ANNEX

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS
AGREEMENT CONCERNING NAVAL FORCE ON THE GREAT LAKES, BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Signed at Washington, April 28th-29th, 1817.

His Royal Highness, acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, agrees that the naval force to be maintained upon the American Lakes by His Majesty and the Government of the United States shall henceforth be confined to the following vessels on each side; that is:

On Lake Ontario to one vessel not exceeding one hundred tons burden and armed with one eighteen-pound cannon;
On the Upper Lakes to two vessels not exceeding like burthen each and armed with like force;
On the waters of Lake Champlain to one vessel not exceeding like burthen and armed with like force.

And His Royal Highness agrees that all other armed vessels on these lakes shall be forthwith dismantled and that no other vessels of war shall be there built or armed.

His Royal Highness further agrees that, if either Party should hereafter be desirous of annulling this stipulation and should give notice to that effect to the other Party, it shall cease to be binding after the expiration of six months from the date of such notice.

The Undersigned has it in command from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to acquaint the American Government that His Royal Highness has issued orders to His Majesty's officers on the lakes directing that the naval force so to be limited shall be restricted to such services as will in no respect interfere with the proper duties of the armed vessels of the other Party.

CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, NETHERLANDS, RUSSIA, SPAIN AND TURKEY REGARDING THE FREE NAVIGATION OF THE SUEZ MARITIME CANAL

Signed at Constantinople, October 29th, 1888.

Article 1.

The Suez Maritime Canal shall always be free and open, in time of peace as in time of war as in time of peace, to every vessel of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag.

Consequently, the High Contracting Parties agree not in any way to interfere with the free use of the canal, in time of war as in time of peace.

The canal shall never be subjected to the exercise of the right of blockade.

Article 4.

The Maritime Canal remaining open in time of war as a free passage, even to the ships of war of belligerents, according to the terms of Article 1 of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties agree that no right of war, no act of hostility, nor any act having for its object to obstruct the free navigation of
the canal shall be committed in the canal and its ports of access, as well as within a radius of three marine miles from those ports, even though the Ottoman Empire should be one of the belligerent powers.

Vessels of war of belligerents shall not revictual or take in stores in the canal and its ports of access except in so far as may be strictly necessary. The transit of the aforesaid vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay, in accordance with the regulations in force, and without any other intermission than that resulting from the necessities of the service.

Article 5.

In time of war belligerent Powers shall not disembark nor embark within the canal and its ports of access either troops, munitions or materials of war. But in case of an accidental hindrance in the canal, men may be embarked or disembarked at the ports of access by detachments not exceeding 1,000 men, with a corresponding amount of war material.

Article 7.

The Powers shall not keep any vessel of war in the waters of the canal (including Lake Timsah and the Bitter Lakes).

Nevertheless, they may station vessels of war in the ports of access of Ports Said and Suez, the number of which shall not exceed two for each Power.

This right shall not be exercised by belligerents.

CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA GIVING EFFECT TO ARTICLE III OF THE CONVENTION OF JULY 24TH, 1886, RELATIVE TO BURMAH AND THIBET

Signed at London, March 1st, 1894.

Article VII.

The High Contracting Parties engage neither to construct nor to maintain within ten English miles from the nearest point of the common frontier, measured in a straight line and horizontal projection, any fortifications or permanent camps, beyond such posts as are necessary for preserving peace and good order in the frontier districts.

DECLARATION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WITH REGARD TO THE KINGDOM OF SIAM


1. The Governments of Great Britain and France engage to one another that neither of them will, without the consent of the other, in any case or under any pretext, advance their armed forces into the region which is comprised in the basins of the Petcha Bouri, Meiklong, Menam and Bang Pa Kong (Petriou)
Rivers and their respective tributaries, together with the extent of coast from Muong Bang Tapan to Muong Pase, the basins of the rivers on which those two places are situated, and the basins of the other rivers the estuaries of which are included in that coast; and including also the territory lying to the north of the basin of the Menam, and situated between the Anglo-Siamese frontier, the Mekong River and the eastern watershed of the Me Ing.

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TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES RELATIVE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMUNICATION BY SHIP CANAL BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS

Signed at Washington, November 18th, 1901.

III. — 2. The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

4. No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the canal except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible despatch.

5. The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time except in case of distress, and in such cases shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

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TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND ABYSSINIA TO REGULATE THE FRONTIER BETWEEN THE SUDAN AND ABYSSINIA

Signed May 15th, 1902.

Article IV.

The Emperor Menelik engages to allow the Governments of Great Britain and the Sudan to select in the neighbourhood of Itang, on the Baro River, a block of territory having a river frontage of not more than 2,000 meters and an area not exceeding 400 hectares, which shall be leased to the Government of the Sudan, to be administered and occupied as a commercial station so long as the Sudan is under the Anglo-Egyptian Government.

It is agreed between the two High Contracting Parties that the territory so leased shall not be used for any political or military purpose.
CONVENTION BETWEEN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND CHILE RESPECTING THE LIMITATION OF NAVAL ARMAMENTS

Signed at Santiago, May 28th, 1902.

Article I.

With the view of removing all motive for uneasiness or resentment in either country, the Governments of the Argentine Republic and of Chile desist from acquiring the vessels of war which they have in construction and from henceforth making new acquisitions. Both Governments agree, moreover, to reduce their respective fleets, for which object they will continue to exert themselves until they arrive at an understanding which shall establish a just balance (of strength) between the said fleets.

This reduction shall take place within one year, counting from the date of exchange of ratifications of the present Convention.

Article II.

The two Governments bind themselves not to increase, without previous notice, their naval armaments during five years; the one intending to increase them shall give the other eighteen months' notice. It is understood that all armaments for the fortification of the coasts and ports are excluded from this Agreement, and any floating machine destined exclusively for the defence of these, such as submarines, etc., can be acquired.

Article III.

The two Contracting Parties shall not be at liberty to part with any vessels, in consequence of this Convention, in favour of countries having questions pending with one or the other.

Article IV.

In order to facilitate the transfer of pending contracts, both Governments bind themselves to prolong for two months the term stipulated for the delivery of the vessels in construction, for which purpose they will give the necessary instructions immediately this Convention has been signed.

CONVENTION BETWEEN SWEDEN AND NORWAY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEUTRAL ZONE AND FOR DISMANTLING FORTIFICATIONS

Signed at Stockholm, October 26th, 1905.

Article I.

In order to ensure pacific relations between the two States, a territory (neutral zone), which shall enjoy the advantages of perpetual neutrality, shall be established on either side of the common frontier.

The neutrality of the said zone shall be absolute. The two States shall therefore be prohibited from conducting operations of war in this zone, from employing it as a "point d'appui" or as a base for such operations and from stationing
(apart from the exception provided for in Article 6) or concentrating armed military forces therein, except such as may be necessary for the maintenance of public order or for providing assistance in case of disaster. If in one of the two States there exist or if later there are constructed railways passing through part of that State's neutral zone in a direction mainly parallel to the latter's longitudinal axis, the present provisions shall not preclude the employment of these railways for military transport in transit. Nor shall they preclude persons domiciled in the part of the zone belonging to either of the two States and forming part of the army or navy from being assembled in that zone for the purpose of proceeding without delay outside the zone.

No fortifications, naval ports or depots of stores for the army or navy may be retained in the neutral zone or may be established therein in future.

Nevertheless, these provisions shall not be applicable in the event of the two States assisting one another in a war against a common enemy. If one of the two States is at war with a third Power, these provisions shall not be binding in respect of the part of the zone belonging to each State — either on the State which is at war or on the other State, in so far as the latter takes steps to safeguard its neutrality.

II. In virtue of the above provisions, the fortifications at present situated in the neutral zone as determined above shall be dismantled, viz.: the Norwegian groups of fortifications at Fredrikssten, with Gyldenløve, Overbjerget, Veden and Hjelmkollen, at Orje with Kroksund and at Urskog (Dingsrud).

VII. The Kongsvinger group of fortifications may not be increased either as regards buildings, armaments or garrison, the figure of the latter having up to the present not exceeded 300 men. Men called up for annual training shall not be included in the garrison. In pursuance of the above provision, no new fortifications may be constructed within a radius of 10 kilometers of the old fortress of Kongsvinger.

CONVENTION WITH A VIEW TO DEFINING THE POSITION OF FRANCE AND SPAIN RESPECTIVELY IN REGARD TO THE SHEREEFIAN EMPIRE

Signed at Madrid, November 27th, 1912.

Article 6.

In order to ensure freedom of passage through the Straits of Gibraltar, the two Governments agree not to permit the construction of fortifications or strategical works of any kind on the part of the Moroccan coast which is referred to in Article 7 of the Franco-English Declaration of April 8th, 1904, and Article 14 of the Franco-Spanish Convention of October 3rd of the same year, and which is included in the respective spheres of influence.
LIMITATION OF THE ARMAMENTS OF GERMANY
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MILITARY, NAVAL
AND AIR CLAUSES OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

Signed at Versailles, June 28th, 1919.

EFFECTIVES AND CADRES OF THE ARMY

(1) The German Army must not comprise more than seven divisions of
infantry and three divisions of cavalry.

The total number of effectives in the Army of the States constituting Germany
must not exceed one hundred thousand men, including officers and establish-
ments of depots. The Army has to be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of
order within the territory and to the control of the frontiers.

The total effective strength of officers, including the personnel of staffs,
whatever their composition, must not exceed four thousand.

(2) Divisions and Army Corps headquarters staffs must be organised in
accordance with Table No. 1.

The number and strength of the units of infantry, artillery, engineers, tech-

technical services and troops laid down in the aforesaid table constitute maxima
which must not be exceeded.

The following units may each have their own depot:

- An Infantry regiment;
- A Cavalry regiment;
- A regiment of Field Artillery;
- A battalion of Pioneers.

(3) The divisions must not be grouped under more than two army corps-
headquarters staffs.

The maintenance or formation of forces differently grouped or of other
organisations for the command of troops or for preparation for war is forbidden.

The Great German General Staff and all similar organisations may not be
reconstituted in any form.

The officers, or persons in the position of officers, in the Ministries of War
in the different States in Germany and in the Administrations attached to them,
must not exceed three hundred in number and are included in the maximum
strength of four thousand laid down by the Treaty.

(4) Army administrative services consisting of civil personnel not included
in the number of effectives prescribed by the Treaty must have such personnel
reduced in each class to one-tenth of that laid down in the Budget of 1913.

