Table II.

LAND ARMAMENTS. — OVERSEA FORCES STATIONED IN THE HOME COUNTRY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Military effectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With the colours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-commissioned officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ranks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total effectives with the colours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual contingent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service in days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With the active army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periods of training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-commissioned officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ranks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available without mobilisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-commissioned officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ranks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note.* — The remarks on Table I also apply also to Table II.

Table III.

LAND ARMAMENTS. — TOTAL FORCES STATIONED IN THE HOME COUNTRY AND OVERSEAS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Military effectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-commissioned officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ranks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total effectives with the colours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available without mobilisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-commissioned officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ranks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note.* — The remarks on Table I also apply to Table III.
Table IV.
NAVAL ARMAMENTS. — ARMED FORCES.

Effectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actually serving</th>
<th>Long-term service</th>
<th>Annual contingent</th>
<th>Service in months</th>
<th>Available without mobilisation</th>
<th>Reserve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers and warrant officers</td>
<td>Petty officers</td>
<td>Other ratings</td>
<td>Total effectives actually serving</td>
<td>On the active list</td>
<td>Periods of training</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. — The remarks on Table I also apply to Table IV, in substituting naval for army expressions.

Table V.
AIR ARMAMENTS. — HOME FORCES.

Air effectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actually serving</th>
<th>Long-term service</th>
<th>Annual contingent</th>
<th>Service in days</th>
<th>Available without mobilisation</th>
<th>Reserve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>Non-commissioned officers</td>
<td>Other ranks</td>
<td>Total effectives actually serving</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Periods of training</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. — The remarks on Table I also apply to Table V.
Table VI.

**AIR ARMAMENTS. — OVERSEA FORCES STATIONED IN THE HOME COUNTRY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Air effectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actually serving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note.** — The remarks on Table I also apply to Table VI.

Table VII.

**AIR ARMAMENTS. — TOTAL FORCES STATIONED IN THE HOME COUNTRY AND OVERSEAS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Air effectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note.** — The remarks on Table I also apply to Table VII.
Table VIII.

Forces belonging to Formations organised on a Military Basis and stationed in the Home Country.

Serving on Land, at Sea or in Aircraft.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cadres</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Table IX.

Forces belonging to Formations organised on a Military Basis and stationed in Oversea Territories.

Serving on Land, at Sea or in Aircraft.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cadres</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Table X.

Land Armaments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material in service and in reserve in the home country and in overseas territories</th>
<th>Number of weapons.</th>
<th>Number of rounds per weapon (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 rifles¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Guns, long and short, and howitzers of a calibre less than 15 cm.¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Guns, long and short, and howitzers of a calibre of 15 cm. or above¹</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>

¹ Including anti-aircraft weapons
Table XI.

NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

This table does not include guns and torpedo-tubes mounted in war vessels, as these are shown in the list of units in the Armaments Year-Book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naval material in service and in reserve</th>
<th>Number of weapons</th>
<th>Number of rounds per weapon (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 less than 15.2 cm. (6 inches)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Guns, long and short, and howitzers of a calibre of 15.2 cm. (6 inches) or above.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mortars of all kinds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Torpedo-tubes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Torpedoes for vessels, aeroplanes and coast defence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Submarine mines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Depth charges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table XII.

AIR ARMAMENTS. — AIR FORCES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material in service and in reserve in the home country and in overseas territories</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Number of machine-guns for aeroplanes or dirigibles</th>
<th>Bombs (in tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

A. Land.

I. Fighter aeroplanes:

(a) With one seat
(b) With two seats
(c) For night work

II. Reconnaissance and observation aeroplanes

III. Bomber aeroplanes:

(a) Day
(b) Night

IV. School aeroplanes

B. Sea.

Same as A. Including aeroplanes in vessels.

C. Dirigibles.

(a) Volume of 30,000 cubic meters or more
(b) Volume of less than 30,000 cubic meters
### Table XIII.

**INDUSTRIES ENGAGED IN TIME OF PEACE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF WAR MATERIAL.**

**Actual production in the previous year (19...)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner of concern</th>
<th>Nature of undertaking</th>
<th>Rifles or carbines</th>
<th>Machines guns and automatic rifles</th>
<th>Mortars of all kinds</th>
<th>Cannon, long and short, and howitzers of a calibre less than 15 cm.</th>
<th>Cannon, long and short, and howitzers of a calibre of 15 cm. or over</th>
<th>Small-arm ammunition (number of rounds)</th>
<th>Ammunition for artillery and mortars (tons)</th>
<th>Tanks</th>
<th>Armoured cars (number)</th>
<th>Bombs (tons)</th>
<th>Warships with a standard displacement of 3,000 tons or over</th>
<th>Warships with a standard displacement of less than 3,000 tons</th>
<th>Torpedoes (number)</th>
<th>Torpedo tubes (number)</th>
<th>Submarine mines (number)</th>
<th>Depth charges (number)</th>
<th>Chemicals for war purposes (cubic content)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Government factories for the manufacture of armaments</strong></td>
<td>E.g. Rifle factory at X. Cannon foundry at Y. Munitions factory at L. Shell foundry at D. Artillery workshops at B. Naval dockyards at C. Watchspring factory at K. Small-arms factory at L. Explosives factory at S. Armour plate factory at U. Wagon factory at V. Aeroplane factory at W. Naval dockyards at X. Munition factory at Y.</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>6 mill.</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Private concern for the manufacture of armaments</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table XIV.

**Industries adaptable in War-time for the Manufacture of War Material.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner of the concern</th>
<th>Rifles or carbines</th>
<th>Machine-guns and automatic rifles</th>
<th>Mortars of all kinds</th>
<th>Cannon, long and short, and howitzers of a calibre less than 15 cm.</th>
<th>Cannon, long and short, and howitzers of a calibre of 15 cm. or over</th>
<th>Small-arm ammunition (number of rounds)</th>
<th>Ammunition for artillery and mortars (tons)</th>
<th>Tanks</th>
<th>Armoured cars</th>
<th>Aeroplanes (number)</th>
<th>Bombs (tons)</th>
<th>Warships with a standard displacement of 3,000 tons or over (000's omitted)</th>
<th>Torpedoes (number)</th>
<th>Torpedo tubes (number)</th>
<th>Submarine mines (number)</th>
<th>Depth charges (number)</th>
<th>Chemicals for war purposes (cubic content)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government armaments factories</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For example: 1 Mill.</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private undertakings manufacturing armaments in time of peace</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other industries employed for armament purposes in time of war according to plans prepared in advance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DRAFT DISARMAMENT CONVENTION SUBMITTED BY THE DELEGATION OF THE UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS

Moscow, February 15th, 1928.

[Translation.]

To the Secretary-General,

The delegation of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference having put forward a proposal concerning the abolition of armaments at the fourth session of that Commission, I have the honour to send you herewith a draft disarmament convention, together with an explanatory note.

I have the honour to request you to forward these documents with all possible speed to the President and members of the Preparatory Commission, and to the Governments of all the countries represented in the League of Nations. The documents mentioned are intended to serve as a basis for the discussion of the proposal of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics which is included in the agenda of the fifth session of the Preparatory Commission.

(Signed) M. Litvinoff,
Head of the Delegation of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference.

Draft Convention for Immediate, Complete and General Disarmament.

CONVENTION.

Being animated by the firm desire to safeguard general peace;
Considering that the existence and increase of armed forces constitute an immense danger, and must inevitably lead to further armed conflicts;
Considering that attempts to go too deeply into the question and to examine in detail every factor relating to the existence and increase of armaments have ended in failure or have retarded the solution of disarmament questions;

The Contracting States

Solemnly acknowledge that the only true method which can contribute to the safeguarding of peace is the general and complete abolition of all armed forces, and conclude the present Convention, having for this purpose appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

Who, having communicated their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed that complete disarmament shall be undertaken, as from the date of entry into force of the present Convention, and shall be terminated within a period of four years so as to restrict the possibility of armed conflicts from the first year onwards.
CHAPTER I.

EFFECTIVES OF THE ARMED FORCES.

Article 1.

All military units and formations, as well as all the effectives of the land, naval and air forces, whether of the home country or of its oversea possessions, shall be disbanded within four years as from the entry into force of the present Convention, and shall not in future be allowed in any form, whether open or secret.

The disbandment of the effectives shall be carried out in four successive stages:

(a) In the first year, as from the entry into force of the present Convention, one-half of the effectives in service, whether officials, officers, or other ranks, shall be disbanded, and

(b) In the following years the remaining effectives in equal parts.

Remark. — By effectives of the armed forces is meant effectives serving with the colours in the active army, as well as the trained military reserves in each of the Contracting States entered on the muster-rolls of the various military and public organisations.

Article 2.

