Second Reading.

SECTION III. — AIR ARMAMENTS.

Article AA.

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

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

Note: Any of the High Contracting Parties who so desire may annex to Table A the following tables for limitations similar to those in Table A:

Table A (1) — Aeroplanes and dirigibles in commission in the armed forces stationed in the home country.
Table A (2) — Aeroplanes and dirigibles in commission in the armed forces stationed overseas.
Table A (3) — Aeroplanes and dirigibles in aircraft-carriers.

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

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

Note: Any of the High Contracting Parties who so desire may annex to Table B the following tables for limitations similar to those in Table B:

Table B (1) — Aeroplanes and dirigibles in commission in the formations organised on a military basis stationed in the home country.
Table B (2) — Aeroplanes and dirigibles in commission in the formations organised on a military basis in overseas territories.

Article AC.

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

The volume of dirigibles to be expressed in cubic metres.

Article AD.

(Reserved for discussion during the examination of Article ZD.)

Article AE.

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

2. The High Contracting Parties undertake not to require of civil aviation undertakings that they should employ personnel specially trained for military purposes.

They undertake to authorise only as a provisional and temporary measure the seconding of personnel to, and the employment of military aviation material in, civil aviation undertakings.
First Reading.

3. The High Contracting Parties undertake not to require of civil aviation undertakings that they should employ only personnel specially trained for military purposes.

They undertake to authorise only as a provisional and temporary measure the seconding of personnel to, and the employment of military aviation material in, civil aviation undertakings.

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

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

CHAPTER III. — BUDGETARY EXPENDITURE

Article DA.

(French Draft.)

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

CHAPTER IV. — CHEMICAL WARFARE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER III — BUDGETARY EXPENDITURE.

CHAPTER IV — CHEMICAL ARMS.

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

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

The statement made by the American delegation on April 13th, 1927, indicates the views of the American Government on certain points as regards the application of the Convention.

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

Section II. — Exchange of Information.

Article 1A.

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

The statements laid down in the present provision shall be forwarded to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations within three months after the close of the budgetary year.
Section II — Exchange of Information.
First Reading.

Article IB.

(Netherlands Draft.)

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

1. Rifles, muskets, carbines (number).

2. (a) Machine-guns, automatic rifles and machine-pistols of all calibres (number);
(b) Mountings for machine-guns (number);
(c) Interrupter gears (number).

3. Projectiles and ammunition for the arms enumerated in Nos. 1 and 2 above (number).

4. Gun-sighting apparatus including aerial gunsights and bomb-sights, and fire-control apparatus (number).

5. (a) Cannon, long or short, and howitzers, of a calibre less than 5.9 inches (15 cm.) (number);
(b) Cannon, long or short, and howitzers, of a calibre of 5.9 inches (15 cm.) or above (number);
(c) Mortars of all kinds (number);
(d) Gun carriages (number), mountings (number), recuperators (number), accessories for mountings (weight).

6. Projectiles and ammunition for the arms enumerated in No. 5 above (number).

7. Apparatus for the discharge of bombs, torpedoes, depth charges and other kinds of projectiles (number).

8. (a) Grenades (number);
(b) Bombs (number);
(c) Land mines, submarine mines, fixed or floating, depth charges (number);
(d) Torpedoes (number).

9. Appliances for use with the above arms and apparatus (number).

10. Bayonets (number).
First Reading.

11. Tanks and armoured cars (number).

12. Arms and ammunition not specified in the above enumeration (number and weight).

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

Article IC.

If the construction of any vessel of war for a non-Contracting Power is undertaken within the jurisdiction of any of the Contracting Powers such Power shall promptly inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and shall publish in its Official Journal the date of the signing of the contract and the date on which the keel of the ship is laid, as well as the following specifications: the standard displacement in metric tons and the principal dimensions—namely, the length at water-line, the extreme beam at or below water-line, mean draft at standard displacement; the date of completion of each new ship and its standard displacement in metric tons, and the principal dimensions—namely, length at water-line, extreme beam at or below water-line, mean draft at standard displacement, at time of completion.

Article IG.

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

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

Article ID.

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

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

Article IE.

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

PREAMBLE TO ARTICLES DA AND DB. *

Whereas it is in the general interest that the expenditure on armaments should be limited, and

Whereas the High Contracting Parties are not agreed at present on any satisfactory method of accomplishing this object, and

Whereas the High Contracting Parties consider that, as a preliminary to such limitation of expenses, full publicity should be secured so that on a future occasion it may be possible again to approach this question with better hope of success:

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

Article DA. *

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

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

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

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

Article DB. *

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

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

* Note by the Secretariat. — In order to avoid confusion between Article DA in Chapter III and the Articles DA and DB above, these last-named should be re-lettered to conform with the series IA, IB, etc.
Second Reading.
The Permanent Disarmament Commission shall be responsible for centralising all the information supplied by the High Contracting Parties to the Secretary-General of the League in execution of the provisions of Articles IA, IC, IG, ID, IE, DA and DB of the present Chapter and also for collecting, with regard to matters subject to the limitation provided for in the present Convention, or which may appear to it suitable to form the object of fresh treaties, all particulars it may consider necessary to the performance of its mission as defined below.

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

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

Section III. — Derogations.

Article XA.

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

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

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

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

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

If the High Contracting Party is a Member of the League of Nations, it shall remain subject to the general obligations of the Covenant and to the decisions of the Council. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall be responsible for summoning the Council as quickly as possible.
Second Reading.
SECTION IV. — PROCEDURE WITH REGARD TO COMPLAINTS AND REVISION.

Article ZA.

(British Draft.)

The High Contracting Parties recognise that any violation of the provisions of this Convention is a matter of concern to all the Parties. If any Party to the Convention is of opinion that another Party to the Convention is maintaining armaments in excess of the figures agreed upon, or is making such changes in its armaments, or is embarking on such preparations as are likely to disturb international relations of the good understanding between nations, or is in any way violating the provisions of the Convention, it may bring the matter to the notice of the other Parties to the Convention.

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

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

(French Draft.)

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

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

Article ZB.