(5) The number of employees or officials of the German States, such as
Customs officers, forest guards and coastguards, must not exceed that of the
employees or officials functioning in these capacities in 1913.

The number of gendarmes and employees or officials of the local or municipal
police may only be increased to an extent corresponding to the increase of popu-
lation since 1913 in the districts or municipalities in which they are employed.

These employees and officials must not be assembled for military training.

ARMAMENT, MUNITIONS AND MATERIAL

(1) Up to the time at which Germany is admitted as a Member of the League
of Nations, the German Army must not possess an armament greater than the
amounts fixed in Table No. 2, with the exception of an optional increase not
exceeding one-twenty-fifth part for small arms and one-fiftieth part for guns, which shall be exclusively used to provide for such eventual replacements as may be necessary.

By the Treaty, Germany has agreed that, after she has become a Member of the League of Nations, the armaments fixed in the said table shall remain in force until they are modified by the Council of the League. Furthermore, she agreed strictly to observe the decisions of the Council of the League on this subject.

(2) The stock of munitions which the German Army may have at its disposal must not exceed the figures fixed in Table No. 3.

The German Government must store these stocks at points to be notified to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. The German Government is forbidden to establish any other stocks, depots or reserves of munitions.

(3) The number and calibre of the guns constituting at the date of the coming into force of the Treaty of Versailles the armament of the fortified works, fortresses, and any land or coast forts which Germany is allowed to retain constitute maximum amounts which may not be exceeded.

The maximum stock of ammunition for these guns must be maintained at the following uniform rates: fifteen hundred rounds per piece for those the calibre of which is 10.5 cm. and under; five hundred rounds per piece for those of higher calibre.

(4) The manufacture of arms, munitions, or any war material has only to be carried out in factories or works the location of which has to be communicated to and approved by the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, and the number of which they retain the right to restrict.

(5) Importation into Germany of arms, munitions and war material of every kind is strictly prohibited.

The same applies to the manufacture for, and export to, foreign countries of arms, munitions and war material of every kind.

(6) The use of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and all analogous liquids, materials or devices being prohibited, their manufacture and importation are strictly forbidden.

The same applies to materials specially intended for the manufacture, storage and use of the said products or devices.

The manufacture and the importation of armoured cars, tanks and all similar constructions suitable for use in war are also prohibited.

RECRUITING AND MILITARY TRAINING

(1) Universal compulsory military service is abolished,

The German Army may only be constituted and recruited by means of voluntary enlistment.

(2) The period of enlistment for non-commissioned officers and privates must be twelve consecutive years.

The number of men discharged for any reason before the expiration of their term of enlistment must not exceed in any year five per cent of the total effectives fixed by the Treaty.

(3) Officers must undertake to serve on the active list for twenty-five consecutive years at least

1 The officers retained in the Army must have undertaken the obligation to serve in it up to the age of forty-five years at least; those officers not retained must have been released from all military obligations.
The number of officers discharged for any reason before the expiration of their term of service must not exceed in any year five per cent of the total effectives of officers provided for in the Treaty.

(4) There must only exist in Germany the number of military schools which is absolutely indispensable for the recruitment of the officers of the units allowed. These schools are to be exclusively intended for the recruitment of officers of each arm, in the proportion of one school per arm.

The number of students admitted to attend the courses of the said schools must be strictly in proportion to the vacancies to be filled in the cadres of officers. The students and the cadres will be reckoned in the effectives fixed by the Treaty.

(5) All measures of mobilisation or appertaining to mobilisation are forbidden.

In no case must formations, administrative services or general staffs include supplementary cadres.

(6) Germany has agreed not to accredit nor to send to any foreign country any military mission; Germany, further, has agreed to take appropriate measures to prevent German nationals from leaving her territory to become enrolled in the Army, Navy or Air Service of any foreign Power, or to be attached to such Army, Navy or Air Service for the purpose of assisting in the military, naval or air training thereof, or otherwise for the purpose of giving military, naval or air instruction in any foreign country.

The Allied and Associated Powers have agreed, so far as they are concerned, not to enrol in nor to attach to their armies or naval or air forces any German national for the purpose of assisting in the military training of such armies, or naval or air forces, or otherwise to employ any such German national as military, naval or aeronautic instructor.

FORTIFICATIONS

All fortified works, fortresses and field works situated in German territory to the west of a line drawn fifty kilometres to the east of the Rhine must be disarmed and dismantled.

The construction of any new fortification, whatever its nature and importance, is forbidden in the zone referred to in the paragraph above.

The system of fortified works of the southern and eastern frontiers of Germany has to be maintained in its existing state.

Table No. I.

STATE AND ESTABLISHMENT OF ARMY CORPS HEADQUARTERS STAFFS AND OF INFANTRY AND CAVALRY DIVISIONS.

These tabular statements do not form a fixed establishment to be imposed on Germany, but the figures contained in them (number of units and strengths) represent maximum figures, which should not in any case be exceeded.

I. Army Corps Headquarters Staffs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>Maximum Number Authorised</th>
<th>Maximum Strengths of each Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>N.C.O.s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Corps Headquarters Staff</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for Headquarters Staff</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### II. Establishment of an Infantry Division.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>Maximum Number of such Units in a Single Division</th>
<th>Maximum Strengths of each Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>N.C.O.s and Men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters of an infantry division</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters of divisional infantry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters of divisional artillery</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment of infantry</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Each regiment comprises 3 battalions of infantry. Each battalion comprises 3 companies of infantry and 1 machine-gun company.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trench mortar company</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisional squadron</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field artillery regiment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Each regiment comprises 3 groups of artillery. Each group comprises 3 batteries.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioneer battalion</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(This battalion comprises 2 companies of pioneers, 1 pontoon detachment, 1 searchlight section.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal detachment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(This detachment comprises 1 telephone detachment, 1 listening section, 1 carrier-pigeon section.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisional medical service</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks and convoys</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for infantry division</td>
<td></td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III. Establishment of a Cavalry Division.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>Maximum Number of such Units in a Single Division</th>
<th>Maximum Strengths of each Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>N.C.O.s and Men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters of a cavalry division</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry regiment</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Each regiment comprises 4 squadrons.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse artillery group (3 batteries)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for cavalry division</td>
<td></td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table No. 2.

**Tabular Statement of Armament Establishment**

for a **Maximum of 7 Infantry Divisions, 3 Cavalry Divisions, and 2 Army Corps Headquarters Staffs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>Infantry Division</th>
<th>For 7 Infantry Divisions</th>
<th>Cavalry Division</th>
<th>For 3 Cavalry Divisions</th>
<th>2 Army Corps Headquarters Staffs</th>
<th>Total of Columns 2, 4 and 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rifles</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>84,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>84,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy machine-guns</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td>792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light machine-guns</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>1,134</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium trench mortars</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light trench mortars</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>189</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.7 cm. guns</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.5 cm. howitzers</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table No. 3.
MAXIMUM STOCKS AUTHORISED.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>Maximum Number of arms authorised</th>
<th>Establishment per Unit</th>
<th>Maximum Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rifles</td>
<td>84,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>40,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbines</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>15,408,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy machine-guns</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>25,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light machine-guns</td>
<td>1,134</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>151,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium trench mortars</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light trench mortars</td>
<td>189</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Artillery:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.7 cm. guns</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>204,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.5 cm. howitzers</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>67,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NAVAL CLAUSES

(1) The German naval forces in commission must not exceed:
   - 6 battleships of the Deutschland or Lothringen type;
   - 6 light cruisers;
   - 12 destroyers;
   - 12 torpedo-boats;
   or an equal number of ships constructed to replace them as provided in paragraph 3 below.

No submarines are to be included.

(2) The total personnel of the German Navy, including the manning of the fleet, coast defences, signal stations, administration and other land services, must not exceed fifteen thousand, including officers and men of all grades and corps.

The total strength of officers and warrant officers must not exceed fifteen hundred.

No naval or military corps or reserve force in connection with the Navy may be organised without being included in the above strength.

(3) Germany is forbidden to construct or acquire any warship other than those intended to replace the units in commission provided for by the Treaty. The warships intended for replacement purposes as above must not exceed the following displacement:
   - Armoured ships: 10,000 tons
   - Light cruisers: 6,000 tons
   - Destroyers: 800 tons
   - Torpedo-boats: 200 tons

Except where a ship has been lost, units of the different classes shall only be replaced at the end of a period of twenty years in the case of battleships and cruisers, and fifteen years in the case of destroyers and torpedo-boats, counting from the launching of the ship.

(4) The construction or acquisition of any submarine, even for commercial purposes, is forbidden.

(5) The warships in commission of the German fleet must have on board or in reserve only the allowance of arms, munitions and war material fixed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

All other stocks, depots or reserves of arms, munitions or naval war material of all kinds is forbidden.
The manufacture of these articles in German territory and their export to foreign countries are forbidden.

(6) The personnel of the German Navy must be recruited entirely by voluntary engagements entered into for a minimum period of twenty-five consecutive years for officers\(^1\) and warrant officers; twelve consecutive years for petty officers and men.

The number engaged to replace those discharged for any reason before the expiration of their term of service must not exceed five per cent per annum of the totals laid down by the Treaty.

The personnel discharged from the Navy must not receive any kind of naval or military training or undertake any further service in the Navy or Army.

No officer or man of the German mercantile marine shall receive any training in the Navy.

(7) In order to ensure free passage into the Baltic to all nations, Germany shall not erect any fortifications in the area comprised between latitudes 55° 27' N. and 54° 00' N. and longitudes 9° 00' E. and 16° 00' E. of the meridian of Greenwich, nor install any guns commanding the maritime routes between the North Sea and the Baltic.

(8) All fortified works and fortifications\(^2\) now established within fifty kilometres of the German coast or in German islands off that coast shall be considered as of a defensive nature and may remain in their existing condition.

No new fortifications shall be constructed within these limits. The armament of these defences shall not exceed, as regards the number and calibre of guns, those in position at the date of the coming into force of the Treaty.

The stocks of ammunition for these guns must be maintained at a maximum figure of fifteen hundred rounds per piece for calibres of 4.1 inch and under, and five hundred rounds per piece for higher calibres.

AIR CLAUSES

The armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces.

CONTROL

The control of the execution of the military, naval and air clauses contained in the Treaty of Versailles has been entrusted to Inter-Allied Commissions.

Further, Germany has undertaken to give every facility for any investigation which the Council of the League of Nations, acting if need be by a majority vote, might consider necessary.

---

\(^{1}\) Officers retained in the Navy must have engaged to serve till the age of 45.

