ANNEX 2.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT CONVENTION FOR THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS SUBMITTED BY THE FRENCH DELEGATION.

PREAMBLE.

[List of High Contracting Parties ..................................................]

In view of Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations;
Whereas the reduction of armaments must be in accordance with general conditions of security and the special conditions of each State;
And whereas the Treaty of Mutual Assistance and the Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, which were intended to define more precisely the operation of Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, have not been applied;
And whereas the general guarantees resulting from the Covenant still exist;
And whereas regional agreements based upon the principles of the Covenant and arranging for mutual assistance between the signatory States in the event of attack have been successively concluded and have resulted in improved conditions of security for a number of States:
Consider that it is now possible to contemplate a first step towards the limitation and reduction of armaments laid down in Article 8 of the Covenant,
And, having decided to conclude a treaty for this purpose, have appointed as their plenipotentiaries ..............................................................

Who, having deposited their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:

CHAPTER I.—LIMITATION OF EFFECTIVES.

Article 1.

The High Contracting Parties agree to limit the number of men on service in their armed military, naval and air forces or formations organised on a military basis to the effectives laid down in Tables I (Home forces), II (Overseas forces and their reinforcements), III (Formations organised on a military basis and stationed in the home country), and IV (Formations organised on a military basis and stationed in overseas territories) annexed to the present Convention. They undertake that their distribution shall conform to that laid down in the said tables.

Effectives "on service", within the meaning of the present Convention, shall be understood to mean effectives with the colours or in formations organised on a military basis who may be immediately employed without being mobilised.

By "formations organised on a military basis" shall be understood Police forces of all kinds, gendarmerie, Customs officials, forest guards and, generally speaking, any organisation which, whatever its legal purpose, is capable, by reason of its cadres, effectives, training, armament and equipment, of being employed without measures of mobilisation.

Article 2.

By "mobilisation", within the meaning of the present Convention, shall be understood all the measures tending to provide the whole or part of the various corps, services and formations with the personnel and material required to pass from a peace-time footing to a war-time footing.

Article 4.

If one of the High Contracting Parties is compelled by the unjustified aggression of another Power to resort to the measures of mobilisation referred to in Article 3, it shall immediately inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and shall be ipso facto released for the duration of the conflict from the obligations which it incurs under the present Convention.
If the High Contracting Party is a Member of the League of Nations, it shall remain subject to the general obligations of the Covenant and to the decisions of the Council. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall be responsible for summoning the Council as quickly as possible.

Article 5.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall, in the form set out in Tables I, II, III and IV, prepare in respect of its armed military, naval or air forces and its formations organised on a military basis an annual statement of the average daily effectives on service in its armed forces, and a statement of the actual effectives on service in its formations organised on a military basis.

With a view to the exchange of information as provided for in Chapter VI of the present Convention, the statement laid down in the present provision shall be forwarded to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations before December 31st of the year to which it refers.

Article 6.

The “average daily effectives” mentioned in Article 5 and in Tables I and II annexed to the present Convention shall be reckoned by dividing the total number of days’ duty by the number of days in the budgetary year.

The “actual effectives” mentioned in Article 5 and in Tables III and IV annexed to the present Convention shall be the actual number of men shown, up to the time of their discharge from the active army or during their periods of training, in the statement of effectives which determines grants of every kind for these effectives, including men who, for any reason whatever, are absent from the units to which they are allocated.

CHAPTER II. — LIMITATION OF THE PERIOD OF SERVICE.

Article 7.

In each Contracting State and during the application of the present Convention, the total period of service which the men constituting the effectives mentioned in the present Convention are compelled or may volunteer to fulfil shall remain in conformity with that fixed for each category of effectives in the relevant columns of Table V annexed to the present Convention.

For each man the “total period of service” shall be the total number of days of service with the active army and of days of service during his periods of compulsory or voluntary training.

CHAPTER III. — LIMITATION OF AIR MATERIAL.

Article 8.

In each of the Contracting States, the aircraft and dirigibles in commission with the different categories of military, naval or air formations or formations organised on a military basis shall not represent a respective total engine-power, expressed in horse-power, superior to the figures laid down in Tables VI (Air material of military, naval or air formations for the defence of the home territory), VII (Air material of formations organised on a military basis and stationed in the home territory), VIII (Air material of military, naval or air formations allocated to the overseas forces or intended for their reinforcement), and IX (Air material of formations organised on a military basis and stationed in overseas territories) annexed to the present Convention; the distribution of these forces shall be in conformity with that laid down in the said tables.

By aircraft or dirigibles “in commission” with a formation must be understood not only the aircraft or dirigibles normally included in this formation for current service but also replacement aircraft or dirigibles held at the disposal of that unit.

Horse-power shall be measured according to the rules established by the International Air Navigation Commission.

Article 9.

In each of the Contracting States, the dirigibles in commission with the different categories of military, naval or air formations or formations organised on a military basis shall not represent a total volume, expressed in cubic metres, exceeding the figures laid down in the
relevant column of Tables VI (Air material of military, naval or air formations for the defence of the home territory), VII (Air material of formations organised on a military basis and stationed in the home territory), VIII (Air material of military, naval or air formations allocated to the overseas forces or intended for their reinforcement), and IX (Air material of formations organised on a military basis and stationed in overseas territories) annexed to the present Convention; the distribution of these forces shall be in conformity with that laid down in the said tables.

Article 10.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall prepare an annual statement showing the total horse-power of aircraft and dirigibles in commission and the total volume of dirigibles in commission, according to their distribution among the different categories of formations laid down in Articles 8 and 9: military, naval or air formations for the defence of the home territory (Table VI); formations organised on a military basis and stationed in the home territory (Table VII); military, naval or air formations allocated to the overseas forces or intended for their reinforcement (Table VIII); formations organised on a military basis and stationed in overseas territory (Table IX).

With a view to the exchange of information as provided for in Chapter VI of the present Convention, the statement laid down by the present provision shall be forwarded to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations before December 31st of the year to which it refers.

Article 11.

It is understood that the limitations laid down in Articles 8, 9 and 10 are accepted by each High Contracting Party in the light of the present development of civil aviation in other countries.

If, during the term of the present Convention, civil aviation in one or more of the contracting countries, or military or civil aviation in one or more of the non-signatory States, experiences such a development as to constitute a possible danger to the security of some of the High Contracting Parties, the latter shall report this change of circumstances to the Permanent Disarmament Commission under the conditions laid down in Article 25 of the present Convention.

CHAPTER IV. — LIMITATION OF NAVAL MATERIAL.

Article 12.

The limitation of the naval armaments of each of the High Contracting Parties shall apply to the total tonnage, that is, to the sum of the individual tonnage of all vessels capable of being employed as combatant units and regarded as vessels of war within the meaning of the present Convention; each of the Contracting Parties shall be free to distribute and allocate this total tonnage as may be best for the purposes of security and the defence of its national interests.

Article 13.

The tonnage of the vessels mentioned in Article 12 shall be calculated according to the following rule:

The standard displacement of a vessel is the displacement of the ship 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.

This assessment shall be in metric tons.

Article 14.

The limitation of naval armaments agreed to by each of the High Contracting Parties is shown in the annexed Table X.

The figures in Column I of this table represent the total tonnage that each of the High Contracting Parties considers it essential to attain for the purposes of security and the defence of its national interests.

The figures in Column II represent the total tonnage that each of the High Contracting Parties considers it necessary to complete before the expiry of the Convention.

Article 15.

No vessel of war shall be of a tonnage exceeding . . . . metric tons.
Article 16.

No gun mounted in a vessel of war shall be of a calibre exceeding . . . . millimetres.

Article 17.

Except in case of loss, no vessel of war shall be replaced before having reached the age-limit indicated in table . . . . of the Annex.

The age of units shall be counted as from the date of their completion.

Article 18.

In assessing total tonnage, a fraction only, equal to . . . . per cent of the real tonnage, shall be reckoned in the case of vessels of war which exceed the age-limit laid down in Article 7.

Note. — The figures relating to Articles 15, 16, 17 and 18 will be fixed by the Disarmament Conference.

CHAPTER V. — LIMITATION OF EXPENDITURE.

Article 19.

The total annual expenditure, counted per budgetary year and allocated according to Tables 1 . . . . (Home forces and formations of the home country organised on a military basis) and . . . . (Overseas forces and their reinforcements and overseas formations organised on a military basis), shall not exceed the figures approved by the several Contracting States in the present Convention and mentioned in the said tables.

Article 20.

In each of the Contracting States, the total expenditure on the upkeep, purchase and manufacture of war material in the strict sense of the term, for the duration of the present Convention, shall be limited for the land, naval and air armaments to the respective sums fixed in Columns X, Y and Z of Tables 1 . . . . (Home forces and formations of the home country organised on a military basis) and . . . . (Overseas forces and their reinforcements and overseas formations organised on a military basis) annexed to the present Convention.

The said sums shall be divided by the number of years for which the present Convention is to remain in force, and, in each of the Contracting States, the annual expenditure on the upkeep, purchase and manufacture of war material in the strict sense of the term shall not exceed the figure laid down for each year; nevertheless, sums not expended during one year may be carried forward to the following year and added to the sums fixed for that year.

Article 21.

Each of the Contracting States will prepare an annual statement of the amount actually expended on its land, naval and air armaments during the preceding year and of the expenditure contemplated for the current year. This statement shall be in the form set out in Tables 1 . . . . annexed to the present Convention.

For the purpose of the exchange of information laid down in Chapter VI, the statement of budgetary estimates shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations not later than three months after the entry into force of the legal provisions authorising the expenditure, and the statement of the expenditure actually incurred shall be communicated at latest before the expiry of the . . . . month following the end of the budgetary year and the full budgetary period (exercice).

CHAPTER VI. — REVISION OF THE TREATY, DEROGATIONS, PREPARATION OF NEW TREATIES.

Article 22.

