

GENERAL APPENDIX

Report of the Second Commission

ARMAMENTS IN TIME OF PEACE. MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS. THE THEORY, PRACTICE, AND HISTORY OF MODERN ARMAMENTS.

1. Definition. Armaments might be described as 'the preparations made by a State either for defence or for attack'. These would include the provision of food, financial preparations, and also semi-military railways, canals, docks, &c.
2. Causes of armaments. Motives for increasing or commencing them, distinguishing the great from the small powers.
3. Rivalry and competition in armaments. Motives and consequences of rivalry, with the possibilities of limitation.
4. Modern history of armaments, with special fullness from 1872. To be noted as important landmarks :
 - (a) The introduction of conscription into Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Japan, &c.
 - (b) Modern inventions affecting war.
 - (c) The question of privateering and private property at sea.
 - (d) Duration of military service.
 - (e) The traffic in arms.
5. Military budgets from 1872 (distinguishing ordinary from extraordinary expenditures).
6. The burden of armaments in recent times.
 - (a) The proportion of military to civil expenditure.
 - (b) Military expenditure per capita.
 - (c) Military expenditure from loans in time of peace, i.e. a comparison of expenditure from taxes with expenditure from borrowed money.
 - (d) Comparative burdens of individual taxpayers in different countries and the extent to which the differences are due to armaments.
 - (e) Military pensions.
 - (f) It is desirable to ascertain where possible the ratio between the total income of each nation and the total expenditure on armament at various times.
7. The effects of war preparations upon the economic and social life of a nation :
 - (a) On the sustenance of the entire population of a country at war.