NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Alberta and After. (August 28.)

It is possible this week for us to draw more definite, and, we are glad to say, more optimistic, conclusions from the result of the Alberta election than was the case last week. The interview between the editor of this journal and the representative from the Manchester Guardian took place on Saturday evening, August 24, when nothing more was known than the probable size of Mr. Aberhart’s majority. Nor was any further information to hand during the following day when our “Notes” had to be written. And that was the situation when we closed for press on the Monday.

On that day two important pieces of information were made known in the London Press. One was that Mr. Aberhart had cabled Major Douglas to go out to Alberta; the other was that Mr. Aberhart had reaffirmed his intention to proceed slowly in the matter of implementing his mandate. These answered the two queries about which, in our Notes (page 3f), the reader was hesitating, namely whether Mr. Aberhart would insist on his own “continuance and infallibility,” and whether he would take “time for reflection.”

Well, he is going to take his time, and he is going to take advice; and this enables every bona-fide upholder of the authentic Social Credit principles to indulge the hope that the scheme eventually adopted will accredit, not discredit, the Movement. Major Douglas himself, in an interview published in the News of Mr. Aberhart’s attitude, when he said to the interviewer: “It must be remembered that Mr. Aberhart had an election to consider, and I have no doubt that he now realises the necessity of proceeding in stages.”

It now remains for us all to consider how the electoral victory may be exploited. Morally it is a vastly more significant event than the statistical returns would indicate if it had been an ordinary party election. Its significance lies in the fact that the votes given to the United Farmers were just as much votes for Social Credit as were those given to Mr. Aberhart’s Party. Not only so, but both sides claimed support in the name of Douglas Social Credit. You have to add together the polling figures of the victors and vanquished alike to get a measure of the “Douglas” poll. In the past it has often happened that a victorious candidate, when returning thanks on the declaration of the poll, has made use of the fatuous and unhonest formula: “I shall remember, friends, that I represent the minority as well as the majority of my constituents,” and invariably been greeted with a storm of majority-cheers and minority-jeers. But on the fundamental question round which the Alberta election was fought, Mr. Aberhart can say quite realistically that he is where he is to give effect to the minority’s demands no less than the majority’s. Whatever side had “won,” the “victory” would have been for “Douglas Social Credit.”

As Alice would have said: “You have all won and you shall all have dividends.” If anybody says that this is not true, the answer should be that we must all set to work to make it come true. (August 29.)

For the moment, of course, the supporters of the United Farmers’ party must naturally be feeling sure over the result, and distracted to regard themselves as either than a defeated force. But they have this consolation, that it was their own Government who appointed Major Douglas as economic adviser, and that Mr. Aberhart has found it expedient to retain his services. This is a tacit tribute to the wisdom of their policy, and a virtual guarantee that their allegations of defects in Mr. Aberhart’s scheme will be reviewed by the very technical authority whom they themselves would have consulted if they had won the election. They have thus succeeded in ensuring a continuity of sound Social Credit policy insular as it was humanly possible to do so. That they are deprived of the honour of implementing it is mortifying, but it is by no means a disaster.
During the election Mr. Laurier Collins, who is a prominent leader of the United Farmers’ party, and who was instrumental in arranging Major Douglas’s visit to Alberta early in 1934 for the purpose of giving evidence before the Agricultural Committee of the Alberta Legislature, delivered the following attack on Mr. Aberhart’s programme.

The Aberhart principles are not Douglas principles.

1. The Aberhart policy is not the Douglas policy.
2. Aberhart Social Credit is not Social Credit at all.
3. If you vote for the Aberhart policy you do not vote for the Douglas System, nor for Social Credit. Your vote, therefore, is Social Credit, and sufficient votes may bring about a Social Credit System into such disrepute as to extinguish it entirely.

