In accordance with the foregoing, the following tables shall be annexed to the supplementary Convention. Each table shows, after the reduction of each category of armed forces, the remaining number of units and corps of infantry, field artillery and cavalry which make up the general effectives classified under the headings of officers, non-commissioned officers and voluntarily enlisted other ranks (total number), of the administrative services, civic education service, intendance, chaplains department, etc.:

Table I: Maximum home forces;
Table II: Maximum oversea forces stationed in the home country;
Table III: Maximum forces of dominions and other overseas possessions;
Table IV: Maximum forces of the home country stationed in the several colonies, dominions or other overseas possessions;
Table V: Maximum of the total forces of each State.

The aforesaid coefficients of reduction used in calculating effectives will be applied to the effectives of the armed forces as shown in the returns on January 1st, 1928.

Article 5.

With the object of limiting the accumulation of trained reserves, the Contracting States agree:

(a) To reduce in each class, according to the coefficients of reduction given above, the aggregate number of men who have received military training and of officers who have received military training either with the colours or elsewhere;

(b) To pass legislation prohibiting the existence of any civil bodies organised on a military basis by specialised instructors drawn from the army, and the assembly of such bodies for training, as also the military training of the civilian population at the instance of civil associations.

Section 2. — Material.

Article 6.

For the armament of land forces, the existing patterns shown in the tables at January 1st, 1928, shall be retained, except tanks and heavy artillery with very long range, which are essentially designed for aggression.

Article 7.

All implements of war directed primarily against the civilian population which does not directly take part in the armed conflict (military aircraft and chemical weapons) must be destroyed as provided in the special Convention.

Article 8.

The quantities of arms for the land armies shall be strictly limited according to:

(a) The needs of the army in time of peace;

(b) The number of trained reservists in each year-class, the number of such classes being the same for all countries in any one group (Article 1 of the present Convention) and not exceeding ten classes for countries in Group A, with a subsequent progressive increase of 50 per cent and 100 per cent respectively for Groups B and C.

Article 9.

The maximum number of weapons allowed for every thousand trained reservists shall be fixed for each country in strict conformity with the normal proportions existing in the principal arms in different countries and for different forms of armament.

Article 10.

The actual maximum quantities of arms allowed for troops at depots and elsewhere in the territory of the State, which quantities may not be exceeded, shall be fixed on the bases laid down in Articles 8 and 9 of the present Convention, by an additional Convention and by annexed tables according to the list in paragraph (b) of Article 5 of the present Convention.
Each table must contain general summarised figures under the following heads:

(1) Rifles, carbines and pistols:
   (a) Automatic;
   (b) Non-automatic.

(2) Machine-guns:
   (a) Heavy;
   (b) Light.

(3) Artillery:
   (a) Light field guns (76-millimetre guns and 122-millimetre howitzers);
   (b) Heavy field guns (105-millimetre guns and 150-millimetre howitzers);
   (c) Heavy guns and howitzers (over 150 millimetres and up to 204 millimetres);
   (d) Mortars and trench mortars of all patterns;
   (e) Guns accompanying the infantry:
      (aa) Guns and howitzers;
      (bb) Mine-throwers, grenade-throwers and bomb-throwers;
   (4) Armoured cars;
   (5) Spare parts, machinery, gun-carriages and gun-barrels;
   (6) Cartridges (for rifles and pistols);
   (7) Grenades (hand and rifle);
   (8) Shells for guns of the calibres and patterns mentioned above;
   (9) Armes blanches.

Article II.

All arms in the territory of the Contracting States over and above the quantities specified in Article 10 of the present Convention shall be destroyed.

CHAPTER II. — NAVAL FORCES.

Article 12.

In accordance with the principles set forth in the Preamble to the present Convention, the Contracting States agree to effect a reduction of their naval forces on the following basis:

(a) Countries which on January 1st, 1928, had a fleet whose aggregate tonnage exceeded 200,000 tons shall reduce their naval forces by one-half, such reduction to affect both the aggregate tonnage of the entire fleet and the tonnage in each of the following classes of warship:
   Capital ships;
   Other warships of displacement exceeding 10,000 tons;
   Light forces;
   Submarines.

(b) Countries which on January 1st, 1928, had a fleet whose aggregate tonnage was less than 200,000 tons shall reduce their naval forces by one-fourth of the aggregate tonnage of the entire fleet.

(c) As soon as the present Convention comes into force, aircraft-carriers shall be struck off the establishment of the navy. Within six months they must be disarmed and so converted as to make it quite impossible for them to be used for warlike purposes.

