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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PREPARATORY COMMISSION
FOR THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

DRAFT CONVENTION

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IX. DISARMAMENT
1930. IX. 8.

DRAFT CONVENTION¹

Article 1.

The High Contracting Parties agree to limit and, so far as possible, to reduce their respective armaments as provided in the present Convention.

PART I. — PERSONNEL.²

CHAPTER A. — EFFECTIVES.

Article 2.

The average daily effectives in the land, sea and air armed forces and formations organised on a military basis of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not exceed, in each of the categories of effectives defined in the tables annexed to this Chapter, the figure laid down for such party in the corresponding column of the said tables.

Article 3.

The average daily effectives are reckoned by dividing the total number of days' duty performed in each year by the number of days in such year.

Article 4.

By formations organised on a military basis shall be understood police forces of all kinds, gendarmerie, Customs officials, forest guards, which, whatever their legal purpose, are, in time of peace, by reason of their staff of officers, establishment, training, armament, equipment, capable of being employed for military purposes without measures of mobilisation, as well as any other organisation complying with the above condition.

By mobilisation, within the meaning of the present article, shall be understood all the measures for the purpose of providing the whole or part of the various corps, services and units with the personnel and material required to pass from a peace-time footing to a war-time footing.

¹ See general reservations by the	Turkish	Delegation, paragraph No. 41 of the Report.		
	German	„	„	<i>No. 42</i>
	Norwegian	„	„	<i>No. 43</i>
	Irish Free State	„	„	<i>No. 43</i>

² See reservation by the **German Delegation**, paragraph No. 79 of the Report.

Tables annexed to Chapter A of Part I.¹

TABLES OF THE AVERAGE DAILY EFFECTIVES WHICH ARE NOT TO BE EXCEEDED
IN THE LAND ARMED FORCES.

Table I. — Maximum Land Armed Forces stationed in the Home Country.				Table II (optional). — <i>Maximum Land Armed Forces stationed Overseas.</i>			Table III. — Maximum of the total Land Armed Forces.		
High Contracting Parties	<i>a</i> Total effectives, including the effectives specified in columns <i>b</i> and <i>c</i>	<i>b</i> Officers	<i>c</i> Other effectives who have completed at least x^2 months of service	<i>a</i> <i>Total effectives, including the effectives specified in columns b and c</i>	<i>b</i> Officers	<i>c</i> <i>Other effectives who have completed at least x^2 months of service</i>	<i>a</i> Total effectives, including the effectives specified in columns <i>b</i> and <i>c</i>	<i>b</i> Officers	<i>c</i> Other effectives who have completed at least x^2 months of service
A.									
B.									
C.									
D.									
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TABLES OF THE AVERAGE DAILY EFFECTIVES WHICH ARE NOT TO BE EXCEEDED IN THE LAND FORMATIONS ORGANISED ON A MILITARY BASIS.

Table IV. — Maximum Formations organised on a Military Basis stationed in the Home Country.				Table V. — Maximum formations organised on a Military Basis stationed Overseas.		
High Contracting Parties	<i>a</i> Total effectives, including the effectives specified in columns <i>b</i> and <i>c</i>	<i>b</i> Officers or officials ranking as officers	<i>c</i> Other effectives or officials who have completed at least x^2 months of service	<i>a</i> Total effectives, including the effectives specified in columns <i>b</i> and <i>c</i>	<i>b</i> Officers or officials ranking as officers	<i>c</i> Other effectives or officials who have completed at least x^2 months of service
A. B. C. D. : :						

¹ On certain tables annexed to Chapter A of Part I,
see reservations by the **French Delegation**, paragraph No. 65 of the Report.

German " " No. 73, 74 "
Italian " " No. 73, 75, 76 "
Turkish " " No. 77 "

² Note. — This figure will be determined by the duration of the longest period of service which is in force in the conscript land army of any High Contracting Party at the time of the signature of the Convention.

TABLES OF THE AVERAGE DAILY EFFECTIVES WHICH ARE NOT TO BE EXCEEDED IN THE SEA ARMED FORCES.

Table VI. — Maximum Sea Armed Forces.		Table VII. — Maximum Sea Formations organised on a Military Basis.
High Contracting Parties	Total effectives (officers, petty officers and men)	Total effectives (officers, petty officers and men and officials of every grade)

TABLES OF THE AVERAGE DAILY EFFECTIVES WHICH ARE NOT TO BE EXCEEDED IN THE AIR ARMED FORCES.

Table VIII (Optional). — Maximum Air Armed Forces stationed in the Home Country.			Table IX (optional). — Maximum Air Armed Forces stationed Overseas		Table X. — Maximum of the Total Air Armed Forces	
High Contracting Parties	a Total effectives, including the effectives specified in column b	b Effectives who have completed at least z ¹ months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers and men)	a Total effectives, including the effectives specified in column b	b Effectives who have completed at least z ¹ months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers and men)	a Total effectives, including the effectives specified in column b	b Effectives who have completed at least z ¹ months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers and men)
A.						
B.						
C.						
D.						
..						

TABLES OF THE AVERAGE DAILY EFFECTIVES WHICH ARE NOT TO BE EXCEEDED IN THE AIR FORMATIONS ORGANISED ON A MILITARY BASIS.

Table XI. — Maximum Air Formations organised on a Military Basis stationed in the Home Country.			Table XII. — Maximum Air Formations organised on a Military Basis stationed Overseas.	
High Contracting Parties	a Total effectives, including the effectives specified in column b	b Effectives or officials who have completed at least z ¹ months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers, men and officials of every grade)	a Total effectives, including the effectives specified in column b	b Effectives or officials who have completed at least z ¹ months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers, men and officials of every grade)
A.				
B.				
C.				
D.				
..				

