DISARMAMENT

A Bibliography of Material in the St. Louis Public Library

Compiled by

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THE PEACE PALACE AT THE HAGUE

St. Louis

1931
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DEVELOPMENT IN INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS ACTIVITIES.

CONFERENCES.


ETHICAL DISCUSSION.

Adler, F. Disarmament: its ideals and possibilities. 1921. 172.4
An address delivered before the N. Y. Sec. for Ethical Culture stressing that an inner spiritual change in mankind is the solution to the problem.

Angell, N., pseud. Fruits of victory. 1921. 172
A plea for the modification of our tradition of patriotism, our political theories and our standard of values to effect satisfactory disarmament.

—Great illusion. 4th rev. and enl. ed. [1913.] 172
An attempt to solve armament difficulty by proving that military strength is socially and economically useless.

Boardman, G. D. Disarmament of nations or, Mankind one body. 4th ed. (In PEACE pamphlets, 1899. 172.4
The writer confines himself to what he deems the fundamental point in the problem—Christian ethics.

Boeckel, Mrs. F. B. International reduction of armaments. (In her Between war and peace. 1928.) 172.4
A chapter containing a general discussion of the disarmament question in a handbook intended for American peace workers. The author is the education director of the National Council for Prevention of War.

Dickinson, G. E. Why not disarm? (In his War: its nature, cause and cure. [1924.]) 172.4
The thesis of the chapter is that it is inconsistent to want to abolish war and yet to prepare for it.

Green, T. E. The forces that failed, and the burden of the nations, two lectures. 1914. Pam.

Irwin, W. “The next war.” [1921.] 172.4
A plea for peace and disarmament not advocating any one organization or method but stressing the impossibility of another war.

Norwood, F. W. Disarmament, the desire and fear of nations. (John Clifford lecture.) [1928.] 341.6

...contents that only through a feeling of security will nations give up armaments...

Palmer, F. The folly of nations. 1921. 172.4
It is too much to expect the upcoming generation to shoulder not only the recent war debt but also the nations' expenditures for armament, in the opinion of the author.

Shastid, T. H. Give the people their own war power. 1927. 172.4
Argues that disarmament would not prevent re-armament and is therefore not to be relied on to stop wars.

Trueblood, B. F. The case for limitation of armaments. [1929.] Pam.


World Peace Foundation. Pamphlet series. v. 2. 1912. Ref. 172.4
Reprints of magazine articles, addresses and official reports dealing with the excessive cost of and graft in armaments.

GENERAL SURVEY.

American Academy of political and social science. Some aspects of the present international situation. 1928. (Its Annals v. 138, July 1928.) 327

Contents (on disarmament): Disarmament, by H. W. Taft; The outlawry of war, by C. C. Catt; The renunciation of war, by H. Fish, Jr.; The roads to disarmament, by H. R. Rathbone; Can disarmament abolish war? by T. P. Macgruder; Reduction and limitation of armaments, by H. P. Jones; How America can help, by N. Hapgood.

American academy of political and social science. Present-day causes of international friction and their elimination. 1929. (Its Annals v. 144, July 1929.) 327
The significance of growing world armament stated by French, English and American contributors.
Baker, P. J. N. Disarmament. 1926. 341.6
An attempt to explain the importance of disarmament to the general reader. Concrete proposals for schemes of both land and naval disarmament are given as well as treaties, plans, opinions and aims. The author is professor of international relations at the University of London.

Barnes, H. E. Thoughts on Armistice day. 1931. Ref. 341.6
Reprinted from the Berliner Monatsshefte. Views the heavily increased post-war armament expenditure of all countries except Germany as a serious menace to peace.

Bartlett, V. The world—our neighbor. 1931. 327
A series of talks, one of which is on the three important disarmament conferences. Another contrasts the League views on disarmament with those of the United States.

Beales, A. C. F. The history of peace. 1931. 172.4
Beginning with the first peace societies in America and England in 1815 and outlines successive organized movements up to the present time, showing that disarmament, once advocated by extremists has now become an inevitable proposition for World Peace.

