

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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### "A Last Word Before the Election"

(Reference to this article, "Devant l'élection-Un dernier mot," translated from *Vers Demain* of August 1, appears in *From Week to Week* on page 4.):—

This number of *Vers Demain* is the last before the election of August 10.

At the time of writing these lines (July 17), nomination of candidates is not at an end. But, whatever may be the lay-out of the candidates on July 27 at half-past two, we repeat here, for the last time:

THE SOCIAL CREDIT MOVEMENT CONDUCTED IN FRENCH CANADA BY THE INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL ACTION, MANIFESTING ITSELF POLITICALLY AS THE UNION OF ELECTORS, DOES NOT ENTER, AS A BODY, INTO THE PRESENT ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN. SO:

- (1) It enters no candidate;
- (2) It supports no candidate;
- (3) It opposes no candidate.

The newspaper *Vers Demain* may state facts or report speeches which show what attitude a candidate takes towards our doctrines or towards our movement. But it sets out no line of conduct concerning how anyone should vote. Every reader of *Vers Demain*, every adherent to our cause takes upon himself the decision whether to vote or to abstain, whether to give or to refuse his vote to whomsoever may be.

It is therefore false to say, or to insinuate, that in the present election we favour one party more than another, or one candidate more than another, just as it was false to say so on the occasion of the complementary elections, the provincial, in three contests, on July 9 last.

Further, the Montreal newspaper which stated that a candidate of the Union of Electors in Matapedia had gained a pitiful result in the ballot simply lied. The Union of Electors had no more a candidate in Matapedia on July 9 than they will have in no matter what contest on August 10. Marcel Grégoire, who calls himself an Independent Social Crediter, never was a candidate put up by the Union of Electors; he is his own master; he has not received the least support from our newspaper or from our movement. His name has not even been mentioned in *Vers Demain*, and he had far fewer votes than he thought in the contest. We have pursued our usual routine, there as elsewhere, without occupying ourselves for a moment with the campaigns of the candidates.

Our associates, our warriors, those who collaborate with the Institute of Political Action to promote the cause of Social Credit, have received as a formal directive, the instruction, while remaining perfectly free of their own votes, to abstain from all participation in any campaign for or against a candidate.

In many cases, we should be able certainly to provide good reasons for wishing the defeat of this candidate or the success of that. But we have still better reasons for detaching our movement from these struggles about parliamentary seats. Our work is more important; to tear ourselves from it to throw ourselves into the *mêlée* would be for us a waste of time and energy; to help the one or to fight the other would contribute above all to the creation of fresh difficulties for the work we carry on at the side of all people, without distinction of party.

A transcendent idea like that of Social Credit, cannot be tied to political ambition, any more than it can be submitted to the verdict of a majority [*boîte électorale*]. Neither the second Person of the Holy Trinity, when He came to save the world, nor the founder of any great school of thought, chose such means.

We are not strangers to the fact that certain persons, calling themselves Social Crediters, pretend that the election offers an occasion to make propaganda in favour of Social Credit. If these bold spirits hold, even to the extent of a thousandth of what we do, to the propaganda in favour of Social Credit, why don't they voice it throughout the year? Who keeps them at home? Who keeps them from treading the roads of New France for Social Credit as our own Tumblers (*Voltigeurs*) do every Sunday the good God brings? Why choose only some weeks during which the ear may listen to the tale of contradiction? Is it in the tempest or in calm that one has the best chance to make himself understood?

Our Social Credit movement has, moreover, already made the experiment, backed by the sincerity and unlimited devotion habitually at its service. But it has been wise enough to know how to draw, even from its mistakes, the right conclusions. Now that an adjustment has been effected, after four years of intense and fertile effort, our Institute of Political Action should look after the crop. And it does so.

That is why the parasites, who have done nothing from one election to another, find a poor reception waiting for them when they seek to plant their suckers in the fruit of the labour of others, indifferent to the wounds they leave behind them after their passage.

### SOCIAL CREDIT IN 1952

(Leaflet reprinted from *The Social Crediter*.)

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## PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: July 14, 1953.

(The Debate Continued.)

### NATIONAL FINANCE

#### Older Workers' Employment (Pensions Schemes)

*Mr. W. Wells* asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the terms of reference of the committee on the problems involved in providing for old age include examination of the effects on the employment of older workers of the requirements of those insurance companies which finance pensions schemes; and whether he will ask the committee to consider the desirability of the conditions made by some such companies that all employees shall be covered and that no new entrants over a given age shall be admitted.

*Mr. R. A. Butler:* The terms of reference which I announced on Thursday, 2nd July, do not preclude examination of the effects on the employment of older workers of the requirements of those insurance companies which finance pension schemes. However, I do not think it would be proper for me to direct the attention of the committee to specific points of this kind.

