

else at that moment to stop Hitler from his aggression that he had already contemplated. But that was not considered to be timely at that moment in the opinion of the people responsible for foreign affairs in Great Britain.

MR. HAZEN: This may not be to the point and may not have much to do with your remarks, but I happen to have a letter here that I received a while ago which says "Molotoff double-crossed Ironside at their meeting, because he had the Germans in the next room when he was talking to Ironside when the British mission came out there, the military mission."

WITNESS: I do not know anything about these matters, nor am I here to represent Russia or any other country.

MR. SLAGHT: We understand that. We sent Cripps to Russia, you know, six months before Russia decided to chip in with Germany and give us the frost. Russia first signed with Germany and then after the war started --

BY MR. MARTIN:

Q. Would the record not be complete if you say the U.S.S.R., acting through its Foreign Minister, Mr. Maisky in 1938, through France, with whom she had a treaty of guarantee vis-a-vis Czechoslovakia, had asked to sit in at the conference at Munich? A. That is correct. The Munich event was the crowning epitaph, I would say, of the appeasement policy where a country of the power that Russia has shown during this war was completely left out of account, where a four-power conference took place between France, Great Britain, Germany and Italy to discuss matters involving the whole of Europe at least, if not the rest of the world, and that certainly was not a policy that would lead one to believe that there was a serious step taken to bring about such a world alliance. Now, what was the exact thing that stopped even at the last moment the establishment of an alliance?