

put into effect successfully by the international organization which is about to be set up in San Francisco.

It may not be possible in the discussion of this organization to contribute as much as we would like; the form has been pretty well set; but I do not think we should be discouraged about the number of votes that any of the greater powers will have or the form the organization will take. We should look more to the future and to the establishment of good will between the forty-two nations that will be represented at San Francisco. We are known throughout the world as a peace-loving country. I am sure that people all over the world are astounded at the way in which we in this country and our neighbours to the south have been able to live in peace and harmony for the many years we have enjoyed life on this continent together. To-day we must assume our place as a part of the peace-loving people of this continent, and realize that in the future we must think as North Americans. We must not be at all disturbed by arguments which may arise from time to time as to whether or not we are getting farther away from the Mother Country. I do not think we are. I think that our understanding with the people of the United Kingdom to-day is better than it has ever been before. Improved methods of transportation and the relationship that has existed between us during the last few years has brought us closer together. We are all peace-loving people; we believe in democracy. I am sure that the people of Great Britain and those of the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are now closer together than ever before. We must do everything possible to promote good-will and understanding between these nations.

I think that we in Canada are in a position to contribute much to the development of good-will and understanding between the people of the United Kingdom and the people of the United States. We understand them, and I think they understand us. The delegates from this country who attend the conference at San Francisco will have a great part to play in helping to bring about understanding between the great peace-loving peoples of the democracies of the world.

I should like to draw attention to one phase of the proposals for the establishment of the general international organization. The honourable senator from Ottawa (Hon. Mr. Lambert) referred to a different method of determining the representation on the Security Council.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL.

Functional representation based on the part that any member shall take in the organization, and the responsibility of each in maintaining peace is very important.

We in Canada to-day regard ourselves as a secondary power. The great powers are great by reason of their population, or by reason of their armed forces, their wealth or their accomplishments in world affairs. Canada has become the fourth power in the war, and has overtaken and passed many of the other nations so far as production is concerned. Who can say what our position will be in ten, fifteen or twenty years' time, assuming that our population increases, as I venture to suggest it will. Who can say what we would have been able to accomplish to-day or what position we would occupy among the world powers if we had had a population of twenty-five million in this country? We have unlimited natural resources; we have a spirit equal to that of any other people. The accomplishments of the eleven and a half million people of this country have astounded the rest of the world. I venture to say that if there shall be time to consider and discuss the basis of functional representation this country will be in a position to demand representation on that basis on the Security Council.

I suggest that it is important that this country should have representation on the Security Council. To-day the Security Council is probably not the most important part of this organization, but it is nevertheless an extremely important branch. If we were elected a member of the Security Council, not having a permanent seat, we would serve for a short period of time and then would not be eligible for re-election. It may well be argued, I suppose, that only the greater powers should at all times have representation on the Security Council. But I suggest that we must not lose sight of the fact that we are a growing country, and that we have assumed our position in the last two great wars along with the great powers. In this war particularly we have given of our wealth, our natural resources and our manpower to such an extent that we are far ahead of other nations which will be represented, and I suggest that we can present a case of functional representation which should give us a rating very close to that of the permanent members.

There will be eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council. There is no certainty that Canada will be a member of that Council. We realize that it would not be possible to have all the members of the General Assembly on each of the councils, but