
Studies more particularly the means of defence against an attack by air.


The author has collected the opinions of a great number of statesmen, lawyers, scientists, etc., on the question of the legitimacy of the use of aircraft for purposes of war.


After studying the essential factors of an air force (material and personnel), the author describes the general organisation of aviation in France and abroad. The last chapter deals with the part played by aircraft in chemical warfare and aerial combats, and the co-operation of aircraft in land and naval operations.


Is air disarmament necessary, and is it practicable? A socialist point of view.

Le Ripercussioni dei progressi realizzati nella costruzione aeronautica sull' impiego delle forze aeree. Art. in Rivista aeronautica 7 : 283-292, agosto 1931.

The present tendencies in construction would lead to increased weight of bombing aeroplanes.

Gives particulars of the new types of British aircraft represented at the 1931 Air Display.

Anti-aircraft defence.

The importance of aviation in the event of future conflicts.

The use of military aircraft as a means of exercising economic pressure and of hampering the enemy's trade.

The effect of air attacks on towns and arsenals. According to the author, the development of air forces and their employment as a moderating influence would bring about greater security and would assist world disarmament.

The military importance of aviation and, in particular, of British aviation. The difficulty of limiting air armaments shown by the example of the limitation imposed on Germany under the Peace Treaty.

Studies a country's means of defence against the air peril. Military measures (aerial anti-aircraft defence, anti-aircraft defence on land); civil measures (protection of towns, transports, industries from the air peril). Proposals and criticisms.

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In addition to the works mentioned, the library possesses a large number of books dealing with the part taken by the military aviation of the various Powers during the Great War (e.g. Raleigh, W., *"The war in the air"*, in the "Official History of the War". Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1922, 489 p.). An interesting exchange of views on this question is given in:


Analysis of the part played by aviation during the Great War, and its subsequent development. In the author's view, the importance of aviation is greatly overestimated, and the expenditure out of all proportion to the results obtained. Great Britain would lose nothing by developing defensive aviation and anti-aircraft defence alone and renouncing aviation as a means of attack. This work, which has been commented on at length, has elicited a reply from:


in which the author defends the part played by aviation during the Great War, and its importance from the point of view of the defence and cohesion of the British Empire.
The following publications deal chiefly with dirigibles and their military importance.


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The following works deal chiefly with the juridical aspects of aerial warfare.*


Consultation of legal experts on the following question: "Is it possible to define the rules of international law for the protection of the civil population beyond the range of artillery fire from bombardments of all kinds, or to make those rules more effective?" The present position of international law, and possible improvements.


The problem of regulating the question of bombardment by aircraft.

* See also manuals of international law relating to the laws of warfare mentioned on pp. 58-60.

Describes the functions of aviation in time of war and the rules of international law in regard to aerial warfare. Neutrality and military aviation.
IV

CHEMICAL WARFARE AND
THE MOVEMENT FOR ITS SUPPRESSION


Contains the text of the Protocol for the prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and bacteriological methods of warfare, together with the reports of the conference and the minutes of committees relating to the drafting of this Protocol.


Contains the report of the League of Nations Committee for the study of chemical and bacteriological warfare, which gives particulars of its effects and of protective measures against this means of warfare. "There are no conceivable limits to the power of the chemical arm, to its efficacy and variety, any more than there are limits to pharmacology or any other branch of chemistry."

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A brief general study of gases used in warfare. The technique of gas warfare. French and German chemical industries and gas warfare.


Contains the reports and resolutions adopted on the following questions: utilisation of private buildings for the protection of the civil population. Efficacy of collective and individual protection. Purifying treatment of contaminated food and water. First-aid and instruction corps. Study of special clothing. Detection of yperite.


Digest of the statements made during the International Conference held at Frankfort o-M. 1929; deals with the nature of chemical warfare and the problem of protection.


Contains data concerning the chemical composition of the various gases, their harmful effects and protective measures.

History and technique of chemical warfare. The question in international law. The use of gases in a future war and its disastrous effects on the civil population. The difficulty of limiting by convention the use of so important a weapon as poison gas.