Bennett, J. W. W., jr. Information on the reduction of armaments. [1925.] 341.6
Contents: The moral obligation to disarm; The work of the peace conference; The resolution of the International Financial Conference, Brussels; The work of the League of Nations; The work of independent agencies; Demilitarization; Bibliography. The author is a member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Buell, R. L. Limitation of armaments. (In his International relations. [c1925.]) 327
A Harvard University instructor in government approaches the subject from the viewpoint of political science, discussing disarmament before and after the recent war.

Bullard, A. A B C's of disarmament and the Pacific problems. 1921. 341.1
Holds that a basis of confidence and good will is necessary for disarmament projects. Discusses the defense of the vital interests of the United States, England, Japan and China.

Crosby, O. T. Limitation of armaments. (In his International war. 1929. 341.3
According to the author, "limitation of armaments cannot be worked into a system, while competitive forces speak the last word in international quarrels."

Presented to the conference by the Dutch government includes memoranda, propositions, opinions and reflections on the limitation of armament and military expenses, by European statesmen of the time. The Rush-Buckey agreement between England and the United States for the limitation of armaments on the Great Lakes (1817) is appended.

Dalton, H. Towards the peace of nations. 1928. 327
A member of the House of Commons views disarmament as a means of peace and economy. Treats the general as well as technical questions concerned with it.

Davies, D. Negative and positive disarmament. (In his Problem of the 20th century. [1930.]) 341
A summary of arguments used by protagonists of both sides of the question.

Enock, A. G. Problem of armaments. 1923. 355
The carefully compiled statistical exhibits which are offered of the military and naval expenditures of the principal countries are reprinted from the peace conference of 1930, and of the casualties and other losses of the World War, afford an unanswerable demonstration of the futility of attempting to settle international disputes by force of arms.—Nations.

Harris, H. W. Arms or arbitration? 1928. 341.6
Discussion of the technical and psychological conditions necessary for disarmament.

International disarmament. University of Redlands vs. Bethany College. (In Intercollegiate debates. v. 11. [c1931.]) Ref. 808.5
The full text of both sides of the question is given together with the bibliography used in the preparation of the debate.

Kellor, F. A. and Hatvany, A. Security against war. 1924. 341.1
A survey of the work of the League of Nations toward disarmament disqualifies it because it is not an impartial tribunal. The authors are convinced that the World Court should be considered and strengthened as a medium for disarmament.

Latimer, H. Naval disarmament. 1930. 341.6
The secretary of the Information service of the Royal Institute on International affairs, gives an unbiased report of his subject from the Washington Conference up to the London Conference. Bibliography.

Lefebvre, V. Scientific disarmament. 1931. 341.6
Such a scientific study of the development of armaments in the world order as may well suggest the method of approach which must be preliminary to new abolition.—Jane Addams in the Foreword.

Madariaga, S. de. Disarmament. 1929. 341.6
The author was for six years director of the Disarmament Section of the League of Nations. Looks at the problem of disarmament and the obstacles to it, the machinery of the League of Nations as applied to disarmament, and its results so far, and a possible program for the future. Senor Madariaga maintains that the chief responsibility for the failure of disarmament so far lies with the refusal of the United States to join the League.—Bk. rev. digest.
Senor Madariaga is now the first minister of the new Spanish Republic to the United States.

Mead, L. A. Law or war. 1928. 341.6
A peace advocate feels that the League of Nations and the World Court are the best agencies for producing international disarmament.


Reely, M. K., comp. Selected articles on disarmament. 1921. (Handbook ser.) 172.4
Newspaper and magazine reprints grouped as (1) General discussion, (2) Limitation of armaments, and (3) For continued armaments. Bibliography.

Shotwell, J. T., ed. International problems and relations. 1928. (Academy of Political Science, N. Y. Proceedings v. 12.) 327
A series of addresses and papers presented at the National Conference on International Problems and Relations, held under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace with the cooperation of the Academy of Political Science.—4. p.

War as an instrument of national policy and its renunciation in the Pact of Paris. [c1929.]

