

*The Address—Mr. Green*

twenty in the crew. By the time they arrived off what is now the coast of British Columbia, many of the crew had scurvy. At one time there were only two of them able to carry on, Quadra and one of his men. Two ships started on this voyage, but the other one turned back. Quadra went on. He got up to what is now Alaska and finally arrived back in California, having made a great name for himself as an explorer. Then in 1792 we find him back again on the coast of British Columbia, this time as the governor of Nootka, in command of a Spanish post at Nootka on the west coast of Vancouver island.

Between the times of these two expeditions the British had established a post at Nootka and then the Spaniards had seized it. There had been a threat of war, but finally a treaty of peace was signed under the terms of which envoys from Great Britain and Spain were to meet at Nootka to try to decide upon who should hold what territory. Captain Vancouver was sent out as the British envoy.

On his way to Nootka he explored our present harbour of Vancouver, which he named Burrard inlet. In the course of his explorations in the vicinity of the present city of Vancouver he met two ships from Quadra's squadron just off the tip of Point Grey, which of course is just off the present riding of Quadra. They did some exploring together for Vancouver refused to interrupt his explorations in order to sail over to Nootka to meet Quadra. He explored the waters between the present Vancouver island and the mainland, right up around the tip of Vancouver island and finally reached Nootka on the west coast, which is in the present riding of Comox-Alberni. There he and Quadra tried to settle this territorial dispute but were unable to agree; however, they became fast friends. Captain Vancouver named the island which is now Vancouver island, calling it "Vancouver's and Quadra's Island"; later he visited Quadra in California and was warmly welcomed by this friendly Spaniard.

So you see the name of Quadra has great significance for us on the Pacific coast, and I hope that fact will always be remembered by the person who represents the riding of Vancouver-Quadra in this house. We face the Pacific. While the people of British Columbia are practically all from the east, either from eastern Canada, from Europe or from the United States, we face the Pacific. Our problems are primarily the problems of the Pacific. We are Canada on the Pacific; and I think it is the responsibility of members from that province to see that the other

members of this house are kept informed on Pacific problems which are of interest to Canadians.

At this time there are problems which are of deep concern to us. First of all, there is the problem of trade. Our greatest industry is the lumber industry. About 25 per cent of our timber production must be sold abroad if that industry is to be prosperous. In fact, if the province is to carry on without having a great deal of unemployment we must sell at least 25 per cent of our lumber abroad. We must also sell a large proportion of our canned salmon abroad, of our apples and of our metals. Therefore we are greatly concerned over the loss of the markets in Great Britain and Europe, in Australia, in New Zealand and in the Orient. The devaluation of the pound and the Canadian dollar will make it more difficult for us to sell these commodities to Great Britain and to the other parts of the commonwealth, in fact in practically all countries overseas, although I think it is bound to give us some advantage over the United States in those markets because of the 10 per cent reduction. But no one as yet knows on balance what the result will be. I am afraid that our position will not be greatly improved by the devaluation.

I do suggest to the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Howe) that there are some steps that can be taken. He mentioned this afternoon that there is a committee or a council meeting now in Ottawa to discuss the promotion of trade between Great Britain and Canada. That is all to the good. I suggest that some such arrangement be made with regard to trade between Canada, Australia and New Zealand. At one time Australia was Canada's third best customer and New Zealand was a good customer also. Now they are both a long way down the list. It might even be worth while for the minister himself, or his deputy, to go to the Antipodes after the end of the session just to see whether some way cannot be found by which the trade between Canada and those two sister nations could be increased. It will be easier now for them to buy goods here than in the United States. There may be an opportunity to switch some of the trade which has been going to the United States.

With regard to China, there is a real danger that that country will be cut off for many years. Always one of our great hopes on the Pacific coast has been that there would some day be a huge trade between Canada and China. Today of course the communists have swept over a large part of that country, and they may even attack Hong Kong. The city of Hong Kong is the port through which a good deal of the trade from other parts of