



AUEW

OUR UNION'S POLICY

"National Conference reaffirms its total opposition to Britain's entry into the European Economic Community."

VOTE

NO

NO TO HIGH FOOD PRICES
NO TO UNEMPLOYMENT

NO TO DAMAGE TO TRADE
NO TO THE DESTRUCTION OF DEMOCRACY

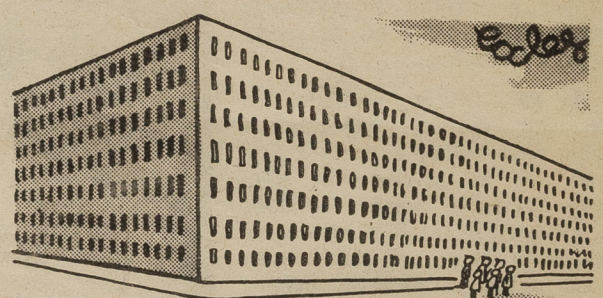
SPECIAL HOLIDAY OFFER
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Climb the giant mountains



Bathe in the nourishing wine lake



Visit the Palace of Bureaucrats

NO

TO THE COMMON MARKET

Why the AUEW says GET BRITAIN OUT

TRADE

WHEN THE Conservative Government took the British people into the Common Market we were told that membership of the EEC "will enable Britain to sell more and to produce more British manufacturers will be selling their products in a home market five times as large as at present".

Recent government statistics show that these supposed benefits of British membership of the Common Market have failed to materialise. Since entry our balance of trade with the other EEC countries has worsened.

Our Trade Loss with the EEC

	Exports £M.	Imports £M.	Deficit £M.
1973	3,619	4,768	- 1,149
1974	5,118	7,136	- 2,018
1975*			- 2,400

* First quarter adjusted to an annual basis.

Exports to the EEC have certainly risen, particularly in semi-manufactures (notably chemicals), fuels (mainly petroleum products), and machinery. In the first half of 1974 the value of UK exports to the other countries of the EEC was 43 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1973.

But, at the same time, imports from EEC countries have risen even more sharply — by 55 per cent. The main increases in imports have been in chemicals, other semi-manufactures, foodstuffs, fuels, and machinery, precisely the same sort of goods which we export to the EEC.

Entry to the Common Market has brought little benefit to British industry. The industrial structure of most EEC countries is similar to ours and they thus produce a similar range of goods. Britain requires extensive trading with countries which can supply us with raw materials and foodstuffs, not with those who, like ourselves, primarily produce manufactured and semi-manufactured goods. Even if our trade with the EEC showed a surplus, to exchange virtually identical goods is surely economic nonsense.

The EEC has not produced the expanded market opportunities which were widely forecast a few years ago by advocates of EEC entry. We have opened our door to goods from the EEC which we already produce, and closed them to our traditional food suppliers of Australia and New Zealand. The foodstuffs we have imported from the EEC have been at prices fixed artificially high by Common Market regulations.

The trade deficit with the EEC has been a major contribution to our steadily worsening overall trade balance.

THE MARKET MEANS DEAR FOOD

SINCE ENTRY to the EEC Britain has suffered its worse increases in prices for decades. The main element in this inflation was food prices. It has been argued incorrectly that the vast increase in food prices since Common Market entry was the result of increased world food prices and had nothing to do with Britain or the EEC.

The above argument overlooks one very important fact — Britain is the biggest net importer of food in the world. We are one of the world's ten richest countries but the others are all much more self-sufficient in food, e.g. Britain's net imports of food are four times those of the USA — in spite of the latter's much bigger economy. It is a simple economic fact that if the world's biggest food importer switches from obtaining its food from low cost Commonwealth or Third World sources, to obtaining it from high cost EEC sources, that in itself will push up world food prices.

Pro-Marketees argue that the drastic increases in British food prices were a "coincidence". This nonsense can be exposed by showing the other ways in which British entry resulted in the deliberate increasing of the price of foodstuffs.

As long as we remain in the EEC we can expect our trading position to suffer.

