

# THE NEW TIMES

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*"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free"*

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EDITORIAL

## AMERICA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

**There is no longer any question about the close interest in the European Common Market by the American policy makers. This has resulted in much speculation, and we offer to readers for their close study the following survey by the well-informed British journal, "Weekly Review", in its issue of May 4:**

All Washington Press correspondents agree that for some reason America (or rather President Kennedy) has exerted great pressure upon Mr. Macmillan about the Common Market. President Kennedy is determined that Britain should join and with maximum rather than the minimum political unification of the member states as the objective.

**A Huge Gamble:** Many speculative explanations have been given for this attitude. None of them make sense, UNLESS PRESIDENT KENNEDY HAS THE INTENTION OF ATTEMPTING THE HUGE GAMBLE OF FOLLOWING THIS UP BY AN ATTEMPT TO MAKE ONE IMMENSE COMMON MARKET OF AMERICA, THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE SIX.

Unless that is his plan it is impossible to comprehend why he is pushing Britain so hard. If it were his plan then it would be wise to say so. Only then could Britain assess the reactions of American business to such a project. If Britain is pushed into the Common Market by America but later America is unable to extend the Common Market, while in the meantime Britain has wrecked the Commonwealth, the results would be extremely grave. Not only would Britain's economy be damaged beyond quick repair, but the Conservative Party would be annihilated. It would be one thing to make a worldwide Common Market including America; it is another to have Britain join the Six at the cost of the Commonwealth and without freer access to the American Market.

**Cheap Goods:** In Britain, however, we feel that American business would be very reluctant to open the doors to a flood of cheap goods against which American industry could not easily compete. It may be that American opinion is ready for this risk and is ready for the consequent re-distribution of population involved. If so, Britain needs to know this before she makes the final decision. If, however, President Kennedy has no such project in mind it would be useful if we could be given his reason for exerting such immense pressure on Britain to join the Six. There is no apparent reason why Americans should want this to occur. President Kennedy has said to friends that if Britain did not enter the Common Market it would be a "catastrophe". But one cannot discover the reasons why he thinks that. There is no doubt at all as to his OPINION, but there is no explanation for it.

**Washington Pressure:** In our view the American plan must be to make a far bigger Common Market embracing America itself or the President's strong views stem from a sentiment and not design. The danger to Anglo-American relations if Washington pressure forces Britain into a course, which may prove a disaster, can scarcely be overestimated. America would get the blame from an infuriated British public.

One hopes that President Kennedy has calculated the risks with great care. If the British public discovers that they were forced into an economic system, which failed to pay off, but had wrecked the Commonwealth, it would be many years before Anglo-American relations could be rebuilt.

In the meantime the pressures on Mr. Macmillan not to abandon the Commonwealth are growing. Very influential members of the British Cabinet who were never enthusiastic about the Common Market (e.g. Lord Hailsham and Mr. R. A. Butler) consented to application only on the Prime Minister's pledged word that the Commonwealth was placed first. Suspicions arising from the date of the Prime Ministers' conference have increased. The Australians say they do not trust Britain's word, and their leading authorities fear a total collapse of the Australian economy.

**Only Safe Course:** All this is catching up on Mr. Macmillan, who now faces extreme American pressure and a growing political danger at home. His only safe course is to stand by his word to the Commonwealth even if that spells withdrawal of Britain's application to join the Six. The alternative (short of America's membership of the Common Market) would involve a political catastrophe in Britain.

It is imperative to distinguish between a Common Market which embraces the Commonwealth and America and one which does not. It is equally imperative to face the fact that America's large unemployment would without doubt increase if she relaxed her tariffs beyond a certain point. To avert the social and political instability which greater unemployment in America would involve, it would be necessary for American labour to move to places where

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## COMMON MARKET AND TRADE WITH THE COMMUNISTS

Opposition to the Common Market purely in terms of trade losses can only meet with disaster. The idea that trade with the Communists is the only alternative to Britain joining the Common Market is being fostered.

A report in the Communist *Guardian* of 14/6/62 states that wide interest is being shown in "capitalist" countries in a proposition by the Soviet Government for convening an international conference on problems of trade. It continues, "Australians, too, could profit from such a policy which could help offset problems raised by the Common Market".

## "WHITE AUSTRALIA" POLICY AND THE COMMUNISTS

Further evidence of the real reason for the Communist attack on the "White Australia" policy is given by the Communist *Guardian* of 14/7/62. An article by Eric Thornton quotes Myra Willard: "The fundamental reason for the adoption of the 'White Australia' policy is the preservation of a British-Australian nationality". Under the pretence of friendship towards Asians and Africans this article wages a vicious campaign against Australian ties with Britain.

