

Soviet pact because it has been termed a pro-Nazi pact and an alliance. I was indicating how it came about. I do not wish to burden the committee.

MR. MARTIN: I think we can assume that there is no question that the U.S.S.R. is opposed to fascism. I would not think that was the whole story, but I would certainly assume that much.

MR. COHEN: What?

MR. MARTIN: That the U.S.S.R. has constantly opposed fascism.

MR. COHEN: Would you explain then the German-Soviet pact?

MR. MARTIN: Let us come to that now.

MR. COHEN: All right. I need this as a foundation for it. There is an appendix to that letter which sums up a conference between a member of the Embassy and one of the Fuhrer's associates that makes some reference.

Now, in July 1939 there was a communication from the French Consul-General in Hamburg, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paris, and on page 201 I find the following:-

"The German Press gives no information about the German-Soviet commercial negotiations at present in progress. Commercial circles in Hamburg, however, which are usually very well informed, are under the impression that, if some agreement is not shortly concluded between London, Paris and Moscow, the Soviet government will be prepared to sign a pact of non-aggression with the Reich for a period of five years."

When we heard of the pact in the newspapers in August 1939, the impact upon our minds was tremendous; it seemed to us to be something that had just come out of a clear sky. But here we have an official communication of the fact that