In accordance with EEC regulations the Government now places a tax on any non-EEC food sold in British shops. No British Government likes to openly admit that it is taxing food so they are called tariffs but the effect is the same — they push up prices. This tariff at 12 per cent is added to the price of a wide range of foods including New Zealand lamb, non-EEC; veal, pork, cheese, butter, tinned fruit, etc. All of these foods could be 12 per cent cheaper immediately if we withdrew from the EEC. If we stay in, the Government, on instruction from Brussels, has to increase these food taxes up to 20 per cent by 1977 — so non-EEC food is destined to be even more expensive.

Before we joined the Market, food came into the country almost free of import duty. To ensure that the farmers did not suffer from low prices, the government fixed guaranteed prices for the main products, and if market prices fell below these, they compensated the farmers with grants. Thus consumers got the benefit of low world prices.

A problem is caused for Britain by the price-increasing activities of the Commodity Intervention Boards. These are agencies that the

Government has been forced to set up under EEC regulations, which have the function of maintaining artificially high food prices. The bureaucrats in Brussels decide to fix the price of a particular foodstuff at a high level which will give a profit to the inefficient EEC farmers, and the Commodity Intervention Boards have the job of ensuring that prices do not fall below that level.

All consumers know that if there is a shortage of a particular commodity the prices go up, but if the supply increases, instead of the price coming down the Boards buy the increase and prevent the prices from falling. Where the price is fixed abnormally high this will involve the Boards in purchasing vast quantities of those commodities and this is how the "Beef Mountains", "Butter Mountains", the "Wine Lake", and the latest stupidity, a "Dehydrated Milk Mountain" were built up. The Boards found themselves so overwhelmed with beef that they have gone to the extreme of chartering refrigerated ships for floating storage space — these are now cruising up and down the Channel full of beef. This is bureaucracy gone berserk — especially when we consider that if the price were reduced more beef would be pur-

chased and the "Beef Mountain" would disappear.

The most obnoxious element of this commodity intervention farce is that, when the unnecessary stocks become too large to store, this perfectly good food is then "denatured" — i.e. rendered unfit for human consumption. In other words, good food is destroyed for no better reason than to keep the price high, in a world in which people are starving to death. If everything else about the Common Market was perfect this fact alone — that it requires agencies to be set up to destroy food in a hungry world — would be sufficient to damn it in the eyes of people who have concern for other human beings.

British food prices were pushed up by all the above-outlined factors when we entered the EEC. It would be nice to think we have suffered all that that we are going to, but this unfortunately is not the case — our prices have very much further to go. For example, rump steak, bread, milk and butter are all twice as expensive in the EEC as they are in Britain now and our prices have to "harmonise" — i.e. go up to those levels by 1977. Food, therefore, can be guaranteed to become even dearer if we stay in.

JOBS

INSTEAD OF investing in British industry, to bring it up to date and make it more efficient, British industrialists are cutting back at home and investing more in Western Europe. They are buying land, property, hotels and office blocks in Brussels, Paris and other EEC cities, while claiming that "there's no profit" in investing in Britain. This is one of the main reasons for Britain's economic difficulties.

In 1971, according to official figures, investment for each worker in British manufacturing industry was less than half that in France, Japan, or the USA, and well below that in Germany or Italy. It's not the lazy or strike-happy workers who are to blame, but the big business interests who are engaged in an investment strike in Britain. It is vital for Britain to have the right to control the export of capital, and to increase investment in industry at home. These rights are denied us in the Common Market.

If British industry continues to be starved of capital, our existing factories and plants face severe difficulties. Many will remain stagnant, real wages will fall and Britain could easily become the depressed region of the EEC.

Continued membership of the Common Market represents a threat to the jobs of many workers in Britain. Unemployment figures in this country are approaching the 1 million widely predicted.

Promises that the Market would help the depressed areas through the so-called "regional fund" have proved a sham. The fund does not come into operation until this year, and the amount allocated for the next three years will be £542m, of which Britain will receive £150m. This can be compared with our Government's own national expenditure on the regions of about £500m a year. Britain thus spends as much in one year on its own regional policy as the EEC proposes to do for all nine countries over three years.