Note. — The strength of the naval forces of those countries which were disarmed after the war of 1914-1918 shall be fixed in accordance with special principles to be laid down by the Disarmament Conference.

Article 13.

The maximum specific tonnage which must not be exceeded by the Contracting States shall be fixed in accordance with the above-mentioned principles by a special Convention, to be concluded within three months from the day on which the present Convention comes into force.

Article 14.

The division of the fleet into vessels which are to be struck off the naval establishment and vessels which are to remain on the establishment, the names of the vessels being given (within the limits of the tonnage allowed under Article 12 of the present Convention), shall be effected by each Contracting Party. Within one year from the coming into force of the
present Convention, those warships which each Party designates to be struck off the establishment of the navy must be disarmed and put into such a condition that they cannot possibly be used for warlike purposes.

Note. — The disarmament of warships comprises the removal of the armour, guns and torpedoes, the destruction of special fittings, armoured turrets, conning-towers, fire-control instruments, communications for use in battle, and aircraft-launching devices.

Article 15.

The procedure for striking vessels off the naval establishment and putting them into such a condition that they cannot possibly be used for warlike purposes shall be fixed by an additional technical agreement which shall be attached to the present Convention, and shall be concluded in accordance with Article 13 of the present Convention.

Article 16.

The Contracting States agree that, as from the entry into force of the present Convention, warships (both those which are to be constructed in future and those which are now on the stocks) shall only be constructed to replace vessels of the corresponding classes or categories which have been retained on the establishment of the fleet after the reduction has been effected as provided in Articles 12 and 13. Such vessels must satisfy the following conditions:

(a) Except in case of total loss, no vessel may be replaced until it has reached the age-limit, as specified below:

- Capital ships
- Other warships of over 10,000 tons
- Cruisers of over 7,000 tons
- Cruisers of under 7,000 tons
- Flotilla leaders
- Torpedo-boat destroyers
- Torpedo-boats
- Submarines

(b) The maximum standard displacement for a warship shall be fixed at 10,000 metric tons. Vessels of more than 10,000 tons displacement now included in the naval forces shall be struck off when they reach the age-limit specified in paragraph (a) of this article, but in any case not later than . . . .

(c) The maximum calibre of the guns mounted in warships shall be fixed at 12 inches (304.8 millimetres);

(d) No warship may be fitted with appliances for the carrying of aircraft;

(e) The maximum limits for vessels by classes and categories are laid down as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class or category of vessel</th>
<th>Standard displacement</th>
<th>Calibre of guns</th>
<th>Age-limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital ships . . . . .</td>
<td>10,000 tons</td>
<td>12 inches (304.8 millimetres)</td>
<td>25 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast-defence vessels . .</td>
<td></td>
<td>8 inches (203.2 millimetres)</td>
<td>25 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers of over 7,000 tons</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 inches (152.4 millimetres)</td>
<td>20 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers of under 7,000 tons</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 inches (101.6 millimetres)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flotilla leaders . . . . .</td>
<td>1,200 tons</td>
<td>4 inches (101.6 millimetres)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torpedo-boat destroyers . .</td>
<td>600 tons</td>
<td>4 inches (101.6 millimetres)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torpedo-boats . . . . .</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines . . . . .</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. — The standard displacement of a ship is the displacement of the ship complete, fully manned, with engines and boilers, equipped ready for sea, including all armaments and ammunition, equipment, outfit, provisions and fresh water for crew, miscellaneous stores and implements and supplies of every description that are intended to be carried in war, including fuel and reserve feed water for engines and boilers. The calculation must be made in metric tons.
Article 17.

The Contracting States agree to assume the following obligations:

(a) Not to use for warlike purposes warships which have been struck off the establishment of the fleet and replaced by new constructions (except in cases which may be specially provided for in supplementary technical Agreements);

(b) Not to hand over or sell their warships to foreign countries if the latter can use them as warships supernumerary to the establishment laid down for each State by the present Convention;

(c) Not to build or allow to be built in their territories any warships exceeding any of the limits laid down in Article 16 of the present Convention;

(d) Not to cause new vessels to be constructed in foreign yards over and above the limit laid down for each Contracting State;

(e) Not to equip merchant vessels with any apparatus or appliance enabling such vessels to be used for warlike purposes.

Article 18.

