

MR. MARTIN: Russia was a member before 1935.

MR. MacINNIS: Yes, I believe she came in around 1933; but the real work she did was, I think, after 1935.

WITNESS: When the condition presented itself, when it was impossible to have such an alliance for the purpose of preventing the war, or at least face the necessity of having to fight in it they sought the most favourable means for themselves. I do not know just what they were thinking about, I am not representing them. They figured that it was necessary for them to gain time in order to prepare more thoroughly against eventualities, and that is why they made that alliance. I think it is fairly a question of what you mean by the use of the term; they had no alliance and eventually they thought they would have to face Germany, and then they thought we will have to face Germany and we will be allied with Great Britain and France-- yes, with France too; but unfortunately France was knocked out of the war -- but, with the United States and other countries against Germany. I think that the proof of the pudding is as a rule in the eating of it; and subsequent events I think bear out the correctness of this statement. Now, I must say this, in so far as we were concerned, we were not interested, directly that is, with the development and signing of a pact between Russia and Germany; not at all, because we knew that that was not what was desired and we also knew that it was a temporary phenomenon, and that eventually, perhaps through a more difficult road, their interest and ours -- by that I mean, Canada, would eventually be the same and we would be allied. Now, we come to the period immediately after the war: as I said, war is a continuation of politics by other means, by violent means; and after a while it appeared to us that despite the formal condition of war between us and Germany that the war was not really being prosecuted against Germany; and furthermore