ANNEX I

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

(Demilitarised zones, limitation of naval forces, reduction of effectives, etc.)
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 burthen
  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.

[Source: Treaties, etc., between the U. S. A. and other Powers, compiled
by W. Malley; Vol. I. p. 628.]

TREATY BETWEEN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND
CHILE DEFINING THE BOUNDARIES BETWEEN
THE TWO COUNTRIES

Signed at Buenos Ayres, July 23rd, 1881.

V. Magellan's Straits are neutralised for ever, and free navigation is guaran-
teed to the flags of all nations. To insure this liberty and neutrality no
fortifications or military defences shall be erected that could interfere with this
object.........

[Source: British and Foreign State Papers; Vol. 72.]
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 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.

[Source: British and Foreign State Papers; Vol. 79; p. 18.]
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.

[Source: British and Foreign State Papers; Vol. 87; p. 1311.]

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA, WITH REGARD TO THE SPHERES OF INFLUENCE OF THE TWO COUNTRIES IN THE REGION OF THE PAMIRS

Signed at London, March 11th, 1895.

5. Her Britannic Majesty's Government engage that the territory lying within the British sphere of influence between the Hindu Kush and the line running from the east end of Lake Victoria to the Chinese frontier shall form part of the territory of the Ameer of Afghanistan, that it shall not be annexed to Great Britain, and that no military posts or forts shall be established in it......

[Source: British and Foreign State Papers; Vol. 87.]

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.

[Source: British and Foreign State Papers; Vol. 88; p. 13.]
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.

[Source: British and Foreign State Papers; Vol. 95; p. 467.]

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.

[Source: British and Foreign State Papers; Vol. 95; p. 762.]
TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN JAPAN AND RUSSIA

Signed at Portsmouth, September 5th, 1905.

Article IX.

The Imperial Russian Government cede to the Imperial Government of Japan in perpetuity and full sovereignty, the southern portion of the Island of Sakhalin and all islands adjacent thereto, and all public works and properties thereon. The fiftieth degree of north latitude is adopted as the northern boundary of the ceded territory. The exact alignment of such territory shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of additional Article II, annexed to this Treaty.

Japan and Russia mutually agree not to construct in their respective posessions on the Island of Sakhalin or the adjacent islands, any fortifications or other similar military works. They also respectively engage not to take any military measures which may impede the free navigation of the Straits of La Perouse and Tartary.

[Source: MARTENS II. Tome 23.]

CONVENTION BETWEEN SWEDEN AND NORWAY

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEUTRAL ZONE

AND FOR DISMANTLING FORTIFICATIONS

Signed at Stockholm, October 26th, 1905.

Article 1.

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 Gyldenlöve, 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.

[Source: British and Foreign State Papers; Vol. 98; p. 821.]

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.

[Source: American Journ. of Intern. Law, Suppl. Vol. 7; p. 81.]

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 1.

In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow.

1 Only the provisions setting forth a permanent obligation have been extracted from the military, naval and air clauses of the Treaty of Versailles.

As the result of decisions by the Conference of Ambassadors and Agreements reached between the German Government and the Allied Governments, more specific provisions have been laid down for the execution of the clauses here reproduced. These additional provisions are not given in this document.
EFFECTIVES AND CADRES OF THE ARMY

Article 160.

(1) By a date which must not be later than March 31st, 1920, 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 establishments of depots. The Army shall 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 shall be organised in accordance with Table No. 1 annexed to this Section.

The number and strength of the units of infantry, artillery, engineers, 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 shall be dissolved and 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 in the third sub-paragraph of paragraph (1) of this article.

TABLE No. 1.

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 and Men</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>150</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></td>
<td>Officers</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>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment of infantry</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>70</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 search-light 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>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for infantry division</td>
<td>410</td>
<td></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></td>
<td>Officers</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>275</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Article 161.

Army administrative services consisting of civilian personnel not included in the number of effectives prescribed by the Treaty will have such personnel reduced in each class to one-tenth of that laid down in the budget of 1913.

Article 162.

The number of employees or officials of the German States, such as Customs officers, forest guards and coastguards, shall 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 population since 1913 in the districts or municipalities in which they are employed.

These employees and officials may not be assembled for military training.
ARMAMENT, MUNITIONS AND MATERIAL

Article 164.

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 annexed to this Section, 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.

Germany agrees 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 hereby agrees strictly to observe the decisions of the Council of the League on this subject.

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 (1)</th>
<th>For 7 Infantry Divisions (2)</th>
<th>Cavalry Division (3)</th>
<th>For 3 Cavalry Divisions (4)</th>
<th>Army Corps Headquarters Staffs (5)</th>
<th>Total of Columns 2, 4 and 5 (6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rifles</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>84,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>84,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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>

This establishment must be drawn from the increased armaments of the divisional infantry.

Article 166.

At the date of March 31st, 1920, the stock of munitions which the German Army may have at its disposal shall not exceed the amounts fixed in Table No. 3 annexed to this Section.

Within the same period the German Government will 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.
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>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy machine-guns</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>15,408,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light machine-guns</td>
<td>1,134</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium trench mortars</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>25,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light trench mortars</td>
<td>189</td>
<td></td>
<td>151,200</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>

**Article 167.**

The number and calibre of the guns constituting at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty the armament of the fortified works, fortresses, and any land or coast forts which Germany is allowed to retain must be notified immediately by the German Government to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, and will constitute maximum amounts which may not be exceeded.

