which read: "Yes to Europe." A number of girls in traditional European costumes paraded in front of the platform.

REPORTS BY DENNIS JOHNSON, BERNARD PRATT, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, AND JOHN WINDSOR.

November 7th, 1971: It is announced that Heath will attend a summit to discuss the future of the EEC, including monetary union and political union.

Heath to join EEC summit

By WALTER FARR
European Affairs
Correspondent in Castello Bracciano, near Rome

A SUMMIT meeting between Mr. Heath and the Heads of Government of the Six and the three other applicants for entry into the Common Market was agreed on here yesterday by the Foreign Ministers of all the 10 countries.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Foreign Secretary, told the meeting that Britain wholeheartedly supported the proposal. She agreed that it should be held in the spring or at any date which suited the other participants.

The reason no definite date was decided was that Norway, Denmark and Eire must hold referenda before taking a final decision to join the Market. Eire's referendum will be in March or April, Denmark's in June, and Norway's in June or September.

It was also decided that Sir Denis Greenhill, the Permanent Head of the Foreign Office, or another senior diplomat should sit with the political directors of the Foreign Ministries of the Six in the Common Market political committee to prepare for the summit.

BRITISH SEAT

Viscount Davignon, head of the committee, announced after the morning session of the 10 Foreign Ministers: "The committee over which I preside will naturally be very glad that it is being widened to include the representatives of Britain and, if they wish, the other applicants, before they actually join the Market."

"A British representative will take his seat on our committee the moment Britain has signed the treaty of accession to the Common Market, expected next month."

The 10 Foreign Ministers agreed in principle on the following agenda for the summit.

1—Creation of a strong European economic and monetary union to decide the interests of Britain and the other nine members of an enlarged Common Market in currency talks with America.

2—Steps to avoid a trade war between the Common Market and America. It became known during yesterday morning's meeting that America has brought strong pressure on the Common Market Six over a proposal to link with the Market the members of the European Free Trade Association which have not applied to join the Market.

These are Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Portugal, Finland and Iceland.

SECURITY GOALS

3—Detailed preparation for the European Security Conference. The summit, it was proposed, should clearly define the goals of the Western European countries in this conference. Officials said a considerable measure of agreement was emerging.

4—East-West relations. M. Schumann, the French Foreign Minister, reported on his talks with Mr. Brezhnev.

5—The development of "close political union" between the 10 member states of the enlarged Common Market. All Ministers agreed that this was desirable but there were differences on how rapidly institutions should be established in Brussels for harmonising foreign policies of member States.

The British view, officials said, was that political union should develop "slowly and pragmatically."

Sirian Moro, Italian Foreign Minister, who presided at yesterday's meeting, said the summit would also discuss the Middle East and China.

FINE CASTLE

The 10 Foreign Ministers met in a 14th century castle, one of the finest in Italy, overlooking Lake Bracciano. Sir Alec jokingly described the castle as a "nice little place."

As the Ministers discussed the proposed European security conference, speakers noted that on the walls of the room where they were meeting were weapons used by the forces of rival States centuries ago.

The British view, officials said, was that political union "should develop slowly and pragmatically."

THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH NOVEMBER 7, 1971

January 22nd, 1972: Heath "A Europe coming together in growing unity - historians of all nations have dismissed it as a fantasy for generations. Tomorrow sees it born as a fact."

THE TIMES

Saturday January 22 1972

Mr Heath sees strong role for new Europe

From Patrick Brogan
Strasbourg, Jan 21

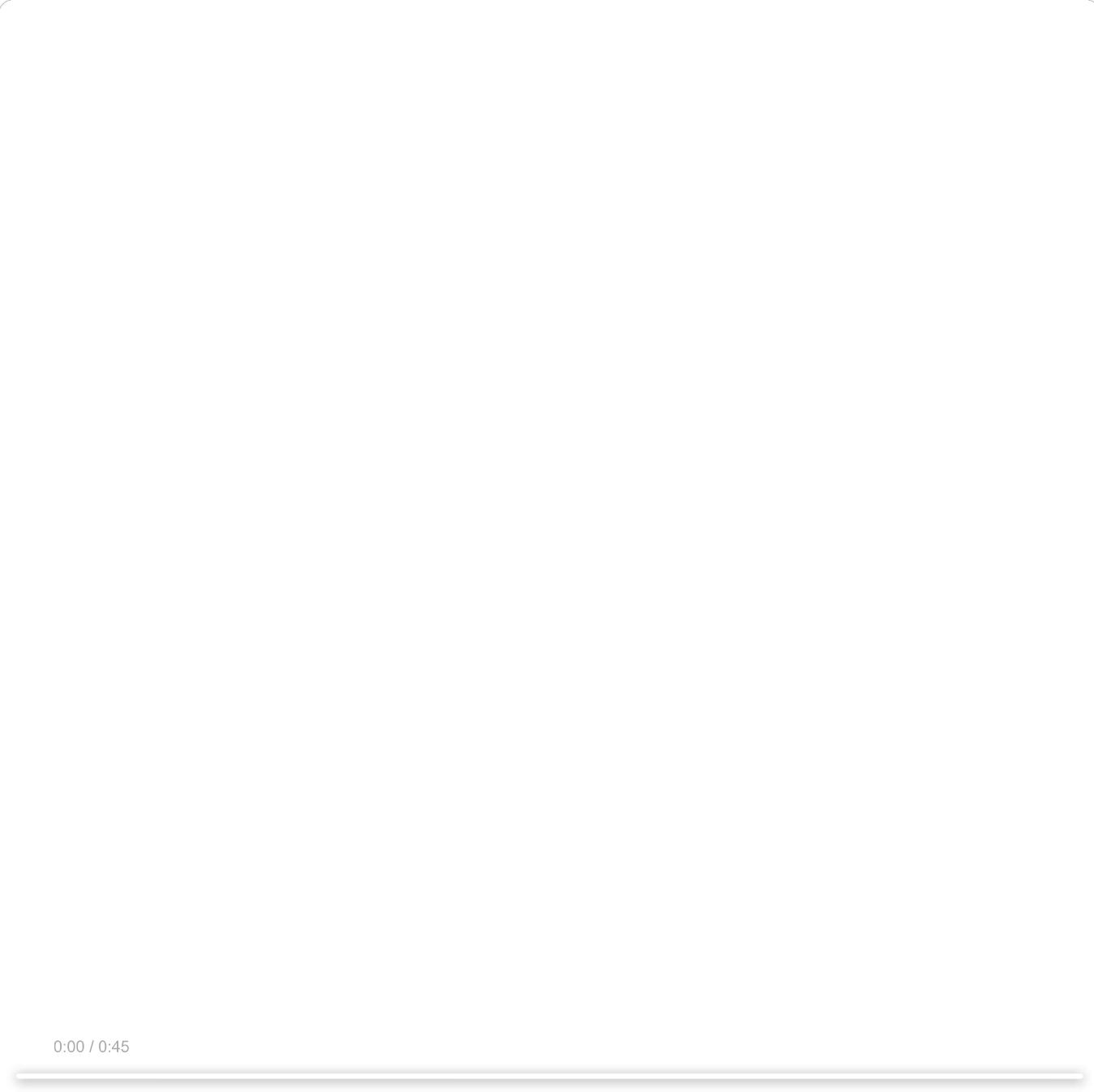
"Europe will be strong in the councils of the world", he added. "For as the great powers polarize, who can ignore the voice that speaks for two hundred and fifty million people?"

