

solution, and I think from this point of view my talk may have been useful. He said that he thought that consideration would have to be given to the Canadian proposal, and also to any other solutions which might be put forward by the Allied Governments when they had been consulted. He did not feel, however, that this was a matter which could profitably be re-opened in the Commission at the present stage.

Sir William then referred to Articles 12(a) and 12(b) of the Draft Instrument. He said he felt that this was a more difficult question than the wording of the preamble as it involved the participation of the European Allies in determining the treatment of Germany under the Instrument. The Russians were very strongly of the opinion that the treatment to be accorded to Germany was a matter for the three Great Powers to decide.

Sir William made it plain that the United Kingdom authorities shared our views with regard to the association of the European Allies in the settlement with Germany. He thought that the Americans would think much along the same lines.

I pointed out that if the tripartite set-up were maintained the "Allied Representatives" should be vested with authority from those United Nations whose interests were deeply involved, to act on their behalf. Sir William agreed that the directives issued under Article 12(b) were of the greatest importance as they would be concerned with the political and economic future of Germany. Sir William thought that it might be necessary to come to an arrangement with the European Allies so that their interests in the settlement with Germany could be safeguarded. He felt that this was really a question as between the United Nations, and might be the subject of a separate agreement, presumably between the three Great Powers and the Allies involved. It was not a matter which could be dealt with in the Terms of the Instrument of Surrender, and he thought that to write in any references to the interests of the United Nations in connection with Article 12 might encourage the Germans to try to cause trouble by asserting that the three Great Powers were not acting in the true interests of some of the other United Nations.

If it proved possible to get Russian agreement to a satisfactory arrangement with the European Allies about the treatment of Germany under the Instrument of Surrender then the next step would be to associate the European Allies with the Post-Hostilities machinery in Germany. The United Kingdom Government had in mind an Advisory Commission to the projected High Commission for Germany which would be the channel of communication between the Allied Governments concerned and the tripartite High Commission, (a proposal with which the Department of External Affairs are already familiar from the Post-Hostilities Planning papers).

In addition, the United Kingdom Government were working out plans for associating Allied nationals (other than those of the three Great Powers) with the actual machinery of control, which would have to be set up for Germany. Sir William hoped that the European Advisory Commission would soon

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