The Ministries of War, Marine and Aviation, as well as general staffs, all military schools and all kinds of military commands, institutions and establishments shall be abolished, except as provided for in Article 5 of the present Convention, within one year from the entry into force of the present Convention, and may not be reconstituted.

Article 3.

Within a period of one year as from the entry into force of the present Convention, all returns and documents relating to military trained reserves, and kept by Government institutions and public organisations, shall be destroyed.

Within the same period, all laws concerning the organisation of recruitment shall be repealed.

Article 4.

Within one year from the entry into force of the present Convention, all documents relating to the mobilisation of armed forces shall be destroyed; all mobilisation measures shall be prohibited in future.

Article 5.

For four years as from the entry into force of the present Convention, it shall be permissible, in accordance with a special convention, to maintain staffs, commands, institutions and establishments to the extent strictly necessary for the application of the technical measures required by the disbandment of the armed forces, and by the performance of the necessary administrative and economic work relating to disarmament.

Article 6.

All the files concerning the disbandment of the armed forces shall be forwarded to the civilian Ministries within four years as from the entry into force of the present Convention.

All the files and archives of the Ministries of War, Marine and Aviation, of the Army units and of the staffs, commands, institutions and establishments, shall be destroyed within the same period.

Article 7.

The personnel of the disbanded armed forces shall be provided with employment in other spheres of social and economic work.

Until they are provided with employment, they may be provisionally maintained at the expense of the general State budget.

When the aforesaid persons are awarded pensions based on the number of years of service, the years spent in military service shall be reckoned as spent in the service of the State.

Article 8.

The credits assigned for the upkeep of the armed forces, either in the State budget or out of the funds of the various associations, must be confined to the sums strictly necessary for the upkeep of the armed forces remaining in actual military service in accordance with a special convention.

Within four years, the budget for the upkeep of the armed forces must be abolished, and may not figure under any heading in the State budget.
Within a period of one year from the entry into force of the present Convention, all laws concerning military service, whether compulsory, voluntary or by recruiting, shall be abrogated.

The conditions of service in the armed forces until the completion of total disarmament shall be laid down in special regulations by each of the contracting States.

Immediately after the entry into force of the present Convention the following shall be prohibited by law:

1. Special military publications:
   (a) Scientific research and theoretical treatises;
   (b) Works on military history;
   (c) Manuals of military training;
   (d) Military regulations;
   (e) Manuals of all kinds for the study of the technical implements of war.

2. The military training of the population, including the calling-up of trained reserves, and military propaganda among the population.

3. The military training of young people, either by the State or by public associations.

CHAPTER II.

MATERIAL

PART I. — LAND ARMAMENTS.

Within one year of the entry into force of the present Convention, the reserves of arms, ammunition and other instruments of armament and destruction enumerated below and at the disposal of the Ministry of War shall be destroyed. Tanks, poisonous war materials and the appliances by which these materials are diffused (gas projectors, pulverisers, balloons and other apparatus), whether in service or in reserve, shall first be destroyed.

The arms strictly necessary for the effectives remaining with the colours may be retained by the armed forces of each of the contracting States. The proportion between the armed forces of each State and the quantity of technical implements of war enumerated in the list given below shall be determined in a special convention.

In the second, third and fourth years as from the entry into force of the present Convention, the destruction of all the types of armament shall be carried out by consecutive stages in proportion to the limitation of personnel.

After the completion of disarmament in each of the contracting States, the minimum quantity of arms and ammunition required for all kinds of police forces and for personal use may be retained in accordance with Articles 39, 43 and 44.

List of war material to be destroyed:

1. Automatic and magazine rifles.
2. All kinds of machine-guns, including machine rifles and light and heavy machine-guns.
4. Revolvers and automatic pistols issued to troops.
5. Rifle and hand grenades.
6. Rifle and military revolver ammunition.
7. Guns of all calibres and types, and ammunition for same, whether complete or in component parts.
8. Tanks.
9. Gunpowder and explosives employed for exclusively military purposes.
10. All poisonous materials for war, as well as the appliances by which they are diffused, such as gas projectors, pulverisers, balloons and other apparatus.
11. Flame-throwers.
12. All technical military implements not enumerated above and intended for the wounding and destruction of man by man, as well as all parts of the articles enumerated above.
Article 12.

All orders placed by the Ministries of War, Marine and Aviation for any of the armaments enumerated in the Annex to Article II of the present Convention shall be cancelled. War material for the manufacture of which orders have been placed abroad shall be destroyed in the country in which it is manufactured.

Article 13.

Compensation shall be paid for loss due to the cancelling of the orders mentioned in Article 12, and of the orders for the special naval and air force armaments enumerated in Articles 21 and 27, placed by the Ministries of War, Marine and Aviation. Such compensation shall be given either in conformity with the legislative practice of the several contracting States or in accordance with the terms of the contracts.

Article 14.

Armoured cars and all other armoured means of transport, except tanks, must be disarmed, that is to say, stripped of their armour-plating and their weapons, which must be destroyed. This must be effected within one year of the coming into force of the present Convention.

Article 15.

Revolvers and sporting guns (of a non-military pattern), intended respectively for personal defence and sport, may be left in the hands of private persons in virtue of special permits. The number of these revolvers and sporting guns which each of the contracting States may possess shall be fixed by a special convention in proportion to the number of the population.

Article 16.

Explosives capable of being used for industrial, agricultural or other socially useful purposes shall not be liable to destruction, but shall be handed over by the Ministries of War, Marine and Aviation to the respective economic organisations within one year of the coming into force of the present Convention.

PART 2. — NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

Article 17.

Within one year of the coming into force of the present Convention, all capital ships, cruisers, aircraft-carriers and submarines shall be withdrawn from the naval establishments.

Article 18.

All other vessels and floating material constructed for the special purposes of war and enumerated in the annexed list, together with naval aircraft, shall be withdrawn from the naval establishments within four years, withdrawal proceeding in equal parts each year, in conformity with a special convention.

List of vessels to be disarmed:

1. Coast-defence battleships.
2. Torpedo craft of all types.
3. Monitors.
4. Gunboats of over 3,000 tons.
5. Floating batteries.
6. Hydroplanes of all types.

Note. — Vessels and their armaments may be retained under the conditions laid down in Articles 43 and 44 of the present Convention for the establishment of a maritime police force and for the protection of frontiers.

Article 19.

The personnel of vessels withdrawn from the naval establishments shall be immediately disbanded.

At the end of three months from the removal of the vessels from the naval lists, the ordnance of such vessels and their mines and torpedo appliances shall be rendered useless in accordance with special technical arrangements; the reserve naval ordnance intended for these vessels, and torpedoes and mines, shall be destroyed.

During the nine following months the ordnance rendered useless and the mines and torpedo appliances shall be removed from the vessels and destroyed.
Article 20.

Within three months of the removal from the naval establishment of vessels which cannot be employed for pacific purposes, all the machinery on board shall be rendered useless in accordance with special technical arrangements. During the following nine months, the machinery on board shall be removed, after which the vessels themselves shall be entirely dismantled.

Article 21.

As from the entry into force of the present Convention, the existing naval programmes shall be cancelled; any new construction of warships shall be forbidden.

All warships under construction or undergoing repair on orders given either in the home country or abroad shall be disarmed in the same way as vessels of the service fleet of the contracting States.

Article 22.

The armament of vessels belonging to the mercantile marine shall be destroyed in the same way as that of warships during the first year of the coming into force of the present Convention. It shall be forbidden in future to adapt and arm vessels belonging to the mercantile marine for military purposes.

PART 3. — AIR ARMAMENTS.

Article 23.

During the first year of the coming into force of the present Convention, heavy bombing aircraft, torpedo-carriers and dirigibles shall be removed from the air force lists.

Article 24.

All other military aircraft not mentioned in Article 23 above and which, by reason of their specifically military properties, cannot be used for social or economic purposes shall be destroyed within four years, destruction proceeding in equal parts each year, in conformity with special technical arrangements.

Article 25.

Within one year of the coming into force of the present Convention, all stocks of aircraft bombs and other weapons intended to be discharged from aircraft shall be destroyed.

Article 26.

The whole of the armament of military aircraft which are to be preserved for social or economic uses must be removed and destroyed at the end of three months from the time of their withdrawal from the air force effectives. Such aircraft shall then be handed over to the respective civil organisations.

Article 27.

All the aircraft belonging to the active air force must be disarmed, as well as all aircraft which are in reserve or under construction on orders given in the home country or abroad.

Article 28.

The arming of aircraft and all fittings for mounting weapons on aircraft shall be prohibited in future.

Aircraft intended for peaceful purposes may only be retained to an extent which is strictly in accordance with the real economic or social requirements of each country. The number to be allowed to each contracting State shall be determined by a special convention.

PART 4. — FORTIFICATIONS AND BASES.

Article 29.

