

continent bears a striking similarity to the location of the British Isles with respect to the continent of Europe, and express the hope that in its rebuilding plan Great Britain, which is traditionally far-sighted, consider moving some of its industries to our Maritime provinces just in case there should be further trouble in Europe—for no one knows what the future holds.

I submit to honourable senators that the happiness, the security and the prosperity of Canada make it imperative that we should work for the closest possible economic arrangements between us and those people with whom we have most in common; and to this end we should become part of a trade section which includes the United Kingdom and the United States, and afterwards help to extend it as far and as rapidly as circumstances permit. I believe this is a matter of tremendous importance, and if any suggestions that I have made with respect to our delegates should prove of value, I shall be happy indeed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Gouin, the debate was adjourned.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 3 p.m.

THE SENATE

THURSDAY, April 5, 1945.

The Senate met at 3 p.m., the Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers and routine proceedings.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE DEBATE CONTINUED

The Senate resumed from yesterday the adjourned debate on the motion of Hon. Mr. King:

That it is expedient that the Houses of Parliament do approve the following resolution:

Whereas the Government of Canada has been invited by the Government of the United States of America, on behalf of itself and of the governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of China, to send representatives to a conference of the United Nations to be held on April 25, 1945, at San Francisco in the United States of America to prepare a charter for a general international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security, and

Whereas the invitation suggests that the conference consider as affording a basis for such a charter the proposals for the establishment of a general international organization which have been made public by the four governments which participated in the discussions at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, and

Whereas the Government of Canada has accepted the invitation to send representatives to this conference,

Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON.

Therefore be it resolved:

1. That this House endorses the acceptance by the Government of Canada of the invitation to send representatives to the conference;

2. That this House recognizes that the establishment of an effective international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security is of vital importance to Canada, and, indeed, to the future well-being of mankind; and that it is in the interests of Canada that Canada should become a member of such an organization;

3. That this House approves the purposes and principles set forth in the proposals of the four governments, and considers that these proposals constitute a satisfactory general basis for a discussion of the charter of the proposed international organization;

4. That this House agrees that the representatives of Canada at the conference should use their best endeavours to further the preparation of an acceptable charter for an international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security;

5. That the charter establishing the international organization should, before ratification, be submitted to Parliament for approval.

Hon. L. M. GOUIN: Honourable senators, I am absolutely convinced that it is my duty as a Canadian as well as a Christian to support the resolution concerning the San Francisco Conference. Everyone of us has already taken communication of the proposals which are to be considered by the delegates and which were, for the greater part, adopted at Dumbarton Oaks, and made public on October 9, 1944. The first paragraph of those proposals states that there should be established an international organization under the title of "The United Nations."

Paragraph 1 of Chapter III declares:

Membership of the organization should be open to all peace-loving states.

In other words, it is assumed, first, that "the states of the world form a community," and secondly, that "the protection and advancement of the common interests of their peoples require the effective organization of such a community of states." These words, which are taken as self-explanatory, are borrowed from the first postulate of a statement prepared by a group of North American jurists, to which I belong, and which met under the chairmanship of Judge Manley Hudson. That statement, by the way, if I remember correctly, was published in the Canadian Bar Review of April, 1944.

Chapter II is entitled "Principles," and Paragraph 1 reads:

The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states.

Does it follow from this, honourable senators, that each state is to have only one vote? I say no, and in support of my stand I would refer honourable senators to section A of