



Government Decide: It is Extremist and Offensive to be English

‘The government is to set up a dedicated national security unit to tackle fake news and disinformation.

“We are living in an era of fake news and competing narratives. The government will respond with more and better use of national security communications to tackle these interconnected, complex challenges.”

Offensive and Extremist redefined

Anyone who is not a fully signed up multiculturalist or, a person “who can demonstrate a life-long commitment to equality and diversity” should be aware that now even a scripturally based Christian has been re-defined by the British Government as an “extremist”! (see page 3)

Also the expression of any view at odds with the official one is likely to be classed as “offensive” just like the Electoral Commission calling our slogan “England worth fighting for” offensive.

Power must be won

We, the English, are now truly in a political landscape where it is true what John Tyndall said years ago, that:-

“The first lesson is to realise that it is our lack of power not our so-called “extremism” is the big deterrent.”

At different times across history extremism has meant different things. It’s all about power. Those who have the power today are able to determine what is mainstream and respectable and what is extreme. Its another meaningless term.

As a Nation our activity must be geared to the winning of power. That still has to be said to some people... They are crusaders for the truth but they don’t relate it to necessities of winning power. It cannot be said enough.

‘Power is what must be won.’
First just a little bit of power, then more power and finally complete power. Activity geared to anything else is a waste of time.

What will you say?

But we one day will be answerable to our grandchildren and our grandchildren are going to say to us

when that great time of decision came what did you do? Did you give in or did you oppose it?

Are we going to say to them well the struggle was too severe. The odds were too strong. Perhaps we left it a bit too late. We hadn’t a chance and therefore we lost our country, we lost our nationhood?

I cared enough

Or will we be able to say to them with pride and honour I was one of those who stood up and there were more and more who came and stood with me. I went off into the streets and worked and struggled for our Cause. We stood firm like the men at the Alamo, like the men at Rourke’s Drift, like the men at Blood River. We stood up to the bitter end and we won!”

Robin Tilbrook

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What Place for England as Nationalism Revives?

President Trump in his first State of the Union address to Congress, extolled the benefits of faith and family, and urged the restoration of the American Dream. Pride in one’s roots, the fortitude of your forebears, plus the cherishing and growing of the patrimony we inherited, has not been a fashionable approach towards life’s challenges in recent decades.

Globalists and the organisations they have nourished (the United Nations and the European Union), have conspired to steadily eradicate the freedoms and independence national democracy once brought. Yet it was the very defeat of fascism by democracies that gave such

institutions birth. In the poisonous attitudes they then developed any hint of nationalism became an excuse to eradicate democratic values. They didn’t achieve their ambitions single handedly; as Westminster was only too happy to oblige for Party gain.

The vote for Brexit across the UK has left Great Britain and Northern Ireland at odds. England needs a national Party & Parliament now more than ever, as President Trump’s message finds greater support within its shires than elsewhere in the UK.

English values, which need no restating, survive in every corner of the globe. Why not in England?

Martin Cole



In Brief- Citizens' Rights

In the context of Brexit the term 'citizens' rights' is used to define the future treatment of British expats living and working in the European Union, as well as EU nationals doing the same in the UK.

How many expats are there?

There are approximately 3.2 million EU nationals living in the UK, with about 1.2m Britons living in European Union countries.

What is the exact issue?

The Brexit process means withdrawal from various treaties defining the legal status of these two groups. With this in mind, UK and EU governments have prioritised citizens' rights as something to be resolved urgently.

What is the current offer?

In December 2017 Guy Verhofsted emphasized that the EU would want to offer British Citizens the option to become 'Associate Members' of the EU. This would give them access to live and work freely in the EU. It will also give voting rights in EU parliamentary elections.

The Costs

UK Expats are for the most part retired. Any costs will decline over the next 20-30 years. EU citizens are working age with families and these costs will increase over the next 20-30 years.

Editorial

It seems clear that in England we are approaching a crossroad. We will either head down the road signposted 'Freedom and Democracy' or we will head down the one marked 'Facism and State Control'. The articles in this issue outline the current issues regarding this choice.

Europe has been here before and indeed Britain rejected this view in the late 30's and the rest as they say is history. We must not allow our weak politicians to lead us towards a less free, less prosperous future.

Opposition to change needs to be dealt with by creating a vision that inspires people. It is not possible to deny that the future is always undefined- and so it should be. This means it is open to us to create our own future not one defined by the EU and their narrow protectionist agenda.

The rise of a Momentum dominated Labour Party will not benefit either Freedom of Speech or Freedom of religion as they seek to use violence and intimidation to stifle debate. Please consider what you can do to further the cause of liberty and freedom for our country. **Bridget Vickers**

Britons seeking European citizens' rights after Brexit referred to EU's highest court

Dutch judges have referred the case of a British group to retain European citizenship rights after Brexit to the EU's highest court.

Huge implications

In a move that could have major implications for Britons living in EU member states, the court in Amsterdam said it would refer the case to the European Court of Justice (ECJ).

The judges are referring two questions about citizenship rights, which will now be put to the EU's court in Luxembourg.

Two questions

The first is whether British citizens automatically lose their EU citizenship rights after Brexit, or whether they can retain those rights. The second is what the conditions for losing such rights would be.

It comes after five British expats and two expat organisations took the Dutch government to court last month, arguing they have independent rights as EU citizens, over and above being citizens of any specific EU member country-including Britain.

Open door?

The British group are hoping that the ECJ's decision will open the door to them maintaining the right to live and work in the EU member states such as the Netherlands after Brexit.