(French Draft.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) The Permanent Commission shall fix the points on which the enquiry shall bear.

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

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

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

Article ZC.

(French Draft.)

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

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

Article ZD.

(French Draft.)

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

Section V. — Ratification — Entry into Force — Denunciation.

Article EA.

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

SECTION V — RATIFICATION—ENTRY INTO FORCE—DENUNCIATION
First Reading.

Article EB.

The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional methods. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited at Geneva.

It shall come into force for each Party whose instrument of ratification has been deposited as soon as the instruments of ratification have been deposited by [list of States to be drawn up by the Conference].

Article EC.

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

Article ED.

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

Article EF.

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

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

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

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

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

Notices under this Article shall be given to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and shall be deemed to have been given on the day on which the notice was received by him.
ANNEX 2.

C.P.D.230.

CHAPTER II. — SECTION II OF THE DRAFT CONVENTION.

LIMITATION OF NAVAL MATERIAL.

Geneva, November 10th, 1930.

Draft submitted by the American, British, Canadian, French, Irish Free State, Italian and Japanese Delegations, as Basis of Discussion for the Preparatory Commission.

Note. — Such figures as appear in the following draft correspond to those agreed on in the Treaties of Washington and London.

Article A.

The High Contracting Parties agree to limit the total (global) tonnage of their vessels of war, other than exempt vessels (as specified in Annex I to this document) and special vessels mentioned in Annex II to this document, to the figures laid down in Table I.

These figures give the tonnage which shall not be exceeded during the term of the present Treaty.

Article B.

Table II shows, by tonnage per category, the way in which each High Contracting Party intends to distribute, during the period of application of the Convention, the total (global) tonnage which it has limited to the figure indicated, as far as it is concerned, in Table I.

The maximum displacement and gun-calibre limits of the several categories shall be as laid down in this Treaty. 2

Article C.

Within the limits of the total (global) tonnage shown for each High Contracting Party in Table I, and in the absence of more strict conditions resulting from special conventions to which it is or may become a party, each of the High Contracting Parties may effect a transfer of the tonnage indicated for it in the different categories in Table II, subject to the two following conditions:

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

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

Article D.

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

Article E.

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

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

1 Regarding methods of limitation of naval material, the Italian delegation wishes to place on record its general reservation made at the London Conference, to the effect that the Italian Government cannot definitely accept one method rather than another until ratios of strength and maximum levels of tonnage have been agreed upon by the different Powers.

2 With reference to Articles A and B, the Italian delegation expressed the opinion that they should be replaced by a single article stating:

"The limitation of naval armament accepted by each of the High Contracting Parties is indicated in the annexed Table . . ." which might be the Table II attached to this document. Consequently, the Italian delegation is in favour of suppressing Table I.
3. If the armament carried includes guns exceeding 6.1 inches (155 mm.) in calibre, the total number of guns carried, except anti-aircraft guns and guns not exceeding 5.1 inches (130 mm.) shall not exceed ten. If, alternatively, the armament contains no guns exceeding 6.1 inches (155 mm.) in calibre, the number of guns is not limited. In either case, the number of anti-aircraft guns and of guns not exceeding 5.1 inches (130 mm.) in calibre is not limited.

(The two following articles appear in Part III of the London Naval Treaty, and are quoted as examples of supplementary restrictions which certain High Contracting Parties may be prepared to assume.)

Article F.

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

Article G.

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

Article H.

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

Article J.

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

Article K.

In regard to vessels of war limited by the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties agree to be bound by the rules for replacement set out in Annex IV to this document.

Article L.

Within one month after the date of laying down and the date of completion respectively of each vessel of war, other than the vessels exempt from limitation as defined in Annex I to this document, laid down or completed by or for them or within their jurisdiction after the coming into force of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties shall communicate to each of the other High Contracting Parties the information detailed below:

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

(b) The date of completion, together with the foregoing particulars relating to the vessel at that date.

Article M.

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

Article N.

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

Article O.

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

Any vessels of war which have to be disposed of as being surplus to the tonnage figures allowed by this Treaty shall be disposed of in accordance with the rules given in Annex V to this document.

Article P.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Contracting Party</th>
<th>Total (global) tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Table II.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories (defined in Annex III to this document)</th>
<th>High Contracting Parties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Capital ships</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Aircraft-carriers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Cruisers:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Guns of more than 6.1 inches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Guns of 6.1 inches and less</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Destroyers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Submarines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table III. — Rules for Transfer.**

**Annex I.**

**EXEMPT VESSELS.**

The following vessels are exempt from limitation:

(a) Naval surface combatant vessels of 600 tons (610 metric tons) standard displacement and under;

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

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

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

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

Annex II.

LIST OF SPECIAL VESSELS.

Annex III.

DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of the present Treaty, the following expressions are to be understood in the sense defined in this part.

(a) Capital Ships.

A capital ship, except in the case of the existing ships specified in Annex II, is defined as a vessel of war, not an aircraft-carrier, whose displacement exceeds 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement, or which carries a gun with a calibre exceeding 8 inches (203 mm.).

(b) Aircraft-carrier.

The expression “Aircraft-carrier” includes any surface vessel of war, whatever its displacement, designed for the specific and exclusive purpose of carrying aircraft and so constructed that aircraft can be launched therefrom and landed thereon.

(c) Cruisers.

A cruiser is a surface vessel of war, other than a capital ship or aircraft-carrier, the standard displacement of which exceeds 1,850 tons (1,880 metric tons) or with a gun above 5.1 inches (130 mm.) calibre.

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

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

(d) Destroyers.

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

(cd) Light Surface Vessels.

Light surface vessels of war the standard displacement of which does not exceed 10,000 tons, and with guns not exceeding 8 inches calibre. These are divided into two sub-categories, as follows:

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

Standard Displacement.

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

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

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

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

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**Annex IV.**

**RULES FOR REPLACEMENT.**

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

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

   (a) Capital ships: 20 years, subject to special provision as may be necessary for the replacement of existing ships.
   
   (b) Aircraft-carriers: 20 years, subject to special provision as may be necessary for existing ships.
   
