

Chapter B. of the draft, concerning period of service, is to apply only to countries having conscription. It fixes a maximum period of service, which, however, may be exceeded if, owing to a falling-off in the number of births, the number of recruits for one year becomes too small. Obviously it is intended to insert here at the Disarmament Conference the existing laws of the various nations having conscription, concerning period of military service. This would naturally mean not a reduction of armaments, but their stabilization, a fixation of the present status.

Part II of the Draft Convention treats in three chapters on the material of land, naval and air armaments. A limitation of land armaments is to be effected merely by limiting expenditures for the upkeep, purchase and manufacture of war material, that is to say, by an indirect method of budgetary limitation, whereas in the case of naval armaments a simultaneous direct limitation, both of the global tonnage and of that of individual categories, and an indirect limitation by means of limiting annual expenditures for upkeep, purchase and manufacture of naval war material, is to take place. In the case of air armaments, a direct limitation is to be achieved by limiting the number and total horse power of the aeroplanes capable of use in war, in commission and in immediate reserve in the land, sea and air armed forces. Why, and for what purpose, apply these different methods of armament limitation to these three different kinds of armaments? Why only indirect limitation of land armaments by budgetary