He had arrived in the Council of Europe building here to the strains of the Ode to Joy from Beethoven's Choral Symphony, which has just been chosen as the Council's official anthem for Europe. His entry and then his speech were enthusiastically applauded by the members of the Council Assembly, meeting in special session for the prize-giving ceremony.

Apparently the Prime Minister considers the signing of the treaty of accession in Brussels tomorrow to be more important than the Treaty of Rome, for after paying tribute to the creators of the Common Market he said: "A Europe coming together in growing unity—historians of all nations have dismissed it as fantasy for generations. Tomorrow sees it born as a fact."

In the circumstances, he will probably be forgiven this Anglo-centric view of the building of a united Europe.

January 22nd, 1972: Heath "A beginning of another stage in the construction of a new and a greater united Europe. This is the task that now lies ahead for our generation in our own continent."



0:00 / 0:45

January 25th, 1972: Speaking last night on the BBC Television show Panorama, Mr Heath left his interviewers no doubt that he has a great vision of a united Europe vying with the super powers to enable the 250 million people of Europe to speak with one voice..."

January 28th, 1972: The UK government announce they will join the Davignon Committee on which the Political Directors of the Foreign ministries of the six meet to concert their views on foreign policy. "The machinery in embryo for evolving a common European foreign policy".

Britain joins Six decision-making

By A. M. Rendel

Diplomatic Correspondent

The British Government are henceforth to take a full part in all discussions on political matters between the Six.

This means that Sir Thomas Brimelow, Deputy Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, will join the Davignon Committee on which the Political Directors of the Foreign Ministries of the Six meet to concert their views on foreign policy: for instance, on the agenda or date for a conference on European security.

The Davignon Committee is in fact the machinery in embryo for evolving a common European foreign policy. The tasks to be given to it have not been finally defined, but it will also be concerned with working out the future political institutions of the enlarged Community.

Sir Thomas Brimelow is already the British representative on the Permanent Council of the Western European Union (Britain and the Six) which meets fortnightly in London for an exchange of information on political questions. The WEU meetings will continue, but they do not attempt to reach common policies.

Among the deputy secretaries in the Foreign Office Sir Thomas Brimelow was an obvious choice. In addition to his work in WEU,

he has spent much of his service in Russia and was Ambassador to Poland from 1966-69.

His experience of Eastern Europe is widely welcomed among representatives of the Six. In working out a common policy they will be primarily concerned in the months ahead with East-West relations, in particular, preparation for a European conference and discussions on mutual and balanced reductions in forces.

The next meeting of the Davignon Committee will be in Luxembourg on February 14 and 15. In the past the Six have met on the first day and been joined by the four candidate members on the second.

When the Six and candidate members met recently in Rome the British Government stated that the British Parliament had already voted massively in favour of entry to the European Community. They asked that they should join the Six in all the political discussions, once the Treaty of Accession was signed. This has now been agreed.

So far as is known, the other three candidate members, Denmark, Norway and Ireland, have made no similar request, and since they have referenda ahead, their progress towards entry is less advanced than Britain's.

It appears, therefore, that only Britain will be joining the Six in their full political discussions for the present.

The Davignon Committee,

which so far has met four times a year to prepare for two ministerial meetings, is expected to have also a delicate and more long-term task. This consists of discussing liaison between the Eurogroup of those European members of Nato whose forces are integrated in the military organization, which does not include France, and members of the European Community as a whole, including France, and possibly Ireland which is not a member of Nato.

For the present, the main task of preparing the future integration of the European Community in the political and ultimately defence fields will fall, therefore, on the Davignon Committee. The British Government would like, therefore, to have more frequent meetings of the Davignon Committee and more than two ministerial meetings.

The ministerial meetings of WEU, which are supposed to take place every three months, may be reduced to perhaps two this year.

There is no suggestion, however, that the WEU organization should now be whittled down. The experts who have been considering future institutions for Europe consider rather that the WEU machinery could well be built on in the future since it allows both political and defence integration; and can boast a lively parliamentary assembly.

European bureaucracies, page 14

February 23rd, 1972: Geoffrey Rippon, Heaths chief negotiator, is invited to a pre-summit meeting to discuss foreign policy coordination. "otherwise known, hopefully, as the Markets political union project".

Rippon joining in pre-summit talks

By HELLA PICK

Mr Geoffrey Rippon, Minister in charge of Common Market entry negotiations, will represent Britain on Monday, when the Foreign Ministers of the Six will be discussing with the incoming members of the Community the agenda for the EEC Summit later this year.

The meeting in Brussels was arranged by the Six for informal discussions on the co-ordination of foreign policy. At talks of this kind, held outside the Community framework, the candidate countries have normally only been brought in "for information." But this time Britain, Denmark, Norway, and Ireland, will be joining in the discussions — since they will all be taking part in the Summit.

Britain is pleased that Mr Rippon has been invited. The Government has been looking for ways of stressing its interest in foreign policy coordination — otherwise known, hopefully, as the Markets political union project.

October 20th, 1972: Heath says that the community, if it consolidates its monetary and political unity, "will be inevitably forced to consider how it can achieve a common defence policy".

THE GUARDIAN

Friday October 20 1972

Brave words blur EEC disagreements

From HELLA PICK, Paris, October 19

Coordination

The Prime Minister believes that the Community must increasingly concern itself with political coordination, but did not mention the word "defence" at the conference table. Nevertheless, he confided to print (in the French paper, *Le Figaro*, this morning) his conviction that the Community, if it consolidates its monetary and political unity, "will inevitably be forced to consider how it can achieve a common defence policy."

In his opening speech, the Prime Minister sounded the battle hymn for the enlarged Community. "Let us show that the Europe we build is no empty monument, no bureaucratic blueprint: but a living democratic society, concerned with the welfare of Europe's citizens, and with Europe's contribution to the world.

He added: "Our peoples — especially the young — want a Community to do good in the world; to attack the evils that attend our industrial society, including pollution, poverty, waste, and want." Right across the board, from President Pompidou to Luxembourg's Prime Minister, they sang a fervent "Amen" to this

M Pompidou, like Mr Heath, went to great lengths this morning to call on the Community leadership to create "a Europe that symbolises not only power and wealth, but the quality of life and civilisation."

