

extended by the government to cover their situation as well. The government has followed in many instances the Winnipeg platform, but it has failed to adopt one very important plank in that platform, and that is the proposal for a central farm bank. Why cannot agriculture be treated as well as industry in connection with credit facilities provided by the government?

National selective service earned for itself the title of "Canada's greatest war-time muddle". For quite some time it had no real competitor; but to-day its position in this regard is being seriously challenged by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The C.B.C. has lost the confidence of the people of Canada. I wish that statement were not true. I have been one who has believed that public ownership of our broadcasting facilities, working alongside our private stations, could be made a satisfactory method of handling this vital and delicate means of communication. To-day public ownership in this field is being so seriously threatened that I am expressing grave concern that unless something is done right now, we are apt to have a complete collapse of the whole structure which was so well established in the earlier days of radio.

The government has consistently let radio matters drift in Canada. For years there has scarcely ever been a full board of governors sitting at one time. In one instance, the government permitted a vacancy to stand for eighteen months without filling it. To-day we have the spectacle of two governorships vacant for three months; and of even more importance is the fact that there has been no general manager since early last fall when Doctor J. S. Thomson went back to Saskatchewan university. There has been talk of legislation to improve the corporation's structure; but the speech from the throne gives no hint that this is in prospect.

To the recommendations of the radio broadcasting committees from year to year the government has turned a deaf ear in connection with many of their proposals. The fact is that radio is looked upon as Canada's most important departmental orphan. Its constitution has never been properly clarified, and nowhere is there confidence in those directing its affairs. In the middle of this massive muddle, a second network has been put into operation. In some quarters this move is being viewed with grave concern, largely perhaps because there is no confidence that the present structure of the C.B.C. is in a position satisfactorily to direct anything in the nature of new works.

The question has been raised in the press that the C.B.C. has gone "commercial". If it

has, a number of very important points are at once raised, points which concern not only the press of Canada but the citizens of this dominion as well. The government deserves the just condemnation of an outraged public for its lackadaisical happy-go-lucky policy which has allowed this corporation aimlessly to drift into comparative uselessness, instead of directing its course into a field of greater and increasing public service. There is not a minute to be lost. Let the government act at once.

The rehabilitation of those in our armed forces, in our war plants, in industry and agriculture, will call not only for the greatest ingenuity on the part of the government, but as well for the same patriotic fervour on the part of our people as has characterized them in the conduct of the war. Our nation has, of its own free will, raised billions of dollars for its security and defence. When the war is over it can scarcely be less interested in the security of the individuals who comprise our nation, and especially of those who have assisted so vitally in the defence of our security. Canadians have experienced full employment, and our service men and women will be and should be satisfied with nothing short of that when hostilities cease. The wheels of industry must be kept turning; but production must be deflected from the demands of war to the demands of peace, from goods of destruction to the necessary peace-time consumable commodities. Into the flow of employment resulting from such a transition, preferred places must be found for the men and women out of our armed services. Our veterans, men and women, will not be content with blueprints, plans and promises. They will demand effective action. They have not been remunerated on any elaborate scale for the invaluable service they have been rendering us; and they are fully entitled to every opportunity which will assist in making them contented and satisfied citizens of a grateful country.

Second in importance to the paramount consideration of winning this war as quickly and conclusively as possible is the obtaining of full and gainful employment for all our people who are able and willing to work.

To achieve this objective, hand-outs by the federal government will be neither a sufficient nor a satisfactory solution. The dole has gone forever. The cooperation of business and industry will be essential if full employment for our people is to be achieved and especially if it is to be maintained. In a recent estimate, the Minister of Labour (Mr. Mitchell)