

as some people point out, because farmers in the district I have the honour to represent are prosperous. They offer good rates of wages for farm help, and still are unable to obtain it. The only solution, as I see it, is for this government to take the initiative in bringing to Canada a large number of farm workers; not hundreds, but thousands of such farm workers could be absorbed on the farms of Ontario, and within a very short time. I think we need have no fear concerning bringing to Canada a large number of immigrants of this type. However, in our immigration policy we must guard against bringing to this country any of those who have tendencies toward communism or any other ism in opposition to democracy, and not in keeping with the ideals of our democratic way of life.

Mr. FULTON: Including socialism.

Mr. SMITH (York North): Not only must we guard against the influx of communists to this country, but I hope that those communists who have been convicted of treason against Canada will, at the expiry of their prison terms, have their Canadian citizenship revoked. They should be deported to those countries which claim their higher loyalty.

We have had a long discussion in the house regarding controls, and I think the people of Canada have reason to be thankful to the government for its control policies. Controls have served Canada well, and I think in the matter of decontrol we have been proceeding quickly enough. But there is one feature of housing control which I should like to mention, one feature which I consider has lingered long enough on the stage of our national planning. I think the time has come when that regulation in connection with housing, which prohibits people who own their own homes from moving into them, should be dispensed with. It may be said that this will cause evictions; but I submit that the hardship and suffering of evictions are no less heart-rending than the sufferings occasioned in those cases where people, many of them elderly and who, by virtue of lives of thrift and industry, own their own homes, are now unable to move into them because of these regulations. I should hope that the regulations might be altered in the not distant future.

Income tax reductions announced in the budget will afford a welcome measure of relief. I think the minister was right in his statement that there had grown up in Canada an acute tax consciousness. Had this been allowed to

[Mr. J. E. Smith.]

continue without any reduction in taxation at this time, I agree with the minister that it would have worked against the best interests of Canada and been a hindrance in our reconversion programme.

Like many others, I would have been happy if the tax reductions had continued further, and particularly into that field of so-called nuisance taxes. I am going to mention only one tonight, and to say that I agree most heartily with those hon. members who have advocated the removal of the tax on radio receiving sets. I submit that this tax should be abolished, and for three reasons. First, apparently so far there has not been devised an efficient and economical manner of collection and enforcement; second, it should be abolished because it is unpopular, for the simple reason that so many people know that so many other people do not pay it; and, third, and most important of all, it should be abolished because the ownership of radio receiving sets is now so general in Canada that there is no need for a special tax as a special privilege. If money is needed for the upkeep or maintenance of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, it might just as well be taken from the general revenue, thus saving the people of Canada the nuisance and expense of this special levy.

As I said at the outset, our future in Canada depends in large measure upon two factors, namely how we are able to get along together here in Canada, and how we are able to get along with the rest of the world. We look out upon a troubled world and read anxiously and hopefully as conferences are held from time to time throughout the world seeking to establish peace and order throughout the world, and sometimes we are restless and impatient at the bickerings and disagreements between nations. But should we in Canada be too critical of the nations of the world in their disagreement if we honestly look at ourselves and examine the present position of dominion-provincial relations in this country?

I am sure that it was a matter of great regret to all Canadians, irrespective of their political affiliations, that better results did not come from the recent dominion-provincial conferences. Today, looking to the future of Canada and looking to the problems which we face, both nationally and internationally, I agree with those who say that this matter of dominion-provincial relations is one of our most important internal problems. Turning back the pages of history to the stirring days preceding confederation, we