\(^{2}\) Except those mentioned in Section XIII (Heligoland) of Part III (European Political Clauses) and in Article 195 of the Treaty.
CLAUSES RELATING TO THE ISLANDS OF HELIGOLAND AND DUNE AND TO THE KIEL CANAL

_Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany and Protocol, signed at Versailles, June 28th, 1919._

**Heligoland.**

_Article 115._

The fortifications, military establishments and harbours of the Islands of Heligoland and Dune shall be destroyed under the supervision of the Principal Allied Governments by German labour and at the expense of Germany within a period to be determined by the said Governments...

These fortifications, military establishments and harbours shall not be reconstructed, nor shall any similar works be constructed in future.

---

CLAUSES RELATING TO THE KIEL CANAL.

_Article 380._

The Kiel Canal and its approaches shall be maintained free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations at peace with Germany on terms of entire equality.

---

GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE SAAR BASIN

_Saar Annex of the Treaty of Versailles._

_Paragraph 30._

There will be no military service, whether compulsory or voluntary, in the territory of the Saar Basin, and the construction of fortifications therein is forbidden. Only a local gendarmerie for the maintenance of order may be established.

It will be the duty of the Governing Commission to provide in all cases for the protection of persons and property in the Saar Basin.

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DEMILITARISATION OF THE LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE

_Treaty of Versailles._

_Article 42._

Germany is forbidden to maintain or construct any fortifications either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank to the west of a line drawn 50 kilometres to the east of the Rhine.
Article 43.

In the area defined above the maintenance and the assembly of armed forces, either permanently or temporarily, and military manoeuvres of any kind, as well as the upkeep of all permanent works for mobilisation, are in the same way forbidden.

Article 180.

All fortified works, fortresses and field works situated in German territory to the west of a line drawn fifty kilometres to the east of the Rhine shall be disarmed and dismantled. Within a period of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, such of the above fortified works, fortresses and field works as are situated in Territory not occupied by Allied and Associated troops shall be disarmed, and within a further period of four months they shall be dismantled. Those which are situated in territory occupied by Allied and Associated troops shall be disarmed and dismantled within such periods as may be fixed by the Allied High Command.

The construction of any new fortification, whatever its nature and importance, is forbidden in the zone referred to in the first paragraph above. The system of fortified works of the southern and eastern frontiers of Germany shall be maintained in its existing state.

FREEDOM OF TRANSIT IN THE BALTIC SEAS

Treaty of Versailles.

Article 195.

In order to ensure free passage into the Baltic to all nations, Germany shall not erect any fortifications in the area comprised between latitudes 55° 27' N. and 54° 00' N. and longitudes 9° 00' E. and 16° 00' E. of the meridian of Greenwich, nor install any guns commanding the maritime routes between the North Sea and the Baltic. The fortifications now existing in this area shall be demolished and the guns removed under the supervision of the Allied Governments and in periods to be fixed by them.

The German Government shall place at the disposal of the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all hydrographical information now in its possession concerning the channels and adjoining waters between the Baltic and the North Sea.

Article 196.

All fortified works and fortifications, other than those mentioned in Section XIII (Heligoland) of Part III (Political Clauses for Europe) and in Article 195 now established within fifty kilometres of the German coast or in German islands off that coast, shall be considered as of a defensive nature and may remain in their existing condition.

No new fortifications shall be constructed within these limits. The armament of these defences shall not exceed, as regards the number and calibre of guns, those in position at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty. The German Government shall communicate forthwith particulars thereof to all the European Governments.

On the expiration of a period of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the stocks of ammunition for these guns shall be reduced to and maintained at a maximum figure of fifteen hundred rounds per piece for calibres of 4.1-inch and under, and five hundred rounds per piece for higher calibres.
DEMILITARISATION OF TERRITORIES TO WHICH THE MANDATE SYSTEM IS APPLIED

Covenant of the League of Nations.

The territories to which the mandate system is applied are divided into three classes, the so-called "A", "B" and "C" mandates, varying in respect to the powers of administration conferred upon the Mandatory.

"A" Mandates.

This type of mandate is applied to certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire:

Syria............. Mandatory: France.
Mesopotamia........ » Great Britain.
Palestine........... » Great Britain.

These communities are allowed a certain measure of self-government, while at the same time obliged to accept the "assistance" given to them by the Mandatory, in the selection of which the wishes of the peoples must be the principal consideration.

"B" Mandates.

Togoland and the Cameroons. Mandatories: Togoland and the Cameroons were divided between France and Great Britain, the larger part of the territories being allocated to France.

German East Africa (Tanganyika)........ Mandatory: Great Britain.

For the territories in this category it is recognised that self-government would be impossible and that the Mandatory must be responsible for their administration. Article 22 prohibits for the Mandatories the establishment of fortifications or military or naval bases, and of military training of the native for other than police purposes and the defence of the territory; equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other Members of the League are to be secured.

"C" Mandates.

German South-West Africa . Mandatory: Union of South Africa.
The German Samoan Islands. » New Zealand.
Nauru 1 ................. » British Empire.
The other German Pacific Possessions south of the Equator (excluding the German Samoan Islands and Nauru and including New Guinea) . » Australia.
German Islands north of the Equator . » Japan.

The third group of territories are to be administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of its territory.

The military clauses (forbidding the establishment of fortifications and organisation of native troops except for local police force purposes and the defence of the territory) apply to "C" Mandates. They are virtually the same. The only exception is in the French mandates for the Cameroons and Togoland: "It is understood that the troops thus raised may, in the event of general war, be utilised to repel an attack or for defence of the territory outside that subject to the mandate ".

1 The administration of Nauru is vested in the Governments of Australia and New Zealand, together with the United Kingdom.
LIMITATION OF THE ARMAMENTS OF AUSTRIA
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MILITARY, NAVAL
AND AIR CLAUSES
OF THE TREATY OF SAINT-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE


GENERAL CLAUSES

Universal compulsory military service is abolished. The Austrian Army must be constituted and recruited by means of voluntary enlistment.

EFFECTIVES AND CADRES OF THE ARMY

I. The total number of military forces in the Austrian Army must not exceed 30,000 men, including officers and depot troops.

II. Subject to the following limitations, the formations composing the Austrian Army are to be fixed in accordance with the wishes of Austria:
   (1) The effectives of units must be fixed between the maximum and minimum figures shown in Table IV.
   (2) The proportion of officers, including the personnel of staffs and special services, must not exceed one-twentieth of the total effectives with the colours, and that of non-commissioned officers must not exceed one-fifteenth of the total effectives with the colours.
   (3) The number of machine-guns, guns and howitzers must not exceed per thousand men of the total effectives with the colours those fixed in Table V.

III. The Austrian Army must be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of order within the territory of Austria and to the control of her frontiers.

IV. The maximum strength of the staffs and of all formations which Austria may be permitted to raise are given in the tables below; these figures need not be exactly followed, but must not be exceeded.
   All other organisations for the command of troops or for preparation for war are forbidden.

V. All measures of mobilisation or appertaining to mobilisation are forbidden.
   In no case must formations, administrative services or staffs include supplementary cadres.
   The carrying out of any preparatory measures with a view to requisitioning animals or other means of military transport is forbidden.

VI. The number of gendarmes, Customs officers, foresters, members of the local or municipal police or other like officials must not exceed the number of men employed in a similar capacity in 1913 within the boundaries of Austria as fixed by the Treaty.
   The number of these officials cannot be increased in the future except as may be necessary to maintain the same proportion between the number of officials and the total population in the localities or municipalities which employ them.
   These officials, as well as officials employed in the railway service, must not be assembled for the purpose of taking part in any military exercises.

VII. Every formation of troops not included in the tables annexed is forbidden.
RECRUITING AND MILITARY TRAINING

I. All officers must be regulars (officiers de carrière). They must undertake to serve on the active list for twenty consecutive years at least.

II. The period of enlistment for non-commissioned officers and privates must be for a total period of not less than twelve consecutive years, including at least six years with the colours.

III. The proportion of officers and men discharged before the expiration of the period of their enlistment must not in any year exceed one-twentieth of the total strength fixed by the Treaty. If this proportion is unavoidably exceeded, the resulting shortage must not be made good by fresh appointments or enlistments.

SCHOOLS, EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, MILITARY CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

I. The number of students admitted to attend the courses in military schools must be strictly in proportion to the vacancies to be filled in the cadres of officers. The students and the cadres shall be included in the effectives fixed by the Treaty.

Consequently, all military schools not required for this purpose must have been abolished.

II. Educational establishments other than those referred to above, as well as all sporting and other clubs, must not occupy themselves with any military matters.

ARMAMENT, MUNITIONS AND MATERIAL, FORTIFICATIONS

I. The armament and the stock of munitions of the Austrian Army must not exceed the figures fixed in Table V.

II. The number and calibre of guns constituting the fixed normal armament of fortified places existing in Austria at the coming into force of the Treaty of St. Germain constitute a maximum amount which must not be exceeded.

The maximum stock of ammunition for these guns must be maintained at the following uniform rates:
- 1,500 rounds per gun for those the calibre of which is 105 mm. and under;
- 5,000 rounds per gun for those of higher calibre.

III. The manufacture of arms, munitions and war material can only be carried on in one single factory, which has to be controlled by and belong to the State, and whose output must be strictly limited to the manufacture of such arms, munitions and war material as is necessary for the military forces and armaments referred to in the Treaty.

The manufacture of sporting weapons is not forbidden, provided that sporting weapons manufactured in Austria taking ball cartridge are not of the same calibre as that of military weapons used in any European army.

IV. The importation into Austria of arms, munitions and war material of all kinds is strictly forbidden.

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1 Officers serving at the time of the entry into force of the Treaty and retained in the Army must have undertaken the obligation to serve in it up to the age of forty years at least. Officers not retained must have been released from all military obligations.
The manufacture for foreign countries and the exportation of arms, munitions and war material are also forbidden.

V. The use of flame-throwers, asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all similar liquids, materials or devices being prohibited, their manufacture and importation are strictly forbidden in Austria.

Material specially intended for the manufacture, storage or use of the said products or devices is equally forbidden.

The manufacture and importation into Austria of armoured cars, tanks or any similar machines suitable for use in war are equally forbidden.

AIR CLAUSES

The armed forces of Austria must not include any military or naval air forces. No dirigible shall be kept.

NAVAL CLAUSES

I. Austria has the right to maintain on the Danube for the use of the river police three patrol boats.

II. The construction or acquisition of any submarine, even for commercial purposes, is forbidden in Austria.

CONTROL

The control of the execution of all military, naval and air clauses contained in the Treaty has been entrusted to Inter-Allied Commissions.