There shall be set up at the seat of the League of Nations a "Permanent Disarmament Commission" consisting of one representative of each of the High Contracting Parties which

1 The tables referred to correspond to the model statements provided for in the report of the budgetary experts. Their definitive form depends on the final conclusions of these experts.
belong to it under the conditions laid down in Article 23. The Permanent Disarmament Commission shall be summoned by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

The Permanent Disarmament Commission shall be responsible for centralising all the information supplied by the High Contracting Parties to the Secretary-General of the League in execution of the provisions of Articles 5, 10 and 21 of the present Convention and also for collecting, with regard to matters subject to the limitations provided for in the present Convention, or which may appear to it suitable to form the object of fresh treaties, all particulars it may consider necessary to the performance of its mission as defined below.

The Commission shall be responsible for studying on the basis of these data such progress as may be accomplished in regard to the limitation and reduction of armaments. Its attention shall be devoted in particular to following in the annual budget statements supplied by the High Contracting Parties the increase or reduction in the amount of the material in their possession which it has not been possible to limit directly in the present Convention.

Each year the Permanent Disarmament Commission shall make at least one report on the questions which it is engaged in studying. This report shall be published simultaneously with its despatch to all the High Contracting Parties and to the Council of the League. Each member of the Commission shall be entitled to demand that account shall be taken in this report of the opinions or suggestions put forward by him, if necessary in the form of a minority report.

Article 23.

The following shall be the members of the Permanent Disarmament Commission:

(1) The High Contracting Parties Members of the Council of the League, for the duration of their term of office on the Council.

(2) In the event of their being called upon to sit on the Council, the other High Contracting Parties Members of the League for the duration of their term of office on the Council.

(3) The United States of America and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

(4) (List of High Contracting Parties to be appointed by the Conference.)

To the members of the Permanent Disarmament Commission shall be attached military, naval and air experts, and experts qualified in the branches subject to the limitations provided for in the present Convention.

Article 24.

If, during the term of the present Convention, a High Contracting Party considers that the requirements of its national security are materially affected by any change of circumstances, it shall lay the matter before the Permanent Disarmament Commission through the Secretary-General of the League with a view to the possible revision of the limitations it has accepted. The Permanent Commission shall examine the arguments adduced by the High Contracting Party and shall be obliged to report thereon. The report shall be addressed to the Council of the League.

The High Contracting Party making the application shall take part in the examination of its application by the Permanent Disarmament Commission. Its delegate shall not be allowed to take part in the drafting of the report and may only require that the latter shall take into account the opinions or suggestions put forward by him, if necessary in the form of a minority report.

Article 25.

The Permanent Disarmament Commission may decide by a two-thirds majority that an enquiry is necessary to verify the existence of any of the circumstances adduced by a High Contracting Party as affecting its national security. The enquiry shall be carried out under the conditions laid down in regulations to be drawn up as soon as the present Convention enters into force.
(a) If the Permanent Commission is notified by a High Contracting Party of the existence of circumstances materially affecting its national security in consequence of a grave transgression of the Convention on the Limitation of Armaments, it shall call upon the Power or Powers referred to in the application who are not already sitting on the Commission to take part in its proceedings under the conditions laid down in Article 24.

(b) The Permanent Commission shall decide by a two-thirds majority, excluding the parties to the dispute, whether the enquiry is to be conducted only by an examination of official documents which have been communicated to it, or whether the nature of the facts alleged necessitates an enquiry on the spot.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to afford every assistance to this enquiry, particularly in their respective territories.

(c) The members of the committee of enquiry shall be selected by the Permanent Commission from a list of experts duly qualified in the different branches, subject to the limitations provided for in the present Convention. The Permanent Commission shall also appoint the chairman of the committee of enquiry. The list of experts shall be drawn up in pursuance of the proposals of the Governments signatories of the present Convention.

The State involved and the party making the application may only be represented in the committee of enquiry in a purely advisory capacity.

The experts appointed by the Permanent Commission may in no case be subject to the authority of any of the parties to the dispute.

(d) The Permanent Commission shall fix the points on which the enquiry shall bear. If it has decided that the enquiry may be conducted simply by a study of documents, the committee of enquiry shall meet immediately. If, in the course of its proceedings, it needs to consult documents which are not yet at its disposal, its chairman shall address a request for such documents to the Secretary-General of the League, to whom the States concerned shall forward them as soon as possible.

If, in the opinion of the Permanent Commission, the nature of the infringement necessitates an enquiry on the spot, the chairman of the committee of enquiry shall himself fix the date on which it shall begin such investigation. The State concerned shall be immediately notified by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

(e) The chairman of the committee of enquiry shall make a report to the Permanent Commission, in which he shall confine himself to recording the actual facts; the Permanent Commission alone shall pronounce on these facts. If differences of opinion have arisen among the experts, mention must be made of them in the report.

Article 27.

In pursuance of the Permanent Commission's report referred to in Article 25 or the enquiry provided for in Article 26, if any, the Council of the League of Nations, acting in virtue of Article 8, paragraph 4, of the Covenant of the League, may authorise a High Contracting Party to exceed, within specific limits and for a specific time, the limitations laid down in the present Convention.

In cases of urgency, the matter may be laid before the Council direct, which may take a decision, if it thinks it necessary, without previous enquiry or report.

Chapter VII.

Article 28.

The present Convention shall not affect the terms of previous treaties, under which certain of the High Contracting Parties have agreed to limit their military, naval or air armaments, and have thus fixed in relation to one another their respective obligations and rights in this connection, the present Convention being within these limits inapplicable between the said Powers.

Article 29.

The present Convention shall remain in force for . . . . years as from the exchange of ratifications.
Table I.
LIMITATION OR STATEMENT OF THE AVERAGE DAILY EFFECTIVES OF THE HOME FORCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H.C.P.</th>
<th>Total Effectives of the Land, Sea and Air Forces.</th>
<th>Army Effectives ²</th>
<th>Naval Effectives ³</th>
<th>Air Force Effectives ⁴</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8</td>
<td>9 10 11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The effectives allocated to home service are maintained and permanently stationed in the home territory. They are intended for the immediate protection of frontiers.
² The effectives of the Army are those shown on the statement, which determines grants of every kind for these effectives, other than effectives on service in any capacity with the air formations ⁸.
³ The effectives of the Navy are those shown on the statement, which determines grants of every kind for these effectives, except effectives on service in any capacity with the air formations ⁸.
⁴ The effectives of the Air Force are those shown either on the special statement for the Air Force determining grants of all kinds taken for these effectives or on the corresponding statements of the Army or Navy, and which are allocated exclusively to the service of the air formations ⁸.
⁵ The Cadres consist of all officers, warrant officers and sergeants on the strength of the Army, Navy and Air Forces.
⁶ Other Ranks consist of men whose rank or employment is below that of a warrant officer or sergeant.
⁷ The air formations comprise the staff, various units and formations of the forces using aircraft.

Table II.
LIMITATION OR STATEMENT OF AVERAGE DAILY EFFECTIVES OF THE OVERSEAS FORCES AND THEIR REINFORCEMENTS ¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H.C.P.</th>
<th>Total Effectives of the Land, Sea and Air Forces.</th>
<th>Army Effectives ²</th>
<th>Naval Effectives ³</th>
<th>Air Force Effectives ⁴</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 4 5</td>
<td>6 7 8</td>
<td>9 10 11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The effectives of the overseas forces are permanently stationed in the dominions and overseas territories. The overseas forces may, however, have in the same territory certain reserves intended to relieve them or, in the event of serious disturbances, to reinforce parts of the overseas dominions or distant territories.
² The effectives of the Army are those shown on the statement, which determines grants of every kind for these effectives, other than effectives on service in any capacity with the air formations ⁸.
³ The effectives of the Navy are those shown on the statement, which determines grants of every kind for these effectives, except effectives on service in any capacity with the air formations ⁸.
⁴ The effectives of the Air Force are those shown either on the special statement determining grants of every kind for these effectives or on the corresponding statements of the Army or Navy, and which are allocated exclusively to the service of the air formations ⁸.
⁵ The Cadres consist of all officers, warrant officers and sergeants on the strength of the Army, Navy and Air Forces.
⁶ Other Ranks consist of men whose rank or employment is below that of a warrant officer or sergeant.
⁷ The air formations comprise the staff, various units and formations of the forces using aircraft.
Table III.
LIMITATION OR STATEMENT OF THE EFFECTIVES OF FORMATIONS OF THE HOME COUNTRY ORGANISED ON A MILITARY BASIS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table IV.
LIMITATION OR STATEMENT OF THE EFFECTIVES OF OVERSEAS FORMATIONS ORGANISED ON A MILITARY BASIS.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE:
Cadres. In the formations organised on a military basis, cadres consist of the whole of the officials performing duties analogous to those of officers, warrant officers and sergeants in the land and sea forces.