Chancellor Willy Brandt, conscious of immediate electoral needs, embellished the theme by presenting a detailed plan for an ambitious European social policy. He wants a Community known for stability, especially where prices are concerned, but developing gradually into a meaningful political Community.

October 20th, 1972: Heath "If we wish it to become a major world power, we shall need to be able to concert our actions, and bring our joint influence to bear" ... "in the political as well as the economic field. This means working toward a common foreign policy."

Europe we build must be no empty monument, but a living democratic society, says Mr Heath

Mr President, you yourself as our host, and Mr Biesheuvel representing the country at present holding the presidency, have spoken as members of the existing, the original Community. I speak as one of those who are joining it—sadly, without Norway. We are grateful to you, Mr President, both for having been the original advocate of this meeting and for the excellent arrangements you have made for us. For you and for the other existing members of the Community this conference marks the accomplishment of the progress you set in train at The Hague three years ago.

For us who are now joining you, it marks the attainment of an objective that has cost us much effort and perseverance. For us all it will point the way towards the future that we shall build together.

And I see this happening when the structure of power in the world—economic, political and military power—is undergoing changes of historic importance, such as have not been seen in this generation since the sounds of war in Europe died away in 1945.

Both politically and economically the world is working in ever larger units. None of us in Europe, as individual nations, can hope significantly to intervene effectively in world affairs on our own. But we can find our place and make our voice heard, if we work together and act from a common will.

So far so good. We must now see to it that Europe speaks with a united voice in the negotiations to reform the international monetary system. Here again, the finance ministers have established the foundations of a common position. This work must go on. But we shall not be able to make real progress towards monetary integration unless we also succeed in harmonizing our more general economic objectives.

We must therefore work together towards a closer alignment of our national policies. For if Europe is to flourish as a single and independent monetary area, the economic conditions which prevail throughout our territories must be similar.

Major power

Mr President, I have been speaking so far mainly of the progress we seek to make in our economic cooperation. But the political development of the Community must keep in step with its economic consolidation. The enlargement of the Community will, I hope, bring benefit to its institutions, to their fund of experience, of administrative talent and democratic habit.

We shall need, in particular, a strengthening and enrichment of the dialogue between the Council of Ministers and the Commission, and between each of these and the European Assembly. For the Assembly, our common democratic principles require a gradual evolution in its role. This is a large subject, because changes in the role of the European Assembly imply developments in the relationship between that Assembly and national parliaments, and perhaps even, for some of us, changes in the timetables and procedures of national parliaments themselves.

But I share the wish to see progress made, and I hope that this meeting will commission a full study of the subject, to which parliamentarians with experience of government should be able to contribute.

Mr President, the Community is now coming to take its full place as a major power in the world. If we wish it to become a major world power, we shall need to be able to concert our actions, and bring our joint influence to bear, in specific situations and on specific issues, in the political as well as the economic field. This means working towards a common foreign policy. We must strengthen our consultation and cooperation in political matters, so that the Community can act decisively and effectively in international affairs, in the pursuit of peace, security and freedom.

So far, the external policies of the Community have been mainly directed towards promoting common economic objectives by joint action. That will no doubt continue to be their primary emphasis, though, as I have implied, we must ensure that we weigh the political with the economic as we develop the Community's external relations.

What Europe needs is a just and stable relationship between these groups. That is in our best interest. And as the Community will be the largest trading entity in the world, we can do much to influence the form and timing of world trade negotiations. When we come to discuss this in detail, I shall have some specific suggestions to put to you.

Next there is our important responsibility to the developing nations of the world. They are watching our meeting today with a close interest, because the consequences of enlargement of the Community will be of great importance for them.

For the first time the countries of Western Europe have not only the responsibility which their privileges impose upon them, but also the opportunity and means to apply their energies together in a concerted manner. There is room for many views about how this responsibility can best be fulfilled.

We have suggested as one possible means that in certain cases we should be prepared to lighten the burden of indebtedness by a waiver of interest on aid loans to those countries who face the greatest problems. Another possibility is that we should re-examine the terms and conditions of our aid, so as to make sure that it benefits the developing nations to the greatest degree possible.

There will be differences of approach between us. We must work to close these, because there will be no difference about the objective. The destiny of the younger nations engages us all from so many points of view—our collective national responsibilities, the history of our societies and their economic growth, man's instinctive desire to contribute to the well-being of his fellows—all these aspects are involved.

We can all agree that the problem of bridging the gap between rich and poor countries is likely to prove one of the greatest challenges of all to our imagination and statesmanship in Europe.

The third aspect of our external relations to which I should like to draw attention concerns the relationship between the Community and Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union. To these nations our message is clear. What we are doing within the Community is aimed against no one. Our actions are designed to promote stability and prosperity within the Community and in a wider world. We see no contradiction between our work of consolidation and economic progress, and the improvement of relations between the East and West of Europe.

Guidance

Mr President, I have touched on some of the specific matters on which I hope we can make progress at this meeting. But, as you have recognized in the speech with which you opened the conference, we shall have failed if we do no more than that. Our peoples will expect something more than this of the enlarged Community. They will seek from us some guidance, some evidence of concerted action, some sign that the Community means something for them, for their daily interests as well as for their ultimate ideals.

Our peoples, and particularly the young, will not respond simply to economic and monetary prescriptions, however important these may be. We have to capture their imaginations. They will want a European concept which implies the power of the Community to do good in the world, to attack the evils that attend our industrial society, the problems of pollution and poverty, of waste and want.

In all we do, we must show that the Community exists above all for the people of Europe. They will judge us by our vision and determination in meeting their needs, their hopes, and their aspirations.

Let us show that the Europe we build is no empty monument, no bureaucratic blue print, but a living democratic society, concerned with the welfare of Europe's citizens and with Europe's contribution to the world. For this purpose we must recapture our European voice, the voice which we all of us instinctively recognize: a voice of reason, of humanity and moderation, which can be heard throughout the world.

October 21st, 1972: The Paris summit concludes with the heads of state, including Heath, announcing "European Union".

THE TIMES

Summit agreement after Dutch delay

The enlarged European Community agreed early today to become a "European union" by 1980. Earlier the Dutch delegates had delayed agreement on the final communiqué.

Mr Biesheuvel, the Dutch Prime Minister, insisted that

there should be commitments to increase the powers of the European Parliament.

Irritation also arose in yesterday's session over the leaking to a French newspaper of the draft preamble to the final communiqué, prepared by the French Government. Sir Alec

Douglas-Home was reported to have expressed his sense of shock at a breach of diplomatic convention.

France created some difficulty about Mr Heath's insistence that a commitment to set up a regional policy by 1974 should be included. But

France gave way on the understanding that the scheme would dovetail with national programmes.

Mr Heath said the result was "splendid" for Britain, Europe and the world. "We have shown that this is a Europe for the people."

European union within decade is Community's objective

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Saturday morning

The nine-power Paris summit conference ended six hours later than scheduled, with broad agreement reached on all the main issues raised during the two days of discussions.

