

12th October 2018

USSR and EU Comparison - **Updated* (page III)

Following comments by recently appointed British Foreign Secretary Jeremy Hunt that the EU was behaving like the Soviet Union in that they were preventing us leaving the EU stating that: *"the EU risked becoming like a Soviet "prison" because of its negotiation stance on Britain's exit from the EU."*

The EU could have responded with - "It is the Conservative government, Labour Party, SNP, LibDems, etc., who were trying to stop the UK leaving: on behalf of vested interests in International Banking (Goldman-Sachs and J P Morgan etc.) and Multinational Corporations who have no loyalty to any country or any population.

in fact, the EU have already offered a Canada +++ deal. The reality is that "they are all in it together" all working with the EU; and Canada+++ is only offered for Great Britain - not including Northern Ireland - so the EU's offer is just a brazen attempt to annex Northern Ireland; to diminish and isolate Britain.

The Beginnings

We decided to look at the differences between the two organisations - the USSR and the EU - and compare their governance - without going into a long History lesson.

The formal start of the EU (in the Treaty of Rome 1957); and the birth of the Soviet Union in the 1917 Russian Revolution could not be more different - but even so they share a common aim through different means.

They both wished to establish a new order, a new citizen with a different Citizenship (EU and Soviet) and each established a Single Market and protectionist bloc; in Russia there was a common Russian language (from the Czarist Russian Empire); but in the EEC(EU) the wider diversity of language (lack of an existing common language) in Europe has so far prevented any one language being adopted.

Russia became the Soviet Union in 1922: *"On 29 December 1922 a conference of plenipotentiary delegations from the Russian SFSR, the Transcaucasian SFSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Byelorussian SSR approved the Treaty on the Creation of the USSR and the Declaration of the Creation of the USSR, forming the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."*(Wikipedia)

In contrast the EU did not exist until 1992: Established in the Maastricht Treaty (1992), along with EU citizenship, the Euro, and the Eurozone etc. Up until that point the Member States were part of the European Economic Community (EEC) better known perhaps as the "Common Market", (and prior to that it was the *European Coal and Steel Community*) The EEC was renamed as the European Community (EC) and new structures brought into existence covering Defence, Justice and the Single Market - the birth of the Political Union.

The EU at that time (1992) had no legal identity in International Law.

Russia 1917-1929 A Very Short Summary

The Communist Party's original "Politburo" comprised Vladimir Lenin (Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov), Leon Trotsky, Joseph Stalin, Lev Kamenev, and Nikolai Krestinsky and was established to manage the Communist Revolution.

Following the Russian October Revolution (1917): *A Civil War - between the Red Army (Communists) and White Army (ostensibly Monarchists and its supporters) ensued (1917-21); the Bolsheviks adopted "War communism" - based upon the works of Karl Marx and*

Friedrich Engels; which was also written into the first Constitution in 1918 (see later) - and which entailed the breakup of the landed estates and the forcible seizure of agricultural surpluses.

These actions led to food shortages and all commerce was highly restricted. (after Wikipedia)

In a period known as the Red Terror, Bolshevik secret police—known as Cheka— carried out a campaign of mass executions against supporters of the czarist regime and against Russia's upper classes." (Soviet Union History - History.com)

At the Tenth Party Congress (March 1921) it was decided to end "War Communism" and institute the New Economic Policy (NEP), in which the state allowed a limited market to exist. Small private businesses were allowed and restrictions on political activity lessened.

The NEP allowed peasants to sell their surplus yields on the open market. The state still maintained state ownership though, of what Lenin deemed the "commanding heights" of the economy: heavy industry such as the coal, iron, and metallurgical sectors along with the banking and financial components of the economy.

Lenin died in January 1924 and in 1925 Trotsky was denounced for his theory of "permanent revolution" which contradicted Stalin's position that socialism could be built in one country, Russia, without a worldwide revolution. Trotsky was dropped from the politburo entirely in 1926.