#### Manufacturing Industry (Capital Expenditure)

*Mr. Harold Davies* asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer the figures showing the authorised capital expenditure on new plant per person employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain for the years 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952, and the estimates for 1953 and 1954.

*Mr. R. A. Butler:* Capital expenditure by manufacturing industry in Great Britain on machinery, vehicles and buildings per person employed, in 1948 to 1952, was as follows:

1948	...	...	...	...	...	£
1949	...	...	...	...	...	50
1950	...	...	...	...	...	54
1951	...	...	...	...	...	60
1952	...	...	...	...	...	70
						75

The figures represent actual capital expenditure based on returns made by firms. During the period in question there has been no direct control of expenditure on machinery by private manufacturing industry, although new building is of course subject to licensing. For this reason I am not in a position to provide forecasts of expenditure in 1953 and 1954.

#### Old Age Pensioners (Food Prices)

*Mrs. Mann* asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how far he estimates that the increases which he made to old age pensioners in 1952 were adequate to meet the increase on food prices before and after the 1952 Budget.

*Mr. R. A. Butler:* The relief given to old age pensioners during 1952 more than covers the increase on food prices before and after the 1952 Budget.

#### Treasury Bill Interest

*Mr. Jay* asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer the total expenditure on Treasury bill interest in the financial years

1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53; and his estimate for 1953-4.

*Mr. R. A. Butler:* The figures for the first three years mentioned are £24,736,000, £29,593,000 and £82,024,000 respectively. It is too early to give an estimate of the figure for the current year.

### CIVIL SERVICE

#### Appointments (Professional Organisation Membership)

*Mr. Albu* asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury whether he will give instructions to all establishment officers in the Civil Service that, where one of the conditions of appointment to a post is membership of a specified professional organisation, a certificate shall be given to the holder of the post that such membership is, for the purposes of Income Tax, a condition of employment.

*Mr. Boyd-Carpenter:* No. Such a certificate would not in general be true, but where such membership is a condition of employment it is the practice to give such a certificate.

#### Political Activities

*Mr. Peter Freeman* asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury whether he will now publish a table showing the total number of civil servants in each Department; the numbers who are now allowed to take part in all political activities; the number allowed to take part in certain political activities and how this restriction applies; and the number who are not allowed to take part in any political activities at all as a result of Command Paper No. 8783.

*Mr. Boyd-Carpenter:* I would refer the hon. Member to the reply I gave him on 31st March, to which I have at present nothing to add.

#### Clinical Research (Reorganisation and Development)

*Mr. Vaughan-Morgan* asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury whether he will make a statement about the future development of clinical research, and the part which the Medical Research Council is to play in this development.

*Mr. Boyd-Carpenter:* Yes. For some time a Joint Committee representing the Standing Medical Advisory Committee of the Central Health Services Council and the Medical Research Council, who have worked in close consultation with the Advisory Committee on Medical Research in Scotland, have been studying the best ways and means of co-ordinating and developing clinical research work—that is to say, research directly concerned with sick persons. Their Report is being published today and I have arranged for copies to be placed in the Library.

The recommendations provide both for centralised and decentralised research. The former will be directed through a Clinical Research Board covering the whole country, to be appointed by the Medical Research Council, the latter through the hospital boards.

These proposals have been welcomed and accepted, subject to detailed consideration of their practical application, by the responsible Ministers, namely, the Lord

President of the Council, the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Minister of Health, as well as by my right hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer. All concerned are agreed that the time is ripe for reorganisation and development in this field.

No additional burden on public funds will be involved this year, but my right hon. Friend is ready to agree in principle to reasonable additional financial provision from the Exchequer, on the lines suggested in the Report, as the work develops.

As regards Scotland, the Advisory Committee on Medical Research in Scotland will continue to advise on the allocation of National Health Service funds for decentralised research projects, and will also advise on the allocation of funds by the Hospital Endowments Research Trust to be constituted under current legislation.

### Requisitioned Dwellings

*Sir W. Smithers* asked the Minister of Housing and Local Government how many houses in Britain are still held by his Department under requisitioning powers; and what is the cost to the Exchequer in consequence.

*Mr. Marples*: At 31st May last the estimated number of houses so held in England and Wales was 77,473. The cost to the Exchequer for the financial year is estimated at rather less than £5 million.

*Sir W. Smithers* asked the Minister of Housing and Local Government if he will further circularise local authorities to release forthwith all requisitioned dwellings, in view of the slow progress so far achieved.

