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

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CUBAN CRISIS ADVANCES WORLD REVOLUTION

By ERIC D. BUTLER

At a time when Churchmen are offering prayers for the "peace" which they believe has emerged from the Cuban crisis, and when the general view is that President Kennedy has scored a major victory for the Free World by "standing up to Khrushchev", it is not easy to record the truth that Mr. Khrushchev and his backers have scored probably one of the greatest victories of their long revolutionary careers.

Those who have taken the trouble to grasp the dialectical philosophy of Communism have been able to demonstrate time and time again just what Communist tactics will be under given circumstances. Communism's objective never varies, but the Communists do not believe it is in the nature of reality that the objective can, or should be, reached in a straight line. The result is an apparently confusing picture, with the Communists on some occasions even appearing to be retreating from their objective. Lenin enunciated the principle of taking one step backwards in order to take two forward.

I am not, however, suggesting in this brief examination of the Cuban crisis, that the Communists have taken a step backwards in order to advance their general strategy. They have only *appeared* to have taken a step backwards when in fact they have achieved their major objective in Cuba. Let us examine the central facts:

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CASTRO

With the aid of powerful allies within the U.S.A., including members of the State Department, Fidel Castro a man with a known Communist record from his University days, was established in Cuba behind a propaganda campaign, which depicted him as a type of Christian Robin Hood. Even Church leaders were hoodwinked. The promotion of Castro in Cuba was in fact the establishment of a Communist base in the Western Hemisphere from which to direct revolutionary activities right throughout Latin America. Once the base had been sufficiently established. Castro the Communist agent threw all pretence away and announced that he had always been a dedicated Marxist-Leninist. Whether or not this announcement by Castro was premature from the Communists' viewpoint is hard to say. But it did have the effect of stimulating in the U.S.A. the mounting tide of what the smearers have described as "right-wing extremism". Stronger and stronger demands were made that direct action be taken to eliminate the Communist base in the Western Hemisphere.

The abortive attempt to invade Cuba from Florida soon after President Kennedy took office, resulted later in some rather ugly stories about how promised American air-cover for the invasion by Cuban forces had been suddenly withdrawn. Whatever the truth about this event, it provided Castro with an excuse to intensify his reign of terror. And it also provided the excuse for a rapid build-up

of military strength, supplied by the Soviet and other Communist countries. Castro maintained that he needed modern military equipment with which to defend himself against threatened attacks from the U.S.A.

RISING AMERICAN CONCERN

The military build-up in Cuba, and the increasing evidence that Cuba was promoting revolutionary activities in all Latin-American countries, resulted in a further upsurge of American public opinion. Big meetings have been held across America at which demands have been made that President Kennedy take action. The growing indignation of the American people was reflected early in September when one of the most confident authorities on Communism in the U.S.A., Senator Dodd (a Democrat), called for a U.S.A. commitment to "declaration of freedom and independence for the Cuban people". Senator Dodd called for a total embargo on all war material to Cuba from Communist countries, and open recognition of Cuban Government in exile.

President John Kennedy, whose Presidential victory was openly applauded by the Communists, and who is surrounded by some of the very men who influenced Roosevelt to make such disastrous concessions to the Communists, has consistently reacted to the demand for some positive anti-Communist action, particularly on the Cuban issue, by joining in the attempted smearing of the "right wing extremists", charging them with being war-mongers and irresponsible. He recently claimed that during his period of office the Communist menace had receded.

But when President Kennedy started to participate actively in the current American elections, he found that public support for his Party had sagged badly. He discovered that the mood of the American people was grim and determined. They wanted some positive action to deal with a deteriorating international situation. Castro had become genuinely alarmed that the American Government, under rising public pressure, might actually invade Cuba. This prospect must also have alarmed the promoters of International Communism. Every effort must be made therefore to hold their first base in the Western Hemisphere. Castro actually offered at the "United" Nations to disarm Cuba providing that the U.S.A. gave an undertaking not to invade the country. Not even President Kennedy could

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COMMON MARKET ITEMS

There is much more frankness in Europe than in Britain concerning the real objectives of the European Economic Community.