In December, 1925 at the Fourteenth Congress the first developments of the "Stalin's cult of personality" emerged with him being referred to as "leader" for the first time and becoming the subject of effusive praise from delegates (after Wikipedia).

Joseph Stalin

During Stalin's rule, "Socialism in One Country" became a central tenet of the party's dogma, and Lenin's New Economic Policy was replaced with a centralized command economy. Under the Five-Year Plan system, the country underwent collectivisation and rapid industrialization, but experienced significant disruptions in food production that contributed to the famine of 1932–33. To eradicate those regarded as "enemies of the working class", Stalin instituted the "Great Purge" in which over a million were imprisoned - sent to Soviet labour camps (Gulags) - and 600,000 executed between 1936 and 1938. (after Wikipedia)

"Between 1928 and 1940, Stalin enforced the collectivization of the agricultural sector. Rural peasants were forced to join collective farms. Those that owned land or livestock were stripped of their holdings. Hundreds of thousands of higher-income farmers, called kulaks, were rounded up and executed, their property confiscated." (Soviet History - History.com)

Stalin's government promoted Marxism–Leninism abroad through "Communist International" and supported anti-fascist movements throughout Europe during the 1930s, particularly in the Spanish Civil War.

In 1939 it signed a non-aggression pact with Nazi Germany, resulting in their joint invasion of Poland. Germany ended the pact by invading the Soviet Union in 1941. Despite initial setbacks, the Soviet Red Army repelled the German incursion and captured

Berlin in 1945, ending World War II in Europe.

Cold War

The Soviets annexed the Baltic states and helped establish Soviet-aligned governments throughout most of Central and Eastern Europe, China, and North Korea. During this time, the country experienced another major famine and an anti-Semitic campaign peaking in the doctors' plot - show trial (Wikipedia)

"The Soviet Union by 1948 had installed communist-leaning governments in Eastern European countries that the USSR had liberated from Nazi control during the war. The Americans and British feared the spread of communism into Western Europe and worldwide." (Soviet Union History - History.com)

After West Germany joined NATO in 1955 the Soviet Union formed the WARSAW PACT in response.

Stalin died in 1953 and was eventually succeeded by Nikita Khrushchev, who denounced his predecessor and initiated a de-Stalinisation process throughout Soviet society. Stalin died four years before the signing of the Treaty of Rome (1957)

Stalin's totalitarian government was associated with inflicting mass repressions, ethnic cleansing, hundreds of thousands of executions, and famines which caused the deaths of millions. (Wikipedia)

Under Khrushchev *"... a series of political reforms made Soviet society less repressive.*

During this period, later known as de-Stalinization, Khrushchev criticized Stalin for arresting and deporting opponents, took steps to raise living conditions, freed many political prisoners, loosened artistic censorship, and closed the Gulag labor camps." (Soviet Union History - History.com)

Khrushchev was replaced in 1964, following the Cuban Missile Crisis

The Era of Stagnation (1964 - 1982) was a period of negative economic, political, and social effects in the Soviet Union, which began during the rule of Leonid Brezhnev and continued under Yuri Andropov and Konstantin Chernenko - characterised as another period of collective leadership.

"In 1968, the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact allies invaded Czechoslovakia to halt the Prague Spring reforms. In the aftermath, Brezhnev justified the invasion along with the earlier invasions of Eastern European states by introducing the Brezhnev Doctrine.

Which claimed the right of the Soviet Union to violate the sovereignty of any country that attempted to replace Marxism–Leninism with capitalism."

"Brezhnev presided over a period of détente with the West that resulted in treaties on armament control (SALT I, SALT II, Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty) while at the same time building up Soviet military might."