*Mr. Marples*: No. I would refer my hon. Friend to my reply to the hon. Member for Stockton-on-Tees (*Mr. Chetwynd*) on 7th July. I should add that my right hon. Friend is now considering the second interim report submitted by the working party.

### Gurkhas (British Recruitment)

*Mr. G. Longden* asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he will make a statement on the discussions which have been taking place with the Government of Nepal concerning the recruitment of Gurkhas for the British Forces.

*Mr. Nutting*: As my hon. and learned Friend the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations informed the House on 16th October last, the Government of India have informed Her Majesty's Government that they wish to terminate the present arrangements by which the enlist-

ment of Gurkhas from Nepal for service with the British Army takes place on Indian territory.

Following discussion with the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government approached the Government of Nepal and the two Governments have agreed that depots for the recruitment of Gurkhas for the British Army shall be established on Nepalese soil, near the frontier of Nepal. This arrangement shall remain in force, in the first instance, for five years. Any proposal for its extension or for the variation of its terms shall be the subject of consultation between the Government of Nepal and Her Majesty's Government.

A party of military experts will now visit Nepal to confer with the Nepalese military authorities and to choose, in consultation with them, suitable sites for the new recruiting depots.

### Rabbits (Crop Damage)

*Mr. de Freitas* asked the Minister of Agriculture whether he is aware of the damage done by rabbits to crops in the country, generally, and in Yarborough Road, Lincoln, particularly; and whether the experiments with myxomatosis hold out any hope that rabbits may be eliminated without upsetting the balance of life in the countryside.

*Sir T. Dugdale*: I am well aware of the damage done by rabbits generally. I am having inquiries made about the area referred to by the hon. Member and will write to him. All aspects of the use of myxomatosis are being investigated, but present evidence on its value as a long-term control measure is, I fear, not encouraging.

### Colonial Dependencies (Gifts)

*Mr. T. Reid* asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the total value of all gifts, given or promised, to British Dependencies since the end of the First World War, including direct grants for wealth-producing schemes, or to help to pay recurrent expenses, remission of debts, war and catastrophe grants, etc.; if he will give a list, in detail, of all the beneficiaries and the amounts allocated to each; and what was the total of trustee stock loans raised for these Dependencies in London over the same period.

*Mr. Lyttelton*: The total value of all such gifts to the Colonial Dependencies by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom since 1920 is £334,135,146. The statement below shows how this sum is divided into various kinds of assistance.

The figures do not include (a) grants to Palestine and Trans-Jordan of £107,309,800 between 1921-22 and 1949-50, (b) loans from the Consolidated Fund to the Colonial Development Corporation and (c) advances to the Overseas Food Corporation. The figures for (b) and (c) are given in the annual reports of those Corporations.

The total of trustee stock loans raised for the Colonial Dependencies in London since 1920 was £225,856,663 including conversions of existing stock of £24,059,055 and £7,488,450 reserved for local subscription in the Dependencies.

I regret that the task of breaking down this information  
(continued on page 7.)

### SOCIAL CREDIT LIBRARY

A Library for the use of annual subscribers to *The Social Crediter* has been formed with assistance from the Social Credit Expansion Fund, and is in regular use. The Library contains, as far as possible, every responsible book and pamphlet which has been published on Social Credit together with a number of volumes of an historical and political character which bear upon social science.

A deposit of 15/- is required for the cost of postage which should be renewed on notification of its approaching exhaustion.

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Saturday, August 29, 1953.

### From Week to Week

While conversations have been taking place in the Secretariat with the object of bringing its work more closely into relation with the realities of our present situation, two events of major importance are reported.

It may be remarked, before mentioning these, that the ascendancy of functionalism in the present economy imposes, together with a considerable inertia (momentum, time-lag), on the functions taken separately, an increasing appearance of inco-ordination, so that, for example, political party moves and production programmes are developed on the tacit understanding that they will bear the fruit intended. Unless this were so, social life would come to a standstill. The Social Credit movement is conditioned similarly. If it did not behave in the same way, it too would come to a standstill.

Now, concerning the events mentioned, they are:

(1) The claim that the Soviet Dictatorship is as well supplied with the instruments of modern frightfulness as are the "Western" Powers. The fumbling newspaper references to this matter suggest that the politicians of Great Britain and America are deeply shocked by it. Public alarm in this country is moderated by the counter claim of superiority in the development of directed missiles. The 'hand-over-fist' progress of the bifurcated *corpus* of material world power is its most 'visible' feature, and brings irresistibly to mind the well-known dictum that an arms race *always* ends in war. If the idea of contemporaneous existence of nuclear explosives and a world organised on the lines of the cities of Greece in the sixth century B.C. were not too fantastic to entertain, it *might* have been possible for such democracies to have acted from the basis of their varying constitutions discreetly with such a situation as now exists. A modern 'democracy' *cannot*, whether it is of the Soviet 'democratic' pattern or of the American.

