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"Development"

If for no stronger reason than the evident reluctance of the national newspapers to provide their readers with more than veiled references to the Report of the Royal Commission appointed on February 5, 1946, to investigate the circumstances of the disclosure of confidential information to "agents of a Foreign Power", in conjunction with the report that would-be purchasers of the Report are being told that the first edition is exhausted and that the next "will be reserved for 'the legal profession'", we publish below extracts taken particularly from that part of the Report which throws light on "The Development of Ideological Motivation," the Royal Commission's phrase for the extensive and long-continued, purposeful preparation of the soil from which the anti-national actions reported by the Commissioners grew.

The Commissioners emphasize, not once only, but over and over again, the relatively small size of the "patch" of subversive, conspiratorial activity which they were able to study. They recognised that much larger areas were hidden from their inspection; *e.g.*,: "We have endeavoured to obtain from Gouzenko [the cipher clerk on the staff of the Soviet Embassy at Ottawa whose revelations initiated the enquiry] all the information he could give us about the 'various circles' or 'Parallel systems'. He has expressed the opinion that the records he placed before us give the names or cover-names of all the persons in Zabolin's organization. This is the one organization with which he is personally familiar." The implication is made clear that, besides "Red Army Intelligence (Colonel Zabolin's department) there were other "nets", some only of which are mentioned in the Report, while others are hinted at. Thus there is N.K.V.D. Intelligence and, separately organized, Comintern Intelligence. There is the Political as well as the Military. So far, the picture evoked is one of highly elaborated, professional espionage, organized on the basis of secret, independent but overlapping units, coordinated centrally. The reduplication scarcely adds a third dimension to the picture of a two-dimensional "net", like a fishing-net: the fact that there are several nets packed close together does not seem to make for much more than technical efficiency. Another dimension is added with the observation of Gouzenko: "To many Soviet people abroad it is clear that the Communist Party in democratic countries has changed long ago from a political party into an agency net of the Soviet Government, into a fifth column in these countries to meet a war, into an instrument in the hands of the Soviet Government for creating unrest, provocations, *etc.*, *etc.* . . ."

These *etceteras* are eloquent, and it is evident from many passages in the Report that the Commissioners have heard and heeded the message they convey.

It is in this direction that the Report may be of the greatest value, if it can break down the psychological

resistance to the idea that the evil of society is something which can be isolated, in the fashion that the scum or the dregs can be isolated from the rest of a given volume of liquid. Even this separation is not always possible, even in simple cases. But those who have charge of our affairs are dangerously disposed to exploit the possibilities of the facile view that, for example, there is no harm in a 'swing over to the Left' provided it is not 'Communistic'. The Commissioners are getting near to the bone when they say:—

"Perhaps the most startling aspect of the entire Fifth Column network is the uncanny success with which the Soviet agents were able to find Canadians who were willing to betray their country and to supply to agents of a foreign power secret information . . .

"Many of the Canadian public servants implicated in this espionage network were persons with an unusually high degree of education, and many were well regarded by those who worked with them in agencies and departments of the public service, as persons of marked ability and intelligence." It goes with this that "There is no evidence that monetary incentive played an important part in the *original* [italics in original] motivation of those persons who ideology was sympathetic to the Communist cause, who agreed to act as espionage agents." Money was often pressed upon them some time after their initiation, for reasons which the Commissioners explain. It is part of the technique of demoralization. The "object is to accustom the young Canadian adherent gradually to an atmosphere and an ethic of conspiracy. The general effect on the young man or woman over a period of time of *secret* meetings, *secret* acquaintances, and *secret* objectives, plans and policies, can easily be imagined. The technique seems calculated to develop the psychology of a double life and double standards."

The initiative does not come from the individual conspirator. "Thus within a short period of time what had been merely a political discussion group, made up of Canadian scientists as members of a Canadian political party, was transformed on instructions from Moscow into an active espionage organization working against Canada on behalf of a foreign power. It is particularly startling that none of the initiative for this transformation was supplied by the three scientists themselves."

The community is so much raw material. "The enquiry has revealed the names of a number of Canadians, employed in various Departments and Agencies of the Government, who while presumably quite ignorant of the espionage network and certainly innocent of implication in such illegal activities, were being subjected to 'development' by the same means for use in the future.

"For these reasons we are analysing with some care the question of motivation, and the highly organized methods employed to develop an appropriate moral and mental state

among potential Canadian recruits before they are informed of what has been planned for them . . .

"It seems to be general policy of the Communist Party to discourage certain selected sympathizers among certain categories of the population from joining that political Party openly. Instead, these sympathizers are invited to join secret 'cells' or study groups, and to take pains to keep their adherence to the Party from the knowledge of their acquaintances who are not also members of the Communist Party. The categories of the population from which secret members are recruited include students, scientific workers, teachers, office and business workers, persons engaged in any type of administrative activity, and any group likely to obtain any type of government employment. . . .

"One objective, we conclude, is that this technique facilitates the achievement of a basic policy of the Communist Party, viz., to get control, through the election of secret members to the directing committees, of as many types of functional organizations as possible, including trade unions, professional associations and broad non-party organizations such as youth movements, and civil liberties unions. Similarly, secret members or adherents of the Communist Party may be used to take the lead in organizing new, broad, and ostensibly non-political organizations, after which they obtain for themselves and other secret adherents key positions on controlling committees of the organization. . . .

