

the conference and on the other the Governments of the G.D.R. and the F.G.R. which would sign the peace treaty in the name of Germany. If a German confederation is created at the time of the signing of the peace treaty then in this case the representatives of the German Confederation, as well as of both German states, could sign the peace treaty. It is self-evident that the Soviet Government recognises the right of the Governments of the G.D.R. and the F.G.R. to come to an agreement on any proper representation of Germany in the preparation and signing of the peace treaty.

In presenting the draft of a peace treaty with Germany, the Soviet Government proceeds from the fact that the positions of the parties interested in the German question have already been completely defined, and that it is now necessary, rejecting needless polemics, to pass on to working out decisions of a practical character, dictated by the situation which has arisen in Germany and by the interests of strengthening peace in Europe.

The Soviet Government is convinced that only those who do not wish well towards the German people, who desire to see Germany still torn asunder, who do not wish to transform Europe into a continent where lasting peace and security reign, and who want her to remain, as before, the centre of dangerous tension, and of the "cold war", pregnant with a serious threat to the cause of peace; only they can fail to show a positive attitude towards the proposal for concluding a peace treaty.

The Soviet Government expresses the hope that the Canadian Government will study attentively the considerations set out here, as well as the attached draft peace treaty with Germany, and exert all its efforts to the end that a peace conference may successfully discharge its responsibilities.

Moscow, January 10, 1959

Noting that there is no further justification for the continuation of the profoundly abnormal situation which, 14 years after the ending of hostilities, foreign troops remain in the territory of Germany and the German nation is still deprived of the right to fully exercise its state sovereignty, to maintain equal relations with the other states and its outside the United Nations;

guided by the desire to implement in the prevailing conditions the principal propositions stipulated by the documents of the anti-Hitlerite coalition and particularly the Potsdam Agreement;