Dr. Konrad Adenauer of West Germany, in an official government publication, *Towards Political Union in Europe* states: "In the final analysis, the aim of European policies is a political one. Economic policies are indispensable, prerequisite and complementation. It was wise and right to bring about economic unity in Europe, for economic unity offers the most solid and resistant basis of political unity. Political union must, however, now be added to economic merger, for it will become more and more inevitable to take political decisions concerning both the internal economics and the external relations of the Community."

Here is further striking confirmation of our repeated warning that blind acceptance of economic monopoly the result primarily of financial monopoly, makes the destruction of genuine political democracy appear "inevitable."

* * * *

Big Business and Big Finance in Britain solidly back Britain's proposed entry into the European Economic Community. Big Business spokesmen in the Community countries are also very frank about the loss of sovereignty necessary for Britain to join. On January 16, 1962, M. Clement de Bievre, a director of the Federation of Belgian Industries said: "Membership means a surrender of sovereignty."

Addressing the Federation of German Industries on April 3 last, M. Georges Villiers, President of the Conseil National du Patronat Francais, declared, allegedly on behalf of French industrialists, "This Community can admit as members only those genuinely prepared to accept, step by step, the inevitable abandonment of sovereignty."

* * * *

A few weeks ago, Dr. Thompson Social Credit M.P., urged caution in trading with the Communists and suggested the calling of a Commonwealth trade conference to explore alternative markets.

Newly appointed Member of the Canadian Senate, Mr. Grattan O'Leary, well-known Canadian newspaperman gave a searing address in the Senate on October 17, in which this key man in Conservative Canadian politics, strongly attacked British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan for his conduct and his betrayal of the Commonwealth. Mr. O'Leary's address was widely reported in the Canadian press.

* * * *

In a major policy speech in the Canadian House of Commons after the London Prime Ministers' Conference, Mr. Howard Green, Canada's Minister for External Affairs, said that Canada was more worried about the political result of Britain joining the Common Market than about the effect on trade. Mr. Green said. "Think

of the difficulty of preventing Canada being drawn completely into the American orbit if the Commonwealth is weakened or destroyed."

Increasing American economic penetration in Canada is an issue, which disturbs most Canadians.

Having served its purpose for the Prime Ministers' Conference, the story about special Common Market treatment for New Zealand has now been exposed as completely baseless. The present hold-up in the negotiations between the British and the Community's representatives is primarily because the French now have "over-production" of many temperate foodstuffs, and they eagerly await the moment that they get access to the big British market now occupied by the Commonwealth countries. The Community is also demanding that the British immediately drop their subsidisation of their own agriculture. But even Mr. Heath cannot accept this. It would be too blatant. A compromise is being desperately sought.

Growing economic problems in the Common Market countries are making it very difficult for the British Government to quieten fears amongst the British people. Every delay enables the anti-Common Market forces to increase their strength in Britain, while providing time for a lead to come for a revived British Commonwealth.

VAST POTENTIAL OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

"Britain and the European nations do not need more industrial competition—they need raw materials and markets. In fact the Commonwealth has the three basic essentials of any economic growth: a bountiful wealth of raw materials, the industrial ability to convert them into manufactured goods and consumers to purchase them.

"With the evident decline of the supply of natural resources in the U.S.A., it will be necessary for this great nation to import more and more of her raw materials from the Commonwealth. The European countries likewise must in the future depend more on the Commonwealth raw materials as their own consumer demand and outside markets develop. The Commonwealth itself has one of the greatest market areas in the world—that of some 700 million people. Many of these are underprivileged people who live under conditions, which border on privation and misery. It is not only our moral responsibility but also our economic privilege to improve their lot.