Delay was due to difficulties which arose in the drafting of the final communiqué because the Dutch insisted that the institutions of the enlarged Community be reinforced and the powers of the European Parliament extended.

Mr Biesheuvel, the Dutch Prime Minister, who made a statement to the press early today, emphasized that the conference had been a success. "Speaking as a Dutchman," he said, "I am very happy that we were unanimous on the reinforcement of the community's institutions." He paid tribute to President Pompidou's expert chairmanship of the conference and to his great patience, a remark which drew laughter from the weary crowd of reporters.

President Pompidou, in a brief statement, said that the conference had succeeded in laying the bases of economic and monetary union and of regional industrial and energy policies.

"We also aimed at giving the enlarged Community an image of its own," he added, "by asserting its distinct personality in a spirit of cooperation towards other industrial countries outside the Community, the developing nations, and the countries of Eastern Europe.

"Whether in the declaration of principles of the preamble, or in the last paragraph of the communiqué," M Pompidou continued, "the determination of the Nine to progress towards a full European union in 10 years was laid down."

"We deliberately refrained from outlining the characteristics of this union, because this could not be done in the time at our disposal. But we gave the Council of Ministers a mandate to prepare a report on these characteristics within three years."

The British delegation was extremely satisfied with the

results of the conference, which approved the proposals put forward by Mr Heath for a regional policy, including the creation of a regional development fund by December 31, 1973.

The conference also endorsed Mr Heath's suggestion that the Community should take a standpunkt on trade negotiations within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) by July of next year, and that the negotiations themselves be concluded by 1975.

The decisions taken by the conference were:—

1 Second stage of European monetary union to begin on January 1, 1974, full economic and monetary union by December 31, 1980.

2 Fixed but adjustable parities for European currencies.

3 Creation of European monetary fund by April 1, 1973.

4 Report on the use of short-term assets of the fund by September 30, 1973.

5 Report on pooling of reserves by December 31, 1973.

6 Adjustment measures to be adopted by partners on October 30 and 31, 1972.

7 Common standpunkt on reform of international monetary system based on fixed but adjustable parities and general convertibility.

8 Creation of regional development fund before December 31, 1973.

9 Action programme on social policy by January 1, 1974.

10 Regional actions by January 1, 1974, on European companies and multinational firms of advanced technology.

11 Action programme on environment policy by July 31, 1973.

12 Community policy on energy.

13 Regional and global Community policy towards developing countries.

14 Progressive liberalization of international trade.

15 Constructive dialogue with United States, Japan and Canada.

16 Common standpunkt on trade negotiations between Community and United States by July 1, 1973, and conclusion by 1975.

17 Solution to relations between Community and Norway.

18 Common trade policy towards Eastern Europe from January 1, 1973.

19 Increased political cooperation and second report by Foreign Ministers by June 30, 1973.

20 Reinforcement of control of European Assembly.

21 Report before the end of 1975 on setting up a European union.

The Dutch Government wanted the communiqué to state that the Commission, on a proposal of the European Parliament, should submit to the Council of Ministers within one year a proposal setting out the increased powers of the Parliament and the election by direct universal suffrage of all its members.

Mr Biesheuvel, the Dutch Prime Minister, reminded the conference that when it took up the discussion of Community institutions, the Dutch Government had submitted to its partners a memorandum on this subject. The Dutch Parliament had before it a Bill amending the constitution to allow direct elections to the European Parliament at Strasbourg.

Some irritation was caused among delegations in the afternoon by the publication in *Le Monde* of the full text of the draft preamble to the final communiqué. This draft, prepared by the French Government, was circulated to its partners on Tuesday for their remarks and possible amendments. It amounts to an outline of the Community's philosophy on political union.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, was reported by Herr Ahlers, the German Government spokesman, to have expressed a sense of shock over this breach of diplomatic convention. The French delegation was as incensed as the British over the matter. The source of the leak was variously attributed to the Italians and the Communists.

The draft text was submitted to a second very close scrutiny yesterday. The Elysée Palace spokesman in the morning had stated that the French draft had

Continued on page 6, col 1

October 21st, 1972: Heath "Growing closer and closer in every field". Including financial policy, regional policy, social policy, environment policy, foreign policy, and political consultation. With more policy to be identified in the future.

0:00 / 1:12

November 14th, 1972: Heath "We set out the main lines of advance in each sector, the dates by which each step is to be made, and we set out the ultimate target: union by the end of this decade".

THE TIMES

Tuesday November 14 1972

Britain 'has a great future in Europe'

By John Groser
Political Staff

"The Treaty of Rome has been signed and ratified. Our full membership of the Community begins exactly seven weeks from today. I am sure that the overwhelming majority of this nation will share your opinion, my Lord Mayor, that the decision having been taken and ratified, it is the duty of all to support it. That is the tradition of our parliamentary democracy."

In Paris last month, Mr Heath added, a blueprint had been drawn up for the future organization of the Community. "We set out the main lines of advance in each sector, the dates by which each step is to be made, and we set out an ultimate target: union by the end of this decade."

What the Community was doing, he said, was to create a new type of relationship between the states. Where the common policy operated, the member states combined their resources and efforts in a new joint enterprise in the common interest of the people. Elsewhere, on matters where there was no common policy, the national identity remained unaltered.

At the Paris summit, Mr Heath added, "we all saw it as the task of the European Community to provide a new European dimension which would help us to meet these strains and stresses. For Europe does not exist for the sake of the ministers and members of parliament, the ambassadors and the experts. Europe exists for the peoples of Europe".

Referring to Europe's role "in a world context", the Prime Minister said: "But as

we, in Europe, set out on a new course we should ourselves recognize the fundamental alterations which are taking place in the world scene.

"The two greatest powers of all have concluded the first stage of an agreement to limit the development of strategic weapons. That agreement, by the United States and the Soviet Union, acknowledges both the military dangers and the economic cost of competition in nuclear weapons.

"There is so much still to be done to improve real security—in Europe and between the continents. But this is clearly a development of the first importance, a hopeful beginning, a step which we warmly welcome. Furthermore, we can now see that the old lines of confrontation are breaking down."

December, 1972 (Published in January, 1973): Heath "The Community we are joining is far more than a common market".

Message from the Prime Minister

I am delighted that *The Illustrated London News* is producing this special issue to coincide with "Fanfare for Europe", and to mark our entry into the European Community.

The Community which we are joining is far more than a common market. It is a community in the true sense of that term. It is concerned not only with the establishment of free trade, economic and monetary union and other major economic issues—important though these are—but also, as the Paris Summit meeting has demonstrated, with social issues which affect us all—environmental questions, working conditions in industry, consumer protection, aid to development areas and vocational training. It is, in brief, concerned with improving the quality of life of the peoples of Western Europe.