¹ Note. — This figure will be determined by the duration of the longest period of service which is in force in the conscript air army of any High Contracting Party at the time of the signature of the Convention.

PART II. — MATERIAL.

CHAPTER A. — LAND ARMAMENTS.¹

Article 10.²

(Provisional text subject to the drafting of the Annex.)

The annual expenditure of each High Contracting Party on the upkeep, purchase and manufacture of war material for land armaments shall be limited to the figures laid down for such Party, and in accordance with the conditions prescribed, in the annex to this Article.

CHAPTER B. — NAVAL ARMAMENTS.^{3 4}

Article 11.^{5 6}

Throughout the duration of the present Convention, the global tonnage of the vessels of war of each of the High Contracting Parties, other than the vessels exempt from limitation under Annex I to this Chapter and the special vessels enumerated in Annex II, shall not exceed the figure laid down for such Party in Table I annexed to this Chapter.

Article 12.⁶

Table II annexed to this Chapter shows, by tonnage per category, the way in which each High Contracting Party intends to distribute during the period of application of the present Convention the global tonnage which is limited in the case of such Party to the figure laid down in Table I.

Article 13.

Within the limits of the global tonnage fixed for such Party in Table I, and failing any stricter conditions resulting from special conventions to which it is or may become a party, each of the High Contracting Parties may modify the distribution shown for it in Table II, subject to the following conditions :

(1) The tonnages by category shown for each High Contracting Party in Table II shall in no case be the object of increase beyond the figures shown for it in Table III annexed to this Chapter.

(2) Before the laying-down of the ship or ships for the construction of which the transferred tonnage has been assigned, due notice must be given to all the other High Contracting Parties and the Secretary-General and the Permanent Disarmament Commission, of the amount of tonnage transferred, the length of such notice being that laid down for each of the High Contracting Parties in Table III.

Article 14.

No capital ship shall exceed 35,000 tons (35,560 metric tons) standard displacement or carry a gun exceeding 16 inches (406 mm.) in calibre.

Article 15.

No aircraft carrier shall exceed 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement or carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 8 inches (203 mm.).

No aircraft carrier of 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) or less standard displacement shall carry a gun exceeding 6.1 inches (155 mm.) in calibre.

¹ See reservation by the **American Delegation**, paragraph No. 94 of the Report.

German	„	„	No. 102 and 103	„
Turkish	„	„	No. 99	„

² Note. — In pronouncing on this Article, the Governments will take into account at the Conference the report requested from the Committee of Budgetary Experts, which will have been forwarded to them in order to permit of the drawing up of the annex to this Article.

The Preparatory Commission, by sixteen votes to three and six abstentions, adopted the principle of limitation by expenditure. It also discussed the following resolution:

“ The Preparatory Commission is of opinion that the principle of direct limitation should be applied to land war material.”

When this resolution was put to the vote, there were nine votes in favour, nine against and seven abstentions.

Lastly, it examined the principle of a combination of the two methods. Nine members of the Commission voted in favour of this principle; eleven voted against and five abstained.

³ Note. — Such figures and dates as appear in this Chapter are only given as an illustration; most of them correspond to the figures and dates laid down in the Treaties of Washington and London.

⁴ See general reservation by the **German Delegation**, paragraph No. 109 of the Report.

Italian	„	„	No. 108	„
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⁵ See reservation by the **Yugoslav Delegation**, paragraph No. 116 of the Report.

⁶ See reservation by the **Italian Delegation**, paragraph No. 112 of the Report.

If the armament carried includes guns exceeding 6.1 inches (155 mm.) in calibre, the total number of guns carried, except anti-aircraft guns and guns not exceeding 5.1 inches (130 mm.), shall not exceed ten. If, alternatively, the armament contains no guns exceeding 6.1 inches (155 mm.) in calibre, the number of guns is not limited. In either case, the number of anti-aircraft guns and of guns not exceeding 5.1 inches (130 mm.) in calibre, is not limited.

Article 16.

No submarine shall exceed 2,000 tons (2,032 metric tons) standard displacement or carry a gun exceeding 5.1 inches (130 mm.) in calibre.

Article 17.

No vessel of war exceeding the limitations as to displacement or armament prescribed by the present Convention shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for or within the jurisdiction of any of the High Contracting Parties.

Article 18.

In regard to the replacement of the vessels of war limited by the present Convention, the High Contracting Parties will comply with the rules set out in Annex IV to this Chapter.

Article 19.¹

No preparation shall be made in merchant ships in time of peace for the installation of warlike armaments for the purpose of converting such ships into vessels of war, other than the necessary stiffening of decks for the mounting of guns not exceeding 6.1 inches (155 mm.) in calibre.

Article 20.

In the event of a High Contracting Party's being engaged in war, such Party shall not use as a vessel of war any vessel of war which may be under construction within its jurisdiction for any other Power, or which may have been constructed within its jurisdiction for another Power and not delivered.

Article 21.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes not to dispose, by gift, sale, or any mode of transfer, of any vessel of war in such a manner that such vessel may become a vessel of war in the navy of any foreign Power.

Article 22.

Any vessels of war which have to be disposed of as being surplus to the tonnage figures allowed by the present Convention shall be disposed of in accordance with the rules set out in Annex V to this Chapter.

Article 23.

Existing ships of various types, which, prior to April 1st, 1930, have been used as stationary training establishments or hulks, may be retained in a non-seagoing condition.

Article 24.^{2 3}

(Provisional text, subject to the drafting of the Annex.)

The annual expenditure of each High Contracting Party on the upkeep, purchase and manufacture of war material for naval armaments shall be limited to the figures laid down for such Party, and in accordance with the conditions prescribed, in Annex . . .

* * *

Note. — The two following articles appear in Part III of the London Naval Treaty, and are quoted as examples of supplementary restrictions which certain High Contracting Parties may be prepared to accept:⁴

Article ...

