Mr. King said he would handle the Mr. King said he would handle the unemployment problem in the same manner as the railroads. "It is a national problem." he stated, "too vast and complicated for any single department of the government to deal with and too important to be left to the varied policies of provincial gov-ernments and municipalities. Just as in the war there was a national committee representative of all classes in the community, so, too, to-day we should have a national committee composed of those organi-zations which have to do with social

committee composed of those organi-zations which have to do with social welfare and unemployment relief. Mr. King dealt with the human as-pects of the problems of industry. Efforts to keep control of industry within a single group were respon-sible more than anything else for the present widespread unrest.

Capital in Control

Capital in Controt "The solution of the problem of in-dustry will be found in the adoption of similar methods to those followed in the determination of a national policy, namely, affording to all who are concerned with industry a voice, through representation, in the deter-mination of an industrial policy," Mr. King said. "Until very recent times the direction of industrial policy has been almost completely in the control of one contributing factor, the capital investors or their representatives. stors or their representatives. have had a monopoly of control have exercised it to their adinvestors or They and vantage.

"Industry has become a battle ground for rival contending econ-omic interests." continued Mr. King," each seeking for itself a monopoly of control of industrial policy, instead of being as it should be a common ground of co-operating

common ground of co-operating human interests, sharing a joint con-trol of industrial policy. "Capitalism, Communism and Socialism, in so far as they all each seek a monopoly of control of indus-trial policy, are all alike in the wrong and I believe are alike doomed. We must come to have an entirely dif-ferent conception of industry than ferent conception of Industry has existed in the past. Industry has been viewed too largely as a means for the acquisition of wealth, Hencea source of personal gain. Hence-forth it must be viewed in its true light, as being in the nature of social service of the highest order.

False Notion, Says Manion

"There is a notion abroad that if the financial structure of the C.N.R. was properly rearranged the railroad would be in a position to operate profitabl," said Dr. Manion, "That is a false notion. The capital cebt of the C.N.R. is \$2,600.000.000, a little more than the national debt of this country. It is made up of two dis-tinct halves, that owing to the Dominion of Canada and the other owing to the investing public of the United

States and England. "Not one cent of it has been paid "Not one cent of it has been paid back" and my submission is that it will never be paid back," argued Mr. Manion, referring to that portion owing to the Dominion of Canada. "If it were wiped out it would rot make the slightest difference, it would simplify bookkeeping and that is all

is all. "The other portion has an annual interest charge of \$58,000,000. That must be paid unless the C.N.R. cr the government through the C.N.R. repudiates its debts.

It is estimated there are 30,000,000 men in the world without employ-ment, while on the other hand we have full granaries and idle factories have full granaries and idle factories and as yet we have not been able to work out a scheme whereby we can bring these together. At the present time on this continent we could have a higher standard of living if we had four-hour days and four-day weeks if all these people were put to work."

Mackenzie n



Speeches - 1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES **ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES** CANADA