Article E.

When drawing up the tables mentioned in Articles A (Chapter I) and IA (Chapter V):

(a) By "effectives in service in the armed forces" shall be understood the average daily effectives reckoned by dividing the total number of days duty by the number of days in the budgetary year;

(b) By "effectives in service in the formations organised on a military basis" shall be understood the actual effectives, e.g., 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 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.

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.

Observations and Reservations.

This Article has not been discussed in connection with naval and air effectives.

The delegation of France declares that the clauses of this Article must apply in the same conditions to land, naval and air effectives.
Observations and Reservations.

The delegation of the United States of America makes a general reservation on the failure to include provisions for the limitation of material both in the hands of forces serving with the colours and reserve material of land and air forces.

CHAPTER II. — MATERIAL.

SECTION I. — LAND ARMAMENTS.

The delegation of the United States of America makes a general reservation on the failure to include provisions for the limitation of material both in the hands of forces serving with the colours and reserve material of land and air forces.

Article TA.

The delegations of Italy and Japan make a general reservation as regards limitation of material proposed in Article TA (German draft).

(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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material in service and in reserve</th>
<th>Maximum number of arms</th>
<th>Quantity or 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>2. Machine-guns and automatic rifles...</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 above.....</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mortars of all kinds</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>

(French Draft.)

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 Tables¹... (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.

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.
SECTION II. — NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

Observations and Reservations.

The German delegation declares that it is necessary to limit naval material in reserve in addition to floating material.

Article NA.

(British Draft.) (French Draft.) (Italian Draft.)

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

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 interests, subject to communicating to the Secretariat of the League of Nations, at least six months before laying down the keel, the characteristics of each vessel of war which it intends to construct, in conformity, for example, with Article XVI of the Treaty of Washington.

The French delegation points out that the accompanying French text constitutes the draft for reaching a compromise, which, after discussion and with a view to finding a formula for agreement, it has substituted for its original draft, which included only the first four paragraphs of this text.
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.

The delegations of the United States of America and Italy make a general reservation concerning this Table.

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

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.

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.

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.

### TABLE X. — ANNEX TO ARTICLE NA OF FRENCH DRAFT.

**Total Tonnage of Warships.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I.</th>
<th>II.</th>
<th>III.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>II.</td>
<td>III.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total tonnage of</td>
<td>Total tonnage of</td>
<td>Total tonnage of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital ships, carriers.</td>
<td>Vessels of 10,000 tons.</td>
<td>Submarines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>b.</td>
<td>c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Article NB.

(British Draft.)

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

### 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.

### Article NE.

(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 inches (152 millimetres) 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,
The German delegation makes a reservation with respect to Article AA, being of the opinion that the limitation should apply to all air material of war, and should therefore also include material in reserve and stocks of material.

The delegations of the British Empire and France reserve for the second reading their decision on Article AA in so far as it suppresses the distinction between metropolitan and overseas air forces.

The delegation of Roumania makes a reservation regarding the limitation of numbers of aeroplanes.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to limit the air material in service in accordance with the figures laid down in the following tables.

**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.

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.

**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.

The delegation of the Argentine makes a reservation regarding Article AD.

The delegation of the United States of America makes a general reservation on the inclusion of provisions basing limitation upon 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 economical 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.

Article DA.

(French Draft.)

The total annual expenditure counted per budgetary year and allocated according to Tables . . . (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.

CHAPTER IV. — CHEMICAL WARFARE.

(Draft proposed by the delegations of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Roumania and Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.)

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

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

They also undertake to abstain from any preparation in peace time of the use of the methods of warfare stated in the two preceding paragraphs.

They undertake, moreover, not to permit the importation, the exportation or the manufacture on their territory of substances utilisable for chemical or bacteriological warfare, when they are imported, exported or manufactured with a view to such use.
CHAPTER V. — MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION I. — ORGANISATION.

(Article OA.)

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 opinion or suggestions put forward by them, if necessary in the form of a special report.

SECTION II. — 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 (Chapter I) 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 (Chapter I), a statement of the actual effectives on service in its formations organised on a military basis.

The statements 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.