Within two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the maximum stock of ammunition for these guns will be reduced to and maintained at the following uniform rates: fifteen hundred rounds per piece for those the calibre of which is 7.7 cm. and under; five hundred rounds per piece for those of higher calibre.

**Article 168.**

The manufacture of arms, munitions, or any war material shall only be carried out in factories or works the location of which shall 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.

**Article 170.**

Importation into Germany of arms, munitions and war material of every kind shall be strictly prohibited.

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

**Article 171.**

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

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

The manufacture and the importation into Germany of armoured cars, tanks and all similar constructions suitable for use in war are also prohibited.
Article 173.

Universal compulsory military service shall be abolished in Germany.
The German Army may only be constituted and recruited by means of voluntary enlistment.

Article 174.

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 present Treaty.

Article 175.

The officers who are retained in the Army must undertake the obligation to serve in it up to the age of forty-five years at least.
Officers newly appointed must undertake to serve on the active list for twenty-five consecutive years at least.
Officers who have previously belonged to any formations whatever of the Army, and who are not retained in the units allowed to be maintained, must not take part in any military exercise whether theoretical or practical, and will not be under any military obligations whatever.
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 present Treaty.

Article 176.

On the expiration of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, 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 will 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 will 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 present Treaty.

Article 177.

Educational establishments, the universities, societies of discharged soldiers, shooting or touring clubs and, generally speaking, associations of every description, whatever be the age of their members, must not occupy themselves with any military matters.
In particular, they will be forbidden to instruct or exercise their members, or to allow them to be instructed or exercised, in the profession or use of arms.
These societies, associations, educational establishments and universities must have no connection with the Ministries of War or any other military authority.

Article 178.

All measures of mobilisation or appertaining to mobilisation are forbidden.
In no case must formations, administrative services or general staffs include supplementary cadres.

Article 179.

Germany agrees from the coming into force of the present Treaty not to accredit nor to send to any foreign country any military, naval or air mission,
nor to allow any such mission to leave her territory, and Germany, further, agrees
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 agree, so far as they are concerned, from
the coming into force of the present treaty 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.

The present provision does not, however, affect the right of France to recruit
for the Foreign Legion in accordance with French military laws and regulations.

FORTIFICATIONS

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 dis-
armed and dismantled.

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

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

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 90° 00' E. and 160° 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.

SECTION XIII. HELIGOLAND.

Article 195.

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 re-
constructed, nor shall any similar works be constructed in future.

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.

On the expiration of a period of two months of 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 THE LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE.**

**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 44.**

In case Germany fails in any manner whatever the provisions of Articles 42 and 43 she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the Powers signatory of the present Treaty and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world.

**NAVAL CLAUSES**

**Article 181.**

After the expiration of a period of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, 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 Article 190.

No submarines are to be included.

All other warships, except where there is provision to the contrary in the present Treaty, must be placed in reserve or devoted to commercial purposes.

**Article 183.**

After the expiration of a period of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, 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.

**Article 190.**

Germany is forbidden to construct or acquire any warships other than those intended to replace the units in commission provided for in Article 181 of the present Treaty.
The warships intended for replacement purposes as above shall 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.

Article 191.

The construction or acquisition of any submarine, even for commercial purposes, shall be forbidden in Germany.

Article 192.

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 are forbidden.

The manufacture of these articles in German territory for, and their export to, foreign countries shall be forbidden.

Article 194.

The personnel of the German Navy shall be recruited entirely by voluntary engagements entered into for a minimum period of twenty-five consecutive years for officers 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 in this Section (Article 183).

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.

Officers belonging to the German Navy and not demobilised must engage to serve till the age of forty-five, unless discharged for sufficient reasons.

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

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.

Air clauses.

Article 198.

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

Article 200.

Until the complete evacuation of German territory by the Allied and Associated troops, the aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers shall enjoy in Germany freedom of passage through the air, freedom of transit and of landing.
AGREEMENT RELATING TO GERMAN CIVIL AVIATION WITH A VIEW TO ASSURING THE APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 198 OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES,

concluded between the Governments represented on the Conference of Ambassadors and the German Government.

The Agreement, which came into force on August 9th, 1926, is drawn up on the following basis:

"The German Government shall apply the regulations given in detail in the attached Annexes I and II, and shall take the measures requisite to this end without delay.

"From that date, and without awaiting Germany's entry into the League of Nations, the provisions of Article 213 of the Treaty of Versailles shall apply to the obligations mentioned above and in general to the obligations entered into by the German Government in air matters in pursuance of the Treaty of Versailles, without prejudice to the settlement of the questions raised by the German Government in the letter from the German Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations dated January 12th, 1926, regarding the decisions taken by the Council of the League of Nations as to the exercise of the right of investigation.

"The registration list shall be held at the disposal of the League of Nations in conformity with the conditions to be fixed by the latter in pursuance of Article 213.

It is of course understood that, in pursuance of Article 198 of the Treaty of Versailles, the armed forces of Germany will not include any military or naval air forces.

ANNEX I.

MEASURES FOR ENSURING THE EXECUTION OF ARTICLE 198 OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES.

[Translation.]

The German Government shall issue and put into force a decree to the following effect:

§ 1. No aircraft, armoured or protected in any way whatsoever, or equipped to receive any engine of war, such as guns, machine-guns, torpedoes, bombs, or apparatus for the sighting or discharge of these engines of war, shall be built, maintained, imported or introduced in traffic.