   (c) Surface vessels exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) but not exceeding 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement:
      
      (1) If laid down before January 1st, 1920, 16 years.
      (2) If laid down after December 31st, 1919, 20 years.
   
   (d) Surface vessels not exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement:
      
      (1) If laid down before January 1st, 1921, 12 years.
      (2) If laid down after December 31st, 1920 16 years.
   
   (e) Submarines: 13 years.

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

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

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

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**Annex V.**

**RULES FOR DISPOSAL OF VESSELS OF WAR.**

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

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

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

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1 Under the London Treaty, certain Powers agreed not to exercise their rights to lay down the keels of capital ship replacement tonnage during the years 1931 to 1936 inclusive, as provided in the Washington Treaty.
Vessels which have been retained for target, experimental or training purposes shall finally be scrapped or converted to hulks.

Section I. — Vessels to be scrapped.

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

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

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

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

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

Section II. — Vessels to be converted to Hulks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The vessel must be put into the above conditions within the same limits of time as provided in Section I for rendering a vessel incapable of warlike service.
(b) In addition to the rights already possessed by each High Contracting Party under the Washington Treaty, each High Contracting Party is permitted to retain, for target use exclusively, at any one time:

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

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

Section IV. — Vessels retained for Experimental Purposes.

(a) A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to experimental purposes exclusively shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Section III (a) of this Annex.
(b) Without prejudice to the general rules, and provided that due notice be given to the other High Contracting Parties, reasonable variation from the conditions prescribed in Section III (a) of this Annex, in so far as may be necessary for the purposes of a special experiment, may be permitted as a temporary measure.
Any High Contracting Party taking advantage of this provision is required to furnish full details of any such variation and the period for which they will be required.
(c) Each High Contracting Party is permitted to retain for experimental purposes exclusively at any one time:

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

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

Section V. — Vessels retained for Training Purposes.

(a) Each High Contracting Party is permitted to retain for training purposes exclusively the following vessels:

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

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

2. Other Surface Vessels.
The following is to be carried out:

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

(c) The High Contracting Party concerned undertakes that vessels retained in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not be used for any combatant purpose.
REPORT BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE ENTRUSTED WITH THE EXAMINATION OF CERTAIN PARTS OF CHAPTER V.

WITH APPENDIX SHOWING THE PROPOSALS AND AMENDMENTS PUT FORWARD BY THE BRITISH, TURKISH, FRENCH AND CHINESE DELEGATIONS.

I. The Sub-Committee appointed to examine the various texts relating to Chapter V, Sections I and IV, unanimously approved the principle that a permanent organ (Permanent Disarmament Commission) should be constituted to supervise the application of the Convention for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments.

II. On the basis of the various texts submitted to it by different delegations, the Sub-Committee studied the following questions:

(a) The competence of the Permanent Disarmament Commission.
(b) The composition of the Commission and the appointment of its members.
(c) Working of the Commission.

Competence of the Commission.

The Sub-Committee has come to the conclusion that the Commission might usefully be entrusted with various duties: first, the centralisation and examination of information concerning the application of the Convention; secondly, the examination of complaints concerning any non-observance of the Convention; thirdly, to express an opinion regarding the situation which would arise if at any time—as an exceptional circumstance—the Convention were suspended; finally, the examination of requests for revision as a result of circumstances materially affecting the requirements of the national security of the contracting parties.

1. Information. — The first duty of the Permanent Disarmament Commission would be to examine all the information supplied by the contracting parties in execution of their international obligations regarding disarmament, and it might also take into account all other information received by it from authorised sources which it might think desirable to consider. The Commission’s rules of procedure would have to specify what should be understood by “authorised sources”.

This duty would not merely be that normally and regularly incumbent upon the Permanent Disarmament Commission. It would be the essential duty of the Commission, characterising the whole of its work and rendering it an essential organ of the system defined in the Convention, an organ instructed to follow the application of the Convention, to sum up each year the state of affairs, to note the development of mutual confidence between the contracting parties and to draw attention, if necessary, to any errors or omissions which experience may reveal in the existing texts.

2. Complaints. — Another—and it is to be hoped exceptional—duty of the Commission would be to receive any complaints submitted by one of the contracting parties regarding a breach or attempted breach of the Convention by another contracting party. It would have to classify and examine the facts and express an opinion concerning them.

The procedure in the case of complaints might be as follows:

(a) A complaint would be lodged by one of the contracting parties;
(b) The contracting party whose acts had given rise to the complaint would be heard if it so desired, and, if necessary, representatives of any other party specially interested in the question would also be heard if that party so requested;
(c) A report would be submitted to the contracting parties and to the Council of the League. It would be published with as little delay as possible.

The Sub-Committee thought that, after the Commission had reported to the effect that the Convention had, in fact, been infringed, the contracting parties would have to consider all the steps deemed by them to be appropriate and effective, that they would be able to take to ensure respect for the Convention and safeguard international peace.

One possible step might be the revision of the clauses of the Convention affected by a proved breach of the Convention.

A contracting party which regarded the proved infraction as a change of circumstances likely to endanger its national security might, however, avail itself of the exceptional right defined in Article XA.

Naturally, in this connection, all the pacific procedure laid down in international agreements in force, particularly in the Covenant of the League of Nations, might in this case be applied.

Note by the Secretariat. — See Appendix for the proposals and amendments put forward by the British, Turkish, French and Chinese delegations.
Thus, as regards the relations *inter se* of the contracting parties Members of the League of Nations, the Council would retain all the powers it possesses under the Covenant to support any action on the part of the contracting parties with a view to re-establishing friendly understanding between them.

The American delegation expressed certain doubts as to the advisability of the clause on procedure in respect of complaints, and reserved the right to give the matter further consideration.