" Not more than 25 per cent of the allowed total tonnage in the cruiser category may be fitted with a landing-on platform or deck for aircraft. "

Article ...

" In the destroyer category, not more than 16 per cent of the allowed total tonnage shall be employed in vessels of over 1,500 tons (1,524 metric tons) standard displacement. "

* * *

¹ See reservation by the **Japanese Delegation**, paragraph No. 134 of the Report.

² In pronouncing on this Article, the Governments will take into account at the Conference the report requested from the Committee of Budgetary Experts, which will have been forwarded to them in order to permit of the drawing up of the Annex to this Article.

³ See reservation by the **French Delegation**, paragraph No. 139 of the Report.

Japanese	"	"	No. 140	"
German	"	"	No. 141	"

British and Italian Delegations, paragraph No. 142 of the Report.

⁴ See reservation by the **Greek and Spanish Delegations**, paragraph 143 of the Report.

Annexes to Chapter B of Part II.

Annex I.

EXEMPT VESSELS.

Subject to any special agreements which may submit them to limitation, the following vessels are exempt from limitation:

- (a) Naval surface combatant vessels of 600 tons (610 metric tons) standard displacement and under;
- (b) Naval surface combatant vessels exceeding 600 tons (610 metric tons), but not exceeding 2,000 tons (2,032 metric tons) standard displacement, provided they have none of the following characteristics:

- (1) Mount a gun above 6.1-inch (155 mm.) calibre;
- (2) Mount more than four guns above 3-inch (76 mm.) calibre;
- (3) Are designed or fitted to launch torpedoes;
- (4) Are designed for a speed greater than twenty knots.

- (c) Naval surface vessels not specifically built as fighting ships which are employed on fleet duties or as troop transports or in some other way than as fighting ships, provided they have none of the following characteristics:

- (1) Mount a gun above 6.1-inch (155 mm.) calibre;
- (2) Mount more than four guns above 3-inch (76 mm.) calibre;
- (3) Are designed or fitted to launch torpedoes;
- (4) Are designed for a speed greater than twenty knots;
- (5) Are protected by armour plate;
- (6) Are designed or fitted to launch mines;
- (7) Are fitted to receive aircraft on board from the air;
- (8) Mount more than one aircraft-launching apparatus on the centre line: or two, one on each broadside;
- (9) If fitted with any means of launching aircraft into the air, are designed or adopted to operate at sea more than three aircraft.

Annex II.

LIST OF SPECIAL VESSELS.

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Annex III.

DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of the present Convention, the following expressions are to be understood in the sense defined in this Annex:

(a) Capital Ships.

- (i) Vessels of war, not aircraft carriers, whose displacement exceeds 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement, or which carry a gun with a calibre exceeding 8 inches (203 mm.).

- (ii) For Parties who do not possess any capital ship exceeding 8,000 tons (8,128 metric tons) standard displacement:

Vessels of war not exceeding 8,000 tons (8,128 metric tons) standard displacement and the calibre of whose guns exceeds 8 inches (203 mm.).

(b) Aircraft Carriers.

Surface vessels of war, whatever their displacement, designed for the specific and exclusive purpose of carrying aircraft and so constructed that aircraft can be launched therefrom and landed thereon.

(c) Cruisers.

Surface vessels of war, other than capital ships or aircraft carriers, the standard displacement of which exceeds 1,850 tons (1,880 metric tons) or with a gun above 5.1 inches (130 mm.) calibre.

The cruiser category is divided into two sub-categories as follows:

- (i) Cruisers carrying a gun above 6.1 inches (155 mm.) calibre.
- (ii) Cruisers not carrying a gun above 6.1 inches (155 mm.) calibre.

(d) Destroyers.

Surface vessels of war, the standard displacement of which does not exceed 1,850 tons (1,880 metric tons) and with a gun not above 5.1 inches (130 mm.) calibre.

(cd) Light Surface Vessels.

Surface vessels of war, other than aircraft carriers, the standard displacement of which does not exceed 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons), and with guns not exceeding 8 inches (203 mm.) calibre.

The category of light surface vessels is divided into two categories, as follows:

- (i) Vessels carrying a gun above 6.1 inches (155 mm.) calibre.
- (ii) Vessels not carrying a gun above 6.1 inches (155 mm.) calibre.

Standard Displacement.

1. The standard displacement of a surface vessel is the displacement of the vessel complete, fully manned, engined and equipped ready for sea, including all armament and ammunition, equipment, outfit, provisions and fresh water for crew, miscellaneous stores and implements of every description that are intended to be carried in war, but without fuel or reserve feed water on board.

2. The standard displacement of a submarine is the surface displacement of the vessel complete (exclusive of the water in non-watertight structure), fully manned, engined and equipped ready for sea, including all armament and ammunition, equipment, outfit, provisions for crew, miscellaneous stores and implements of every description that are intended to be carried in war, but without fuel, lubricating oil, fresh water or ballast water of any kind on board.

3. Each naval combatant vessel shall be rated at its displacement tonnage when in the standard condition.

The word "ton," except in the expression "metric tons," shall be understood to be the ton of 2,240 pounds (1,016 kilos.).

Annex IV.

RULES FOR REPLACEMENT.

1. Except as provided in paragraph 4 of this Annex, no vessel limited by this Convention shall be replaced until it becomes "over-age".

2. A vessel shall be deemed to be "over-age" when the following number of years have elapsed since the date of its completion:

(a) Capital ships: 20¹ years, subject to special provision as may be necessary for the replacement of existing ships.

(b) Aircraft-carriers: 20 years, subject to special provision as may be necessary for existing ships.

(c) Surface vessels exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) but not exceeding 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement:

(i) If laid down before January 1st, 1920, 16 years;

(ii) If laid down after December 31st, 1919, 20 years.