§ 2. Offences against § 1 above shall be punished by a fine not exceeding 10,000 marks and a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months, or by either of these penalties. The aircraft shall be seized and rendered useless.

§ 3. Article 2 of the Decree, dated February 12th, 1926, applying the Law of May 22nd, 1921, regarding the execution of Articles 177 and 178 of the Treaty of Versailles (Reichsgesetzblatt, I, p. 235), shall be applicable to any association offending against § 1 above.

II.

The German Government shall see that German civil aviation is kept within the limits of normal development, both in regard to commercial aviation, which shall not be subsidised in excess of these requirements, and in regard to aircraft employed in flying schools, and, further, in regard to amateur aviation, subject to the limitations arising out of the following provisions:
III.

(a) The German Government shall make dependent upon a special licence issued by it the construction or importation of aircraft having the technical characteristics of modern fighting aeroplanes, as regards dead weight, ratio of dead weight to engine-power, seating accommodation, factor of safety, climbing speed, air speed and maximum attainable altitude.

(b) The German Government shall issue these licences to such aircraft exclusively for the purpose of taking part in international races or competitions, publicly announced, or of establishing records, officially checked, and for such preparation as may be necessary for taking part in the competitions. Such preparation shall not include practising in flying schools. The number of aircraft of this kind shall not exceed the number of civil aircraft of the same kind which are in use in any other European country for these purposes.

(c) The German Government shall take the requisite measures to ensure that the number of air-pilots who are licensed to fly these aircraft shall not exceed the requirements mentioned in paragraph (b) above.

IV.

The German Government shall take the requisite steps to ensure that the authorities of the Reich and its constituent States shall not grant subsidies either to associations or societies or individuals who devote themselves to amateur aviation or whose main or subsidiary occupation consists in the elementary or advanced training of cadet-pilots or pilots in amateur aviation, nor, in general, to persons who are engaged in flying, with the exception of the personnel employed by commercial air-lines or for the normal requirements of aircraft factories.

The German Government shall take suitable steps to ensure that such subsidies shall not be granted by other public administrative bodies which have public funds to administer, including communal authorities.

Money prizes offered in flying competitions and appropriations made for the preparatory organisation of such competitions shall not, either as regards their amount or their number, bear the character of subsidies. These prizes and appropriations shall be granted for officially recognised competitions only.

V.

The German Government shall take suitable steps to ensure:

(a) That instruction and training in flying which is of a military character or for a military purpose, contrary to the undertaking given under Article 198 of the Treaty of Versailles, shall be prohibited.

(b) That all public administrations and their staff concerned with the organisation or administration of armed forces shall be prohibited from having any dealings for a military purpose in contravention of Article 198 of the Treaty of Versailles in regard to aircraft of any category whatever. These provisions shall not, however, be applicable to such measures as may be necessary for anti-aircraft defence from the ground.

(c) i. That members of the Reichswehr or Navy may not, either individually or collectively, receive any instruction or engage in any activities in connection with aviation in any form.

2. That, as an exceptional measure, members of the Reichswehr and of the Navy may, at their own request, be authorised to fly or to learn to fly as private persons, but only in connection with amateur aviation and at their own expense. The German authorities shall grant them no special subsidies or special leave for the purpose.

It is to be understood that these exceptional authorisations shall, in conformity with paragraph (a) above, exclude all training in flying of a military character or for a military purpose.

Such authorisations may be granted up to a maximum of thirty-six. This maximum may only be reached in six years as from January 1st, 1926, with the
proviso that not more than six authorisations may be granted in any one year.

When the maximum number of thirty-six has been reached, it may be maintained by the grant of not more than three new authorisations yearly.

If the holder of any such authorisation ceases to be a member of the Army or Navy, either through death or by retirement, a fresh authorisation may be issued at the beginning of the following year, over and above the normal number for that year, in place of the one which has lapsed.

A list of persons holding such authorisations shall be drawn up at the beginning of each year.

Members of the Reichswehr and of the Navy who hold a pilot's licence issued before April 1st, 1926, may continue to act as pilots if they do not exceed the maximum number of thirty-six. These thirty-six pilots, who may not be replaced and whose names shall appear on a special list, are not included in the number of pilots referred to in the above paragraphs.

VI.

The German Government shall take the necessary measures to ensure that lists are kept of:

(a) All factories manufacturing aviation material;
(b) All aircraft or aero-engines completed or in process of construction, a separate list being kept of all aircraft or aero-engines intended for export;
(c) All air-pilots and cadet-pilots (air-pilots qualified to fly aircraft of the kinds specified under heading III above shall be entered on a separate list);
(d) All organisations which own air-transport lines;
(e) All associations or companies or individuals engaged in aviation or using aircraft;
(f) All other owners of aircraft.

These lists shall always be kept up to date.

VII.

Aircraft without pilots are prohibited.

ANNEX II.

Provisions regarding Police.

[Translation.]

The general provisions laid down in Article V, Sections (a), (b) and (c), paragraph 1, also apply to the police.

Nevertheless, as an exceptional measure, fifty police officers may be given aeronautical training and hold the pilot's certificate.

It is agreed that these pilot's certificates will not be issued to the police officers to enable them to engage in aviation, but solely to enable them to acquire the technical knowledge required for the efficient supervision of commercial aviation.

The fifty pilot's certificates thus issued may only be replaced when their holders retire from the police force or reach their forty-eighth year.

The fifty holders of these pilot's certificates shall be distributed among the different aerial ports.

The police may not possess aircraft.