After the death of Brezhnev in 1982 Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in 1985 - inheriting *"...a stagnant economy and a crumbling political system." and introduced two new policies "glasnost" (openness) and "perestroika" (hybrid Communist - Capitalist economic system - similar to the modern Chinese version); but still under Politburo control - government criticism was allowed in the press, as were elections where parties other than the Communist party could participate (after History.com)*

The Collapse of the Soviet Union

The collapse of the Soviet Union came about through a combination of factors: including the increase dissatisfaction with the increasing wealth gap between the Politburo and the Soviet people in the 1960's-70's; food and consumer goods shortages in the 1970's-80's; loss of oil revenue and subsequent loss of influence in Eastern Europe; and political revolution in Poland in 1989, which subsequently led to the toppling of the Berlin Wall.

Gorbachev resigned on the 25th December, 1991 and the Soviet Union ceased to exist on the 31st of December 1991.

The Russian Federation

Boris Yeltsin was the first President of the Russian Federation which is seen as the legal continuation of, and heir to, the Soviet Union. It retained ownership of all former Soviet embassy properties, as well as the old Soviet UN membership and permanent membership on the Security Council ([Wikipedia](#)) Yeltsin's successor was the current President Vladimir Putin.

After obtaining power, the vast majority of "idealistic" reformers gained huge possessions of state property using their positions in the government and became business "oligarchs" in a manner that appeared antithetical to an emerging democracy.

Existing institutions were conspicuously abandoned prior to the establishment of new legal structures of the market economy such as those governing private property, overseeing financial markets, and enforcing taxation. (Wikipedia)

Soviet Constitutions

The Soviet Union existed for 35 years before the formal beginning of the EU and we first refer to the development of governance through changing Constitutions (Treaties) - with the 1936 Constitution overlapping the development of the EEC(EU) until its replacement with the 1977 Constitution and a more recent 1991 Constitution following the fall of the Berlin wall and the end of the Soviet Union - after 74 years.

The first Soviet Constitution (known as the "Fundamental Law") was in July 10th 1918 - we include two extracts from the translated Constitution: Chapter one (1) and (2) and Chapter two 3(a) to provide a "taste" of the "Socialist" ideology that it encapsulated, as it officially gave birth to the world's first Socialist country:-

"DECLARATION OF RIGHTS OF THE LABORING AND EXPLOITED PEOPLE."

- *"Chapter One 1. Russia is declared to be a Republic of the Soviets of Workers', Soldiers', and Peasants' Deputies. All the central and local power belongs to these Soviets. 2. The Russian Soviet Republic is organized on the basis of a free union of free nations, as a federation of Soviet national Republics."*
- *"Chapter two 3(a). for the purpose of realizing the socialization of land, all private property in land is abolished, and the entire land is declared to be national property and is to be apportioned among husbandmen without any compensation to the former owners, in the measure of each one's ability to till it."*

This first Constitution formed the basis for later Constitutions and is provided below for reference. and we will only then refer to significant differences in the later Constitutions - it formally recognized the working class as the ruling class of Russia according to the principle of the *"Dictatorship of the Proletariat"*, therein making the Russian SFSR the world's first

Constitutionally *Socialist State*. https://archive.org/stream/1918SovietConstitution/1918%20Soviet%20Constitution_djvu.txt

Three further Constitutions, based upon the first (1918) were enacted; 1924, 1936 and 1977, the last of Constitution of the USSR:-

The 1924 Soviet Constitution legitimised the December 1922 Treaty on the Creation of the USSR between the Russian SFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Byelorussian SSR, and the Transcaucasian SFSR to form the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

It is an expansion of the first Treaty, as most of the key points were already outlined there.

The Constitution contained the identical Treaty Declaration, reflecting the then world order, and the common good causes of such a Union, allowing for a potential expansion.

Whereas the original Treaty contained only 26 articles, the new Constitution now encompassed 72 articles, divided into eleven chapters. Ratified by the Second Congress of Soviets of the Soviet Union 31 January 1924, it survived six editions, before being superseded by the 1936 constitution (in 1937)

USSR and EU Comparison Page II - Soviet Union Constitutions Continued

The 1924 Constitution established the Congress of Soviets to be the supreme body of state authority, with the Central Executive Committee holding this authority in the interim.