Further, Austria has undertaken to submit to any investigation which the Council of the League of Nations — acting, if need be, by a majority vote — may consider necessary.

TABLE I.

COMPOSITION AND MAXIMUM EFFECTIVES OF AN INFANTRY DIVISION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>Maximum Effectives of each Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters of an Infantry Division</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters of Divisional Infantry</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters of Divisional Artillery</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Regiments of infantry (on the basis of 65 officers and 2,000 men per regiment)</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squadron</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalion of Trench Artillery (3 Companies)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalion of Pioneers</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment Field Artillery</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalion Cyclists (comprising 3 Companies)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Detachment</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisional Medical Corps</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisional parks and trains</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for an Infantry Division</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Effectives of each Unit</td>
<td>10,780</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Each Regiment comprises 3 Battalions of infantry. Each Battalion comprises 3 Companies of infantry and 1 Machine-gun Company.
2 Each Battalion comprises 1 Headquarters, 2 Pioneer Companies, 1 Bridging Section, 1 Searchlight Section.
3 Each Regiment comprises 1 Headquarters, 3 Groups of Field or Mountain Artillery, comprising 8 Batteries; each battery comprising 4 guns of howitzers (field or mountain).
4 This Detachment comprises 1 telegraph and telephone detachment, 1 listening section, 1 carrier-pigeon section.
### Table II.

**Composition and Maximum Effectives for a Cavalry Division.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>Maximum number authorised</th>
<th>Maximum Effectives of each Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters of a Cavalry Division</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment of Cavalry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group of Field Artillery (3 Batteries)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group of motor machine-guns and armoured cars</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous services</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total for a Cavalry Division                           | 259                       | 5,380                           |

1. Each Regiment comprises 4 Squadrons.
2. Each group comprises 9 fighting cars, each carrying 1 gun, 1 machine-gun, and 1 spare machine-gun, 4 communication cars, 2 small lorries for stores, 7 lorries, including 1 repair lorry, 4 motor-cycles.

**NOTE.** — The large Cavalry Units may include a variable number of regiments and be divided into independent brigades within the limit of the effectives laid down above.

### Table III.

**Composition and Maximum Effectives for a Mixed Brigade.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>Maximum Effectives of each Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters of a Brigade</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Regiments of Infantry</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Cyclist Battalion</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Cavalry Squadron</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Group Field Artillery</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Trench Mortar Company</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous services</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total for Mixed Brigade                                  | 198                           | 5,350                          |

### TABLE IV.

**MINIMUM EFFECTIVES OF UNITS WHATEVER ORGANISATION IS ADOPTED IN THE ARMY.**

*(Divisions, Mixed Brigades, etc.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>Maximum Effectives (for reference)</th>
<th>Minimum Effectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry Division</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>10,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry Division</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>5,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed Brigade</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>5,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment of Infantry</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalion of Infantry</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company of Infantry or Machine-guns</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclist Group</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment of Cavalry</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squadron of Cavalry</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment of Artillery</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery of Field Artillery</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company of Trench Mortars</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalion of Pioneers</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery of Mountain Artillery</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE V.

**MAXIMUM AUTHORISED ARMAMENTS AND MUNITION SUPPLIES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>Quantity for 1,000 Men</th>
<th>Amount of Munitions per Arm (rifles, guns, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rifles or Carbines</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>500 rounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine-guns, heavy or light</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10,000 rounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trench Mortars, light</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,000 rounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trench Mortars, medium</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>500 rounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guns or howitzers (field or mountain)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,000 rounds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Automatic rifles or carbines are counted as light machine-guns.

Note. — No heavy gun, *i.e.* of a calibre greater than 105 mm., is authorised, with the exception of the normal armament of fortified places.
LIMITATION OF THE ARMAMENTS OF BULGARIA IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR CLAUSES OF THE TREATY OF NEUILLY

Signed at Neuilly-sur-Seine, November 27th, 1919.

GENERAL CLAUSES

Compulsory military service is abolished. The Bulgarian Army must be constituted and recruited by means of voluntary enlistment.

EFFECTIVES AND CADRES OF THE ARMY

I. The total number of military forces in the Bulgarian Army must not exceed 20,000 men, including officers and depot troops.

II. The formations composing the Bulgarian Army are fixed in accordance with the wishes of Bulgaria, subject to the following reservations:

(1) The effectives of units shall be compulsorily fixed between the maximum and minimum figures shown in Table IV.

(2) The proportion of officers, including the personnel of staffs and special services, shall not exceed one-twentieth of the total effectives with the colours, and that of non-commissioned officers shall not exceed one-fifteenth of the total effectives with the colours.

(3) The number of machine-guns, guns and howitzers shall not exceed those fixed in Table V per thousand men of the total effectives with the colours.

III. The Bulgarian Army must be exclusively employed for the maintenance of order within Bulgarian territory and for the control of the frontiers.

IV. In no case shall units be formed of greater size than a division, the latter being in accordance with Tables I, II and IV. The maximum sizes of the staffs and of all formations are given in the tables below; these figures need not be exactly followed, but they should not in any case be exceeded.

The maintenance or formation of any other group of forces, as well as any other organisation concerned with military command or war preparation, is forbidden.

Each of the following units may have a depot:

- A regiment of Infantry;
- A regiment of Cavalry;
- A regiment of Field Artillery;
- A battalion of Pioneers.

V. All measures of mobilisation or appertaining to mobilisation are forbidden. Formations, administrative services and staffs must not in any case include supplementary cadres.

It is forbidden to carry out any preparatory measures for the requisition of animals or any other means of military transport.

VI. The number of gendarmes, Customs officials, forest guards, local or municipal police or other like officials are fixed by the Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control and must not exceed the number of men employed in a similar capacity in 1911 within the territorial limits of Bulgaria as fixed in accordance with the Treaty. In no case may the number of these officials who are armed with rifles exceed 10,000.
ANNEX

The number of these officials may only be increased in the future in proportion to the increase of population in the localities or municipalities which employ them.

These officials, as well as those employed in the railway service, must not be assembled for the purpose of taking part in any military exercises.

In addition, Bulgaria may establish a special corps of frontier guards, recruited by means of voluntary enlistment and which must not exceed 3,000 men, so that the total number of rifles in use in Bulgaria must not exceed 33,000.

VII. Any military formation not dealt with above is forbidden.

RECRUITING AND MILITARY TRAINING

I. All officers, including the gendarmerie, Customs, forest and other services must be regulars (officiers de carrière).

They must undertake to serve in the army, gendarmerie, or the above-mentioned services for at least 20 consecutive years 1.

II. The total length of engagement of non-commissioned officers and men must not be less than 12 year's consecutive service with the colours.

III. The proportion of officers and men dismissed before the expiration of their term of service must not exceed in any year 1/20th of the total effectives fixed by the Treaty. If this percentage is unavoidably exceeded, the resulting deficit must not be filled up by fresh appointments or enlistments.

SCHOOLS, EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, MILITARY CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

I. There must only exist in Bulgaria one military school, strictly set apart for the recruitment of officers for the authorised units.

The number of students admitted to instruction in the said school shall be strictly in proportion to the vacancies to be filled in the officer cadres. The students and the cadres shall be reckoned as part of the effectives fixed by the Treaty.

II. Educational establishments, other than those referred to above, universities, societies of discharged soldiers, touring clubs, boy scouts' societies, and associations or clubs of every description, must not occupy themselves with any military matters. They will on no account be allowed to instruct or exercise their pupils or members in the use of arms.

These educational establishments, societies, clubs or other associations must have no connection with the Ministry of War or any other military authorities.

III. In school and educational establishments of every description, whether under State control or private management, the teaching of gymnastics shall not include any instruction or drill in the use of arms or training for war.

ARMAMENT, MUNITIONS AND MATERIAL, FORTIFICATIONS

I. The armaments and stock of munitions at the disposal of the Bulgarian Army must not exceed the amounts fixed in Table V.

1 Officers serving at the time of the entry into force of the Treaty and retained in the Army must have undertaken the obligation to serve in it up to the age of forty years at least. Officers not retained must have been released from all military obligations.
II. The number and calibre of guns constituting the fixed normal armament of fortified places existing in Bulgaria on the date of the coming into force of the Treaty of Neuilly constitutes the maximum amounts which may not be exceeded. The maximum stock of ammunition for these guns has to be maintained at the following uniform rates:

- 1,500 rounds per gun for those the calibre of which is 105 mm. and under;
- 500 rounds per gun for those of which the calibre is more than 105 mm.

No new fortifications or fortified places shall be constructed in Bulgaria.

III. The manufacture of arms, munitions and of war material shall only be carried on in one single factory, which shall be controlled by and belong to the State, and whose output shall be strictly limited to the manufacture of such arms, munitions and war material as are necessary for the military forces and armaments referred to in the Treaty.

IV. The importation into Bulgaria of arms, munitions and war material of all kinds is forbidden.

- The manufacture for foreign countries and the exportation of arms, munitions and war material are also forbidden.

V. The use of flame-throwers, asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all similar liquids, materials or processes, being prohibited, their manufacture and importation are strictly forbidden in Bulgaria.

- Material specially intended for the manufacture, storage or use of the said products or processes is equally forbidden.

- The manufacture and importation into Bulgaria of armoured cars, tanks, or any similar machines suitable for use in war are equally forbidden.

AIR CLAUSES

The armed forces of Bulgaria must not include any military or naval air forces. No dirigible shall be kept.

NAVAL CLAUSES

I. Bulgaria has the right to maintain on the Danube and along her coasts for police and fishery duties not more than four torpedo-boats and six motor-boats, all without torpedoes and torpedo apparatus.

- The personnel of the above vessels must be organised on a purely civilian basis.

- The vessels allowed to Bulgaria must only be replaced by lightly armed patrol craft not exceeding 100 tons displacement and of non-military character.

II. The construction or acquisition of any submarine, even for commercial purposes, is forbidden in Bulgaria.

CONTROL

The control of the execution of all military, naval and air clauses contained in the Treaty has been entrusted to Inter-Allied Commissions.