No other special air police organisation shall exist in Germany.

The German Government may establish in the zone defined in Article 42 of the Treaty of Versailles, with the exception of the territories at present under occupation, the following air-ports and flying-grounds:

1. Four air-ports, viz.: one at Cologne, one at Frankfort-on-Main, and two other ports, one of them situated north of Cologne and the other south of Frankfort,
the choice of the site of these ports to be left to the German Government. The dimensions of the air-ports and the nature and dimensions of their fixed and other equipment shall not exceed the genuine requirements of normal commercial aviation as based on the regular traffic of the lines in operation.

2. Twelve other flying-grounds at places to be chosen by the German Government, permitting the landing and taking-off of aeroplanes. The maximum area of these grounds shall be 80 hectares and they may only be provided with the following premises:
   - One collapsible hangar (of light material on light foundations) of 1,500 square metres for aeroplanes;
   - One dwelling-house for the caretaker and his family;
   - One small temporary shelter, with telephone, for passengers;
   - One store-room for night signals.

The Governments represented at the Conference of Ambassadors, while maintaining the principle laid down in the resolution of the Conference of Ambassadors dated December 15th, 1920, declare that they will raise no objection on the ground of the demilitarisation defined in Article 43 of the Treaty of Versailles to the establishment for commercial and sporting aircraft of the four ports and twelve flying-grounds referred to above and to their use by commercial or amateur aircraft of any nationality.

The Governments represented at the Conference of Ambassadors cede to the German Government their rights of ownership over the Friedrichshafen premises and over the aeronautical equipment left in Germany for the use of international air traffic.

** **

If the measures thus enacted in application of the Agreement concluded prove insufficient in practice, it shall be for the German Government, whose attention will have been drawn to this insufficiency, to supply the remedy whenever experience shows the necessity of doing so.

This shall apply in particular if, as regards the training of personnel, the development of motorless flight (Segelflug) in Germany, through its effect upon the general situation of German aviation, shall affect the application of Article 198 of the Treaty.

The lists of pilots and cadet-pilots in motorless flying shall be kept up to date. These lists shall, if necessary, be placed at the disposal of the League of Nations in the event of the application of Article 213 of the Treaty of Versailles in the circumstances provided for in the previous paragraph.

The licences granted and the cancellations effected in conformity with the provisions of Article V, paragraph (c), of Annex I above mentioned shall be published annually in the Heeresverordnungsblatt, the cancellations referred to in the last sentence of Article V, paragraph (c), being published separately.

6. The provisions concerning pilots and cadet-pilots must be understood as applying in general to any person capable of flying an aircraft, whatever its category.

7. The provisions concerning the keeping of lists of material and personnel shall not refer to balloons without engines or to kites employed for purely civilian purposes.

GENERAL ARTICLES.

Article 213.

So long as the present Treaty remains in force, Germany undertakes to give every facility for any investigation which the Council of the League of Nations, acting if need be by a majority vote, may consider necessary.
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: Mandatory: Great Britain.
- Palestine: Mandatory: 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: Mandatory: New Zealand.
- Nauru: Mandatory: British Empire.
- The other German Pacific Possessions south of the Equator (excluding the German Samoan Islands and Nauru and including New Guinea): Mandatory: Australia.
- German Islands north of the Equator: Mandatory: 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".

[Source: Covenant, League of Nations, Geneva.]

1 The administration of Nauru is vested in the Governments of Australia and New Zealand, together with the United Kingdom.
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.

LIMITATION OF THE ARMAMENTS OF AUSTRIA

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR CLAUSES OF THE TREATY OF SAINT-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE

Signed at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10th, 1919.¹

GENERAL CLAUSES

*Article 119.*

Universal compulsory military service shall be abolished in Austria. The Austrian Army shall in future only be constituted and recruited by means of voluntary enlistment.

EFFECTIVES AND CADRES OF THE ARMY

*Article 120.*

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

Subject to the following limitations, the formations composing the Austrian Army shall 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, 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 per thousand men of the total effectives with the colours those fixed in Table V.

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

*Article 121.*

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.

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¹ Only the provisions setting forth a permanent obligation have been extracted from the military, naval and air clauses of the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye.
All other organisations for the command of troops or for preparation for war are forbidden.

Article 122.

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.

Article 123.

The number of gendarmes, Customs officers, foresters, members of the local or municipal police or other like officials may 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 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.

Article 124.

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

RECRUITING AND MILITARY TRAINING

Article 125.

All officers must be regulars (officers de carrière). Officers now serving who are retained in the Army must undertake the obligation to serve in it up to the age of 40 years at least. Officers now serving who do not join the new army will be released from all military obligations; they must not take part in any military exercises, whether theoretical or practical.

Officers newly appointed must undertake to serve on the active list for 20 consecutive years at least.

The number of officers discharged for any reason before the expiration of their term of service must not exceed in any year one-twentieth of the total of officers provided for in Article 120. If this proportion is unavoidably exceeded, the resulting shortage must not be made good by fresh appointments.

Article 126.

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.

The proportion of officers and men discharged before the expiration of the period of their enlistment for reasons of health or as a result of disciplinary measures or for any other reasons must not in any year exceed one-twentieth of the total strength fixed by Article 120. 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

Article 127.

The number of students admitted to attend the courses in military schools shall 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 Article 120 of the Treaty.
LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

Article 128.

Educational establishments other than those referred to in Article 127, as well as all sporting and other clubs, must not occupy themselves with any military matters.