"In Canada alone we have sufficient iron ore to meet the world's needs for 100 years. Most of the petroleum needs of this continent will be met from Canada's reserves. The Canadian reserves of nickel, aluminum, asbestos and other essential minerals are tremendous. The petrochemical and the forest industries are equally potentially great. The agricultural wealth of Canada likewise is able to meet far greater demands than it has at present.

"During the past 40 years, Canada has increased her population by three times and her gross national product even more."

— Dr. R. Thompson, Canadian M.P.

A POSITIVE ANSWER TO COMMON MARKET THREAT TO BRITISH COMMONWEALTH CANADIAN SOCIAL CREDIT LEADER'S POLICY

Speaking at a seminar held at Mount Allison University on August 16, Dr. Robert Thompson, leader of the Social Credit group, which now holds the balance of power in the Canadian Parliament, made a powerful appeal for a strengthening of the British Commonwealth as an answer to the threat of the European Common Market. Dr. Thompson pointed out that acceptance of the Treaty of Rome and its political implications would wreck the Commonwealth.

"If Britain insists upon going into the Community of Europe," Dr. Thompson said, "she will cease to remain the focus of the Commonwealth. Such would mark the beginning of the end of the family of free and sovereign nations we know as the British Commonwealth. Britain's unique influence in the world and the Commonwealth itself would inevitably disintegrate and dissolve."

BRITAIN'S PROBLEM

Dr. Thompson pointed out that Britain was a small island with a rapidly increasing population, and natural resources depleted by two devastating world wars. She must face the economic crisis that this threatens, if she is to remain the pivot of the Commonwealth. Under this impelling economic urge Britain has turned to the lure of the Common Market "for, to our shame, we, her Commonwealth partners, so ready to make every sacrifice in war, are failing her and ourselves, in this hour of peacetime need. If we in Canada continue to impose increased tariffs on British products, we will but add to the pressure which is forcing her to look more and more to Europe."

Canadians must realize that Britain's crisis is not only her own, but that of Canada and the other Commonwealth countries also. All members of the Commonwealth must be prepared to make some drastic adjustments in our national affairs now, for the sake of the benefits, which will accrue later. The Commonwealth is the world's greatest source of raw materials, has the world's biggest undeveloped markets, and is a world leader in international co-operation between independent governments.

"The economic strength of the Commonwealth in a day when the world is desperately struggling for survival is potentially greater than the combined political and military might of all the free world."

POSITIVE PROPOSALS

Dr. Thompson suggested a three-point program, which would give a working alternative to Britain's joining the European Economic Community:

(1) The Commonwealth Economic Committee to formulate Commonwealth trade plans, to be submitted to a Commonwealth Economic conference to be called this fall or early 1963.

(2) Senior Commonwealth members must work out an alternative non-gold based accounting system for use in international trade. Such a system could be developed in time to embrace also non-Commonwealth countries.

(3) Canada must solve her own balance of payment problems. This should involve setting up an Import-Export Bank as an arm of the Bank of Canada, to finance Canada's export trade.

A FALSE PICTURE

The following is a condensed version of Dr. Thompson's address:

Our concern at this Conference is the European Economic Community or, as it is more generally called, the European Common Market, and the implications of Great Britain joining it under the provision of the Treaty of Rome—the Constitution of that European Community of nations. And well we may be concerned over this issue here in Canada, for in my view it is an issue which has far reaching implications, not only for the people of Britain, but for every member of our Commonwealth family—yes, and for every loyal subject of Her Majesty the Queen.

Here in Canada, E.M.C. has been presented to the public at large, as being essentially in the nature of a customs union of six European nations who had derived great benefit from the resulting co-ordinated and freer trade privileges they enjoyed with and between each other and now look forward to Britain becoming member No. 7. The attitude of those who favour joining the E.C.M. has been that if Britain joins that she will gain great benefit in terms of increased trade and this would mean a stronger Britain economically and also a stronger Commonwealth—provided that the established trading dependence of the other Commonwealth countries with Britain is safely guarded. We are told that if Britain were part of this new strong, stabilizing and prosperous world power situated in a location previously characterized by conflict, it would mean added strength to the Commonwealth.