The desire for peace is paramount in the civilized world but conferences on disarmament have failed, according to the author, because they have not considered technicalities apart from national policy.
Tuttle, F. G. Alternatives to war. 1931. 341.6
A history of improved international relationships, written in simple form. The American and European points of view on the limitation of armaments.

Webberg, G. H. The limitation of armaments.

DEVELOPMENT IN INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES.

CANADA.

West, C. Canada and sea power. [c1913.] 327
Deals with the wasteful nature of the armaments industry and its evolution into war. Suggests a suspension of the navy industry in Canada.

CHINA.

Magazine reference.


DENMARK.

Magazine references.


ENGLAND.

Aeworth, B. Limitation of armaments. (In his The navies of today and tomorrow. 1930.) 359
English executive naval officer of thirty years' experience advocates limitation of the total tonnage of navies, with freedom of action within the agreed limit.

Cobden Club. The burden of armaments. 1905. 354.42
English society founded in memory of the 19th century economist, Richard Cobden, states the arguments against a heavy armament expenditure in the time of peace.

Kenworthy, J. M. and Young, G. Freedom of the seas. [1923.] 341.3
Both authors have served in the British Navy. They feel that the rivalry between England and America for sea supremacy frustrates the work of conferences for naval disarmament.

Newbold, J. T. W. How Asquith helped the armament ring. [1914.] 354.42
Charges that financial interests behind the English government have influenced it to increase expenditure on naval armaments.

A collection of the projects proposed for the solution of the problem, preceded by an historical introduction. Prepared to disseminate information before the Washington Conference, to the public and the delegates.

FRANCE.

Blum, L. Ohne Abrüstung kein Friede. 1931. Ref. 341.6
The French social democracy in the struggle for the organization of peace. Translated from the French.

Magazine references.


GERMANY.

Kirchhoff, H. Wirkliche Abrüstung. 1931. Ref. 341.6
Reviews Germany's participation in disarmament activities since the Versailles Peace Treaty, and questions the justice of the Preparatory Commission of the 1932 conference in regard to Germany.

Schwendemann, K. Wirkliche oder scheinhafte Abrüstung, der Konventionsentwurf der Vorbereitenden Abrüstungskommission. 1931. Ref. 341.6
States the contents and political meaning of the convention plans of the Preparatory Commission of the 1932 conference and compares them with the disarmament provisions of the Versailles Peace Treaty.

Von Oertzen, F. W. Das ist die Abrüstung. 1931. 341.6
Reviews disarmament treaties and conferences as they affect Germany from the Versailles Peace Treaty to the present time. The author feels that his country is being forced to disarm for neighboring countries to attack.

Von Oertzen, K. L. Abrüstung oder Kriegsvorbereitung? 1931. Ref. 341.6
Gives the cost of disarmament proceedings, stresses the necessity of establishing disarmament plans before the conference in 1932, and suggests a method of satisfactory disarmament.

Magazine references.

Abrüstung und Sicherheit. (Articles by various authors.) Süddeutsche Monatsshefte. Sept., 1931. Pam.


ITALY.

*Magazine references.*

Italy’s position on the armament question. *R. of Rs.* 71:208. Feb., 1925.


JAPAN.

*Magazine references.*


RUSSIA.

Russia. Soviet union and peace. [1929.] 341.6

An authoritative collection of official documents, treaties, decrees, and appeals comprising the peace and disarmament proposals of the Soviet government to the peoples and governments of Europe. Asia and America from the time of its assumption of power in Nov. 1917 to 1929.—*2 v. rev. digest.*

SWEDEN.

*Magazine reference.*


UNITED STATES.

American Academy of Political and Social Science. American policy and international security. 1925. (Its annals v. 120 no. 209.) 330.4


American Academy of Political and Social Science. The United States in relation to the European situation. 1926. (Its annals v. 126.) 327

Articles dealing with disarmament problems and developments in the World Court, Locarno Pact, and the League of Nations.

American Dyes Institute. World disarmament and the master key industry. [1919?]