"One illustration of the use of this technique is furnished by the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers. *Professor Boyer*, in whose house the informal meetings at which the establishments of the organization were held, became National President. *Norman Veall*, upon whom we are also reporting, told us that he 'took an active part in the formation of the organization'; and that he became a member of the National Executive Committee, charged with maintaining liaison with corresponding organizations in other countries. There is evidence that he used this position as a cover in making contacts with members of the staff of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa. *David Shugar* testified that he had been very active in organizing and extending the Association, and was elected a member of the Executive of the Ottawa Branch. In fact Veall and Shugar each showed an inclination to claim credit for founding the Association. *Mazerall* stated that the Association was something 'which people in the study-groups were interested in forming' . . .

"Control by the Communist Party over a broad organisation such as the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers could be used in a variety of ways not only for propaganda purposes but eventually as a base for recruiting adherents to that Party from among scientists, and in due course no doubt for recruiting additional espionage agents in key positions in the national life."

"An inevitable result of . . . emphasis on a conspiratorial atmosphere and behaviour even in political discussions, correspondence and meetings which are in themselves perfectly legal and indeed are the cherished right of everyone in a democratic society, would seem to be the gradual disintegration of normal moral principles such as frankness, honesty, integrity, and a respect for the sanctity of oaths."

What do the Study-groups do? "The curriculum includes the study of political and philosophical works, some of them far from superficial, selected to develop in the

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PARLIAMENT

House of Commons, October 8, 1946.

Atomic Energy Bill

The Prime Minister (Mr. Attlee): . . . I should now like to turn to the Clauses. Clause 1 is a general Clause which designates the Minister of Supply as the appropriate Minister responsible for controlling the development and use of atomic energy and for exercising control. In Clauses 2 and 3 the Minister is invested with statutory powers to produce and use atomic energy, to carry out research, and give financial assistance to other persons engaged in this work. . . . In Clauses 4 and 5 there is power to call for information and to inspect premises, and there is, particularly, the power of entry and inspection under Clause 5, which, I think, if we were dealing with some other subject, might appear very drastic. It is unusual: we are dealing with an unusual subject. I think it essential the Government must be able to inform themselves fully of unauthorised activities, not . . . only in the interests of this country, but in view of the fact that we are working to try to get international control in which we must play our full part.

Clause 6 empowers the Minister to search for the sources of minerals and to compensate for damage done; and Clause 7 contains provision for the compulsory acquisition of rights to work those minerals. . . . In Clauses 8 and 9 we have powers of compulsory acquisition of all sources of materials, minerals containing them, plants and contracts, with, again, provision for compensation. Clause 10 provides licensing arrangements to control the activities by private concerns . . .

. . . Clause II, which places restrictions on the disclosure of information. . . .

. . . Clause 12 deals with inventions and patents, and gives power to control and restrict the publication of information about atomic energy patent applications, pending notification of the Minister of Supply, who can inspect documents and decide whether the subject matter is of military importance. If it is, the prohibition on publication will stand, if not the inventor will be free to exploit his invention and the inventor, if there is a ban, can still offer his invention to the Government. Subsection (4) deals with the application outside the United Kingdom, and Subsection (7) enables the Government to use for the purposes of the Crown any atomic energy invention or patent on terms to be agreed or arbitrated. That is in line with existing legislation on other inventions. Since the Bill was introduced and printed, consideration has been given to the question of whether some compensation should be paid to inventors who develop inventions which the Crown finds it necessary to suppress, but does not itself use, and an Amendment will be moved in Committee empowering the Minister to pay such measure of compensation as will ensure that the inventor is not out of pocket.

I think the remaining Clauses are of a general and formal nature. . . .

Sir William Darling (Edinburgh, South): . . . The next observation I wish to make is more limited and local. I do not often find in this House special references made to that part of the country from which I come. I may be filled with a sinister lack of appreciation, but there is a very lengthy reference to Scotland in this Bill. What does it mean? Perhaps the Minister will tell us when he replies. Why this

somewhat lengthy Clause 19 with paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e)? I know there is a difference between Scottish and English law, especially as regards land, but are we being offered the suggestion that possibly some of the experiments begun at Didcot are to be transferred to Scotland, and, if so, is that of hope for Scotland or is it a matter for regret? Perhaps the Minister will tell us why on this occasion Scotland has such a prominent consideration in this Bill for the development of atomic energy and the control of such development. It is not often that Scotland acquires the interest which it has on this occasion. I hope there is nothing sinister about it. . . .

Mr. Henry Osborne (Birmingham, Acock's Green): . . . What we all want today—all mankind everywhere, as I see it—is to create an international organisation which can make regulations to control our behaviour in various ways, particularly with regard to the development of atomic explosives. It seems to me also to be true that the effectiveness of law tends to diminish as the size of the unit to which we endeavoured to apply it progressively increases. If law is not effective and cannot be enforced it is no good.