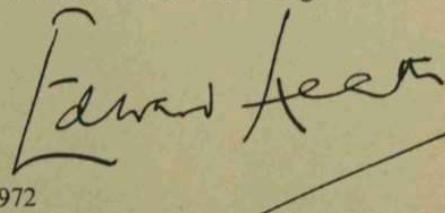
It is also concerned, as an outward-looking Community, with breaking down the barriers between North and South, rich and poor, in the wider world, with maintaining good relations between the industrialized countries which is vital for the prosperity of the whole world, and with working for an improvement in

relations between East and West.

Above all, the European Community is a community of peoples, and in joining this new association of nations we are committing ourselves not only to a series of policies or institutions but to a close partnership with our western European neighbours in which we will all work together rather than separately.

The people of Britain have always given their best in response to external challenges. Membership of the European Community is at once a new challenge and a new opportunity. Britain has much to contribute to, as well as much to gain from, the new Europe which is being created. We can look forward with excitement to the venture on which we are embarking.

December 1972



January 2nd, 1973: Heath "For what we are building is a community. A community whose scope will gradually extend until it covers virtually the whole field of collective human endeavour".

0:00 / 0:49

January 3rd, 1973: Heath “Our aim in Europe must be to build up our own strength and our own community of purpose across the whole field of policy. Our aim must be that Europe can emerge as a valid partner of the United States in strengthening the prospects for peace...”

Wednesday January 3 1973

THE TIMES

Mr Heath claims balance of power role for Europe

By John Grosser

Political Staff

With eloquence and, it seemed, with some pride born of his achievement in taking Britain into Europe, the Prime Minister last night described his vision of the future of the enlarged European Community. He said that the prizes that could be gained by common action were considerable. Significantly, he returned to his special theme of a unified Europe holding a balance of power in world affairs.

"Our aim in Europe must be to build up our own strength and our own community of purpose across the whole field of policy. Our aim must be that Europe can emerge as a valid partner of the United States in strengthening the prospects for peace and prosperity across the world."

"We must do this also with Japan. If we do not, we shall end by cutting each other's throats in a new orgy of protectionism."

"That is the aim which I will have at the forefront of my mind when I discuss these matters with President Nixon at the beginning of next month". Mr Heath said.

Speaking in the great hall of Hampton Court Palace at the dinner of the British Council of the European Movement, Mr Heath made it clear that while

the European partners should work with a common interest, Britain would certainly give a positive lead in defining that interest

He said that the building of a European foreign policy was not a luxury for the Community, but a clear necessity. "It is a necessity if we consider our relations with the United States. I think that all of us here tonight recognize the part which the United States has played in making possible the creation of this new Community."

"I am not thinking mainly of the economic help given to Europe after the war, massive and timely though this was. I am thinking rather of the consistent policy of successive Presidents who have held that it was a fundamental interest of the United States that Europe should unite, an interest which outweighed the increased competition and the occasional disagreements with American policy which a united Europe was bound to involve."

January 4th, 1973: The first thing to be said about creating a European foreign policy, described by Mr Heath this week as "not a luxury for our community but a clear necessity"

Specialist groups of the Nine have made an advance in cooperation that can well be extended

Need to create a European foreign policy

By David Spanier
European Editor

The first thing to be said about creating a European foreign policy, described by Mr Heath this week as "not a luxury for our Community but a clear necessity", is that it is going to be extremely hard work.

It is one of those will o' the wisp aims which the countries of the Community have from time to time pursued but never quite come to grips with. Yet everyone recognizes the need to concert foreign policies for the simple reason that, like it or not, economic decisions cannot be taken in isolation. They inevitably spill over into the political arena.

It is easy, of course, to lay the blame for past failures on France. Hyper-sensitive about any proposal to share, still less give up, their "independence" in foreign affairs, the French reacted time and again by fining down to the legalistic minimum all attempts to develop this side of Community cooperation.

Such arguments, however, lie in the past and this is one case where the past record is probably no guide to present prospects. As M Jean Monnet might put it, the context has changed with the arrival of the enlarged Community on the diplomatic scene.

At the European summit meeting last October, it was

agreed that political cooperation between the member states of the Community on foreign policy matters should be improved, and that the foreign ministers should meet four times a year instead of twice for this purpose. This in itself was not very remarkable but, like all such statements of principle in the Community, it could be the germ of something far bigger.

The summit communiqué explained, at Mr Heath's own prompting, that the aim of their cooperation in foreign policy was "to deal with problems of current interest and, where possible, to formulate common medium and long-term positions".

As it happens, a surprising advance in cooperation has already taken place, far from the limelight of ministerial meetings. This activity is in the specialist groups set up by the political directors, who themselves have the task of planning the foreign ministers' meetings.

These groups in the nether regions of the Community did all the preliminary work, with a high degree of success, for the member countries in the preparatory conference on European security.

Although it might not seem too dramatic, what their work amounted to in reality, according to some delegates, was a European foreign policy in action: the Nine were concerting their views and reaching a common line. A feature of this

work was the rapid understanding reached between the British and the French. This kind of expert work—detailed, unspectacular, behind the scenes—is the indispensable basis for ministerial decisions. There seems good reason to suppose that what was, and is, being done in the field of European security can be extended to Mediterranean policy, relations with the Soviet block, cooperation with Japan, and so on.

It still is going to be hard work, for two reasons. Firstly, the members of the enlarged Community have their own priorities about which countries are important to them and differing approaches to those countries, both tactically and strategically. It may prove possible to hammer out a joint line, foreign policy will take shape only in bits and pieces.

Secondly, although the summit set the foreign ministers the task of producing a report on methods of improving political operation by the end of June, it is not at all clear what the report will include. On trade negotiations with the United States, the Community is virtually committed to succeed in working out a common position.

But what about monetary policy? The disagreements over the role of gold show how far the member states are from having an identity of views, and how far there is to go before the Nine speak with a single European voice.

January 5th, 1973: Heath "In all these ways as well as in foreign policy, you will find Britain fully ready and fully able to play a major part"

Mr Heath wants Nine to speak with one voice

Paris, Jan 4.—Mr Heath said in a television interview tonight that in a world of four very great powers it was essential that the European Community should have a unity and speak with one voice.

The interviewer said that some opponents reproached the Community with being essentially an economic organization and asked whether Mr Heath thought that a European political power was possible and desirable.

The Prime Minister, who recorded the interview in London on Tuesday, replied: "I think it is both desirable and possible. Indeed I think it is essential. I said at the beginning that in the way the world has developed, we believe that European unity is essential."

"We live now in a world of two great super powers: the United States and Soviet Russia. We see also a very large power, Japan, and emerging is the new China and in this world of four

very great powers I think it is essential that Europe should have a unity and speak with one voice."

Asked whether the aloofness from Europe that Britain had for a long time expressed would disappear and that a new entente cordiale with France was possible, Mr Heath replied: "I do not think that Britain has been stand-offish in its relationship to Europe. After all we only have to go back 25 years or just over 25 years to recognize that it was Britain which was playing a major part in liberating Europe."