(2) The second matter affecting our opinion is one which leads directly back, with no intervening steps or stages, into the remarks immediately preceding this paragraph. This is not headline news, and no mention of it appears in English newspapers. A suggestion appeared in Canadian newspapers during the recent election campaign, and a reflection of this appears in the article of which a translation appears on page 1 of this issue of *The Social Crediter*. The word we have translated as 'parasites' in the last paragraph is, in the original, *pucceron*, the plant-louse. The image, doubtless vivid to the imagination of a French Canadian, evokes understanding of a chain of events—the vital chain of seed-sowing, germination, growth in response

to the forces inherent in nature, ripening in the summer's sunlight; harvest.

Manning's cohorts are the *puccerons*: the parasites which having robbed the labourer of his just reward by draining the vital forces of one crop pass heedlessly on to destroy another. 'Democracy' as we know it is not merely the host of *puccerons*, it is their *creation*. That is why you can do nothing with it. That is why the Social Credit movement can do nothing with it. It happens that in French Canada that kind of 'democracy' does not really exist: what *really* exists is a more organic state of society—or so we hope.

Now what is important is that, as we conceive it, the *puccerons* have fastened upon Mr. Manning himself.

Those interested in details may pursue this matter in the pages of the Canadian magazine "New Liberty\* August, 1953" (the asterisk stands for a five-pointed star). There Mr. Leslie Roberts, reputed to be a communist, contributes an article entitled "Social Credit Means Dictatorship." These words are spread in scarlet across a page close-up, head-on, of marching *Wehrmacht*. Across the faces of the nearer is printed the intimation that Mr. Roberts "warns that the Social Credit Party, now booming out of the west and bidding strongly for national power, threatens to lead Canada down the same path of dictatorship that Hitler led Germany and Mussolini marched Italy."

So Mr. Manning's resolution to exalt a Party to destroy the Party System comes home to roost. "False, malicious and deliberately untrue," retorts the Alberta Premier. So unquestionably it is—but only in so far as it ascribes the principles of Mr. Manning to Major Douglas.

Mr. Manning is in a tight corner, comparable with that in which his predecessor found himself at a critical point in the Alberta Experiment; but, unlike the late Mr. Aberhart, he cannot even begin to learn. It is too late.

So far as the election just past is concerned, the libel was not necessary, for there never was an election in Canada treated with such complete indifference by the electorate. While the Alberta Premier must be deeply resentful of the shabby treatment meted out to him by those who have so lately been singing his praises, we are not primarily concerned with his discomfiture, but, like our friends in Quebec, with the situation his presumptuous vanity has created.

There are features of the attack upon him which are both new and far more fundamental than earlier attacks on Social Credit; and we are certain of nothing so much as that the methods of pavement agitation are quite incapable of dealing with them effectively. Mr. Leslie Roberts's attack, instantly echoed by the C.C.F. leader, is no mere election stunt; nor have we heard the last of it. It is a plan of campaign. Mr. Manning had he been better acquainted with our English ways, might have anticipated it from the meagre honours done to him by the English-Speaking Union.

Be that as it may, a reorientation of effort on the home front is indicated, and a plan to effect this has been elaborated, of which the details will be announced next week.

We may remark, as the pace accelerates, that it is the good fortune of the Secretariat that those who are led to behave treacherously towards it, sooner or later, and sooner rather than later, come face to face with a deeper loyalty than their own. It is to this fact that we ascribe at least in part, the private assurances we have received that the plans we have made will be adequately supported.

## Casus Belli

by H. SWABEY.

One of those responsible for the Polish Pact is said to have regretted it. However the Polish problem—although it has appeared somewhat academic after Yalta, etc—deserves some attention, as those who examine it make interesting admissions on political questions and on the eminence of Policy.

Lieut.-Colonel G. R. Gayre, in *Teuton and Slav on the Polish Frontier*, holds that "racial fundamentals are all-important . . . in providing for the security of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, it is essential to ensure that the racial foundations of the states concerned are improved rather than worsened." He distinguishes between the Nordic race, with long skull, straight nose and tall stature, and the races who are short and have broad skulls and short noses, and decides that "the racial frontier in the northern plain is the one which separates those Germans of Anglo-Saxon descent from the rest." That is, between the Elbe and the Oder.

Then he contrasts the unplanned type of Anglo-Saxon villages with the round Slav villages between these rivers. They were planned against attack. This suggests that planning is enforced through fear of war, starvation, disease, etc., while design responds to the demands of growth.

