

The following general material was also destroyed:—

Waggons of all descriptions.

Material for and against Gas Attacks.

Material used in the making up of projectiles and explosives.

Search lights.

Direction finders.

Instruments for measuring distance and for measuring Shells. Optical Instruments of all kinds.

Harness etc. and all aerodromes for aeroplanes and airships etc, etc.

Germany, on her part, has in almost complete submission paved the way for collective collaboration as it was conceived by the President of the United States.

Now at any rate, after the completion of German disarmament, the rest of the world ought to have taken similar steps to establish equality. The Truth of this view is attested by the fact that voices which warned and admonished were not lacking among the other states and nations, urging the fulfilment of their duty in this respect. I will quote from one or two people who certainly cannot be regarded as friends of the new Germany, so as to refute from their statements the attempts of others to disregard the fact that the contractual obligation in the Peace Treaty to disarm is binding not only on Germany but also on the other states.

Lord Robert Cecil, Member of the British Delegation at the Paris Peace Conference and leader of the British Delegation in the Disarmament Conference, made the following statement, which I quote from the text published in the "*Revue de Paris*" (No. 5, 1924):—

"The armament stipulations laid down in the Versailles Treaty and other Peace Treaties begin with a preamble which runs as follows: 'To make possible the beginning of a general reduction of armament on the part of all nations, Germany agrees to observe exactly the following stipulations in

regard to her land forces, sea power and air power.' This preamble entails a common agreement. It is a solemn promise on the part of the Governments to the Democracies of all the states which signed the Peace Treaty. If it will not be maintained, then the system erected by the Peace Treaty cannot abide, and even partial disarmament will in a short while cease to be observed."

On April 8th, 1927, in the third meeting of the Disarmament Commission, called together by the League of Nations, M. Paul Boncour said:—

"It is true that the preamble to Section 5 of the Versailles Treaty refers to the reduction of armaments which Germany was to carry out as an introduction and example for a general reduction of armaments. This differentiates very clearly between the reduction of armaments in Germany and other such reductions which in the course of history were carried out at the close of wars, and which generally proved themselves ineffective. On this occasion such a provision refers for the first time to the whole world, and binds not merely one signatory to the Treaty but establishes a moral and juridical obligation for the other signatories to undertake a general reduction of armaments."

On January 20th, 1931, Mr. Arthur Henderson declared:—

"We must convince our parliaments and our peoples that all members of the League of Nations ought to be forced into this policy of a general disarmament which is a sacred obligation laid upon us by international law and national honour. Have I to remind the Council that Article 8 of the Covenant and the preamble to Section 5 of the Versailles Treaty, the final Act of the Locarno Conference and the Resolutions adopted every year since 1920 by the Assembly (of the League) lay down that all the Members of the League are under an equal obligation in this matter? We have all taken the obligations unto ourselves, and if we do not fulfil them our peaceful intentions may be called in question. The

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