Within three years of the entry into force of the present Convention, the whole of the armament of fortresses and other fortified works and of naval and air force bases shall be rendered useless in conformity with a list contained in a special convention.

During the following year, the armament shall be removed and destroyed and the fortifications dismantled and demolished; it shall in future be forbidden to construct new fortified works of any kind.
PART 5. — ARMAMENT INDUSTRIES.

Article 30.

With the entry into force of the present Convention, all State and private undertakings shall cease to produce any of the armaments enumerated in the list annexed to Article 11 or any of those mentioned in Articles 19, 23, 24 and 25; preparations shall be made to convert these undertakings for purposes of peaceful manufacture.

Until these undertakings are re-equipped for peaceful purposes or until the workers in armament undertakings have found employment in other enterprises, these workers shall be supported by the State, which shall provide for their requirements out of the defence budget.

Article 31.

During the first year following the entry into force of the present Convention, the plans, testing apparatus and models intended for armament industries shall be destroyed.

Article 32.

Within two years of the coming into force of the present Convention, factories and enterprises engaged in the manufacture of war material and also arsenals shall cease to operate, except in the cases provided in Article 34 of the present Convention.

In State or private undertakings, all frames, machines, tools, and appliances intended exclusively for the manufacture of the war material enumerated in the Annex to Article 11 of the present Convention and in Articles 19, 23, 24 and 25 shall be destroyed.

Article 33.

It shall be forbidden in future to restore any factories, enterprises and arsenals engaged in the manufacture of war material or to prepare any State or private productive undertakings for the manufacture of the war material enumerated in Articles 11, 19, 23, 24 and 25.

Article 34.

In order to produce the minimum of arms and ammunition necessary for the police forces of all kinds provided for in Chapter III of the present Convention, and for the personal use of citizens for the purposes referred to in Article 15 of the present Convention, each contracting State shall be authorised to retain the necessary undertakings, of which the number, productive capacity and method of production, as well as the arrangements concerning the trade in arms, shall be laid down in a special convention.

Article 35.

The production of the explosives required for the building and mining industries shall be regulated by the several contracting States in strict conformity with economic requirements, and shall be subject to control in virtue of a special convention.

Article 36.

It shall be forbidden by law to patent any form of armament or any means of destruction.

CHAPTER III.

ORGANISATION OF PROTECTION.

PART I. — PROTECTION ON LAND.

Article 37.

The effectives of the Customs guards, local police and forest and other guards, in each of the contracting States, and the amount of their armament, shall not for a period of four years after the conclusion of the present Convention exceed the number and amount as at January 1st, 1928; these effectives shall not be organised in such a way that they can be utilised for war.

Article 38.

On the expiry of the period of four years laid down in the present Convention for effecting complete and general disarmament, the maintenance of a protective and police service, the
personnel of which shall be engaged by voluntary contracts of service, shall be authorised in the territory of each of the contracting States, for the purpose of Customs and revenue police supervision, internal police and the protection of State and private property; the amount of weapons and simple armament strictly necessary may also be retained.

The effectives of these categories of services shall be laid down in a special convention and shall be proportionate to the population of the several contracting States, the length of the means of communication, the existence of objects which are deemed by the State to require protection, the development of forestry, etc.

Article 39.

Magazine rifles firing ten rounds and pistols of a calibre not exceeding 0.8 cm. may be retained for arming the police forces and guards.

Reserve ammunition may be stored in places laid down in a special convention, but must not exceed 1,000 rounds per rifle and 100 rounds per pistol.

The annual supply of munitions must not exceed the amount strictly required to replace worn-out armament and the actual consumption of ammunition.

**PART 2. — PROTECTION AT SEA.**

Article 40.

On the expiry of the period of four years laid down in the present Convention for effecting complete and general disarmament, a maritime police service shall be organised which shall exercise its functions in conformity with a special convention and which is intended for the necessary protection of the natural products of the sea and of submarine cables, the suppression of piracy and of the slave trade, and other objects which may in future form the subject of international protection on the high seas.

Article 41.

With a view to protection at sea, the waters of the globe shall be divided into sixteen zones, as enumerated below.

**LIST OF ZONES OF PROTECTION.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of zone</th>
<th>Name of zone</th>
<th>Boundaries of zone</th>
<th>States responsible for protection in a given zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Baltic Sea.</td>
<td>The whole zone of the Baltic Sea, including the Cattegat and the Skager Rack. The zone is bounded on the west by Longitude 8° E. of Greenwich.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>North Sea.</td>
<td>This zone (beginning with the north) is bounded by:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Latitude 70° N. from Longitude 4° W. of Greenwich to the west coast of Norway;</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The west and south coast of Norway as far as Longitude 8° E. of Greenwich;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This meridian as far as its intersection with the German coast;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The German, Dutch, Belgian and French coasts as far as Cape St. Mathieu;</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The line joining this cape to the Lizard;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The south and then the east coast of Great Britain as far as Longitude 4° W. of Greenwich;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This meridian as far as its intersection with Latitude 70° N.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Eastern Section of the Arctic Ocean. This zone is bounded (starting from the north) by:

Longitude 170° W. of Greenwich from the North Pole as far as the intersection of that meridian with Latitude 66° 30' N.;
This parallel as far as the coast of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics;
The coasts of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Finland and Norway as far as Latitude 70° N.;
This parallel as far as Longitude 4° W. of Greenwich;
This meridian as far as the North Pole.

4. Western Section of the Arctic Ocean. This zone is bounded (starting from the north) by:

Longitude 4° W. of Greenwich from the North Pole to the intersection of this meridian with Latitude 60° N.;
That parallel to its intersection with the east coast of Canada;
The east and north coasts of Canada and Alaska as far as Latitude 66° 30';
That parallel to its intersection with Longitude 170° W. of Greenwich;
That meridian as far as the North Pole.

5. Mediterranean Sea. The whole zone of the Mediterranean.
It is bounded on the north-east by the line Sed-El-Bahr - Kum-Kaleh;
On the south-east by the north entrance of the Suez Canal;
On the west by the line joining Cape Spartel and Cape Trafalgar.

6. North-East Section of the Atlantic Ocean. This zone is bounded (starting from the north) by:

Latitude 60° N. from Longitude 30° W. of Greenwich to Longitude 4° W. of Greenwich;
This meridian to its intersection with the north coast of Great Britain;
The north and west coasts of Great Britain as far as the Lizard;
The line joining the Lizard and Cape St. Mathieu;
The west coast of Europe as far as Cape Trafalgar;
The line joining Cape Trafalgar and Cape Spartel;
The west coast of Africa to the Equator;
The Equator to Longitude 30° W. of Greenwich;
That meridian as far as Latitude 60° N.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of zone</th>
<th>Name of zone</th>
<th>Boundaries of zone</th>
<th>States responsible for protection in a given zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td><strong>North-West Section of the Atlantic Ocean.</strong></td>
<td>This zone is bounded (starting from the north) by:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Latitude 60° N. from the east coast of Canada to Longitude 30° W. of Greenwich;</td>
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<td>- This meridian as far as the Equator;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- The Equator as far as the east coast of South America;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- The east coast of South America, Central America and North America as far as Latitude 60° N.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td><strong>South-East Section of the Atlantic Ocean.</strong></td>
<td>This zone is bounded (starting from the north) by:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- The Equator from Longitude 20° W. of Greenwich to the west coast of Africa;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- The west coast of Africa as far as Cape Agulhas (Longitude 20° E. of Greenwich);</td>
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<td>- This meridian as far as the South Pole;</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Longitude 20° W. of Greenwich from the South Pole to the intersection of this meridian with the Equator.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td><strong>South-West Section of the Atlantic Ocean.</strong></td>
<td>This zone is bounded (starting from the north) by:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- The Equator from the east coast of South America to Longitude 20° W. of Greenwich;</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- This meridian as far as the South Pole;</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Longitude 70° W. of Greenwich from the South Pole as far as the intersection of this meridian with the south coast of Tierra del Fuego;</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- The south and east coasts of Tierra del Fuego and South America as far as the Equator.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td><strong>Black Sea.</strong></td>
<td>The whole zone of the Black Sea, including the Sea of Marmora.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The zone is bounded on the south-west by the line Sed-el-Bahr-Kum-Kaleh.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td><strong>Northern Section of the Indian Ocean.</strong></td>
<td>The boundaries of this zone are (starting from the north-west):</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- The south entrance of the Suez Canal;</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- The west, south and east coast of Arabia and the south coast of Asia, as far as the north entrance of the Malacca Straits;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- The west coast of Sumatra and the south coasts of the islands of Java, Sumbawa, Flores and Timor as far as the eastern extremity of the island of Timor;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- A line drawn from the eastern extremity of the island of Timor to Cape Londonderry (Australia) as far as Latitude 11° S.;</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Along this parallel as far as the east coast of Africa;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- The east coast of Africa as far as the south entrance of the Suez Canal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Southern Section of the Indian Ocean.