Table V.
TOTAL PERIOD OF SERVICE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regular troops other than cadres</td>
<td>Annual Levy.</td>
<td>Regular troops other than cadres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Regular troops include all the cadres and other ranks who have contracted engagements to serve. They also include warrant officers, sergeants and other ranks who on account of their special circumstances serve for a longer time than the normal period of service in the country in question.
Table VI.
**LIMITATION OF THE AIR MATERIAL OF MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR FORMATIONS ALLOCATED TO THE DEFENCE OF THE HOME TERRITORY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H.C.P.</th>
<th>Total horse-power employed on all aeroplanes in commission.</th>
<th>Total horse-power employed on all dirigibles in commission.</th>
<th>Total volume of dirigibles in commission.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table VII.
**LIMITATION OF THE AIR MATERIAL OF FORMATIONS ORGANISED ON A MILITARY BASIS AND STATIONED IN HOME TERRITORY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H.C.P.</th>
<th>Total horse-power employed on all aeroplanes in commission.</th>
<th>Total horse-power employed on all dirigibles in commission.</th>
<th>Total volume of dirigibles in commission.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

Table VIII.
**LIMITATION OF THE AIR MATERIAL OF MILITARY, NAVAL OR AIR FORMATIONS ALLOCATED TO OVERSEAS FORCES OR INTENDED FOR THEIR REINFORCEMENT.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H.C.P.</th>
<th>Total horse-power employed on all aeroplanes in commission.</th>
<th>Total horse-power employed on all dirigibles in commission.</th>
<th>Total volume of dirigibles in commission.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table IX.
**LIMITATION OF THE AIR MATERIAL OF FORMATIONS ORGANISED ON A MILITARY BASIS AND STATIONED IN OVERSEAS TERRITORIES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H.C.P.</th>
<th>Total horse-power employed on all aeroplanes in commission.</th>
<th>Total horse-power employed on all dirigibles in commission.</th>
<th>Total volume of dirigibles in commission.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table X.
**LIMITATION OF NAVAL MATERIAL.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H.C.P.</th>
<th>Total tonnage of vessels employed in home defence.</th>
<th>Total tonnage of vessels employed in the defence of overseas territories.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I. Tonnage essential for the purposes of security and the defence of national interests.</td>
<td>I. Tonnage essential for the purposes of security and the defence of national interests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II. Tonnage to be completed before the expiry of the Treaty.</td>
<td>II. Tonnage to be completed before the expiry of the Treaty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SYNOPTIC ANALYSIS OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH DRAFT CONVENTIONS (ANNEXES 1 AND 2).

Part 1.

I. EFFECTIVES.

A. EFFECTIVES SERVING WITH THE COLOURS AND EFFECTIVES REGARDED AS SUCH.

British draft. French draft.

1. The High Contracting Parties agree to limit the number of men on service in

2. their armed forces,

3. or formations organised on a military basis.

4. military

5. who could, within . . . of the outbreak of hostilities be available for despatch to the fighting line.

6. and who can be employed immediately without being mobilised.

7. to the effectives.

8. prescribed in Table I of Annex I.*

fixed in the tables:

I. Home forces,

II. Overseas forces and their reinforcements,

III. Formations organised on a military basis stationed in the home country,

IV. Formations organised on a military basis stationed in overseas territories; annexed to the present Convention.

8.

By “formations organised on a military basis” shall be understood police forces of all kinds, gendarmeries, Customs officials, forest guards, and, generally speaking, any organisation which, whatever its legal purpose, is capable by reason of its cadres, effectives, training, armament and equipment, of being employed without measures of mobilisation.

9.

By “mobilisation” within the meaning of the present Convention, shall be understood all the measures tending to provide 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.

* Note: — see note on page 358.
The "average daily effectives" mentioned in Article 5 and Tables I and II annexed to the present Convention shall be reckoned by dividing the total number of days' duty by the number of days in the budgetary year.

The "actual effectives" mentioned in Article 5 and Tables III and IV annexed to the present Convention shall be the actual number of men shown up to the time of their discharge from the active army or during their periods of training in the statement of effectives which determines grants of every kind for these effectives, including men who, for any reason whatever, are absent from the units to which they are allocated.

B. OTHER EFFECTIVES.

II.

Limitation shall extend to all army effectives, whatever their peace-time situation, which could within . . . of the outbreak of hostilities be despatched to the fighting line.

The number of serving regular officers ("officiers de carrière actifs") shall not exceed one in fifteen of the number of men serving with the colours.

The number of regular soldiers serving in the rank of warrant officers and sergeants ("sous-officiers") shall not exceed one in nine of the number of men serving with the colours.

II. NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

British draft. French draft.

I.

Effectives 1.

The High Contracting Parties agree to limit the number of men on service with their armed (military), naval (and air) forces or units organised on a military basis to the effectives laid down in Tables I (Home Forces), II, (Overseas Forces and their reinforcements), III (Units organised on a military basis and stationed in the home country) and IV (Units organised on a military basis and stationed in overseas countries), annexed to the present Convention. They undertake that their distribution shall conform to that laid down in the said Tables.

1 This matter has been dealt with under the special subject "Effectives" bearing on the three categories of armaments. It is reproduced here in case the Commission decides to discuss naval effectives under Naval Armaments.
2.

The High Contracting Parties agree to limit to the figures laid down in Annex ....
the number and tonnage of all the ships in each class

the sum of the individual tonnage of all vessels capable of being employed as combatant units and regarded as vessels of war within the meaning of the present Convention; each of the Contracting Powers shall be free to distribute and allocate this total tonnage as may be best for the purposes of security and the defence of its national interests;

3.

the tonnage of any one ship,

the tonnage of the largest vessel of war,

4.

the calibre of the largest gun mounted in each class of ship,

the calibre of the largest gun mounted in any vessel of war.

5.

the calibre of the largest torpedo tube carried by any ship.

6.

The figures laid down in the enclosed Annex..... correspond respectively:

Column 1.
To the total tonnage that each of the High Contracting Parties considers it essential to attain for the purposes of security and in the defence of its national interests.

Column 2.
To the total tonnage that each of the High Contracting Parties considers it necessary to complete before the expiry of the Convention.

7.

The standard displacement of a ship is the displacement of the ship 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.

This assessment shall be in metric tons.

8.

In assessing total tonnage a fraction only equal to . . . . per cent of the real tonnage shall be calculated in the case of vessels of war which have exceeded the age limit indicated in Table — of the Annex.....

9.

The High Contracting Parties accept and will observe the rules set out in Annex II* relating to the replacement of vessels of war.

Except in case of loss no vessel of war shall be replaced before having reached the age-limit indicated in Table — of the Annex..... The age of units shall be counted as from the date of their completion.

* Note: — see not on page 358.
Except as provided in Article IX of the Treaty of Washington, no ship designated in the present Convention to be scrapped may be reconverted into a vessel of war. No preparations 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-inch (152 millimeters) calibre.

No vessel of war constructed within the jurisdiction of any one of the Contracting Powers for a non-Contracting Power shall exceed the limitations as to displacement and armament prescribed by the present Convention for vessels of a similar type which may be constructed by or for any of the Contracting Powers; provided, however, that the displacement for aircraft carriers constructed for a non-Contracting Power shall in no case exceed 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement.

In the event of a Contracting Power being engaged in a war, such Power 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.

Each of the Contracting Powers 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.

III. AIR ARMAMENTS.

**British draft.**

1. **Effectives**

The High Contracting Parties agree to limit the number of men on service with their armed military, naval and air forces or formations organised on a military basis to the effectives fixed in Tables I (home forces), II (overseas forces and their reinforcements), III (formations organised on a military basis and stationed in the home country), IV annexed to the present Convention. They undertake that their distribution shall conform to that laid down in the said tables.

2. **Material.**

In each of the Contracting States the air armaments shall be limited under the conditions named below to the figures mentioned in the tables annexed hereto.

3. **Limitation shall apply:**

   to aircraft of service types.

**French draft.**

[This article is quoted here for purposes of reference, in case the question of the limitation of air effectives should be discussed separately from that of the total effectives.]

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1 This article is quoted here for purposes of reference, in case the question of the limitation of air effectives should be discussed separately from that of the total effectives.
to shore-based aircraft maintained in commission in first line combatant units,

within the limits of each State which is a party to the present Convention.

The formations in question shall be land, sea or air formations or formations organised on a military basis,

by limiting separately:

The air material of military, naval or air formations for the defence of the home country,
The air material of formations organised on a military basis and stationed in the home country,
The air material of military, naval or air formations allocated to the overseas forces or intended for their reinforcement,
The air material of formations organised on a military basis and stationed in overseas countries.

The number of such aircraft shall be limited by each of the High Contracting Parties to the figure set out in the tables annexed hereto.

Such aircraft shall not represent a total engine-power, expressed in horse-power, superior to the figures laid down, in each case, for each of the above-mentioned categories of material in the tables annexed hereto.

Engine-power shall be measured according to the rules established by the International Air Navigation Commission.

Further, the dirigibles defined above shall not represent a total volume, expressed in cubic meters, exceeding the figures laid down in the tables attached hereto for each of the categories of material mentioned above.

CIVIL AVIATION.

The limitations laid down are accepted by each High Contracting Party in the light of the present development of civil aviation in other countries.

IV. EXPENSES.

British draft.

Each of the High Contracting Parties will communicate to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, in the form set out in the Annex, a statement of the amount proposed to be expended on its land, naval and air armaments in the current financial year.

This communication will be made not later than . . . . . in each year.

French draft.

This communication shall be made not later than three months after the entry into force of the legal provisions authorising the expenditure.

Each of the High Contracting Parties will communicate to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations a statement in the form set out in the Annex showing the amount actually expended on its land, naval and air armaments during the preceding financial year.
4. This communication shall be made not later than . . . in each year.

This communication shall be made before the expiry of the . . . month following the end of the budgetary year and the full budgetary period (exercice).

5. In each of the Contracting States the total annual expenditure counted per budgetary year and allocated to land sea and air armaments according to Tables . . . shall not exceed the figures approved by the several Contracting States in the present Convention and mentioned in the said Tables.

6. In each of the Contracting States the total expenditure on the upkeep, purchase and manufacture of war material in the strict sense of the term, for the duration of the present Convention, shall be limited . . .

7. for the land

8. naval

9. and air armaments

10-12. to the respective sums fixed in columns X, Y and Z of the tables annexed to the present Convention.

13. The said sums shall be divided by the number of years for which the present Convention is to remain in force and, in each of the Contracting States, the annual expenditure on the upkeep, purchase and manufacture of war material in the strict sense of the term shall not exceed the figure laid down for each year;

14. nevertheless, sums not expended during one year may be carried forward to the following year and added to the sums fixed for that year.

Note. — The point below has been reserved for discussion simultaneously with the articles dealing with expenditure.

The "average daily effectives" mentioned in Article 5 and Tables I and II annexed to the present Convention shall be reckoned by dividing the total number of days' duty by the number of days in the budgetary year.

