

mean, as some people seem to infer, that the retailer who handles a pound of tea should not sell it for 35 cents when he paid only 25 cents for it. Nothing of the kind, because in that extra ten cents are various items—his rent, payment for his labour, overhead. That is not profit. It is merely a reward for the services which he is rendering to society, which is an entirely different thing. The definition which I have just given is the one which is accepted by all economic writers who know exactly what they are talking about.

I said a few moments ago that I wanted to say something about the political aims of this war. First of all let us turn for a moment to see how the German nazis have appealed to some people in the countries which they have overrun and how they have been able to dominate the thinking in those countries. True, they have in mind a Europe organized completely as one great economic whole, and dominated completely from Berlin. But they go further than that. They want a world organized and dominated from Germany; there is no question about that. The economic proposals of Germany are for a single monetary system in Europe, a single economy for Europe, and such as it is, if it may be dignified by the name, a single culture for Europe—all of course controlled from Berlin by the people who to-day control Germany and to a large extent Europe. This, it seems to me, is an even wider aim than Napoleon ever had. Napoleon had as an ideal the removal of the national boundaries in Europe, or at least the binding together of Europe under the leadership of France. Hitler, however, would not bind all Europe together under the leadership of Germany, but, rather, would bind it together under the domination of Germany for exploitation by the German political party of which he happens to be the head.

Throughout Europe and throughout the world there are people who profoundly disagree with such an aim. They are to be found, as I have said, in every country; and surely we should take every opportunity of appealing to these people. Let us remember that this is not a war between Britain and Germany; it is a war between the way of life which we visualize and the way of life which the nazis visualize; and unquestionably millions of people now under German domination sympathize with our point of view rather than with that of those who dominate them at the present time. To my mind it is a profound mistake to talk about exterminating or destroying the German people. There are many Germans in concentration camps, or underground, or in exile across the world, who have a more bitter hatred—and with reason—of Hitler than any one of us can possibly have. We should be appealing to those people.

Nor should we forget this, as I heard J. B. Priestley say over the radio a week ago last night, that there are among us those who are as much enemies to the things for which we fight as are the German nazis. There are among us those who speak our language, share our blood, are of our people and our race, whose ideas have more in common with those of Hitler than with those of the democratic leaders in this great struggle.

Let me repeat: The people who once formed the forward-looking movements of Europe—the great social-democratic movements of Norway, Denmark, Holland, France, Germany itself—are not all dead. We have allies in every conquered country, and I believe that the victory of our cause will depend upon the extent to which, when the time comes, these people are able to and will assist us in the struggle. We must, therefore, appeal to our potential allies everywhere. Sometimes our cause is badly served by people who are high up in our own state. Recently there was published a little pamphlet called *The Black Record*, by a high diplomatic officer of the British government, Sir Robert Vansittart. In that pamphlet he does nothing but condemn all the people who have lived in Germany for a long period of time. To my mind we shall have to seek potential allies among some of the very people who are now under the heel of Hitler.

The road which lies ahead of this country and of the other nations participating in this war is undoubtedly long and terrible. I sometimes think that our cause is not well served in another particular, that often we give too much credit to Hitler and those round him for their ingenuity, their ability to think up new ways of waging war and of frightening their opponents. After all, if a nation is frightened it is already partly conquered. One of the reasons why I believe that the British people will eventually win the great struggle which lies ahead of them is that they have refused to be frightened. They have heard, and some of us have heard, the broadcasts of Lord Haw-Haw and other propagandists of Germany telling them of the terrors that lie ahead. But, although quite properly they are alarmed, they have refused to become frightened. In my opinion we should try to give our own people the idea that we, too, can prepare some surprises; that we, too, can garner together a great strength, and that we, too, can go forward to ultimate victory. That is one of the reasons why I should like to see at this session of parliament a full and frank discussion of our country's war effort, so that we may know exactly where our weaknesses and our strength lie. May I tell the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) that,