The Contracting States agree to limit the quantity of shells and torpedoes as follows:

(a) For guns of calibres from 8 to 12 inches (203.2 to 304.8 millimetres), 200 rounds each;

(b) For guns of calibres from 4 to 7.9 inches (101.6 to 200.7 millimetres), 500 rounds each;

(c) For guns of calibres less than 4 inches (101.6 millimetres), 1,000 rounds each;

(d) For each torpedo-tube, two torpedoes.

Article 19.

All supplies of ammunition and torpedoes over and above the quantities specified in Article 18 must be destroyed.

CHAPTER III. — AIR ARMAMENTS.

Article 20.

Within one year from the entry into force of the present Convention, all military dirigibles (lighter than air) shall be disarmed and placed in a condition precluding their utilisation for military purposes.

Note. — The disarmament of aircraft belonging to the armed forces includes the removal of guns, machine-guns and special appliances for the discharge of bombs and other instruments of destruction.

Article 21.

In conformity with the Preamble to the present Convention, the Contracting States agree, when carrying into effect the reduction of air armaments, to divide all States into the following main groups:

(a) Group E: States having more than 200 aeroplanes in service in their armed forces;

(b) Group F: States having from 100 to 200 aeroplanes in service in their armed forces;

(c) Group G: States having fewer than 100 aeroplanes in service in their armed forces.

States in Group E shall reduce their air forces by one-half; States in Group F by one-third, and States in Group G by one-quarter, with a simultaneous reduction of the engine-power of each aeroplane to 400 horse-power on the ground.

Article 22.

In addition to the standard laid down in Article 21, reserve machines, and engines for these machines, up to a number not exceeding 25 per cent of the total number of aeroplanes in service after their reduction, may be maintained in the establishment of the air forces.

Article 23.

All other machines, whether in service or in reserve, together with the engines for these machines, in excess of the limits laid down in Articles 21 and 22 of the present Convention shall be destroyed.
Article 24.
When applying Articles 21, 22 and 23 of the present Convention, aeroplanes with engines of over 400 horse-power shall be the first to be destroyed.

Article 25.
All arming of civil aircraft and all fittings enabling them to be armed or to be utilised for war are prohibited.

Article 26.
With regard to the types of aeroplanes and their armaments, Article 6 of the present Convention shall apply. The armament of military air forces is included in the standards laid down in Article 10 of the present Convention.

Article 27.
All stocks of air bombs and other instruments of destruction intended to be discharged by aircraft shall be destroyed within three months of the entry into force of the present Convention. It shall henceforth be prohibited to manufacture or retain them in the army or in the reserve of the military air forces.

Article 28.
The effective of the military air forces must be reduced in proportion to the decrease in the number of machines in service.

Article 29.
The precise maximum numbers of machines in service and in reserve, of the engines intended for their use, and of the military air force effective, classified as officers, pilots and other personnel serving on board aircraft, which must not be exceed by the Contracting States shall be fixed in conformity with Articles 21 and 28 of the present Convention in a supplementary Convention.

To the latter shall be annexed the following tables:
Table I: Maximum armed air forces stationed in the home country;
Table II: Maximum armed air forces stationed in each colony, dominion or other overseas possession;
Table III: Maximum of all armed air forces.

Article 30.
With a view to restricting the production of military aeroplanes and the trade therein the Contracting States agree to conclude, within three months from the entry into force of the present Convention, a supplementary Convention on the limitation to be imposed on the manufacture and trade in war aeroplanes in proportion to the legitimate requirements of the new effective of the military air forces as fixed in the tables indicated in Article 29.

CHAPTER IV. — CHEMICAL METHODS OF WARFARE.

Article 31.
All methods of and appliances for chemical aggression (all asphyxiating gases used for warlike purposes, as well as all appliances for their discharge, such as gas-projectors, pulverisers, balloons, flame-throwers and other devices) and for bacteriological warfare, whether in service with troops or in reserve or in process of manufacture, shall be destroyed within three months of the date of the entry into force of the present Convention.

Article 32.
The industrial undertakings engaged in or adapted for the production of the means of chemical aggression or bacteriological warfare indicated in Article 31 of the present Convention shall be converted to other uses within one year from the entry into force of the present Convention on the basis of an additional technical agreement.

Article 33.
The Contracting States undertake, within three months of the entry into force of the present Convention, to ratify the Protocol on the Prohibition of Chemical Warfare signed at Geneva in 1925.
CHAPTER V. — ARMAMENTS BUDGETS.

Article 34.