1. I make these statements after a careful study of Douglas’s works, and after a long and informative correspondence with Major C. H. Douglas.
2. At the time when he spoke he was justified in uttering his warning, for, on Major Douglas’s testimony before the committee, the Aberhart booklet on which the author’s proposals were founded, had been submitted to the Social Credit Secretary in London, and pronounced to be technically unsound. (Official Evidence, p. 42, par. 2). In the same context Major Douglas explained that he had not read the booklet and had no knowledge of the contents. Nor does it appear that he has publicly expressed any view on the subject since, until his interview with the News Chronicle published on August 27, when he stated that his only criticism of the book was on “points of detail.”
3. In the meantime the United Press have published an unsigned opinion from the Social Credit Secretary in which Mr. Aberhart’s “spell” is roundly and unequivocally condemned. Mr. Aberhart’s book was entitled to hold the opinion that if Mr. Aberhart got the mandate to put his scheme into operation, and did not modify it, the result would be to bring the Douglas system into disrepute. But now that Mr. Aberhart has given an interview in which he said, “I am for the size of Canada and I would like to see the whole world,” the Social Credit Secretary is entitled to express the opinion that if his proposals are carried into effect, the result will be to bring the Douglas system into disrepute.

The Social Credit Secretary not only condemned Mr. Aberhart’s proposals, but he condemned the United Farmers’ leaders on account of their support of the Social Credit rival. If this can be proved, as it is not proved, it is a very serious charge.

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moneys or material wealth, but the possession of power and rights of patronage, to acquire which men in the humblest spheres of life will make material sacrifices. There are, for instance, thousands of middle-class citizens of only moderate means who would pay a hundred or more pounds a year in order to sit on the House of Lords. The Unemployed Unemployed. The only difference is that the small power-maniac enjoys the publicity attending his tin-pot acts, whereas the great power-maniac gets his thrill out of the experience of producing vast phenomena by invisible means.

In this context we may refer to the paragraph in the Observer previously mentioned. The writer has given an account of Mr. Aberhart's followers in the Legislative to political life goes on to say that his Government will not be untrammled by the political habits which are supposed to obstruct the operation of "getting things done." Their chief difficulty will be the discovery that some things have been "done" or "done in" before they even get started on their enterprise. Already, for instance, the Province has been obliged to suspend the payment of savings certificates, and Canadian credit generally has been shaken on the world's exchanges. This latter result is probably the best guarantee for the Dominion General Election in October yielding a sober kind of result.

After a code-a-hop chuckle he composes his face and remarks that, all the same, "a community does not go bankrupt," and that "Statehammation everywhere to get closer in touch with the people and social reality." If this means, as we suppose it must, that the Institutions have to produce results more to the taste of the people who are afraid of the reality of social change, the fact is, Mr. Aberhart is ready to announce that he will adopt the banks if the banks refuse to cooperate.

The first of Major Douglas's official recommendations — that is the acquisition of news facilities — has been turned to by Mr. Aberhart's unprecepted triumphant vote. The second — the setting up of a credit institution — has been talked up by the people who are afraid of the reality of social change.

The third — the acquisition of "foreign exchange" — remains to be implemented, and no discussion about foreign exchange is probable.

By coincidence, however, something has happened in Denmark which bears directly on the question of a change in the present methods of providing the dividends. The United Bankers' Pensions' plan was to ask for a mandate only for taking the question of the preliminary steps with the Dominion Government. If they had been returned it is possible that the financial advisers to that Government would have negotiated with Mr. Redpath on the basis that what has already been done was to a degree irrevocable. The only difference is that the small power-maniac enjoys the publicity attending his tin-pot acts, whereas the great power-maniac gets his thrill out of the experience of producing vast phenomena by invisible means.

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Natural Man.

Man is born free, said Rousseau, yet everywhere he is in chains. This famous pronouncement has been questioned and denied a thousand times since the publication of *A Discourse on the Social Contract*. But modern anthropology is on Rousseau's side. After centuries of assimilation and study, the modern natural man is a divided mankind, mingled with food-producers and food-producers, and drew revenue to the mass of evidence already in existence that the state of primitive, pre-agricultural man was peaceful and friendly.