(d) Surface vessels not exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement:

(i) If laid down before January 1st, 1921, 12 years;

(ii) If laid down after December 31st, 1920, 16 years.

(e) Submarines: 13 years.

3. The keels of replacement tonnage shall not be laid down more than three years before the year in which the vessel to be replaced becomes "over-age": but this period is reduced to two years in the case of any replacement surface vessel not exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement.

The right of replacement is not lost by delay in laying down replacement tonnage.

4. In the event of loss or accidental destruction, a vessel may be replaced immediately; but such replacement tonnage shall be subject to the limits of displacement and to the other provisions of this Convention.

Annex V.

RULES FOR DISPOSAL OF VESSELS OF WAR.

The present Convention provides for the disposal of vessels of war in the following ways:

- (1) By scrapping (sinking or breaking up);
- (2) By converting the vessel to a hulk;
- (3) By converting the vessel to target use exclusively;
- (4) By retaining the vessel exclusively for experimental purposes;
- (5) By retaining the vessel exclusively for training purposes.

Any vessel of war to be disposed of may either be scrapped or converted to a hulk at the option of the High Contracting Party concerned.

Vessels which have been retained for target, experimental or training purposes, shall finally be scrapped or converted to hulks.

Section I. — Vessels to be scrapped.

(a) A vessel to be disposed of by scrapping, by reason of its replacement, must be rendered incapable of warlike service within six months of the date of the completion of its successor, or of the first of its successors if there are more than one. If, however, the completion of the new vessel or vessels be delayed, the work of rendering the old vessel incapable of warlike service shall, nevertheless, be completed within four and a-half years from the date of laying the keel of the new vessel, or of the first of the new vessels; but should the new vessel, or any of the new vessels, be a surface vessel not exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement, this period is reduced to three and a-half years.

(b) A vessel to be scrapped shall be considered incapable of warlike service when there shall have been removed and landed or else destroyed in the ship:

- (1) All guns and essential parts of guns, fire control tops and revolving parts of all barbettes and turrets;

¹ Under the London Treaty, certain Powers agreed not to exercise their rights to lay down the keels of capital ship replacement tonnage during the years 1931 to 1936 inclusive, as provided in the Washington Treaty.

- (2) All hydraulic or electric machinery for operating turrets;
- (3) All fire-control instruments and range-finders;
- (4) All ammunition, explosives, mines and mine rails;
- (5) All torpedoes, war heads, torpedo-tubes and training-racks;
- (6) All wireless telegraphy installations;
- (7) All main propelling machinery, or alternatively the armoured conning-tower and all side armour-plate;
- (8) All aircraft cranes, derricks, lifts and launching apparatus. All landing-on or flying-off platforms and decks, or alternatively all main propelling machinery;
- (9) In addition, in the case of submarines, all main storage batteries, air compressor plants and ballast pumps.

(c) Scrapping shall be finally effected in either of the following ways, within twelve months of the date of which the work of rendering the vessel incapable of warlike service is due for completion:

- (1) Permanent sinking of the vessel;
- (2) Breaking the vessel up; this shall always include the destruction or removal of all machinery, boilers and armour, and all deck, side and bottom-plating.

Section II. — Vessels to be converted to Hulks.

A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to a hulk shall be considered finally disposed of when the conditions prescribed in Section I, paragraph (b), of this Annex, have been complied with, omitting sub-paragraphs (6), (7) and (8), and when the following have been effected:

- (1) Mutilation beyond repair of all propeller-shafts, thrust-blocks, turbine-gearing or main propelling-motors and turbines or cylinders of main engines;
- (2) Removal of propeller-brackets;
- (3) Removal and breaking up of all aircraft-lifts, and the removal of all aircraft-cranes, derricks and launching apparatus.

The vessel must be put in the above condition within the same limits of time as provided in Section I for rendering a vessel incapable of warlike service.

Section III. — Vessels to be converted to Target Use.

(a) A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to target use exclusively shall be considered incapable of warlike service when there have been removed and landed, or rendered unserviceable on board, the following:

- (1) All guns;
- (2) All fire-control tops and instruments and main fire-control communication wiring;
- (3) All machinery for operating gun-mountings or turrets;
- (4) All ammunition, explosives, mines, torpedoes and torpedo-tubes;
- (5) All aviation facilities and accessories.

The vessel must be put into the above conditions within the same limits of time as provided in Section I for rendering a vessel incapable of warlike service.

(b) Each High Contracting Party is permitted to retain, for target use exclusively, at any one time:

- (1) Not more than three vessels (cruisers or destroyers), but of these three vessels only one may exceed 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement;
- (2) One submarine.

(c) On retaining a vessel for target use, the High Contracting Party concerned undertakes not to re-condition it for warlike service.

Section IV. — Vessels retained for Experimental Purposes.

(a) A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to experimental purposes exclusively shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Section III (a) of this Annex.

(b) Without prejudice to the general rules, and provided that due notice be given to the other High Contracting Parties, reasonable variation from the conditions prescribed in Section III (a) of this Annex, in so far as may be necessary for the purposes of a special experiment, may be permitted as a temporary measure.

Any High Contracting Party taking advantage of this provision is required to furnish full details of any such variation and the period for which they will be required.

(c) Each High Contracting Party is permitted to retain for experimental purposes exclusively at any one time:

- (1) Not more than two vessels (cruisers or destroyers), but of these two vessels only one may exceed 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement;
- (2) One submarine.

(d) On retaining a vessel for experimental purposes, the High Contracting Party concerned undertakes not to re-condition it for warlike service.

Section V. — Vessels retained for Training Purposes.

