Gifts, outright, by Great Britain, in those trying times—three years.

Loans and recoverable aid	£ million
Civil affairs (recoverable)	50
France:	
Financial agreement	100
Private credit	15
Denmark: Financial agreement	35
Germany: Cost of supplying German civil economy	207
Netherlands: Military equipment and surpluses—estimated relative portion of total payment agreed under debt settlement	25
Greece: Stabilization loan	10
Burma:	
Loan and credits since 1945 (less amounts forgiven)	27
Stores supplied against later repayment	9
Miscellaneous (say)	15
Total	493

Those are loans and recoverable aid. They are not quite gifts, but a lot of them will be, before we see the last of them. Does it not strike anyone as perfectly amazing that a nation in Britain's condition could do this thing, and did do it, regardless of the cost to her people in terms of lowered income, terms of a lowered standard of living?

Drawing rights exercised on U.K. during June 1948—September 1949.

Drawn by:	£ Million
Austria	6·3
France	46·4
Greece	8·3
Bizone	0·9
Turkey	2·9
Total	64·8

Aid to U.K. up to end September, 1949

Now, we have the other side. How many monetary gifts has Britain received? They are as follows: From Australia £28 million; New Zealand £10 million, or a total of £38 million.

In addition, a further £8 million has been received from Australia this month.

Loans (excluding drawings on international monetary fund)

U.S.A. line of credit under 1945

	£ million
Financial Agreement	931
Canada credit under 1946 financial agreement (amount drawn)	268
Total	1,199

Note:

This excludes the £154 million loan under lease-lend terminal settlement of 1945.

Assistance to the U.K. by the U.S.A. under the European recovery program

	£ million
Total receipts	393

Drawing rights exercised by U.K. during June 1948-September 1949.

	£ million
Drawn on: Belgium	16.5

Net sales and redemptions of U.S. and Canadian securities, £53 million.

[Mr. Blackmore.]

I must confess, Mr. Speaker, that a contemplation of those figures positively astounds me.

Here is Britain. By reason of all the various difficulties through which she has passed, she seriously needs assistance. Shall we deny her aid, even when giving it does not cost us anything in the way of a lowered standard of living?

The question will be asked, shall we ever get our money back? People in the country as well as members of the house will be glad to have put on record this quotation which comes from the November 12, 1951, issue of the Montreal *Gazette*. It is an article written by Arthur Blakely and reads as follows:

Governments of 11 other countries which had borrowed heavily here at one time or another, still owed Canada $1·9 billion at the end of last March. The biggest borrower, Britain, had reduced the balance outstanding on her loans to $1·4 billion by paying off better than $40,000,000 during the last fiscal year. Total repayments from the eleven governments were $63,600,000. Three accounts were being watched with particular interest. Russia, which still owed a modest $8,992,000, repaid $2,866,000. Czechoslovakia made payments totalling $3,354,000. Chinese payments during the fiscal year were $757,000. By the end of March, China was $2,446,000 in arrears in the repayment of principal and interest and the Canadian government had agreed to defer payment to December 31, 1952. On the other hand little Norway, which still owes $21,000,000, pre-paid an instalment months ahead of schedule.

The question is, is Britain's honour bright? Surely, she has still the will to pay her way. She has still the ability to pay her way if we will only give her a fighting chance.

The question will arise, will the proposal which I have made cause inflation? In the first place, I wish to repeat what I have said already several times, and what I am sure every member of this house will know within a few years, that this high price structure which we have was not the result of actual inflation at all. It was not the result of a scarcity of goods. It was the result of a deliberate and selfish manipulation of costs upwards.

Will this proposal cause inflation? In the first place, it is well to bear in mind that Canada advanced goods to Britain during world war II. The Minister of Finance (Mr. Abbott) informed us on November 8, *Hansard* page 855, of one of the measures used to advance goods to Britain in 1942. There were hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of goods sent to Britain in 1942 when we were supposed to be short of goods. We were supposed to have too many dollars chasing too few goods. We did it then without any serious inconveniences. Of course, some people would say, we had controls. I do not know that