After an interesting sketch of the historical development of chemical warfare, the author enumerates the principal gases used in war. Description of methods of attack and defence in gas warfare. Smoke-screens and their technique.


Analyses the chemical composition of the various gases, their effects and the problem of protection.


Description of the use of poison gases in the Great War. Probable development of gases and their influence on methods of warfare. Chemical warfare and disarmament. The possibility of manufacturing and converting chemical products for military use.


The use of chemicals as a weapon by various nations. Poison gas as an inevitable method; the terrible possibilities


Studies in particular the means of defence against chemical warfare.


An exhaustive study of chemical warfare—means of attack and defence—followed by a detailed enumeration of the poison gases known at the present time. Study of their composition, their use and the existing means of defence against them, or, in the case of certain gases, of the fact that no effective means of defence have yet been discovered.


Gives details of the composition and preparation of the principal explosives, explosive powders, and chemical warfare gases and of the protective measures against them.


General study of chemical warfare and its effects.


Study of means of defence against the aero-chemical danger. Individual and collective protection. Although
the author considers the use of gases as a weapon is inevitable in any conflict, he thinks that there are adequate means of defence against all of them. Organisation of the "Violet Cross", an international organisation for the protection of civil populations against chemical warfare.


Studies the effects of chemical warfare.


Study of the use of gas in the Great War and in any future conflict. Criticism of the view which belittles the effects of gas warfare by exaggerating the efficacy of the means of defence.

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The following works deal more particularly with the question of chemical warfare in international law as regulated by the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Washington Convention of 1922, and the Protocol signed Geneva, 1925:


Analyses the activities of the League of Nations in the field of prohibition of poisonous gas. Advocates international control on the same lines as have been adopted in regard to opium and other dangerous drugs.

Giannini, A. ...Le convenzioni contro la guerra sotto-marina, chimica, batteriologica. Roma, Anonima romana editrice, 1928. 23 p. (Associazione italiana per la Società delle nazioni. Pubblicazioni. v. 1, no. 7.)
Contains the Treaty between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, concerning the use of submarines and asphyxiating gases in war-time (1922) and the Protocol for the prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and of bacteriological methods of warfare (1925).

Korovine, E. La guerre chimique et le droit international. Art. in Revue générale de droit international public 36: 646-668, novembre-décembre 1929.

The stages of chemical disarmament.


Includes a draft Convention and a detailed bibliography.


Deals more particularly with the Chemical Warfare Committee set up by the International Law Association and the draft Convention against the manufacture of poison gas drawn up by that Committee.

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The following works deal with chemical warfare with special reference to its medical aspects.


Official publication of the United States, giving the number of killed and wounded through poison gas in the Great War, more especially in the American army. Study of the effects of the various gases.

Official British publication grouping gases according to their action. Gives the symptoms and method of treatment of poisoning.


In the form of a diary kept by an ambulance the authors describe the use of chemicals on the French front during the Great War. Various cases of poisoning are enumerated.
V

SUPERVISION OF THE TRADE AND PRIVATE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND OF IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

Publications issued by the League of Nations.

(Arranged in chronological order.)

Trade.

Historical survey: text of the draft convention for the control of the international trade in arms, munitions and implements of war. C.758.M.258.1924.IX.(C.C.O.2.)

Proceedings of the Conference for the supervision of the international trade in arms and ammunition and in implements of war. (Geneva, May 4-June 17, 1925.) A.13.1925.IX.

Convention for the supervision of the international trade in arms and ammunition and in implements of war. A.16. 1925.IX.

Statistical year-book of the trade in arms, ammunition and implements of war. 7th year, 1931.

Annual publication (since 1924) containing, by countries, tables showing the imports and exports of arms, ammunition and implements of war according to the class of goods. (With particulars of quantities and value.)
Manufacture.

Supervision of the private manufacture of arms and ammunition and of implements of war. A.47.1926.IX. (Ser. L.o.N. P. 1926.IX.8.)

Report of the Committee of Enquiry for drawing up a preliminary draft convention concerning the supervision of the private manufacture of arms and ammunition and implements of war (1926), with preliminary draft convention.