The typical food-gatherer is probably unorganized and, for all his life is secure, he is likeable and happy, roughly speaking, monogamous, and good to his children. He never occurs to him to try to control food-supply. As we know, it is the outcome of agriculture which was almost certainly invented by the banks of the Nile. Man was an unorganized, unthinking creature, a dozen sorts of creatures for hundreds of thousands of years, whereas, with his abundant credentials in property, and violent passions for the thousand and one desires of the heart, he is less than ten years old—so much for the peasants and talk about irreconcilable laws of human nature.

Primitive man, that is natural man, had no history. His work was his history, and there was no essay on the force of individuality and the spirit of adventurings. The history of civilization has been dominated by a set of ideas which originated in ancient Egypt and which result in the dour events in variances, ideas which are arbitrary and not in any sense natural. The instinctive, man is natural man, is man. Man is naturally self-sufficient and self-sustaining; it takes an unusual effort or effort to make him into a 'self', once he has been by nature made very quick, a force. This is the interesting chapter in "The Primordial Ocean.*

Dr. Perry's *The Achievement of Excellence,* in which he describes the surprising number of the sudden flowering of many arts and crafts and the blossoming of many arts and crafts in villages. Rivers, Elliot Smith, and Perry are most important on this occasion in the history of thought. Once you have understood the diffusion of culture you find that it will not do to compare the forces of education with the effects of experience. When experts write, they are not considering the effect on the mass of facts, but their findings make no appeal to one's common sense or experience. What our test of scientists is left to doubt when experts write.

"The Children of the Sun," but it is quite agreeable and the common reader will find it easier reading. It should be noted that the destruction of natural wealth is so much an act of history as the creation of cultural wealth is so much a part of history. When quantity of goods on offer is constant a rise in the price of goods on offer induces a rise in the price of goods on offer. Then, when you are working with price, you find that the price of goods on offer is constant. It should be noted that the destruction of natural wealth is so much an act of history as the creation of cultural wealth is so much a part of history.

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The "Financial Times" on Social Credit.

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The "Financial Times" of August 30th publishes a summary of Social Credit objectives and proposals, intended, pre-announced, to arrive at the right of the trading and investing public. Generally, it is an attempt to state the case against the existing financial system.

Another starts off on his criticism by quoting the Illinois Union with which he is supposed to be a natural man, it is the outcome of agriculture which was almost certainly invented by the banks of the Nile. Man was an unorganized, unthinking creature, a dozen sorts of creatures for hundreds of thousands of years, whereas, with his abundant credentials in property, and violent passions for the thousand and one desires of the heart, he is less than ten years old—so much for the peasants and talk about irreconcilable laws of human nature.

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know. The statistical technique he divides into three phases, Predictive, Regulative, and Reformative.

The first reveals the reach of the legalistic mind to the discovery of natural laws, such as those of Newton and Darwin. Social phenomena were searched for in an effort to ascertain whether comparable laws of "social physics" were also discoverable. Here there was no success for these things were found to be at the mercy of "apparently chaotic contingencies." Mathematicians appeared to have joined in, and some drew a parallel with gravity and probability. One bright spirit essayed an elaborate application of the calculus of probabilities to court judgments, verdicts of juries, and votes in a legislature.

The second, i.e., the Regulative phase, looks like what we would call the financial phase, and it placed the statistical data indispensable to the first of the efficient law maker and administrator. We are made aware in this phase that though "justice" is not to be sold, it cannot be disposed of; but it must be economically administered, hence a proper system of bookkeeping and accounting must accompany the businesslike administration of justice. Mr. Jaffe sums up this phase of his methodology as "a regime of mechanical economy and social control." He would call this the major axis of the Law.

The Reformative phase presents what our author calls a phenomenon as paradoxical since one might dismiss it as intangible and it is not attested by historic fact. It is this. Figures in this phase were investigated with normative force. "Who would dream," says Mr. Jaffe, "that the idealistic crusader would ever turn to figures of arithmetic, as well as to figures of speech, as aids in launching flights to Utopia?"

Thus we might say figures fortified the eloquence of the reformer at the beginning of the nineteenth century and numbers acquired the force of law.