ARMAMENT, MUNITIONS AND MATERIAL, FORTIFICATIONS

Article 129.

On the expiration of three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the armament of the Austrian Army shall not exceed the figures fixed per thousand men in Table V annexed to this Section.

Any excess in relation to effectives shall only be used for such replacements as may eventually be necessary.

Article 130.

The stock of munitions at the disposal of the Austrian Army shall not exceed the amounts fixed in Table V to this Section.

No other stock, depot or reserve of munitions shall be formed.

Article 131.

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 shall be immediately notified to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, and will constitute maximum amounts which must not be exceeded.

Within three months of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the maximum stock of ammunition for these guns shall be reduced to and 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 higher calibre.

Article 132.

The manufacture of arms, munitions and war material shall only be carried on in one single factory, which shall 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 Articles 120, 123, 129, 130 and 131.

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.

Article 134.

The importation into Austria 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 is also forbidden.

Article 135.

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.
## 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 infantry (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 Pioneers</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment Field Artillery</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Battalion Cyclists (comprising 3 Companies)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 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>
</tbody>
</table>

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></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</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group of Field Artillery</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>30</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for a Cavalry Division</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.
LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

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 ¹</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclist Battalion</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry Squadron</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Field Artillery</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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>

¹Each 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>
<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>
ANNEX I

NAVAL CLAUSES

Article 136.

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

Article 140.

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

AIR CLAUSES

Article 144.

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

GENERAL CLAUSES

Article 156.

After the expiration of a period of three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Austrian laws must have been modified and shall be maintained by the Austrian Government in conformity with this Part of the present Treaty.

Article 158.

Austria undertakes, from the coming into force of the present Treaty, not to accredit nor to send to any foreign country any military, naval or air mission, nor to allow any such mission to leave her territory; Austria further agrees to take the necessary measures to prevent Austrian nationals from leaving her territory to enlist 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 instruction in any foreign country.

The Allied and Associated Powers undertake, so far as they are concerned, that from the coming into force of the present Treaty they will not enrol in nor attach to their armies or navies or air forces any Austrian national for the purposes of assisting in the military training of such armies or naval or air forces, or otherwise employ any such Austrian national as military, naval or aeronautic instructor.

The present provision does not, however, affect the right of France to recruit for the Foreign Legion in accordance with French military laws and regulations.

Article 159.

So long as the present Treaty remains in force, Austria undertakes to submit to any investigation which the Council of the League of Nations, acting if need be by a majority vote, may consider necessary.
TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED POWERS AND AUSTRIA


Article 56.

The Czechoslovak State undertakes not to erect any military works in that portion of its territory which lies on the right bank of the Danube to the south of Bratislava (Pressburg).


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

Article 65.

Universal compulsory military service shall be abolished in Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Army shall in future only be constituted and recruited by means of voluntary enlistment.

EFFECTIVES AND CADRES OF THE ARMY

Article 66.

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

The formations composing the Bulgarian Army shall be 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.

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

Article 67.

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 size of the staffs and of all formations are given in the tables below; these figures need not be exactly followed, but they must 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.

**Article 68.**

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.

**Article 69.**

The number of gendarmes, Customs officials, forest guards, local or municipal police or other like officials shall be fixed by the Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control referred to in Article 98 and shall 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 present Treaty. In no case shall the number of these officials who are armed with rifles exceed 10,000.

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 which must be recruited by means of voluntary enlistment and must not exceed 3,000 men, so that the total number of rifles in use in Bulgaria shall not exceed 33,000.

**Article 70.**

Any military formation not dealt with in the above articles is forbidden

**RECRUITING AND MILITARY TRAINING**

**Article 71.**

All officers, including the gendarmerie, Customs, forest and other services must be regulars (officers de carrière). Officers at present serving who are retained in the army, gendarmerie or the above-mentioned services must undertake to serve at least up to the age of 40. Officers at present serving who do not join the new army, gendarmerie or the above-mentioned services shall be free from any military obligations. They must not take part in any military exercises, theoretical or practical.

Officers newly appointed must undertake to serve on the active list of the army, gendarmerie or the above-mentioned services for at least 20 consecutive years.

The proportion of officers leaving the service for any cause before the expiration of their term of engagement must not exceed in any year one-twentieth of the total effectives of officers provided by Article 66. If this percentage is unavoidably exceeded, the resulting deficit in the cadres shall not be filled up by new appointments.

**Article 72.**

The total length of engagement of non-commissioned officers and men shall not be less than 12 years’ consecutive service with the colours.

The proportion of officers and men dismissed before the expiration of their term of service for reasons of health or discipline or for any other cause must not exceed in any year 1/20th of the total effectives fixed by Article 66. If this number is unavoidably exceeded, the resulting deficit shall not be filled up by fresh appointments or enlistments.
LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

SCHOOLS, EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, MILITARY CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

Article 73.

On the expiration of three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, 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 Article 66.

Article 74.

Educational establishments, other than those referred to in Article 73 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.

Article 75.

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

Article 76.

On the expiration of three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the armaments of the Bulgarian Army shall not exceed the figures fixed per thousand men in Table V.

Any excess in relation to effectives shall only be used for such replacements as may eventually be necessary.

Article 77.

The stock of munitions at the disposal of the Bulgarian Army shall not exceed the amounts fixed in Table V.

No other stock, depot or reserve of munitions shall be formed.

Article 78.

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 shall be immediately notified to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and will constitute maximum amounts which may not be exceeded.