Ref. 667.2

In a disarmed world the dye-making countries will reign supreme.—(Subtitle.) Picture of the industry which can adapt itself easily to the manufacture of high explosives when necessary.

Bullard, A. America and the problem of disarmament. *In his American diplomacy in the modern world 1928.* 327

A member of the Information Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations candidly discusses the good and bad points of Disarmament conferences in which the United States has participated and suggests a formal declaration of policy for the United States in regard to limitation of arms.

American Federation of Labor. Disarmament: the American Federation of Labor, its declarations and actions in support of disarmament and international peace. 1921.

Pam.

Mahan, A. T. Armaments and arbitration. 1912. 341.6

Feeds that armament safeguards peace and that arbitration is not a substitute.

Maxim, H. Defenseless America. [c1915.] 327

Contends that armament, far from being a useless burden is a necessity against invasion and war. The settling of differences by arbitration is not workable.

Moore, F. America’s naval challenge. 1929. 359

This study of the great naval powers of the world—Great Britain, America and Japan—and their problems of war and peace, leads Mr. Moore to the conclusion that present world navies are an excessive burden to the nations supporting them and constitute in themselves a real menace to peace.—*2 v. rev. digest.*

Williams, B. H. The United States and disarmament. 1931. 341.6

Shows the work of past conferences in limiting armaments and summarizes the issues to be laid before the coming world disarmament conference. Considers heavy nationalistic armaments an impropriety in this period of economic internationalization.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ACTIVITIES.

Alexander, H. A. Disarmament. *In his The Revival of Europe.* 1924. 341.6

Review of the first four years of the disarmament activities of the League of Nations.

Baker, P. J. N. Geneva protocol. 1925. 341.6

An explanation of the provisions of the 21 articles of the League of Nations protocol for the specific settlement of international disputes.

Bassett, J. S. Geneva protocol. *In his League of Nations.* 1928. 341.6

The late professor of American history at Smith College outlines the provisions of the protocol and explains its failure.

Cecil, E. A. R., viscount. Disarmament and the League. *In his The way of peace.* 1928. 341.6

An address urging Americans to consider the work of the League sympathetically or to offer a substitute to create world peace and its corollary, disarmament.

Clarke, J. H. Protocol for the pacific settlement of international disputes. *In his America and World Peace.* [c1925.] 341.6

A former justice of the U. S. Supreme Court feels that the protocol, although it failed of ratification, set standards which "will always constitute a goal toward which the friends of world peace will strive."
Invitations, lists of delegates, verbatim reports of the sessions and minutes of committee meetings.

Eza, vicomte de. Reduction of armaments. (In League of Nations starts. 1929.) 341.6
The former Spanish Minister of War advocates a program to determine the standard of armaments according to population, geographical conditions, and general culture of each country, this program to be set before the League.

Fayle, C. E. The question of disarmament. (In his The fourteenth point. 1919.) 341.6
Argues that disarmament should not be a means to peace but a result of it.

Harris, H. W. The meaning of the protocol. [1925.] 341.6
A brief statement of the main purpose and effects of the protocol with no discussion of the details. Written for the British voter.

—Reduction of Armaments; resolution adopted by the 19th Inter-parliamentary Conference. 1921. Pam.

Madariaga, S. de. Preparations of the first general disarmament conference. (In Geneva Institute of International relations. Problems of peace. 2nd ser. 1928.) 341.6
The director of the disarmament section of the League Secretariat reviews the "first in importance of the tasks which the League must carry out"—disarmament in its successive phases.

Miller, D. H. Geneva protocol. 1925. 341.6
Consideration of the legal situation created by the protocol, taken up by sections and showing its possible results.

Myers, D. P. Handbook of the League of Nations since 1920. 1930. Ref. 341.6
The section on Disarmament includes the verbatim text of the draft protocol on the 1930 calendar of the Preparatory Commission of the Disarmament section as well as the survey of the work of the commissions studying reduction of armaments.

Ogg, F. A. International sanctions and the limitation of armaments. (In Duggan, S. P. H., ed. The League of Nations. [c1919.]) 341.6
Shows the desirability of international surveillance over national armament building, with a view to limitation of expenditure and alleviation of national jealousies and suspicions.—editor.