The "free movement of capital", enshrined in the Market's original treaty, means that the natural pull of the larger market is to the centre, sucking capital and labour away from the countries on the edge. The natural tendency of the EEC is to increase regional disparities, the wealthy areas (in the centre) getting wealthier and the poor (on the edge) poorer. Thus Scotland, the North-East and other areas with high unemployment can look forward to even higher unemployment if we stay in the Market.

PEACE

PRO-MARKETEERS have asserted that being in the Market will help maintain peace in Europe. But how can this be when the Common Market includes only nine out of the 30 countries of Europe?

The Common Market reinforces the divisions which have rent Europe since the end of the Second World War. For some pro-Marketees, like Sir Alec Douglas-Home, this political aspect is the most important of all. They want to maintain the tension and conflict where two massive military blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, face each other across the Continent.

The Common Market's inevita-

bly close link with NATO (neutral countries like Sweden are excluded from the Market) means that it will always be a barrier to international co-operation. The purpose of the unified defence policy envisaged in the Treaty of Rome is to widen the gulf between the Common Market and the rest of Europe, particularly Eastern Europe.

Britain needs a peaceful foreign policy, aimed at bringing about the general de-militarisation of Europe. We won't get this by staying in the EEC. The only way forward is through all-European security and co-operation involving all countries on the European Continent.

IF BRITAIN stays in the Common Market, the prices we pay for food will continue to rise. They will soon come up to EEC levels.

A British worker on the average hourly wage rate last year took 7 hours and 6 minutes to earn enough to buy a typical shopping basket of essential foods.

In other Common Market countries a comparable worker has to work longer in order to earn enough to buy the same food basket.

Britain	7 hours	6 minutes
West Germany	8 hours	20 minutes
Holland	10 hours	40 minutes
Belgium	11 hours	35 minutes
France	13 hours	30 minutes
Italy	16 hours	56 minutes

control our economic destiny.



Capitalists of the world unite.

MILLIONAIRES VERSUS THE MILLIONS

The YES Men

Tory MPs
The Tory Party
Big Business
The Multinationals
The Rich

The NO Voters

Labour MPs
The Labour Party
The TUC
The Co-ops
Working People

WHICH SIDE ARE YOU ON?

Euro-fiddlers

WHERE DOES the money go that you pay in taxes to Brussels? We can trace large parts of it to the bank accounts of Eurospivs. Because of the EEC's high food prices it is impossible for European firms to export foodstuffs in the normal way — they would have to sell it at lower prices abroad than they could get at home. The bureaucrats want them to export, however, so they pay a subsidy on any food sent abroad.

This has created a fiddler's paradise — they only have to make it look as if they are exporting something and they are then given money by the bureaucrats.

Butterfingering Bureaucrats

One trick was to take a bureaucrat to the docks and show him crates of butter being loaded onto a ship for "export". He would sign the documents for a few thousand pounds of subsidy as the ship disappeared over the horizon. Once it got dark, however, the ship turned round and came back to a different part of the dock — the crates were unloaded and slightly different labels stuck on. Next morning the bureaucrat would be shown this "new" load of butter being loaded onto a different ship for "export" — another subsidy was paid over — after dark the

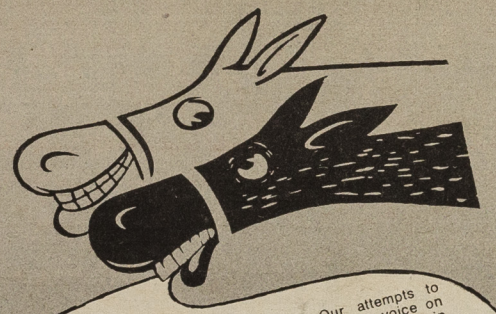
ship returned, etc. The butter went round in circles and the bureaucrat handed out subsidies like a drunken sailor.