This zone is bounded (starting from the north) by:
- Latitude 11° S. from the east coast of Africa to a line drawn from the eastern extremity of the island of Timor to Cape Londonderry (Australia);
- This line as far as Cape Londonderry (Australia);
- The west and south coasts of Australia as far as Longitude 143° E. of Greenwich;
- Along this meridian as far as the South Pole;
- Longitude 20° E. of Greenwich from the South Pole as far as the south coast of Africa (Cape Agulhas);
- The south and east coasts of Africa as far as Latitude 11° S.

13. North-West Section of the Pacific Ocean.

This zone is bounded (starting from the north) by:
- Latitude 66° 30’ N. between the coast of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and Longitude 170° W. of Greenwich;
- This meridian as far as the Equator;
- The Equator as far as Longitude 155° E. of Greenwich;
- This meridian as far as Latitude 11° S.;
- This parallel as far as the east coast of Australia;
- The north coast of Australia as far as Cape Londonderry;
- A line drawn from Cape Londonderry to the eastern extremity of the island of Timor;
- The north coast of the Sunda islands; Timor, Flores, Sumbawa, Java, and the east coast of Sumatra as far as the north entrance of the Malacca Straits;
- The west, south and east coasts of the Malay Peninsula and south and east coasts of Asia as far as Latitude 66° 30’ N.

14. North-East Section of the Pacific Ocean.

This zone is bounded (starting from the north) by:
- Latitude 66° 30’ N. from Longitude 170° W. of Greenwich to the west coast of Alaska;
- The west coast of North, Central and South America as far as the Equator;
- The Equator as far as Longitude 170° W. of Greenwich;
- This meridian as far as Latitude 66° 30’ N.
15. South-West Section of the Pacific Ocean.

This zone is bounded (starting from the north) by:

- The Equator from Longitude 155° E. of Greenwich to Longitude 135° W. of Greenwich;
- Longitude 135° W. of Greenwich as far as the South Pole;
- Longitude 143° E. of Greenwich from the South Pole to the south coast of Australia;
- The south and east coasts of Australia as far as Latitude 11° S.;
- This parallel as far as Longitude 155° E. of Greenwich;
- This meridian as far as the Equator.

16. South-East Section of the Pacific Ocean.

This zone is bounded (starting from the north) by:

- The Equator from Longitude 135° W. of Greenwich to the west coast of South America;
- The west coast of South America and the west and south coasts of Tierra del Fuego as far as Longitude 70° W. of Greenwich;
- This meridian as far as the South Pole;
- Longitude 135° W. of Greenwich from the South Pole to the Equator.

Note. — Protection on inland seas washing the coasts of two or more States shall be regulated by special agreement between such States.

Article 42.

The safeguarding of the international interests mentioned in Article 40 shall be entrusted, in accordance with a special convention, to regional groups of States having access to the waters enumerated in the list annexed to Article 31 of the present Convention.

Article 43.

Supervision shall be exercised by maritime police vessels with a tonnage not exceeding 3,000 tons and armed with not more than two guns the calibre of which shall not exceed 50 mm. The crews of police vessels shall be recruited by voluntary enlistment. A maximum of 20 rifles or pistols may be retained for the armament of the crew in conformity with Article 39 of the present Convention.

Article 44.

Customs supervision in territorial waters shall be exercised by unarmed vessels of the maritime Customs police having a tonnage of not more than 100 tons. The number of the above-mentioned vessels in the possession of each contracting State shall be determined by a special convention and shall be proportionate to the length of coastline. The personnel of the maritime Customs police may be armed with rifles and pistols and shall serve on the terms laid down in Article 43 of the present Convention.

Note. — The limits of territorial waters shall be fixed by a special agreement.
CHAPTER IV.

CONTROL.

Article 45.
Within three months of the coming into force of the present Convention, there shall be organised a Permanent International Commission of Control, Commission of Control in each of the contracting States, and local Commissions of Control.

Article 46.
The Permanent International Commission of Control shall be entrusted with:

(a) The supervision and control of the normal and proportional progress of disarmament, with the general co-ordination of measures for carrying out the provisions of the present Convention, and with the notification to each State of offences against its stipulations;

(b) The preparation of an agreement for bringing pressure by non-military measures upon any States which disturb the normal progress of disarmament as laid down by the present Convention and conventions supplementary thereto;

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

(d) The selection of centres for the manufacture of arms, the volume of such manufacture and the regulation of the trade in arms;

(e) The publication of information concerning progress in the work of disarmament.

Article 47.
The Permanent International Commission of Control shall consist of an equal number of representatives of the legislative bodies and of the trade unions and other workmen's organisations of all the States participating in the present Convention.

Later, the Permanent International Commission of Control may be supplemented by representatives of international associations whose aim it is to establish pacific relations between States and which have pursued this aim with success, provided that these organisations express a wish to participate in the work of the Permanent International Commission of Control.

The seat of the Permanent International Commission of Control shall be at......

Article 48.
The Permanent International Commission of Control shall be assisted by a Permanent International Committee of Experts, consisting of an equal number of military, naval, air and other experts belonging to all the States acceding to the present Convention.

Article 49.
The Permanent International Committee of Experts shall act under the orders of the Permanent International Commission of Control; it shall give opinions and shall deal with all especially technical questions referring to the execution of the present Convention.

Article 50.
The Commission of Control in each of the States shall consist of representatives of the Permanent International Commission of Control appointed by the Commission, representatives of public associations, trade unions and workmen's organisations, and of representatives of the peasants and of the rank and file of the armed forces of the State in question.

The appointment of members of the Commission of Control shall be confirmed by the Permanent International Commission of Control.

The seat of the Commission of Control shall be the capital of the State concerned.

Article 51.
The Commissions of Control in each State shall co-ordinate the disarmament work of the local Commissions of Control in absolute conformity with the present Convention and in accordance with the instructions of the Permanent International Commission of Control.
Article 52.

The local Commissions of Control shall consist of representatives of municipal and public organisations, trade unions and workmen’s associations, and of representatives of the peasants and of the rank and file of the army.

The number of local Commissions of Control, their headquarters and the radius of their activities shall be determined by the Commission of Control of the State in question. The latter Commission shall approve the composition of the local Commissions of Control.

Article 53.

The local Commissions of Control shall proceed directly with the work of disarmament within the radius of their activities, in accordance with the instructions of the Commission of Control in their country.

Article 54.

The following may not be members of central or local Commissions of Control:

(a) Professional ex-soldiers and officials of the Ministries of War, Marine and Military Aviation;
(b) Owners of and large shareholders in military industrial undertakings, owners of and large shareholders in banking and commercial enterprises with interests in military undertakings and the trade in arms, and higher employees in all these undertakings.

Article 55.

All the contracting States shall seek to give the widest publicity to the progress of disarmament, and shall afford the organs of the Permanent International Commission of Control every facility for the full investigation of all activities of the State, of public associations and of private persons which are connected with the application of disarmament, or which, in the view of the Permanent International Commission of Control or its organs, give rise to doubts concerning the observance of the undertakings solemnly entered into with regard to disarmament and the discontinuance of all military preparations.

Article 56.

The decisions of the Permanent International Commission of Control shall be taken by a majority vote and shall be binding on all the contracting States.

Article 57.

The costs of maintenance of the Permanent International Commission of Control and its organs, as well as the expenses relating to the work of control, shall be defrayed by all the contracting States in a proportion to be settled in a special convention.

The expenses of the national and local Commissions of Control shall be defrayed by each of the contracting States.

CHAPTER V.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS; BREACHES OF THE CONVENTION; RATIFICATIONS.

Article 58.

Within one year of the entry into force of the present Convention, all the contracting States shall enact legislation providing that a breach of any of the stipulations of the Convention shall be regarded as a grave offence against the State.

At the same time, all acts of national or international importance which are contrary to the above-mentioned clauses shall be repealed or amended.
Article 59.

Within nine months of the entry into force of the present Convention, the following conventions shall be concluded:

(a) In conformity with Article 8 of the present Convention, a convention on the number of staffs, commands, establishments and institutions left to each of the contracting States until the completion of full and general disarmament.
(b) In conformity with Article 15 of the present Convention, a convention on the quantity of arms allowed for personal defence and sport.
(c) In conformity with Article 28 of the present Convention, a convention on the number of aircraft required for the social and economic needs of each of the contracting States.
(d) In conformity with Article 29 of the present Convention, a convention giving a list of the fortresses, fortifications and naval and air bases to be destroyed.
(e) In conformity with Articles 34, 35 and 39 of the present Convention, a convention concerning the storage and production of, and trade in, a minimum quantity of war material.
(f) In conformity with Articles 41, 42, 43 and 44 of the present Convention, a convention concerning protection at sea, the allocation of the areas of protection at sea and the number of vessels required for maritime police and Customs purposes.
(g) A convention laying down the constitution of the Permanent International Commission of Control and of its organs, as well as the allocation of the costs connected therewith.
(h) A convention regarding the measures of non-military pressure to be taken against States disturbing the normal progress of disarmament as provided for in the present Convention and in the supplementary agreements thereto.