Charles the Great, in the ninth century, defined the boundary between German and Slav, known as the *Limes Sorabicus*. This line, says the author, "still exists . . . the bulk of the Prussians, Pomeranians, Silesians and so-called Saxons are Germanised Slavs." The German drive to the East, (*Drang nach Osten*) has been in force since the ninth century, yet the really German population in the East declines. The Germans, more competent or ruthless though they be, have tended to move back to the Fatherland. This convinces him that "the German nation was not short of room . . . it was the Poles who were short of space." The recent war will have accentuated the tendency to decline of the German population.

He complains that "Silesia not only strikes at the heart of Poland, but at the same time cuts Czecho-Slovakia completely in two, isolating Czechs from Slovaks. . . . Unless Poland and Czechoslovakia hang together they will most certainly hang separately as their strategic needs are inseparable."

The 1921 plebiscite evidently gave very little genuine information. So in dealing with frontier revision, he decides that the Silesian wedge should be removed and the East Prussian frontier abolished. This leaves him with six and a half million Germans on his hands, but evidently they are only ersatz Germans anyway. And they would have the option of moving to Germany. Most interesting of all, as a commentary on Douglas's remarks about the significance of landowning, "The great landowners of Eastern Germany have . . . fed the German army generation by generation with a large and powerful officer class. The passing of these lands and their estates into other territories will end the competence, security and opportunity of this military caste. The power of the Junker will be broken." Lieut.-Colonel Gayre states the policy, of breaking local power by the passing of lands and estates, which has been successfully applied at home.

Robery Machray, in *The Problem of Upper Silesia*,

deals with the coal and zinc region. Poland renounced Silesia in 1339. Silesia later came under the Hapsburgs for over two centuries, and "continually had to resist the centralistic tendencies of the Vienna court." Then Frederick the Great conquered it. As Bismarck put it, 'Frederick the Great has stolen Silesia and, nevertheless, he has been one of the greatest men of all times.' The Germans persecuted the Poles and the religions and generally retarded them. ("The national renaissance in Upper Silesia occurred only towards the end of last century.")

Silesia is one of the four European centres of coal, with the greatest reserves of any of the coal-fields. Mr. Machray says that, "Only as a base for armaments has Upper Silesia ever had any reason for existence within the German Reich." The Germans, awarded Opole Silesia in 1919, occupied the whole of Upper Silesia in 1939. "For political reasons they desired to exploit its industry, as an effective means of completely Germanising the Polish population." Full employment evidently has a political, even a sinister cause in Germany, while in Britain the cause is said to be economic. The Germans themselves admitted that Upper Silesia had been cut off "from its natural hinterland in the East," and claimed to have restored this through their conquests. Mr. Machray believes that South Eastern Europe must be industrialised, which would automatically make it prosperous. Not many years ago, a soap magnate invited the Hebridean islanders to help him industrialise their island to raise their standard of living, but they rejected his offer with emphasis. However, the Europeans are doubtless being industrialised by now sufficiently for all their well wishers, although they may dislike the process.

The Geneva Convention of 1922 attempted to settle the problems, but the Polish elementary schools were of poor quality, and "parents who registered their children for attendance at private schools experienced all kinds of difficulties. . . . The Germans of Polish Silesia, in contrast with the Poles of Opole Silesia, were able to take full advantage of their rights . . . the rights guaranteed by the Geneva Convention could not result in equality of treatment for the Polish and the German minorities." Yet an educational system, of the Prussian type, is an instrument of policy and will be operated as such. A Canadian of the old British type complained that she could not understand what the modern Canadian said: it was a patois, and she did not think that the schools discouraged it sufficiently. Parents in Canada are not so far dissociated from school life as they are in Britain, where the attitude is often hostile, yet the substitution of baseball for cricket within the last twenty years in the "public" schools might be significant. Mr. Machray advocates the transference of minority populations, and this also has taken place beyond his fullest schemes.

The Poles of Opole Silesia, he says, were subjected to extermination, according to the policy of Bismarck, *ausrotten*, and he insists that Opole Silesia must return to Poland. But the present rulers have taken a leaf out of Bismarck's book. They have merely intensified the same policy.

