

- estimates of defence spending. Current CBM proposals frequently include such measures. These publications were part of a larger effort to control the arms trade and arms production, as seen in The 1925 Geneva Convention on the Arms Trade and The 1929 Proposal for Supervision of Arms Production.
13. The 1925 Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare
This (and similar agreements lacking verification measures) falls into the general category of agreements that may humanize the image of adversaries by demonstrating, if only in declarations, that they are not barbarous.
 14. The 1928 Briand-Kellogg Pact (The Pact of Paris)
This was a purely declaratory "renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy..." proclaiming that "the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts ... shall never be sought except by pacific means." Some analysts consider such declaratory statements or undertakings to be examples of Confidence-Building Measures.
 15. The 1930 London Naval Treaty
Like the Washington Treaty preceding it, this Treaty sought to impose quantitative and qualitative limits on the navies of the great powers.
 16. The 1930 Treaty of Neutrality, Conciliation, and Arbitration between Greece and Turkey, with Protocol Respecting Limitation of Naval Armaments
The Protocol stabilized an existing balance of naval forces, in major part, by providing for the exchange of information and encouraging statements of intention.
 17. The 1930 Draft Convention of the Preparatory Commission for the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments
Part IV of this document, required the annual submission of very detailed reports specifying various numbers and types of personnel, the duration of military service, the components and their values of the defence budget. Details regarding new naval vessels were to be reported within set periods and the convention also called for the reporting of both civil and military aircraft information. Part IV of this convention is similar to contemporary "informational" CBMs.
 18. The 1936 London Naval Treaty Obligated to abandon quantitative restrictions, the 1936 London Treaty attempted to limit the qualitative characteristics of naval vessels (calibre of main armament, number of cannon, associated dimensions of different types of craft, etc.). Part III of the Treaty specified extensive requirements for the regular exchange of information detailing the characteristics of fleets.
 19. The 1936 Convention Regarding the Regime of the Straights with Protocol, Signed at Montreux (The Montreux Convention)
Part of a long series of agreements attempting to neutralize the Black Sea and the so-called "Turkish Straits", this agreement and others preceding it sought to restrict the number and type of naval vessels on the Black Sea and required verifiable modes of entry and exit through the Straits.
 20. The 1947 "Huebner/Malinen Agreement"
This agreement (and its corresponding French and British versions) established military liaison missions in the two Germanies (the Soviets in Buende, Frankfurt and Baden-Oos and the Americans, British, and French in Potsdam). Intended to permit direct contact between the military forces of the Allies, it has the basic form of some current CBM proposals.
 21. The 1955 Statement by President Eisenhower, "Aerial Inspection and Exchange of Military Blueprints" (The "Open Skies" Proposal)
This proposal suggested that the United States and the Soviet Union provide each other with detailed "blueprints" of their respective mili-