The Central Executive Committee is divided into the Soviet of the Union, which would represent the constituent republics, and the Soviet of Nationalities, which would represent the interests of nationality groups.

The Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union served as the collective presidency.

The 1936 Soviet Constitution was adopted on 5 December 1936 and also known as the "Stalin Constitution", it redesigned the government of the Soviet Union.

"It purported to be highly democratic, with multiple guarantees of rights and democratic procedures. Supporters around the world hailed it as "the most democratic constitution imaginable". In practice, it solidified the total control of the Communist Party and its leader Joseph Stalin."

Historian J. Arch Getty concludes:

"Many who lauded Stalin's Soviet Union as the most democratic country on earth lived to regret their words. After all, the Soviet Constitution of 1936 was adopted on the eve of the Great Terror of the late 1930s; the "thoroughly democratic" elections to the first Supreme Soviet permitted only uncontested candidates and took place at the height of the savage violence in 1937.

The civil rights, personal freedoms, and democratic forms promised in the Stalin constitution were trampled almost immediately and remained dead letters until long after Stalin's death." (Wikipedia)

Many countries in the Eastern bloc adopted constitutions that were closely modelled on the (1936) "Stalin" Constitution.

Constitution of the Soviet Union (1977)

At the 7th (Special) Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union Ninth Convocation on October 7, 1977, the third and last Soviet Constitution, also known as the Brezhnev Constitution, was unanimously adopted. The official name of the Constitution was "Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics".

The preamble stated that:

"the aims of the dictatorship of the proletariat having been fulfilled, the Soviet state has become the state of the whole people." Compared with previous constitutions, the Brezhnev Constitution extended the bounds of constitutional regulation of society.

The first chapter defined the leading role of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and established principles for the management of the state and the government. Articles related 1 defined the USSR as a socialist state, as did all previous constitutions":

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a socialist state of the whole people, expressing the will and interests of the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia, the working people of all the nations and nationalities of the country.

The difference is that, according to the new Constitution, the government no longer represented the workers and peasants alone. Later chapters established principles for economic management and cultural relations.

The 1977 Constitution was long and detailed. It included twenty-eight more articles than the 1936 Soviet Constitution. The Constitution explicitly defined the division of responsibilities between the central and republic governments.

For example, the Constitution placed the regulation of boundaries and administrative divisions within the jurisdiction of the republics. However, provisions established the rules under which the republics could make such changes. (Just like the EU)

Unlike preceding versions of the Soviet Constitution, the 1977 Constitution introduced an amendment making official the right promised in previous constitutions, of the right of constituent Soviet republics to secede from the Union. (just like the EU)

However, there was no legal precedent for secession, and Articles 74 and 75 stated that when a Soviet constituency introduced laws in contradiction to Supreme Soviet, the laws of the Supreme Soviet would supersede any legal movement from the Soviet constituent (Just like the EU).

Though Article 72 would later play an important role in the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Articles 74 and 75 show that the future dissolution of the USSR was never the intention of the 1977 Constitution:

Article 74. The laws of the USSR shall have the same force in all Union Republics. In the event of a discrepancy between a Union Republic law and an All-Union law, the law of the USSR shall prevail.

Article 75. The territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a single entity and comprises the territories of the Union Republics. The sovereignty of the USSR extends throughout its territory. (Wikipedia) (Just like the EU)

We end this section on Soviet Constitutions, since the 1977 Constitution lasted until 1991 at which time the USSR ceased to exist and its successor was the Russian Federation.

EU Treaties

Treaty of Rome (1957) was signed at the time when the USSR was under the 1936 "Stalin" Constitution - which ended with the 1977 Soviet Constitution.

By which time the UK had been taken into the so called "Common Market" through the European Communities Act (1972) signed by the Heath government and Parliament with the help of the Labour Party.

The British people were duped into joining and further ratifying the deception under a Referendum in 1975 through a continuation of the original deception - that, in joining the EEC, Britain would not lose its sovereignty.