3. *Derogations.* — The third function of the Permanent Disarmament Commission relates to the system of derogations. In this connection, the Sub-Committee was led to examine the texts proposed at first reading under Article XA, as it unanimously recognised that the measures contemplated therein were of so grave a nature as to be inadmissible save in wholly exceptional circumstances and subject to adequate guarantees against abuse. On the proposal of the United States delegation, the Sub-Committee took the view that the system of derogations should be limited to the case of a change of circumstances constituting a menace to the national security of the States delegation, the Sub-Committee took the view that the system of derogations should be limited to the case of a change of circumstances constituting a menace to the national security of the other contracting party. That party might then decide, as far as it was itself concerned, to suspend temporarily the whole or part of the Convention, provided that it immediately notified the other contracting parties and the Permanent Disarmament Commission of its decision and the reasons therefor. The decision might involve a corresponding suspension of the Convention on the part of the other contracting parties. All these measures, too, would be temporary, and would have to be cancelled as soon as the change of circumstances which had brought about the first of them ceased to exist. The situation thus created would have to be examined at once by the Permanent Commission, and then the contracting parties would have to decide on a course of action.

The measures thus contemplated might include the revision of the Convention. Obviously, that would not mean any modification of the rights held by or duties incumbent upon the contracting parties Members of the League and the Council of the League respectively under the League Covenant.

4. *Revision of the Convention.* — Finally, the Permanent Disarmament Commission might have a last function—namely, to give its opinion if the revision of the Convention were asked for apart from the cases provided for above.

The French delegation had in mind the possibility that, during the period of the Convention, fresh circumstances might arise which would seriously modify the conditions under which the Convention was concluded. It proposed that, in such a case, the contracting party concerned might call for a meeting of the Commission for the purpose of determining whether the circumstances invoked were such as to justify a total or partial revision of the Convention. The Sub-Committee was of opinion that this question would be best placed in the final provisions of the Convention, which, according to a British proposal, will deal with the revision of the Convention. The Sub-Committee therefore decided to adjourn its consideration of the question, and the French delegation reserved the right to submit a text supplementing the British amendment in the sense indicated above.

**Composition and working of the Commission.**

As regards the composition of the Commission, two systems were contemplated:

1. That the Commission should be composed of representatives of all the contracting parties;
2. That the Commission should have a limited number of members.

The majority ¹ of the Sub-Committee was of opinion that, if the Commission wished to work satisfactorily in practice, the principle of universal representation on the Commission would have to be discarded and the Commission kept as small as possible. It considered, however, that any decision regarding the precise number of members of the Commission and the method of deciding which States should be entitled to appoint them must be left to the Conference, as such a decision is definitely of a political character. The Preparatory Commission might thus simply give a general direction to the effect that the Commission should consist of a limited number of members, mentioning in its report the various systems contemplated regarding the selection of the States which would appoint members to the Commission—Members of the Council during their term of office and perhaps two or three States non-Members (British proposal); Members of the Council, States non-Members, to be nominated by the Conference, and a few other States Members of the League, a list of which would be drawn up by the Conference (French proposal); election by the Conference of a number of States fulfilling special conditions (Chinese proposal).

The Governments of the States nominated by the Conference would each appoint a member of the Commission.

The large majority of the Sub-Committee was of opinion that these members should not, strictly speaking, be Government representatives, but should exercise their duties in full independence. They should be appointed for a fixed period during which they should not be replaceable except in the event of voluntary resignation or serious and permanent illness.

The French delegation, however, showed that it would have preferred a Commission consisting of technical experts appointed by their Governments. The experts would not represent their Governments and would only give expert technical opinions on questions of a technical character.

¹ Six members (Belgium, the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan) voted against universal representation on the Commission and three members (Finland, China and Turkey) voted for that system.
which come within the competence of the Commission. They would thus in no way prejudice the political conclusions to be drawn from such opinions by the Governments themselves.

As regards the working of the Commission, the Sub-Committee was of opinion that it would not be desirable to draw up in advance a rigid procedure, but thought it better that, in this matter, the Permanent Commission should be given the widest possible powers in framing its Rules of Procedure, while basing them on the provisions and the spirit of the Convention. These rules would have, inter alia, to prescribe the rules for the election of the President and Vice-President, to define in what circumstances the Commission could, in accordance with Article II, take into consideration any unofficial information it might receive regarding the execution of the Convention, and to fix the date, referred to in the same article, for the publication of its annual report.

The Sub-Committee has simply prepared, with regard to the working of the Commission, a number of brief but essential texts which do not require special comment.

It was suggested in the Sub-Committee that it might be useful to insert in the final clause of the Convention a text to the effect that disputes concerning the interpretation of the application of the Convention would be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice or to a suitable arbitral tribunal.

C.P.D.212.

Appendix.


PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY THE BRITISH DELEGATION.

The British delegation submits the following draft, to take the place of the sections in the first-reading text dealing with "Organisation" and "Procedure with regard to Complaints and Revision" (Articles OA, ZA, ZE, ZB, ZC, ZD):

**Article I.**

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

**Article II.**

There shall be set up at the seat of the League of Nations a "Permanent Disarmament Commission". The Commission shall consist of one nominee of each of the following States, being parties to the present Convention: the Members of the League represented for the time being on the Council of the League, the United States of America, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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

At any meeting, members shall constitute a quorum.

All decisions of the Commission shall be adopted by a majority of the votes of the members present at the meeting. In case of equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

Members of the Commission shall be selected for their personal merits and competence, and shall not hold any office which puts them in a position of dependence on their Governments while members of the Commission.

**Article III.**

The Permanent Disarmament Commission shall receive all the information supplied by the High Contracting Parties to the Secretary-General of the League in pursuance of their international obligations in this regard; in particular, Article 8 of the Covenant and the provisions of the present Convention.

Each year the Permanent Disarmament Commission shall make at least one report on the information submitted to it and on any other information that may be available to it, showing the situation as regards fulfilment of the present Convention. Each member of the Commission shall be entitled to demand that account shall be taken in this report of the opinions or suggestions put forward by him, if necessary, in the form of a minority report.

All reports shall be communicated forthwith to all the High Contracting Parties and to the Council of the League, and shall simultaneously be published. Such reports shall include an annual report, which shall be so communicated and published not later than May 31st in each year.

