

and investigation, as contrasted with the method of coercion, as the most effective means of bringing about justice in industrial disputes. That is in large part the work of the Department of Labour, and that work has influenced not only the people of this country but the peoples of many countries with respect to matters with which their lives are intimately associated.

Now, may I answer my hon. friend? If the method of industrial conciliation, arbitration and investigation has proved a better method to bring about industrial peace than the method of coercion—the principles being identical, the reasons being the same in all particulars—I say that this same method applied to international relations ought to succeed infinitely better than the method of force and coercion. The fact that in Canada we have demonstrated so effectively the importance of industrial conciliation, arbitration and investigation in bringing about and maintaining industrial peace and industrial justice, gives a reason why, as a country, we should seek to do exactly what my hon. friend said in the course of her remarks we should do namely, lead the other nations forward in the same path. For my part, and speaking as a member of the government, I wish to say in regard to international questions that Canada stands, and has stood, for the promotion of conciliation and arbitration as a means of settling international differences. I hope I have made clear to my hon. friend in my reference to the Department of Labour what I have in mind about the limitation that I see with respect to her resolution, which suggests one department of the government for the purpose of having primarily as its objective the promotion of peace and international good will. I say that every department of the government should have that objective in view, and that we have already gone much further along that line than is generally conceded.

But may I go a step further? There is another department of the government which, I believe, even more than any I have mentioned, has had specifically in view the promotion of peace and international good will, and that is the Department of External Affairs. That is one of the most recently created departments of the government service. The objective of that department in practically all its work is that very thing—the endeavour to maintain and to further as far as possible friendly international relations and in different ways to promote international understanding. My hon. friend in her remarks this afternoon said she thought it all-important that we should seek to

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develop an international mind. Here again I am in entire accord with her point of view. I think an international mind is obviously the objective we should have in view in dealing with questions that affect not only our own country but other countries as well. If my hon. friend will look at the report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs she will see there a list of the number of conferences at which Canada has been represented. All these conferences tend to further the objective she has in view. At each one of them Canada's representation has helped to bring to the fore the Canadian point of view, and to contribute towards that ideal of international understanding which her motion seeks to promote. Before going over the list of the conferences, let me mention one that will come first to the minds of every one present. This government and this parliament have identified themselves in a very real and immediate way with the League of Nations. Now, the League of Nations stands for the promotion of the ideal of peace and international understanding. If it does not stand for that it does not stand for anything. Everything we do in connection with the League of Nations we are doing along lines that are promoting the very objective the resolution before the house is intended to promote. For years past Canada has been represented each year at the assembly of the League of Nations; in addition to that a member of the administration of this country has been the president of the league. Canada to-day is represented on the council of the league. So I say to my hon. friend, Canada is doing the very thing that she suggests and that my hon. friend from Winnipeg North Centre suggests should be done by this country, namely, taking the lead in these great matters that make for international understanding. From the part which we have taken in the League of Nations we have certainly set an example to this continent of the desirability of nations sharing in international relations calculated to lead to a better international understanding. Were there a department dealing especially with the promotion of peace and international understanding, the work of the League of Nations would be referred at once to that department. To-day that work is carried on through the Department of External Affairs. Associated with the League of Nations is the International Labour Conference, another organization which co-operates with the league for the purpose of promoting international understanding on such great questions as standards of working and living conditions and of organization in various branches of

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