I would try to illustrate that in the following way. During the war, and in certain instances even today, there is in operation an Order on the Statute Book, namely the Essential Work Order. Under that Order an employer, a company, is not allowed to fire its employee and the employee is not allowed to give notice to his employer, the company. Anyone like myself, who has had practical experience of the working of that Order, and who is prepared to be honest about it, will I think admit that he has seldom known of an employee who has successfully evaded the working of that law, while it is equally true to say that practically every company can, when it wishes, evade that law. That is not because the employer is any more wicked or sinister or subtle than his employee. It is merely an illustration of the fact that that single law is applied in that instance to two different sizes of unit, the small unit being the individual and the large unit being the company. As the unit to which the law is applied increases in size the effectiveness or the enforceability of that law diminishes.

Another illustration is that of litigation with regard to patent law. Towards the end of the war, sponsored by the Board of Trade, I went over to the United States to try to work some British patents some of which I owned myself. Immediately I landed in the United States, I learned that the value of a British patent had no relation at all to the intrinsic worth of the patent itself, or how well it was covered by the specification. It depended entirely upon the amount of cash one was prepared to put behind the patent in the event of litigation. That is because nowadays patents are not generally owned by individuals, nor are they infringed by individuals. They are largely owned or infringed by vast industrial corporations, and for that reason, patent law is practically unenforceable and almost entirely unpredictable. Litigation goes on for years and years; the only people who understand it or who make anything out of it are the learned counsel; and the decision, when it is ultimately made, is generally reversed in a higher court of law. In this instance the law, because it is applied to a gigantic unit, a big corporation, is almost totally a farce.

If we go one stage further, we observe that in the world today the United Nations Organisation is endeavouring to make laws or regulations for the biggest unit known to man,

namely, the national sovereign state; and it is impossible so to do. We cannot make effective, enforceable law and apply it to that size of unit. It cannot be done. The frustration which is evident in international affairs today is not in any way due to the unwillingness of statesmen to work that machinery. It is frankly due to the fact that it is humanly impossible for them to do so. The whole of the United Nations charter is founded upon the fact that its members are states and that the function of the organisation is to make laws and regulations for the behaviour of states. The analogy which I have given shows it cannot be done. Moreover there is an interesting extract which I have here, from the Nuremberg trial. During the trial one of the counsel for the defence argued that the crime could not justifiably be laid at the door of his client but was really the crime of the Third Reich; to which argument the American prosecutor, Justice Jackson, replied in these words:

"The idea that a state any more than a corporation can commit crimes is a fiction. Crimes always are committed by persons. That fictional being, the State, cannot be produced for trial, cannot plead, cannot testify, and cannot be sentenced."

Nevertheless, if you will read the Charter of the United Nations you will find we are trying to do precisely that—the impossible. What, obviously, we must try to do now is to set up an international organisation that can make, and has the power to endeavour to make, laws which can be applied. Learning the lesson of our experience, we find that effective law is law which is applied to the smallest unit—the individual, the person. If we can give our international authority the power to make laws which can be enforced, we may then, I believe, get effective international control. If or when we succeed in doing that, we shall have changed the United Nations Organisation into a world government . . .

The Minister of Supply (Mr. John Wilmot): . . . May I at the outset assure the hon. Member for South Edinburgh (Sir W. Darling) that there is no sinister intention directed to Scotland. Scottish law differs from our own, and . . . there is nothing more sinister than a proper respect for Scottish legal tradition.

May I also say to the hon. Member for the Acock's Green Division of Birmingham (Mr. Osborne) that it is one of the primary purposes of this Bill to put the British Government in a position to carry out within its territory, the obligations which we hope will be the substance of international agreement very soon; and it is, as the hon. Member says, quite impossible that an international authority should be able to make a law which will be binding on all the subjects of all the States, unless the States which are parties to the agreement are prepared to pass laws of their own giving effect to it . . .

Jewish Brigade, Germany (Activities)

Major Legge-Bourke asked the Secretary of State for War if he will make a statement on the facts revealed by the American Commander-in-Chief in Germany that the Jewish Brigade with the British Army had been transporting Jews through the British zone into the American zone en route to Palestine.

Mr. Bellenger: I have made careful inquiries, but I can find no evidence that the Jewish Brigade, as such, has been transporting Jews from the British to the American zone en route for Palestine, although there is some evidence that individual soldiers gave assistance to illegal immigrants in isolated cases.

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From Week to Week

The pleasant little organ of the C.G.A., *The Estate Magazine*, has an article in its current issue entitled "Lost Ownership," which goes to the root of both the Socialist fallacy and the desperately evil forces from which, at bottom, it springs.

The writer, "pondering on the comfort at the top of the social scale and . . . at the bottom there is . . . the working-class slum," enters, in the course of a motor drive, through "a pillared gateway and past a lodge scarred with neglect" into a park surrounding a mansion. On enquiry, he finds it has long been uninhabited and the estate is "national property." "What a good thing," he says to his son, "this fine old estate preserved for the use of the community." They park their car, and explore . . . "a stretch of matted grass . . . dead wood lies all around, and as we go forward there develops a peculiar feeling of depression . . . Neglected hedges and rotten wood were seldom seen about a private estate . . . To-day, the countryside is poverty-stricken. Drawing to the end of our walk, we come to another lodge. This too, has an air of neglect about it . . . this time, from slothfulness.