The total amounts of the armaments budgets calculated at their true values shall be reduced in proportion to the reduction of land forces in Groups A, B and C, of air forces in Groups E, F and G, and of naval forces as provided for in Articles 12 and 13 of the present Convention. The said reduction in budgets shall also apply to the items of expenditure on personnel (pay, clothing, victualling, quarters) and those relating to orders for implements of war and ammunition and to their upkeep.

Article 35.

No secret funds intended to disguise extraordinary expenditure on special preparations for war and the strengthening of armaments may be excluded in State budgets.

In conformity with the above stipulation, all expenditure on the upkeep of the armed forces of each State shall be brought together in a single chapter of the State budget; it shall be open to publicity in all respects.

Article 36.

The reduction of the armaments budgets shall be carried out as from the year 1929 pari passu with the reduction of armed forces and of war material. As from 1930, the maximum figures of these budgets shall be fixed separately for each of the Contracting States. Thereafter, no increase shall be made in them.

CHAPTER VI. — TIME-LIMITS FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE CONVENTION.

Article 37.

The reduction of land, naval and air armaments in conformity with Articles 2, 5, 11, 21, 22, 23 and 28 of the present Convention shall be carried out by the Contracting States in the course of two years, the first year being devoted to preparatory work and the second to the practical application of all the measures relating to the reduction of armaments.

Article 38.

All the other measures for the reduction of armaments shall be carried out within the periods provided for in the relevant articles of the present Convention (Articles 20, 27, 31, 32 and 36).

CHAPTER VII. — CONTROL.

Article 39.

Within three months from the date of entry into force of the present Convention, a Permanent International Commission of Control shall be organised, with the following duties:

(a) The supervision, control and general co-ordination of the measures relating to the application of the present Convention, and the notification to each State of breaches of the provisions of the present Convention;

(b) The preparation of an agreement concerning the pressure to be brought to bear upon States which may fail to carry out the provisions of the present Convention and of the supplementary Conventions and technical Arrangements completing it;

(c) The selection of the places, the procedure and the technical conditions for the destruction of material, and the preparation of all the necessary supplementary technical Agreements;

(d) The study of questions relating to further reductions of armaments and the preparation of international Agreements relating thereto;

(e) Communication to the Contracting States and the public of information concerning progress in the work of reducing armaments.

Article 40.

The Permanent International Commission of Control shall consist of an equal number of representatives of the legislative bodies and of the trade unions and other workers' organisations of all States participating in the present Convention.

The Permanent International Commission of Control will later include representatives of international associations whose aim it is to establish pacific relations between States and which have pursued this aim with success, provided that these organisations express a wish to participate in the work of the Permanent International Commission of Control.
Article 41.

The Permanent International Commission of Control shall be assisted by a Permanent International Committee of Experts, consisting of an equal number of military, naval, air and other experts belonging to all the States acceding to the present Convention.

The Permanent International Committee of Experts shall act under the orders of the Permanent International Commission of Control.

Article 42.

The following may not be members of the Permanent International Commission of Control:

(a) Professional soldiers and officials of Ministries of War, Marine and Military Aviation;

(b) Owners of and shareholders in military industrial undertakings, owners of and large shareholders in banking and commercial enterprises with interests in military undertakings and the traffic in arms, and higher employees in all these undertakings.

Article 43.

With a view to ensuring genuine control, the Permanent International Commission of Control shall be entitled to carry out investigations on the spot in the event of reasonable suspicion of a breach of the present Convention and of the subsequent supplementary Agreements on the reduction and limitation of armaments, and to appoint for this purpose special commissions of enquiry.

Article 44.

In enterprises for the production of war material or in enterprises capable of being utilised for the manufacture of armaments, a permanent labour control may be organised by the workers' committees of the factories or by other organs of the trade unions operating in the respective enterprises, with a view to limiting the possibility of breaches of the corresponding articles of the present Convention.

A similar control shall be set up in the various branches of the chemical industry, of which a list shall be drawn up by the Permanent International Commission of Control.

Article 45.

The Contracting States undertake to furnish the Permanent International Commission of Control, within the time-limits fixed by it, with full information as to the situation of their armed forces, in accordance with the list and tables prescribed by the present Convention and the subsequent supplementary Agreements on the reduction and limitation of armaments, as well as with particulars of the number of aeroplanes and dirigibles in civil aviation registered as such in the territory of each of the Contracting States.

Article 46.

The statutes of the Permanent International Commission of Control, the procedure for examining complaints concerning the non-observance of the obligations entered into for the reduction and limitation of armaments, the organisation of the procedure to be followed in local investigations, and the nature of labour control in regard to production (Article 44) shall be settled by means of a supplementary Convention within not more than three months from the date of the entry into force of the present Convention.