(Observations and Reservations.)

(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 calibres (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).
Observations and Reservations.

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 Section, the statement laid down in the present provisions 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.

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 Secretary-General of the League of Nations and shall publish in its Official Journal the date of the signing of the contract and the date on which the keel of the ship is laid, as well as the following specifications: the standard displacement in metric tons and the principal dimensions, namely, the length at water-line, the extreme beam at or below water-line, mean draft at standard displacement; the date of completion of each new ship and its standard displacement in metric tons, and the principal dimensions, namely, length at water-line, extreme beam at or below water-line, mean draft at standard displacement, at time of completion.

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 in accordance with Article NH (Chapter II). With regard to existing vessels of this type, this communication shall be made within two months after ratification of the present Convention. With regard to vessels to be constructed, the communication shall be made on the date of completion.

Article ID.

The delegations of the British Empire and Italy reserve their opinion concerning this Article.

The German delegation makes a reservation concerning this Article, considering that publicity should be applied to all aerial war material, and hence to material in reserve and stocks of material.

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 AA (Chapter II, Section III — Air Armaments).

The German delegation reserves the right to give its definite opinion at the second reading.

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.

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.
PREAMBLE TO ARTICLES DA AND DB. *

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:

The High Contracting Parties agree to arrange for the publicity of their military, naval and air expenditure in accordance with the provisions contained in the two following articles.

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.

In putting forward this Article, the Preparatory Commission takes note of the fact that the work of the Committee of Experts on Budgetary Questions is not complete, and that it hopes to produce a relatively simple schedule. The Preparatory Commission is of opinion that the model statement should be as simple as possible consistently with the achievement of its object.

The German delegation has accepted the principle of the simplification of the model statement on condition that the model statement is employed exclusively for the publication of expenditure on national defence and not for purposes of comparison and limitation.

The Italian delegation reserves its opinion concerning Article DA until it has examined the model statement in question.

The British delegation makes a reservation with regard to the second paragraph of this Article.

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.

* Note by the Secretariat. — In order to avoid confusion between Article DA in Chapter III and the Articles DA and DB above, these last-named should be re-lettered to conform with the series IA, IB, etc.
Article IF.

(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, IC, IG, ID, IE, DA and DB of the present Chapter and also for collecting, with regard to matters subject to the limitation 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 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 special report.

Section III. — Derogations.

Article XA.

(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 (Chapter I), it shall immediately inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations ipso facto be 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.

(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 has come to an end, reduce its armaments to the amounts agreed upon.
SECTION IV. — 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 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 of the present Chapter, 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.

Article ZE.

(French 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 shall lay the matter before the Permanent Disarmament Commission through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations 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 special 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.

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 of the present Chapter.

(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 above or the enquiry provided for in Article ZB above, 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 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 above.

SECTION V. — 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 of States 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 application of Articles ... of the present Convention 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 above, 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 to be mentioned in the last paragraph of Article EB above, 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.
ANNEX 6.

SUB-COMMISSION B.

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Report No. II.

At its meeting held on March 16th, 1927, Sub-Commission B took note of the attached Report of the Committee of Experts on Civil Aviation and, without expressing any opinion on this report, transmits it herewith to the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON CIVIL AVIATION.

The Committee of Experts on Civil Aviation met at Brussels on February 7th, 1927, under the presidency of M. DE BROUCKÈRE, in accordance with the resolution adopted by Sub-Commission B at its session of November 29th, 1926.

The Committee was composed of the following experts:

M. ALLARD (Belgium);
Lt.-Col. I. A. E. EDWARDS (British Empire);
M. CAMERMAN (France);
M. W. FISCH (Germany);
M. A. LOCATELLI (Italy);
General SHIODEN (Japan);
M. A. PLESMAN (Netherlands);
M. R. ADAMOWICZ (Poland);
M. RUJINSKI (Roumania);
M. L. HÔGBERG (Sweden);
Mr. H. F. GUGENHEIM (United States of America).

The Committee held twelve meetings, from February 7th to 12th, and drew up the following report.

I.