Britain knew that its prosperity and place in Europe depended on making a success of the Community as a whole. So it would play a very full part in every aspect of the Community's life.

"In all of these ways as well as in foreign policy, you will find Britain fully ready and fully able to play a major part", Mr Heath said.—Reuter.

April 3rd, 1973: Edward Tomkins (British Ambassador) said that European unity did not boil down to a mere mercantile agreement. "For us the Community is a new way of looking at the future – a new European order of a kind to change the history of Europe and even of the world.

Britain affirms Europe is first priority

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, April 2

Sir Edward Tomkins, the British Ambassador, declared today that Britain's entry into the European Community involved a fundamental change in British policy. "Our first priority is now Europe", he emphasized.

Speaking at a luncheon of the French diplomatic press, he said that European unity did not boil down to a mere mercantile arrangement. "For us the Community is a new way of looking at the future—a new European order of a kind to change the history of Europe and even of the world", the ambassador added.

"We are deeply and sincerely committed towards Europe", Sir Edward continued. "We accept the existing Community system and the completion of the Community. We make its principles our own. We accept and we approve the lines laid down for its future evolution: political and monetary union, with a regional policy which we regard as an essential part of this economic system; a social policy which would give the Community a more human face and would respond to the desire for social justice; increased political cooperation leading to a common diplomacy."

Replying to recent criticism of Britain's attitude in the Community on monetary and other problems, the ambassador said that in order to adapt to the requirements of membership, she had to resort to temporary adjustments and exceptions. "One might think that these imply a weakening of our European will, or a harming of existing European structures. All I can say is that this is not so," he added.

It had not been possible in the past few months to return to a fixed parity without the risk of it being threatened again through pressure on the pound which would have been as detrimental to Britain as to the Community. "That was the choice we had to make. But we remain determined to join the European system. We remain committed to the principle of fixed and adjustable parities. The question is not whether we shall join it but when it will be possible for us to do so", he went on.

The ambassador also took pains to correct the sombre picture of British economic prospects current in this country. "There is every reason to believe the policy of the Government is beginning to succeed. Production is increasing to 5 per cent, productivity is rising faster. Unemployment is falling at a spectacular rate. The number of strikes is diminishing. There are myths about Britain which must be laid low. One is that British industry is not competitive. Another, that the British do not work. A third, that Britain is somehow condemned to a permanent state of economic immobility. For my part I am convinced that the fact of entering an enlarged Community will give Britain a fillip comparable to that from which the French economy benefited in the sixties."

Answering questions, Sir Edward said that Mr Heath's offer before he became Prime Minister of forming a Franco-British nuclear force still stood. But it could be achieved only in a distant future.

May 14th, 1973: The Congress for Europe 1973 ended at Guildhall yesterday with an address by Mr Heath reaffirming the British government's support for European union.

THE TIMES

Monday May 14 1973

Mr Heath calls for a new society

By A. M. Rendel
Diplomatic Correspondent

The Congress of Europe 1973 ended at Guildhall yesterday with an address by Mr Heath reaffirming the British Government's support for European union. This was warmly applauded by 850 delegates from all over Europe, but Mr Heath—unquestioned European that he is—might have been surprised had he heard the vigour and vehemence with which the new generation of young European delegates later demanded more concrete commitment.

Mr Heath told the Congress that enlargement of the Community had now provided a basis on which a new society and institutions of a new type could be achieved in Western Europe.

Inevitably enlargement, he said, would involve a period of adjustment with old and new members alike taking account of each others' interests, but public opinion in Britain was coming

to understand Community affairs—for instance, all-night negotiating sessions.

"You cannot", Mr Heath said, "just break off negotiations in the Community, as two states might in dealing with a difficult subject. The deadlines which our negotiators must face must be met, if the constructive work of building the Community is to be continued."

Mr Heath declared that the common agricultural policy was an established part of the structure of the Community. Criticism of it in Britain was levelled not against the principle of it, but against its price levels.

Both over the site of the European central bank in London and over the pooling of reserves for the Community on a large scale on which, Mr Heath said, a great opportunity had been missed, the criterion should be what was the interest of the Community as a whole.

Looking back at the summit meeting in Paris in October, Mr

Heath said: "We did not altogether realize the tremendous load we were placing then on the Council of Ministers and on the Commission. But they are working hard to meet the deadlines which we set."

In Strasbourg today, he continued, the Council would be discussing economic and monetary union, regional policy, the multilateral trade negotiations and policy towards the developing world and the Mediterranean. The following week they would consider energy policy and social policy—quite an agenda.

Mr Heath then emphasized Britain's particular interest in regional and social policy. If agreement were reached that regional problems were a fair Community responsibility, that, he said, would provide a major element of success in working towards economic and monetary union.

Continued on page 6, col 1

May 15th, 1973: The goal set for the European Community was nothing less than European union by 1980, and this would be speeded by pressures inside and outside the EEC, the Prime Minister stated.

Mr Heath says union by 1980 is EEC goal

Mr Heath said last night that he envisaged the United States and the European Community as "twin pillars of a revivified and reinvigorated" Atlantic alliance.

"I am convinced that this is now urgent, if we are to be able to maintain our own security and world peace", he told American bankers in London.

The goal set for the European Community was nothing less than European union by 1980, and this would be speeded by pressures inside and outside the EEC, the Prime Minister stated.

"The pressure of external events will, I believe, accelerate the development of the Community. This will be especially significant in the context of the transatlantic relationship.

"In the Atlantic alliance, as we have known it, the United States has been, by every standard, incomparably the biggest and most powerful partner. Now this is changing. In terms of population and economic capacity, the European Community is comparable with the United States.

Turning to Europe's relations with America, he said: "The President of the United States has declared that for his Administration this is the year of Europe, and has made clear his

desire to review and strengthen the transatlantic relationship. We in Europe welcome this initiative. We look forward to rethinking, with the United States and with Canada, the evolution of the Atlantic Alliance,

"But, for the members of the European Community, it is no longer just a matter of the relationship of each one of us to the United States. It is now a matter of the relationship between the Community and the United States. That is what membership of the Community is about. We have to learn—and we are learning—to think and act together as one."

The relationship between the United States and Europe, Mr Heath noted, was now being reconsidered in the fields of money and of trade. "We have to develop a new system—or reform the existing system—so that in future we have a system which can maintain the flow and freedom of international trade without casting unacceptable burdens on particular countries, and without being subject to the crises of speculation with which we have become too familiar.

"The reform of the international monetary system is, in my view the most urgent task we have to complete", Mr Heath stated.

