

ilar interest in making war more humane and, necessarily, war-time foes more human. A similar argument can be made for the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.

7. The 1919 Treaty of Versailles
Part V (Military, Naval and Air Clauses) of the Treaty of Versailles called for the partial disarmament of Germany. Within the lengthy treaty are articles specifying the dismantling of the Rhine fortifications, restrictions on German armament industries, prohibitions against German acquisition of tanks, submarines and military aircraft, naval restrictions, training restrictions, the end of conscription, a reduced ceiling on army manpower and the abolition of the German General Staff. These measures were clearly aimed at constraining Germany's ability to attack France. Rather than addressing intentions and images, these measures focused on the means of surprise attack. They were, of course, imposed rather than mutually negotiated measures.
8. The 1920 Treaty Concerning the Archipelago of Spitsbergen
In addition to a number of provisions regarding civil commerce and sovereignty, this Treaty called upon Norway "not to construct any fortification in the said territory, which may never be used for warlike purposes." (Article 9) This measure entailed the creation of a demilitarized zone in a sensitive and contested geographic area.
9. The 1921 Convention Relating to the Non-fortification and Neutralization of the Aaland Islands
This Convention dealt with the Aaland Island zone in the Baltic. Article 3 required that "no military or naval establishment or base of operations, no military aircraft establishment or base of operations, and no other installations used for war purposes shall be maintained or set up in the zone..." Similar to the Spitsbergen

Treaty, this Convention sought to neutralize a contested geographic area.

10. The 1922 Washington Naval Treaty
This treaty limited the maximum size of various naval vessels and established a ratio of different types of ship (by gross tonnage) among signatory navies. While possessing clear arms-control characteristics (limiting the calibre of cannon, limiting the number of different types of ships, the displacement of those ships, etc.), the Treaty could also be seen as establishing a regime under which the signatories improved and formalized their understanding of each other's naval forces within an agreed balance of forces, and sought to control the effect of misperception as a cause of naval arms racing.
11. The 1923 General Treaty of Peace and Amity, Central America (Convention on the Limitation of Armaments of Central American States)
The main aim in this Convention was to normalize relations amongst the Central American republics. It called for the creation of National Guard forces in each signatory state, limited the size of those forces, restricted the introduction of military aircraft and naval vessels into the region, and banned intra-region arms trade. The Convention called for the submission and circulation of complete reports detailing the execution of the Convention. In the words of Article 6, "The reports shall include the units of the army, if any, and of the National Guard; and any other information which the Parties shall sanction." This is a straightforward information exchange similar to a number of current CBM proposals.
12. The 1924 release of the League of Nations' *Armaments Year-book* and *Statistical Year-book*
The Secretariat of the League of Nations began the publication of both Year-books in 1924. They contained rudimentary information on force size, equipment, the arms trade, and

