

BREXIT AND ITS EFFECT OF ON THE UNITED KINGDOM

DAVID CHATTERJI DE MASSEY*

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

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

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

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

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