Beef Bonanza

Beef in Britain is still a lot cheaper than in the EEC — this means EEC firms get a subsidy if they sell beef to Britain. If a German firm selling beef to France arranges for it to take a detour via Dover it can get cash for nothing off the bureaucrats. The firm puts a juggernaut full of beef on a ship to be "exported" to Britain — that earns it a £1,000 subsidy. The juggernaut comes off the ship and out of the docks at Dover — the lorry is now legally in Britain and the beef has been "imported". The juggernaut goes right round the first traffic island it comes to and straight back down the road into the docks. It now, in law, is "exporting" a load of beef from Britain to France. The juggernaut goes back across the Channel to France, where the beef is sold. Each trip, via what has become known in the trade as the "Dover Carousel", brings in a subsidy for nothing.

All of these tricks would be extremely amusing if it wasn't for the fact that the money so lavishly doled out comes out of our taxes.

From the horse's mouth



"On the real issues, Europe stumbles and slips downhill," said M. Francois Xavier Ortoli, president of the European Commission, addressing the European Assembly in Strasbourg on February 18th — and he ought to know. He was presenting the Commission's report for 1974 and its programme for the coming year. He also stated: "We are losing our independence, we are lowering our sights, our institutions are failing in important areas. We ourselves are the main cul-

An attack on democracy

UNDERLYING ALL the issues of economic and industrial policy involved in the question of Common Market membership, is a much more fundamental issue: that of democracy itself.

In Britain today, people are everywhere demanding to have more control over decisions which affect them. Membership of the Common Market involves the transfer of a significant part of the government of this country to a much larger unit, further removed from the people.

There is one crucial difference between the EEC and all the other international treaties and agreements to which Britain is a party. The EEC has powers to enact laws which are directly binding in Britain; which affect relations between different individuals in this country, and relations between the British Government, private companies and the citizen. And it

can enforce these through the European Court.

Britain's entry into the Common Market represented a serious erosion of Parliament's powers. Clause 2 (1) of the 1972 European Communities Act, under which Britain acceded to the Treaty of Rome, means that not only the Rome, Coal and Steel, and Euratom Treaties, but all the other treaties, orders and regulations, of the past 12 years, and all future EEC treaties, shall take precedence over the powers and laws of Parliament, wherever they might conflict. Parliament does not even have to give its consent and, under Clause 2 (4), wherever Common Market law and British law conflict, the British courts must bow to the decisions of the European Court.

The powers of Parliament in matters such as taxation, regional policy, control over capital movements, measures of economic planning, and the like, have been seriously undermined. Any attempts

to enact Socialist measures, such as massive expansion of public ownership and a major redistribution of wealth, will come into conflict with EEC regulations.

Crucial Questions

The issues raised by our membership of the EEC go to the heart of our democracy; the power of a freely elected British Government to act on behalf of the people. Those aspects of sovereignty which the Rome Treaty takes from the British Parliament are not trivial; they are crucial questions. They are those very powers which have enabled Labour governments in the past to intervene directly in economic affairs in order to reduce poverty, inequality, and insecurity. Any advance towards socialism in this country requires the removal of the restrictions imposed by the Common Market, and the return to the British Parliament of the power to control our economic destiny.

VOTE NO TO EXPENSIVE FOOD

ON JUNE 5th - VOTE NO



Pin this up on your notice board

Our future out of the Market

Market notes

LOCAL Councils cannot undertake projects like house-building if the contract is worth more than £415,000 until it has been advertised in the Common Market countries. Bedford and Manchester are two local authorities whose plans have been delayed because of this ruling.

* * *

IN 1974 the EEC paid Italy £7,391,000 to destroy part of her pear crop, and France was paid £6,956,000 to dispose of some of her apples.

* * *

LAST YEAR the British Steel Corporation wanted to acquire a controlling shareholding in Johnson and Firth Brown, a private steel firm in Sheffield. This was subject to the permission of the European Commission, which laid down the condition that Firth Brown should sell off two of its most important subsidiaries within a year.

