

of Versailles." One has to translate the substance of this German reservation from diplomatic parlance into everyday language in order to render the character of Article 53 still more lucid: The Draft Convention not only tries to apply to the disarmament of other states methods which are essentially different from those applied to the disarmament of Germany, methods that would not mean disarmament, but at best perpetuation of the present state of armaments, but it even expects Germany in all seriousness to assent to this pseudo-solution of the disarmament of others, to formally approve of their armaments which severely endanger Germany's security and at the same time to renew her signature under the clauses of the Versailles Treaty, which enforce upon Germany a disarmament not by any means fictitious, but most effective, and containing a far-reaching limitation of the most important national sovereign rights. The Article expects Germany to thereby place the stamp of legality upon the injustice imposed upon us and to voluntarily renounce our right to equal security. One does not know whether to call such demands more cynical or more brutal! This much may be said anyway: those who have primarily inspired the draft have certainly gone the whole length. They have not hesitated to "fulfill" the solemnly undertaken and never-denied obligation of general disarmament, and to prepare its "fulfillment", in a manner which would severely compromise the sacred idea of general disarmament and which would administer the severest shock to the League of Nations if it should approve of this farcical disarmament.

The German people must understand what spurious game is being played here. It must realise in what manner its most important interests, its security, its claim to equal rights, in short, the fundamental problems of its existence are being dealt with. The former French Ambassador, for many years President of the Ambassadors'