Special commission for the preparation for a draft convention on the private manufacture of arms and ammunition and of implements of war.


3rd and 4th Sessions. December 5-7, 1928, and August 26-29, 1929. A.30.1929.IX. (Ser. L.o.N. P. 1929.IX.5.)

General Works.

Carnegie, Colonel D. *The private manufacture of arms, ammunitions and implements of war*. Art. in International affairs 10: 504-523, July 1931.

The author discusses why the supervision of the manufacture of arms and implements of war has not been extended to the manufacture of chemical products; the problem of the nationalisation of the manufacture of war material is also discussed.

Studies the development of the movement in favour of a prohibition to export arms and ammunition. The texts of the various international acts and resolutions submitted to the American Congress on this matter are given as an annex.


Report submitted by a Committee of Experts.

Delaisi, F. *The importance of a war industry for a particular country, international ramifications of war industry.* (In Inter-Parliamentary union : What would be the character of a new war ? London, P. S. King & son, 1931. pp. 180-207.)

Studies the industries which could be converted into war industries.

Delaisi, F. *Industries de guerre et industries de paix.* Art. in Cahiers des droits de l'homme 31 : 531-541, 20 septembre 1931.

Examines the present development of war industries.


Evolution of the question of the supervision of the trade in and private manufacture of arms.
Studies the links which in the author’s view exist between the industries manufacturing war material of the different countries.

Outline of the question of the trade in arms since the war. The Peace Conference, the work of the League, etc.

Detailed study of the organisation of the armaments industry and the traffic in arms.

Sandiford, R. *Fabbricazione e traffico delle armi e munizioni.* Roma, 1928. 7 p.  
The traffic in arms examined more especially from the point of view of national defence.

Advocates nationalisation of the armaments industry.

Organisation of the armaments industry. The problem of an international regulation of the manufacture of and trade in arms.

prohibit the exportation of arms, munitions, or implements of war to belligerent nations. Washington, Government printing office, 1929. 134 p.

Views expressed before the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives with regard to the prohibition to export implements of war to belligerent nations.


Depositions of a large number of witnesses before a Sub-Committee of the Senate, throwing certain side-lights on activities of the armaments industry.
VI

THE LAWS OF WARFARE AND THEIR EVOLUTION

GENERAL WORKS


Hudson, M. O. The development of international law since the war. Art. in American journal of international law, 22 : 330-350, April 1928.

A review of the evolution of the problem of neutrality and laws of warfare since the World War.

Enunciation of the general principles of the law of naval war, followed by numerous texts of treaties and laws on the subject.


Politis, N. _Future of international law on warfare._ (In Inter-Parliamentary union: What would be the character of a new war? London, P. S. King & son, 1931. pp. 392-411.)

The writer analyses the work done after the war with a view to regulating the laws of war.

Rolin, A. _Le droit moderne de la guerre._ Bruxelles, A. Dewit. 1920. 3 vol.

_The general treaties of international law are partly devoted to laws on warfare. We may mention the following more important works:_


**International Peace Conference (1899).**


Partly translated into English in:


Contains the texts of numerous documents (message from the Emperor Nicholas II, documents relating to the regulation of the laws of warfare, etc.).


Contains the records of the meetings of the Conference and its committees, also the final texts of the conventions and declarations relating to the laws of warfare.

A study by the Russian delegate of the political aspects and the results achieved.


A study of the works concerning the law of warfare and the question of the limitation of armaments.


A series of impressions covering the whole activity of the Conference, by an eminent journalist.

*International Peace Conference (1907).*


Volume I contains the minutes of the plenary meetings and the texts of the conventions and declarations relating to the laws of warfare. Volumes II and III contain the records of the committee meetings.


The author, a delegate at the Conference, gives a detailed analysis of its work arranged according to subjects.
Courrier de la conférence de la paix. Rédigé par W. T. Stead.
La Haye, Maas et van Suchtelen, 1907. [462] p.

This daily publication issued during the Conference gives a vivid impression of its setting and its work. Contains the records of the Conference, interviews, leading articles, caricatures, etc.

