

become international law, this would mean that Germany would be deprived in future of all air armaments and of any active air defence which, as we know, is likewise prohibited, while all along her frontiers thousands of fighting and bombing planes will continuously be ready to attack German towns at any moment, if necessary. Germany's utter defencelessness in the air would, therefore, be quietly perpetuated under the cloak of general disarmament. Again a monstrous process of measuring with two yardsticks, an utter negation of Germany's right to equal security with other nations! Add to this the fact that, as far as air armaments are concerned, civil aviation is drawn into the disarmament agreement. This means that the danger of restriction of commercial flying is added to the prohibition of air armaments as far as Germany is concerned.

Part III of the Draft Convention provides for a fixation of the total amount of annual expenditure for land, sea and air forces and formations organized on a military basis. It means that the disarmament agreement would add limitation of expenditures for military purposes to all those limitations and prohibitions already contained in the Treaty of Versailles.

Part IV of the Draft Convention, dealing with Exchange of Information, provides that every state has to furnish the Secretary General of the League of Nations regularly with detailed reports concerning disarmaments in accordance with twelve model tables annexed to the Draft. These tables contain data regarding land armed forces stationed at home and overseas, the total land armed forces, the formations organized on a military basis at home and overseas, the naval forces, sea formations organized on a military basis, air forces stationed in the home country, the total air armed forces, air armed forces stationed overseas, air formations organized on a mili-