TREATY OF ROME

Let me confess that, with the information, which was made available to us, I was inclined to go along with that point of view. But that was before I was aware of the contents of the basic document involved, the document that is the Constitution of the European Economic Community, namely, the Treaty of Rome, which was signed by the representatives of France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg on the 25th day of March 1957. I wonder how many persons who are giving their enthusiastic support to the entry of Great Britain into the union have read the Treaty of Rome?

Contrary to general opinion, that treaty is not primarily a document by which the member countries enter into an economic alliance or a customs union. The provisions of the Treaty of Rome make it plain that it is an indissoluble federation of a group of countries who have undertaken to surrender their sovereignty and their nationhood to a

supernatural authority to have jurisdiction over a wide area in the lives and workings of the countries concerned. This draws our attention to the fact that Britain is proposing to join not just a European Common Market but rather the political organisation correctly termed "The European Economic Community".

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

The organisation of the European Economic Community, provided for in Part Five of the Treaty of Rome, is built around:

An assembly to be elected by universal suffrage of the Member States; this body is advisory and supervisory.

A Council of Ministers, with powers to take decisions on certain matters and ensures the co-ordination of economic policies of Member States.

A Commission of nine in which the real power in both policy making and decision are vested.

A Court of Justice consisting of seven judges whose judgments shall be binding on Member States.

Under Article 3, this supra-national authority shall have jurisdiction over tariffs; the free movement of culture, transport, trading conditions, persons, services and capital; agri-economic policy and national laws "to the extent required for the Common Market to function in an orderly manner", and these powers can be extended by a majority vote of the community.

In the limited time at my disposal, I can do no more than touch upon some of the salient features of this amazing document. However, I must here quote verbatim, one of its provisions—Article 189. This reads:

"For the achievement of their aims and under the conditions provided for in this Treaty, the Council and the Commission shall adopt regulations and directives, make decisions and formulate recommendations or opinions. REGULATIONS shall have a general application. They SHALL BE BINDING IN EVERY RESPECT and directly applicable in each Member State.

DIRECTIVES SHALL BIND ANY MEMBER STATE TO WHICH THEY ARE ADDRESSED, as to the result to be achieved, while leaving to domestic agencies a competence as to form and means.

DECISIONS SHALL BE BINDING IN EVERY RESPECT for the addresses named therein.

Recommendation and opinions shall have no binding force."

I hope I have made it plain that what is involved in Britain's application to join the European Common Market is a political merger with six European countries of which at least two are today politically unstable. Hers will be a minority voice in that federation, whose institutions will have wide powers over the national life of the British people. The extent of those powers can be realised by the implications of the Treaty of Rome in the legal field. The E.E.C. could make laws and regulations which would override established British Law in the fields of foreign trade and customs, the movement of labour and capital, agriculture, economic policy, monetary policy, transport, energy, iron, steel and coal mining,

and social welfare. In all these and complementary fields, the Parliament of Great Britain would be subservient to the overriding authority of the E.E.C. institutions.

For the British people, this means the end of their Constitution evolved over a thousand years and the envy of all freedom loving nations. It will mean the progressive replacement of British Common Law, the bulwark of freedom for the individual, by a Byzantine Roman Law of the European continent. It will mean the decline of the nation's vitality as national sovereignty is whittled away—in fact it will be a backward step because it will weaken fundamental British self-government.

COMMON MARKET OR COMMONWEALTH?

How does this concern us in Canada? in the Commonwealth?

I contend that it concerns us very deeply. How can a Britain subservient to an external and alien authority in matters of trade—to take just one sphere—maintain her position within the Commonwealth? How can the Crown in Britain cease to be the focus of national sovereignty and maintain, unimpaired, its significance for us in Canada?

PLAN OF ACTION

I do not propose to lay before you a complete blueprint of the alternative to Britain joining the E.E.C., which I believe we in Canada should advance. I shall do no more than sketch for you its broad outline.