The following publications deal with the Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907.


A series of five volumes published by the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of International Law". Four volumes contain the English translation of the proceedings of the Conferences (minutes of the meetings, texts of the Conventions, etc.). The fifth volume gives a very complete index of both persons and subjects, forming an excellent guide to the documents of the Conferences.


A collection of texts with detailed commentaries.


The author, who took part in the latter as a delegate of the United States, deals with the work of these Conferences. (French translation: Les Conférences de la paix de la Haye de 1899 et 1907. Paris, A. Pédone, 1927.)


London Conference (1908-1909) held with a view to laying down rules for naval warfare (contraband, blockade, continuous voyage, destruction of prizes, assistance to the enemy, transformation of a ship, transfer of flag, definition of enemy). This document contains the programme of the Conference, the texts of the memoranda and the records of the meetings (French text).


Contains a collection of documents relating to the preparation and work of the London Conference. (English text.)


Original copy of the “Red Book” of the Conference.

The following works deal more particularly with the London Conference and its results.


For more general works showing the application of maritime law during the Great War, see:


In addition to other literature regarding this question, the Library possesses complete collections of the jurisprudence of the various States concerning maritime prize and prize codes.

**Washington Conference (1921-1922)**


Contains the text of the treaty on the use of submarines and asphyxiating gases in war-time, and the minutes of the plenary meetings and records of committees concerning this subject. (In English and French.)
For commentaries on the activities of this Conference in the field of international law see works of Buell and Ichihashi, referred to on p. 114.

**International Commission of Jurists (1922-1923)**


Report and rules relating to the control of wireless telegraphy in war-time and to aerial warfare, prepared by a committee of jurists, including representatives of the United States, British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, which met at The Hague from December 1922 to February 1923 to consider whether the rules of international law corresponded to the new methods of attack and defence, and to propose any necessary modifications. (French text.)


Gives the English text of the work of the Committee of Jurists which sat at The Hague from 1922 to 1923.

A commentary on the work of this Commission is given by:

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

(Historical and general works.)


For works dealing with the question of the freedom of the seas, more particularly from the point of view of its influence on naval disarmament, see chapter IX (Naval disarmament), p. 123-126.

RENUNCIATION OF WAR.

Concerning the General Pact for the Renunciation of War (Briand-Kellogg Pact), see the publications mentioned on pp. 129-131.
Second Part

DISARMAMENT
VII

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
AND DISARMAMENT

THE COVENANT.

Articles 8 and 9 of the Covenant deal with armaments questions. For the interpretation of these articles the principal commentaries are:

   — 1st suppl. 1931. 1 v.


For events leading up to the Covenant, see:


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The minutes of the Commission on the League of Nations at the Peace Conference and of the plenary meetings of the Conference at which the League of Nations was discussed are reproduced in:


There is no complete published collection of the Minutes of the Peace Conference. The best source available at present is:


This very rare publication, of which only forty copies were printed, very few of them being in Europe, is in the Library. It contains, in addition to the writer’s diary and numerous other documents, the records of the meetings of the Commission on the League of Nations, of meetings of the Supreme Council, and of certain plenary sessions of the Peace Conference.

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**WORK OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.**

*A good survey of the work of the League of Nations in respect of the disarmament problem is given by the*  

In the part entitled "Historique des événements principaux, Chapitre B", quotes the League documents on disarmament. Also contains information on the constitutional organisation of the League of Nations (Assembly, Council, Committees, Secretariat, etc.) and gives the names of delegates, officials, etc., with biographical notes.

**Publications issued by the League of Nations.**

A general account of the work done within the framework of the League of Nations is to be found in the Report to the Assembly of the League of Nations on the work of the Council, on the work of the Secretariat and on the measures taken to execute the decisions of the Assembly.

This publication of the League of Nations has appeared each year since 1920. The Secretary-General reviews the work of the Council, Conferences, Committees and Secretariat of the League of Nations; it devotes a special chapter to the reduction of armaments.