* * *

SWEDEN AND NORWAY didn't join the Market. Between November, 1971, and August, 1974, their food prices rose by 18.4 per cent and 23 per cent. Over the same period UK and Irish food prices have risen by 43.6 per cent and 46.6 per cent.

* * *

SIR CHRISTOPHER SOAMES, former Tory Minister and currently a European Commissioner, said in January, 1975 — "I believe that going into Europe is based essentially on the capitalist system and will always be so."

* * *

DR. SICCO MANSCHOLT, outgoing President of the European Commission, said on January 2, 1973 that after nearly 20 years of the Common Market, "for the great mass of the population there has been no broad improvement in conditions generally. Dissatisfaction is indeed widespread".

* * *

"MARINE WEEK", trade journal of the shipbuilding and shipping industry, stated in its issue of March 21, 1975, that, according to European lawyers, Labour's plans for nationalising the shipbuilding industry "fly in the face of several provisions of the Treaty of Rome". Its headline read "UK nationalisation will break EEC law".

* * *

A NEW EDICT from the EEC means that, from 1979, suppliers of most prepared foods and drinks cannot be prosecuted for giving short weight so long as the average weight across a fairly wide sample is correct. The Sunday Times commented, "this change makes a serious dent in the fabric of our consumer law which rules that an offence is committed if a label or weight is wrong."

NO LONGER able to claim that the British people have benefited from being in the EEC, pro-Marketeers now argue that it will be far worse if we come out. They prophesy dire consequences for Britain if we withdraw now. But this is nonsense, scare-mongering which we have come to expect from the Tories and their friends.

We shall still be able to trade with Europe from outside the EEC, just as we did before we joined the Common Market. Countries are not going to pass the opportunity to export £8,000m worth of goods to us every year. In the long run our relations with the Common Market countries may well be the better for not

having to fight them on so many issues of essentially domestic policy in order to protect crucial British interests.

We shall be able to develop our own trading relations independently with all the other countries of the world. Britain needs to be able to import the food and raw materials which we need.

We shall be able to make the best advantage of the revenues of oil around our shores, without being bound by Common Market restrictions upon the way in which we use it.

We shall be able to take the essential measures to preserve and expand our manufacturing industry, and to tackle the employment prob-

lems of our less prosperous regions, without asking the leave of the EEC Commission or the Governments of the member states.

We shall be able to avoid the massive drag on our economic performance of the huge prospective net contribution to the EEC Budget.

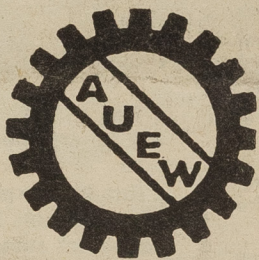
Freed from the constricting embrace of the Common Market, Britain's problems could be solved by a government acting on socialist principles. We need policies to reduce our balance of payments deficit, to bring down the rate of inflation, particularly of food prices, and to remove the threat of unemployment. All these can only be achieved if we are outside the Market.

Benefits of withdrawal

- ★ Removal of the burden of the massive trade deficit with the E.E.C.
- ★ Removal of the burden of massive contributions from Britain to the Community Budget, for which we get little in return.
- ★ Freedom from the Common Agricultural Policy with its butter mountains, beef and sugar crises. We would recover our right to buy our food wherever we wished.
- ★ We would regain full control of the movement of capital and investment in and out of Britain, and also freedom to trade with whom we choose.
- ★ Power to make laws governing our internal affairs would return to Parliament from the Common Market institutions. We would regain the powers of self-government and control over our domestic affairs.



Delegates at the Labour Party Special Conference applaud the anti-Market decision.



QUIT THE MARKET and JOIN THE WORLD

Cartoons and photograph by courtesy of the Morning Star.

**AUEW NATIONAL CONFERENCE
LABOUR PARTY EXECUTIVE
LABOUR MPs
LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE
TUC**

ALL SAY NO

SUPPORT THE LABOUR MOVEMENT

Vote NO

**ON
JUNE
5th**