

tary basis, stationed in the home country and overseas. This part of the Draft further provides that information has to be supplied regarding those youths who have received "compulsory preparatory military training", whereas voluntary preparatory military training is left out of consideration entirely. Preparatory military training of youths, a well-known essential factor in French army organization, is, therefore, generally permitted by the Draft, whereas it is roundly prohibited, as far as Germany is concerned, by the Treaty of Versailles. Also in this respect, the disarmament of other is to be achieved by a method differing entirely from the model applied to Germany's disarmament. As regards publication of armaments, it is to be noted that the Draft does not mention any kind of control of war material, neither for active service nor of reserve material, nor does it mention the non-floating naval material. This is quite logical, one must admit, as long as no mention is made of this material in the Draft; however, in view of the prohibitions of the Treaty of Versailles, the omission is entirely unjustified.

Also Part V of the Draft Convention, dealing with Chemical Arms, likewise breathes the same spirit of insincerity as the other parts of the Draft, because it prohibits, "subject to reciprocity, the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous, or similar gases, and of all analogous liquids, substances or processes." Doesn't that sound wonderful? Does it not mean that the hideous gas war is abolished, and that one no longer needs to fear gas bombs thrown from planes? Unfortunately only their "use in war" is prohibited and not preparations for the use of these arms: that is to say, the poison gas war on land and especially in the air is everywhere zealously prepared, only, it shall not be applied in war -- "subject to reciprocity". The German delegation to the Preparatory Commission has quite rightly demanded that the prohibition be extended also