October 15th, 1973: Heath "Our purpose in meeting together would be to lay down the broad direction of European policy to keep up the momentum towards greater unity in foreign policy"

EEC heads of government should meet regularly to agree on the strategic issues facing the Community, Mr Heath tells Tories

From Our Parliamentary Staff

The heads of government of the member states of the European Economic Community, should meet, perhaps twice a year, with the President of the EEC Commission also present, the Prime Minister said when he addressed the final session of the Conservative Party conference at Blackpool on Saturday.

"Our purpose in meeting together would be to lay down the broad direction of European policy to keep up the momentum towards greater unity in foreign policy", he said.

Mr Heath, who received a standing ovation at the end of his hour-long speech, said that as representatives had arrived from the conference at the beginning of the week, they were genuinely anxious about prices and mortgages and about the possibility of the Government's success in the struggle against inflation. He and his colleagues in the Government understood that and as a result of the conference those who were there, and he hoped the country as a whole, had a better understanding of the causes of these anxieties and what the Government were doing to remove them.

"But more than that: I think that by the end of this conference it was clear to everyone that the problems of this Government have to be seen in the wider context of our achievements and when you see that you can see that there was much to be proud of, that the achievements do outweigh the problems."

"If we use the same energy and the same determination with which we have accomplished our achievements we can and we will overcome our difficulties. I am quite sure is the explanation for the growing confidence I have found. I have watched and listened to this conference and talked to so many of you inside and outside this hall."

There were considerable achievements of which they could be proud. They must not forget them; they must not let their opponents forget them; and above all they must not let the country forget them. "When you tell them, you speak not only about the achievements of the Conservative Party, or of this Government, but of the achievements of the British people", he said.

"We are an island race. That is an accident of geography, but it is a fact that has shaped our history. It has also shaped our thinking: and that is perhaps less helpful than was. John Donne wrote: 'No man is an island unto himself'. Today no island is an island. That applies as much to the price of bread as it does to the political influence."

Mr Heath said the world was shrinking and forming new configurations. "The hard truth is that we are not owed a say in the world today on what we have been. We have to earn our say for what we can be."

"That is not to declare that history and tradition go for nothing. Far from it. But if that history is dry with dust, and if that tradition is all behind you, then today's world will not wait."

"There are those who act as though our past entitles us to our future. It does not. Nobody owes us anything. But what our history, what our living traditions do hand down to us are the wit and the wisdom to compete successfully; to compete to win at home and in the world elsewhere."

Mr Heath continued: "We should use our influence to protect our own interests, certainly, but also to work towards a sane and decent world order. You showed in your debate yesterday how strongly this theme still runs in your thinking. Real influence is not built up by striking attitudes or by throwing insults."

"We do it by patient, steady work at many levels, always trying to reduce the areas of difficulty and increase the areas of agreement. That is what we have been about in the past three years."

December 15th, 1973: In accordance with the decision taken at the Paris conference, the Nine reaffirm their intention of transforming their relations into a European union before the end of the present decade.

THE TIMES SATURDAY DECEMBER 15 1973

Full text of declaration by European Community

Copenhagen, Dec 14.—Following is the full text of the "European Identity" declaration issued here today:

The Nine member countries of the European Communities have decided that the time has come to draw up a document on the European Identity. This will enable them to achieve a better definition of their relations with other countries and of their responsibilities and the place which they occupy in world affairs.

They have decided to define the European identity with the dynamic nature of the Community in mind. They have the intention of carrying the work further in the future in the light of the progress made in the construction of a united Europe.

Defining the European identity involves reviewing the common heritage, interests and special obligations of the Nine, as well as the degree of unity so far achieved within the Community; assessing the extent to which the Nine are already acting together in relation to the rest of the world and the responsibilities which result from this; taking into consideration the dynamic nature of European unification.

The unity of the nine member countries of the Community

1. The nine European states might have been pushed towards disunity by their history and by selfishly defending misjudged interests. But they have overcome their past enmities and have decided that unity is a basic European necessity to ensure the survival of the civilization which they have in common.

The Nine wish to ensure that the cherished values of their legal, political and moral order are respected, and to preserve the rich variety of their national cultures. Sharing as they do the same attitudes to life based on a determination to build a society which measures up to the needs of the individual, they are determined to defend the principles of representative democracy of the rule of law, of social justice—which is the ultimate goal of economic progress—and of respect for human rights.

All of these are fundamental elements of the European identity. The Nine believe that this enterprise corresponds to the deepest aspirations of their peoples, who should participate in its realization particularly through their elected representatives.

2. The Nine have the political will to succeed in the construction of a united Europe. On the basis of the Treaties of Paris and Rome

setting up the European Communities and of subsequent decisions, they have created a common market, based on a customs union, and have established institutions, common policies and machinery for cooperation. All these are an essential part of the European identity.

The Nine are determined to safeguard the elements which make up the unity they have achieved so far and the fundamental objectives laid down for future development at the summit conferences in The Hague and Paris. On the basis of the Luxembourg and Copenhagen reports, the Nine Governments have established a system of political cooperation with a view to determining common attitudes and, where possible and desirable, common action. They propose to develop this further.

In accordance with the decision taken at the Paris conference, the Nine reaffirm their intention of transforming the whole complex of their relations into a European union before the end of the present decade.

3. The diversity of cultures within the framework of a common European civilization, the attachment to common values and principles, the increasing convergence of attitudes to life, the awareness of having specific interests in common and the determination to take part in the construction of a united Europe, all give the European identity its originality and its own dynamism.

4. The construction of a united Europe, which the nine member countries of the Community are undertaking, is open to other European nations who share the same ideals and objectives.

5. The European countries have, in the course of their history, developed close ties with many other parts of the world. These relationships, which will continue to evolve, constitute an assurance of progress and international equilibrium.

6. Although in the past the European countries were individually able to play a major role on the international scene, present international problems are difficult for any of the Nine to solve alone. International developments and the growing concentration of power and responsibility in the hands of a very small number of great powers mean that Europe must unite and speak increasingly with a single voice if it wants to make itself heard and play its proper role in the world.

7. The Community, the world's largest trading group, could not be

a closed economic entity. It has close links with the rest of the world, as regards its supplies and market outlets. For this reason the Community, while remaining in control of its own trading policies, intends to exert a positive influence on world economic relations with a view to the greater well-being of all.

8. The Nine, one of whose essential aims is to maintain peace, will never succeed in doing so if they neglect their own security. Those of them who are members of the Atlantic Alliance consider that in present circumstances there is no alternative to the security provided by the nuclear weapons of the United States and the presence of North American forces in Europe; and they agree that in the light of the relative military vulnerability of Europe, the Europeans would, if they wish to preserve their independence, hold to their commitments and make constant efforts to ensure that they have adequate means of defence at their disposal.

The European identity in relation to the world

9. The Europe of the Nine is aware that, as it unites, it takes on new international obligations. European unification is not directed against anyone, nor is it inspired by a desire for power. On the contrary, the Nine are convinced that their union will benefit the whole international community since it will constitute an element of equilibrium and a basis for cooperation with all countries, whatever their size, culture or social system.