Within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the maximum stock of ammunition for these guns will be reduced to and 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.
ANNEX I

Article 79.

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 Articles 66, 69, 77 and 78 above.

Article 81.

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 shall also be forbidden.

Article 82.

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.

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 Infantry (^1) (on the basis of 65 officers and 2,000 men per regiment)</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Squadron</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Battalion of Trench Artillery (3 companies)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Battalion of Pioneers (^2)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment Field Artillery (^3)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Battalion Cyclists (comprising 3 companies)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 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 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</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>1</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for a Cavalry Division of six regiments</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>259</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>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>
<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>
**ANNEX I**

**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></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.

**NAVAL CLAUSES**

**Article 83.**

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

The personnel of the above vessels shall 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.

**Article 86.**

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

**AIR CLAUSES**

**Article 89.**

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

**AGREEMENT RELATING TO BULGARIAN CIVIL AVIATION WITH A VIEW TO ASSURING THE APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 89 OF THE TREATY OF NEUILLY**

concluded between the Governments represented on the Conference of Ambassadors and the Bulgarian Government.

The Agreement is drawn up on the following basis:

"The Bulgarian Government shall apply the regulations given in detail in the attached Annexes and shall take the measures requisite to this end without delay.

"From that date the provisions of Article 104 of the Treaty of Neuilly shall apply to the obligations mentioned above and in general to the obligations entered into by the Bulgarian Government in air matters in pursuance of the Treaty of Neuilly."
"The registration lists shall be held at the disposal of the League of Nations in conformity with the conditions to be fixed by the latter in pursuance of Article 104.

"It is further understood that, in pursuance of Article 89 of the Treaty of Neuilly, the armed forces of Bulgaria will not include any military or naval air forces."

I.
The Bulgarian Government shall issue and put into force a decree to the following effect:

(1) No aircraft armoured or protected in any way whatsoever or equipped to receive any engine of war such as guns, machine-guns, torpedoes, bombs or parts for the sighting or discharge of those engines of war shall be built, maintained, imported or introduced in traffic.

(2) Offences against Article 1 above shall be punished by a fine not exceeding 20,000 levas and a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months or by either of these penalties. The aircraft shall be seized and rendered useless.

(3) The provisions of the Law dated July 3rd, 1922, regarding the execution of Articles 74 and 75 of the Treaty of Neuilly shall be applicable to any association offending against (1) above.

II.
The Bulgarian Government shall see that Bulgarian civil aviation is kept within the limits of normal development both in regard to commercial aviation, which shall not be subsidised in excess of these requirements, and in regard to aircraft employed in flying schools, and, further, in regard to amateur aviation, subject to the limitations arising out of the following provisions:

III.

(a) The Bulgarian Government shall make dependent upon a special licence issued by it the construction or importation of aircraft having the technical characteristics of modern fighting aeroplanes as regards deadweight, ratio of deadweight to engine power, seating accommodation, factor of safety, climbing speed, air speed and maximum attainable altitude.

(b) The Bulgarian Government shall issue these licences to such aircraft exclusively for the purpose of taking part in international races or competitions publicly announced, or of establishing records officially checked and for such preparation as may be necessary for taking part in the competitions. Such preparation shall not include practising in flying schools. The number of aircraft of this kind shall not exceed the number of civil aircraft of the same kind which are in use for these purposes in any other European country of similar size and population where amateur aviation is engaged in.

(c) The Bulgarian Government shall take the requisite measures to ensure that the number of air pilots who are licensed to fly these aircraft shall not exceed the requirements mentioned in paragraph (b) above.

IV.
The Bulgarian Government shall take the requisite steps to ensure that the Bulgarian authorities shall not grant subsidies either to associations or societies, or individuals who devote themselves to amateur aviation, or whose main or subsidiary occupation consists in the elementary or advanced training of cadet pilots or pilots in amateur aviation, nor in general to persons who are engaged in flying, with the exception of the personnel employed by air lines or for the normal requirements of aircraft factories. The Bulgarian Government shall take suitable steps to ensure that such subsidies shall not be granted by other public administrative bodies which have public funds to administer, including communal authorities.
Money prizes offered in flying competitions and appropriations made for the preparatory organisation of such competitions shall not, either as regards their amount or their number, bear the character of subsidies. These prizes and appropriations shall be granted for officially recognised competitions only.

V.

The Bulgarian Government shall take suitable steps to ensure:

(a) That training and instruction in flying which is of a military character or for a military purpose contrary to the undertaking given under Article 89 of the Treaty of Neuilly shall be prohibited;

(b) That all public administrations and their staffs concerned with the organisation or administration of armed forces shall be prohibited from having any dealings for a military purpose in contravention of Article 89 of the Treaty of Neuilly in regard to aircraft of any category whatever. These provisions shall not, however, be applicable to such measures as may be necessary for anti-aircraft defence from the ground.

(c) 1. That members of the Army and Navy may not, either individually or collectively, receive any instruction or engage in any activities in connection with aviation in any form.
   2. That as an exceptional measure members of the Army or Navy may, at their own request, be authorised to fly or to learn to fly as private persons, but only in connection with amateur aviation and at their own expense. The Bulgarian authorities shall not grant them any special subsidies or special leave for the purpose.

It is understood that these exceptional authorisations shall, in conformity with paragraph (a) above, exclude all training in flying of a military character or for a military purpose.

Such authorisations may be granted up to a maximum of eight. This maximum may only be reached in six years as from January 1st, 1927, with the proviso that not more than two authorisations may be granted for each of the two first years and then one authorisation.