**Article IV.**

If, during the term of the present Convention, a High Contracting Party is of opinion that another party to the Convention is maintaining armaments in excess of the figures agreed upon, or is making such changes in his armaments, or is embarking on such preparations as are likely to disturb international relations or the good understanding between nations, or is in any way violating the provisions of the present Convention, such party may lay the matter, through the Secretary-General of the League, before the Permanent Disarmament Commission. The Commission, after hearing a representative of the High Contracting Party whose action is questioned, should such party so desire, and the representative of any other party whom the
Commission may regard as specially concerned in the matter, shall present a report thereon to the High Contracting Parties and the Council of the League. The report and any proceedings thereon shall be published as soon as possible. The High Contracting Parties and the Council shall thereupon take any action open to them which they may deem wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

C.P.D.262.


AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY THE FRENCH DELEGATION TO THE BRITISH DELEGATION’S PROPOSAL (document C.P.D.212).

The following amendments to the British proposals contained in document C.P.D.212, together with the other French proposals which will shortly be distributed concerning the execution of the Convention and the procedure with regard to complaints and revision, are intended to replace the provisions which the French delegation put forward at the first reading in Articles OA, IF, ZA, ZB, ZE, ZC, and ZD.

While putting forward these new proposals, the French delegation continues to think that international supervision is the necessary and natural complement of any convention on the limitation of armaments. But, as it does not appear likely that unanimity can be reached in the Commission on provisions involving strict supervision and investigations on the spot, the French delegation is ready to consider a less complete system which would nevertheless make it possible to supervise—and to a large extent ensure the execution of—the obligations laid down in the provisions adopted up to the present at the first and second readings, both with regard to the limitation of armaments and with regard to the exchange of information between the contracting parties.

This system might be based on a procedure making it possible, in the case of a breach of the Convention, either to put an end to this breach or to revise the provisions of the Convention.

Article I.

1. There shall be set up at the seat of the League of Nations a Permanent Disarmament Commission consisting of delegations of experts appointed respectively by the Governments of the High Contracting Parties mentioned in paragraph 2 of the present article.

2. The following may appoint delegations to this Commission:
   (a) The High Contracting Parties Members of the Council of the League for the duration of their term of office on the Council, and the following High Contracting Parties Members of the League (list to be drawn up by the Conference);
   (b) The High Contracting Parties not Members of the League of Nations (or certain of them, as appointed by the Conference).

3. The Commission shall be summoned by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations at least once a year, and also whenever a High Contracting Party requests.

Article II.

1. The Commission shall have full power to draw up its Rules of Procedure according to the principles fixed in the present chapter.

2. Each delegation may, on its own responsibility, ask the Commission to hear or consult any person likely to throw light on the questions under consideration.

3. Each of the delegations shall have one vote.

4. The Commission’s reports shall be immediately communicated to each of the High Contracting Parties and to the Council of the League of Nations, and shall be published.

Article III.

1. The Commission shall receive all the information supplied by the High Contracting Parties to the Secretary-General of the League in pursuance of their international obligations in this regard—in particular, the provisions of the present Convention.

2. Each year the Commission shall make at least one report on the above-mentioned information transmitted to it by the Secretary-General and on any other information communicated to it by any of its members. This report shall outline the existing situation with regard to the execution of the present Convention, and shall in any case be communicated and published not later than June 30th in each year.

C.P.D.264.


Article IV

1. The High Contracting Parties recognise that any violation of the provisions of this Convention is a matter of concern to all the parties.
2. If one of the High Contracting Parties considers that such a violation has been committed, it may lay the matter before the Permanent Disarmament Commission through the Secretary-General. The High Contracting Party whose armaments have given rise to this complaint, and that or those whom this violation may particularly affect, may supply the Commission with any explanations they consider advisable.

3. Within a period not exceeding three months from the time the complaint was brought, the Commission must state whether, in its opinion, any clauses of the Convention have been and remain violated. This opinion may be formulated by a majority vote, excluding the votes of the High Contracting Party making the complaint and of those complained against. If necessary, a minority report may be presented.

4. The refusal of the High Contracting Party complained against to supply the explanations requested by the Commission, or the finding that a provision of the Convention has been and remains violated, shall give any High Contracting Party concerned the right to ask for a revision of the clauses affected by this violation. With a view to this revision, the High Contracting Parties shall meet in conference under the conditions provided for in Article ..., and the clauses in question shall provisionally cease to be compulsory.

Article V.

1. If, before the expiration of the present Convention, a High Contracting Party considers that the requirements of its national security are materially affected by new circumstances arising, in particular, either from the derogations referred to in Article ZA or from an unforeseen development or transformations in civil aeronautics or other material, it may call a meeting of the Permanent Disarmament Commission in order to determine whether these circumstances are such as to justify a total or partial revision of the clauses of the Convention.

2. The opinion of the Permanent Disarmament Commission may be formulated by a majority vote. If necessary, a minority report may be presented.

3. If the opinion is in the affirmative, the High Contracting Parties agree that, at the request of any High Contracting Party concerned, they will meet in conference under the conditions laid down in Article ..., to proceed to the revision of the said clauses.

C.P.D.238.

Geneva, November 13th, 1930.

Amendment submitted by the Turkish Delegation.

Article OA.

There shall be created a Permanent Disarmament Commission consisting of one representative of each of the High Contracting Parties.

The Commission shall set up the Committees necessary for the preparatory examination of the questions coming within its competence in virtue of the present Convention. The members of those Committees shall be appointed by the Permanent Commission from among its own members in such a way that each of the High Contracting Parties is represented on one of the Committees.

The Permanent Disarmament Commission shall be summoned by its President in office. Decisions of the Commission shall be taken by unanimous vote of the members present at the meeting for questions relating to revision and complaints. In the case of complaints, the votes of the representatives of the parties shall not be counted for purposes of unanimity.

The Commission shall determine the procedure of the Committees and shall prepare its own Rules of Procedure at its first session.

C.P.D.265.

Geneva, November 22nd, 1930.

Amendments proposed by the Chinese Delegation to the British proposal (document C.P.D.212).

Article II.

There shall be set up at the seat of the League of Nations a Permanent Disarmament Commission composed of ... members elected by the Conference from among the representatives of the High Contracting Parties.