## CHINESE BANKERS' VISIT

Startling evidence of the authority wielded by Dr. H. C. Coombs is revealed by the recent visit of three Communist Chinese bankers. Apart from the disastrous results of this visit the Minister for Supply, Mr. Fairhall, is reported as saying that the three Chinese bankers were in Australia on the invitation of Dr. Coombs *and without the prior consent of the Australian Government*.

## THE MEANS OF LIFE

"Every man has a strict right to the ordinary means of life - - except where he has forfeited that right by a capital offence or through some extraordinary circumstances...

"The 'means of life' is not to be interpreted as bare subsistence: it includes a home and a family, with all that is normally requisite to support it . . . To act justly, one must take account of the standard of living of the given social organisation at the given time and in the prevalent conditions."

*Towards a New World*, pp. 35-36.  
Richard Lombardi, s.j.

## ONE MAN

"Here is a Man who was born in an obscure village, the child of a peasant woman. He grew up in another obscure village. He worked in a carpenter's shop until He was thirty, and then for three years He was an itinerant preacher. He never wrote a book. He never held an office. He never owned a home. He never had a family. He never went to college. He never put his foot inside a big city. He never travelled two hundred miles from the place where He was born. He never did one of the things that usually accompany greatness. He had no credentials but Himself. He had nothing to work with in this world except the naked power of His divine manhood. While still a young man, the tide of public opinion turned against Him. His friends ran away. One of them denied Him. He was turned over to His enemies. He went through the mockery of a trial. He was nailed to a Cross between two thieves. His executioners gambled for the only piece of property He had on earth while He was dying—and that was His coat. When He was dead He was taken down and laid in a borrowed grave through the pity of a friend.

"Nineteen wide centuries have come and gone and today He is the centre-piece of the human race and the leader of the column of progress.

"I am far within the mark when I say that all the armies that ever marched, and all the navies that ever were built, and all the parliaments that ever sat, and all the Kings that ever reigned, put together have not affected the life of man upon this earth as powerfully as that one solitary life."

—Anonymous Author.

## BEST SELLER ON "McCARTHYISM" REPRINTED

No one is competent to express an opinion on "McCarthyism" until he has read the best seller, *McCarthy and His Enemies*, by William F. Buckley and Brent Bozell. The continuing worldwide smear against "McCarthyism", and the fact that time has proved that the late Senator Joseph McCarthy raised many urgent questions which still demand an answer, has made it necessary for the re-printing of *McCarthy and His Enemies*. The new edition is a paperback, thus reducing the price, and contains a new Introduction by William F. Buckley.

The failure to face the questions McCarthy raised has been responsible for the U.S.A., and the rest of the non-Communist world, continuing to lose the cold war.

Although *McCarthy and His Enemies* is one of the most important books of our times, it has been given the "silent treatment" by most book reviewers in the U.S.A.

Order from The Heritage Bookshop, 273 Little Collins St., Melbourne. Price 20/-, post free.

# THE INDIVIDUAL, THE MEASURE OF ALL

Condensation of an article by Louis Even in "The Union of Electors" (Canada).

To consider the teachings of Douglas as a simple reform of the financial system would be to minimize and distort the vast field of what he taught. As essential as it is it is still nothing more than a means to an end. And this end is the liberation of the individual and the realisation of his title to a part of the wealth realised through the unearned increment of association.

The human individual was created a free being, a social being. As a free being the individual should be able to exercise liberty of choice in the organisation of his life and in the pursuit of his destiny, assuming the responsibility for the consequences of his choice. This liberty may not be restricted except in respect to the liberty of others.

As a social being, he should be able to benefit, for his own enrichment and the development of his being, from the advantages gained by life in association with others.

Social Credit rejects the subjection of the individual to financial dictatorship, an evil which flourishes presently in all civilised countries, even those which profess to be Christian and to respect the rights of men.

Social Credit likewise rejects the enslavement of the individual to the State, as happens in totalitarian countries, and towards which we are gradually moving in our own countries under the pretext of rescuing the individual from the financial problems which have proved too much for him. The solution, which would respect the rights of the individual, would be to root out the basic cause of these financial evils and leave the individual to his own responsibilities.

The individual should not be a tool of finance, or of the State, or of any group or any institution. On the contrary, finance, the State, institutions and groups have no right to exist except inasmuch as they serve the welfare of the individual.

Social Credit gives primacy to the individual. And the individual here means each human being.

Everything ought to converge towards the liberation of the individual, towards the suppression of every obstacle to his full development. In economy as in politics, the individual ought to be the measure of all; that is, of regimes, enterprises, commerce, methods of production, distribution, political groups, syndicates of workers and employers, etc.

It is not sufficient to remove the obstacles to the individual's liberty; the goods flowing from life together in

Society must be placed at his service — material, cultural and spiritual wealth.