The following publications give a general survey:


The first part of this work deals with the efforts to establish principles for a reduction of armaments and the various phases of the question of security up to 1927. The second part deals with various special questions...
relating to the disarmament problem, such as the supervision of the trade in and private manufacture of arms, chemical warfare and the right of investigation.


This work gives an analysis of the draft convention and a review of the activities of the League of Nations before and after the draft convention was drawn up.


Gives a general account of the work undertaken by the League of Nations up to the end of 1929. Chapter II: the organisation of Peace and Disarmament.

*For more detailed studies of the work of the League of Nations consult the following publications*:

**Permanent Advisory Armaments Commission dealing with Military, Naval and Air Questions.**


Reports.


* This list does not include periodical publications such as the Armaments Year Book, etc., or publications dealing with questions of security, military expenditure, trade in and private manufacture of arms and war material, which are to be found under these special headings.

4th Session (1921). Minutes 12th Session of the Council, 1921, pp. 185-188.


8th Session (1922).

Report transmitted directly to the Temporary Mixed Commission. Minutes 3rd Assembly, 3rd Commission, pp. 57-139.

9th Session (1922).

Examines the statistical enquiry and the draft Treaty of Mutual Guarantee.


Deals with the question of general and special treaties of guarantee.


Deals with the question of the supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition.

Deals with the right of investigation in countries subject thereto under the Peace Treaties of 1919.


Deals with the right of investigation in countries subject thereto under the Peace Treaties of 1919.


18th Session (1925).

Examines the draft questionnaire on the private manufacture of arms, munitions and implements of war.

19th Session (1926).

Deals with the request of Germany for admission to the League of Nations.


Naval Sub-Commission.


Deals with the extension of the Washington Naval Treaty to non-signatory Powers Members of the League of Nations.


Deals with the Rome International Conference to which all naval Powers (Members and non-Members of the League of Nations) were invited to consider the extension of the principles of the Washington Treaty on the limitation of naval armaments.

Air Sub-Commission.


Deals with aeroplanes and aviation material which should be defined as war material.

Deals with military aviation material.

TEMPORARY MIXED COMMISSION ON ARMAMENTS.

Constitution (February 25, 1921) of a Temporary mixed Commission to examine the question of the reduction of armaments and the private manufacture of munitions of war. Official journal 2: 143-149, March-April 1921.

Reports.


Report to the third annual Assembly (1922). Rapporteur: Lord Robert Cecil. A.124.1922.IX.

Summarises the work of the first five sessions of the Temporary mixed Commission and the methods of reducing armaments, the manufacture of and traffic in arms, chemical warfare and a treaty of mutual guarantee.

6th, 7th and 8th Sessions of the Temporary mixed Commission (1923). Report A.35.1923.IX.

Deals with the draft Treaty of mutual assistance and mutual guarantee.

9th and 10th Sessions of the Temporary mixed Commission (1924). Report A.16.1924.IX.

Deals with the question of the supervision of the international trade in and manufacture of arms, ammunition and implements of war, chemical warfare and regional agreements on the limitation of armaments. (See also p. 46.)
Co-ordination Commission.

Reorganisation (October 3, 1924) of the Temporary mixed Commission to form the Co-ordination Commission. Official journal 5: 1379-1380, October 1924.


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COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE WORK OF DISARMAMENT.


Minutes and Reports.


Deals with the composition, working and programme of the Preparatory Commission.


Deals with the preliminary draft Convention on the private manufacture of arms and ammunition and of implements of war.

Report of the Committee of Enquiry appointed to draw up the preliminary draft Convention on the supervision of the private manufacture of arms and ammunition and implements of war. A.47.1926.IX.
4th and 5th Sessions of the Committee of the Council (1926). Minutes C.740.M.279.1926.IX. (Ser. L.o.N. P. 1927.IX.2.)

Deals more particularly with the possibility of convening the Council and Committees in case of emergency and with M. de Brouckère's report on the sanctions contemplated in Article 10 of the Covenant.


Deals with the procedure for applying Article 11 of the Covenant (measures for safeguarding peace).

RIGHT OF MILITARY INVESTIGATION AND CONTROL.

