

*The Address—Mr. Demers*

This is good news to the many veterans and civilians in my constituency, as I am sure it is to many other constituencies in which there are people living in most unsatisfactory accommodation.

Since the success of such federal building projects depends so much on provincial and municipal co-operation, we feel sure that continued assistance will be accorded the minister in this field.

The constituency which I represent, Mr. Speaker, is appreciative of the invitation which the Prime Minister has extended to me to move the adoption of the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The constituency of Essex West is an urban constituency, comprising the former city of Windsor, as it was constituted prior to amalgamation, the contiguous former town of Sandwich, and the suburban township of Sandwich West. It also includes the towns of La Salle and Ojibway.

Windsor's geographical position has a peculiar interest in that it is the only Canadian city which is directly south of a part of the United States. It is connected with the neighbouring metropolis of Detroit, Michigan, by tunnels, bridge and car ferries. Thirty-five years ago the city of Windsor was a quiet city of about 16,000 people, but today it has a population of approximately 125,000. Two small Indian villages were the first beginnings of the border settlements. They were at the terminus of Indian trails which crossed Essex county and terminated at the narrowest point of the river, the most convenient crossing place.

What the Indians recognized as a strategic point was also realized by the first white visitors. In 1701 the French first arrived at this point, and this French settlement grew gradually until 1763, when the English first entered the settlement. Since then these two races have grown side by side. The coming of the British settlers into the Detroit river area was the beginning of the cosmopolitan atmosphere of that district.

Windsor, being located on the international boundary line, has naturally developed into a cosmopolitan centre, part American and part Canadian. It has offered many advantages for the location of industries from the United States in that it is the Canadian city closest to most of the main offices of the mid-west centres. It has quick and efficient transportation lines by rail, water and air, which has allowed the executive and the technician to cross back and forth expeditiously.

As a focal point for transportation, Windsor is the open end of the bottleneck of western Ontario which juts southwardly into the United States. It is located on the most

heavily laden inland waterway in the world, the Detroit river, with a channel depth of about forty feet, carrying an average of about 81 million tons of freight annually. This is more freight than is carried by the Panama and Suez canals combined.

Manufacturing in Windsor has the international flavour, its basis being American plants, located across the border, supplying the Canadian and British empire markets. The industry of Windsor plays a magnificent role in Canada, based largely on the automobile trade. It also has the largest concentration of pharmaceutical industries in the British empire, as well as its large salt and chemical plants. Windsor is also the home of the *Windsor Daily Star*, which is widely read throughout Canada, and is most favourably known in this house, and for many given periods has been the most quoted daily newspaper in Canada. There, too, we have radio station CKLW, which is the voice of Canada to millions of Americans.

May I through you, Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the constituency of Essex West, extend to the right hon. the Prime Minister a most cordial invitation to visit at an early date our part of the country, the sun parlour of Canada.

(Translation):

Mr. Speaker, I should like to speak in French but I regret my inability to do so.

(Text):

I have the honour and privilege of moving, seconded by the hon. member for Laval-Two Mountains (Mr. Demers):

That the following address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

May it Please Your Excellency:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the House of Commons of Canada, in parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both houses of parliament.

(Translation):

**Mr. Leopold Demers (Laval-Two Mountains):** Mr. Speaker, I was deeply moved yesterday when I came into this house for the first time. May I be allowed to share my joy and happiness with the constituents of Laval-Two Mountains who placed their confidence in me on December 20 last. I also wish to thank the Prime Minister for the very great honour which he bestowed upon me in asking me to second this motion.

An analysis of the Liberal victory in Laval-Two Mountains clearly shows that it was