- Further, Bulgaria has undertaken to submit to any investigation which the Council of the League of Nations — acting, if need be, by a majority vote — may consider necessary.
### Table I.
#### Composition and Maximum Effectives of an Infantry Division.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters of an Infantry Division</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters of Divisional Infantry</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters of Divisional Artillery</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Regiments of Infantry (^1) (on the basis of 65 officers and 2,000 men per regiment)</td>
<td>I95</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Squadron</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Battalion of Trench Artillery (3 companies)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Battalion of Pioneers (^2)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment Field Artillery (^3)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Battalion Cyclists (comprising 3 companies)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisional Cyclists (comprising 3 companies)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisional Field Artillery</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisional Park and Trains</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for an Infantry Division</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Each regiment comprises 3 battalions of infantry. Each battalion comprises 3 companies of infantry and 1 machine-gun company.

\(^2\) Each battalion comprises 1 headquarters, 2 pioneer companies, 1 bridging section, 1 searchlight section.

\(^3\) Each regiment comprises 1 headquarters, 3 groups of field or mountain artillery, comprising 8 batteries, each battery comprising 4 guns or howitzers (field or mountain).

\(^4\) This detachment comprises telegraph and telephone detachment, 1 listening section, 1 carrier-pigeon section.

### Table II.
#### Composition and Maximum Effectives for a Cavalry Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>Maximum Number Authorised</th>
<th>Maximum Effectives of each Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters of a Cavalry Division</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment of Cavalry (^1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group of Field Artillery (3 batteries)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group of motor machine-guns and armoured cars (^2)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous services</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for a Cavalry Division of six regiments</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>5,380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Each regiment comprises 4 squadrons.

\(^2\) Each group comprises 9 fighting cars, each carrying 1 gun, 1 machine-gun and 1 spare machine-gun, 4 communication cars, 2 small lorries for stores, 7 lorries, including 1 repair lorry, 4 motor-cycles.

**Note.** — The large cavalry units may include a variable number of regiments and be divided into independent brigades within the limit of the effectives laid down above.
### TABLE III.
**Composition and Maximum Effectives for a Mixed Brigade.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>Maximum Effectives of each Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters of a Brigade</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Regiments of Infantry</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Cyclist Battalion (3 companies)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Cavalry Squadron</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Group Field or Mountain Artillery (3 batteries)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Trench Mortar Company</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous services</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Mixed Brigade</strong></td>
<td><strong>198</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Each regiment comprises 3 battalions of infantry. Each battalion comprises 3 companies of infantry and 1 machine-gun company.

### TABLE IV.
**Minimum Effectives of Units whatever Organisation is adopted in the Army.**

(Divisions, Mixed Brigades, etc.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNITS (for reference)</th>
<th>Maximum Effectives</th>
<th>Minimum Effectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry Division</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>10,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry Division</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>5,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed Brigade</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>5,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment of Infantry</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalion of Infantry</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company of Infantry or Machine-guns</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclist Group</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment of Cavalry</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squadron of Cavalry</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment of Artillery</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery of Field Artillery</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company of Trench Mortars</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalion of Pioneers</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery of Mountain Artillery</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE V.
**Maximum Authorised Armaments and Munition Supplies.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>Quantity for 1,000 Men</th>
<th>Amount of Munitions per Arm (rifles, guns, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rifles or Carbines</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>500 rounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine-guns, heavy or light</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10,000 rounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trench Mortars, light</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,000 rounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trench Mortars, medium</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>500 rounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guns or howitzers (field or mountain)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,000 rounds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Automatic rifles or carbines are counted as light machine-guns.

Note. — No heavy gun, *i.e.*, of a calibre greater than 105 mm., is authorised, with the exception of the normal armament of fortified places.
TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ESTHONIA

Signed at Tartu, on February 2nd, 1920.

2. The part of the Esthonian territory to the east of the Narova, the River Narova itself and the islands lying in it and also the zone to the south of Lake Pskov contained between the above-mentioned frontier and a line joining the villages Borok-Smolni-Belkova-Sprekhtichi shall be considered to be neutral in a military sense until January 1st, 1922.

Esthonia undertakes to maintain in the neutralised zones no troops whatsoever, except those which may be necessary for frontier duty and for the preservation of order, the number of which is laid down in the second annex to the present article; to construct no fortifications or observation posts in those zones, to establish no military magazines there, to keep no kind of war material there, with the exception of that indispensable for the effective permitted, and also to establish there no bases or depots for the use of vessels of any kind or of any air fleet whatsoever.

3. Russia, on her side, undertakes to maintain no troops in the Pskov region to the west of the following line: western bank of the estuary of the Velikaia, villages of Sivtseva, Luhnova, Samlina, Shalki and Sprekhtichi, until January 1st, 1922, with the exception of those which are indispensable for frontier duty and the preservation of order, the number of which is laid down in the second annex to the present article.

4. The Contracting Parties undertake to maintain no armed vessel on the Lakes of Peipus and Pskov.

5. The two Contracting Parties undertake:
   To maintain on Lakes Peipus and Pskov no armed vessels of the Customs service, except patrol boats armed with guns of a maximum calibre of 47 mm. and with machine-guns, at the maximum rate of two guns and two machine-guns to each boat, the number of such patrol boats not to exceed five.

Annex 2 to Article 3.

The two Contracting Parties undertake:
1. To withdraw their troops behind their respective frontiers, in the sector contained between the Gulf of Finland and the mouth of the River Shchuchka, within the twenty-eight days following the ratification of the Peace Treaty.

2. To withdraw their troops, with all their material and supplies, from the neutralised zones in which, under paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 3, it is forbidden to maintain any troops except those necessary for frontier duty and the preservation of order, within the forty-two days following the ratification of the Peace Treaty.

3. To withdraw, in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 3, the armed vessels lying in Lakes Peipus and Pskov during the forty-two days after the ratification of the Peace Treaty, or to remove their guns, mines, mine-laying apparatus and munitions of war of every kind.

4. To maintain for frontier duty, in the neutralised zones in which the presence of troops is forbidden, not more than forty men to a verst during the first six months following the ratification of the Peace Treaty, and thereafter not more than thirty; subject to this provision, the construction of a barbed-wire entanglement along the whole frontier shall be permitted. The number of men detailed to maintain internal order shall not exceed five hundred in each zone.
LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE BRITISH EMPIRE, DENMARK, THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, ITALY, JAPAN, NORWAY, NETHERLANDS AND SWEDEN REGULATING THE STATUS OF SPITZBERGEN


Article 9.
Subject to rights and duties resulting from the admission of Norway to the League of Nations, Norway undertakes not to create nor to allow the establishment of any naval base in the territories specified in Article 1 and not to construct any fortification in the said territories which may never be used for warlike purposes.

LIMITATION OF THE ARMAMENTS OF HUNGARY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR CLAUSES OF THE TREATY OF TRIANON

Signed at Trianon, June 4th, 1920.

GENERAL CLAUSES

Universal compulsory military service is abolished. The Hungarian Army must be constituted and recruited by means of voluntary enlistment.

EFFECTIVES AND CADRES OF THE ARMY

1. The total number of military forces in the Hungarian Army must not exceed 35,000 men, including officers and depot troops.
2. Subject to the following limitations, the formations composing the Hungarian Army are fixed in accordance with the wishes of Hungary:
   (a) The effectives of units must be fixed between the maximum and minimum figures shown in Table IV.
   (b) The proportion of officers, including the personnel of staffs and special services, must not exceed one-twentieth of the total effectives with the colours, and that of non-commissioned officers must not exceed one-fifteenth of the total effectives with the colours.

1 Article 1.—The High Contracting Parties undertake to recognise, subject to the stipulations of the present Treaty, the full and absolute sovereignty of Norway over the Archipelago of Spitzbergen, comprising, with Bear Island (or Beeren-Eiland), all the islands situated between 10° and 35° longitude east of Greenwich and between 74° and 81° latitude north, especially West Spitzbergen, North East Land, Barents Island, Edge Island, Wiche Islands, Hope Island (or Hopen-Eiland), and Prince Charles Foreland, together with all islands great or small and rocks appertaining thereto.
Annex

(c) The number of machine-guns, guns and howitzers must not exceed per thousand men of the total effectives with the colours those fixed in Table V.

3. The Hungarian Army shall be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of order within the territory of Hungary and to the control of her frontiers.

4. The maximum strength of the staffs and of all formations which Hungary may be permitted to raise are given in the tables annexed; these figures need not be exactly followed, but must not be exceeded.

All other organisations for the command of troops or for preparation for war are forbidden.

5. All measures of mobilisation, or appertaining to mobilisation, are forbidden.

In no case must formations, administrative services or staffs include supplementary cadres.

The carrying out of any preparatory measures with a view to requisitioning animals or other means of military transport is forbidden.

6. The number of gendarmes, Customs officers, foresters, members of the local or municipal police or other like officials must not exceed the number of men employed in a similar capacity in 1913 within the boundaries of Hungary as fixed by the Treaty. The Principal Allied and Associated Powers may, however, increase this number should the Commission of Control referred to by the Treaty, after examination on the spot, consider it to be insufficient.

The number of these officials shall not be increased in the future except as may be necessary to maintain the same proportion between the number of officials and the total population in the localities or municipalities which employ them.

These officials, as well as officials employed in the railway service, must not be assembled for the purpose of taking part in any military exercises.

7. Every formation of troops not included in the tables annexed is forbidden.

RECRUITING AND MILITARY TRAINING

1. All officers must be regulars (officiers de carrière). They must undertake to serve on the active list for twenty consecutive years at least.

2. The period of enlistment for non-commissioned officers and privates must be for a total period of not less than 12 consecutive years, including at least 6 years with the colours.

3. The proportion of officers and men discharged before the expiration of the period of their enlistment must not in any year exceed one-twentieth of the total strength fixed by the Treaty. If this proportion is unavoidably exceeded, the resulting shortage must not be made good by fresh appointments or enlistments.

SCHOOLS, EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, MILITARY CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

1. The number of students admitted to attend the courses in military schools must be strictly in proportion to the vacancies to be filled in the cadres of officers. The students and the cadres must be included in the effectives fixed by the Treaty.

---

1 Officers serving at the time of the entry into force of the Treaty and retained in the Army must have undertaken the obligation to serve in it up to the age of forty years at least. Officers not retained must have been released from all military obligations.
Consequently, all military schools not required for this purpose must have been abolished.

2. Educational establishments other than those referred to above, as well as all sporting and other clubs, must not occupy themselves with any military matters.

ARMAMENT, MUNITIONS AND MATERIAL

1. The armament and the stock of munitions of the Hungarian Army must not exceed the figures fixed in Table V.

2. The manufacture of arms, munitions and war material must only be carried on in one single factory, which must be controlled by and must belong to the State, and whose output has to be strictly limited to the manufacture of such arms, munitions and war material as is necessary for the military forces and armaments referred to in the Treaty. The Principal Allied and Associated Powers may, however, authorise such manufacture, for such a period as they may think fit, in one or more other factories to be approved by the Commission of Control.