Note. — The International Commission of Control shall be responsible for arranging to summon the States participating in the present Convention to a Conference for the conclusion of all the supplementary conventions mentioned in the present article.

Article 60.

In the case of a direct breach of the present Convention by one of the contracting States, an extraordinary assembly of the representatives of the contracting States participating in the present Convention shall be summoned as expeditiously as possible by the Permanent International Commission of Control to decide upon the steps to be taken.

The steps taken to exercise pressure must not be of a military character.

All disputes between States shall be settled by the Permanent International Commission of Control.

Article 61.

The present Convention shall enter into force as from its ratification by all the States in conformity with the legislative practice of each of the contracting States.

Article 62.

In order to determine the attitude to be taken in regard to States not ratifying the present Convention, the contracting States shall convene a world Congress in the month of .................. 192.., at ........................

Article 63.

The instruments of ratification shall be drawn up in five copies and shall be deposited in the capital of one of the States in the five continents.
The ratification of the present Convention in conformity with the provisions of Article 61 shall be notified to all the contracting States by .................................

MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING THE DRAFT CONVENTION FOR IMMEDIATE, COMPLETE AND GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

I. The Draft Convention on General, Complete and Immediate Disarmament is based on the destruction of the principal elements which form the armed strength of a country, that is to say, the organised armed forces on land, on sea and in the air, their material, and the industries connected with the production of armaments.
The Draft Convention further provides that, at the expiry of a year after its coming into force, the land, naval, and air forces of all countries shall be reduced to an establishment which would be useless for warfare, thus limiting the possibility of armed conflict, even before disarmament has been completed.
2. The Draft Convention merely sets forth the general principles of disarmament applicable to the armed forces of all countries, without going into the details of each, on the supposition that, when the essential principles have been adopted, all these details will be dealt with in a subsequent discussion of the whole question of disarmament.

Thus in any case there is no need to work out the technical details, this being a matter for a special body to be set up after the Convention has come into force.

3. Chapter 1 of the Draft Convention embodies the principles of disarmament so far as they relate to effectives.

For the first year, it provides for the discharge of half the total establishment of officers, officials, and other ranks, the closing-down of military schools, Ministries of War, Marine and Military Aviation, military staffs, commands, institutions and establishments, and, at the same time, the destruction of mobilisation plans for the armed forces and trained reserves.

By these means, armies and fleets will be reduced to a condition in which they cannot easily be used for attacks by one country on another. What is left of them will be principally occupied in effecting disarmament in connection with the destruction of material, which requires a certain amount of personnel for various kinds of work.

In this connection, questions concerning the organisation of armed forces for carrying out the first stage of disarmament are looked upon as domestic questions for each country.

As regards armies organised on the territorial system, with small cadres periodically supplemented by variable effectives, disarmament will be carried out on the same principle, namely, that at the end of the first year 50 per cent of the cadres and 50 per cent of the trained reserves included in the variable effectives will be discharged.

For the rest, Chapter 1 of the Draft Convention develops and explains in detail the proposals put forward by the U.S.S.R. delegation at the fourth session of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference.

4. Chapter 2 contains the most important provisions regarding the destruction of material:

(a) This chapter again deals with the principal aspect of disarmament during the first stage — the destruction of all reserve stores intended for mobilisation, of which the first to be destroyed are to be those that might be employed against the civil population.

(b) After the first stage of disarmament, the army of each country will retain such arms and munitions as are strictly necessary for the establishment maintained during the succeeding years. The scale of technical war material will be limited by a special convention. The object of this limitation, as of all the measures contemplated in Chapter 1, is to prevent the armaments maintained during those years from being used for purposes of war.

(c) By the destruction of material is meant its reduction to a condition in which it cannot possibly be used for purposes of war.

The technique of the destruction of material will be worked out later in all its details, on the principle that the utmost possible use should be made of material which has value for purposes of other than military production, and for the increased welfare of peoples.

(d) Article 15 of the Draft Convention provides that sporting guns of non-military pattern and revolvers for sporting purposes and for self-defence may be retained. In view of the general social situation, these measures are particularly necessary in countries where communications are undeveloped.

(e) As regards naval armaments, the Draft Convention provides in the first place for the destruction of capital ships, cruisers, aircraft-carriers, etc., all of which are mostly used in the pursuit of imperialistic aims. The classes of warship enumerated above are removed from the effective battle fleet by the immediate discharge of the entire ship’s company, which will limit the possibility of using the vessels; thereafter, all the ship’s ordnance will be rendered useless and then removed and destroyed (the first to be removed will be the indispensable parts of the guns, gun-laying apparatus, fire-control apparatus, mine-laying and torpedo-firing apparatus, etc.). When the material is rendered useless, the ammunitions, mines and torpedoes will at the same time be destroyed. It will thus become impossible to use these warships for war purposes without lengthy preparation.

The Draft Convention allows of the use of disarmed warships as merchant vessels when necessary alterations have been made.

By dismantling warships is meant their disarmament by the removal of their armour-plating, the destruction of special apparatus such as turrets, gun platforms, control positions (rouls de guerre), aircraft platforms, war signalling apparatus, and any other special devices for war purposes.

(f) The disarmament of military air forces involves in the first place the destruction of heavy aircraft as engines of war. Taking into consideration the social importance of aircraft as a means of communication, the Draft Convention does not make the destruction...
of the material essential to disarmament, since some of the aircraft can be converted to social and economic uses; but as there is no great difficulty in fitting aircraft for bomb-dropping, and as this can be done very quickly, the number of aircraft in the civil fleet must admittedly be proportionate to the country's genuine needs, and this is provided for in Article 28 of the Draft Convention.

(g) Fortifications and bases must be destroyed, since they can be used as bases for aggression.

(h) The question of the destruction of war industries is particularly complicated, because a highly developed industry contains great potential forces for the production of armaments. Here, again, however, there are a number of essential appliances by the destruction of which the manufacture of armaments can be made very difficult. These include drawings, measuring instruments, models, frames, machines, tools and appliances specially designed for the manufacture of armaments. Further, the actual demilitarisation of military factories, their use for the manufacture of non-military products, the employment in other factories of plant that is not specifically military, and the destruction of everything necessary for mobilisation preparations, will make it a very complicated matter to use these factories for war purposes.

5. Chapter 3 deals with the organisation of protection and, in this connection, in order to prevent any possibility of using the various forces for military purposes or as a nucleus for disguised military forces, the establishments of the police forces or militia, gendarmerie and other kinds of guards must be kept strictly within their present limits throughout the period of four years provided for the completion of general disarmament. Subsequently, the establishments of the Customs and revenue guards and local police will be fixed by a special convention on a scale proportionate to population, length of communications, property to be protected, and development of forestry.

Police forces of every kind must be armed with modern weapons of the simplest pattern, because, if a more complicated armament were retained, it might be easier for these formations to be used as armed forces in attacks by stronger upon weaker countries.

Naval policing is regarded not as a matter to be dealt with separately by each country, but as providing for the needs of a whole group of countries, so that it cannot possibly be turned to imperialistic ends. Maritime police will only be provided with the armament strictly necessary for the performance of their duties.

6. Although complete and general disarmament is wholly conditional upon the goodwill of all countries, it seems necessary to make definite arrangements for its successive stages and for the maintenance of proportions, and to establish a special body to work out the technical details of disarmament and settle any disputes that may arise.

With this object, Chapter 4 of the Draft Convention lays down the principles of the control which is based upon the widest reciprocity, full publicity, and participation in the work by those classes of the population which are most interested in the speedy completion of disarmament.

As there is at present in the world no authority whose decisions must be obeyed by all countries, this status might be conferred upon a Permanent International Commission of Control — which of course presupposes the goodwill and the consent of all countries. The composition of this Commission would be a guarantee of the impartiality of its decisions and, as there would be a Committee of Experts attached to it, technical questions could be quickly settled.

7. Chapter 5 contains suggestions for the conclusion of supplementary conventions on various questions connected with disarmament, and indicates the procedure for ratifying conventions and settling any questions arising out of violations.

It is this group of questions that are the most complicated; but the Draft Convention does not allow of any military pressure being brought to bear on any country, because such measures are apt to give rise to serious international conflicts, and it is hoped that most countries are so genuinely anxious to effect complete and general disarmament that other means will always be found to compel any country seeking to violate the obligations it has assumed to discharge them faithfully.
ANNEX 3.