"Sagging curtains at unwashed windows . . . an article of feminine attire pushed into a broken window pane . . . a slum dwelling . . . Yes, gone is the pride in responsible ownership and dead is the craftsmanship which satisfied the countryman's creative instinct while serving the needs of efficient state management. Troubled in mind . . . wondering how long it will be until, as a community we own everything, and as individuals own nothing, and with a memory of the proudly kept lodges which studded the more prosperous countryside of years gone by, I question whether after all it might not be better for the community that one man should experience the pleasure of responsible ownership, than that no man ever should."

It is a little difficult to suppose that the miners would abandon the conviction which is now clearly justified, that the way to "earn" an easy life of leisure is a political not an industrial problem. Coal is our prime need?—then give the miners more pay. That hasn't done it? Then give them more meat. Why anyone should be expected to hand over the bargaining counter enough coal, until (if ever) all possible blackmail has been extracted from "the owners" (the Cahmon Man) including the transfer of the ownership of the raw material to "the workers," is not clear. But of one thing we are quite certain. The Big Idea contemplates everything which has happened up to now, but it does not contemplate for one moment that "the workers" will acquire or even remotely control, the beneficial ownership of coal.

If there is any real ability in the miners—and we could easily believe that there is—, they will make no mistake as to the point at which they "get off". That is probably the explanation of Mr. Horner's call for more production, which puzzles and is likely to irritate the "political" miner.

"October 14, 1945. The better atmosphere in the industry is an augury of success.—Mr. Emanuel Shinwell.

"October 21, 1945. The coal position is so grave that I am bound to ask for a greater effort.—Mr. Emanuel Shinwell.

"January 17, 1946. The fuel position is very much better than was anticipated in September, and there is enough to see industry and homes safely through the winter.—Mr. Emanuel Shinwell.

"January 29, 1946. The existing position contains all the elements of industrial disaster.—Mr. Emanuel Shinwell.

"February 10, 1946. It is no use thinking of more clothes or more food or more goods in the shops, or more anything else, unless we can get more coal.—Mr. Emanuel Shinwell.

"June 4, 1946. I am not so alarmed about coal as some people.—Mr. Emanuel Shinwell."

Letter in the *Sunday Times*, October 13.

Our New Culture in the Century of the Cahmon Man: Broadcast of Chopin's "Polonaise" done into a Fox-Trot with saxophone additions. "B".B.C.

We have noticed that any process of making in the Press what the Americans call Presidential timber in regard to the Conservative Party is uniquely confined to exponents, or preferably members of P.E.P. Mr. Harold Macmillan is, or was, the latter; Mr. Anthony Eden was more popular in Moscow than he is in London; and the latest white-haired boy is Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, M.P., whose language and proposals are indistinguishable from those of Mr. Dalton. We can only hope we are not as foolish as we are expected to be.

"Out of the twenty-four key persons accused of espionage in Canada, no less than nineteen were Jews."—The *Canadian Social Crediter*, September 12, 1946.

Miss Agatha Chapman, who has been arrested on a charge of selling information to Russia, is described as "economist to the Bank of Canada." Mr. Rasminsky, who is a Jew of Russian extraction, and was educated at the London School of Economics, is frequently stated to control the policy of the Bank.

Mr. Strachey, (the Nation's Pride) says that (a) the mass of the British people have more money than ever before, (b) it was a splendid thing that the British people for the first time were getting enough money to buy all the food they ought to have, (c) the pre-war situation could be restored in the case of most foods quite easily and quickly but the Government was determined to do something far bigger, (d) it would be a long, long time before the Government de-rationed foods, one by one. (Hastings, October 15, 1946).

So cheer up, Clarence. You'll have a powdered egg for breakfast in fifteen years or so. In the meantime, Lend to Defend the *right* (ha, ha) to be Free.

Close to Mr. Strachey, his fellow Etonian, Mr. Dalton, obligingly provides a further example of the ethical standards current in Government circles by claiming that the financial credit of his administration is as high as ever because it is on a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. basis; *i.e.*, the general belief in the stability and reliability of British Finance is equal to that prevailing in the nineteenth century, when Consols were instituted.

There is some slight foundation in the contention that, in an ostensibly free capital market, the credit of the borrower is reflected in the rate of interest demanded. To contend that there is a free market in capital at the present time, or that the conditions of national finance are even remotely comparable to those in the days of Gladstone and Goschen is just one of those insolences which seem to be the special characteristics of the present Administration and in particular Messrs. Dalton, Strachey, Bevan, and Shinwell.

Mr. Dalton creates exactly as much or as little "capital" as he deems fit, through the agency of the Bank of England; each pound he creates is a potential theft from the consuming public; he takes the major portion of the earned or invested capital by means of taxation; a less subtle form of robbery; and for the moment, it appears to him unimportant that a small number of individuals may draw $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on a small total, and a smaller number of alien-controlled institutions may draw $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on a large total of "subscriptions", whose only effect is to act as a smoke screen for the Bank's operations. If Mr. Dalton likes to call this situation "a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. credit basis" there seems to be no mechanism available by which he can be dealt with effectively; but an ugly word would have been applied to it fifty years ago.