First, I believe that the Commonwealth Economic Committee should be given the authority and responsibility to immediately formulate plans for the development of Commonwealth trade and that these plans be submitted to a Commonwealth Economic Conference to be called this fall or early in 1963.

The E.E.C. countries and the U.S.A. and other friendly nations should be invited as observers. The objective of freer trading patterns, which would ultimately lead to closer economic integration, is most desirable, apart from all political implication and overtones. Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are in a position to spearhead this economic integration with the younger Commonwealth countries fitting in as quickly as possible with the opportunity for other friendly free nations joining hands in associate membership as they desired.

Secondly, it is essential that steps be taken to study and provide for new arrangements for external exchange standards and settlements. Consultation between the senior Commonwealth members to work out an alternative Commonwealth payments set up is urgent. Primarily, we face a gold reserve crisis because of the I.M.F. payments, which are based on gold. As the gold standard broke down internally in the thirties, so is the external gold standard now breaking down.

As an alternative, consideration should be given to a non-gold based accounting system for the Commonwealth, which could be extended to other friendly countries including the E.E.C. countries if so wanted. This could usher in a common market without breaking up the Commonwealth, as Lord Keynes suggested at the close of

World War II. As Sterling is already the major trading currency of the world, it would not be difficult to establish an External Payments Organization or perhaps it might better be called a Commonwealth Settlement Bank with member countries enjoying the benefits of a common currency measurement, which would facilitate the settlement of the balance of external payments. Some such arrangement must be developed. If it can, and I am positive that it can, then it would be potentially possible to financially exchange all that we can physically produce to satisfy the needs of people who now either wallow in the throes of financial instability and threatening economic chaos or who suffer in want and privation because of the lack of the basic elements of life.

Thirdly, Canada must take the lead in solving her own balance of payments problems. The critical situation where our foreign debt has increased nearly 8 billions of dollars in the past five years, cannot continue. Increased tariff barriers and tight money policies can never solve it. Rather it weakens the whole foundation of the nation's economy and enforces unnecessary hardships on the people.

Without going into the internal adjustments to produce a buoyant and expanding economy, suffice it to say at this point, that the time is urgently upon us in Canada, for the setting up of an Import-Export Bank as an arm of the Bank of Canada. This would permit the out-working of a basic two-price system, which would facilitate the export of all the surplus finished goods and raw materials which Canada could produce, and which Britain and the other member nations of the Commonwealth and the free world are so desperately in need of today. Here is the immediate and long range answer to Britain's economic crisis and it can be the means through which the emerging people of the Commonwealth can have their own economies developed and living standards raised.

AWAITS LEADERSHIP

It is good that we think through these problems carefully. However Rome burned while Nero fiddled. To spend long months and years in discussion and study when people suffer and die in privation elsewhere in the world, while the foundations of freedom crack and factories, mines and farms produce at only partial capacity, is to admit we are impractical and illogical men. **THE WORLD AWAITS LEADERSHIP AND ACTION AND THE COMMONWEALTH CAN GIVE IT.**

As we rise to this challenge, we can facilitate the development of the most amazing achievement in the history of mankind—a Commonwealth of Nations bound together by invisible bonds more powerful than any written constitution could ever achieve.

I can foresee within the framework of such an arrangement, the rapid development of Canada as the economic heart of the Commonwealth, family—and the world.

LEAGUE OF RIGHTS SUPPORTS R.S.L. ON NEW GUINEA

Following the decision by the R.S.L. National Congress in Brisbane to urge the Australian Government to ignore U.N. and to develop New Guinea on its own terms until the people there were ready to assume their own democratic government, the National Executive of the Australian League of Rights sent a telegram to the R.S.L. Deputy National President, Sir Raymond Huish warmly applauding his remarks. Sir Raymond said that the Government must stop appeasing U.N.