(a) The following vessels may be retained, for training purposes exclusively, by the High Contracting Parties concerned:

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(b) Vessels retained for training purposes under the provisions of paragraph (a) shall, within six months of the date on which they are required to be disposed of, be dealt with as follows:

1. *Capital Ships.*

The following is to be carried out:

- (1) Removal of main-armament guns, revolving parts of all barbettes and turrets; machinery for operating turrets; but three turrets with their armament may be retained in each ship;
- (2) Removal of all ammunition and explosives in excess of the quantity required for target-practice training for the guns remaining on board;
- (3) Removal of conning-tower and the side-armour belt between the foremost and aftermost barbettes;
- (4) Removal or mutilation of all torpedo-tubes;
- (5) Removal or mutilation on board of all boilers in excess of the number required for a maximum speed of eighteen knots.

2. *Other Surface Vessels.*

The following is to be carried out:

- (1) Removal of one-half of the guns, but four guns of main calibre may be retained on each vessel;
- (2) Removal of all torpedo-tubes;
- (3) Removal of all aviation facilities and accessories;
- (4) Removal of one-half of the boilers.

(c) The High Contracting Party concerned undertakes that vessels retained in accordance with the provisions of this Section shall not be used for any combatant purpose.

CHAPTER C. — AIR ARMAMENTS.

Article 25.^{1 2}

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 of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not exceed the figures laid down for such Party in the corresponding columns of Table I annexed to this Chapter.

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 formations organised on a military basis of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not exceed the figures laid down for such Party in the corresponding columns of Table II annexed to this Chapter.

Article 26.^{1 2}

The number, total horse-power and total volume of dirigibles, capable of use in war, in commission in the land, sea and air armed forces of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not exceed the figures laid down for such Party in the corresponding columns of Table III annexed to this Chapter.

The number, total horse-power and total volume of dirigibles capable of use in war, in commission in the land, sea and air formations organised on a military basis of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not exceed the figures laid down for such Party in the corresponding columns of Table IV annexed to this Chapter.

Article 27.

Horse-power shall be measured according to the following rules . . .
The volume of dirigibles shall be expressed in cubic metres.

Article 28.

1. The High Contracting Parties shall refrain from prescribing the embodiment of military features in the construction of civil aviation material, so that this material may be constructed for purely civil purposes, more particularly with a view to providing the greatest possible measure of security and the most economic return. No preparations shall be made in civil aircraft in time of peace for the installation of warlike armaments for the purpose of converting such aircraft into military aircraft.

2. The High Contracting Parties undertake not to require civil aviation enterprises to employ personnel specially trained for military purposes. They undertake to authorise only as a provisional and temporary measure the seconding of personnel to, and the employment of military aviation material in, civil aviation undertakings. Any such personnel or military material which may thus be employed in civil aviation of whatever nature shall be included in the limitation applicable to the High Contracting Party concerned in virtue of Part I, or Articles 25 and 26, of the present Convention, as the case may be.³

3. The High Contracting Parties undertake not to subsidise, directly or indirectly, air lines principally established for military purposes instead of being established for economic, administrative or social purposes.

4. The High Contracting Parties undertake to encourage as far as possible the conclusion of economic agreements between civil aviation undertakings in the different countries and to confer together to this end.

¹ See reservation by the **German Delegation**, paragraph No. 148 of the Report.

² See reservation by the **Turkish Delegation**, paragraph No. 149 of the Report.

³ See reservation by the **Canadian Delegation**, paragraph No. 163 of the Report.

Table I. — Aeroplanes of the Land, Sea and Air Armed Forces.

	a	b	c	d	a	b	c
	Total aeroplanes of the armed forces	(Optional) Aeroplanes stationed in the home country	(Optional) Aeroplanes stationed overseas	(Optional) Aeroplanes in aircraft carriers	Total aeroplanes of the forces organised on a military basis	(Optional) Aeroplanes stationed in the home country	(Optional) Aeroplanes stationed overseas
	Number 	Number 	Number 	Number 	Number 	Number 	Number
	Total horse-power 	Total horse-power 	Total horse-power 	Total horse-power 	Total horse-power 	Total horse-power 	Total horse-power
A.							
B.							
C.							
D.							
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High Contracting Parties							

Table III. — Dirigibles of the Land, Sea and Air Forces.

	a.	b	c	d	a.	b	c
	Total dirigibles of the armed forces	(Optional) Dirigibles stationed in the home country	(Optional) Dirigibles stationed overseas	(Optional) Dirigibles in aircraft carriers	Total dirigibles of the formations organised on a military basis	(Optional) Dirigibles stationed in the home country	(Optional) Dirigibles stationed overseas
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
	Total horse- power	Total horse- power	Total horse- power	Total horse- power	Total horse- power	Total horse- power	Total horse- power
	Total volume	Total volume	Total volume	Total volume	Total volume	Total volume	Total volume
High Contracting Parties							
A.							
B.							
C.							
D.							
. . .							

¹ See reservation by the German Delegation, paragraph No. 155 of the Report.

PART III. — BUDGETARY EXPENDITURE.¹

*Article 29.*²

(Provisional text subject to the drafting of the Annex.)

The total annual expenditure of each of the High Contracting Parties on his land, sea and air forces and formations organised on a military basis shall be limited to the figure laid down for such Party and in accordance with the conditions prescribed in the Annex. . . .

¹ See reservation by the **German Delegation**, paragraph No. 182 of the Report.
American „ „ No. 181 „

² *Note.* — In pronouncing on this Article, and in particularly as regards the possibility of a distinct limitation of the expenditure on land, sea and air forces, the Governments will take into account at the Conference the report requested from the Committee of Budgetary Experts, which will have been forwarded to them in order to permit of the drawing up of Annex...

PART IV. — EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION.

Article 30.

