

The Address—Mr. Green

a personal action in damages if there be an action at all. The law can buttress moral principles, and make the path of the wicked more difficult. Thus there seems to be good sense in the suggestion of Mr. Varcoe to the joint committee of parliament, that a new section be added to the criminal code setting forth new prohibitions against interference with human rights.

I believe Professor Scott's ideas are worthy of consideration. I hope that, if not at this session then most certainly at the session coming, the government will once again set up a special joint committee on human rights, designed this time not to bring forth the frustration which was experienced but some practical solution to these problems of human rights which confront us. I should like to see that committee set up to consider ways and means whereby we could combat the terrible social consequences of religious intolerance and racial prejudice.

At six o'clock the house took recess.

AFTER RECESS

The house resumed at eight o'clock.

Mr. Howard C. Green (Vancouver-Quadra): Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure on rising to address the twenty-first parliament of Canada for the first time to be able to congratulate you upon your selection as Speaker of this honourable assembly; in the first place because of our long personal friendship extending from the time when we came into the house together in 1935; and in the second place because of your activities in the intervening years, more particularly one activity of which the new members will not have heard. That was when from 1935 to 1945 you acted as the president, chairman and general dictator—and a most kindly dictator, may I say—of the veteran members of parliament and of the press gallery.

In that capacity you had no rules of order to help you conduct the meetings. If you had a sergeant-at-arms he was usually against you. Yet the meetings of that group of veterans of the house and of the gallery were the finest and friendliest gatherings there have been since I came here in 1935. Those of us who remain of that group are more than delighted that you are now the Speaker of this assembly. We know that you will show not only fairness and dignity but also a deep human understanding and great kindness. I am quite sure that your name will go down in history as that of one of the great Speakers of the House of Commons of Canada.

Then too there is something inspiring in having in this parliament members from Newfoundland. As I listened yesterday to the

[Mr. Stewart (Winnipeg North).]

remarks of the hon. member for St. John's West (Mr. Browne) I thought that he brought to this chamber a breath of fresh air, an idealism, an oratorical type of speaking and a broad outlook which will contribute greatly to the deliberations of this assembly. I have no doubt that the other members from Newfoundland will be of the same calibre. But speaking as a member who comes from the other remote part of Canada, the other part of Canada which is thousands of miles away from Ottawa, I should like to give them a tip, and it is this. When you have some problem facing Newfoundland upon which you need action here in Ottawa, be sure to "gang up" on whatever government may be in power. We in British Columbia have found that procedure pays good dividends when there is a problem that has to be handled. I see my old friend the Minister of Public Works (Mr. Fournier) is here, and I would remind him of Ripple Rock. The removal of Ripple Rock is a good example, although he has not got it removed yet.

Mr. Howe: That is a bad example.

Mr. Fournier (Hull): That is the worst example.

Mr. Green: When a question affecting Newfoundland arises, I suggest to hon. members from there that they will get much better results if they all stick together, regardless of party. I think I can promise them that all the members from British Columbia will be glad to support them.

Mr. St. Laurent: If they are ganging up on the government.

Mr. Green: In this house, Mr. Speaker, I have the honour to represent one of the new ridings, namely the riding of Vancouver-Quadra, which has been carved out of the old ridings of Vancouver East and Vancouver South. The riding is composed of a strip across the centre of the residential portion of Vancouver, extending almost from the eastern boundary of the city right out to the university of British Columbia at the tip of Point Grey.

There is something extremely significant in that name of Quadra. I am going to take a few minutes to explain to the house just why it means a great deal to us on the Pacific slope. Quadra was a famous Spaniard on our coast. In 1775, when a young naval lieutenant serving at the Spanish base down in California, he went on a voyage of exploration up the west coast, finally reaching a point as far distant as Alaska. His ship was a small schooner called the *Sonora*, a vessel thirty-six feet in length, with a twelve-foot beam and a draft of eight feet. There were