Paintin, H. J. The League of Nations at the bar of public opinion and The federation of man. [1927.] 341.6
Contains a number of short contributions on disarmament to be achieved by organizing all nations, not by pacts and alliances which are based on war, but on principles of organized law and order.

Ranjitsinhji, K. S., Maharaj. The disarmament question. (In Fry, C. B., Keybook of the League of Nations. [1923.]) 341.6
A delegate of India to the League Assembly, 1920, 1922 and 1923 explains the League procedure as being the only practical method although it is apparently slow and tentative.

Toynbee, A. J. Security and disarmaments. (In his Survey of international affairs, 1927, 1929.) 327
A director of studies in the Royal Institute of International affairs under its auspices reports on the two Geneva disarmament conferences of 1921. Personal opinion except in the selection of facts to be presented is not expressed.

Williams, B. S. State security and the League of Nations. 1927. 341.6
The professor of political science in the University of Virginia in his published Albert Shaw lectures on diplomatic history, 1927, reviews the recent movements for peace and disarmament, especially the League of Nations.

Williams, R. The League, the protocol, and the empire. [1926.] 341.6
Meant as a contribution to the discussion on the Geneva Peace protocol (representing)—a policy directed to solving the question of security and disarmament.—Intro.

CONFERENCES.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE, 1921-1922.

Buell, R. L. Washington Conference. 1922. 341
To describe the ominous forces that made the Washington Conference a necessity, to analyze the delicate problems with which it was confronted, and to determine, if possible, the extent of its successes as well as of its failures.—Pref.

Carnovale, L. The disarmament conference at Washington will be a failure; only by the abolition of neutrality can war be quickly and forever prevented. 2nd ed. [c1921.] 341.3
The conference falsely presuming that armaments are the cause of wars, according to the author of this brief pamphlet.

Invitations to the powers, list of delegations and their personnel, minutes of the plenary sessions and committee meetings. An appendix consisting of the treaties and resolutions. English and French text.


Federal Trade Information Service. Treaties and resolution of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament as ratified by the United States Senate. 1922. Pam.

Ichihashi, Y. Washington Conference and after, 1928. 341.1
The secretary and interpreter to the late Viscount Kato, Japan's senior delegate to the Washington Disarmament Conference, presents a survey of its origin, machinery, proposals and achievements.

Player, C. A. Arms—and the men; intimate personal glimpses of delegates, attachés and unofficial personages at the Washington Conference. 1921. Pam.
Sullivan, M. The great adventure at Washington. 1922. 341.1
A report of the Conference in reportorial rather than in critical style.

Tarbell, I. M. Peacemakers, blessed and otherwise. 1922. 341.1
Impressions of the Washington Conference reflecting its atmosphere, public feeling toward it, and the gradually developing attitude toward the different powers represented. The results of the conference are measured in the concluding chapter.

Wells, H. G. Washington and the riddle of peace. 1922. 341.1
These 20 papers do not profess to be a record or description of the Washington Conference. They give merely the impression and fluctuating ideas of one visitor to that conference. But they tell of the growth and elaboration of a conviction of how things can be done, and of how they need to be done. If our civilization is indeed to be rescued from the dangers that encompass it and set again upon the path of progress.—Intro.

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE, 1930.


Harris, H. W. Naval disarmament. [1930.] 341.6
Written on the eve of the London conference to give a working knowledge of how the problems which arose from previous conferences and endeavors were treated.


Toynbee, A. J. Survey of international affairs. 1929. 327
The author takes up the preparations for the London Conference, commenting on the attitude of each power involved.

Williams, B. H. Series of 12 radio talks on the London Naval Conference, 1930. 341.6
The author’s idea was to consider the more permanent issues of disarmament, to discuss the proceedings of the Conference, and to furnish some interpretation of the final Treaty.—Intro.

CONFERENCE AT GENEVA, 1932.

Magazine references.

Benes, E. Prospects of disarmament abridgment. Int. Dig. 1:54-6. Feb., 1931.