The Committee had to examine the economic consequences to civil aviation which might be entailed by the various systems of limitation of air armaments referred to in the following Resolution of Sub-Commission B, under the terms of which resolution the Committee was convoked:

1. “To examine the economic consequences which would be entailed by the system of aggregate limitation of civil and military aeronautics contemplated by Sub-Commission A (document C.P.D./28);

2. “Proceeding on more general lines, to submit its observations and suggestions on the economic consequences of any method of limiting air armaments which would enable civil aeronautics to be taken into account.”

The Committee desires to state at the outset that civil aviation must in itself be regarded as one of the most important factors of civilisation, and it is desirable that its free development should not be hampered by any consideration unconnected with the importance which that development possesses from the point of view of scientific, economic and social progress and of the improvement of communications between peoples. The Committee, regarding the question in this light, unanimously agreed that its examination of the subject should be based on the following principle:

“In any limitation of air armaments it is essential to avoid hampering the development of civil aviation.”

The economic consequences which will result from the application of the system and methods of limitation of air armaments contemplated below will depend upon the manner in which the measures applied under this system and method influence the functions which civil aviation fulfils at present in the world and on the much more important functions which it will be called upon to fulfil in the course of its future development.

Civil aviation is, in numerous respects, a factor of growing importance in national and international economic life. The uses to which it can be applied may be grouped under two main categories — transport and miscellaneous services.

As regards “transport”, civil aviation constitutes an element of the highest importance for the improvement of communications. The economic and social importance of these services cannot be overrated. As regards countries where transport is comparatively undeveloped, civil aviation is calculated to afford the quickest and cheapest method of opening up large regions to trade and traffic.

As regards “miscellaneous services”, even apart from private aviation having no commercial or military objects, civil aviation has already been put to numerous uses. A few
examples from this long list of services are air photography, crop protection, forest fire patrol and fish spotting, etc.

There are also other kinds of air services, such as geographical, polar and atmospheric exploration, which, though lying within the sphere of science, must nevertheless be regarded as possessing undoubted economic importance.

It should be added, with general reference to all the above observations, that, the development of aviation being only in its infancy, the economic consequences referred to in the present report will assume an importance commensurate with that which civil aviation itself will attain in course of time. These consequences may in particular acquire exceptional importance if the acceleration of the rate of progress in the theory and practice of aviation (which is already high) were to continue, or if some important invention were to revolutionise the applications of civil aviation in an incalculable manner.

**SYSTEM OF LIMITATION OF MILITARY AND CIVIL AVIATION AS A WHOLE.**

(Document C.P.D./28, page 120.)

This system entails estimates of the normal requirements of the different countries with reference to civil aviation and, consequently, estimates of future developments as regards those requirements. In view of the difficulty of forecasting developments in civil aviation, the evolution of which is governed by a large body of interdependent scientific, economic, industrial and other factors which are both complex and impossible to foresee, the use of this system can only be contemplated for agreements of very short duration.

Now, if long-term agreements may have serious effects on the development of civil aviation, short-term agreements themselves would doubtless entail unfortunate consequences, although perhaps in a different way, since they would tend to create a state of instability such as would drive capital away from civil aviation undertakings.

Moreover, the different countries which would be competent to estimate their own requirements would be likely, in order to safeguard the future, to place their estimates of requirements on as broad a basis as possible. Otherwise an agreement limiting civil and military aviation as a whole would inevitably mean that, in the individual countries themselves, civil and military needs would come into conflict and the development of civil aviation in the countries in question would thereby be seriously hampered.

In these circumstances, the Committee was unanimously of opinion that this system could not be effectively applied from the point of view of the limitation of armaments without hampering the development of civil aviation and therefore without involving undesirable economic consequences.

**COMBINED METHOD APPLYING TO THE WHOLE OF MILITARY AND CIVIL AVIATION.**

(Document C.P.D./28, page 119.)

This method is defined by Sub-Commission A in the following terms:

"Inclusion in the General Convention for the Limitation of Armaments of an agreement on air armaments which will cease to bind the contracting parties if any of these modify the arrangements regarding the development of its civil aviation."