Society ought also to place at the disposal of all its members the abundant fruits of modern productivity, fruit of life in association, fruit of progress, which would not have been realised, nor transmitted from generation to generation, had individuals lived isolated. This wealth could never be achieved by individuals singly, but is due to society, hence should be shared among all the members of society, all individuals, regardless of their status in the economic regime.

Social Credit believes that it can realise in a concrete manner, in the temporal order, this liberation and this enrichment of the individual by the method of sharing the fruits of modern production, which it teaches. While continuing to recompense those who by their personal effort participate in production, by a salary, Social Credit demands the distribution to all of a periodic dividend which will recognise their right to a share in the fruits of progress, the fruits of life in association.

The two, salaries and dividends, will constitute purchasing power for the products and services offered. In the measure that progress dispenses with human labour in production the dividend will make up the greater part of the total purchasing power.

Evidently the individual is endowed with something more than rights only. He has also obligations, duties. It is necessary that the common market be sustained. Those individuals qualified ought then to be prepared to give of their labour in the measure that it is still necessary to sustain production. There will be no lack of good will in this respect since in hundreds of communities there are thousands of arms available and ready to be employed so that the flow of goods will not cease.

The share of goods obtained by each individual through the dividend ought to be large enough to procure for him the necessaries in a country so rich that the problem is not to produce but to keep the goods flowing.

Only when the necessary has been satisfied can the individual then exercise his right of choice. But as long as the individual is lacking the necessaries, he is obliged to submit to all the conditions imposed on him to get them.

Modern material progress should free the individual from worries which are purely material. If it does not it is because the present financial method of sharing goods does not respect either the liberty or the rights of the individual.

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## Americans and the European Common Market

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it is in short supply. Is the American citizen ready for this? Is he ready to be left to move hither and thither under a system of free trade with countries of less high living standards?

**High Stakes:** These are questions for America to decide without outside interference, but Britain must know the answer before she allows herself to be forced into President Kennedy's policy for Britain. The stakes are high, the issues immense. The dangers involved cannot be exaggerated.

It is perfectly true that any Common Market area will always increase aggregate trade and overall prosperity. But even though that be true it is impossible to ignore the localised effects of a Common Market when whole countries become the "local issues" involved. Human affairs do not allow us to ignore the reactions of whole communities. The fact that an area as a whole may be in great prosperity does not solve the political problems caused by the poverty of a substantial section of that area. It may be true that by moving to other areas no poor enclave need exist. But here again we are bound to consider whether large population movements are likely to be accepted.

**An Abhorrent Idea:** These are human actualities, which we cannot ignore unless we are ready to face the control of labour, which would be abhorrent to both American and British public opinion.

It is also of great importance to recognise that many problems arise for America, Britain and Commonwealth countries in connection with a Common Market WHICH DID NOT RISE FOR THE ORIGINAL SIX. Those differences embrace geography, relative wages and living standards, and big psychological questions, none of which can be ignored without great danger.

## THE INDIVIDUAL

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There remains much to be done to make man the centre of the visible universe and to constitute him the measure of everything in the realm of economics and politics. Social Credit can contribute greatly towards this end, not only by the dividend for each individual but also by the automatic financing of all physically possible production required by the public and private needs of the people.

And the Social Credit movement through its papers will contribute greatly to this end also by developing in its members the spirit of initiative and personal and social responsibility in their work for the realisation of a better world.

## DANGER OF TRADE WITH REDS

The brilliant American author, Rosalie M. Gordon, editor of *America's Future*, recently wrote: —

"As to just how crazy we can get, two news items appearing almost simultaneously will give you some idea. The first one tells of the opening of a new production line at the Lenin Steel Works in Communist Poland. It is the only continuous steel-galvanising line in the entire bloc of Communist nations. The equipment was made in Pittsburgh and was paid for by the United States government with 2½ million dollars of your money. The second item reports the delivery by Soviet Russia of 26 MIG fighter planes to Castro's Cuba. Would it not be interesting to know how many more planes will go to a Red regime 90 miles from our shores—perhaps containing steel produced in Communist Poland on equipment paid for by the American people?"

*Human Events*, the authoritative Washington weekly report, in its March 24th issue, commenting on U.S. Foreign Aid observed:

"Aid to Poland has particularly incensed American citizens. Not only has the U.S. licensed machinery for Poland recently, but also the United Nations Special Fund, financed largely by U.S. taxpayers and headed by Modern Republican Paul G. Hoffman, made a grant to Poland earlier this year. Yet at the same time the U.S. and the U.N. Special Fund have been propping up Poland, the Warsaw government has been shipping arms and other war goods to North Vietnam for the express purpose of helping Ho Chi Minh crush the pro-Western forces in South Vietnam, where American soldiers have been killed on reconnaissance missions.

"The agreement between Poland and Vietnam, known to the State Department, was arrived at last July when North Vietnam's Prime Minister Pham Van Dong visited Poland."

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