CHAPTER VIII. — RATIFICATION AND APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION.

Article 47.

The present Convention shall enter into force as from the date of its ratification, in conformity with the legislative practice of the Contracting States, by all the States in Groups A and B for the reduction of land armaments, as laid down in Article 1 of the present Convention, or in the first group for the reduction of naval armaments, as laid down in paragraph (a) of Article 12 of the present Convention.

Article 48.

All subsequent supplementary Conventions to be concluded in consequence of the present Convention shall be signed and ratified within not less than six months from the date of the entry into force of the latter.

Article 49.

The instruments of ratification shall be drawn up in five copies and shall be deposited in the capital of a State in each of the five continents.

The ratification of the present Convention in conformity with the provisions laid down in Article 47 shall be notified to all the Contracting States by . . . . . . . . . .
MEMORANDUM BY THE SWEDISH DELEGATION.

The speech made on February 11th by the first delegate of Sweden contained, inter alia, proposals relating to questions now under discussion. These proposals may be summarised as follows:

1. The draft Convention drawn up by the Preparatory Commission will serve as a basis for the work of the Conference.

2. As regards land forces the following recommendations are made:
   (a) Limitation and reduction of effectives, applicable also to trained reserves;
   (b) Limitation and reduction of material by the direct method, supplemented by the budgetary method;
   (c) Total prohibition of tanks and mobile heavy artillery and possibly of other war appliances of a primarily offensive character, and hence the prohibition of all manufacture and training in connection with the use of these weapons.

3. As regards air forces:
   (a) Total prohibition of military aviation, and manufacture, preparation and training in connection therewith;
   (b) Internationalisation or strict international control of civil aviation.

4. Thorough examination of the budgetary method, notably with a view to its application in case of fluctuations in the purchasing power of currencies.

5. Study of the possibility of restricting preparations for chemical and bacteriological warfare.

6. Establishment of a truly effective international supervision of the application of the proposed convention.

The Swedish delegation reserves the right to submit, during the work of the Conference or its committees, as and when necessary, concrete proposals with regard to the above-mentioned problems and any other proposals it may think useful.

MEMORANDUM BY THE NETHERLANDS DELEGATION.

The speech made by the first delegate of the Netherlands on February 15th contained the following suggestions:

1. The draft Convention drawn up by the Preparatory Commission will serve as a basis for the Conference’s work.

2. Limitation and reduction must be applied to the whole of the armed forces immediately mobilisable. Consequently they must embrace:
   (a) Trained reserves, in the first instance by reducing the contingent;
   (b) The material of the land forces, by the direct method.

3. Complete publicity of armaments in accordance with Article 8 of the Covenant, particularly publicity on land, naval and air material.

4. Prohibition of arms of a specially offensive or exceptionally destructive character.

5. Absolute prohibition of the use of poisonous and harmful gases and of any preparation for chemical warfare.

6. Prohibition of the use of destructive war appliances against the civil population, particularly:
   (a) Prohibition of air bombardment;
   (b) Prohibition of the use of automatic contact mines in the open sea.
MEMORANDUM BY THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

For the convenience of the Bureau, the delegation of the United States is submitting the suggestions contained in the speech of the Acting Chief Delegate on February 9th, as was stated at that time. These suggestions are not exclusive; nor do they purport to be an all-comprehensive plan. The points enumerated are merely intended to aid in carrying on the purposes of this Conference.

1. The delegation of the United States advocates consideration of the draft Convention as containing the outline of a convenient basis for discussion, while expressing its entire willingness to give full consideration to any supplementary proposals calculated to advance the ends we all seek.

2. The delegation of the United States suggests the possibility of prolonging the existing naval agreements concluded at Washington and London as soon as they are completed by the adherence of France and Italy.

3. The delegation of the United States advocates proportional reductions from the figures laid down in the Washington and London Agreements on naval tonnage as soon as all parties to the Washington Agreement have entered this framework.

4. The delegation of the United States advocates the total abolition of submarines.

5. The delegation of the United States will join in formulating the most effective measures to protect civilian populations against aerial bombing.

6. The delegation of the United States advocates the total abolition of lethal gases and bacteriological warfare.

7. The delegation of the United States advocates the computation of the numbers of the armed forces on the basis of the effectives necessary for the maintenance of internal order plus some suitable contingent for defence. The former are obviously impossible of reduction; the latter is a question of relativity.