Any one of the High Contracting Parties may be elected in virtue of one or other of the following two provisions:

(a) That it shall be a Member or retiring member of the Council of the League of Nations;

(b) That it shall be a Member or non-Member of the League of Nations, but shall occupy, in regard to the problem of disarmament, a special position as the result of geographical situation, population and territorial limits.

Members of the Commission shall be selected for their personal merits and competence and shall not hold any office which puts them in a position of dependence on their Governments while Members of the Commission.

Members of the Commission shall be elected for ... years. They shall be re-eligible.
The Commission shall elect a President and two Vice-Presidents. The Commission shall be summoned by its President.

**Article III.**

The Commission may constitute sub-committees for the preparatory examination of questions coming within its competence in virtue of the present Convention.

In discussions relating to revision and complaints, decisions of the Commission shall be adopted by the unanimous vote of the members present at the meeting. In the case of complaints, the votes of the representatives of the parties shall not be counted for purposes of unanimity.

For other decisions of the Commission, a majority of the votes of the members present shall be sufficient. In case of equality of votes, the President shall have a casting vote.

High Contracting Parties not sitting on the Commission shall be entitled to be represented at discussions which concern them.

(Article III of the British proposal follows, becoming Article IV.)

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**ANNEX 4.**

C.P.D.279.

Geneva, November 25th, 1930.

CHAPTER V. — MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

TEXTS PROPOSED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

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SECTION I. — ORGANISATION.

**New Article OA.**

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

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

**Article OB.**

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

Thereafter, it shall meet annually in ordinary session on the date fixed in its Rules of Procedure. It may also, if summoned by its President, meet in extraordinary session in the cases provided for in the present Convention and whenever an application to that effect is made by a High Contracting Party.

**Article OC.**

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

**Article OD.**

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

**Article OE.**

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

**Article OF.**

Each member of the Commission shall have only one vote. All decisions of the Commission shall be adopted by a majority of the votes of the members present at the meeting. In the cases provided for in Articles . . . (cases of complaint and cases of threats to national security), the votes of members appointed by the parties concerned in the discussion shall not be counted in determining the majority. A minority report may be drawn up.
Article OG.

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

Article OH.

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

Article OI.

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

SECTION II. — EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION.

New Article IF.

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

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

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

SECTION III — DEROGATIONS.

New Article XA.

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

(a) That such contracting party shall immediately notify the other contracting parties and at the same time the Permanent Disarmament Commission, through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, of such temporary derogation, and of the extent thereof:

(b) That, simultaneously with the notification referred to in point (a), the contracting party shall communicate to the other contracting parties, and at the same time to the Permanent Disarmament Commission through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, a full explanation of the change of circumstances referred to above.

Thereupon, the other High Contracting Parties shall promptly take concerted counsel as to the situation thus presented.

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

SECTION IV. — PROCEDURE REGARDING COMPLAINTS AND REVISION.

(Texts intended to replace all articles in Section IV.)

New Article ZA.

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

New Article ZB.

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

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

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

ANNEX 5.

C.P.D.285.

Geneva, November 27th, 1930.

CHAPTER V. — SECTION II, ARTICLE IB (First-Reading Text).

NETHERLANDS PROPOSAL ON THE PUBLICITY OF MATERIAL.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF MILITARY EXPERTS APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE LIST OF MATERIAL CONTAINED THEREIN.

The Sub-Committee of military experts appointed to examine the list of material figuring in Article IB of Chapter V, Section II, of the first-reading texts (Netherlands proposal) met on November 24th at 4.30 p.m. It held four meetings (November 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th). The experts appointed by the Commission were joined by the Roumanian and Swedish military experts.

The Committee first of all endeavoured to ascertain the principles by which it should be guided in performing its task—namely, what should be kept of the table submitted by the Netherlands delegation and what would be the disadvantages as regards national security, and, from the military and technical point of view, of publicity under each of the headings of that table.

The Committee considered the question whether publicity of material, arms and munitions of war in service, on the one hand, and in reserve, on the other, was compatible with the military needs of national defence from the point of view of the preparation and conduct of operations.

The German naval expert stated that, on most of the points under discussion, if not on all, the Preparatory Commission had already taken a decision in the resolution adopted on November 13th and 14th, approving the principle of the fullest possible exchange of information in regard to armaments. The task of the Committee could therefore consist only in revising the list proposed by the Netherlands delegation. The Italian and Netherlands experts supported this view.

A debate then ensued, in the course of which the experts pronounced on the following points:

(1) Does the publicity of material in reserve present drawbacks from the military point of view?
(2) Does the publicity of material in service offer drawbacks from the same point of view?

I. To the first question the Belgian, British, French, Japanese, Roumanian and Yugoslav experts replied in the affirmative. They adduced the following arguments:

(1) Technical impossibility of supervision;
(2) Drawbacks for certain countries of a publicity which would reveal their weak points;
(3) A publication of material in reserve would not permit the responsible chief to make arrangements under satisfactory conditions for the conduct of the national defence;
(4) Publicity being related to limitations, it would seem logical to establish publicity not of number but of expenditure as regards land material, which is not subject to direct limitation;
(5) Extreme complexity of publicity as regards material in reserve which, to be equitable and to provide clear information, should involve an indication not only of numbers but of the age, the degree of wear and even the characteristics of the material;
(6) Possibility of evading publicity by stocking material in the form of detached parts.

The German, Italian, Spanish, Netherlands, Norwegian and Swedish experts pronounced in favour of the publicity of material in reserve. The Swedish expert admitted the possibility of publicity confined to certain groups of material; the Norwegian expert accepted this latter point of view.

The principles brought forward by those in favour of full publicity of material in reserve are the following:

(1) Publicity in regard to this material is specially necessary, since it is not limited directly;
(2) Any publicity in regard to material which did not cover material in reserve would be of no value owing to the transfers which could easily be effected between the two categories of material (in service and in reserve);

(3) Common knowledge of the amount of material in reserve does not constitute a danger, but would, on the contrary, be a very effective method of attaining the object of the future Convention—that is to say, the maintenance of peace.