According to this definition, the method in question links up civil with military aviation. The various States would undertake to forecast their normal requirements as regards civil aviation and to communicate these estimates to each other.

Certain experts are of opinion that this communication might encourage unfair competition by prematurely revealing the economic and technical aims of civil-aviation undertakings.

Since any increase of civil aviation beyond these estimates would invalidate the agreement on air armaments provided for in the above definition, States particularly interested in the maintenance of that agreement might conceivably be led, in order to avoid rendering the Disarmament Convention nugatory, to exercise pressure on their civil aviation with the object of hindering certain developments in that aviation and saving the said Convention.

Apart from these special cases, the method contemplated would not seem to entail any appreciable economic consequences other than those which might arise out of any enquiries which, at the time when those estimates are established, certain Governments might feel bound to make regarding the position of aeronautical science and industry.

Being of opinion that this method entails unfavourable economic consequences, the Committee unanimously held that such a system could not be effectively applied from the point of view of the limitation of air armaments without hampering the development of civil aviation, though perhaps in a lesser degree than the system previously contemplated (system of limitation of civil and military aviation as a whole).
METHODS COMPRISSED UNDER CHAPTERS I (page 113), II (page 114) and V (page 121).

(Document C.P.D./28.)

The Committee unanimously considers that the economic consequences of any methods of limiting air armaments which would make it possible to take into account civil aviation cannot be determined a priori. They will essentially depend on the manner in which civil aviation is taken into account.

To sum up, the economic consequences will be less serious if the system adopted involves on the part of the Governments fewer undertakings likely to hamper civil aviation.

II.

The Committee unanimously recognised that civil aviation, when it has reached its full development, will be one of the most important means of bringing the peoples of the world nearer together. Distances will be reduced more and more, so that civil aviation, by enabling the different nations to maintain ever-closer mutual relations, will contribute largely towards the maintenance of good international relations and the preservation of world peace.

It must further be recognised that hitherto the development of civil aviation in some countries has been closely bound up, as regards both technique and organisation, with the requirements and development of military aviation.

It would therefore be desirable that every effort should be directed towards differentiating more and more clearly between civil and military aviation; in this way, civil machines will become capable of a maximum economic return and will become less and less useful for military purposes and the activities of civil aviation can be developed in full freedom without being subordinated in any way to the military requirements of the different countries.

The Committee therefore submits the following suggestions as being calculated to afford practical means of attaining the above-mentioned results.

1. It is desirable that the development of civil aviation should be directed solely towards economic ends, and should remain outside the sphere of military interests.

2. Civil aviation should be organised on autonomous lines, and every effort should be made to keep it separate from military aviation.

3. If States intervene in any capacity, whether directly or indirectly, wholly or partially, in civil aviation undertakings, it is desirable that the State organs dealing with the matter should be quite separate from the organs dealing with military aviation. The suggestions made below should apply to all civil aviation undertakings, whether private or State-owned.

4. It is desirable that Governments should 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.

In this connection, and with a view to differentiating still further between the material of civil and that of military aviation, it would be particularly desirable, as far as possible, to avoid using military aviation material for civil aviation undertakings, and in particular for the operation of air transport lines.

5. The Committee desires to point out that a note of warning should be sounded against contemplating any restriction of the construction of civil aircraft by the application of present-day aeronautical formulæ, such as horse-power, ratio of loading per horse-power and ratio of wing areas per horse-power, etc., which, in the rapid developments taking place, would unquestionably lead to serious economic consequences.

6. As regards personnel and, in particular, pilots, it would be desirable that civil aviation undertakings of all kinds should not require such personnel to have received a military training or give preference to those who have received such training.

7. The Committee desires to point out the undesirable effects which may result from the direct or indirect encouragement by Governments of civil air-transport lines for military rather than for economic or social purposes.

8. At the present time, civil aviation in most cases has become national in character. It would seem desirable to encourage the conclusion of economic agreements between civil-aviation undertakings in the different countries.

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1 It should be noted that the Committee did not mean this proposal to apply to cases where the civil and military aviation services are united under a single ministry; in such cases it is even desirable for each of these two branches to be operated with complete autonomy.