Note. — The only criterion for such a computation at present existing is to be found in the military forces maintained by the Central Powers in accordance with the treaties of peace, which specify that they were to be exclusively employed in the maintenance of order and policing of frontiers. This would indicate that a study of the ratio of the number of effectives in these countries to the population and territory would give some rough estimate of the number which world opinion has already agreed upon as essential for the purpose of order; and indicate, when applied to other nations, that the remaining existing forces were destined at least for defence, if not for possible aggression, and in the categories for defence and attack, since these numbers must at present be based on comparisons with the similar forces of other States and are thus relative. Therefore stringent reduction may be justifiably sought in accordance with the purpose for which this Conference was called.

8. The delegation of the United States agrees in advocating special restrictions for tanks and heavy mobile guns as arms of peculiarly aggressive character.

9. The delegation of the United States is prepared to consider a limitation of expenditure on material as a complementary method to direct limitation in that it may prove useful to prevent a qualitative race if and when quantitative limitation has been made effective.

MEMORANDUM BY THE SWISS DELEGATION.

In reply to the invitation of the President of the Conference, and in order to facilitate the work of co-ordination, the Swiss delegation has the honour to draw attention below to the concrete suggestions in regard to technical problems put forward by M. Motta in his speech of February 16th.
I. The draft Convention of the Preparatory Commission to be taken as a basis of discussion.

2. The present level of armaments to be taken in all cases as the point of departure, and not to be exceeded in the future.

3. The system of budgetary limitation to be adopted as a general method, together with direct limitation for certain categories of material, the mode of application of these two methods to land, sea and air armaments being reserved.

4. Civil aviation to be under international control.

5. The fullest publicity to be adopted in regard to armaments.

6. Arms of an essentially aggressive character to be prohibited in pursuance of the Treaty for the Renunciation of War—e.g., heavy artillery, tanks and bombing aeroplanes.

7. Certain forms of warfare to be prohibited, viz.:
   
   (a) All forms, without exception, of chemical and bacteriological warfare;
   (b) Bombardment from the air;
   (c) Incendiary bombs.

8. Agreements to be concluded with regard to the manufacture, whether private or governmental, of arms, munitions and material of war, and to the trade therein.

9. A Permanent Disarmament Commission to be set up with the specific object of supervising the execution of the Convention to be concluded, and making the necessary preparations for future disarmament conferences.

The above suggestions are obviously not limitative. The Swiss delegation accordingly reserves the right to define their purport or to put forward new suggestions, whether in regard to methods of limitation and prohibitions or in regard to agreements for the settlement of international disputes or generally for the consolidation of the foundations of peace.

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PROPOSALS OF THE CHINESE DELEGATION.

In view of the fact that the draft Convention for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments has left untouched certain fundamental principles which are essential to the success of the Conference, and in order that certain proposals, put forward by the various delegations at the Preparatory Commission, looking to the solution of some of the most important but difficult problems, may obtain a fair hearing, the Chinese Delegation has the honour to make the following proposals:

I. The scale of armaments on land and sea and in the air for each country shall be determined by:

   A. Size of the territory,
   B. Number of population,
   C. Length and nature of land frontier and coast-line,
   D. Facility of communications on land and sea and in the air,
   E. Degree of security against external aggression,
   F. National resources.

II. The existing systems and measures calculated to induce or encourage citizens to take up warlike pursuit and to foster a warlike spirit among them, being conducive to the creation of militarism, shall be abolished.

III. The principle of national armament on land and sea and in the air shall be solely for the purpose of carrying out defensive measures at the land frontiers or on the sea coast and not for the purpose of invading and attacking another country. For this reason, the aggressive arms such as bombing aeroplanes, tanks, heavy artillery of a certain calibre, aircraft-carriers, submarines and battleships shall be abolished.
PROPOSALS PUT FORWARD BY THE NORWEGIAN DELEGATION.

1. Extensive reduction of armaments. Acceptance of the draft Convention of the Preparatory Commission as a basis of discussion, subject to such proposals as may subsequently be made for its improvement.

2. Limitation of aggregate expenditure as well as expenditure under particular chapters of military budgets, including expenditure on aviation. Direct limitation of effective and material wherever practicable.

3. Prohibition of arms of a specifically offensive character, including arms which are specially dangerous to civilian populations: prohibition of their manufacture and use and of all training with a view to their use.

4. Establishment of supervision on as strict and effective lines as possible of the execution of obligations assumed under the Disarmament Convention, including supervision of both private and governmental manufacture of arms and of the trade in arms.