There is an old Herder saying that the effect of the thing that has numbers attached to it is a mystic charm upon the human mind. We are made aware in this phase this is a fact which renders the practice of misdirection and an easy mark for the practice of deception. Now that law and politics are so often confused with a problem of civilisation and social conditions, but very much more of things, it is evident that what was taught we have learned when once we practice to deceive.

The last feature of Mr. Jaffe's splendid survey is, to my mind, the complete absence of any sense of the intrinsic values with which he is dealing when he writes so easily about "cases." Only in describing the Arcturus' typical case of human personality, in all others they are regarded under the heading of "a doctrinal source material." This, of course, is the habit of the legal mind, which, however, even when it may be interested in the past, is a preparation for the intelligence. And this is not merely a fundamental question of acquiring and determining the law of a case. It is located in the tremendous volume of literature on the extent to which the effect of this law is the effect of the mind in our trained author to consider what extent has he ever entertained the idea of a moment, that law.

Mr. Jaffe does not (as he would become his own tradition and for the law; instead, he carefully states a dreadfully new word the law to develop and pursue a policy of philosophy through several channels which by forcing thought into contemplation may mould, it certainly reveals something opposite to the Social Credit Synthesis. What a miserable, false, and mere real liberty. We want no more statistics to bolster up a front of liberty misrepresenting as law until all law is law to be free, but facts that are deemed in be disputable by any person having claim to scholarship.

(Concluded.)

Douglas Dicta On Action.

"The abolition of the system could be brought about in Anglo-Saxon countries by constitutional means. If [Major Douglas] thought it would be really necessary to raise a fighting army to destroy the present banking system, he would try to raise an army, but he was satisfied that he couldn't do that way. Also it was unnecessary, a political party to do it. All they had to do, in his opinion, was to make the lives of existing politicians such a misery to them that they would be obliged to bring the question of Social Credit into the forefront of politics."

"There were formidable difficulties in the way, and they would have to be faced. The control of credit and the ability to make money gave the bankers power over communications, publicity, and the things that were called 'capital'. This was seen from the point of view of those who wished to overthrow the system, but not as serious as he had talked with many bankers and might appear. He had had many discussions with them, who hold high and important positions in the world, and they had confessed to him that they agreed with him, but did not know what to do about it. He felt that when the walls of Jericho had fallen down when someone had blown a trumpet, perhaps the walls of the present banking system would also fall if a trumpet were blown, because the system would be decayed through and through, and officials did not believe in the system they administered." Special attention was paid to the financial actions of January 30th, 1945, as reported by The West Australian on March 5, 1945.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

SOCIAL CREDIT DEMONSTRATIONS.

Sir,—We note in the letter published last week, signed by Mr. H. A. Jarrett, that the Property Campaign Petitioners, "are prepared to back it with public demonstrations to obtain..." the issue of national dividends. (Our Italic.)

We should like to take this opportunity of making known the fact that Green Shirts throughout the country are prepared to demonstrate with anyone who will come out and demonstrate with them for the immediate issue of national dividends and the application of the property principle.

Green Shirts are planning a mass demonstration for Social Credit in London, and would be glad to have the operation of Property Campaign Petitioners, Fair Rent Campaigners, and all other Social Credit advocates, present at this occasion. We shall bring out our full corps of masked flag bearers, branded with our "national debt" slogans, and demand the release of Social Credit for the benefit of the community as a whole.

Please communicate with Frank Wood, General Secretary,


London Social Credit Club

Blencoom Room, Caxton Street, S.W.

September 6th, 7.45 p.m.: Questions and Answers on Social Credit

Glasgow Green Shirts

Mr. P. McDougall will deliver a public address on "A Call to Action." Central Halls, Bath Street, Glasgow, on September 21st, 7:30 p.m.

ACADEMY CINEMA, Oxford Street, C.E. 2821.

FIRST DUTCH TALKING FILM

"DOOD WATER" (1924)

An Epic of the Zuyder Zee.

Published by the Proprietor, New Age, Monday, September 5, 1945.