For each category of effectives defined in the model tables annexed to this Article, the exchange of information each year shall apply to the average daily number of effectives reached during the preceding year in the land, sea and air armed forces and formations organised on a military basis of each of the High Contracting Parties.

For this purpose, each of the High Contracting Parties will forward to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, within..... months after the end of each year, the necessary information to enable the said tables to be drawn up in the case of such Party. Each Party shall attach to this statement an explanatory note showing the elements on which the figures supplied are based, and stating, in particular, for each sort of effectives (recruits, militiamen, reservists, territorials, etc.) the number of these effectives and the number of days' service they have performed.

The said tables shall be drawn up and published with the explanatory note referred to above by the Secretary-General not later than..... in each year.

Table II. — Land Armed forces Stationed Overseas.

Table V. — Formations organised on a Military Basis stationed Overseas.

High Contracting Parties	Overseas territory	a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e
		Total effectives, including the effectives specified separately in this Table	Officers	Other effectives who have completed at least 2 ³ months of service	Soldiers whose period of service has exceeded the legal period of service but is less than 2 ³ months (information to be supplied only for effectives recruited by conscription)	(Optional statement.) (Recruits not trained as defined in the national legislation)	Total effectives, including the effectives specified separately in this Table	Officers or officials ranking as officers	Other effectives or officials who have completed at least 2 ³ months of service	Soldiers or officials whose period of service has exceeded the legal period of service but is less than 2 ³ months (information to be supplied only for effectives recruited by conscription)	(Optional statement.) (Recruits not trained as defined in the national legislation)
A	M N O P ...										
B	... R S T ...										

1 See reservations concerning the tables annexed to Article 29 by the British Empire Delegation, paragraph No. 190 of the Report.

French	"	"	No. 189	"
German	"	"	No. 187	"
Japanese	"	"	No. 191	"
Turkish	"	"	No. 188 and 77	"

2 Note. — This figure will be determined by the duration of the longest period of service which is in force in the conscript army of any High Contracting Party at the time of the signature of the Convention.

MODEL TABLES OF THE AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF EFFECTIVES REACHED DURING THE YEAR IN THE NAVAL FORCES.

Table VI. — Naval Forces.					Table VII. — Sea Formations organised on a Military Basis.			
High Contracting Parties	a. Total effectives, including effectives specified separately in this Table	b. Officers	c. Other effectives who have completed at least y ¹ months of service	d. <i>(Optional statement.) Recruits not trained as defined in the national legislation</i>	a. Total effectives, including effectives specified separately in this Table	b. Officers	c. Other effectives who have completed at least y ¹ months of service	d. <i>(Optional statement.) Recruits not trained as defined in the national legislation</i>
A.								
B.								
C.								
D.								
.								
.								

¹ Note.— This figure will be determined by the duration of the longest period of service which is in force in the conscript Navy army of any High Contracting Party at the time of the signature of the Convention

MODEL TABLES OF THE AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF EFFECTIVES REACHED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AIR ARMED FORCES.

Table VIII. — Air Armed Forces stationed in the Home Country.					Table IX. — Air Armed Forces stationed Overseas.			Table X. — Total Air Armed Forces.		
High Contracting Parties.	a	b	c		a	b	c	a	b	c
	Total effectives, including the effectives specified separately in this Table	Effectives who have completed at least z ¹ months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers and men)	(Optional statement.) Recruits not trained as defined in the national legislation		Total effectives, including the effectives specified separately in this Table	Effectives who have completed at least z ¹ months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers and men)	(Optional statement.) Recruits not trained as defined in the national legislation	Total effectives, including the effectives specified separately in this Table	Effectives who have completed at least z ¹ months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers and men)	(Optional statement.) Recruits not trained as defined in the national legislation
A.										
B.										
C.										
D.										
.										

MODEL TABLES OF THE AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF EFFECTIVES REACHED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AIR FORMATIONS ORGANISED ON A MILITARY BASIS.

Table XI. — Air Formations organised on a Military Basis stationed in the Home Country.				Table XII. — Air Formations organised on a Military Basis stationed Overseas.			
High Contracting Parties	a	b	c	a	b	c	
	Total effectives, including the effectives specified separately in this Table.	Effectives who have completed at least z ¹ months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers and men and officials of all grades)	(Optional statement.) Recruits not trained as defined in the national legislation	Total effectives, including the effectives specified separately in this Table.	Effectives who have completed at least z ¹ months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers and men and officials of all grades)	(Optional statement.) Recruits not trained as defined in the national legislation	
A.							
B.							
C.							
D.							
.							

¹ Note. — This figure will be determined by the duration of the longest period of service which is in force in the conscript air force of any High Contracting Party at the time of the signature of the Convention.

*Article 31*¹.

If any youths have compulsorily received, during any year, preparatory military training within the jurisdiction of any High Contracting Party, such Party shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, within x months after the end of each year, the number of youths who have received such instruction.

The above information shall be published by the Secretary-General not later than in each year.

Article 32.

The High Contracting Parties concerned shall forward to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations at the end of each year the following information as to the provisions of their law relating to the effectives recruited by conscription in their land, sea and air forces and formations organised on a military basis respectively;

- (1) The total number of days comprised in the first period of service;
- (2) The total duration in days of the ensuing periods.

The above information shall be published by the Secretary-General not later than in each year.

Article 33^{2 3}.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall, within months from the end of each budgetary year, communicate to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations a statement drawn up in accordance with a standard model, showing by categories of materials the total actual expenditure in the course of the said year on the upkeep, purchase and manufacture of materials of the land and sea armed forces and formations organised on a military basis of such Party.

The information contained in this statement shall be published by the Secretary-General not later than in each year.

Article 34.