When the maximum number of eight has been reached, it may be maintained by the grant of fresh authorisations, not more than one being granted each year.

If the holder of any such authorisation ceases to be a member of the Army or Navy either through death or by retirement, a fresh authorisation may be issued at the beginning of the following year over and above the normal number for that year in place of the one which has lapsed.

A list of persons holding such authorisations shall be drawn up at the beginning of each year.

Members of the Army and Navy who hold a pilot's licence issued before April 1st, 1926, may continue to act as pilots if they do not exceed the maximum number of six. These six pilots, who may be replaced and whose names shall appear on a special list, are not included in the number of pilots referred to in the above paragraph.

VI.

The Bulgarian Government shall take the necessary measures to ensure that lists are kept of:

(a) all factories manufacturing aviation material;

(b) all aircraft or aero engines completed or in process of construction, a separate list being kept of all aircraft or aero engines intended for export;

(c) all air pilots and cadet pilots. (Air pilots qualified to fly aircraft of the kind specified under heading III above shall be entered on a separate list.)

(d) all organisations which own air transport lines;
LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

(e) all associations or companies or individuals engaged in aviation or using aircraft;
(f) all other owners of aircraft.

These lists shall always be kept up to date.

VII.

Aircraft without pilots are prohibited.

ANNEX II

PROVISIONS REGARDING POLICE.

The general provisions laid down in Article 5, Sections (a), (b) and (c), paragraph 1, also apply to the police.

Nevertheless, as an exceptional measure, twelve police officers may be given aeronautical training and hold the pilot’s certificate.

It is agreed that these pilots’ certificates will not be issued to the police officers to enable them to engage in aviation, but solely to enable them to acquire the technical knowledge required for the efficient supervision of commercial aviation.

The twelve pilots’ certificates thus issued may only be replaced when their holders retire from the police force or reach their forty-eighth year.

The twelve holders of these pilots’ certificates shall be distributed among the different aerial ports.

The police may not possess aircraft.

No other special air police organisation shall exist in Bulgaria.

As soon as the legislative provisions referred to in the said Agreement have been put into force,

all types of aircraft which are prohibited under the terms of the said Agreement,

all war machines which might be used for air armaments, may neither be manufactured in Bulgaria, nor imported into Bulgaria, nor exported from Bulgaria.

It is understood, further, that the undertaking given by the Bulgarian Government to keep Bulgarian aviation within the limits of normal development involves the stocking only of detached portions of aircraft essential for the normal requirements of commercial aviation.

If the measures thus enacted in application of the Agreement concluded prove insufficient in practice, it will be for the Bulgarian Government, when its attention will have been drawn to this insufficiency, to supply the remedy wherever experience shows the necessity of doing so.

This shall apply in particular if, as regards the training of personnel, the development of motorless flight in Bulgaria through its effects upon the general situation of Bulgarian aviation, affects the application of Article 89 of the Treaty of Neuilly.

The lists of pilots and cadet pilots in motorless flying shall be kept up to date. These lists shall, if necessary, be placed at the disposal of the League of Nations in the event of the application of Article 104 of the Treaty of Neuilly in the circumstances provided for in the previous paragraph.

The licences granted and the cancellations effected in conformity with the provisions of Article 5, paragraph (c), of Annex I above mentioned, shall be published annually in the Bulgarian Official Journal, the cancellations referred to in the last sentence of Article 5, paragraph (c), being published separately.

4. The provisions concerning pilots and cadet pilots must be understood as applying in general to any person capable of flying an aircraft whatever its category.

5. The provisions concerning the keeping of lists of material and personnel shall not refer to balloons without engines or to kites employed for purely civilian purposes.
TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ESTONIA

Signed at Tartu, on February 2nd, 1920.

2. The part of the Estonian 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.

Estonia 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 effectives 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.

[Source: Treaty Series, L. o. N.; Vol. 11. No. 289.]
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.

[Source: Treaty Series, L. o. N.; Vol. 2/1. No. 41.]

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

Article 103.
Universal compulsory military service shall be abolished in Hungary. The Hungarian Army shall in future only be constituted and recruited by means of voluntary enlistment.

EFFECTIVES AND CADRES OF THE ARMY

Article 104.
The total number of military forces in the Hungarian Army shall not exceed 35,000 men, including officers and depot troops.
Subject to the following limitations, the formations composing the Hungarian Army shall be fixed in accordance with the wishes of Hungary:

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, 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.

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

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

Article 105.

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.

TABLE I.

COMPOSITION AND MAXIMUM EFFECTIVES OF AN INFANTRY DIVISION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>Maximum Effectives</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 infantry ¹ (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 Pioneers ²</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment Field Artillery ³</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Battalion Cyclists (comprising 3 Companies)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 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>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for Cavalry Division</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 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.
LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

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 ¹</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</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>760</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>

Article 106.

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.

Article 107.

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 present 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.

*Article 108.*

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

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**RECRUITING AND MILITARY TRAINING**

*Article 109.*

All officers must be regulars (officers *de carrière*). Officers now serving who are retained in the Army must undertake the obligation to serve in it up to the age of 40 years at least. Officers now serving who do not join the new army will be released from all military obligations; they must not take part in any military exercises, whether theoretical or practical.

Officers newly appointed must undertake to serve on the active list for 20 consecutive years at least.