5. Establishment of a Permanent Disarmament Commission to supervise the armaments of the several States, and to make preparations for further progressive disarmament.

SUGGESTIONS CONTAINED IN THE SPEECH OF THE FIRST DANISH DELEGATE.

1. Prohibition, as proposed by a number of other delegations, of certain weapons of a specifically aggressive character, in view of the fact that these weapons are already prohibited by the Peace Treaties. Prohibition of all manufacture of such weapons and all preparation and training with a view to their use.

2. (a) Total prohibition of military aviation and of the manufacture and preparation of military aircraft or training with a view to its use.
   (b) Internationalisation or rigorous international supervision of civil aviation.

3. A percentage to be fixed to serve as a general guide for the reduction in the course of three years of the existing level of armaments of countries which are not at present tied in the matter of armaments, subject to adjustments in particular cases. Reduction of military expenditure in a proportion corresponding to the reduction in the general level of armaments.

4. Establishment of a Permanent General Control Commission, consisting of representatives of all the States signing the Disarmament Convention.

5. Prohibition of chemical and bacteriological warfare and of all preparation, manufacture or training in the use of such weapons.
   Organization of supervision of this prohibition by the establishment of an international cartel of manufacturers of chemical products under the supervision of the Control Commission.

6. Preparation by a permanent organisation composed of representatives of all the signatory States of a programme for the reduction of armaments by stages: the details to be fixed by subsequent conferences, and reduction to be continued under the programme until the principles which form the foundation of Article 8 of the Covenant have been carried out in their entirety.

7. Establishment and organisation of an international police consisting of an air fleet constantly available for intervention in cases of the violation of international obligations. Rules to be made in regard to the authority which will have the disposal of this international police.

8. Steps to be taken to accelerate the general adoption of the system of justice organised by the League of Nations and of the obligation to have recourse only to pacific methods.

9. Precise rules to be drawn up in regard to the operation of the sanctions for which the Covenant provides.
SUGGESTIONS CONTAINED IN THE STATEMENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION MADE ON FEBRUARY 12TH, 1932.

1. The Czechoslovak Government accepts as a basis of discussion the draft Convention established by the Preparatory Commission and the principles set forth therein.

2. The Czechoslovak Government is of opinion that the future Convention should lay down forthwith the principle of a definite and explicit limitation of armaments.

3. It is prepared to adopt supervision of effectives, armaments and the manufacture of, and trade in, arms in a more complete and effective manner than that proposed in the draft Convention or than that which has in certain cases been in operation up to the present.

4. It would favour the establishment of a more complete system for the prohibition of chemical and bacteriological warfare, and is prepared to extend this prohibition to other means of offensive warfare, particularly the bombardment from the air of the civil population, of cities, and particularly of the capitals of countries at war.

5. It is convinced that this last provision should be supplemented by a system of penalties.

6. The Czechoslovak delegation regards the French proposals as of great importance, and states that it is prepared to accept them immediately.

7. The Czechoslovak Government is of opinion that the Convention might forthwith embody and apply the second fundamental principle of all action for genuine disarmament by stages, i.e., the reduction of armaments.

At the same time, it reasserts its belief in the necessity for a policy of peace and a progressive systematic and scientific organisation of peace with a view to strengthening the authority and augmenting the powers of the Council of the League.

PROPOSALS BY THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION.

In compliance with the President of the Conference's wish that the delegations which have put forward suggestions during the general discussion should submit them in a definite form, so as to facilitate their consideration, the Argentine Delegation begs to submit the following proposals:

I. CAPITAL SHIPS.

The Argentine Republic proposes that countries not signatories of the Washington and London Treaties should undertake not to build or acquire capital ships of over 10,000 tons (10,150 metric tons), considering such vessels to be of a specifically aggressive type.

This proposal refers to the "Capital Ship" type of vessel defined in Part 4, Chapter II, of the Washington Treaty as follows:

"A capital ship, in the case of ships hereafter built, is defined as a vessel of war, not an aircraft-carrier, whose displacement exceeds 10,000 tons (10,150 metric tons) standard displacement, or which carries a gun with a calibre exceeding 8 in. (203 mm.)."

The contents of the treaty to be concluded, its form and term of validity, will be decided during the discussions on the proposal. It is already obvious, however, that the proposed agreement will form a useful and, indeed, essential supplement to the two international treaties which
have eliminated the danger of naval competition between the countries possessing the largest naval forces. The Argentine Delegation proposes that the other countries, whether they own capital ships or not, should complete this agreement, which would extend to all States the new naval policy of refraining henceforth from building vessels of excessive tonnage. A decisive initial step will thus have been taken towards abolishing the competition in armaments.