II. The Committee accepted almost unanimously publicity for material in service, but the utility of such publicity for the purposes of the present Convention was questioned by the French, Japanese, Roumanian and Yugoslav experts. These four experts pointed out that the regulation allowances of units were known, and, therefore, were of no importance as a provision of the Convention. If publicity had the object or result of making known existing deficiencies in these allowances, it would involve the danger of indicating weaknesses to possible enemies or—to avoid that danger—of encouraging the publication of exaggerated figures that were not subject to any kind of verification.

Under these circumstances, the Chairman thought it advisable to request the Italian, Netherlands and Swedish experts, who had particularly upheld the principle of publicity of material to prepare, with a view to the publicity of material in service, a fresh list of material, taking into account:

(1) The Committee's general desire that the table in Article IB (first reading) should be modified. That table, being taken from a Convention relating mainly to Customs supervision, requires to be revised before it can be used for publicity of material;

(2) An opinion expressed by the Committee, on the proposal of the British military expert, to the effect that air and naval material, being already the subject of direct limitation, should be excluded from the publicity lists.

The result of the collaboration of the three experts was the table annexed to the present report. According to the opinion of the German and Italian experts, this table might also apply to material of the naval and air forces.

In submitting to the Sub-Committee their draft table for publicity of the material of land forces, the Italian, Netherlands and Swedish military experts observed that the three columns under the heading “Age of types of weapons” were included in view of the observations of the Belgian and Roumanian military experts, but that they complicated the table and, in their opinion, there was no objection to their being omitted. The draft table prepared by the three experts was approved without reservation by the American, Netherlands and Norwegian experts, though the American expert asked that, for administrative reasons peculiar to his own country, the date “December 31st” should be left blank. The Sub-Committee at once agreed.

The Belgian military expert was prepared to accept the table submitted, but with the following amendments:

(1) Suppress reference 1.

(2) Draft the article as follows: “Each of the High Contracting Parties shall prepare an annual statement under the heading given below showing the number of weapons in service in its land forces, excluding material exclusively and permanently intended for the defence of fortified works.”

(3) Under I (b) say: “Rifles, machine-guns and other automatic weapons provided with an appliance enabling them to be fired from the shoulder.”

The Netherlands and Swedish military experts approved points 2 and 3 of the Belgian amendment.

The Japanese military expert, desiring to establish a parallel between budgetary limitation and publicity, proposed that publicity in terms of value should be substituted in the table for publicity of numbers. The Netherlands and Swedish military experts objected that publicity of values would encounter insurmountable difficulties if the monetary value of the different materials were to be given. The Swedish expert added that such publicity would in itself be insufficient and would have to be supplemented by publicity of numbers if the intention were to make known the way the credits were used. The Committee considered that the Japanese expert’s suggestion could only be decided by the Commission.

The French, Japanese and Yugoslav military experts refrained from discussing the categories of a table which they could not accept for the following reasons:

From the military point of view they see no objections to the publicity of certain materials of war in service; but they do not understand the use, for the purposes of the present draft Convention, of publicity of numbers except such as corresponds in the draft to the direct limitation adopted for naval and air material in service.

They therefore make all reservations regarding the contents of the list drawn up by the Sub-Committee and regarding the use to which it may be put.

The Netherlands, Swedish and Italian military experts stated that the table drawn up by them for material in service should also apply to publicity of material in reserve.

The German naval expert, after repeating his delegation’s view as to the necessity for publicity of material in reserve, stated that, in his opinion, a list corresponding to the list under discussion (material of land forces) should be drawn up for air and naval material.
Appendix.
ANNEX TO REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO STUDY ARTICLE IB.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall prepare an annual statement under the headings given below, showing the number of weapons in service in its land forces and existing on the date of ................ of the preceding year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types introduced before January 1st, 1890</th>
<th>Types introduced between January 1st, 1890, and January 1st, 1914</th>
<th>Types introduced since January 1st, 1914</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

I. Portable arms:
   (a) Rifles, carbines and muskets (thousands)
   (b) Automatic rifles and other automatic weapons (number)...
   (c) Machine-guns (number)...

II. Pieces of artillery:
   (a) Cannon, howitzers and mortars of a calibre of 15 cms. (5.9 inches) or less (number)...
   (b) Cannon, howitzers and mortars of a calibre over 15 cms. (5.9 inches) (number)

III. Tanks of all kinds and armoured cars...

Note. — The armament of tanks and armoured cars is not included in headings I and II. The dates given in the columns under the heading "Age of types of weapons" are included only as suggestions.

ANNEX 6.
C.P.D.201.
Geneva, October 1st, 1930.

PROGRESS OF WORK OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT.

At its third session (March 21st to April 26th, 1927 the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference drew up at first reading the texts of the draft Convention to be submitted to the General Disarmament Conference (see document C.370.M.109.1927.IX, pages 397-416, or document C.218(1).M.112.1927.IX).

During the first part of its sixth session, which was suspended on May 6th, 1929, the Commission examined certain of these texts at second reading (see document C.195.M.74.1929.IX, or document C.P.D.175(2).

The object of the forthcoming meeting, at which the sixth session will be continued, is to draw up a definitive draft Convention. The following list briefly indicates the various matters which were not settled at the second reading, and these might serve as a basis for its agenda:

1. Chapter II: Material; Section II: Naval Armaments.
2. Chapter I: Effectives; Article A.2: Naval Armaments.

1 The different headings of this table shall be applied without change to the publicity for material in reserve.
2 The expert of the Belgian delegation proposes to amend the above table as follows:
   (1) Suppress reference 1.
   (2) Draft the article as follows: "Each of the High Contracting Parties shall prepare an annual statement under the heading given below, showing the number of weapons in service in its land forces, excepting material exclusively and permanently intended for the defence of fortified works."
   (3) Under I (b) say: "Rifles, machine-guns and other automatic weapons provided with an appliance enabling them to be fired from the shoulder."
3. Chapter I: Article H: Maximum number of officers, warrant officers and sergeants and other ranks which each High Contracting Party undertakes not to exceed.—To be discussed in connection with naval effectives.