The "actual effectives" mentioned in Article 5 and Tables III and IV annexed to the present Convention shall be the actual number of men shown, up to the time of their discharge from the active army or during their periods of training, in the statement of effectives which determines grants of every kind for these effectives, including men who, for any reason whatever, are absent from the units to which they are allocated.
Part II.

ORGANISATION. — APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION.

Organisation.

I.

British draft.

In the event of measures being necessary in order to ensure the application of the Convention, such measures would be entrusted — excluding the Party against whom the complaint is made — to the following High Contracting Parties:

British Empire, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United States of America and any Powers not mentioned above which might be represented on the Council of the League of Nations.

French draft.

There shall be set up at the seat of the League of Nations a “Permanent Disarmament Commission” consisting of one representative of each of the following High Contracting Parties:

(a) The High Contracting Parties members of the Council of the League, for the duration of their term of office on the Council.

(b) The United States of America and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

(c) (List of High Contracting Parties to be appointed by the Conference).

To the members of the Permanent Disarmament Commission shall be attached military, naval and air experts and experts qualified in the branches subject to the limitations provided for in the present Convention.

The Permanent Disarmament Commission shall be summoned by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

In the event of their not sitting on the Permanent Disarmament Commission, the High Contracting Parties shall be entitled to be represented at discussions which concern them. In such case, their delegates may demand that, in the Commission’s report, account should be taken of the opinions or suggestions put forward by them, if necessary in the form of a minority report.

Exchange of Information.

2.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall, in the form set out in Tables I to VII, prepare in respect of its armed military, naval or air forces and its formations organised on a military basis an annual statement of the average daily effectives on service in its armed forces, and a statement of the actual effectives on services in its formations organised on a military basis.

[Article already adopted, see Article G “Effectives”, reproduced for reference.]

With a view to the exchange of information as provided for in Chapter VI of the present Convention, the statement laid down in the present provision shall be forwarded to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations before December 31st of the year to which it refers.
3. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall prepare an annual statement showing the total horse-power of aircraft and dirigibles in commission and the total volume of dirigibles in commission, according to their distribution among the different categories of formations laid down in Articles 8 and 9; military, naval or air formations for the defence of the home territory (Table VI); formations organised on a military basis and stationed in the home territory (Table VII); military, naval or air formations allocated to the overseas forces or intended for their reinforcement (Table VIII); formations organised on a military basis and stationed in overseas territory (Table IX).

With a view to the exchange of information as provided for in Chapter VI of the present Convention, the statement laid down by the present provision shall be forwarded to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations before December 31st of the year to which it refers.

[Already adopted — reproduced for reference.]

4. If the construction of any vessel of war for a non-Contracting Power is undertaken within the jurisdiction of any of the Contracting Powers, such Power shall promptly inform the other Contracting Powers of the date of the signing of the contract and the date on which the keel of the ship is laid; it shall also communicate to them the particulars relating to the ship.

5. Note. — Budgetary information. See Points 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Synoptic Analysis regarding Expenditure, C. P. D./45 c.

6. The Permanent Disarmament Commission shall be responsible for centralising all the information supplied by the High Contracting Parties to the Secretary-General of the League in execution of the provisions of Articles 5, 10 and 21 of the present Convention and also for collecting, with regard to matters subject to the limitations provided for in the present Convention, or which may appear to it suitable to form the object of fresh Conventions all particulars it may consider necessary to the performance of its mission as defined below.

7. The Commission shall be responsible for studying on the basis of these data such progress as may be accomplished in regard to the limitation and reduction of armaments. Its attention shall be devoted in particular to following in the annual budget statements supplied by the High Contracting Parties the increase or reduction in the amount of the material in their possession which it has not been possible to limit directly in the present Convention.
8. Each year the Permanent Disarmament Commission shall make at least one report on the questions which it is engaged in studying. This report shall be published simultaneously with despatch to all the High Contracting Parties and to the Council of the League. Each member of the Commission shall be entitled to demand that account shall be taken in this report of the opinions or suggestions put forward by him, if necessary in the form of a minority report.

**Derogations.**

9. The provisions of the present Convention shall not prevent any of the High Contracting Parties from increasing its land, naval or air armaments beyond the agreed figures:

- If a war in which it is belligerent has broken out;
- If it is threatened with a rebellion;
- In the case of an emergency involving serious military operations.
- Or if the High Contracting Party has obtained the consent of the Council of the League of Nations.

Each High Contracting Party shall be ipso facto released for the duration of the conflict from the obligations which it incurs under the present Convention.

10. If it is compelled by the unjustified aggression of another Power to resort to the measures of mobilisation referred to in Article 3.

11. If it is threatened with a rebellion;

12. In the case of an emergency involving serious military operations.

13. Or if the High Contracting Party has obtained the consent of the Council of the League of Nations.

Notice to all the other High Contracting Parties shall be given by the Party increasing its armaments in pursuance of this article.

The High Contracting Party in question shall immediately inform the Secretariat-General of the League of Nations of the unjustified aggression referred to in No. 10 above.

14. Subject to any agreement to the contrary by the Parties to this Convention, a High Contracting Party increasing its armaments in pursuance of the first paragraph of this article shall, when peace is restored or the rebellion or emergency has come to an end, reduce its armaments to the amounts agreed upon.

If the High Contracting Party is a Member of the League of Nations, it shall remain subject to the general obligations of the Covenant and to the decisions of the Council. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall be responsible for summoning the Council as quickly as possible.

**Procedure with regard to Complaints and Revision.**

16. The High Contracting Parties recognise that any violation of the provisions of this Convention is a matter of concern to all the Parties.
If any Party to the Convention is of opinion that another Party to the Convention is maintaining armaments in excess of the figures agreed upon, or is in any other way violating the provisions of the Convention, it may bring the matter to the notice of the other Parties to the Convention.

Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees that, on receipt of any such notification by another Party to the Convention, it will co-operate in such measures as may be thought desirable by the Parties which are mentioned in No. 1 above.

If, during the term of the present Convention, a High Contracting Party considers that the requirements of its national security are materially affected by any change of circumstances, it shall lay the matter before the Permanent Disarmament Commission through the Secretary-General of the League with a view to the possible revision of the limitations it has accepted. The Permanent Commission shall examine the arguments adduced by the High Contracting Party and shall be obliged to report thereon. The report shall be addressed to the Council of the League.

The High Contracting Party making the application shall take part in the examination of its application by the Permanent Disarmament Commission. Its delegate shall not be allowed to take part in the drafting of the report and may only require that the latter shall take into account the opinions or suggestions put forward by him, if necessary in the form of a minority report.

If, in the application which it has submitted to the Permanent Disarmament Commission, the High Contracting Party has indicated, as a new circumstance affecting its national security, facts which concern one of the High Contracting Parties members of the Commission, the delegate of the latter shall be subject to the same rules as the delegate of the High Contracting Party making the application.

The Permanent Disarmament Commission may decide by a two-thirds majority that an enquiry is necessary to verify the existence of any of the circumstances adduced by a High Contracting Party as affecting its national security. The enquiry shall be carried out under the conditions laid down in regulations to be drawn up as soon as the present Convention enters into force.

(a) If the Permanent Commission is notified by a High Contracting Party of the existence of circumstances materially affecting its national security in consequence of a grave transgression of the Convention on the Limitation of Armaments, it shall call upon the Power or Powers referred to in the application who are not already sitting on the Commission to take part in its proceedings under the conditions laid down in Article 24.

(b) The Permanent Commission shall decide by a two-thirds majority, excluding the parties to the dispute, whether the enquiry is to be conducted only by an examination of official documents which have been communicated to it, or whether the nature of the facts alleged necessitates an enquiry on the spot.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to afford every assistance to this enquiry, particularly in their respective territories.

(c) The members of the Committee of Enquiry shall be selected by the Permanent Commission from a list of experts duly qualified in the different branches, subject to the limitations provided for in the present Convention. The Permanent Commission shall also appoint the chairman of the Committee of Enquiry. The list of experts shall be drawn up in pursuance of the proposals of the Governments signatories of the present Convention.
The State involved and the party making the application may only be represented in the Committee of Enquiry in a purely advisory capacity.

The experts appointed by the Permanent Commission may in no case be subject to the authority of any of the parties to the dispute.

(d) The Permanent Commission shall fix the points on which the enquiry shall bear. If it is decided that the enquiry may be conducted simply by a study of documents, the committee of enquiry shall meet immediately. If, in the course of its proceedings, it needs to consult documents which are not yet at its disposal, its chairman shall address a request for such documents to the Secretary-General of the League, to whom the States concerned shall forward them as soon as possible.

If, in the opinion of the Permanent Commission, the nature of the infringement necessitates an enquiry on the spot, the chairman of the committee of enquiry shall himself fix the date on which it shall begin such investigation. The State concerned shall be immediately notified by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

(e) The chairman of the committee of enquiry shall make a report to the Permanent Commission, in which he shall confine himself to recording the actual facts; the Permanent Commission alone shall pronounce on these facts. If differences of opinion have arisen among the experts, mention must be made of them in the report.

In pursuance of the Permanent Commission's report referred to in Article 25 or the enquiry provided for in Article 26, if any, the Council of the League of Nations, acting in virtue of Article 8, paragraph 4, of the Covenant of the League, may authorise a High Contracting Party to exceed, within specific limits and for a specific time, the limitations laid down in the present Convention.

In cases of urgency, the matter may be laid before the Council direct, which may take a decision, if it thinks it necessary, without previous enquiry or report.

Special Case.

It is understood that the limitations laid down in Article 8, 9 and 10 are accepted by each High Contracting Party in the light of the present development of civil aviation in other countries.

If, during the term of the present Convention, civil aviation in one or more of the contracting countries, or military or civil aviation in one or more of the non-signatory States, experiences such a development as to constitute a possible danger to the security of some of the High Contracting Parties, the latter shall report this change of circumstances to the Permanent Disarmament Commission under the conditions laid down in Article 25 of the present Convention.