The next Treaty was the Single Market Act (1986) brought about by Margaret Thatcher, an action she later regretted, and she railed against the EEC direction in the "The Bruges Speech" - which led to her replacement by John Major - see a short extract from the speech below viz.

- *"Indeed, it is ironic that just when those countries such as the Soviet Union, which have tried to run everything from the centre, are learning that success depends on dispersing power and decisions away from the centre, there are some in the Community who seem to want to move in the opposite direction.*
- *We have not successfully rolled back the frontiers of the state in Britain, only to see them re-imposed at a European level with a European super-state exercising a new dominance from Brussels.*
- *Certainly, we want to see Europe more united and with a greater sense of common purpose.*
- *But it must be in a way which preserves the different traditions, parliamentary powers and sense of national pride in one's own country; for these have been the source of Europe's vitality through the centuries."*

With the Maastricht Treaty (1992) the EEC shows its true intentions with the introduction of the EU citizenship - similar to the Soviet citizenship - a new nationality; a new nation and a new, different society with its own currency (Euro) and the beginning of centralisation towards a single government, the Eurozone.

Note the similarity with the Soviet 1977 Constitution: *Article 75. The territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a single entity and comprises the territories of the Union Republics. The sovereignty of the USSR extends throughout its territory.*

Maastricht was followed by the Amsterdam (1997) and Nice Treaties (2001), but most importantly the Lisbon Treaty (2007) - the first treaty to offer a way to leave the EU with Article 50 - but a similar offer had been made through an amendment to the 1977 Soviet Constitution (article 72) - and just like the Lisbon Treaty (2007)

Articles 74 and 75 stated that when a Soviet constituency introduced laws in contradiction to Supreme Soviet, the laws of the Supreme Soviet would supersede any legal movement from the Soviet constituent." - incorporated into the ECA (1972) and Lisbon Treaty (2007)

Essentially, it is already clear that the Lisbon Treaty (2007), and indeed the entire EU project is modelled upon the old Soviet Union, and borrows from the Constitutions of the Soviet Union - necessarily excluding any claims to being controlled by a Communist Party - the ECJ recently declared the Lisbon Treaty to be a Constitutional Treaty - a Constitution which

could not have been possible had it not been placed within that treaty by stealth and with the collusion of the Labour Party (Gordon Brown and David Miliband signed us up to Lisbon Treaty (2007)).

The Lisbon Treaty (2007) is a blueprint for a centrally controlled Totalitarian Police super-state which we are being trapped within by our very own elected representatives; by majority in the Commons and Lords.

We get a flavour of how the EU despises and disrespects its own citizens by the fact that they secreted the rejected Constitution for Europe (2004) within the texts of the Lisbon Treaty (2007); thus making it unreadable - according to Ryanair boss O' Leary during the 1st Irish Referendum - and through comments recently made by the German Defence Minister Ursula von der Leyen who stated:-

- *"The structures for a European Defence Union have been "activated", and also hopes to develop a system that tells Europeans when to use their "forces". "Ms von der Leyen declared:*
- *"The structures that have been 'sleeping' for a long time inside the Treaty of Lisbon - now we have activated them."*

How the USSR and EU are Governed

We now move to comparing how the USSR was governed with how the EEC(EU) is governed.

USSR

Congress of Soviets (1922-1936)

(All powerful (article 8, 1924 Soviet Constitution) Appointed Party officials.

Supreme Soviet (1936 - 1989)

(All powerful (article 30, 1936 Soviet Constitution) - only legislative branch - and article 108, 1977 Soviet Constitution;

Two Chambers - Soviet of the Union and Soviet of the Nationalities - same number of elected deputies. Both Chambers elected a Chairman and four Deputies (Appointed)

Congress of People's Deputies and State Council (1989-1991) - Supreme

Soviet became the permanent Parliament in the 1989 Soviet legislative election - the first democratic elections

Executive Branch - Council of People's Commissars (1924 Soviet Constitution) and Council of Ministers (1977 Soviet Constitution):

Responsible for: Management of the national economy; five-year plan. Defend the interests of the state, socialist property and public order, and protect the rights of Soviet citizens ensure state security

Exercise general leadership of the Soviet armed forces and determine how many were to be drafted into service

Exercise general leadership over Soviet foreign relations; trade and the economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation of the USSR with foreign countries etc.