Mr. Machray deals with East Prussia in *La Prusse Orientale et La Paix*. The Old Prussians who made their way into the district in the eighth century were akin to the Latvians, and the Polish Duke Conrad called in the Teutonic Knights to convert them in 1231. The Order, he complains, "combined the principles 'might is right' and 'the end justifies the means.'" They pursued germanisation and



centralisation, and directed the Hanseatic League. They invaded Lithuania, but the Poles anticipated them by converting the Lithuanians in 1385, and defeated the Knights at Tannenberg in 1410. The Prussian States submitted to Poland, but the Knights kept most of East Prussia, as vassals. Their Order was dissolved in 1525, and East Prussia turned Lutheran. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Polish cultural influence prevailed, but by a treaty of 1657, Poland renounced East Prussia in favour of the Hohenzollern Elector of Brandenburg. In 1701, Duke Frederick was crowned King of Prussia in the East Prussian city of Königsberg. In 1772, Brandenburg and East Prussia were unified at the expense of Polish Pomerania. This was followed by a second and third partition of Poland, although the Congress of Vienna (1815) assigned these latter Polish territories to Russia. The class of the Junkers had first gone over to the Germans, who germanised the province during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Sartorius, Inspector General of Education, complained in 1834, with particular reference to the suppression of Polish in the schools: "The children know absolutely nothing. . . . The school separates them from their parents and this method of education leads to demoralisation and atheism."

Yet, says Mr. Machray, East Prussia is indispensable to the defence of Poland, and there are (or were) 35 million Poles. They rendered Russia a great service in rejecting German suggestions, which were made over more than five years, that they should join in an invasion of U.S.S.R. The author suggests an association of Poland with Czechoslovakia and others of that kidney, which could amount to some 115 million people. This would also alter the position in the Baltic Sea. Perhaps the author has made out a case rather for the independence of East Prussia, along with Lithuania and other small nations, than for its incorporation within a new or old power block. Yet while he was probably still writing his kindly schemes, the independence of the small Northern nations, and of Poland, had been signed away with hardly a murmur. Sir Winston has always made it appear that he was at his best 'in a tight corner,' but when the pressure was applied at the Big Conferences, he failed to maintain the place either of his own or of the small countries, for whom the war was ostensibly started.

The borderland has clearly been inflammable for centuries, yet the author omits any mention of the *agents provocateurs* who must have been so busily, and fully, employed there before 1939. He blames the poverty of East Prussia on its distance from Germany, and claims that if it were united to Poland, as its 'hinterland,' a market would be available and it might become industrialised and even do some export business. In the ninety years before 1913, almost a million people left East Prussia, and German efforts to parcel out the large estates and assist financially barely stabilised the German population since then. The climate is severe yet the soil produces abundantly. Clearly the problem was largely that of poverty amid plenty. Some half million Poles, he adds, would readily move in if the frontier were down, the local Poles (three hundred thousand in all) who spoke German would revert to their ancient tongue and, he hopes, a large number of the two million Germans would leave. The Lithuanian element would also be satisfied. By expatriating ten million Poles, the Germans forfeited any moral claim to self determination of populations. Yet two wrongs do not add up satisfactorily.

The Prussian spirit, we may agree, should be abolished. ("In the interior of Germany it appears in the form of a complete subordination of the individual to the State and of the State to an autocracy.") Nothing, however, could have given Prussianism a stronger boost than the fulfilment in and after 1945 of Hitler's worst prophecies. East Prussia has been engulfed rather than detached. The author quotes Hitler's lament that oceans of blood shed during a thousand years have only given Germany the three advantages of Austria, the territories East of the Elbe, and the unification of Brandenburg and East Prussia. This slender return in fact demonstrates the failure of the policies of 'the personal enemy of Jesus Christ,' and others like him who advanced the Chosen People theory. But the Big Three so arranged matters that the lesson, *It doesn't pay*, must in many German minds take second place to the resentment, *You were warned*.

Lloyd George admired German bureaucracy, and applied some of its methods to England. One act evidently took a long time to mature. The German Expropriation Act of 1908, "which legalised the compulsory expropriation of Polish landowners," found its way to Britain in the Act of 1947, which legalised expropriation. The pamphlet mentions the 1908 Act (*The German Minority in Poland*) notes that, in the period before 1939, credits were being sent to Germans in Poland "through American financial institutions over which the Germans had managed to gain control." And it quotes from G. W. F. Hegel on the nature of the nation: 'The individuals vanish for the universal substantial, and this forms for itself the individuals which it requires for its own purpose.' German thought, it would appear, needs a strong dose of Douglas. The pamphlet recommends the exchange of populations, on the lines of the exchanges between Greece and Turkey, "as carried out in accordance with the agreement of 1923 [which] certainly removed the political tension between those two countries." Suspiciously enough, however, so called peace agreements usually foster and even create tensions. The enemies of Europe, in the present case, have almost overplayed their hand.