The manufacture of sporting weapons is not forbidden, provided that sporting weapons manufactured in Hungary taking ball cartridge are not of the same calibre as that of military weapons used in any European army.

3. The importation into Hungary of arms, munitions and war material of all kinds is strictly forbidden.

The manufacture for foreign countries and the exportation of arms, munitions and war material are also forbidden.

4. The use of flame-throwers, asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all similar liquids, materials or devices being prohibited, their manufacture and importation are strictly forbidden in Hungary.

Material specially intended for the manufacture, storage or use of the said products or devices is equally forbidden.

The manufacture and importation into Hungary of armoured cars, tanks or any similar machines suitable for use in war are equally forbidden.

AIR CLAUSES

The armed forces of Hungary must not include any military or naval air forces.

NAVAL CLAUSES

1. Hungary has the right to maintain on the Danube for the use of the river police three patrol boats. The Principal Allied and Associated Powers may increase this number should the Commission of Control, after examination on the spot, consider it to be insufficient.

2. The construction or acquisition of any submarine, even for commercial purposes, is forbidden in Hungary.

CONTROL

The control of the execution of all military, naval and air clauses contained in the Treaty of Trianon has been entrusted to Inter-Allied Commissions.

Further, Hungary has undertaken to submit to any investigation which the Council of the League of Nations — acting, if need be, by a majority vote — may consider necessary.
# Table I.

## Composition and Maximum Effectives of an Infantry Division.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>Maximum Effectives of each Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters of an Infantry Division</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters of Divisional Infantry</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters of Divisional Artillery</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Regiments of infantry¹ (on the basis of 65 officers and 2,000 men per regiment)</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Squadron</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Battalion of Trench Artillery (3 Companies)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Battalion of Pioneers²</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment Field Artillery³</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Battalion Cyclists (comprising 3 Companies)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Detachment ⁴</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisional medical corps</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisional parks and trains</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for an Infantry Division</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Each Regiment comprises 3 battalions of Infantry. Each Battalion comprises 3 Companies of Infantry and 1 Machine-gun Company.
² Each Battalion comprises 1 Headquarters, 2 Pioneer Companies, 1 Bridging Section, 1 Searchlight Section.
³ Each Regiment comprises 1 Headquarters, 3 Groups of Field or Mountain Artillery, comprising 8 Batteries; each Battery comprising 4 guns or howitzers (field or mountain).
⁴ This Detachment comprises 1 telegraph and telephone detachment, 1 listening section, 1 carrier-pigeon section.

# Table II.

## Composition and Maximum Effectives for a Cavalry Division.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>Maximum number authorised</th>
<th>Maximum Effectives of each Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters of a Cavalry Division</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment of Cavalry ¹</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group of Field Artillery (3 Batteries)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group of motor machine-guns and armoured-cars ²</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous services</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for Cavalry Division</td>
<td></td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Each Regiment comprises 4 Squadrons.
² Each group comprises 9 fighting cars, each carrying one gun, 1 machine-gun, and 1 spare machine-gun, 4 communication cars, 2 small lorries for stores, 7 lorries, including 1 repair lorry, 4 motor-cycles.

Note. — The large Cavalry Units may include a variable number of regiments and be divided into independent brigades within the limit of the effectives laid down above.
TABLE III.
Composition and Maximum Effectives for a Mixed Brigade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>Maximum Effectives of each Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters of a Brigade</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Regiments of Infantry</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Cyclist Battalion (3 Companies)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Cavalry Squadron</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Group Field or Mountain Artillery (3 Batteries)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Trench Mortar Company</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous services</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for Mixed Brigade</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Each Regiment comprises 3 Battalions of Infantry. Each Battalion comprises 3 Companies of Infantry and 1 Machine-gun Company.

TABLE IV.
Minimum Effectives of Units Whatever Organisation is Adopted in the Army.
(Divisions, Mixed Brigades, etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>Maximum Effectives (for reference)</th>
<th>Minimum Effectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry Division</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>10,780</td>
</tr>
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<td>259</td>
<td>5,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed Brigade</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>5,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment of Infantry</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalion of Infantry</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company of Infantry or Machine-guns</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclist Group</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment of Cavalry</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squadron of Cavalry</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment of Artillery</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery of Field Artillery</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company of Trench Mortars</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalion of Pioneers</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery of Mountain Artillery</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE V.
Maximum Authorised Armaments and Munition Supplies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>Quantity for 1,000 men</th>
<th>Amount of Munitions per Arm (rifles, guns, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rifles or carbines</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>500 rounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine-guns, heavy or light</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10,000 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trench mortars, light</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,000 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trench mortars, medium</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>500 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guns or howitzers (field or mountain)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,000 b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Automatic rifles or carbines are counted as light machine-guns.

Note. — No heavy gun, i.e. of a calibre greater than 105 mm., is authorised.
Article 6.

1. Finland guarantees that she will not maintain, in the waters contiguous to her seaboard in the Arctic Ocean, warships or other armed vessels, other than armed vessels of less than one hundred tons displacement, which Finland may keep in these waters in any number, and of a maximum number of fifteen warships and other armed vessels, each with a maximum displacement of four hundred tons. Finland also guarantees that she will not maintain, in the above-mentioned waters, submarines or armed aeroplanes.

2. Finland also guarantees that she will not establish on the coast in question naval port bases or repairing stations of greater size than are necessary for the vessels mentioned in the preceding paragraph and for their armament.

Article 13.

Finland shall militarily neutralise the following of her islands in the Gulf of Finland: Sommarö (Someri), Nervö (Narvi), Seitskär (Seiskari), Peninsaari, Lavansaari, Stora Tyterskär (Suuri Tytärsaari) Lilla Tyterskär (pieni Tytärsaari) and Rödskär. This military neutralisation shall include the prohibition to construct or establish upon these islands any fortifications, batteries, military observation posts, wireless stations of a power exceeding a half-kilowatt, ports of war and naval bases, depots of military stores and war material and, furthermore, the prohibition to station upon these islands a greater number of troops than is necessary for maintaining order. Finland shall, however, be entitled to establish military observation posts on the islands of Sommarö and Nervö.

Article 14.

As soon as this Treaty comes into force, Finland shall take measures for the military neutralisation of Hogland under an international guarantee. This neutralisation shall include the prohibition to construct or establish upon this island any fortifications, batteries, wireless stations of a power exceeding one kilowatt, ports of war and naval bases, depots of military stores and war material and, further, the prohibition to station upon this island a greater number of troops than is necessary for maintaining order.

Russia undertakes to support the measures taken with a view to obtaining the above-mentioned international guarantee.

Article 15.

Finland undertakes to remove the gun breeches, sights, elevating and training gears and munitions of the fortifications of Ino and Puumala within a period of three months from the date upon which this Treaty comes into force, and to destroy these fortifications within a period of one year from the date upon which this Treaty comes into force.

Finland also undertakes neither to construct armoured turrets nor batteries with arcs of fire permitting a range beyond the boundary line of the territorial waters of Finland upon the coast between Styrssudd and Inonniemi, at a maximum distance of twenty kilometres from the shore, nor batteries with a range beyond the boundary line of the territorial waters of Finland upon the coast between Inonniemi and the mouth of Rajajoki, at a maximum distance of twenty kilometres from the shore.
LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

Article 16.

1. The Contracting Powers mutually undertake to maintain no military establishments or armaments designed for purposes of offence upon Ladoga, its banks, the rivers and canals running into Ladoga, nor upon the Neva as far as the Ivanoffski rapids (Ivanovskie porogi). In the above-mentioned waters it shall, however, be permissible to station warships with a maximum displacement of one hundred tons, and provided with guns of a maximum calibre of forty-seven millimetres and, furthermore, to establish military and naval bases conforming to these restrictions.

Russia shall, however, have the right to send Russian war vessels into the navigable waterways of the interior by the canals along the southern bank of Ladoga and even, should the navigation of these canals be impeded, by the southern part of Ladoga.

2. Should the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic Sea be neutralised, the Contracting Powers mutually undertake to neutralise Ladoga also.

CONVENTION RELATING TO THE NON-FORTIFICATION AND NEUTRALISATION OF THE AALAND ISLANDS (1921)

Article 1.

Finland, confirming, for her part, as far as necessary, the declaration made by Russia in the Convention of March 30th, 1856, regarding the Aaland Islands, annexed to the Treaty of Paris of the same date, undertakes not to fortify that part of the Finnish archipelago which is called "the Aaland Islands".

Article 3.

No military or naval establishment or base of operations, no military aircraft establishment or base of operations, and no other installation used for war purposes shall be maintained or set up in the zone described in Article 2.

Article 4.

Except as provided in Article 7, no military, naval or air force of any Power shall enter or remain in the zone described in Article 2; the manufacture, import, transport and re-export of arms and implements of war in this zone are strictly forbidden. The following provisions shall, however, be applied in time of peace:

(a) In addition to the regular police force necessary to maintain public order and security in the zone, in conformity with the general provisions in force in the Finnish Republic, Finland may, if exceptional circumstances demand, send into the zone and keep there temporarily such other armed forces as shall be strictly necessary for the maintenance of order.

(b) Finland also reserves the right for one or two of her light surface warships to visit the islands from time to time. These warships may then anchor temporarily in the waters of the islands. Apart from these ships, Finland may, if important special circumstances demand, send into the waters of the zone and keep there temporarily other surface ships, which must in no case exceed a total displacement of 6,000 tons.

The right to enter the archipelago and to anchor there temporarily cannot be granted by the Finnish Government to more than one warship of any other Power at a time.

(c) Finland may fly her military or naval aircraft over the zone but, except in cases of force majeure, landing there is prohibited.

1 Article 2 of the Convention defines what is to be understood under the expression "the Aaland Islands".
Article 5.

The prohibition to send warships into the zone described in Article 2 or to station them there shall not prejudice the freedom of innocent passage through the territorial waters. Such passage shall continue to be governed by the international rules and usage in force.

Article 6.

In time of war, the zone described in Article 2 shall be considered as a neutral zone and shall not, directly or indirectly, be used for any purpose connected with military operations.

Nevertheless, in the event of a war affecting the Baltic Sea, Finland shall have the right, in order to assure respect for the neutrality of the Aaland Islands, temporarily to lay mines in the territorial waters of these islands and for this purpose to take such measures of a maritime nature as are strictly necessary.

