

VIII. Attention during December should be focussed upon Habarovsk and Nanking: the former in order to watch the progress of the peace negotiations: the latter to note what attitude and what action will be adopted by the Chinese Nationalist Government in the unusual circumstances created by the independent action of Mukden. On the 26th of November, President Chiang-Kai-shek made an appeal to Mukden to continue the established policy for three weeks longer. President Chiang felt that by that time the difficulties arising from the revolutionary movements in China proper would be ended and he could then devote a larger part of his attention to repulsing the Russian forces on the North-western frontier. It would seem to be most probable, however, that the Nanking Government has come to a realization of the fact that a successful conclusion to the train of circumstances started by the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway is now impossible, and that Chiang actually agreed beforehand to the action taken by Chang Hsueh-liang. It is nevertheless a severe blow to the prestige of Nanking that the Mukden authorities should be carrying on separate negotiations concerning the pacification territory over which Nanking claims jurisdiction and dealing with the return of property which was seized on Nationalist initiative.

IX. It is impossible to avoid at least a brief reference to the so-called Kellogg Pact as that international instrument of pacification relates itself to the Manchurian crisis. Both the Russian and the Chinese Governments have insisted that they, as signatories

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