The Poles behaved tolerantly during the Reformation, and the country passed through the unique experience of turning largely 'protestant' by 1560, and turning back to Rome again by the end of the century. The process was confined to the gentry and nobility, and it practically avoided any fanatical excesses. (*The Protestant Church in Poland*.) These only came with the *Smite the Amalekite* policy of 1939. "The Polish nation, both Catholics and Evangelicals, have always been deeply attached to their denominational faiths. . . . The deeply rooted principles of the Christian faith will always make the Polish nations strong in resistance to the ideological trends coming from its neighbours on West and East. Both atheism and neo-paganism are foreign to it. . . . Poland is a kind of oasis where the Christian faith and conception endure unbrokenly." One wonders what is happening now to the million Evangelicals and thirty odd million Roman Catholics in this nation of a prolific birth rate.

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PARLIAMENT—

(continued from page 3.)

unjustified burden upon my Department.

tion Colony by Colony over 33 years would impose an

Following is the statement:

	Issued 1920-1945	Issued 1945- 1951-52	Estimated 1952-53	Estimated 1953-54	Further amount promised	Totals
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Colonial Development and welfare ...	19,169,000	55,730,443	13,906,578	17,500,000	52,862,979	159,169,000
Grants in aid of administration ...	27,994,000	5,886,544	2,088,609	1,896,650	—	37,865,803
Grants in aid of reconstruction and re- habilitation ...	—	5,525,000	241,733	1,190,000	368,000	7,324,733
Grants to Malta for war damage ...	10,000,000	6,740,000	1,945,000	2,872,626	8,442,374	30,000,000
Far East war damage compensation ...	—	7,283,334	7,533,333	6,000,000	—	20,816,667
Grants for internal security (Malaya, Africa, West Indies) ...	—	13,248,500	3,184,613	6,210,266	380,000	23,023,379
Cost of Forces in Malaya ...	—	10,225,000	8,685,000	—	—	18,910,000
Food subsidies ...	—	2,567,000	—	—	—	2,567,000
Miscellaneous ...	2,805,000	4,602,107	1,238,547	1,812,410	687,500	11,145,564
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>£ 59,968,000</b>	<b>111,807,928</b>	<b>38,823,413</b>	<b>37,481,952</b>	<b>62,740,853</b>	<b>310,822,146</b>
<b>CLAIMS WAIVED</b>						
Loans written off under Colonial De- velopment and Welfare Act, 1940 ...	10,150,000	—	—	—	—	10,150,000
Cost of military administration in Far East ...	—	10,000,000	—	—	—	10,000,000
Defence Expenditure in Fiji ...	—	2,068,000	—	—	—	2,068,000
Cancellation of North Borneo commit- ments for period prior to 31st Dec- ember, 1946 ...	—	1,095,000	—	—	—	1,095,000
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>£ 10,150,000</b>	<b>13,163,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>23,313,000</b>
<b>Grand Totals ...</b>	<b>£ 70,118,000</b>	<b>124,970,928</b>	<b>38,823,413</b>	<b>37,481,952</b>	<b>62,740,853</b>	<b>334,135,146</b>

House of Commons: July 16, 1953.

EMPLOYMENT

Government Policy

Mr. Fletcher-Cooke asked the Minister of Labour what factors have contributed to the recent reductions in the total of unemployed; and if he will make a statement on the future course of the Government's policy of full employment.

Sir W. Monckton: During the first half of this year unemployment has fallen by 155,000. This has been brought about in part by a welcome recovery in production in the manufacturing industries, particularly in textiles and clothing and in the vehicle industry; and in part by the normal seasonal increase in activity in a number of industries and services. The seasonal influences must be expected to begin working in the other direction in the autumn. The Government will continue to shape their policy with a view to maintaining a high and stable level of employment.

Mr. Fletcher-Cooke: Can my right hon. and learned Friend say to what extent the hard core of unemployment has been reduced in the past year as a result of this splendid record?

Sir W. Monckton: I think the satisfactory feature is that if one compares this time this year with a normal period, such as three years ago—right hon. Gentlemen opposite will know why I do not take the year before this—we find that we have now got back to approximately the June, 1950, position.

Mr. Shurmer: While the Minister's figures show that

unemployment has dropped, is it not a fact that under-employment has increased and short-time working has increased enormously?

Sir W. Monckton: I am happy to be able to assure the House that short-time working, as recorded in returns from manufacturers, has also fallen. At the end of May it affected only 62,000 workers, compared with 112,000 in February.

Supply: Colonies and Backward Areas

Mr. Thomas Reid (Swindon): . . . We and our allies in the Atlantic and Pacific Pacts are the only people, with the exception of those of South Korea and Siam, who are willing to expend blood and treasure in the defence of liberty, and we are faced with a colossal expenditure and problem. Although I regret to have to say this, it is necessary to say that some of the countries concerned in the East and West are not playing their part or taking their share in this matter. A great many are revelling in and boasting of their neutrality. They will not say so, but in fact they are depending on the virile peoples of Atlantic and Pacific Pact countries to save them from aggression, and it is not to their credit.