In such a case Finland shall at once refer the matter to the Council of the League of Nations.

Article 7.

I. In order to render effective the guarantee provided in the Preamble of the present Convention, the High Contracting Parties shall apply, individually or jointly, to the Council of the League of Nations, asking that body to decide upon the measures to be taken either to assure the observance of the provisions of this Convention or to put a stop to any violation thereof.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to assist in the measures which the Council of the League of Nations may decide upon for this purpose.

When, for the purposes of this undertaking, the Council is called upon to make a decision under the above conditions, it will invite the Powers which are parties to the present Convention, whether Members of the League or not, to sit on the Council. The vote of the representative of the Power accused of having violated the provisions of this Convention shall not be necessary to constitute the unanimity required for the Council's decision.

If unanimity cannot be obtained, each of the High Contracting Parties shall be entitled to take any measures which the Council by a two-thirds majority recommends, the vote of the representative of the Power accused of having violated the provisions of this Convention not being counted.

II. If the neutrality of the zone should be imperilled by a sudden attack either against the Aaland Islands or across them against the Finnish mainland, Finland shall take the necessary measures in the zone to check and repulse the aggressor until such time as the High Contracting Parties shall, in conformity with the provisions of this Convention, be in a position to intervene to enforce respect for the neutrality of the islands.

Finland shall refer the matter immediately to the Council.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE, ITALY AND JAPAN LIMITING NAVAL ARMAMENT

Done at the City of Washington, February 6th, 1922.

Article I.

The Contracting Powers agree to limit their respective naval armament as provided in the present Treaty.

Article II.

The Contracting Powers may retain respectively the capital ships which are specified in Chapter II, Part 1. On the coming into force of the present Treaty, but subject to the following provisions of this article, all other capital ships, built
LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

or building, of the United States, the British Empire and Japan shall be disposed of as prescribed in Chapter II, Part 2.

In addition to the capital ships specified in Chapter II, Part 1, the United States may complete and retain two ships of the *West Virginia* class now under construction. On the completion of these two ships, the *North Dakota* and *Delaware* shall be disposed of as prescribed in Chapter II, Part 2.

The British Empire may, in accordance with the replacement table in Chapter II, Part 3, construct two new capital ships not exceeding 35,000 tons (35,560 metric tons) standard displacement each. On the completion of the said two ships, the *Thunderer*, *King George V*, *Ajax* and *Centurion* shall be disposed of as prescribed in Chapter II, Part 2.

**Article III.**

Subject to the provisions of Article II, the Contracting Powers shall abandon their respective capital ship-building programmes, and no new capital ships shall be constructed or acquired by any of the Contracting Powers except replacement tonnage, which may be constructed or acquired as specified in Chapter II, Part 3.

Ships which are replaced in accordance with Chapter II, Part 3, shall be disposed of as prescribed in Part 2 of that Chapter.

**Article IV.**

The total capital ship replacement tonnage of each of the Contracting Powers shall not exceed in standard displacement: for the United States, 525,000 tons (533,400 metric tons); for the British Empire, 525,000 tons (533,400 metric tons); for France, 175,000 tons (177,800 metric tons); for Italy, 175,000 tons (177,800 metric tons); for Japan, 315,000 tons (320,040 metric tons).

**Article V.**

No capital ship exceeding 35,000 tons (35,560 metric tons) standard displacement shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for, or within the jurisdiction of any of the Contracting Powers.

**Article VI.**

No capital ship of any of the Contracting Powers shall carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 16 inches (406 millimetres).

**Article VII.**

The total tonnage for aircraft-carriers of each of the Contracting Powers shall not exceed in standard displacement: for the United States, 135,000 tons (137,160 metric tons); for the British Empire, 135,000 tons (137,160 metric tons); for France, 60,000 tons (60,960 metric tons); for Italy, 60,000 tons (60,960 metric tons); for Japan, 81,000 tons (82,296 metric tons).

**Article VIII.**

The replacement of aircraft-carriers shall be effected only as prescribed in Chapter II, Part 3, provided, however, that all aircraft-carrier tonnage in existence or building on November 12th, 1921, shall be considered experimental, and may be replaced, within the total tonnage limit prescribed in Article VII, without regard to its age.

**Article IX.**

No aircraft-carrier exceeding 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for, or within the jurisdiction of any of the Contracting Powers.

However, any of the Contracting Powers may, provided that its total tonnage allowance of aircraft-carriers is not thereby exceeded, build not more than two aircraft-carriers, each of a tonnage of not more than 33,000 tons (33,528 metric tons) standard displacement, and in order to effect economy any of the Contracting Powers may use for this purpose any two of their ships, whether constructed or in course of construction, which would otherwise be scrapped under the provisions of Article II. The armament of any aircraft-carriers exceeding 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement shall be in accordance with the requirements of
Article X, except that the total number of guns to be carried, in case any of such guns be of a calibre exceeding 6 inches (152 millimetres), except anti-aircraft guns and guns not exceeding 5 inches (127 millimetres), shall not exceed eight.

Article X.

No aircraft-carrier of any of the Contracting Powers shall carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 8 inches (203 millimetres). Without prejudice to the provisions of Article IX, if the armament carried includes guns exceeding 6 inches (152 millimetres) in calibre, the total number of guns carried, except anti-aircraft guns and guns not exceeding 5 inches (127 millimetres), shall not exceed ten. If, alternatively, the armament contains no guns exceeding 6 inches (152 millimetres) in calibre, the number of guns is not limited. In either case the number of anti-aircraft guns and of guns not exceeding 5 inches (127 millimetres) is not limited.

Article XI.

No vessel of war exceeding 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement, other than a capital ship or aircraft-carrier, shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for, or within the jurisdiction of any of the Contracting Powers. Vessels not specifically built as fighting ships nor taken in time of peace under Government control for fighting purposes, which are employed on fleet duties or as troop transports or in some other way for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of hostilities otherwise than as fighting ships, shall not be within the limitations of this article.

Article XII.

No vessel of war of any of the Contracting Powers hereafter laid down, other than a capital ship, shall carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 8 inches (203 millimetres).

Article XIII.

Except as provided in Article IX, no ship designated in the present Treaty to be scrapped may be reconverted into a vessel of war.

Article XIV.

No preparations shall be made in merchant ships in time of peace for the installation of warlike armaments for the purpose of converting such ships into vessels of war, other than the necessary stiffening of decks for the mounting of guns not exceeding 6-inch (152 millimetres) calibre.

Article XV.

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

Article XVI.

If the construction of any vessel of war for a non-contracting Power is undertaken within the jurisdiction of any of the Contracting Powers, such Power shall promptly inform the other Contracting Powers of the date of the signing of the contract and the date on which the keel of the ship is laid, and shall also communicate to them the particulars relating to the ship prescribed in Chapter II, Part 3, Section 1 (b), (4) and (5).

Article XVII.

In the event of a Contracting Power 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 XVIII.

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

Article XIX.

The United States, the British Empire and Japan agree that the status quo at the time of the signing of the present Treaty, with regard to fortifications and naval bases, shall be maintained in their respective territories and possessions specified hereunder:

1. The insular possessions which the United States now holds or may hereafter acquire in the Pacific Ocean, except (a) those adjacent to the coast of the United States, Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone, not including the Aleutian Islands, and (b) the Hawaiian Islands.

2. Hong-Kong and the insular possessions which the British Empire now holds or may hereafter acquire in the Pacific Ocean, east of the meridian of 110° east longitude, except (a) those adjacent to the coast of Canada, (b) the Commonwealth of Australia and its territories, and (c) New Zealand.

3. The following insular territories and possessions of Japan in the Pacific Ocean, to wit: the Kurile Islands, the Bonin Islands, Amami-Oshima, the Loochoo Islands, Formosa and the Pescadores, and any insular territories or possessions in the Pacific Ocean which Japan may hereafter acquire.

The maintenance of the status quo under the foregoing provisions implies that no new fortifications or naval bases shall be established in the territories and possessions specified; that no measures shall be taken to increase the existing naval facilities for the repair and maintenance of naval forces, and that no increase shall be made in the coast defences of the territories and possessions above specified. This restriction, however, does not preclude such repair and replacement of worn-out weapons and equipment as is customary in naval and military establishments in time of peace.

Article XX.

The rules for determining tonnage displacement prescribed in Chapter II, Part 4, shall apply to the ships of each of the Contracting Powers.

Article XXI.

If during the term of the present Treaty the requirements of the national security of any Contracting Power in respect of naval defence are, in the opinion of that Power, materially affected by any change of circumstances, the Contracting Powers will, at the request of such Power, meet in conference with a view to the reconsideration of the provisions of the Treaty and its amendment by mutual agreement.

In view of possible technical and scientific developments, the United States, after consultation with the other Contracting Powers, shall arrange for a conference of all the Contracting Powers, which shall convene as soon as possible after the expiration of eight years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, to consider what changes, if any, in the Treaty may be necessary to meet such developments.

Article XXII.

Whenever any Contracting Power shall become engaged in war, which in its opinion affects the naval defence of its national security, such Power may, after notice to the other Contracting Powers, suspend for the period of hostilities its obligations under the present Treaty, other than those under Articles XIII and XVII, provided that such Power shall notify the other Contracting Powers that the emergency is of such a character as to require such suspension.

The remaining Contracting Powers shall in such case consult together with a view to agreement as to what temporary modifications, if any, should be made in the Treaty as between themselves. Should such consultation not produce agreement, duly made in accordance with the constitutional methods of the respective
Powers, any one of said Contracting Powers may, by giving notice to the other
Contracting Powers, suspend for the period of hostilities its obligations under the
present Treaty, other than those under Articles XIII and XVII.

On the cessation of hostilities, the Contracting Powers will meet in conference
to consider what modifications, if any, should be made in the provisions of the
present Treaty.

Article XXIII.

The present Treaty shall remain in force until December 31st, 1936, and in case
none of the Contracting Powers shall have given notice two years before that date
of its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall continue in force until the expi-
ration of two years from the date on which notice of termination shall be given by
one of the Contracting Powers, whereupon the Treaty shall terminate as regards
all the Contracting Powers.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND JAPAN CONCERNING THE YAP ISLAND
AND THE OTHER ISLANDS UNDER MANDATE SITUATED
IN THE PACIFIC NORTH OF THE EQUATOR,
AND EXCHANGE OF NOTES RELATING THERETO

Washington, February 11th, 1922.

Article 4.