In order to ensure publicity in the matter of civil aviation, each of the High Contracting Parties shall prepare an annual statement showing the total number of aircraft and dirigibles manufactured in its territory or imported, together with their horse-power and the total volume of the dirigibles designed for civil aviation.

Provided that no investigation within the limits of the territory of any of the High Contracting Parties shall be made without its consent.
With a view to the exchange of the necessary information, the measures to be provided in Article shall be taken (vide Article 8 — formerly Article 10 — of the French Preliminary Draft, with which the above text should be brought into line).

Ratification. Entry into Force. Denunciation.

18. The present Convention shall not affect the terms of previous treaties, under which certain of the High Contracting Parties have agreed to limit their military, naval or air armaments, and have thus fixed in relation to one another their respective obligations and rights in this connection, the present Convention being within these limits inapplicable between the said Powers.

19. The present Convention shall remain in force for . . . years as from the exchange of ratifications.

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 at Geneva.

It shall come into force for each Party whose instrument of ratification has been deposited as soon as the instruments of ratification of the President of the Republic of Germany, the President of the United States, His Britannic Majesty on behalf of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the Empire not separately represented in the League of Nations, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of Japan have been deposited.

The present Convention shall remain in force ten years from the date of its coming into force, except Chapters II and IV, which shall remain in force for five years from that date.

In case none of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to terminate two years before the expiration of the said periods, the provisions of the Convention shall continue in force until the expiration of two years from the date on which such notice shall be given by one of the Parties. Notice may be given to terminate the Convention as a whole or Chapter II, III or IV separately.

If the Party by which such notice is given is among those mentioned in the last paragraph of Article 13, all the High Contracting Parties shall, within one year of the date of the notice, meet in conference to consider the continuance of the provisions to be terminated. In the event of any such conference failing to come to an agreement, accepted by all the Parties other than the Party which has given the notice, as to the continuance of the provisions to be terminated, or as to the substitution of others, they will terminate on the expiration of the two years provided for in the notice. If the High Contracting Parties, other than the Party which has given notice to terminate, agree upon the terms of other stipulations in substitution for those to be terminated, the latter shall continue in force for all Parties other than that which gave the notice until the coming into force of the new stipulations.
If the Party by which notice to terminate is given is not among those mentioned in the last paragraph of Article 13, the Convention will remain in force for all High Contracting Parties other than that by which the notice was given.

Notices under this article shall be given to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and shall be deemed to have been given on the day on which the notice was received by him.

PREAMBLE.

British draft. French draft.

1. (Names of the High Contracting Parties).

2. Persuaded that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations;

Considering that all Members of the League of Nations are already pledged by Article 8 of the Covenant of the League to the acceptance of the principle enunciated above;

Realising that the purpose of the limitation of armaments by international agreement is to diminish the risk of aggressive action by one State against another and that all agreements for limitation of armaments should be construed in the light of that purpose;

Believing that, in order to obtain the greatest possible advantage from a reduction and limitation of armaments, such reduction and limitation must cover military, naval and air armaments and must embrace as many nations as possible.

Anxious to overcome the obstacles to the economic restoration of the world which the competition in armaments now imposes on nations impoverished by war:

With a view to accomplishing these purposes,

Have resolved to conclude a Convention, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

3. In view of Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations;

Whereas the reduction of armaments must be in accordance with general conditions of security and the special conditions of each State;

And whereas the Treaty of Mutual Assistance and the Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, which were intended to define more precisely the operation of Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, have not been applied;

And whereas the general guarantees resulting from the Covenant still exist;

And whereas regional agreements based upon the principles of the Covenant and arranging for mutual assistance between the signatory States in the event of attack have been successively concluded and have resulted in improved conditions of security for a number of States:

Considering that it is now possible to contemplate a first step towards the limitation and reduction of armaments laid down in Article 8 of the Covenant,

And, having decided to conclude a Convention for this purpose, have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

Who, having deposited their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:
ANNEX 4.

DRAFT TEXTS RESULTING FROM THE FIRST READING PROPOSED BY THE BUREAU

I.

The Commission has endeavoured during the present session to draw up a text which could serve as a basis for discussion at the Second Reading. It has not succeeded in establishing a single text for all the points discussed. The present document shows separately for each of the parts the points on which unanimity was obtained, as well as the reservations submitted by the various delegations on certain special points. Where it has not been possible to establish a unanimous text, this document gives the different proposals submitted. It has been generally understood that the acceptance of each delegation at First Reading does not prejudice the attitude it might adopt at the Second Reading and does not bind it in any way.

The discussion was divided generally into .. main parts which for the purposes of the Second Reading could become .. main chapters of the draft Convention.

Chapter I. — Effectives.
" II. — Material.
" III. — Budgetary expenditure.

II.

With regard to Effectives, the Commission unanimously adopted the following text as a basis for discussion at the Second Reading. The reservations made by certain delegations appear opposite to the clauses to which they refer.

CHAPTER I. — EFFECTIVES.

Observations and Reservations.

The German delegation makes a general reservation on the whole of Chapter I, which, contrary to its opinion, does not contain any limitation of trained reserves.

Article A.

The High Contracting Parties agree to limit the effectives in service in their armed forces, or land, sea and air formations organised on a military basis, and who may for that reason be immediately employed without having to be mobilised, to the effectives determined in the tables enumerated below and annexed to the present Convention.

1. Land Armaments:
   Table I. — Maximum home forces.
   Table II. — Maximum overseas forces stationed in the home country.
   Table III. — Maximum of total forces stationed in the home country.
   Table V. — Maximum of the total forces of the High Contracting Party.
   Table VI. — Maximum of the forces belonging to formations organised on a military basis stationed in the home country.
   Table VII. — Maximum of the forces belonging to formations organised on a military basis stationed in overseas territories.

2. Naval Armaments:
   Table VIII. — Maximum armed forces.
   Table IX. — Maximum forces belonging to formations organised on a military basis.

Note by the Bureau:

Table IV has been deleted from this enumeration because its purpose was not to fix a limitation. It is retained in Article G for purposes of publicity; but the figures given in this table do not constitute a maximum on account of the stipulations contained in Article F.

The delegations of the British Empire and the United States of America only accept the limitation of naval effectives in so far as the principal method of limitation of naval armaments is applied to tonnage.

The delegation of the British Empire considers Table IX unnecessary.
Observations and Reservation.
The delegation of France reserves for the Second Reading its final decision regarding a separate limitation of air effective of home and overseas forces.

Note by the Bureau:
The second paragraph of Article H has not been discussed in connection with naval and air effective.

The delegation of France declares that the clauses of the first two paragraphs must apply in the same conditions to land, naval and air effective, and that it can only accept them subject to this reservation.

The delegations of the British Empire, Chile, Japan and the United States do not accept the third paragraph.

3. Air Armaments
Table X. — Maximum armed forces.
Table XI. — Maximum forces belonging to formations organised on a military basis.

Article H.

In order to prevent the number of officers, warrant officers and sergeants from exceeding the legitimate requirements of each army, the tables relating to land armaments mentioned in Article A above shall indicate a maximum number of officers and warrant officers and sergeants which each High Contracting Party shall undertake not to exceed.

Similarly, for the same reasons as those given above, the said tables shall show the maximum figure which each High Contracting Party undertakes not to exceed in respect of other ranks whose period of service is longer than the longest period at present in force in the conscript armies of the High Contracting Party.

The provisions contained in the first paragraph of this article equally apply mutatis mutandis to the tables in Article A relating to naval and air armaments.

Article C.
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, can be used without mobilisation, by reason of their staff of officers, establishment, training, armament or equipment, as well as any organisation complying with the above condition.

Article D.
By “mobilisation” within the meaning of the present Convention 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.

Article G.
Each of the High Contracting Parties shall prepare on the model of Tables, I, II, III, V, VIII and X mentioned in Article A and of Table IV annexed to the present Convention (Overseas forces), an annual statement of the average daily effective on service with its armed forces, and on the basis of Tables VI, VII, IX and XI mentioned in Article A, a statement of the actual effective on service in its formations organised on a military basis.

Article F.
Each of the High Contracting Parties may, within the limits fixed by the tables relating to land armaments in Article A, and should the conditions affecting its security so require, modify the distribution of the said forces between its home territories and overseas territories.

Any modification in this distribution shall be shown in the annual statements of particulars, the preparation of which is provided for in Article G above.

Article E.
When drawing up the tables mentioned in Articles A and G:
(a) By “effective in service in the armed forces” shall be understood the average daily effective reckoned by dividing the total number of days’ duty by the number of days in the budgetary year;
(b) By “effective in service in the formations organised on a military basis” shall be understood the actual number of men shown up to the time of their discharge from active service or during their periods of training, in the statement of effective which determines grants of every kind for these effective, including men who, for any reason whatever, are absent from the units to which they are allocated.
Article I.

In each Contracting State having the conscription system the total period of service which the annual contingent is compelled to serve shall not exceed the figure accepted by each of the High Contracting Parties.

For each man the “total period of service” shall be the total number of days of active service and of days of service during the periods of instruction which he undergoes.

### III.

With regard to material, the Commission discussed separately land, naval, and air material.

1. As regards land material, the following proposal by the German delegation was laid before the Commission, but was not adopted as a basis for Second Reading. The German delegation reserves to itself the right to raise its text again whenever it thinks fit.

#### CHAPTER II. — MATERIAL.

**SECTION I. — LIMITATION OF MATERIAL OF LAND FORCES.**

_German draft_

The High Contracting Parties agree to limit the maximum material of their land forces in service and in reserve to the figures fixed in Table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material in service and in reserve</th>
<th>Maximum number of arms</th>
<th>Quantity of ammunition for the various arms (rifles, machine-guns, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Rifles or carbines.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Guns, long and short, and howitzers of a calibre below 15 cm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Guns, long and short, and howitzers of a calibre of 15 cm. or over.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. All types of mortars.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Tanks.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Armoured cars.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION II. — NAVAL ARMAMENTS.**

2. With regard to naval material, the Commission was not able to draw up a complete text which could be accepted unanimously. The following section therefore contains the various proposals submitted for Articles NA, NB, NC, NE. The remaining articles were adopted unanimously.