The R.S.L. decision followed a statement by a Papuan native ex-serviceman who told the National Congress "We don't want our fate settled by the United Nations . . . They send missions to New Guinea and they make reports. We do not want to hear from them any more."

The Papuan, Mr. Simogun Peta, a former member of the Legislative Council, disagreed with the U.N. recommendation that the native component in the Council should be increased almost immediately to 100.

We are informed by an authority on New Guinea, who was there at the same time as the U.N. Foot Commission, and who met and discussed problems with members of the Commission in different areas, that while in New Guinea Foot and his associates agreed that they had seen no evidence to suggest that the native peoples were able at present to handle self-government. Because of this, our informant was startled and shocked when the Foot Commission report eventually came out of the "United Nations. It would appear that subversive influences in the U.N. got the type of report they wanted.

"COMMONWEALTH BEFORE COMMON MARKET"

This splendid booklet of 70 pages, well produced in every way, is one of the best pieces of literature yet produced on the Common Market issue. It is literally packed with facts and solid argument.

Writers like Major-General Sir Edward Spears, former M.P. and diplomat, now Chairman of the Institute of Directors, the eminent British Q.C. Sir Derek Walker-Smith, M.P., former Minister for Health, Sir Roy Harrod, leading British economist, Professor C. E. Carrington, Professor of Commonwealth Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and Lord Balfour of Inchrye, leading business representative, although with other competent authorities on various aspects of subjects associated with the Common Market question, expose thoroughly the claims of the advocates of British entry into the European Common Market.

Probably the best handbook on the subject yet produced. Price: 2/-, post-free.

Order from The Heritage Bookshop, 273 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

Mr. NEHRU BACK TO REALITY?

India's Prime Minister has for a long time been one of the world's leading apostles of the doctrine of neutralism. He has talked much about democracy, but has stubbornly refused to settle the Kashmir dispute with Pakistan by a free vote. He has preached non-violence, but used military force in an unprovoked attack upon Goa. He refused to condemn the Communists when they drowned in blood the Hungarian uprising in 1956. Even when the Chinese Communists brutally raped Tibet, he showed no real interest. He no doubt thought that his support for Red China in the "United" Nations would keep him from suffering Communist aggression.

During the last Indian elections he supported his Minister for Defence, Mr. Menon, against the well-established allegations of his pro-Communist outlook, this having been demonstrated time and time again at the "United" Nations. But at long last it appears that Mr. Nehru has been brought back to reality with the major Chinese Communist attack upon India. In a recent address he pointed out that the Chinese had deployed nearly 30,000 troops along India's north. India now realised she had been "out of touch with reality". Mr. Nehru continued:

"All of us, Government and people—have been shocked out of this artificial atmosphere of our own creation. We cannot sit down now and do a post-mortem on it."

But he has got rid of Mr. Menon, his Marxist Defence Minister. Mr. Nehru is now looking desperately to the West to assist him against the very Communism he had previously equated with Western "Imperialism".

We feel that it is the unrehearsed events, which may yet play a big part in saving the world. Other Commonwealth leaders should seize the opportunity of helping to revive the Commonwealth by offering India the assistance she requires in her hour of trouble. There is still plenty of pro-British sentiment left in India. Now is the time for some real statesmanship throughout the Commonwealth. We endorse Mr. Menzies' message to Mr. Nehru.

Mr. Nehru might now increase his education still further by scanning Lenin's strategy for world conquest. Step two is the conquest of the whole of Asia.

HOW THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT HANDED CUBA TO CASTRO

"Red Star Over Cuba" tells the shocking story of the part played by subversive influences in the U.S. State Department in the establishment of the first Communist base in the Western Hemisphere.

A former Communist authority on Latin America, Nathaniel Weyl, belonged to the same cell in the thirties as the notorious Alger Hiss. He gives Castro's long Communist background. This book is compulsory reading for those wishing to understand what happened in Cuba—and to learn the appropriate lesson while there is time.

This well-produced book of 242 pages contains an excellent index. Price: 45/-, post-free.