Judicial Branch

Supreme Court - the highest court in the land and in the Soviet Republics. It is not independent and worked with the Supreme Soviet. The Soviet Union used the inquisitorial system of Roman law, where the judge, procurator, and defense attorney collaborate to establish the truth (e.g. Corpus Juris). Subordinate agencies of the Procurator General exercised their functions largely unhindered - subordinate only to the Prosecutor's office.

Communist Party (Marxist Leninist Communist Party)

Politburo - Principal policy making Committee of the Communist Party - determined the general development of Soviet society both in domestic and foreign policy; devised great works, central planning and the furtherance of Communism.

Appointed administrators (Nomenklatura's) held key positions in the Soviet bureaucracy, running all spheres of those countries' activity: government, industry, agriculture, education, etc., whose positions were granted only with approval by the communist party of each country or region

There was no real Democracy in the Soviet Union and no separation of power - any strong personality could rise to ultimate power.

EEC

Assembly, Council, Commission and Court of Justice (1958 - 1992)

EU

Commission, Council, Parliament, Court of Justice (1993 - 2007)

EU Commission = EU Politburo = Unelected (Appointed) Commissioners, swear an Oath of Allegiance to the EU; make laws in secret for lobbying vested interest groups and for the benefit of EU "Ever closer Union" They are above the Law - Immune from Prosecution

According to the EU Treaties, most laws will be decided by the "ordinary legislative procedure" referred to in Article 294 TFEU: The Commission has the monopoly in proposing new legislation and amendments to existing laws.

EU Council of Ministers - *The Council of Ministers decides on EU laws by a "qualified majority". The definition of qualified majority has been changed by the Treaty of Lisbon.*

EU Parliament - *The European Parliament has the right to table amendments and to reject the entire proposed law by an absolute majority of its members.*

IMPORTANT: *IN REALITY, THE FULL FORMALITIES OF THIS GENERAL PROCEDURE ARE ONLY USED FOR 10% OF EU LAWS. SOME 90% OF THE LAWS ARE DECIDED IN PRACTICE BY INFORMAL COMPROMISES BETWEEN THE COMMISSION, THE COUNCIL AND THE PARLIAMENT. THEY ARE WORKED OUT IN SO-CALLED "TRIALOGUE MEETINGS" BEFORE THE FIRST FORMAL READING IN THE COUNCIL.*

THERE IS NO TRANSPARENCY AROUND THESE IMPORTANT MEETINGS

European Court of Justice - Not independent and works with the European Commission in order to promote the EU "Ever Closer Union" - Corpus Juris Legal System - English Common Law is side-lined. EU's Europol is above the law - its operatives have Diplomatic immunity.

"The EU Court of Justice has decided that the EU treaties constitute the European Constitution and prevail over national law and national constitutions. The Charter of Fundamental Rights is legally binding according to art. 6 TEU. It prevails over national constitutions when EU law is being implemented by the member states – according to the Melloni-case from 2013."

Italicised blue text from Jens-Peter Blonde, 12 June 2016 Lisbon 12616 "Consolidated Readable Edition as amended by the Treaty of Lisbon in 2009, with all amendments until 2016" - www.euabc.com

Faux Democracy - modelled on the USSR version - no separation of power - the Lisbon Treaty (2007) contains an enabling act (Article 48)

Summary

USSR

The USSR and the EU had very different beginnings: the USSR was born out of the fires of the 1917 Russian (October) Revolution during WWI, and the EU - out of the devastation of WWII.