The number of officers discharged for any reason before the expiration of their term of service must not exceed in any year one-twentieth of the total of officers provided for in Article 104. If this proportion is unavoidably exceeded, the resulting shortage must not be made good by fresh appointments.

*Article 110.*

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 six years with the Colours.

The proportion of men discharged before the expiration of the period of their enlistment for reasons of health or as a result of disciplinary measures or for any other reasons must not in any year exceed one-twentieth of the total strength fixed by Article 104. If this proportion is unavoidably exceeded, the resulting shortage must not be made good by fresh enlistments.

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**SCHOOLS, EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, MILITARY CLUBS AND SOCIETIES**

*Article 111.*

The number of students admitted to attend the courses in military schools shall 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 Article 104. Consequently, all military schools not required for this purpose shall be abolished.

*Article 112.*

Educational establishments other than those referred to in Article 111, as well as all sporting and other clubs, must not occupy themselves with any military matters.
LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

ARMAMENT, MUNITIONS AND MATERIAL

Article 113.

On the expiration of three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the armament of the Hungarian Army shall not exceed the figures fixed per thousand men in Table V annexed to this Section. Any excess in relation to effectives shall only be used for such replacements as may eventually be necessary.

Article 114.

The stock of munitions at the disposal of the Hungarian Army shall not exceed the amounts fixed in Table V annexed to this Section.

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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trench mortars, light</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trench mortars, medium</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guns or howitzers (field or mountain)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,000</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 115.

The manufacture of arms, munitions and 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 is necessary for the military forces and armaments referred to in Articles 104, 107, 113 and 114 of 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.

Article 118.

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 shall also be forbidden.

Article 119.

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.
NAVAL CLAUSES

Article 120.

Hungary will have 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.

Article 124.

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

AIR CLAUSES

Article 128.

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

(The Hungarian Government and the Governments represented at the Conference of Ambassadors have concluded an agreement on the future regulation of civil aviation in Hungary, with a view to assuring the application of Article 128 above. The text of this agreement has not yet been printed. It is drawn up on a basis analogous to that of the agreement concluded between the Bulgarian Government and the Governments represented at the Conference. See above: Limitation of the Armaments of Bulgaria.)

GENERAL ARTICLES.

Article 140.

After the expiration of a period of three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Hungarian laws must have been modified and shall be maintained by the Hungarian Government in conformity with this Part of the present Treaty.

Article 142.

Hungary undertakes, from the coming into force of the present Treaty, not to accredit nor to send to any foreign country any military, naval or air mission, nor to allow any such mission to leave her territory; Hungary further agrees to take the necessary measures to prevent Hungarian nationals from leaving her territory to enlist in the Army, Navy or Air Service for the purposes of assisting in the military, naval or air training thereof, or generally for the purpose of giving military, naval or air instruction in any foreign country.

The Allied and Associated Powers undertake, so far as they are concerned, that from the coming into force of the present Treaty they will not enrol in nor attach to their armies or naval or air forces any Hungarian national for the purpose of assisting in the military training of such armies or naval or air forces, or otherwise employ any such Hungarian national as military, naval or aeronautic instructor.

The present provision does not, however, affect the right of France to recruit for the Foreign Legion in accordance with French military laws and regulations.

Article 143.

So long as the present Treaty remains in force, Hungary undertakes to submit to any investigation which the Council of the League of Nations, acting if need be by a majority vote, may consider necessary.
LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

PEACE TREATY BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND AND
THE RUSSIAN SOCIALIST FEDERAL SOVIET REPUBLIC

Signed at Dorpat, October 14th, 1920.

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 (Sommeri), Nervö (Narvi), Seitskär (Seiskari), Peninsaari, Lavansaari, Stora Tyterskär (Suuri Tytärslaari) Lilla Tyterskär (pieni Tytärslaari) and Rööskär. 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 Styrsudd 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.
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.

[Source: Treaty Series, League of Nations; Vol. 3, No. 91.]

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".
LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

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.

[Source: Treaty Series, League of Nations; Vol. 9, No. 255.]

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 I. On the coming into force of the present Treaty, but subject to the following provisions of this article, all other capital ships, built
ANNEX I

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
LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

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 expiration 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.

[Source: Treaty Series, League of Nations; Vol. 25, No. 609.]

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.

[Source: Treaty Series, League of Nations; Vol. 12, No. 311.]

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.

[Source: Treaty Series, League of Nations; Vol. 6, No. 153.]

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.

[Source: Treaty Series, League of Nations; Vol. 28, No. 701, etc.]
LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

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.

[Source: See above.]

CONVENTION RESPECTING THE THRACIAN FRONTIER

Signed at Lausanne, July 24th, 1923.

Article 1.

From the Ægean 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.
**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.

[Source: See above.]

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**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.

[Source: See above.]

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**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.

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**Article 47.**

Public security in the zone shall be assured exclusively by a force of native police placed at the disposal of the Administrator. This force, commanded by a Belgian officer of the rank of captain, assisted by French and Spanish cadres, shall not exceed 250 men. It may be garrisoned in the town of Tangier and maintain outposts in the surrounding country. The regulations respecting the police force are annexed to be present Convention.

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**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.
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.

[Source: Treaty Series, League of Nations; Vol. 38, No. 729.]

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Effectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>5,200 men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>2,500 »</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvador</td>
<td>4,200 »</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>2,500 »</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>2,000 »</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

[Source: Conference on Central American Affairs, Washington, 1923.]

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.

[Source: Treaty Series, League of Nations; Vol. 35, Nos. 791, etc.]

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.
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.