

Germany should contain specific provisions for the abolition of German armaments and armed forces. Germany should be left with only a police force for purposes of domestic security. For external security she will have the protection of the charter of the United Nations.

29. Effective international safeguards must be established against violations and evasions by Germany. These safeguards should be administered in the first instance, by the occupying powers and thereafter by any successor allied body which may be established. The Canadian government considers that the demilitarization of Germany is a special case and cannot be related to any general arms reduction plan adopted by the United Nations. However, it may be expedient to use for purposes of inspection and control in the demilitarization of Germany the machinery which will be created under the proposed general disarmament treaties or conventions of the United Nations. The statute or treaty should specify the action to be taken by the powers concerned in the event of a violation of those sections dealing with German disarmament.

Conclusion

30. In conclusion the Canadian government thinks it wise to emphasize a truth which though it is recognized by all in principle is sometimes in danger of being forgotten in practice. The lesson of the last third of a century is that the peace and prosperity of the world are indivisible. The framing of a satisfactory peace settlement with Germany is not a German problem. It is not even a European problem. It is a world problem. The problem of preventing another aggression by Germany can only be solved as part of the wider problem of the prevention of aggression by any state.

31. Two main conclusions flow from this. The first is that those nations whose sacrifices and gallantry in a common cause have won for them the right to draw up the peace settlement with Germany are trustees for the whole community of nations which is to-day organized in the United Nations. Each nation which has a voice in the peace settlement is therefore under an obligation to exercise its rights and responsibilities as a peace making state not in defence of its own special national interests but in defence of the interests of the United Nations as a whole. The greater the influence of a state on the peace settlement the greater are its obligations in this regard.

32. The second conclusion is that those nations which are charged with the responsibility of drawing up the peace settlement with

Germany cannot hope acting by themselves to settle the German problem. By themselves they can do no more than establish the framework of a settlement. In the long run, to settle the German problem, and other world problems, we must build the United Nations into an effective instrument for the preservation of the peace. This cannot be accomplished without some surrender of national sovereignty, and the institution ultimately of some form of world government.

33. In this regard the views of the government of Canada remain those expressed by the Prime Minister of Canada in the Canadian House of Commons on December 17, 1945, in the following words:

"If we are agreed on the ultimate necessity of some measure of world government to maintain world security, we should by every means in our power support and strengthen every agency of international cooperation and understanding which can help to make the world community a reality. The peoples of all nations must address themselves to the task of helping to devise and shape institutions and relationships which will enable mankind to ensure, if not its salvation, at least its survival. We must work with all our might for a world order under the rule of law. This seems to be our only hope. Humanity is one. We must act in the belief that no nation and no individual liveth to himself alone, and that all are members one of another."

34. The making of a peace settlement with Germany is no isolated event in post-war history. It is one of many stages in the difficult and long process of creating and maintaining, through the United Nations, the conditions of world peace.

MESSAGE RECEIVED BY THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR
TO THE UNITED STATES AND TELEGRAPHED TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS ON JANUARY 4

Waldorf-Astoria, New York,

December 31, 1946.

Council of Foreign Ministers New York City

My Dear Mr. Ambassador:

The council of foreign ministers at its recent meeting in New York decided to hold its next meeting at Moscow on March 10, 1947, for the consideration of German and Austrian problems and to appoint deputies for Germany and for Austria who are to start work in London on January 14.

2. The council is anxious that the governments of allied neighbouring states and of other allied states which participated with their