The USSR formed the world's first constitutional Socialist country run by a Revolutionary cabal intent upon: the destruction of Capitalism and the establishment of a "Dictatorship of the Proletariat "; the dismantling of the Russian Empire and the redistribution of its wealth to the common people, following the philosophy of Marx and Engels; but it never lost its zeal for Central control and never gave away full Democracy to those people it purported to represent; rather it constrained power to within small elite groups (Politburo) and they benefited the most whilst the people suffered from their various ambitions and incompetence.

The first Soviet Constitution (1918) encapsulates the stirred-up hatred felt by the Russian people as exploited by the Bolsheviks for their own political ends, and also provides a worrying prospect for those who see Jeremy Corbyn's Labour Party as a threat to UK Democracy and Civil Society.

A Marxist cabal is now in control of the Parliamentary Labour Party (PLP) using the same propaganda techniques and excuses to gain power that the Bolsheviks used to stir up discontent - even though the circumstances and life experiences today bear no resemblance to those in 1917 Russia.

Ironically the economic conditions in the UK today are the direct result of

- (a) Fiscal incompetence of the previous "New" Labour government (1997 - 2010)
- (b) EU imposed Austerity throughout its Member States in order to bring about "Ever Closer Union"; through EU currency (Euro) convergence criteria and centrally controlled deficit and debt controls - exacerbated by mass migration from the newer and poorer EU accession states.

The English have already had their Revolution and Civil Wars - after which King Charles I was executed (1649) - and prior to that we were given English Common Law rights in Magna Carta (1215); which includes Trial-by-Jury and Habeas Corpus.

We have had our "Reformations and Emancipation" before either the American Revolution (1765 - 1783) or the French Revolution (1789 - 1799) in western Europe or the Russian Revolution (1917 - 1921)

By staying in the EU we lose our Common Law rights and are placed under the EU's Dystopian Police State - Corpus Juris - ("1984" +++) by virtue of the fact that the EU's Constitution claims primacy over our Constitution and our Laws - courtesy of The Lisbon Treaty (2007)

The European Court of Justice (ECJ) ruled that the Lisbon Treaty (2007) is now the de facto Constitution of the EU.

We are now under the EU Police State - with its Europol system of control and monitoring - Europol is above the Law and its operatives have Diplomatic immunity - their offices and files cannot be searched and none of them can be prosecuted - sound familiar?

But it does not end there under the European Arrest Warrant (EAW) system any UK citizen can be arrested, without evidence and shipped off to an EU prison, under third world conditions, jailed and held without trial for months

For the Marxists, anyone who owns anything more than the basics needed for life is well-off - unless, of course, they are part of the paranoid "Politburo" elite; their offspring, friends or their apparatchiks and some other members of the Communist Party. ("Animal Farm" writ large)

- The Soviet Union shows that Socialism (Communism) is only about changing one system of oppression (Serfdom) for another one - which is even worse - a Totalitarian Police State.
- **The "Few" simply swap places and the "Many" continue to be subjugated and impoverished**

The USSR was built upon the Czarist Russian Empire (1721 - 1917) which occupied, approximately, 14 million square miles - across the eastern portion of Europe and the continent of Asia. Ruled by an autocratic government, with its capital at St. Petersburg, its 170 million people were of over 100 different ethnic backgrounds, comprised primarily of Christians, Muslims, and Jews.

Unrest among the peasant population and internal dissension led to the forced abdication of Emperor Nicholas II during WWI on March 15, 1917; attempts to form a liberal government were not able to prevent the Bolshevik Revolution, led by Lenin and to the formation of the Soviet Empire - who had used the discontent to foment violence.

The pre-existing Russian Empire with common Russian Language and an uneducated peasant class must have provided fertile ground for the Bolsheviks to consolidate power over wider areas of Russia, particularly with the widespread hatred of the ruling class.

The Red Army success in the Civil War and Red Terror were enough to ensure that the "War Communism" could be replaced with fewer restrictions for the Russian (now Soviet) people.

The USSR survived numerous periods of greatness and despair at the hands of individual Dictators and the "Politburo": through its secret police and spies; who criminalised any and all dissent against the ruling elite throughout its 74 years history, as is variously documented.

