

great natural resources, can give the individual a better-rounded life than the Russian system can provide. One has only to read such a book as *I Choose Freedom*, by Kravshenko, to be assured of this. Had I not been in New York I might have questioned the conclusions in Kravshenko's book; but during those six or seven weeks I had the opportunity of watching delegates from Europe, whom I will mention later, and of seeing what they did. They believe in the system of dictatorship revolution. In Yugoslavia the government arrested an archbishop and put him in jail. It was not a question of religion; he was treated in this fashion because he believed in a freedom which they do not like. That is a common condition in Europe. The spy business which we have witnessed recently is only an offshoot of activities which exist in every part of Canada, where there are men and women who admit that they have a greater loyalty to Communism than they have to Canadianism. I much regret to see lawyers at Winnipeg, some of them with Communist leanings, bring in a resolution condemning the government—although, the Lord knows, I am not a supporter of the King government—simply because they want to take a jab at democracy through this attack upon the government. And I am sure I express the opinion of honourable senators, and indeed of a great number of people in Canada, when I say that when it broke on our ears that we had men and women in the public service of Canada who were prepared to put Russia before this country, and Communism before civilization, we felt the time had come to do something, and do it quickly.

That is not an ideal situation, honourable senators. The city of Winnipeg has ten members in the local legislature, and I am sorry to say that one of them is the chairman of the Communist party for Canada. On the city council there are two Communist aldermen, and on the school board, of all places, there is one member who is a Communist and boasts of it. That is the challenge we face in this country. Do not sit back and think that you can change these people by arguing against Communism, because you cannot. They do not listen to that. That does not mean anything to them. We have to provide a better system of government, of distribution, and of dealing man-to-man in our country than they have under their system. So much for that.

Then we face a further problem. When the Communists are eliminated, you have three parties left—the C.C.F., the Liberal party and the Progressive Conservatives. You have only got to follow the day by day report from

Great Britain to notice that there—and that is near to us—under Socialism, they are drifting gradually to control and regimentation. You only have to live in Manitoba to know what they are doing in Saskatchewan. It does not matter what they say they do; it is what they do. You have no right to vote for any other party at all. While I criticize the present government for the control system, and think it should have been taken off after the war, I admit that I voted for it during the war. I thought it would help to win the war. If you want controls to continue, vote for the C.C.F. You have only got to read the speech of the honourable leader of the party in the other place to realize the underlying thought in the speech.

That leaves the parties that stand for free enterprise, for democracy, as I call it, in this country. The people voting in the next election will have to choose which one of these parties they intend to put in charge of the business in this country.

The next question I wish to deal with, and very briefly, is housing. I readily admit that housing is the most difficult problem the government has had to face. I trace part of the trouble to the inception of rent control. I know that you will not agree with that; but I wish to tell you that human nature, being what it is, the minute rent control went into effect all speculative building stopped. Nobody with any brains would build a speculative house if controls were on, because he would have no idea of what would happen. As a result of control, for two or three years there was no building at all.

In the second place, the government adopted a system of part-control for the erection of some of its own buildings, and gave part-supply to others. As a consequence, in many cities across Canada, including Toronto, Montreal, Regina and Saskatoon, as I happen to know, there were hundreds of houses started which are still not completed. There is one development in the Fort Garry site in Winnipeg where 214 houses were started. I believe they were started in the fall of 1945 or early in 1946. A total of fourteen of these have been occupied up to the present time. I am told that they lack this, that or the other thing. You can go around in the cities of Winnipeg, Saskatoon or Regina, street by street, and find houses that have been in the process of construction for a year or a year and a half, and that are not yet finished. There is talk now of building a thousand or more houses in Winnipeg for soldiers; but the only effect of such a programme will be to prevent supplies from going to other houses which have been commenced but not