Organisation with a view to the exercise of the right of investigation in the four States subjected to investigation by the Treaties of Versailles, Saint-Germain, Trianon and Neuilly. C.541.(1)M.189(1).1924.IX.

Rules adopted by the Council for the exercise of the right of investigation provided for by the Treaties of Versailles, Saint-Germain, Trianon and Neuilly. C.729.1926.IX. (L.o.N. P. 1926.IX.17.)

PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.


Minutes and Reports.

1st Session of the Preparatory commission, May 18-26, 1926. C.425.M.158.1926.IX. (Ser. L.o.N. P. 1926.IX.7.)
2nd Session of the Preparatory commission, September 22 and 27, 1926. C.740.M.279.1926.IX. (Ser. L.o.N. P. 1927. IX.2.)

Sub-Commission A. Report C.739.M.278.1926.IX. (Ser. L.o.N. P. 1926. IX.16.)

Contains the report of sessions 1 to 3 held at Geneva in 1926; deals with military, naval and air questions and, *inter alia*, gives definitions of armaments, the limitation of armaments and various military terms, analyses of various methods of limitation and replies regarding the methods of publicity in respect of armaments, the distinction between civil and military aircraft, etc.

Sub-Commission B.


Contains the report of sessions 1 to 3 of the Sub-Committee (Geneva, 1926) and of the Mixed Commission. Deals, *inter alia*, with the supervision of war potentials, the rapidity of preparation for chemical warfare, methods of comparing the position of armaments in various States by comparing their military expenditure, etc.

*Report No. II.* C.P.D.39.1927. (Ser. L.o.N. P. 1927.IX.3.)

Contains the report of 4th session (Geneva, March 16, 1927) in which the report of the Committee of Experts on Civil Aviation was discussed. (See also p. 39.)

*Report No. III.* C.P.D.40. (Ser. L.o.N. P. 1927.IX.4.)

Contains the report of the 4t session (Geneva, March 17, 1927) in which the report of the Committee of Experts on Budgetary Questions was discussed. (See also pp. 138-139).


4th Session of the Preparatory commission November 30-December 3, 1927. C.667.M.225.1927.IX. (Ser. L.o.N. P. 1928.IX.2.)

6th Session (first part) of the Preparatory commission April 15-May 6, 1929. C.195.M.74.1929.IX. (Ser. L.o.N. P. 1929. IX.3.)


(With text of the Draft Convention annexed.)

For text of the Draft Convention see also C.687.M.288. 1930.IX. (Ser. L.o.N. P. 1930.IX.8.)

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Communications from the Governments regarding the position of armaments, published up to October 1st, 1931 (in chronological order):

United States of America. C. 413.M.169.1931.IX.
Belgium. C.436.M.183.1931.IX.
France. C.440.M.187.1931.IX.
British Empire. C.476.M.203.1931.IX.
Netherlands. C.483.M.206.1931.IX.
Germany. C.524.M.219.1931.IX.
Sweden. C.541.M.224.1931.IX.
Austria. C.549.M.225.1931.IX.
Denmark. C.555.M.226.1931.IX.
Italy. C.557.M.227.1931.IX.
Japan. C.558.M.228.1931.IX.
Estonia. C.564.M.230.1931.IX.
Poland. C.602.M.240.1931.IX.

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Report of the Third Committee to the Assembly. A.93. 1931.IX.

Report and resolutions regarding armaments truce and information on the position of armaments in various countries.

GENERAL WORKS.*


The author deals with the necessity of disarming. Economic necessity: armaments may be an obstacle to post-war economic recovery; political necessity: armaments must inevitably lead to fresh conflicts. Analysis of the methods to be employed to achieve results in the different spheres: land, naval and air armaments, chemical warfare, traffic in and manufacture of arms. Study of the problems raised by budgetary limitation, right of supervision, etc.


Arguments in favour of a general reduction of armaments, which reduction alone can create a sense of security.


After a survey of the obligations to disarm entered into by the different States, the author examines the various criteria of armaments and the question of supervision.

* For naval disarmament, see pages. 113–126.