

of the Pact, had no intention of violating it either in spirit or letter. Each claimed that their own part in the indubitable military activity on the frontier consisted only of defensive measures, and each accused the other of waging war. Thus developed the rather anomolus situation of the armed forces of two countries - each of which had agreed to forego the use of war as an instrument of national policy - meeting in physical conflict which was, nevertheless, declared to be no war. It is unnecessary to stress the point. It may be taken for granted that few if any of the signatories of the Kellogg Pact intended to give up their right to wage defensive war, and that term will probably be interpreted as widely as the necessities of the case, and the state of public opinion (both within and outside the belligerent states) will allow. The Kellogg Pact has, however, provided a new instrument with which public opinion may be focussed upon zones of military infection.

(Signed) Hugh L. Keenleyside.

Read and approved by
His Excellency.
December 5th 1929.

(Signed) H.M. MARLER.