

failure of all efforts to bring about an agreement on disarmament, new proposals must come forth which are bound to affect the structure and the organization of the United Nations and its various committees. Proposals for the necessary changes will be made by the various groups and, although each looks with suspicious eyes on the others, everyone is beginning to realize that these changes are essential, and must be made soon.

Take, for instance, the disarmament commission, composed of ten powers—five communist and five non-communist. The commission is one in name only at the present time and it is not functioning. I have referred to Canada's effort to bring together these opposing factions on disarmament, and although the Canadian resolution in its present form may not be accepted I am sure that a similar one will go through the Assembly.

One question which has not even been tackled is the composition of the Security Council. At the present time it is composed of eleven members, four of which are permanent and any one of which has the right of veto. This council cannot be said to be truly representative of the membership of the United Nations. It must be enlarged. The Asian and African countries should be recognized by a larger representation on the council, and many problems which are now reserved for the General Assembly could be decided by a smaller committee of the council. This change cannot be brought about overnight. It will have to be discussed in the General Assembly. It will not be done very easily, but I feel that eventually it will be done.

Mr. Pearson has already expressed his views that the Security Council should be enlarged. I hope that it will be done soon, and that Canada will, when the time is appropriate or ripe—I do not say it is ripe just at this moment—take the lead in having the council enlarged.

Honourable senators, as I said a moment ago: What of the future of the United Nations? At the present time it does not look bright. There is a great deal of dissension. There is a great deal of wrangling, and it is easy to despair, but it is far better, in my opinion, to keep wrangling with words and have a cold war than it would be to have a hot war. They have been talking down there for a long time, and in the meantime we have had one war—the Korean war—but I feel that if it had not been for the United Nations there would have been other wars.

Some people think that the United Nations is about to wind up. Some nations, perhaps, would like to wind it up, but, personally, I am confident they will not succeed. We must

lend every effort to keep the United Nations as an organization of all the countries of the world, for in that way, and probably in that way only, can we hope for permanent peace.

Honourable senators, I do not intend to spend any further time speaking about the United Nations, and if you will bear with me for a little longer I would like to turn for a few minutes to domestic problems.

I would like to refer to the Speech from the Throne. Well, there is a great deal in the Speech from the Throne—no one can deny that. Someone has described the Speech from the Throne as a packet. I am not going to describe it as a packet; I am going to describe it as a grab-bag. There is a lot in it, but one does not know just what is in it, and one does not know whether it is good or bad.

Hon. Mr. Brunt: Just be patient.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Brantford): We shall probably have to be patient. It is something like being patient with the weather. We listen to the weatherman giving his forecasts. One day he will forecast sunny weather for tomorrow and it turns out to be cloudy, and the next day he forecasts cloudy weather and it turns out to be sunny. That is about the measure of how much we can rely on the Speech from the Throne. We just do not know what is going to come out of it. We know that every day there is going to be weather, but we do not know, as I said, whether it is going to be bright or cloudy.

One thing we do know, honourable senators, is that the Speech from the Throne was not received with great enthusiasm by any group in this country. If it was, I have not heard of it. What is the reason for the lack of enthusiasm about this Speech from the Throne which contains so much? Well, I think there is one very good reason, and that is that people in every walk of life no longer have any faith in this Government. They have lost confidence in this Government. I think my friends on the other side of this house should realize now, and the sooner they realize it the better for them, that the people of this country have lost confidence in this Government. They have lost confidence and they have lost faith in the Government on account of its policy of drift and contradiction.

As an example of drift we have the attitude which the Government has taken over the years on this great problem of unemployment. As I said last night, the Government did not realize there was a problem, and when it did realize there was a problem it