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has not in all respects been that which some of us have hoped for. This perhaps, may be said of all countries represented here.

We in Canada felt that the measure of our participation in the war against aggression would have warranted a similar measure of participation in the decisions of peace. In the event, these hopes are not being realized. We have, however, the limited opportunity afforded by our participation in this Conference not only to assist in shaping the first of the peace treaties, but also to make known our views on certain instalments of the general peace settlement.

We all have a stake in helping as best we can to bring about wise and agreed solutions to the problems the war has left in its wake. If our opportunity to shape decisions is limited, we cannot, if peace should not be secured, place a similar limit on our liabilities. For this reason I hope that the Conference arrangements will permit of each nation making its maximum contribution to the solution of the problems confronting us.

It would be unfortunate if, in this Conference, the real issues were to be obscured by any false antithesis between the interests of the larger and smaller nations.

The determining factor in the making of peace should not be the size or power of the participants, nor of their relative contribution to victory. The final test is what is right and what is just."

11. The proceedings of the Conference, which split up into Commissions in order to examine the various sections of the draft treaties, were conducted in the full glare of publicity and were plagued by repetitious votes which needlessly threw into relief the differences between the participating states and groups of powers. The presence of press representatives from every major country in the world made the Conference an excellent forum for use by certain countries, particularly the Soviet Union, for propaganda purposes. The Hon. Brooke Claxton, head of the Canadian delegation after the departure of the Prime Minister, did not fail to make known at the conclusion of the Conference his view that the machinery which had been used was susceptible of considerable improvement.

12. As was the case with the satellite treaties such progress as has been made towards a settlement for Germany does not indicate that it will be possible for the lesser Allies to play any very useful part in the resolution of the German problem. The Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in New York in December 1946 appointed Special Deputies to take preliminary steps for the preparation of a German settlement. As a first measure the deputies were to hear the views of the German problem of those allied countries which had actively contributed with their armed forces in the war against Germany. They were also to discuss the procedure to be followed subsequently in