

discrimination against Germany, both in principle and practice. Its consequence would be that Germany's absolute defencelessness would be perpetuated. For these reasons Germany rejected these clauses.

The situation is hardly any better as far as naval disarmament is concerned, although in this respect the draft provides also for direct limitation of material. For one thing, reserve stores, the "non-floating material", are not included, whilst Germany is forbidden such material by the Treaty of Versailles; for another thing, the sizes of ships are fixed for other states at very much higher figures than those applied to Germany by the Treaty of Versailles. Thus, the maximum tonnage for capital ships has been fixed for other states at 35,000 tons, for us at 10,000 tons; for destroyers at 18,500 for others, at 800 for us. Furthermore, submarines are altogether forbidden to us, whereas other may build these ships up to a size of 2000 tons. A disarmament agreement based on the Draft Convention would, therefore, change nothing in the imparity of armaments, established in our disfavor by the Treaty of Versailles. Also in this respect the Draft Convention would, just as in the case of land armaments, measure with two yardsticks -- to our disadvantage.

Finally, let us consider air armaments. Let us realize in advance that air armaments, be it aeroplanes or dirigibles, are forbidden to Germany by the Treaty of Versailles. The Draft Convention contains no prohibition of this kind whatsoever. It merely deals with a limitation of air armaments as far as numbers and total horse power of the aeroplanes are concerned, and that only as regards material in commission and in immediate reserve, but not as regards material in store. If the Draft Convention should be