4. Chapter I, Article E: Definition of the terms "effectives in service in the armed forces" and "in the formations organised on a military basis". — To be discussed in connection with naval and air effectives.

5. Chapter I, Article I: Total period of service. — The German delegation has submitted an amendment.

6. Chapter II: Material; Section III: Air Armaments. Article AD. — Reserved for discussion with Article ZD.

7. Chapter III: Budgetary expenditure: Article DA, dealing with the limitation of the total annual military expenditure.

8. Chapter V, Section I: Organisation.

9. Chapter V, Section II: Exchange of information. — In this connection the Commission will also examine the German proposal concerning the last paragraph of Article 8 of the Covenant (document C.164.M.49.1928.IX, which is also inserted in document C.165.M.50.1928.IX, pages 315-323).

10. Chapter V, Section III: Derogations.

11. Chapter V, Section IV: Procedure with regard to complaints and revision.

* * *

The following survey gives details with regard to each item on the agenda.

I. Chapter II, Material; Section II: Naval Armaments.

The Commission has before it the texts adopted at first reading in 1927 (see document C.310.M.109.1927.IX, pages 403-406), and the results of the London Conference. The principles adopted in London which might be incorporated in the draft Convention are enumerated below.

(a) The common method of Limitation agreed on by Great Britain and France (see letter from the President of the London Naval Conference to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, dated April 21st, 1930).

The texts in the first report of the First Committee show that Italy made a general reservation in regard to the method in question.

(b) New definition of the expression "aircraft-carrier" (Part I, Article 3).

Limitation of the calibre of the largest gun to be mounted on an aircraft-carrier of 10,000 tons or less standard displacement (Part I, Article 4).

(c) Standard displacement of a submarine (Part II, Article 6).

Limitation of tonnage of largest submarine and of the calibre of the largest gun to be mounted on a submarine (Part II, Article 7).

(d) Vessels exempt from limitation (Part II, Article 8).

(e) Rules for replacement of war vessels other than capital ships (Annex I to Part II).

(f) Rules for disposal of vessels of war (Annex II to Part II).

(g) List of vessels which, although they do not come under the heading of "vessels exempt", are not to be included in the total tonnage (Annex III to Part II).

The Secretariat has communicated to the members of the Preparatory Commission a letter dated April 21st from the President of the London Naval Conference to the Secretary-General, together with the text of the London Treaty, the memoranda submitted by the Governments, the reports of the Committees of the Conference and the Minutes of the plenary meetings (see documents C.P.D.197 and 197 (a) and (b)). A comparative table of the texts of Chapter II, Section II, of the 1927 Draft, the stipulations of the Washington Treaty, the London Naval Treaty, the Convention of June 17th, 1925, on the Trade in Arms, and the Draft Convention on the Manufacture of Arms have been sent in document C.P.D. 199.


The texts adopted at second reading for Article A as regards land effectives and air effectives are given on page 222 of document C.195.M.74.1929.IX.
The examination of the part concerning naval armaments was postponed until after the examination of the limitation of material (document C.195.M.74.1929.IX, page 138).

3. **Chapter I, Article H.**

The maximum number of officers, warrant officers and sergeants and other ranks which each contracting party undertakes not to exceed.

To be discussed in connection with its application to naval effectives. Article H is given on page 222 of document C.195.M.74.1929.IX.

4. **Chapter I, Article E.**

Definition of the terms “effectives in service in the armed forces” and “in the formations organised on a military basis”.

To be discussed in connection with its application to naval and air effectives. Article E was redrafted at second reading (see document C.195.M.74.1929.IX, page 223).

5. **Chapter I, Article I: Total Period of Service.**

The German delegation has submitted an amendment (see document C.P.D.174(1)).

The text to be examined is the text adopted at first reading in 1927 (document C.310.M.109.1927.IX). This text was not discussed in connection with naval and air armaments. The Commission will therefore have to examine the whole of Article I as well as the German amendment.

6. **Chapter II: Material. — Section III, Air Armaments, Article AD.**

Article AD was adjourned for discussion in conjunction with Article ZD (see texts drawn up at second reading, document C.195.M.74.1929.IX, page 223).

7. **Chapter III: Budgetary Expenditure.**

This consists of a single article, Article DA, old “Article 19” of Chapter V of the French preliminary draft (see document C.310.M.109.1927.IX, page 364).

Article DA and the principle of the limitation of budgetary expenditure in general was discussed at the third session (see document C.310.M.109.1927.IX, pages 176-179, 193-211, 212-225, 344 and 345). This article was not adopted unanimously by the Commission at first reading.

The question of the limitation of budgetary expenditure in its application to the material of land armaments was rediscussed during the first part of the sixth session (see document C.195.M.74.1929.IX, pages 160-182).

In a resolution adopted by the majority (page 179), the Commission decided that “the limitation and reduction of material must be sought by means of publicity of expenditure . . .”

It should be noted that Article DA, Chapter III, was not discussed on that occasion, the examination of this article having been expressly adjourned (page 190).

For the “model statement” of expenditure, which has not yet been examined, see the revised text in document C.P.D.190. If the Commission adopts the conclusions of the experts on the “model statement”, the scope of this statement should be examined both as regards publicity and the establishment of the tables in accordance with Article DA.

8. **Chapter V, Section I: Organisation.**

This consists of a single article, Article OA (French draft). For previous discussions, see document C.310.M.109.1927.IX, pages 273-287. When examining this question, the Commission should bear in mind the special situation of countries which are not Members of the League.

9. **Chapter V, Section II: Exchange of Information.**

The various articles in this section were discussed at first reading during the Commission’s third session (see document C.310.M.109.1927.IX, pages 88 and 345 (Article IA), 302-307 and 340 (Article IB), 246 (Article IC), 247-248, 256-257 and 343 (Article IG), 326-328 (Article ID), 265-271 (Article IE), 223-225 (preamble to Articles DA* and DB*), 178-192 (Article DA*), 191-192 (Article DB*), 273-293, 324-326 and 348 (Articles IF and OA).