Well, Clarence, we hope you are pleased with yourself. Speaking personally the grisly mockery which has just reached its culminating acts of obscenity has done as much to shake our faith in our national capacity as any single episode in the unhappy twentieth century. In 1918 Great Britain appeared to have disposed of her greatest threat; between 1918 and 1930, every single mistake of statesmanship which could be thought of, with some which could not, was made to nullify our escape. The fearful losses of the last seven years were said to have left us with honour, if with little else. At the behest of Asiatics whose only idea of war is to keep out of it and shout for blood, we have smirched even that. Can anything teach us?

The acceptance of Mr. Zaroubin as Ambassador of Russia to the Court of St. James, within a few months of his departure from Ottawa at the inception of the Spy Ring disclosures, seems capable of only two explanations. Either, with that incredible fatuity, or worse, which seems to dog inter-Imperial relations, we are careless of Canadian opinion; or more probably, we are taking orders from the United States. The Report of the Royal Commission makes it evident that the Canadian affair is merely one small section of a large pattern. Is this country being blackmailed to suppress a wider disclosure?

It is evident that there is something about the money system (really a simple and beneficent device) which defeats the "educated" man. There are several (may their number increase) excellent little reviews whose general attitude to affairs is unexceptionable. Give them a word such as "usury" to play with, and they seem to lose all discrimination.

Hand and Soul

By DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI

(concluded)

As Chiaro was in these thoughts, the fever encroached slowly on his veins, till he could sit no longer, and would have risen; but suddenly he found awe within him, and held his head bowed, without stirring. The warmth of the air was not shaken; but there seemed a pulse in the light, and a living freshness, like rain. The silence was a painful music, that made the blood ache in his temples; and he lifted his face and his deep eyes.

A woman was present in his room, clad to the hands and feet with a green and grey raiment, fashioned to that time. It seemed that the first thoughts he had ever known were given him as at first from her eyes, and he knew her hair to be the golden veil through which he beheld his dreams. Though her hands were joined, her face was not lifted, but set forward; and though the gaze was austere, yet her mouth was supreme in gentleness. And as he looked, Chiaro's spirit appeared abashed of its own intimate presence, and his lips shook with the thrill of tears; it seemed such a bitter while till the spirit might be indeed alone.

She did not move closer towards him, but he felt her to be as much with him as his breath. He was like one who, scaling a great steepness, hears his own voice echoed in some place much higher than he can see, and the name of which is not known to him. As the woman stood, her speech was with Chiaro: not, as it were, from her mouth or in his ears; but distinctly between them.

"I am an image, Chiaro, of thine own soul within thee. See me, and know me as I am. Thou sayest that fame has failed thee, and faith failed thee; but because at least thou hast not laid thy life unto riches, therefore, though thus late, I am suffered to come into thy knowledge. Fame sufficed not, for that thou didst seek fame: seek thine own conscience (not thy mind's conscience, but thine heart's), and all shall approve and suffice. For fame, in noble soils, is a fruit of the Spring: but not therefore should it be said: 'Lo! my garden that I planted is barren: the crocus is here, but the lily is dead in the dry ground, and shall not lift the earth that covers it: therefore I will fling my garden together, and give it unto the builders.' Take heed rather that thou trouble not the wise secret earth; for in the mould that thou throwest up shall the first tender growth lie to waste; which else had been made strong in its season. Yea, and even if the year fall past in all its months and the soil be indeed, to thee, peevish and incapable, and though thou indeed gather all thy harvest, and it suffice for others, and thou remain vexed with emptiness; and others drink of thy streams, and the drouth rasp thy throat;—let it be enough that these have found the feast good, and thanked the giver: remembering that, when the winter is striven through, there is another year, whose wind is meek, and whose sun fulfilleth all."

While he heard, Chiaro went slowly on his knees. It was not to her that spoke, for the speech seemed within him and his own. The air brooded in sunshine, and though the turmoil was great outside, the air within was at peace. But when he looked in her eyes, he wept. And she came to him,

and cast her hair over him, and took her hands about his forehead, and spoke again:

"Thou hast said," she continued, gently, "that faith failed thee. This cannot be. Either thou hadst it not, or thou hast it. But who bade thee strike the point betwixt love and faith? Wouldst thou sift the warm breeze from the sun that quickens it? Who bade thee turn upon God and say: 'Behold, my offering is of earth, and not worthy: Thy fire comes not upon it: therefore, though I slay not my brother whom thou acceptest, I will depart before thou smite me?' Why shouldst thou rise up and tell God He is not content? Had he, of His warrant, certified so to thee? Be not nice to seek out division; but possess thy love in sufficiency: assuredly this is faith, for the heart must believe first. What He hath set in thine heart to do, that do thou; and even though thou do it without thought of Him, it shall be well done; it is this sacrifice that He asketh of thee, and His flame is upon it for a sign. Think not of Him; but of His love and thy love. For God is no morbid exactor: He hath no hand to bow beneath, nor a foot, that thou shouldst kiss it."