LIST OF SIGNATORIES TO A DECLARATION RECEIVED BY THE DELEGATION OF THE UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS.

The delegation of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has the honour to request the Secretariat of the League of Nations to be good enough to annex to the Minutes of the third meeting of the fifth session of the Preparatory Commission copy of a declaration of Women's Organisations received by the Soviet delegation, and referred to in the speech delivered at that meeting by the President of the Soviet delegation.

(Signed) Boris Stein,
Secretary-General of the Soviet Delegation.

Declaration

On behalf of the growing world opinion embodied in the organisations which we represent, we gratefully welcome the courageous proposals of the Soviet Government for complete and universal disarmament, and note with satisfaction that they are to be discussed in detail by the Preparatory Disarmament Commission at its next meeting on March 15th.

Being convinced that these proposals represent the will of the great mass of people in every country who are determined to make an end of war, and that where the will exists practical means can be devised for giving it effect, we urge with all the strength at our command that the members of the Commission should examine the Russian proposals with the utmost care and with the determination to place before the International Disarmament Conference when it meets some concrete scheme for the complete disarmament of the world within a definite period of time.

Signed on behalf of:

International Co-operative Women's Guild (with 11 national affiliated Guilds).
Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom (with 25 national affiliated sections).
Women’s Peace Society, United States of America.
War Resisters’ International (with 19 national affiliated sections).
Verband deutsch-österreichischer Konsumvereine.
Zveza gospodarskih zadrug v Jugoslavija v Ljubljani (for 41 societies with 23,000 members).
Austrian Co-operative Women.
Women’s Co-operative Guild, England.
Nederlandsche Coöperatieve Vrouwenbond.

By:
Emmy Freundlich (President).
A. Honora Enfield (Secretary).
Mary Sheepshanks (Secretary).
Annie E. Gray (Executive Secretary).
H. Runham Brown (Secretary).
Karl Renner.
A. Kessda (?)
F. Klumuy (?)
Emmy Freundlich.
A. Bedhal (President).
Eleanor Barton (General Secretary).
L. Romeijn-Tuckermann (President).
Meta A. Hugenholtz (Secretary).
H. van Biema-Hijmans (Treasurer).
M. Tolhuizen-Martin.
L. Koolhoven-Vellekamp.
L. Danz-Bommel.
S. Nieuwenhuizen-Keijzer.
S. Biesma-Bertijn.
Margt. T. McCoubrey.
Isa M. McNair (President).
Kate McAllen (Secretary).
Elma Beck (Treasurer).
Mary Gorrie.
Christina Moody.
Annie C. L. Wilson.
Jean Rennie.
Helen Hunter.
Clarice McN. Shaw.
Christina Brown.
Margt. Small.
Signed on behalf of:

Zveza delavsokih zen in deklet za Slovenijo, etc. (with 11 branches, 1,932 members).

Irish Section Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom.

Standing Joint Committee, Industrial Women’s Organisations, Great Britain.

Women’s International League, British Section.

Frauenliga für Frieden und Freiheit, Politische Gruppe, Austria.

Bulgarischer Frauenbond, Sofia.

Independent Labour Party, Great Britain.

Strokovna komisija za Slovenijo kot obl. odbor Z.D.S.Z.J. v Ljubljani.

Savez Zoleznarjev Jugoslavije, Ljubljana.

Zveza zivilskih delavgov Jugoslavije centralna uprava, Ljubljana.

Savez metalski radnika Jugoslavije Oblastno tajnistvo v Ljubljana.

Zveza rudarjev Jugoslavije, Trbovlje.

Osemdre druotvo lesnih delavc in serodnih strok na slovenskem ozemlju v Ljubljani.

Spolavska Zveza Jugoslavije (Opol Radnicki Savez), Oblastni Sekretarijat za Slovenijo.

Marksistim klub v Delavski zbornici za Slovenijo.

The Young Anti-Militarists (National).

Suomen Antimilitaristinen Liitto (Finnish Anti-Military League).

Jugendgemeinschaft “Nie wieder Krieg”, Zurich.

Die Bereitschaft.

Delavska telovadna in kulturna zveza “Svoboda” za Jugoslavije v Ljubljani (with 34 sections, 1,800 members).

Women’s Advisory Council, Dublin.

Labour Women’s Advisory Council, Belfast.

Women’s International League, Manchester Branch.


Manchester Branch “No More War” Movement.

Syndicat unitaire de l’Enseignement Drôme-Ardèche.
Declaration

On behalf of the growing world opinion embodied in the organisations which we represent, we gratefully welcome the proposals of the Soviet Government for complete and universal disarmament, and note with satisfaction that they are to be discussed in detail by the Preparatory Disarmament Commission at its next meeting on March 15th.

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Signed on behalf of:
British Federation of Youth (23 affiliated movements representing 100,000 members).

By:
Wilfrid Pohl
(Chairman).

Declaration

On behalf of the growing world opinion embodied in the organisations which we represent, we welcome the proposals for complete and universal disarmament, and note with satisfaction that they are to be discussed in detail by the Preparatory Disarmament Commission at its next meeting on March 15th.

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Signed on behalf of:
Weltjugendliga, Werband republ. Oesterreich.

By:
Frau Rona
(Secretary).

Declaration

On behalf of the growing world opinion embodied in the organisations which we represent, we welcome the courageous proposals of the Soviet Government for complete and universal disarmament, and note with satisfaction that they are to be discussed in detail by the Preparatory Disarmament Commission at its next meeting on March 15th.

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Signed on behalf of:
Zentralausschuss der Genossenschafterinnen in Prag.

By:
Remicová, Josefa.
Necaskova, Marie.
Somlátova, Marie.
Poláкова, Anna.
Cápkova, Frantiska.

Zentralausschuss der Genossenschafterinnen der "Voola" in Prag (with 35,899 members).

By:
Goldova Marte.
P. Jungmannová.
Mana Spháckova.

Kreisausschuss der Genossenschafterinnen bei der Konsumgenossenschaft "Zukunft" in Mähr. Ostrau (with 1,350 members).

By:
Hruskova, Olga.
Nosalova, Avg.
Karla Vitaskova.
Betta Kododova.
Ferd. Jirásek.
Adalbert Fiser.
Anton Dietl.
Wenzel, Lorenz.
Rud. Fischer, ppa. Svojso.

Wohltätigkeitsverein der chechischen Frauen u. Mädchen in Oderberg (with 150 members).

By:
Zentralverband der chechoslovakischen Genossenschafter in Prag (with 500,000 members).

By:
Verband deutscher Wirtschaftsgenossenschafter in Prag (with 238,058 members).

By:
Signed on behalf of:

"Sdruzeni" Grosseinkaufs- und Produktiv- Genossen-
schaftszentrale in Prag (registrierte Genossenschaft mit beschränkter Haftung) (with 97,375 members).

Zentralvereinigung für die Wohnungsreform in der czechoslovakischen Republik in Prag (with 60,000 members).

"Drustevni Unie", Zentrale der Produktiv- und Arbeitergenossenschaften der czechoslovakischen Natio-

nalsozialistischen in Prag (registrierte Genossenschaft mit beschränkter Haftung) (with 6,000 members).

Unie der czechoslovakischen Genossenschaften in Prag (with 200,000 members).

"Stavodruzstvo", Verband der Genossenschaftlichen Bauunternehmung in Prag (with 13,063 members).

Landesverband der Gewerbeschäfte und Genossen-
schaften in Prag (with 400 members).

Mährisch-Schlesische Vereinigung der Konsum- und anderen auf Selbst- hilfe beruhenden Genossenschaften mit dem Sitze in Brünn (with 20,648 members).

Czechoslovakischer Genossenschaftlicher Gewerbeerband zum Einkaufe, Produktion und Verkaufe in Prag (registrierte Genossenschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (with 3,000 members).

Verband der polnischen Konsumgenossenschaften in Schlesien in Mähr. Ostrau (with 18,739 members).

Czechoslovakische Frauenliga für Frieden und Freiheit in Prag; Zweigstellen in Prag, Brünn und Bratis-

lava.

Deutsche Frauenliga für Frieden und Freiheit in der czechoslovakischen Republik.

Exekutivkomitee der czechoslovakischen soz.-demokrat-
ischen Arbeiterpartei (with 114,975 members).

Zentral-Frauenausschuss der czechoslovakischen soz.-
demokratischen Arbeiterpartei (with 30,000 members).

Zentrale der Gewerkschaftsverbände "Czechoslovakische Gewerkschaftsvereinigung" in Prag (with 560,000 members).

Internationaler allgewerkschaftlicher Verband in Prag

(with 140,000 members).

Internationaler allgewerkschaftlicher Verband in Prag,

Sektion der Landwirtschafts- und WalArbeiter (with 27,102 members).