The military training of the natives, otherwise than for purposes of internal
police and the local defence of the territory, shall be prohibited. Furthermore, no
military or naval bases shall be established or fortifications erected in the territory.

CONSTITUTION OF THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG (1922)"

Article 5.

The Free City of Danzig cannot, without the previous consent of the League of
Nations, in each case:
1. Serve as a military or naval base.
2. Erect fortifications.
3. Authorise the manufacture of munitions or war material on its territory.

1 In accordance with the provisions of Article 103 of the Treaty of Peace of Versailles
and the decisions of the Council of the League of Nations, the Constitution has been placed
under the guarantee of the League of Nations. This Constitution was agreed to by the
High Commissioner of the League of Nations in Danzig on May 11th, 1922.
CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND FRANCE RELATING TO THE PART OF TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH MANDATE

Signed at Paris, February 13th, 1923.

Article 3.

The Mandatory shall not establish in the territory any military or naval bases, nor erect any fortifications nor organise any native military force except for local police purposes and for the defence of the territory. It is understood, however, that the troops thus raised may, in the event of general war, be utilised to repel an attack, or for the defence of the territory outside that subject to the mandate.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND FRANCE RELATING TO THE PART OF THE CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH MANDATE

Signed at Paris, February 13th, 1923.

Article 3.

The Mandatory shall not establish in the territory any military or naval bases, nor erect any fortifications nor organise any native military force except for local police purposes and for the defence of the territory.

It is understood, however, that the troops thus raised may, in the event of general war, be utilised to repel an attack or for defence of the territory outside that subject to the mandate.

AREA IN THE REGION KNOWN AS ANZAC (ARI BURNU)

Treaty of Lausanne, July 24th, 1923.

Article 129.

The land to be granted by the Turkish Government will include in particular, as regards the British Empire, the area in the region known as Anzac (Ari Burnu), which is shown on Map No. 3. The occupation of the above-mentioned area shall be subject to the following conditions:

1. This area shall not be applied to any purpose other than that laid down in the present Treaty; consequently, it shall not be utilised for any military or commercial object nor for any other object foreign to the purpose mentioned above.
DEMILITARISATION OF THE ISLANDS MYTILENE, CHIOS, SAMOS AND NIKARIA

Treaty of Peace, signed at Lausanne, July 24th, 1923.

Article 13.

With a view to ensuring the maintenance of peace, the Greek Government undertakes to observe the following restrictions in the islands of Mytilene, Chios, Samos and Nikaria:

1. No naval base and no fortification will be established in the said islands.

2. Greek military aircraft will be forbidden to fly over the territory of the Anatolian coast. Reciprocally, the Turkish Government will forbid their military aircraft to fly over the said islands.

3. The Greek military forces in the said islands will be limited to the normal contingent called up for military service which can be trained on the spot, as well as to a force of gendarmerie and police in proportion to the force of gendarmerie and police existing in the whole of the Greek territory.

CONVENTION RESPECTING THE THRACIAN FRONTIER

Signed at Lausanne, July 24th, 1923.

Article 1.

From the Aegean Sea to the Black Sea the territories extending on both sides of the frontiers separating Turkey from Bulgaria and from Greece shall be demilitarised to a depth of about 30 kilometres within the following limits (follows the delimitation).

Article 3.

The demilitarisation of the zones defined in Article 1 shall be effected and maintained in accordance with the following provisions:

1. All permanent fortifications and field works actually in existence shall be disarmed and dismantled by the Power on whose territory they are situated. No new fortification and work of this nature shall be constructed and no depot of arms or of war material or any other offensive or defensive installation of either a military, naval or aeronautical character shall be organised.

2. No armed force, other than the special elements, such as gendarmerie, police, Customs officers, frontier guards, necessary for ensuring internal order and the supervision of the frontiers, shall be stationed or move in the zones.

   The number of these special elements, which must not include any air force, shall not exceed:

   (a) In the demilitarised zone of Turkish territory, a total of 5,000 men;
   (b) In the demilitarised zone of Greek territory, a total of 2,500 men;
   (c) In the demilitarised zone of Bulgarian territory, a total of 2,500 men.

   Their armament shall be composed only of revolvers, swords, rifles and four Lewis guns per 100 men, and will exclude any artillery.

   These provisions shall not affect the obligations incurred by Bulgaria under the Treaty of Neuilly of November 27th, 1919.

3. Military or naval aircraft of any flag whatsoever are forbidden to fly over the demilitarised zone.
LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

Article 4.
In the event of one of the bordering Powers whose territory forms the subject of the present Convention having any complaint to make respecting the observance of the preceding provisions, this complaint shall be brought by that Power before the Council of the League of Nations.

REGIME OF THE STRAITS

Treaty of Lausanne, July 24th, 1923.

Article 23.
The High Contracting Parties are agreed to recognise and declare the principle of freedom of transit and of navigation, by sea and by air, in time of peace as in time of war, in the Strait of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus, as prescribed in the separate Convention signed this day regarding the regime of the Straits. This Convention will have the same force and effect, in so far as the present High Contracting Parties are concerned, as if it formed part of the present Treaty.

Article 24.
The separate Convention signed this day respecting the regime for the frontier described in Article 2 of the present Treaty will have equal force and effect, in so far as the present High Contracting Parties are concerned, as if it formed part of the present Treaty.

CONVENTION REGARDING THE ORGANISATION OF THE STATUTE OF THE TANGIER ZONE

Signed at Paris, December 18th, 1923.

Article 3.
The Tangier zone shall be placed under a regime of permanent neutrality. Consequently, no act of hostility on land, on sea or in the air shall be committed by or against the zone or within its boundaries.

No military establishment, whether land, naval or aeronautical, no base of operations, no installation which can be utilised for warlike purposes, shall be either created or maintained in the zone.

All stocks of munitions and of war material are prohibited.

Such stocks as may be constituted by the Administration of the zone to meet the requirements of local defence against the incursions of hostile tribes are, however, permitted. The Administration may also, for the same purpose, take all measures other than a concentration of air forces, and may even erect minor defensive works and fortifications on the land frontier.

The military stores and fortifications so permitted will be subject to inspection by the officers mentioned in the last paragraph of the present article.

Civil aerodromes established within the Tangier zone will be similarly subject to inspection by the above-mentioned officers.
No aeronautical stores shall exceed the quantities necessary for civil and commercial aviation.

All civil or commercial aviation to, from or within the zone of Tangier shall be subject to the rules and provisions of the Convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation.

Supply columns and troops proceeding to or coming from the French or Spanish zones may, however, after previous notification to the Administrator of the Tangier zone, use the port of Tangier and the means of communication connecting with their respective zones in passing to and from those zones.

The French and Spanish Governments undertake not to make use of this power except in case of real necessity and then only for the period strictly necessary for the embarkation or disembarkation of such troops and their passage through the zone. In no case shall this period exceed forty-eight hours for an armed force.

No special tax or transit due shall be levied in respect of such passage.

The authorisation of the Administration of Tangier is not necessary for the visits of warships, but previous notification of such visits shall nevertheless be given to the Administration if circumstances permit.

The contracting Governments have the right to attach to their consulates at Tangier an officer charged with the duty of keeping them informed as to the observance of the foregoing obligations of military order.

ANNEX TO THE CONVENTION OF DECEMBER 18TH, 1923, CONCERNING THE STATUTE OF TANGIER

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE POLICE FORCE OF THE TANGIER ZONE.

Article 1.
There shall be constituted at Tangier a police force of the zone.

Article 2.
It shall be the duty of this police force to:

1. Maintain order in the zone. It must furnish assistance to the local police if requested to do so by the Administrator.
2. Guarantee effectively the security of the zone.

Article 3.
The police force shall be placed under the authority of the Administrator of the zone.

Article 4.
It shall be commanded by a captain having under his orders European cadres:
Four lieutenants or second lieutenants, including one accountancy officer.
One non-commissioned officer who will be attached to the accountancy officer.

Article 5.
If these European officers or non-commissioned officers are promoted to higher rank during their contract, they must be replaced by officers of the rank referred to in Article 4 above.
LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

Article 6.

The strength of the force shall not exceed 250 native Moroccan troops, including native non-commissioned officers.

The unit will be mixed (infantry and cavalry).

The allocation of effectives and their grouping shall be fixed by the International Assembly with the approval of the Committee of Control.

DRAFT CONVENTION FOR THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS, ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS

in 1923.

In view of the respective population, area, length of frontier and other factors of military importance of each country, the Contracting Parties undertake, for a period of five years as from the date of the coming into force of the present Convention, not to keep under arms a permanent army and national guard greater than indicated below, except in the event of civil war or threat of war from another State:

- Guatemala: 5,200 men
- Honduras: 2,500
- Salvador: 4,200
- Nicaragua: 2,500
- Costa Rica: 2,000

The provisions of the present article do not apply to commanders and officers of the permanent army who are required under the military regulations of each country, or to those of the national guard, or to the police force.

MILITARY AGREEMENT MADE UNDER ARTICLE VII OF THE ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY

Signed at Baghdad, March 25th, 1924.

Article 5.

The strength and composition of the Imperial garrison and of the local forces under the control of His Majesty's Government shall be reviewed each year with a view to the progressive reduction provided for in Article 3 of the Financial Agreement referred to in the preceding article 1.

1 Article 3. — So long as the presence of an Imperial garrison or the maintenance of local forces under the control of His Britannic Majesty's Government is necessary in order to assist the Government of Iraq in attaining the full responsibility accepted in principle under Article 1 of this Agreement, the following provisions shall regulate the military relations to be maintained between the two Governments in Iraq.
ANNEX

Schedule.

Programme of Expansion.

1924-25: 1 Pack Battery; 2 Battalions Infantry; 1 Company Engineers; First Line Transport for all existing units; Expansion of Baghdad Training Centre, including initiation of a Cadets' College.

1925-26: Air Unit to be initiated as recommended by Air Headquarters, subject to satisfactory progress being made in the strength and efficiency of the local ground forces in Iraq; 2 Pack Batteries; 1 Cavalry Regiment; 3 Infantry Battalions; 2 Transport Companies; 1 Field Ambulance; Ammunition Column; Formation of Infantry Training Depots; Formation of Artillery and Cavalry Depots.

1926-27: 2 Field Batteries; 3 Infantry Battalions; 1 Company Engineers; 1 Skeleton Company Engineers; 1 Signal Company; 1 Field Ambulance.

1927-28: 1 Field Battery; 1 Pack Battery; 3 Infantry Battalions; 2 Transport Companies; 1 Field Ambulance.