The reservations made by certain delegations appear opposite the clauses to which they refer.

**Article NA.**

_(British draft.)_

The High Contracting Parties agree to limit to the figures laid down in Annex . . . the number and tonnage of all the ships in each class.

**Article NA.**

_(French draft.)_

The limitation of naval armaments agreed to by each of the High Contracting Parties is shown in the annexed Table X.

The figures in column I of this table represent the total number and tonnage of all the ships in each class.

**Article NA.**

_(Italian draft.)_

Each of the High Contracting Parties, within the limits of the total tonnage which it undertakes not to exceed, may distribute and arrange its tonnage to the best advantage for its national
tonnage that each of the High Contracting Parties considers it essential to attain for the purposes of security and the defence of its national interests.

The figures in column II represent the total tonnage that each of the High Contracting Parties considers it necessary to complete before the expiry of the Convention.

The figures in column III represent, for each of the High Contracting Parties, the division of the total tonnage stated by it in column II into total tonnage by groups. This total tonnage by groups applies to all ships of a similar nature in the following manner:

a) capital ships
b) aircraft carriers
c) surface ships of less than 10,000 tons
d) submarines.

Each of the High Contracting Parties, while keeping within the limits of total tonnage stated in column II, can alter such division as it deems necessary for its security, subject to informing the Secretariat of the League of Nations of the changes brought to the division of its total tonnage at least one year before laying down the portion of the tonnage which is to be transferred.

Note. — Each of the High Contracting Parties states in column III the division of its total tonnage, either into the four groups of vessels as stated in paragraph 4, or only into those groups which it considers necessary for its needs of security.

**Article NB.**

(British draft.)

The High Contracting Parties agree to limit to the figures laid down in Annex... the tonnage of any one ship and the calibre of the largest gun mounted in each class of ship.

(French draft.)

The High Contracting Parties agree to limit to the figures laid down in Annex... the tonnage of the largest vessel of war and the calibre of the largest gun mounted in any vessel of war.

**Article NC.**

(British draft.)

The High Contracting Parties agree to limit to the figures laid down in Annex... the maximum diameter of the largest torpedo tube carried by any ship.

(French draft.)

In assessing total tonnage a fraction only equal to... per cent of the real tonnage shall be calculated in the case of vessels of war which have exceeded the age-limit indicated in Table... of the Annex.
Article ND.

The standard displacement of a ship is the displacement of the ship 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.

This assessment shall be in metric tons.

Article NF.

The High Contracting Parties undertake that except in case of loss no vessel of war shall be replaced before having reached the age limit indicated in Table . . . of the Annex. The age of units shall be counted as from the date of their completion.

Article NG.

With the exception of those ships which, in order to effect economy and specially mentioned in the Convention as being allowed to be converted into a type of warship other than that for which it was originally designed, no ship which has been replaced may be reconverted into a vessel of war.

Article NH.

No preparations 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-inch (152 millimeters) calibre.

Article NI.

No vessel of war constructed within the jurisdiction of any one of the Contracting Parties for a non-Contracting Power shall exceed the limitations as to displacement and armament prescribed by the present Convention for vessels of a similar type which may be constructed by or for any of the Contracting Powers; provided, however, that the displacement for aircraft carriers constructed for a non-contracting Power shall in no case exceed 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement.

Article NJ.

In the event of a Contracting Power being engaged in a war, such Power 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 NK.

Each of the Contracting Powers 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.

Note. — Article XVI of the Treaty of Washington has been transferred to the Section dealing with publicity.
SECTION III. — AIR ARMAMENTS.

3. With regard to air material, the Commission unanimously adopted the following text as a basis for discussion at the Second Reading. The reservations made by certain delegations appear opposite to the clauses to which they refer.

**Article AA.**

In each of the Contracting States the air armaments shall be limited, under the conditions named below, to the figures mentioned in the tables referred to in Article AB.

The limitation shall apply to aeroplanes and dirigibles capable of use in war employed in commission in the land, sea and air forces, or in the formations organised on a military basis.

**Article AB.**

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall give separately:

*Table A.* — The maximum number and total horse-power of aeroplanes and maximum number, total horse-power and total volume of dirigibles in service in their armed forces.

*Table B.* — The maximum number and total horse-power of aeroplanes, and maximum number, total horse-power and total volume of dirigibles in service in their formations organised on a military basis.

**Article AC.**

The number of such aircraft shall be limited by each of the High Contracting Parties to the figure set out in the tables annexed hereto.

The total number of aeroplanes, on the one hand, and the total number of dirigibles on the other hand, shall not represent a total engine-power, expressed in horse-power superior to the figures laid down, in each case, for each of the above-mentioned categories of material in the tables annexed hereto.

Engine-power shall be measured according to the rules . . . . (to be established by the Conference).

Further, the dirigibles defined above shall not represent a total volume, expressed in cubic meters, exceeding the figures laid down in the tables attached hereto for each of the categories of material mentioned above.

**Article AD.**

The limitations laid down are accepted by each High Contracting Party in the light of the present development of civil aviation in other countries.

**Article AE.**

1. If the High Contracting Parties intervene in any capacity, whether directly or indirectly, wholly or partially, in civil aviation undertakings, they agree that the State organs dealing with the matter shall be quite separate from the organs dealing with military aviation. It is agreed that this undertaking does not prevent the union of civil and military aviation under a single Ministry provided that the two subjects are dealt with separately and independently.

2. The High Contracting Parties shall refrain from prescribing the embodiment of military features in the build 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.

3. The High Contracting Parties undertake not to require of civil aviation undertakings that they should employ only 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.

4. 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.

5. The High Contracting Parties undertake to encourage as far as possible the conclusion of economic agreements between civil aviation undertakings in the different countries.
CHAPTER III. — BUDGETARY EXPENDITURE.

As regards budgetary expenditure, the Commission unanimously adopted the following text as a basis for the Second Reading.

However, the delegates who are in favour of a limitation of expenditure wish it to be specially noted that they do not abandon their position (see text of Article 19 and 20 of the French draft, C.P.D. 43 (I)), and they reserve the right to revert to the question at the Second Reading (see declaration of the Belgian and French delegations).

The special reserves made by certain delegations appear opposite to the clauses to which they refer.

Whereas it is in the general interest that the expenditure on armaments should be limited, and
Whereas the High Contracting Parties are not agreed at present on any satisfactory method of accomplishing this object, and
Whereas the High Contracting Parties consider that as a preliminary to such limitation of expenses full publicity should be secured so that on a future occasion it may be possible again to approach this question with better hope of success,

Article DA.

Each of the High Contracting Parties will communicate to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, in a model form, a statement of the amount proposed to be expended on its land, naval and air armaments in the current financial year.

This communication shall be made not later than . . . months after the entry into force of the legal provisions authorising the expenditure.

Article DB.

Each of the High Contracting Parties will communicate to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, in a model form, a statement showing the amount actually expended on its land, naval and air armaments during the preceding financial year.

This communication will be made not later than . . . months after the close of the financial year.

Organisation.

With regard to the organisation and application of the Convention, the Commission has not been able, at the First Reading, to establish a text which could be accepted unanimously.

The following text shows the articles which have been accepted unanimously, and, as far as the other articles are concerned, the various proposals which have been submitted.

The reserves made by certain delegations are given opposite to the clauses to which they refer.

Article OA.

(British draft.)

In the event of measures being necessary in order to ensure the application of the Convention, such measures would be entrusted — excluding the party against whom the complaint is made — to the following High Contracting Parties:

The British Empire, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United States of America and any Powers not mentioned above which might be represented on the Council of the League of Nations.

(French draft.)

There shall be set up at the seat of the League of Nations a “Permanent Disarmament Commission” consisting of one representative of each of the following High Contracting Parties:

(a) The High Contracting Parties members of the Council of the League, for the duration of their term of office on the Council.

(b) The United States of America and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.
(c) (List of High Contracting Parties to be appointed by the Conference.)

To the members of the Permanent Disarmament Commission shall be attached military, naval and air experts, and experts qualified in the branches subject to the limitations provided for in the present Convention.

The Permanent Disarmament Commission shall be summoned by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

In the event of their not sitting on the Permanent Disarmament Commission, the High Contracting Parties shall be entitled to be represented at discussions which concern them. In such case, their delegates may demand that, in the Commission’s report, account should be taken of the opinions or suggestions put forward by them, if necessary in the form of a minority report.

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION.

Article IA.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall prepare on the model of Tables I, II, III, V, VIII and X mentioned in Article A and of Table IV annexed to the present Convention (Overseas forces), an annual statement of the average daily effectives on service with its armed forces, and on the basis of Tables VI, VII, IX and XI mentioned in Article A, a statement of the actual effectives on service in its formations organised on a military basis.

The statement laid down in the present provision shall be forwarded to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations within three months after the close of the budgetary year.

Article IB.

(Netherlands draft.)

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall prepare an annual statement of the number (weight) of arms and ammunition and implements of war in service and in reserve in its land, naval and air forces distributed between the following twelve headings and existing on the date of December 31st of the preceding year.