Order from The Heritage Bookshop, 273 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

COMMUNIST CHESS MOVES

The following excellent letter by Dr. Colin B. Officer appeared in "The Age", Melbourne, of November 1:

"Jubilant headlines in some newspapers over an apparent U.S. diplomatic success are premature. Experience has always shown that Russian tactics are long-term, calculating and devastatingly shrewd.

"A nation that can hit the Moon with a missile does not need Cuban bases for its nuclear deterrent; if it does, it is for only one move in its game of international chess. The move here has been designed to display the United States as an aggressive type of nation—for propaganda purposes.

"Cuba is a pawn: Berlin is a castle belonging to the West.

"I have no doubt that the Berlin wall and the Cuban rocket bases are very much interconnected, and have been for months.

"Winter approaches in Europe, with difficult flying conditions. The airlift to Berlin was so successfully organised that not everyone gives the Berlin black marketers the credit for supplying perhaps 50 percent of the food needs of West Berlin in the previous Berlin blockade.

"There is now a highly efficient wall to circumvent this source of supplies for West Berlin.

"The Russians are expert at chess and discard their pawns to take their opponent's castles.

"When will we learn to put ourselves in the shoes of our opponents, and calculate their moves before it is too late?"

THE COMMON MARKET AND THE COMMUNIST CHALLENGE

This booklet is the complete text of the Paper given by Mr. Eric Butler on September 22 at the 1962 League of Rights Seminar.

It deals thoroughly with the question of whether the Common Market is a barrier to Communism, and whether Britain's entry into the Common Market would strengthen the West to stand against the Communist challenge. It is shown that Britain's entry into the European Economic Community would be, in fact, a major victory for the forces of World Revolution.

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"The New Times" supports the Monarchical system as a central feature of constitutional Government. It preaches realistic loyalty to the Crown, and believes that destruction of that unique association of nations, known as the British Commonwealth would be a disaster for a Civilization struggling against the various forces of World Revolution.

"The New Times" provides reports and comment on the national and international situation, which helps equip the regular reader to play a more effective role in defending himself, his family and his society. Its associated enterprise The Heritage Bookshop brings regular readers into contact with the really important books, those usually not handled by most bookstores.

"The New Times" reports and supports all moves and activities, which it believes further its objectives. It currently supports very strongly the activities of The Australian League of Rights, which it believes to be one of the most significant movements in Australia today.

"The New Times" believes that it must make every endeavour to increase its influence amongst responsible members of the community. Those who have been given this special emergency issue have been selected by a regular reader, as one most likely to be interested. They may avail themselves of a special introductory subscription scheme which will enable all those who fill in the form below to receive "The New Times" for twelve months at half-rate: £1. "The New Times" is usually published fortnightly. Please fill in and forward the enclosed to New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O. Melbourne:

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The Difference Between Jamaica and Katanga: Comparisons often establish a point more clearly. When Jamaica decided not to stay in the West Indies Federation, the other members were not very pleased, because Jamaica was the most populous and prosperous. Britain did not object to this secession, and neither did the "United" Nations. This is rather strange, because the "United" Nations has determined that Katanga cannot secede from the Congo in the same way that Jamaica has seceded from

the rest of the West Indies. Mr. Thant has said nothing about Jamaica, but he insists that Mr. Tshombe's Katanga Government must accept the central Congo Government, and that if he refuses to do so, the rest of the world must force Mr. Tshombe to do as he is told. The Communists agree with all this. And the American State Department has announced its support for a 21-point plan to force Katanga into submission by a trade and financial embargo.

CUBAN CRISIS

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accept this proposal. American public opinion was coming to the boil on the issue.