Take the case of Egypt which is an independent country. Not only is it adhering to a policy of neutrality, but it is actually imposing a heavy financial burden on us and threatening to take away from us an essential military base which cost about £500 million. Then there is Persia, another independent country. Under the guise of nationalisation it is confiscating British property, again worth £500 million.

America, are not playing their part in this struggle against poverty and insecurity. It is just as well to state that these two countries, which are getting financial aid from other countries, especially Persia and Egypt, would not preserve their independence for many moons if it were not for the Atlantic and Pacific Pact countries and their expenditure of blood and treasure. Our problem is an immense one. We have to save ourselves, save the world and save liberty, yet all the countries in the world who should have helped us are not doing so.

In this matter I do not think we can praise American generosity too much. My right hon. Friend the Member for Easington said that these vast sums which we and America are giving the backward areas are not given merely to prevent them slithering into Communism. Although that is a motive, there are humanitarian and long-distance economic motives. But, whatever the motive, the generosity of America is remarkable and most praiseworthy. We are also generous, but I think a lot of our generosity to these backward countries is taken as a matter of course. That should not be because it is a terrible burden on the British taxpayer, one of the heaviest taxed in the world. I will give a few facts to show what we have done.

Since 1920 we have given as free gifts to our dependencies, Colonies and protectorates and mandated territories a sum of nearly £450 million, and some of that was given when we were fighting for our lives during the war as, for instance, the £120 million in the Colonial Development Funds which the late Colonel Stanley brought forward. We are also giving money at a time now when we have not enough to pay for the upkeep of our roads. I think I am right in saying that the expenditure on the upkeep of our roads is only 70 per cent. of what it should be. Also we are not able to complete our great Health Service.

I should like to put to those to whom my words carry that the generosity of Britain is immense and should be recognised. During the debate the right hon. Gentleman gave facts and figures to show the enormous improvement which has taken place in colonial administration. Speaking from memory—I have studied these things a great deal and think I am fairly accurate and I have a religious reverence for facts—in 1937 the average revenue per head in all the Colonies was about £1. Out of that these wretched Colonies had to find expenditure for police, justice and everything else. Today the average revenue of all the Colonies is about £3. That is three times as much and is a great improvement, but we should realise that in our country now the average revenue per head is £80 and then one gets a glimpse into the appalling poverty of these vast territories.

Furthermore, in 1937 the amount expended on new schemes and development in our dependencies was about £65 million. Today—I am not quite sure of this figure and it may be 10 per cent. wrong—the amount expended annually on all our dependencies is about £400 million. We have undertaken a colossal task and we have been generous. Great achievements have taken place, especially since the £120 million was voted for the Colonial Development Fund. I do not want to decry anything the right hon. Gentleman has said. His facts are all correct and he may be proud of some of the achievements, but they are only a drop in the ocean. If one goes through one of these territories by train or otherwise one finds vast distances which have a few miles of road here and there; but hundreds of thousands of miles of roads are

needed. In the Rhodesias there has been a certain amount of railway development, but it is a mere bagatelle. The same applies in all these territories—a colossal task lies ahead. I will make some suggestions later on how we should deal with that task.

In recent years we waived £11 million on loans made to the Colonies because they were not able to repay them and that was transferred to the groaning British taxpayer. In spite of that we are the sponsors, in fact we are at present practically the guarantors, for £225 million in loans to our dependent territories. The security is not too good. If someone questions that and says that we do not really guarantee them I agree that that is literally true, but in fact they are trustee stocks and for all practical purposes we guarantee them. They would never have been raised but for the guarantee of the British Government behind them.

I have met a lot of colonial legislators in recent times and I find that they have not the faintest idea of what Britain is doing for them. I hope that Colonial newspapers will publish some of these facts whose correctness I guarantee. They can let these people awaken to the fact that they are under an immense debt of gratitude to the taxpayers of Great Britain.

In the £450 million of which I spoke I do not include the Colonial Development Corporation funds by which about £100 million has been pledged in risky schemes. They must be risky. I do not include that, but again it is practically a gift to the Colonies. In years gone by I remember reading a Commission's report, and being impressed by it, that it was absolutely necessary not to demoralise the people of the West Indies by throwing money at them for nothing. A lot of these Colonies have now come to the way of thinking, "We are in trouble, and want help for this, that and the other. We can apply to the British taxpayer." That is a demoralising thing. I am not saying we should not help—far from it—later I shall say how we could help, but at this stage I suggest that the way we give money in the future should be by loans as a rule and not by gifts.

*(To be continued.)*

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