1. Rifles, muskets, carbines (number).
2. (a) Machine-guns, automatic rifles and machine-pistols of all calibre (number);
   (b) Mountings for machine-guns (number);
   (c) Interrupter gears (number).
3. Projectiles and ammunition for the arms enumerated in Nos. 1 and 2 above (number).
4. Gun-sighting apparatus including aerial gunsights and bomb-sights, and fire-control apparatus (number).
5. (a) Cannon, long or short, and howitzers, of a calibre less than 5.9 inches (15 cm.) (number);
   (b) Cannon, long or short, and howitzers, of a calibre of 5.9 inches (15 cm.) or above (number);
   (c) Mortars of all kinds (number);
   (d) Gun carriages (number), mountings (number), recuperators (number), accessories for mountings (weight).
6. Projectiles and ammunition for the arms enumerated in No. 5 above (number);
7. Apparatus for the discharge of bombs, torpedoes, depth charges and other kinds of projectiles (number);
8. (a) Grenades (number);
   (b) Bombs (number);
   (c) Land mines, submarine mines, fixed or floating, depth charges (number);
   (d) Torpedoes (number).
9. Appliances for use with the above arms and apparatus (number);
10. Bayonets (number);
11. Tanks and armoured cars (number);
12. Arms and ammunition not specified in the above enumeration (number and weight).

With a view to the exchange of information, as provided for in the present chapter, the statement laid down in the present provision shall be forwarded to the Secretariat of the League of Nations before March 1st of the year following the year to which it refers.

Article IC.

(British draft.)

If the construction of any vessel of war for a non-Contracting Power is undertaken within the jurisdiction of any of the Contracting Powers, such Power will publish within two months of the close of each quarter, the date of the signing of the contract for the construction of the vessel and the date of laying down the keel, as well as the date of delivery together with the details enumerated in Article 7 of the Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War.

Article IG.

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. With regard to existing vessels of this type, this communication shall be made within two months after ratification of the present Treaty. With regard to vessels to be constructed the communication shall be made on the date of completion.

Article ID.

(Italian draft.)

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall prepare an annual statement showing the maximum figures attained during the year in respect of the number and total horse-power of aircraft, and the number, total horse-power and total volume of dirigibles in commission according to their distribution laid down in Article AB of Chapter II, Section III, Air Armaments.

In order to ensure publicity in the matter of civil aviation, each of the High Contracting Parties shall prepare an annual statement showing the total number of civil aeroplanes and dirigibles registered in the territory under jurisdiction of each of the High Contracting Parties.

Article IE.

(French draft.)

The Permanent Disarmament Commission shall be responsible for centralising all the information supplied by the High Contracting Parties to the Secretary-General of the League in execution of the provisions of Articles IA, ID and IE of this chapter,
and DA, and DB of Chapter III — Budgetary Expenditure, and also for collecting, with regard to matters subject to the limitations provided for in the present Treaty, or which may appear to it suitable to form the object of fresh treaties, all particulars it may consider necessary to the performance of its mission as defined below.

The Commission shall be responsible for studying on the basis of these data such progress as may be accomplished in regard to the limitation and reduction of armaments. Its attention shall be devoted in particular to following in the annual budget statements supplied by the High Contracting Parties the increase or reduction in the amount of the material in their possession which it has not been possible to limit directly in the present Treaty.

Each year the Permanent Disarmament Commission shall make at least one report on the questions which it is engaged in studying. This report shall be published simultaneously with despatch to all the High Contracting Parties and to the Council of the League. Each member of the Commission shall be entitled to demand that account shall be taken in this report of the opinions or suggestions put forward by him, if necessary, in the form of a minority report.

DEROGATIONS.

Article XA.

(British draft.)

The provisions of the present Convention shall not prevent any of the High Contracting Parties from increasing its land, naval or air armaments beyond the agreed figures:

1. If a war in which it is a belligerent, has broken out, or
2. If it is threatened with a rebellion, or
3. If this increase is effected with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations.

Notice to all the other High Contracting Parties shall be given by the Party increasing its armaments in pursuance of this article.

Subject to any agreement to the contrary by the Parties to this Convention, a High Contracting Party increasing its armaments in pursuance of the first paragraph of this article shall, when peace is restored or the rebellion or emergency has come to an end, reduce its armaments to the amounts agreed upon.

PROCEDURE WITH REGARD TO COMPLAINTS AND REVISION.

Article ZA.

(British draft.)

The High Contracting Parties recognise that any violation of the provisions of this Convention is a matter of concern to all the Parties. If any Party to the Convention is of opinion that another Party to the Convention is maintaining armaments in excess of the figures agreed upon, or is making such

(French draft.)

If one of the High Contracting Parties is compelled by the unjustified aggression of another Power to resort to the measures of mobilisation referred to in Article D of Chapter I — Effectives, it shall immediately inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and shall, ipso facto, be released from the obligations which it incurs under the present Convention.

If the High Contracting Party is a Member of the League of Nations, it shall remain subject to the general obligations of the Covenant and to the decisions of the Council. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall be responsible for summoning the Council as quickly as possible.
changes in its armaments, or is embarking on such preparations as are likely to disturb international relations or the good understanding between nations, or is in any way violating the provisions of the Convention, it may bring the matter to the notice of the other Parties to the Convention.

Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees that, on receipt of any such notification by another Party to the Convention, it will co-operate in such measures as may be thought desirable by the Parties which are mentioned in Article EB or represented in the Council of the League, but excluding the Party against which the complaint is made, for investigating the facts, and that it will join in such action as may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

Provided that no investigation within the limits of the territory of any of the High Contracting Parties shall be made without its consent.

with a view to the possible revision of the limitations it has accepted. The Permanent Commission shall examine the arguments adduced by the High Contracting Parties and shall be obliged to report thereon. The report shall be addressed to the Council of the League.

The High Contracting Party making the application shall take part in the examination of its application by the Permanent Disarmament Commission. Its delegate shall not be allowed to take part in the drafting of the report and may only require that the latter shall take into account the opinions or suggestions put forward by him, if necessary in the form of a minority report.

If, in the application which it has submitted to the Permanent Disarmament Commission, the High Contracting Party has indicated, as a new circumstance affecting its national security, facts which concern one of the High Contracting Parties members of the Commission, the delegate of the latter shall be subject to the same rules as the delegate of the High Contracting Party making the application.

(Belgian draft.)

If, during the term of the present Convention a High Contracting Party considers that the requirements of its national security are materially affected by any change of circumstances, it may be authorised to exceed the limits for armaments fixed under the present Convention, by a unanimous decision of the following High Contracting Parties.

This provision shall not affect the rights or obligations of the Contracting Parties arising out of their membership of the League of Nations.

*Article ZB.*

(French draft.)

The Permanent Disarmament Commission may decide by a two-thirds majority that an enquiry is necessary to verify the existence of any of the circumstances adduced by a High Contracting Party as affecting its national security. The enquiry shall be carried out under the conditions laid down in regulations to be drawn up as soon as the present Convention enters into force.

(a) If the Permanent Commission is notified by a High Contracting Party of the existence of circumstances materially affecting its national security in consequence of a grave transgression of the Convention of the Limitation of Armaments, it shall call upon the Power or Powers referred to in the application who are not already sitting on the Commission to take part in its proceedings under the conditions laid down in Article OA.

(b) The Permanent Commission shall decide by a two-thirds majority, excluding the parties to the dispute, whether the enquiry is to be conducted only by an examination of official documents which have been communicated to it, or whether the nature of the facts alleged necessitates an enquiry on the spot.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to afford every assistance to this enquiry, particularly in their respective territories.
(c) The members of the Committee of Enquiry shall be selected by the Permanent Commission from a list of experts duly qualified in the different branches, subject to the limitations provided for in the present Convention. The Permanent Commission shall also appoint the chairman of the Committee of Enquiry. The list of experts shall be drawn up in pursuance of the proposals of the Governments signatories of the present Convention.

The State involved and the party making the application may only be represented in the Committee of Enquiry in a purely advisory capacity.

The experts appointed by the Permanent Commission may in no case be subject to the authority of any of the parties to the dispute.

(d) The Permanent Commission shall fix the points on which the enquiry shall bear. If it is decided that the enquiry may be conducted simply by a study of documents, the Committee of Enquiry shall meet immediately. If, in the course of its proceedings, it needs to consult documents which are not yet at its disposal, its chairman shall address a request for such documents to the Secretary-General of the League, to whom the States concerned shall forward them as soon as possible.

If, in the opinion of the Permanent Commission, the nature of the infringement necessitates an enquiry on the spot, the Chairman of the Committee of Enquiry shall himself fix the date on which it shall begin such investigation. The State concerned shall be immediately notified by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

(e) The Chairman of the Committee of Enquiry shall make a report to the Permanent Commission, in which he shall confine himself to recording the actual facts; the Permanent Commission alone shall pronounce on these facts. If differences of opinion have arisen among the experts, mention must be made of them in the report.

Article ZC.

(French draft.)

In pursuance of the Permanent Commission's report referred to in Article ZA or the enquiry provided for in Article ZB, if any, the Council of the League of Nations, acting in virtue of Article 8, paragraph 4, of the Covenant of the League, may authorise a High Contracting Party to exceed, within specific limits and for a specific time, the limitations laid down in the present Convention.

In cases of urgency, the matter may be laid before the Council direct, which may take a decision, if it thinks it necessary, without previous enquiry or report.

Article ZD.

(French draft.)

If, during the term of the present Convention, civil aviation in one or more of the contracting countries, or military or civil aviation in one or more of the non-signatory States, experiences such a development as to constitute a possible danger to the security of some of the
High Contracting Parties the latter shall report this change of circumstances to the Permanent Disarmament Commission under the conditions laid down in Article ZA of the present Convention.

RATIFICATION. — ENTRY INTO FORCE. — DENUNCIATION.

Article EA.
The present Convention shall not affect the terms of previous treaties, under which certain of the High Contracting Parties have agreed to limit their military, naval or air armaments, and have thus fixed in relation to one another their respective obligations and rights in this connection, the present Convention being within these limits inapplicable between the said Powers.

Article EB.
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 at Geneva.

It 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).

Article EC.
The High Contracting Parties agree to accept reservations which may be made by Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Poland and Roumania at the moment of their signature of the present Convention, and which shall suspend, in respect of these States, the applications of articles . . . . until the accession of Russia to the present Convention under the same conditions as the above named Powers.