Within one month after the date of laying down and the date of completion respectively of each vessel of war, other than the vessels exempt from limitation under Annex I to Chapter B of Part II, laid down or completed by or for them or within their jurisdiction after the coming into force of the present Convention, the High Contracting Parties shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the information detailed below:

- (a) The date of laying down the keel and the following particulars:
 - Classification of the vessel and for whom built (if not for the High Contracting Party);
 - Standard displacement in tons and metric tons;
 - Principal dimensions—namely, length of water-line, extreme beam at or below water-line;
 - Mean draught at standard displacement;
 - Calibre of the largest gun.
- (b) The date of completion, together with the foregoing particulars relating to the vessel at that date.

The above information shall be immediately communicated by the Secretary-General to all the High Contracting Parties and shall be published by the Secretary-General not later than in each year.

Article 35.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall communicate to the Secretariat of the League of Nations the name and the tonnage of any vessel constructed in accordance with Article 19. (Chapter II). With regard to existing vessels of this type, this communication shall be made within two months after ratification of the present Convention. With regard to vessels to be constructed, the communication shall be made on the date of completion.

¹ See reservation by the **German Delegation**, paragraph No. 194 of the Report.
Italian " " " " No. 194 " "

² See reservation by the **German Delegation**, paragraph No. 201 of the Report.

³ Note. — In giving an opinion on this Article, the Governments will take into account the report requested from the Committee of Budgetary Experts regarding the number and nature of the categories to be laid down and the methods of publicity thus adopted in connection with the provisions of the annex regarding limitation referred to in Article 9 of the present Convention.

*Article 36.*¹

For each of the categories of aircraft defined in the model tables annexed to this Article, the exchange of information shall apply to the maximum figures attained in each year in respect of the number and total horse-power, and for dirigibles the total volume, by the aircraft referred to in Articles 25 and 26 of the present Convention.

For this purpose, each of the High Contracting Parties will forward to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations within months after the end of each year the necessary information to enable the said tables to be drawn up in the case of such Party.

The tables referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be drawn up and published by the Secretary-General not later than in each year.

¹ See reservations by the German Delegation, paragraph No. 206 of the Report.

Model Tables annexed to Article 36.¹

[illegible]

¹ See reservation by the German Delegation, paragraph No. 206 and 155 of the Report.
Turkish " " No. 207 and 77 "

*Article 37.*¹

In order to ensure publicity as regards civil aviation, each of the High Contracting Parties shall indicate within *x* months after the end of each year to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the number and total horse-power of civil aeroplanes and dirigibles registered within the jurisdiction of such Party. Each Party shall also indicate the amounts expended on civil aviation by the Government and by local authorities.

The above information shall be published by the Secretary-General not later than..... in each year.

*Article 38.*²

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations within..... months of the end of each budgetary year a statement drawn up in accordance with the standard model annexed to this Article³ showing the total amounts actually expended in the course of the said year on the land, sea and air armaments of such Party.

The information supplied in this statement shall be published by the Secretary-General not later than..... in each year.

¹ See reservation by the **German Delegation**, paragraph No. 212 of the Report.

² See reservation by the **German Delegation**, paragraph No. 215 of the Report.

³ Note. — In drawing up this annex, the Conference will have before it the standard model statement which will be submitted to it by the Committee of Budgetary Experts.

PART V. — CHEMICAL ARMS.¹

Article 39.

The High Contracting Parties undertake, subject to reciprocity, to abstain from the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or similar gases, and of all analogous liquids, substances or processes.

They undertake unreservedly to abstain from the use of all bacteriological methods of warfare.

¹ See reservations by the German Delegation, paragraph No. 229 and 230 of the Report.

PART VI. — MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER A. — PERMANENT DISARMAMENT COMMISSION.

Article 40.¹

There shall be set up at the seat of the League of Nations a Permanent Disarmament Commission with the duty of following the execution of the present Convention. It shall consist of x (figure to be fixed by the Conference) members appointed respectively by the Governments of (list to be drawn up by the Conference).

Members of the Commission shall not represent their Governments. They shall be appointed for x years, but shall be re-eligible. During their term of office, they may be replaced only on, death or in the case of voluntary resignation or serious and permanent illness.

They may be assisted by technical experts.

Article 41.

The Commission shall meet for the first time, on being summoned by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, within three months from the entry into force of the present Convention. to elect a provisional President and Vice-President and to draw up its Rules of Procedure.

Thereafter it shall meet annually in ordinary session on the date fixed in its Rules of Procedure.

It may also, if summoned by its President, meet in extraordinary session in the cases provided for in the present Convention and whenever an application to that effect is made by a High Contracting Party.

Article 42.

The Commission shall have full power to lay down its own Rules of Procedure on the basis of the provisions of the present Convention.

Article 43.

The Commission may only transact business if at least two-thirds of its members are present

Article 44.

Any High Contracting Party not having a member of its nationality on the Commission shall be entitled to send a member appointed for the purpose to sit at any meetings of the Commission during which a question specially affecting the interests of that Party is considered.

Article 45.

Each member of the Commission shall have only one vote.

All decisions of the Commission shall be taken by a majority of the votes of the members present at the meeting.

In the cases provided for in Articles 50 and 52 the votes of members appointed by the Parties concerned in the discussion shall not be counted in determining the majority.

A minority report may be drawn up.

Article 46.

Each member of the Commission shall be entitled on his own responsibility to have any person heard or consulted who is in a position to throw any light on the question which is being examined by the Commission.

Article 47.

Each member of the Commission shall be entitled to require that, in any report by the Commission, account shall be taken of the opinions or suggestions put forward by him, if necessary in the form of a separate report.

Article 48.

All reports by the Commission shall, under conditions specified in each case in the present Convention, or in the Rules of Procedure of the Commission, be communicated to all the High Contracting Parties and to the Council of the League of Nations, and shall be published.

Article 49.

