

has revealed that to-day two million Canadians are in jobs which did not exist before the war broke out and most of which will terminate when the war is over, or before. Thus it should be very easily realized that the employment problem facing our country cannot be solved by an incomplete uncoordinated effort.

If the methods of the government to mobilize and utilize our man-power for war are to be the criterion for its effort to meet and solve the post-war employment problem, little hope for success can be held out to our people. Despite the optimism of the Minister of Labour, the operation and administration of national selective service has been a bitter and disillusioning experience for the Canadian people. The government sought and were accorded unlimited powers for the full mobilization of our man-power; they obtained all the necessary—and perhaps some unnecessary—machinery. But they lacked the will and the courage to put it into effective operation at the proper stage of our man-power difficulties.

It is well to recall that in the pre-war period, agriculture, industry and business provided ninety-five per cent of the employment of Canada. And it is only with the cooperation of agriculture, industry and business that long-range plans for the reconstruction period and after can be effective. The people of Canada have accepted with good grace the curtailment of their freedom for the purpose of winning this war. In our peace-time economy they will demand fair wages, fair prices for farm and factory products, and above all freedom to run their own lives. Bureaucracy must go.

Hampering and unnecessarily restrictive measures upon industry and business will do nothing to advance the achievement of full employment. It is well and readily recognized and accepted by the vast majority of Canadians that there must be adequate controls designed to prevent the growth of monopolies and cartels. The Progressive Conservative party stands resolutely against this usurpation by private industry of the place of public power, but will continue to fight to the last ditch in the interests of the small business man, the farmer and the worker. Our belief is that plans should now be in progress which will give all business, all industry, big or little, including agriculture, its legitimate place in our economy, with reasonable opportunity for prosperity in the future.

There is little evidence in the speeches made recently by the Minister of Pensions and National Health (Hon. Mr. Mackenzie) and

(Mr. Graydon.)

the Minister of Munitions and Supply that any well thought-out or coordinated plan to meet the employment problem has been concluded. Speaking in Vancouver on December 13 last—and I might say this is not all he said at that time—the first mentioned minister had this to say:

We propose having in readiness a great programme of public-assisted enterprise, public works, development projects of all sorts, so that there may be a bridge on which we can cross the gap between war and peace.

Important words, those. In the same day, speaking in Toronto, the Minister of Munitions and Supply stated:

With our post-war planners thinking in terms of public works and government dole, is it any wonder that the advocates of socialism are finding many disciples?

This is scarcely a striking example of the cooperation and coordination which the government will have to exercise in the solution of post-war employment.

No team work there, and not in agreement with what the Minister of Pensions and National Health said on the subject, the first subject with which he dealt at that time. I suggest that there should be established a new department of government that will integrate all aspects of our economy in its transition from war to peace, problems such as industrial reconversion, readjustment of war workers, demobilization of soldiers, and post-war employment. All the plans for the transition from war to peace must perfectly mesh.

Let there be no mistake; a reemployment division of selective service will not be enough. This war is likely to end in the way it started, that is, in consecutive cycles, not suddenly and abruptly, as did the last great war. And this means that we must be ready now to meet the problems of the aftermath as they arise. The speech from the throne would seem to indicate that the government sees the end of the war in sight, and our entry at a not too far distant date in the era of transition from war to peace. The people of Canada have been very patient in their submission to the greatest network of bureaucratic controls this nation has so far experienced. I charge the government that they have exceeded the limits of vital war necessity and urgency in their rush towards bureaucratic government. The present administration has gone to such lengths in encouraging bureaucracy that our democratic form of government is actually in peril. At this stage of the war's development there cannot any longer be any real necessity for our citizens tolerating the continuance in toto of such a system, which might easily be perpetuated into our peace-time economy.