And Chiaro held silence, and wept into her hair which covered his face; and the salt tears that he shed ran through her hair upon his lips; and he tasted the bitterness of shame.

Then the fair woman, that was his soul, spoke again to him saying:

"And for this thy last purpose, and for those unprofitable truths of thy teaching,—thine heart hath already put them away, and it needs not that I lay my bidding upon thee. How is it that thou, a man, wouldst say coldly to the mind what God hath said to the heart warmly? Thy will was honest and wholesome; but look well lest this also be folly,—to say, 'I, in doing this, do strengthen God among men.' When at any time hath He cried unto thee, saying, 'My son, lend Me thy shoulder, for I fall'? Deemest thou that the men who enter God's temple in malice, to the provoking of blood, and neither for his love nor for his wrath will abate their purpose,—shall afterwards stand, with thee in the porch, midway between Him and themselves, to give ear unto thy thin voice, which merely the fall of their visors can drown, and to see thy hands, stretched feebly, tremble among their swords? Give thou to God no more than he asketh of thee; but to man also, that which is man's. In all that thou doest, work from thine own heart, simply; for his heart is as thine, when thine is wise and humble; and he shall have understanding of thee. One drop of rain is as another, and the sun's prism in all: and shalt thou not be as he, whose lives are the breath of One? Only by making thyself his equal can he learn to hold communion with thee, and at last own thee above him. Not till thou lean over the water shalt thou see thine image therein: stand erect, and it shall slope from thy feet and be lost. Know that there is but this means whereby thou mayst serve God with man:—Set thine hand and thy soul to serve man with God."

And when she that spoke had said these words within Chiaro's spirit, she left his side quietly, and stood up as he had first seen her; with her fingers laid together, and her eyes steadfast, and with the breadth of her long dress covering her feet on the floor. And, speaking again, she said:

"Chiaro, servant of God, take now thine Art unto thee, and paint me thus, as I am, to know me: weak as I am, and in the weeds of this time; only with eyes which seek out

labour, and with a faith, not learned, yet jealous of prayer. Do this; so shall thy soul stand before thee always, and perplex thee no more."

And Chiaro did as she bade him. While he worked, his face grew solemn with knowledge: and before the shadows had turned, his work was done. Having finished, he lay back where he sat, and was asleep immediately: for the growth of that strong sunset was heavy about him, and he felt weak and haggard; like one just come out of a dusk, hollow country, bewildered with echoes, where he had lost himself, and who has not slept for many days and nights. And when she saw him lie back, the beautiful woman came to him, and sat at his head, gazing, and quieted his sleep with her voice.

The tumult of the factions had endured all that day through all Pisa, though Chiaro had not heard it: and the last service of that Feast was a mass sung at midnight from the windows of all the churches for the many dead who lay about the city, and who had to be buried before morning, because of the extreme heats.

In the spring of 1847 I was at Florence. Such as were there at the same time with myself—those, at least, to whom Art is something—will certainly recollect how many rooms of the Pitti Gallery were closed through that season, in order that some of the pictures they contained might be examined and repaired without the necessity of removal. The hall, the staircases, and the vast central suite of apartments were the only accessible portions; and in these such paintings as they could admit from the sealed penetralia were profanely huddled together, without respect of dates, schools, or persons.

I fear that, through this interdict, I may have missed seeing many of the best pictures. I do not mean only the most talked of: for these, as they were restored, generally found their way somehow into the open rooms, owing to the clamours raised by the students; and I remember how old Ercoli's, the curator's spectacles used to be mirrored in the reclaimed surface, as he leaned mysteriously over these works with some of the visitors, to scutinize and elucidate.

One picture that I saw that Spring, I shall not easily forget. It was among those, I believe, brought from the other rooms, and had been hung, obviously out of all chronology, immediately beneath that head by Raphael so long known as the "Berrettino" and now said to be the portrait of Cecco Ciulli.

The picture I speak of is a small one, and represents merely the figure of a woman, clad to the hands and feet with a green and grey raiment, chaste and early in its fashion, but exceedingly simply. She is standing: her hands are held together lightly, and her eyes set earnestly open.

The face and hands in this picture, though wrought with great delicacy, have the appearance of being painted at once, in a single sitting: the drapery is unfinished. As soon as I saw the figure, it drew an awe upon me, like water in shadow. I shall not attempt to describe it more than I have already done; for the most absorbing wonder of it was its literality. You knew that figure, when painted, had been seen; yet it was not a thing to be seen of men. This language will appear ridiculous to such as have never looked on the work; and it may be even to some among those who have. On examining it closely, I perceived in one corner of the canvas the words *Manus Animam pinxit*, and the date 1239.

I turned to my catalogue, but that was useless, for the pictures were all displaced. I then stepped up to the Cavaliere Ercoli, who was in the room at the moment, and asked him regarding the subject and authorship of the painting. He treated the matter, I thought, somewhat slightly, and said that he could show me the reference in the catalogue, which he had compiled. This, when found, was not of much value, as it merely said, "Schizzo d'autore incerto," adding the inscription.* I could willingly have prolonged my inquiry, in the hope that it might somehow lead to some result; but I had disturbed the curator from certain yards of Guido, and he was not communicative. I went back, therefore, and stood before the picture till it grew dusk.