2. FOODSTUFFS.

The Argentine Delegation proposes that an international agreement be concluded in which the signatory States shall declare that:

(a) The following foodstuffs shall not be regarded as contraband of war:

- Cereals;
- Rice;
- Flour and bakers' wares;
- Fresh and preserved meat of all kinds;
- Milk in all its forms and dairy produce;
- Eggs;
- Sugar;
- Fresh or preserved fish of all kinds;
- Fresh or preserved vegetables;
- Fresh and preserved fruits;
- Potatoes;
- Coffee;
- Tea;
- Cocoa;

(b) Neutral vessels carrying exclusively the foodstuffs enumerated in the foregoing article shall have the right of free transit in case of war, and may only be inspected for the purpose of ascertaining whether the above provisions have been complied with.

(c) This agreement shall apply to the foodstuffs mentioned in paragraph (a) and to the vessels referred to in paragraph (b), always provided that such foodstuffs or such vessels come from, or are proceeding to, the States signatories of the agreement.

(d) The stipulations of this agreement shall not operate in the case of the application of the sanctions provided for under Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

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SUGGESTIONS BY THE JAPANESE DELEGATION.

1. Adoption of the draft Convention as the basis of discussion.

2. Assurances to be provided for with a view to safeguarding each contracting party from menaces caused by the armaments of one or more States not party to the treaty or by the non-observance of treaty obligations on the part of one or more of the contracting parties.

3. Limitation and reduction of land and air armaments to be effected in such manner as to leave room for rectification of apparent defects in elements.

4. Prohibition of air bombardment of cities and towns and other methods of attack on civil populations.

5. Prohibition of chemical and bacteriological warfare.

6. Reduction in the unit size of capital ships and the calibre of their guns.

7. Reduction in the tonnage allotted by the existing treaties of aircraft carriers.

8. Prohibition of the fitting of aircraft-landing platforms or decks on naval vessels other than aircraft carriers.

9. Total abolition of aircraft carriers, provided that agreement is reached on the prohibition indicated in paragraph 8.

10. Limitation of arms and aircraft equipment on merchant vessels.
PROPOSALS BY THE UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION.

The United Kingdom Delegation, while of opinion that the draft Convention provides the best groundwork on which to proceed, suggests that special attention should be directed to such prohibitions or limitations as will weaken the attack and so remove temptation for aggression, and to methods of warfare which are specially liable to cause injury to non-combatants. In particular it suggests (without attempting to draw up anything in the nature of an exhaustive list) that the following questions should be closely studied, with a view to the adoption of such proposals as may seem practicable:

1. The most practicable course for limiting the number of effectives;
2. The prohibition of mobile land guns above a certain calibre;
3. The abolition (and prohibition) of submarines as a humanitarian measure;
4. Consideration of the most practical method of reducing the size of men-of-war and the maximum calibre of guns carried by them;
5. The practical examination of the whole problem of bombing from the air in its widest possible form.

The United Kingdom Delegation attaches great importance to the maintenance of the provisions of the draft Convention relating to gas and bacteriological warfare, and of those providing for the establishment of a Permanent Disarmament Commission.

MEMORANDUM BY THE HEJAZ DELEGATION.

The Government of the Hejaz and Nejd and its Dependencies, which relies for its guidance on the religion of Islam with its fundamental principles of universal peace and brotherly love, while naturally urging total and absolute disarmament and strongly advocating the complete prohibition of aggressive war, welcomes every attempt to bring humanity nearer to this goal, and supports every proposal likely to save mankind from the scourge of war, earnestly hoping that this Conference will achieve a substantial measure of success in that direction. It is encouraged in this hope by the earnest and sincere spirit of the different Governments of the world, so eloquently expressed by their worthy representatives here, and by the unanimity with which the aims and objects of this Conference are enthusiastically supported by the rank and file of every nation. It is with pleasure, therefore, that the Government of the Hejaz and Nejd and its Dependencies signifies its assent to the proposals put forward by so many delegates calling on the Conference to bring about:

1. The prohibition of poison gas and all bacteriological war materials;
2. The prohibition of all military aviation;
3. The prohibition of all war materials of aggressive character on land and sea;
4. The reduction and limitation of all legitimate armaments to the absolute minimum required for national safety.