Around 1.2m UK-born people live in the EU member states, of which roughly 46,000 are living in the Netherlands.

The case was brought to judges in Amsterdam with support from British QC Jo Maugham, who said he preferred not to pursue it via the British legal system due to a 'toxic' political climate.

Is Egypt in Europe?

Some say 'we are missing the rich smell of garlic, let's go back to Egypt, go back to our masters' forgetting that shackles are always diabolic.

Some say 'let's pay money to soften the Brexit' the money so clearly they ask for our ransom a bribe to buy pity and allow our exit.

Some see only desert, but that's not our land fear not the heat, the sun or the sand, heed not to their threats, just head for Canaan.

We are part of Europe, but then, there's the channel We are drawn to the seas, to freedom and sailing, we're riders of waves, not riders of camels.

We'll surmount the challenge keeping unity, let's be brave, take courage, cause it's in our genes We'll sail towards freedom, that's our destiny.

by Eduardo Tommy Bell

Reclaiming Religious Freedom in the UK

why we need a new law

Barnabas Fund (a charity that supports persecuted Christians - mostly outside the UK) is seeking a new Act of Parliament in the UK to guarantee seven fundamental aspects of freedom of religion. These seven freedoms have developed in the UK over the last five centuries but are now under threat.

Magna Carta

Tracing the heritage of religious liberty takes us back more than 800 years to Magna Carta in 1215. Although long before the formation of the United Kingdom Magna Carta insistence that 'the English Church' must be free is not limited to England. Magna Carta has been a rallying cry for freedom of all English-speaking peoples.

Seven Freedoms

Magna Carta's affirmation that the "English Church shall be free" was gradually worked out over the centuries into seven specific aspects of the freedom of religion:

1. Freedom to read the Bible in public (achieved in 1537)
2. Freedom to interpret the Bible without government interference (achieved in 1559)
- 3 Freedom of Worship (achieved in 1689)
4. Freedom to choose, or change your faith or belief (achieved in 1689)
5. Freedom to preach and try to convince others of the truth of your beliefs (achieved 1812)
6. Freedom to build churches and other places of worship (achieved in 1812)
7. Freedom from being required to affirm a particular worldview or set of beliefs in order to hold a public sector job or stand for election, work in professions such as teaching and law, or study at university (achieved by the repeal of various Test Acts between 1719 and 1888).

Repeal rather than legislate

Most of these were achieved by the repeal of various restrictions on freedom of religion, rather than positive law affirming freedom of religion. They are vulnerable to being eroded either by those intent on imposing a particular ideological agenda, or by politicians who are simply ignorant of the enormous importance that previous generations played in developing freedom of religion (not everything comes from the EU!)

Christianophobia

In the last few years we have seen the rise of 'Christianophobia' and there are numerous examples of how Christians in the UK are discriminated against. Politicians have sought to protect beliefs but not people. These are often minority groups that have suffered in the past but this erodes the freedoms that all people have enjoyed for generations.

King James Bible considered inflammatory

In particular there are some disturbing facts beginning to emerge. In February 2017 a CPS lawyer told the court that publicly quoting from the King James Bible 'in the context of modern British society, must be considered to be abusive and is a criminal matter'. The charge was eventually dismissed because the defendants, two Street Preachers,

wore body cameras and it was deemed that they had been deliberately 'set up'.

Casey Review redefines extremism

This is not an isolated case. The Casey Review was set up in 2015 to look at what the UK government should do about ethnic and religious minorities that had failed to integrate and were considered to be at risk of being drawn into extremism. The Casey Review proposes that the government should impose particular interpretations of Scripture to ensure that they 'fit' with the views of mainstream society. Extremism was redefined as views 'at odds with the views of mainstream society'. It gave examples from various religions including 'newer Christian Churches'. Casey Review made clear that it considered such views to include traditional views of sexuality. The report recommends that a new oath for holders of public office indicating that this should express support for 'British values'. (British values includes LGBT ideology).

Persecution ignored

Freedom to change one's beliefs and convert to another faith is one the essential aspects of Freedom of religion and enshrined in the 1689 Toleration Act.

Many British adults raised in other religions who freely choose to become Christians have been subjected to extraordinary levels of abuse, including physical violence. Many Christians who have converted from Islam suffer in silence. The CPS, police and Home Office behave as if the problem did not exist. They ignore formal complaints and treat them as a 'cultural' matter. This means that nothing will be done about it in order not to offend the community.

Home Office in Denial

The Home Office refuses to acknowledge the problem. In their Hate Crime Action Plan (July 2016) only one mention was made of anti-Christian hate crime. There are three types of anti-Christian hate crime in the UK: 1) hate crime arising from a general contempt for Christians held by some elements in society; 2) threats and sometimes acts of violence carried out against Christians and Christian property by LGBT rights extremists; 3) attempts at forced reconversions back to Islam.

Extra Rights not equal rights

There are many more examples of deliberate discrimination against Christians. So why is this happening? In identity politics there are favoured groups (deemed to have been oppressed in the past) and less favoured groups (eg those who might have done the oppressing). Favoured groups are assumed to require not just equal rights, but extra rights to overcome past disadvantages. This undermines the UK's most important historic national value- equal treatment of all before the law.

A new law to protect us all

This new law will safeguard a vitally important part of human rights which the UK led the world in developing. To sign the petition for the new law we urgently need go to: ourreligiousfreedom.org.

Bridget Vickers

