

means, but no limitation of material, i.e. guns, rifles, tanks, etc., whilst a direct limitation is to be applied in case of naval and also of air armaments? This differentiation is to be explained by very weighty political reasons. As regards limitation of naval armaments there exist already, as we know, the Washington Agreement on Naval Disarmament of 1922, and that of London of 1930, which provide for a limitation of global tonnage, of the tonnage of different categories of ships, and of that of individual ships. The Draft Convention adheres to these agreements. As regards land armaments, the heavily armed nations, led by France and her allies, have consistently opposed all armament limitation, i.e. all limitation of army material. One has to recall here again the armament provisions of the Treaty of Versailles. They fix the equipment of the German army from cannon to pistol. They prohibit the most modern and effective arms such as heavy guns and tanks, and above all they prohibit all kinds of army stores, all reserve material, further the exportation and importation of war material, as well as, with few exceptions, any kind of armament industry. No trace of all these limitations and prohibitions is to be found in the Draft Convention. This means, therefore, that concerning land armaments the "disarmament" of the other powers is to be effected, both as regards personnel and material, by methods differing entirely from those applied to German disarmament in the Treaty of Versailles. This imparity of methods means a monstrous