Zentralverband der Häsler und Kleinlandwirte in Prag (with 40,000 members).

Zentralverband der Krankenversicherungsanstalten in der czechoslovakischen Republik (with 750,000 members).

Verband der Arbeiter-Turnvereinigungen in Prag (with 100,494 members).

Federation der Proletarier-Körperbildung in der Cecho-
slovakie (with 100,000 members).

Verband der czechoslovakischen Arbeiterturner in Prag (with 2,500 members).

Bezirks-Jugendpflege in Lipnik n/B. (with 1,108 members).

Station der Masaryk-Liga gegen Tuberkulose in Lipnik n/B. (with 150 members).

Verband der Katholischen Frauen und Mädchen in Lipnik n/B. (with 180 members).

Ortspolitische Organisation der soz.-dem. Arbeiter-

partei in Lipnik n/B. (with 409 members).

Verband der Metallarbeiter, Gruppe Lipnik n/B. (with 130 members).

Allgemeiner Arbeiter-Konsumverein "Solidarität" in

Lipnik n/B. (with 380 members).

Arbeiter-Turnverein in Lipnik n/B. (with 81 members).

Ausschuss der Genossenschafterinnen in Deutsch-Brod

(with 4,296 members).

By:

Novák.

Ing. Gustav Vejsicky.

K. Voith.

Trska.


Langr.

Jan. Slavicek.

Bedr. Berdal.

Jan Hala.

Josef Ondrich.

Emanuel Ghobot.

Engelbert Wawreczka

Milena Illova.

Otilie Hanauskova.

Martha Neustadtll.

Klara Schmberar.

J. Hampl.

Vojt. Dndr.

Bety Karpisko.

Valerie Novotna.

Rud. Tayerle.

Nadvornik.

Josef Jonas.

Chroust. Josef.

Cerny. Ant.

V. Johannis.

Pleskot.

J. Hummelhans.

Jasa, Frant.

Mucha Vilem.

Svacer, Josef.

Petrak, Jan.

Frant. Latal.

Mir. Buckova.

Frant. Blanutova.

Anna Vasinkova.

Petzilka, Alois.

Antonin Cadra.

Alex Horin.

F. Hausner.

Alex Horin.

Anders, Frant.

Janouchova, Anastazi.

Tajovska, Anna.
Signed on behalf of:

Verein des Arbeiter-Theaters in Deutsch-Brod (with 56 members).
Gruppe der Konfessionslosen in Deutsch-Brod (with 50 members).
Verein "Arbeiterheim" in Deutsch-Brod (with 40 members).

Kreisverwaltung des internationalen allgewerkschaftlichen Verbandes in Deutsch-Brod (with 1,128 members).

Konsumgenossenschaft für den polit. Bezirk in Deutsch-Brod (with 150 members).

Ausschuss der Genossenschafterinnen in Königgrätz (with 5,000 members).

Kreisverwaltung der czechoslowakischen soz.-dem. Arbeiterpartei in Koniginhof (with 5,000 members).

Ausschuss der Genossenschafterinnen bei der "Budoucnost" in Horice (with 2,300 members).

Gruppe der gewerkschaftlich-organisierten Arbeiter in Horice (with 513 members).

Ausschuss der Genossenschafterinnen in Vichova (with 128 members).
Organisation der czechoslowakischen nationalsozialist. Partei in Vichova (with 20 members).

Czechoslovakischer Verband der Textilarbeiter, Zweigstelle Vichova (with 140 members).

Internationaler allgewerkschaftlicher Verband, Gruppe Vichova (with 45 members).

Ausschuss der Genossenschafterinnen bei der Konsumgenossenschaft der Eisenbahner in Prag II (with 10,869 members).

Ausschuss der Genossenschafterinnen in Chotzen (with 1,182 members).

Ausschuss der Genossenschafterinnen in Münchengrätz (with 400 members).

Verband der Angestellten der Tabakregie, Gruppe Tabor.
Ausschuss der Genossenschafterinnen in Tabor (with 396 members).

National-Gewerkschaftsverband der Arbeiter, Gruppe Tabor (with 80 members).

Ausschuss der Genossenschafterinnen bei der Konsumgenossenschaft "Unitas" in Königinhof (with 515 members).

Politische Organisation der sozialdemokratischen Arbeiterpartei, Königinhof a/E.

Ortsgruppe des Verbandes der Textilarbeiter in Königinhof a/E. (with 540 members).

Internationaler allgewerkschaftlicher Verband, Kreisverwaltung Königinhof a/E. (with 7,000 members).
Arbeiter-Konsumverein in Königinhof a/E. (with 900 members).

Organisation der kommunistischen Partei, Königinhof a/E. (with 500 members).

Konsumentgenossenschaft "Vlastni silou", in Königinhof a/E. (with 300 members).

Politische Organisation der soz.-dem. Arbeiterpartei in Königinhof a/E.

Politische Organisation der czechoslowakischen nationalsozialistischen Partei in Königinhof a/E.


Ausschuss der Genossenschafterinnen in Kolin a/E. (with 1,892 members).

Arbeiter-Turnverein in Kolin (with 256 members).

Verband der Gemeinde-, Bandes- und Staatsangestellten, Gruppe Kolin, Krupicka (with 120 members).

Klub der Arbeitercyklisten "Polaban" in Kolin (with 2,500 members).

By

Novakova, B.
Vaclav Jirasek.
Vaclav Jirasek.
Tajovsky Vojtech.
Ant. Zvolansk.
Souckova, Marie.
Anna Dibelkova.
Vanek, Josef.
Prokopova.
K. Baudysova.
M. Svajdlenova.
B. Sulcova.
Karel Tazler.
Ludvik Slizak.
Burkert, Frant.
Kucera, Jan.
Jan Burkert.
Havelcek, Ant.
Tauchmann, Boh.
M. Buresova.
M. Hynkova.
Kasparova, M.
Svoboda, Josef.
Zika, Jan.
Metelcova, Josefa.
Ant. Kralertova.
Uhlir, Frant.
Hanzatkov, R.
J. Samek.
Kurfict, Josef.
Cervinka, Frant.
Zounkova, M.
Loukotova.
Marie Krupickova.
Jos. Miskowsky.
Boh. Miska.
ANNEX 4.

ANNEX TO THE DECLARATION MADE BY M. LITVINOFF, PRESIDENT OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION, AT THE THIRD MEETING OF THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION


Leaving out of account the various organs of the League which have played a minor part in the discussion of these questions (Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit, Economic Committee, Financial Committee, Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and even the International Labour Office) and the various less important committees and commissions, the following organs of the League, which have dealt with the problem of disarmament and questions connected with it must be mentioned:

1. The League Assemblies.
   Have dealt with these questions every year since the League was established. Total .......... 8 sessions

2. Third Committee.
   Was formed to deal with disarmament questions at each Assembly of the League, and draws up the Assembly resolutions. Thus the Third Committee has also held .................... 8 sessions

3. The Council.
   The Council has dealt with the problem of disarmament and the questions connected with it since its fifth session (May 1920). Total .............. 30 sessions

   Note. — The discussions at the League Assemblies sometimes lasted for several days, and in the Third Committee for several weeks. In the course of eight years the following resolutions were drawn up:
   (a) for the Assembly ........ .......... 53
   (b) for the Council, not counting the two last sessions (48th and 49th) ................ 58
   Total .................. 111 resolutions

   The following organs of the League were specially created to deal with the problem of disarmament:

4. Permanent Advisory Commission (Commission of military experts set up in virtue of Article 9 of the League Covenant).
   Between 1920 and 1927 the Commission held .............. 20 sessions

   This figure does not include the meetings of its three Sub-Commissions dealing with: (1) military; (2) naval; (3) air questions, such as, for instance, the second session of the Naval Sub-Commission held at Rome from February 14th to 25th, 1924. ......................... 12 sessions

   Has held ............ 10 sessions

6-7. Committee of Enquiry (later Special Commission) concerning the production of arms.
   Have held, together 8 sessions

8. The Committee of the Council for Disarmament Questions.
   Has held .............. 6 sessions

   Has held (not including the fifth session now in progress) ................. 4 sessions

10. Sub-Commission A (Military).
   Has held .................. 3 sessions

   Carried forward 109 sessions
Brought forward... 109 sessions

11. The Military, Naval and Air Committees of Sub-Commission A.  
   Have held... 3 sessions

   Has held... 4 sessions

13. Joint Commission, with its three Committees.  
   Has held... 6 sessions

14. Civil Aviation Committee.  
   Has held... 1 session

15. The Committee on Budgetary Questions, with the attached Committee of 
   Rapporteurs.  
   Has held... 6 sessions

16. The Chemical Committee.  
   Has held... 1 session

17. The Committee on Arbitration and Security with the Congress of Rapporteurs 
   at Prague.  
   Has held... 3 sessions

Total: 17 international organisations have dealt with the problem of 
   disarmament at... 133 sessions

It should be noted that this number refers to sessions and not to meetings. The number 
   of the latter is much higher, since many sessions lasted over several days. For example, 
   the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference has held:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meetings</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First session</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third session</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fourth session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (not including the fifth session)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sub-Commission A held... 86
Its Military Committee... 25
Its Naval Committee... 44
Its Air Committee... 34

Which gives a total of... 189

RESULTS OF THE WORK OF DISARMAMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

   Ratified only by France. 
   Accession of Liberia. 
   The Convention has not come into force.