The Nine intend to play an active role in world affairs and thus to contribute, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, to ensuring that international relations have a more just basis; that prosperity is more equitably shared; and that the security of each country is more effectively guaranteed. In pursuit of these objectives the Nine should progressively define common positions in the sphere of foreign policy.

10. As the Community progresses towards a common policy in relation to third countries, it will act in accordance with the following principles:

(a) The Nine, acting as a single entity, will strive to promote harmonious and constructive relations with these countries. This should not however jeopardize, hold back or affect the will of the Nine to progress towards European union within the time limits laid down.

(b) In future when the Nine negotiate collectively with other countries, the institutions and procedures chosen should enable the

distinct character of the European entity to be respected.

(c) In bilateral contacts with other countries, the member states of the Community will increasingly act on the basis of agreed common

their relations with the Chinese Government and to promote exchanges in various fields as well as contacts between European and Chinese leaders.

18. The Nine are also aware of the important role played by other Asian countries. They are determined to develop their relations with these countries as is demonstrated, as far as commercial relations are concerned, by the declaration of intent made by the Community at the time of its enlargement.

19. The Nine are traditionally bound to the Latin American countries by friendly links and many other contacts. They intend to develop these. In this context they attach great importance to the agreements concluded between the European Community and certain Latin American countries.

20. There can be no real peace if the developed countries do not pay more heed to the less favoured nations. Convinced of this fact, and conscious of their responsibilities and particular obligations, the Nine attach very great importance to the struggle against underdevelopment. They are, therefore, resolved to intensify their efforts in the fields of trade and development aid and to strengthen international cooperation to these ends.

21. The Nine will participate in international negotiations in an outward-looking spirit, while preserving the fundamental elements of their unity and their basic aims. They are also resolved to contribute to international progress, both through their relations with Third countries and by adopting common positions wherever possible in international organizations, notably the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

The dynamic nature of the construction of a united Europe

22. The European identity will evolve as a function of the dynamic of the construction of a united Europe. In their external relations, the Nine propose progressively to undertake the definition of their identity in relation to other countries or groups of countries. They believe that in so doing they will strengthen their own cohesion and contribute to the framing of a genuinely European foreign policy.

They are convinced that building up this policy will help them to tackle with confidence and realism further stages in the constitution of a united Europe, thus making easier the proposed transformation of their relations into a European union.—Reuter.

And to give people an idea just how ridiculous the statement is, consider this: "The Common Market" is not used by Edward Heath, because he believed it was so much more than a market, and that the term was misleading.

EUROPE

HC Deb 17 November 1966 vol 736 cc651-89

Mr. Edward Heath (Bexley)

May I, first, say something about the European Economic Community. I have used the somewhat cumbersome word "Community", because the Community is so much more than a market. I have constantly felt that the phrase "Common Market" under-estimates and undervalues the Community, and, for this reason, tends to mislead those who have to deal with it. These countries are living and working together, and have made common rules and regulations to cover the whole sphere of their economic lives.

My right hon. and learned Friend the Member for Hertfordshire, East (Sir D. Walker-Smith), as he has so often done in the past, called attention to the question of sovereignty which arises from this, and I believe that he does so quite rightly. We have differed in the past, and no doubt we shall differ again today about it. Those who say that the British people must realise what is involved in this are absolutely right. There is a pooling of sovereignty. Member countries of the Community have deliberately undertaken this to achieve their objectives, and, because they believe that the objectives are worth that degree of surrender of sovereignty, they have done it quite deliberately. Why? Because the original organisations, such as O.E.E.C., which did not involve the surrender of sovereignty, did not produce the answer that was required. They did not produce prosperity, economic growth, or the political purpose that those who created the Communities wanted.

It is important that we should frankly recognise this surrender of sovereignty and its purpose. I, together with most of my hon. and right hon. Friends, have always made it plain that we should approach this matter in the same way. Is it valuable enough for us to go into the Community and be prepared to make the required surrender of sovereignty? This is all set out in detail in the Treaty of Rome, and is governed by that Treaty. I believe that it is worth while.

This is why certain Brexit statements have to be challenged. We have seen that leaving falsehoods unchallenged only allows these poisonous parables to become accepted fact in the face of all the evidence.

/End

Some say that the UK's membership in the EU was motivated by the desire of the British to 'control' what the Europeans do and also by the Common Market. What is your opinion?

We thought it was just a "Common Market" – that's what we were told. The word "union" was never mentioned. Some of the politicos and civil servants, moguls of finance, industry and the media – saw it from an imperial perspective. I think that they, their opposite numbers in France and Germany and the political class of the EU generally, still do; but nothing was said of this in public.

MEP Farage: 'We are Europeans, and proud of it'

18-10-2012 (updated: 08-01-2015)

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Matthew Ball @ballmatthew · Dec 3

2/ Netflix reportedly holds the right to keep renewing these shows, irrespective of Disney's preferences. Disney may be entering Netflix's territory with Disney+, but that didn't drive the cancellations. Netflix was making a rationale decision based on quality, cost, viewership

4 27 102



Matthew Ball @ballmatthew · Dec 3

3/ To point, the shows will remain NETFLIX ORIGINALS for years, Disney would have to buy them back (and says they don't fit with Disney+'s positioning and

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Steve Analyst
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Jul 11th 2020

I cannot believe she said this.

"As easy as we want it to be"

Who would have thought that insisting we weren't going to align to certain rules was going to lose us jobs? Certainly not Dominic Cummings, who demonstrates *again* a total lack of understanding about global trade relations. Let's let him near our military next!

[Read 4 tweets](#)



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Jul 10th 2020

Shall we do this? I think we shall... (Thread)

There is no question that is a lot of GDP.

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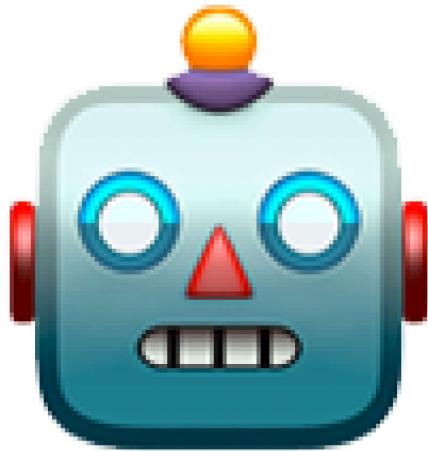
Jul 6th 2020

Remainers: You will have to make a decision to put the border in the Irish sea or have a hard border. Leavers: No, no, no, no. Three years later... Leavers: We're putting a border in the Irish sea, and if only Remainers had put some effort into exploring a solution.

We said, this is the only solution to one of the biggest sticking points in the process so far and we were ignored.

Now we are told, we should have been putting forward more things to the people that just flat out ignored the fact we would have to make difficult decisions.

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