The next day I was there again; but this time a circle of students was round the spot, all copying the "Berrettino." I contrived, however, to find a place whence I could see my picture, and where I seemed to be in nobody's way. For some minutes I remained undisturbed; and then I heard, in an English voice: "Might I beg of you, sir, to stand a little more to this side, as you interrupt my view."

I felt vexed, for, standing where he asked me, a glare struck on the picture from the windows, and I could not see it. However, the request was reasonably made, and from a countryman; so I complied, and turning away, stood by his easel. I knew it was not worth while; yet I referred in some way to the work underneath the one he was copying. He did not laugh, but he smiled as we do in England. "Very odd, is it not?" said he.

The other students near us were all continental; and seeing an Englishman select an Englishman to speak with, conceived, I suppose, that he could understand no language but his own. They had evidently been noticing the interest which the little picture appeared to excite in me.

One of them, an Italian, said something to another who stood next to him. He spoke with a Genoese accent, and I lost the sense in the villainous dialect. "Che so?" replied the other, lifting his eyebrows towards the figure; "roba mistica: 'st' Inglesi son matti sul misticismo: somiglia alle nebbie di là. Li fa pensare alla patria,

'e intenerisce il core
Lo di ch' han detto ai dolci amici adio."

"La notte, vuoi dire," said a third.

There was a general laugh. My compatriot was evidently a novice in the language, and did not take in what was said. I remained silent, being amused.

"Et toi donc?" said he who had quoted Dante, turning to a student, whose birthplace was unmistakable even had he been addressed in any other language: "que dis-tu de ce genre-là?"

"Moi?" returned the Frenchman, standing back from his easel, and looking at me and at the figure, quite politely, though with an evident reservation: "Je dis, mon cher, que c'est une spécialité dont je me fiche pas mal. Je tiens que quand on ne comprend pas une chose, c'est qu'elle ne signifie rien."

* I should here say, that in the latest catalogues (owing, as in cases before mentioned, to the zeal and enthusiasm of Dr. Aemmster) this, and several other pictures, have been more competently entered. The work in question is now placed in the Sala Sessagona, a room I did not see, under the number 161. It is described as "Figura mistica di Chiaro dell' Erma," and there is a brief notice of the author appended.

My reader thinks possibly that the French student was right.*

PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 3)

Soviet Ambassador, London

Sir E. Graham-Little asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the fact that the envoy whom the Soviet Government propose to send as Ambassador to this country is the Ambassador who was in charge of the Embassy in Canada, certain employees of which were found to have been concerned in the espionage activities exposed by the Canadian Royal Commission, he will express His Majesty's Government's preference for a different envoy to be sent.

Mr. Mayhew: The Canadian Royal Commission which investigated the espionage activities in Canada reported that the evidence before them was that those members of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa who were engaged in improper and inadmissible activities operated in special sections of the Embassy, the operations of which were quite distinct from the official and legitimate activities of the Soviet Embassy, and that the Soviet Ambassador in Canada had no part in them. This circumstance was borne in mind by His Majesty when he gave his *agrément* to the appointment of M. Zarubin as Soviet Ambassador in London.

Food Supplies: National Flour

Sir E. Graham-Little asked the Minister of Food if, in future, when dealing with the addition of chalk to the national flour, he will, in circulars and Parliamentary answers, use the term "chalk" which is universally understandable English, instead of descriptions such as "calcium," or "creta," which are inaccurate or in the Latin tongue and as such unintelligible to many of the public.

Mr. Strachey: "Chalk" as popularly understood is a substance of variable composition. It may contain as little as 85 per cent. calcium carbonate or as much as 99 per cent. depending upon its origin. The substance added to flour conforms to the specification of the British Pharmacopoeia for *creta praeeparata*. I think it is preferable to continue to use this more accurate term.

Bread

Sir E. Graham-Little asked the Minister of Food what is the present cost of the subsidy for bread; and what addition has resulted to that cost from the arrangements required to institute bread rationing, including the payment of extra civil servants thus employed.

Mr. Strachey: The present annual cost of the subsidy for bread (which does not cover the cost of staff of the Ministry) based on existing rates which are provisional and will be fixed

* The collected edition of Rossetti's works (1886) contains a preface and notes by the poet's brother, William M. Rossetti. Concerning the work here reproduced he says: "This story—which, brief though it is, may rank as the most considerable prose-writing by Rossetti apart from what appears in *The Early Italian Poets*—was written in December, 1849, almost entirely in one night, or rather the earliest morning . . . It is purely a work of imagination; there never was a Chiaro dell' Erma, nor a Dr. Aemmster, nor the rest of them. The story was published in *The Germ*; and I have heard of more than one admirer of it who made enquiry in Florence or Dresden after the pictures of Chiaro—of course with no result save disappointment. The statement . . . 'In the spring of 1847 I was at Florence,' is also fictitious, though it has sometimes been cited as showing (contrary to the general and correct statement) that Rossetti had once at least been in Italy."

after a costing investigation has been completed, is £5,800,000. Until this investigation has been undertaken, it is not possible to say what addition to this cost has resulted from bread rationing. It is not possible to determine with accuracy the extra-cost of staff specifically engaged for bread rationing, but it is estimated to be about £400,000 a year.