2. Protocol of Geneva regarding the Prohibition of 
   the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or 
   other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of 
   Warfare (June 17th, 1925).  
   Ratified only by Venezuela, France 
   and Union of Socialist Soviet 
   Republics.

3. Exchange of military information.

4. Complete and general disarmament.  
   No real result.

5. Reduction of military budgets.  
   No real result.

6. Reduction of naval armaments.  
   No real result.

7. Reduction in the production of arms.  
   No real result.
ANNEX 5.

DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS SUBMITTED BY THE DELEGATION OF THE UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS.

Considering that the immense growth in armaments and in militarism imposes a general and heavy burden on the peoples of the entire world and lowers the level of their culture and their material well-being;

And considering that the atrocious struggle between the various States for predominance in armaments and the tendency to increase the number of weapons for murderous and destructive military purposes are one of the factors which increase the possibility and the likelihood of armed outbreaks;

And desiring to protect to the fullest possible extent the peaceful population of workers against the immediate dangers which threaten their life and property in the event of the outbreak of armed strife:

The Contracting States have decided, with the object of taking a first serious and genuine step towards general and complete disarmament, to conclude the present Convention by appointing as their representatives................................................................................

who, having communicated to each other their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Whereas a comparatively small number of the most powerful States, which aspire to a rôle of world domination, which expend on land, naval and air armaments a large portion of the national budgets, and which possess the power at any moment to increase unduly the armaments which support their aggressive policies by availing themselves of highly developed industries, have at their disposal by far the greater proportion of land, naval and air armaments,

The Contracting States recognise that the only just course to pursue is that of a progressive reduction of all kinds of armaments as regards their composition and number, this method being the least injurious to the interests of the weakest States, which are economically dependent on the stronger, and it is accordingly desirable to take this principle as a basis for the reduction of armaments.

CHAPTER I. — ARMED LAND FORCES.

SECTION 1. — EFFECTIVES.

Article 1.

In accordance with the Preamble to the present Convention, the Contracting States, when effecting the reduction of the armed land forces, agree to divide all States into the following main groups:

(a) Group A: States maintaining armed land forces numbering over 200,000 men serving with the colours in the active army, or having in the cadres of the armed land forces more than 10,000 regular officers or more than 60 regiments of infantry (180 battalions);

(b) Group B: States maintaining armed land forces numbering over 40,000 men serving with the colours in the active army, or having in the cadres of the armed forces more than 2,000 regular officers or more than 20 regiments of infantry (60 battalions);

(c) Group C: All other States maintaining armed forces inferior in number and composition to the figures given for Group B.

(d) Group D: States disarmed after the world war.

Remarks. — 1. In all the calculations mentioned above, account shall be taken of the total number of the armed land forces maintained by the State in question in the home country, in occupied territories and in the colonies, including military police, military gendarmerie corps and depot guards.

The numbers of the police forces organised on a military basis, gendarmerie, Customs guards, train guards, forest guards and other armed corps organised for the needs of the Customs preventive service, for the maintenance of order within the country and the protection of Government and public property shall be determined by means of a special Convention.

2. By persons "serving with the colours in the active army" are understood all persons serving permanently in the cadres of the armed forces and all persons serving in the army cadres as conscripts.
3. By "officers" (commanders) are understood all persons who have received specific military training and are described as "officers" (commanders) under the military law of the contracting countries.

**Article 2.**

Recognising that, among the methods of reducing armed land forces, the simplest and the fairest for all the States concerned, and that which at the same time least affects the system of organising, recruiting and training such forces, consists in applying the same coefficient of reduction to all States in the same group (Article 1 of the present Convention), the Contracting States agree to fix the coefficient at the following figures:

(a) States in Group A shall reduce their armed land forces by one-half;
(b) States in Group B by one-third;
(c) States in Group C by one-fourth.

Remarks. — The proportionate strength of the armed land forces for States in Group D shall be fixed under special conditions to be determined by the Disarmament Conference.

**Article 3.**

The armed land forces of the Contracting States shall be reduced by applying the coefficients mentioned in Article 2 of the present Convention to the following totals:

(a) To the aggregate total of the effectives serving with the colours in the active army, men belonging to the variable militia formations, the territorial formations, the organised reserves and other military formations receiving military training with the colours or elsewhere; officers, non-commissioned officers and other ranks shall be reckoned separately in each case;
(b) To the number of the organised units and corps of the main categories of field troops in the regular or territorial armies, in the militia forces, in the organised reserves and in other military formations which can be employed immediately without an order for mobilisation or which exist and are recognised in peace-time as cadres of the armed forces in war.

**Article 4.**

The number of the effectives and units and the corps of the land forces which the Contracting Parties must not exceed shall be laid down in a supplementary Convention based on the following principles:

(a) The coefficients of reduction mentioned in Article 2 of the present Convention shall be applied to the several States according to the group to which they belong (Article 1 of the present Convention) separately in the case of:

(1) Each category of armed land forces (regular army, territorial militia, organised reserves, etc.);
(2) The total number of the armed land forces stationed in the home country, in occupied territories and in the colonies;
(3) The total number of regular officers and regular non-commissioned officers and officers of the variable effectives;
(4) The number of units and corps of each category of troops.

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

Table I: Maximum home forces;
Table II: Maximum overseas forces stationed in the home country;
Table III: Maximum forces of dominions and other overseas possessions;
Table IV: Maximum forces of the home country stationed in the several colonies, dominions or other overseas possessions;
Table V: Maximum of the total forces of each State.
(c) The aforesaid coefficients of reduction used in calculating effectives will be applied to the effectives of the armed forces as shown in the returns on January 1st, 1928.

**Article 5.**

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

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

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

**SECTION 2. — MATERIAL.**

**Article 6.**

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

**Article 7.**

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

**Article 8.**

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

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

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

**Article 9.**

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

**Article 10.**

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

Each table must contain general summarised figures under the following heads:

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

   **Note.** — Automatic rifles, carbines and pistols are to be classified as light machine-guns.

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

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

Article 11.

All arms in the territory of the Contracting States over and above the quantities specified in Article 9 of the present Convention shall be destroyed.

CHAPTER II. — NAVAL FORCES.

Article 12.

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

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

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

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

Note. — The strength of the naval forces of those countries which were disarmed after the war of 1914-18 shall be fixed in accordance with special principles to be laid down by the Disarmament Conference.

Article 13.

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

Article 14.

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

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

Article 15.

The procedure for striking vessels off the naval establishment and putting them into such a condition that they cannot possibly be used for warlike purposes shall be fixed by an additional technical agreement which shall be attached to the present Convention, and shall be concluded in accordance with Article 13 of the present Convention.
Article 16.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class or category of vessel</th>
<th>Standard displacement</th>
<th>Calibre of guns</th>
<th>Age-limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital ships</td>
<td>10,000 tons</td>
<td>12 inches (304.8 mm)</td>
<td>25 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast-defence vessels</td>
<td></td>
<td>8 inches (203.2 mm)</td>
<td>25 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers of over 7,000 tons</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 inches (152.4 mm)</td>
<td>20 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers of under 7,000 tons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flotilla leaders</td>
<td>1,200 tons</td>
<td>4 inches (101.6 mm)</td>
<td>20 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torpedo-boat destroyers</td>
<td>600 tons</td>
<td>4 inches (101.6 mm)</td>
<td>15 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torpedo-boats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Article 17.

The Contracting States agree to assume the following obligations:

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

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

(c) Not to build or allow to be built in their territories any warships exceeding any of the limits laid down in Article 16 of the present Convention;
(d) Not to cause new vessels to be constructed in foreign yards over and above the limit laid down for each Contracting State;

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

**Article 18.**

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

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

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

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

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

**Article 19.**

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

**CHAPTER III. — AIR ARMAMENTS.**

**Article 20.**

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

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

**Article 21.**

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

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

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

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

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

**Article 22.**

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

**Article 23.**

All other machines, whether in service or in reserve, together with the engines for these machines, in excess of the limits laid down in Articles 21 and 22 of the present Convention shall be destroyed.

**Article 24.**

When applying Articles 21, 22 and 23 of the present Convention, aeroplanes with engines of over 400 horse-power shall be the first to be destroyed.