

C 65686

Second Revise

A voluntary, or so-called one-sided preference would never be granted at all unless its benefits were believed to be mutual, unless it was believed benefits which were reciprocal would result, either immediately or in the course of time. The advantages or benefits need not be always to individuals of the same class, or benefits to be simultaneously received. The greatest good to the greatest number over a period of time is the only proper test to apply.

A two-sided preference resulting from compulsion or coercion or bargaining may conceivably work injury to more persons than it helps, and may possess little in the way of durable advantage. The method of arriving at an advantage which is mutual, reciprocal or otherwise, is one thing. The advantage itself, and its extent, by whatever method it is gained, is quite another thing.

Mistaken views on what constitutes "Mutual Advantage"

Honourable gentlemen opposite, and particularly the leader of the government, argue, and did argue throughout the campaign, that a voluntary preference granted by one country to another is of advantage to one side only, and

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers  
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