The position of the USSR in 1988 was described by Margaret Thatcher in her "Bruges Speech" as she stated her case for a Union of Sovereign States in the EEC, and away from European Political Union (EU) as an alternative to centrally planned economy.

EU

The EU by contrast did not have the same circumstances that brought about the USSR - so the approach to building its Empire was necessarily very different, in fact it began with an Economic Area - the EEC under the pretence that it was a simple economic relationship between Sovereign States, but as a requirement for joining each state had to sign up to the Treaty of Rome (1957)

In the case of the UK this was done through the European Communities Act (1972); later ratified in a Referendum in 1975 during which the UK population was assured by the Wilson government that the EEC arrangement was purely economic and did not involve any loss of sovereignty - however, the Heath government had given the EEC power (Henry VIII) over UK law through Sections (1) and (2) of the ECA (1972) - as such any law which conflicted with EEC law would not be allowed and any law could be passed from EEC law into UK domestic law without the UK Parliament being able to prevent it.

The Treaty of Rome (1957) was the de facto Constitution for the EEC(EU) project which contains the blueprint for the Single Market (Four Freedoms and ECJ) and Customs Union and was updated by later treaties ending with the Lisbon Treaty (2007) - the upgrading of that Treaty to the status of a Constitutional Treaty by the ECJ relieves the EU of attempting to bring forward a new and separate Constitution, through a Referendum - another favourite method of the USSR.

We note the similarities between the expansion of the USSR and EU through new extended Treaties (Constitutions)

However, the Spinelli group does have a new Constitution, ready and waiting, ironically named "The Fundamental Law of the European Union" just like the USSR and this would provide for complete integration of the Member States.

For more about the development of the EEC(EU) - see short History of the EU (Archived)

Conclusion

Apart from the fact that the EU has not yet officially claimed to be establishing a new Empire in Western Europe based upon Marxist principles; not yet actually taken over any Member State using military force - (having not had a sufficient military forces to-date) - but it has taken control of Greece and is attempting to take control of Italy through economic means; and threatening Hungary through the ECJ and economically.

Regarding latter's refusal to accept mass uncontrolled immigration onto its territory has hardened the EU Commission and ECJ to taking action against Hungary.

So far, the EU has not yet been caught up in a Civil War in Europe - the EU looks very much like an embryonic EUSSR using similar controlling and repressive Constitutional means.

The Lisbon Treaty (2007) is the blueprint for a Totalitarian EU Police State - a Western European Empire structure (USSR clone)

As Gorbachev stated:

"The most puzzling development in politics during the last decade is the apparent determination of Western European leaders to re-create the Soviet Union in Western Europe." — Mikhail Gorbachev

***UPDATE** 16th October 2018

According to Dr Sheila Lawlor, in a piece for Brexit Central, the EU's control and economic system is based upon (cloned from) the French system known as "dirigisme" - which is basically a centrally controlled economy like the USSR; by another name.

- *"Dirigisme" or "dirigism" (from French diriger, meaning 'to direct') is an economic doctrine where the state exerts a strong directive influence in a market economy, designating a capitalist economy in which the state plays a strong directive, as opposed to a merely regulatory role, over economic affairs."*

Dr Lawlor continued with:

- *"Despised by the EU as a 'gig' economy, the UK's economy is – by EU (and French) standards – light on social protection, tax and regulation; big on entrepreneurship, risk and free markets; and, worst of all, successful."*
- *Such an economy must not be left unfettered to compete. The playing field must be level there can be no cherry-picking and Single Market rules and obligations must be obeyed in return for any benefits."*

Clearly, the Remain camp of agitator's - those attacking Britain on behalf of the EU - are enamoured of the idea of centrally controlled economies along Soviet lines (Labour, SNP, LibDems and other Left leaning groups) - as Communist sympathisers, the EU is a home-from-home for them and that is where they should be living; not in a free country that the UK aspires to become.