The Permanent Disarmament Commission shall receive all the information supplied by the High Contracting Parties to the Secretary-General of the League in pursuance of their international obligations in this regard.

¹ See reservation by the **French Delegation**, paragraph No. 238 of the Report.

Each year, the Commission shall make at least one report on the information submitted to it and on any other information that may reach it from a responsible source and that it may consider worth attention, showing the situation as regards the fulfilment of the present Convention.

This report shall be communicated forthwith to all the High Contracting Parties and to the Council of the League and shall be published on the date fixed in the Rules of Procedure of the Commission.

CHAPTER B. — DEROGATIONS.

Article 50

If, during the term of the present Convention, a change of circumstances constitutes, in the opinion of any High Contracting Party, a menace to its national security, such High Contracting Party may suspend temporarily, in so far as concerns itself, any provision or provisions of the present Convention, other than those expressly designed to apply in the event of war, provided:

(a) That such Contracting Party shall immediately notify the other Contracting Parties and at the same time the Permanent Disarmament Commission, through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, of such temporary suspension, and of the extent thereof.

(b) That simultaneously with the said notification, the Contracting Party shall communicate to the other Contracting Parties, and at the same time, to the Permanent Disarmament Commission through the Secretary-General, a full explanation of the change of circumstances referred to above.

Thereupon the other High Contracting Parties shall promptly advise as to the situation thus presented.

When the reasons for such temporary suspension have ceased to exist, the said High Contracting Party shall reduce its armaments to the level agreed upon in the Convention, and shall make immediate notification to the other Contracting Parties.

CHAPTER C. — PROCEDURE REGARDING COMPLAINTS.

Article 51.

The High Contracting Parties recognise that any violation of the provisions of the present Convention is a matter of concern to all the Parties.

Article 52.

If, during the term of the present Convention, a High Contracting Party is of opinion that another Party to the Convention is maintaining armaments in excess of the figures agreed upon or is in any way violating or endeavouring to violate the provisions of the present Convention, such Party may lay the matter, through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, before the Permanent Disarmament Commission.

The Commission, after hearing a representative of the High Contracting Party whose action is questioned, should such Party so desire, and the representative of any other Party which may be specially concerned in the matter and which asks to be heard, shall, as soon as possible, present a report thereon to the High Contracting Parties and to the Council of the League. The report and any proceedings thereon shall be published as soon as possible.

The High Contracting Parties shall promptly advise as to the conclusions of the Report.

If the High Contracting Parties directly concerned are Members of the League of Nations, the Council shall exercise the rights devolving upon it in such circumstances in virtue of the Covenant with a view to ensuring the observance of the present Convention and to safeguarding the peace of nations.

CHAPTER D. — FINAL PROVISIONS.

Article 53.¹

The present Convention shall not affect the provisions of previous treaties under which certain of the High Contracting Parties have agreed to limit their land, sea or air armaments, and have thus fixed in relation to one another their respective rights and obligations in this connection.

¹ See reservation by the German Delegation, paragraph No. 273 of the Report.

The following High Contracting Parties . . . signatory to the said treaties declare that the limits fixed for their armaments under the present Convention are accepted by them in relation to the obligations referred to in the preceding paragraph, the maintenance of such provisions being for them an essential condition for the observance of the present Convention.

Article 54.

If a dispute arises between two or more of the High Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the provisions of the present Convention, and cannot be settled either directly between the parties or by some other method of friendly settlement, the parties will, at the request of any one of them, submit such dispute to the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice or to an arbitral tribunal chosen by them.

Article 55.

The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional methods. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

The present Convention shall come into force, for each Party whose instrument of ratification has been deposited, as soon as the instruments of ratification have been deposited by . . . (list to be drawn up by the Conference).

(Should the present Convention not have come into force in accordance with the preceding paragraph by . . . the High Contracting Parties shall be invited by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to meet and consider the possibility of putting it into force. They undertake to participate in this consultation, which shall take place before . . .)¹

Article 56.

Each of the High Contracting Parties will take the necessary measures for carrying the provisions of the present Convention into effect as soon as it has come into force for such Party.

Article 57.

Subject to the provisions of Articles 58 and 59, the present Convention shall remain in force for . . . years. It shall remain in force after the expiration of that period except in so far as it may be amended, superseded or denounced under the conditions specified in the following articles.

Article 58.

Before the end of the period of x years provided for in the preceding article, and not less than y years after its entry into force, the present Convention shall be re-examined by the High Contracting Parties meeting in Conference. The date of this meeting shall be fixed by the Council of the League of Nations, after taking cognisance of the opinion of the Permanent Disarmament Commission and of the intentions of the High Contracting Parties non-members of the League of Nations.

The above-mentioned Conference may, if necessary, revise the present Convention and establish fresh provisions in substitution therefor, fixing their period of duration and laying down general rules regarding their examination and subsequent revision, if the latter is required.

Article 59.²

Before the end of the period of y years provided for in the preceding article, but not less than z years after the entry into force of the present Convention, the procedure for examination and revision laid down in that article may also be carried out at the request of a High Contracting Party, with the concurrence of the Permanent Disarmament Commission, if the conditions under which the engagements stipulated in the Convention were contracted have undergone, as the result of technical transformations or special circumstances, changes justifying a fresh examination and, if necessary, the revision of such engagements.

Article 60.

In the course of a conference held in the circumstances provided for in the two preceding articles, any High Contracting Party shall be entitled to notify its intention to denounce the present Convention.

Such denunciation shall take effect two years after its date, but in no case before the expiration of the period of x years mentioned in Article 57.

¹ *Note.* It will be for the Conference to decide whether this paragraph and any supplementary provisions which may be necessary would not be better placed in a protocol of signature.

² *See reservation by the German Delegation, paragraph No. 295 of the Report.*