Article ED.
Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes that, as soon as the Convention has come into force for it, it will begin the necessary measures for carrying the provisions of the Convention into effect.

Article EF.
The present Convention shall remain in force for . . . . years as from the exchange of ratifications.

In case none of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to terminate two years before the expiration of the said periods, the provisions of the Convention shall continue in force until the expiration of two years from the date on which such notice shall be given by one of the Parties.

If the Party by which such notice is given is among those to be mentioned in the last paragraph of Article EB, all the High Contracting Parties shall, within one year of the date of the notice, meet in conference to consider the continuance of the provisions to be terminated. In the event of any such conference falling to come to an agreement, accepted by all the Parties other than the Party which has given the notice, as to the continuance of the provisions to be terminated, or as to the substitution of others, they will terminate on the expiration of the two years provided for in the notice.

If the Party by which such notice is given is among those to be mentioned in the last paragraph of Article EB, all the High Contracting Parties shall, within one year of the date of the notice, meet in conference to consider the continuance of the provisions to be terminated, or as to the substitution of others, they will terminate on the expiration of the two years provided for in the notice.

If the High Contracting Party, other than the Party which has given notice to terminate, agree upon the terms of other stipulations in substitution for those to be terminated, the latter shall continue in force for all Parties other than that which gave the notice until the coming into force of the new stipulations.

If the High Contracting Party, other than the Party which has given notice to terminate, agree upon the terms of other stipulations in substitution for those to be terminated, the latter shall continue in force for all Parties other than that which gave the notice until the coming into force of the new stipulations.

If the Party by which notice to terminate is given is not among those to be mentioned in the last paragraph of Article EB, the Convention will remain in force for all High Contracting Parties other than that by which the notice was given.

Notices under this article shall be given to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and shall be deemed to have been given on the day on which the notice was received by him.
The Commission considers it premature to draw up a Preamble. It therefore merely reproduces in its text the various proposals which have been submitted.

(British draft.)

(Names of the High Contracting Parties.)

Persuaded that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations;

Considering that all Members of the League of Nations are already pledged by Article 8 of the Covenant of the League to the acceptance of the principle enunciated above;

Realising that the purpose of the limitation of armaments by international agreement is to diminish the risk of aggressive action by one State against another and that all agreements for limitation of armaments should be construed in the light of that purpose;

Believing that, in order to obtain the greatest possible advantage from a reduction and limitation of armaments, such reduction and limitation must cover military, naval and air armaments and must embrace as many nations as possible;

Determined to alleviate to the greatest possible extent the heavy burden which expenditure on armaments is imposing upon the economic life of the world, and thus lowering its standard of living;

Have resolved to conclude a Convention with a view to accomplishing these purposes and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President.

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

(French draft.)

(List of High Contracting Parties.)

In view of Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations;

Whereas the reduction of armaments must be in accordance with general conditions of security and the special conditions of each State;

And whereas the Treaty of Mutual Assistance and the Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, which were intended to define more precisely the operation of Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, have not been applied;

And whereas the general guarantees resulting from the Covenant still exist;

And whereas regional agreements based upon the principles of the Covenant and arranging for mutual assistance between the signatory States in the event of attack have been successively concluded and have resulted in improved conditions of security for a number of States:

Consider that it is now possible to contemplate a first step towards the limitation and reduction of armaments laid down in Article 8 of the Covenant,

And, having decided to conclude a Convention for this purpose, have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

Who, having deposited their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:

(German draft.)

Whereas heavy armaments constitute the most serious menace to the peace of the world,

And whereas Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations provides for a general reduction of armaments,

The High Contracting Parties have resolved to conclude a Convention as a first step towards the accomplishment of this purpose, to be followed by successive measures with a view to further disarmament, and have appointed:

Who, having deposited their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:
ANNEX 5.

REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference examined, in the course of its third session, the reports submitted to it by technical Sub-Commissions with regard to the questionnaire it had been instructed to study. The Commission was of the opinion that these preliminary investigations were such as to permit it to undertake forthwith the study of a Draft Convention. Its task was facilitated by the fact that preliminary drafts had been submitted to it by the British and French delegations.

The Commission has endeavoured, during the present session, to draw up a text which could serve as a basis for discussion at the second reading. It has not succeeded in establishing a single text for all the points discussed. The present document shows separately for each of the parts the points on which unanimity was obtained, as well as the reservations submitted by the various delegations on certain specific points. Where it has not been possible to establish a unanimous text, this document gives the different proposals submitted. It has been generally understood that the acceptance of each delegation at first reading does not prejudice the attitude it might adopt at the second reading and does not bind it in any way.

In the course of the discussion, several suggestions and proposals were put forward, either in order to meet exceptional situations, or with a view to inserting into the Convention limitations or general clauses other than those which had been unanimously adopted at the first reading by the Commission or which had been put down as alternative texts. These proposals and suggestions are reproduced in the minutes of the Commission. It is understood that each delegation retains full freedom to reconsider at the second reading such suggestions or proposals and to put forward fresh ones.

The discussion seems to suggest that it might be advisable to classify the matter into five parts, which might constitute the five Chapters of the Draft Convention as a basis for the second reading:

Chapter I. — Effectives.
Chapter II. — Material.
Chapter III. — Budgetary Expenditure.
Chapter IV. — Chemical Warfare.
Chapter V. — Miscellaneous Provisions.

This division is, of course, liable to alteration at the second reading.

The Commission annexes to the present report a table of the texts.

When a text has encountered no opposition from any delegation, it has been printed right across the page. The reservations which delegations have asked to have inserted have been placed in the margin.

When only a single text was submitted and one or more delegations formally opposed its adoption, it has been printed on the left-hand side of the page, the right-hand column being left blank. The delegation or delegations under whose authority this text was submitted have been indicated. No attempt has been made to define the position of the others, and only the observations and declarations which delegations have formally requested to have inserted have been placed in the margin.

When, at the end of the discussion at the first reading, several texts have remained in being, they have been inserted in parallel columns, the delegation or delegations under whose authority the text was submitted being indicated at the head of each column. As in the previous case, no attempt has been made to define the position of the delegations which did not formally submit a text, and here too only the formal observations or declarations have been inserted.
TEXTS DRAWN UP AT FIRST READING.

PREAMBLE.

[Names of the High Contracting Parties.]

Persuaded that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations;

Considering that all Members of the League of Nations are already pledged by Article 8 of the Covenant of the League to the acceptance of the principle enunciated above;

Realising that the purpose of the limitation of armaments by international agreement is to diminish the risk of aggressive action by one State against another and that all agreements for limitation of armaments should be construed in the light of that purpose;

Believing that, in order to obtain the greatest possible advantage from a reduction and limitation of armaments, such reduction and limitation must cover military, naval and air armaments and must embrace as many nations as possible;

Determined to alleviate to the greatest possible extent the heavy burden which expenditure on armaments is imposing upon the economic life of the world and thus lowering its standard of living;

Have resolved to conclude a Convention with a view to accomplishing these purposes and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President

Who, having deposited their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Whereas heavy armaments constitute the most serious menace to the peace of the world;

And whereas Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations provides for a general reduction of armaments:

The High Contracting Parties have resolved to conclude a Convention as a first step towards the accomplishment of this purpose, to be followed by successive measures with a view to further disarmament, and have appointed . . . .
CHAPTER I. — EFFECTIVES.

Observations and Reservations.

The German delegation makes a general reservation in regard to Chapter I as a whole which, contrary to its view, does not contain any limitation of reserves given military training, registered, and compelled by law to serve in case of war, although in its opinion these reserves, while non-existent in professional armies, form the decisive factor as regards personnel in war, in countries having a conscript system.

The British delegation reserves the opinion of its Government as to the limitation of trained reserves.

The delegation of the United States of America makes a general reservation on the following provisions of Chapter I as regards the inclusion of formations organised on a military basis and the exclusion of trained reserves.

Article A.

The High Contracting Parties agree to limit the effectives in service in their armed forces, or land, sea and air formations organised on a military basis, and who may for that reason be immediately employed without having to be mobilised, to the effectives determined in the tables enumerated below and annexed to the present Convention.

1. Land Armaments:

Table I. — Maximum home forces.
Table II. — Maximum overseas forces stationed in the home country.
Table III. — Maximum of total forces stationed in the home country.
Table V. — Maximum of the total forces of the High Contracting Parties.
Table VI. — Maximum of the forces belonging to formations organised on a military basis stationed in the home country.
Table VII. — Maximum of the forces belonging to formations organised on a military basis stationed in overseas territories.

2. Naval Armaments:

Table VIII. — Maximum armed forces.

Table IX. — Maximum forces belonging to formations organised on a military basis.
3. Air Armaments:

Table X. — Maximum armed forces.

Table XI. — Maximum forces belonging to formations organised on a military basis.

Article H.

In order to prevent the number of officers, warrant officers and sergeants from exceeding the legitimate requirements of each army, the tables relating to land armaments mentioned in Article A above shall indicate a maximum number of officers, warrant officers and sergeants which each High Contracting Party shall undertake not to exceed.

Similarly, for the same reasons as those given above, the said tables shall show the maximum figure which each High Contracting Party undertakes not to exceed in respect of other ranks whose period of service is longer than the longest period at present in force in the conscript armies of the High Contracting Parties.

The provisions contained in the first paragraph of this Article equally apply, mutatis mutandis, to the tables in Article A relating to naval and air armaments.

Article C.

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, can be used without mobilisation, by reason of their staff of officers, establishment, training, armament or equipment, as well as any organisation complying with the above condition.

Article D.

By "mobilisation" within the meaning of the present Convention 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.

Article F.

Each of the High Contracting Parties may, within the limits fixed by the tables relating to land armaments in Article A, and should the conditions affecting its security so require, modify the distribution of the said forces between its home territories and overseas territories.

Any modification in this distribution shall be shown in the annual statements of particulars, the preparation of which is provided for in Article IA of Chapter V below.