House of Commons: October 9, 1946.

National Flour

Sir E. Graham-Little asked the Minister of Food if he will name the medical adviser mentioned in the secret instruction to Controlled Millers, C.M.C. 646, dated 19 September, 1946, as advising the reduction of extraction in national flour from the current 90 per cent. to 85 per cent.; why, in the same instruction, millers are informed that they must maintain the quota of chalk 14 ounces to 280 pounds in view of the explanation offered by his Department that the quota had been doubled to meet the increased extraction of 90 per cent.; and whether he will decrease this quota of chalk *pari passu* with the decrease in the rate of extraction.

Mr. Strachey: The medical advisers mentioned in C.M.C. 646, dated 19 September, 1946, are the members of the Interdepartmental Standing Committee on Medical and Nutritional Problems. The composition of this Committee was given by the Minister of Health in a reply to a Parliamentary Question on July 4 of this year. The original recommendation was that 14 ozs. of Creta Præparata should be added to each sack of 280 lbs. of 85 per cent. extraction flour, but in practice only 7 ozs. was added. When the extraction rate was raised to 90 per cent. the addition of Creta Præparata was raised to 14 ozs. per 280 lbs. on the grounds of the increased amount of phytic acid in the flour. Now the extraction rate is being lowered to 85 per cent. it is considered inadvisable to lower the rate of addition of Creta Præparata below the original recommendation, as alternative sources of calcium in the diet are short at present, but this course is subject to any further recommendation from the medical advisers.

House of Commons, October 10, 1946.

Aliens (Naturalisation Certificates)

Lieut.-Colonel Sharp asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he will give details of the progress made in dealing with applications for naturalisation; and the number of priority claims received, admitted and approved since 1st March, 1946.

Mr. Ede: In the first six months of the present year 1,123 certificates of naturalisation were granted. In the next three months, as the preparatory work began to bear fruit, 1,859 certificates were granted, making a total for the nine months of 2,982. There were 6,428 applicants with claims for priority on the ground that their applications had been made before naturalisation was suspended in 1940. Certificates have been granted to 988 of these persons, and another 680 cases are in an advanced stage and certificates will be granted if some minor point on which the department is in correspondence with the applicant can be cleared. Applications for priority on the ground of service with His Majesty's Forces are being made through special tribunals, which have as yet submitted recommendations in about 2,000 cases. 682 certificates have actually been granted, and another 300 cases are in an advanced stage. The claims for priority on grounds of special service in civilian capacities amount to 7,670. The first task of the Home Office was to

decide, in consultation with the various Departments concerned, in what order this large number of applications should be dealt with. Some 5,400 of these claims have now been appropriately graded, and consultations are proceeding about the grading of the remainder. The number of certificates actually granted to applicants in this category is 352. . . .

Agriculture—Libel Action

Sir E. Graham-Little asked the Minister of Agriculture what was the total expenditure incurred by his Department in respect of costs and damages awarded to the plaintiff in the libel action, *Odlum v. Stratton*; and, in view of the criticisms passed by the judge upon the evidence given by Mr. Price, Chief Executive Officer of the W.A.E.C., why he was restored to that office which he had vacated after publication of the libel.

Mr. T. Williams: The damages awarded in the case in question amounted to £500 and have been paid. As the plaintiff's solicitors have not yet submitted their bill of costs, the amount of the costs cannot yet be stated. In reply to the last part of the Question, Mr. Price served continuously as Chief Executive Officer of the W.A.E.C. until he was appointed Principal of the Harper Adams Agricultural College.

"Development"—(continued from page 2.)

students an essentially critical attitude towards Western democratic society . . . But this curriculum would appear in reality to be designed not to promote social reform where it might be required, but to weaken the loyalty of the group member towards his or her own society as such.

"Linked with these studies at all stages, moreover, goes an organized indoctrination calculated to create in the mind of the study-group member an essentially uncritical acceptance at its face value of the propaganda of a foreign state . . ." "This system has been functioning for years, and was already a going concern used for espionage in 1935."

(Perhaps, after all, that disconcerting phrase, so glibly current, has a meaning—"We wouldn't know"?)

"The evidence before us strongly suggests that anti-semitism and the natural reaction of persons of Jewish origin to racial discrimination, was one of the factors played upon by the Communist recruiting agents. It is significant that a number of the documents from the Russian Embassy specifically note 'Jew' or 'Jewess' in entries on their relevant Canadian agents or prospective agents, showing that the Russian Fifth Column leaders attached particular significance to this matter . . ."

"Gerson said:—

"I consider myself as a second-class Canadian—not as a first-class Canadian. That is not a laughing matter, Mr. Commissioner; it is very serious."

"He elucidated this point:—

"Q. You have been speaking about Communism and you have also mentioned Fascism. What is your idea, of the difference, if any, between Communism and Fascism?"

"A. Well, my idea is that it would be based on a question of anti-Semitism.

"Q. I see."