Christmas Toast:—
“Dividends By Midsummer!”

THE EMPOWERMENT LEGISLATION

The ultimate issue involved in the forthcoming test case before the Supreme Court of Canada of the constitutionality of Alberta’s empowerment measures was whether the enactment and implementation of Social-Credit bills of exchange was within the constitutional right of a province. A Social-Credit measure is, of course, one which provides the people with additional effective purchasing power based on the conversion of their real credit, and which ensures this by price regulation designed to prevent inflation.

Now the empowerment legislation that is to be tested as to its constitutionality, raises the question whether there can be a thing as the right of, say, the railway company to run a train to a particular destination where the dividends are available and assuming there is a necessary train to pass through Hastings Junction, (the empowerment junction, so to speak) the Hastings Railway Company, by seeking powers to run their train through Hastings Junction and thereby commit themselves to run a train to Plymouth. They might either run it round the Port of Plymouth instead, or they might not run it because there is none available there at all, or they might run it to Plymouth, but at so slow a speed that a vessel sailing from the Thames could get there in front of it.

The implication of this illustration is as follows.

The
to

Social Credit is inevitable.

The coming of Social Credit is inevitable from the moment the reason for the economic deadlock is known to the world in 1931. The revolution was the beginning of public opinion, but of Capitalist opinion, and the revolution was also of the responsible permanent technicians who were the Government, for Industry, and even the banks.

In the existing Hierarchy. It is too much for the common man and political usurpers. True the Government has not taken up, but it has formulated: It has since progressively confirmed its truth.

The constitutional confirmation, together with the symptoms of disintegration bound up in it, that disintegration of Social Credit inevitable. For, as Douglas said: “The symptoms of disintegration increase in number, and in quarters, and in the apex of the pyramid of administrative power.”

The fundamental proposition is not only that of Church and of Social Credit but of the social structure of society itself. The proposition that for fifteen years the policy of the Social Credit Movement was one of decentralised educational effort. It was a policy of enlightenment and of political effort. It was a policy of enlightenment and of political effort. It was a policy of enlightenment and of political effort. It was a policy of enlightenment and of political effort.

In the latter part of this fifteen-year period a school of thought arose—of which Krag was the leading exponent—which held that Social Creditors ought not to be content with this doctrine of automatic inevitability, but should organise themselves into an instrument of political pressure under centralised leadership.

He said in so many words: “Granted that we shall all be taken to Plymouth eventually, why wait for events to force our rulers to take us there at the last minute? Cannot we ourselves do some of the forcing and shorten the delay? Prophecy and interpret events as much as you like, but if you do not more you will get there by sailing-boat time instead of train-time.”

logically, this meant that the policy of enlightenment should be supplemented by a policy of intimidation. Not, of course, threats of bodily harm and things of that sort, but actions taken to jolt responsible people out of their lethargy. In a word, a policy like that of the Suffragettes but without their actionable extravagances.

As is known, Hargave favoured an organisation using an “armed military technique” and exploiting an “armed military technique” and exploiting an “armed military technique,” and exploiting an “armed military technique,” and exploiting an “armed military technique.”

The policy was to be carried out by the “electoral campaign,” in which every Social Creditor was expected to take part. The object of the campaign was to intimidate members of Parliament by getting the electorate to unseat them if they would not
pledge themselves to support the demand for dividends in the House of Commons that, from the Secrecy's point of view, the Green Shirts have been a redundant organisation, and that it should dissolve and take its place in the House of Commons. But in the meantime, the Alberta Government has been forced to implement the measures that were promised in its election platform.

Again, supposing that eventually the empowerment legislation is upheld by the Privy Council, that is 10 years in the making. If we could sit down and talk this over, it might be possible to agree on a Social Credit plan. If we could not agree, the Alberta Government would have to make its own decisions. If we could not agree, it might be possible to agree on a Social Credit plan. If we could not agree, the Alberta Government would have to make its own decisions.

This is a long and difficult process, and it might be necessary to talk this over again in the future. But in the meantime, the Alberta Government has been forced to implement the measures that were promised in its election platform.

The new-found power in the electoral campaign represents a step in the right direction. It needs to be taken. The Alberta Government has been forced to implement the measures that were promised in its election platform.