Now we come to the sequel. President Kennedy interrupted his electioneering to tell a startled world that the Communists were openly erecting nuclear missile bases in Cuba, and that America was imposing a complete blockade of Cuba until the bases were dismantled. Ignoring the question of whether American intelligence was faulty in taking so long to discover the bases, or whether the Kennedy Administration deliberately withheld the evidence, there is no argument that Khrushchev and Castro blatantly flaunted these missile bases under the very noses of the Americans. Every matured student of Communism knows that the Communists dread a nuclear war even more than does the West; that they propose to conquer the world under the *threat* of nuclear war. That in fact the cold war, the war of subversion, propaganda, and brainwashing is the real war.

I am not suggesting, of course, that President Kennedy did the wrong thing in taking direct action against Cuba once he was certain that there was no doubt about the Soviet missiles. Previously the Kennedy Administration had denied the claims that the Soviet was setting up offensive missile bases. Mr. George Ball of the State Department had said that only short-range anti-aircraft missiles were being set up, and that all of them, put end to end, would not reach Florida.

Both for military and political reasons President Kennedy had to take a strong stand. But, unfortunately, having done this, he threw away an opportunity of dealing Communism a devastating blow. No wonder Communist propaganda right around the world shouts about "A great victory for peace forces".

KENNEDY PROMISES NO INVASION

Mr. Khrushchev has if he can be believed, inter-continental missiles with which he can reach the U.S.A. from Russia. Admittedly these missiles would give the Americans some warning because of radar. Khrushchev also has submarines capable of firing nuclear weapons. Why then did he quite openly establish nuclear weapons in Cuba, which he had no intention of using, knowing that nuclear action from Cuba would result in a nuclear attack upon Russia and other Communist countries? And why did he so readily agree to take these missiles away when challenged by President Kennedy? The answer is simple but devastating: Because in return, President Kennedy promised Mr. Khrushchev that he would not invade Cuba. The heart of the Communist revolution in the Western Hemisphere has now been guaranteed by President John Kennedy. While Western leaders are expressing "amazement" at the immediate "retreat" of the Communists, I have no doubt that the Communists are warmly congratulating themselves that they achieved their main objective by carting some nuclear missiles into Cuba and then carting them away again.

APPROACHING THE POINT OF NO RETURN

Other objectives have, of course, been achieved in the process of this brilliant dialectical move. President Kennedy has probably restored his sagging political stocks, while the way has been cleared for some more "Summit Talks" with the Communists. This is what the Communists desperately desire. The prestige of Mr. U Thant, whom the Communists must now warmly regard for the great services he has rendered them in various parts of the world, and the "United" Nations has been increased. The World Revolution has been given another major impetus. But there is at last encouraging evidence that an increasing number of people begin to see the calculated design behind the events, which take the peoples of the world from one crisis to the next. As the revolution reaches the point of no return, so it will become much easier for many more people to grasp what is really happening. It will then be a question of whether there is sufficient time left for effective action.

A comparatively short period will decide the fate of Civilization. The manner in which the Cuban crisis was used to intensify World Revolution should stir all responsible men and women to prepare in every possible way for the big tests ahead in the near future.

FROM THE COMMUNISTS' OWN LIPS

The following extracts are from the front-page article in the Melbourne Communist "Guardian" of November 1

"A great victory has been won by the peace forces of the world. They have forced the imperialist rulers of the United States to guarantee that they will not invade the workers' republic of Cuba.

"This open U.S. threat to invade Cuba has been the fundamental issue at stake, not only in the past week—when it brought the world to the brink of nuclear war—but ever since the victory of the Cuban revolution . . .

"The U.S.A. could have disclaimed all intention to invade Cuba three weeks ago when Cuban President Dorticos, at the U.N., called for such an undertaking and for negotiation of differences between the two countries . . .

"As a result (of what the Communists term worldwide opposition to American policy) the U.S. Government quickly found itself isolated and FORCED to give the undertaking sought by Cuba. (Emphasis in *Guardian*.) Further, it had to accept the Castro Government as the government of Cuba although, a few weeks before, U.S. Vice-President Lyndon Johnson had declared that America's task 'is to get rid of the Castro regime'."

Mr. Eric Butler's front-page article had been written before the above report appeared.

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