

In faith whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London, the twenty-second day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty.

In faith whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London, the **[twenty-second]** day of April, 1930 **[nineteen hundred and thirty]**.

ARTICLE 13.

本條ハ「マルキン」案中ニハ存セサル規定ニシテ起草委員會審議ノ終期ニ當リ英國側ノ希望ニ基キ挿入セラレタルモノナリ決定條文下ノ如シ

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

附屬書第一號

SKELETON OF PROPOSED FIVE POWER TREATY.

- Part One Five Power Agreement amending Washington Treaty so as to provide
- (1) for capital ship holiday of all five Powers; France and Italy to have right to lay down tonnage which they were entitled to lay down in 1927 and 1929,
 - (2) agreement for scrapping three capital ships by United States, five by British Empire and one by Japan,
 - (3) New definition of aircraft carrier.
- Part Two Five Power Agreement declaring rules of international law as to use of submarines.
- Part Three Three Power Agreement dealing with auxiliary vessels including therein provisions relating to exempt and special ships.
- Entire treaty shall go into effect as to United States of America, Great Britain and Japan when ratified by those three nations.

FOR CONSIDERATION.

- (1) Resolution to be adopted by Plenary Conference adopting so many of rules of procedure as may be agreed upon by all five Powers.
- (2) Resolution adjourning Conference in order to permit further efforts by France and Italy to join in agreement with other Powers dealing with auxiliary vessels.

附屬書第二號

SKELETON OF TREATY.

PART I.

Amendment of Washington Treaty.

- Battleship holiday.
- Scrapping of battleships.
- Definition of aircraft carrier.

PART II.

Auxiliary combatant vessels.

- General principle of limitation (a) global tonnage (b) categories.
- Definitions of Cruiser.
 - do. Destroyer.
 - do. Submarine.
- Unit size and armament of destroyers.
 - do. „ submarines.
- Exempt vessels.
- Special vessels.
- Aeroplane carriers.
- Rules for scrapping.
- Replacement rules.
- Displacement definition.
- Prohibition of construction of vessels which do not conform to treaty limitations.

PART III.

Three Power figures for auxiliary combatant vessels. Destroyer leaders and any other supplementary provisions.

PART IV.

Submarine rules.

PART V.

General Provisions:

- Provision for change of circumstances as to construction by other Powers.
- Duration of Treaty.
- 1935 Conference.
- Ratification and coming into force of Treaty.

附屬書第三號

「マルキン案」

PART I.

MODIFICATIONS TO BE MADE IN THE TREATY
OF WASHINGTON.

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties agree not to exercise their rights to replace Capital Ships by new construction during the years 1931-1936, as provided in Part 3 of Chapter II of the Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armament signed between them at Washington on the sixth of February, 1922, and referred to in the present Treaty as the Washington Treaty.

This provision does not affect the rights of France and Italy in regard to the replacement tonnage they were entitled to lay down in 1927 and 1929 in accordance with the provisions of the Washington Treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

The United States, the British Commonwealth of Nations and Japan shall dispose of the Capital Ships specified in this Article in accordance with the rules set forth in Part 2 of Chapter II of the Washington Treaty. The work of rendering the vessels incapable of further warlike service in accordance with paragraph (3) of Part 2 of Chapter II of the Washington Treaty shall be commenced not later than December 31, 1931, and shall be finished within six months from the date on which such work was commenced, and the vessels shall be finally scrapped in accordance with Paragraph (2) of Part 2 of Chapter II of the Washington Treaty within eighteen months from the date when the work of rendering them incapable of further warlike service was commenced:

To be scrapped by the United States:

FLORIDA	21,900
UTAH	22,000
ARKANSAS	26,100

To be scrapped by the British Commonwealth of Nations:

BENBOW	28,250
IRON DUKE	26,250
MARLBOROUGH	26,250
EMPEROR OF INDIA	26,250
TIGER	28,900

To be scrapped by Japan.

One ship of the KONGO class	26,330.
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Subject to any scrapping which may be necessitated, in accordance with the Washington Treaty, by the exercise by France or Italy of the rights referred to in the second paragraph of Article I of the present Treaty, all existing Capital Ships not designated above to be scrapped may be retained during the term of the present Treaty. The right of replacement is not lost by delay in scrapping after reaching the age limit.

ARTICLE 3.

The definition of an aircraft carrier in Part 4 of Chapter II of the Washington Treaty is hereby replaced by the following:—

The expression "aircraft carrier" includes:

- (a) A vessel of war with a displacement in excess of 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement designed for the specific and exclusive purpose of carrying aircraft. It must be so constructed that aircraft can be launched therefrom and landed thereon, and not designed and constructed for carrying a more powerful armament than that allowed to it under Article IX or Article X as the case may be.
- (b) A vessel of war with a displacement not in excess of 10,000 tons standard displacement designed for the specific and exclusive purpose of carrying aircraft, and so constructed that aircraft can be launched therefrom and landed thereon.

The fitting of a flying deck on a battleship, cruiser, or destroyer, provided such vessel was not designed or adapted exclusively as an aircraft carrier, shall not cause any vessel so fitted to be charged against or classified in the aircraft carrier category.

ARTICLE 4.

No aircraft carrier of less than 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement mounting a gun in excess of 6.1 inches (155 mm.) shall be acquired by or constructed by, for or within the jurisdiction of any of the High Contracting Parties.

PART II.

(STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION).

PART III.

AUXILIARY COMBATANT VESSELS.

ARTICLE

- (a) The rules for determining standard displacement prescribed in Chapter 2, Part IV of the Washington Treaty, shall apply to all surface vessels of war of each of the Contracting Powers.

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

- (c) Each naval combatant vessel shall be rated at its displacement tonnage when in the standard condition. The word "ton", except in the expression "metric tons", shall be understood to be the ton of 2,240 pounds (1,016 kilo).

ARTICLE

Except as provided in this Article, no submarine exceeding 2,000 tons standard displacement, or carrying gun with a calibre exceeding 5.1 inches (130 mm.) shall be constructed or acquired by any of the High Contracting Parties. Provided that his total tonnage allowance of submarines, so resulting from the present Treaty, is not thereby exceeded, each of the High Contracting Parties may construct or acquire not more than three submarines of a maximum standard displacement of 2,800 tons, and carrying guns with a calibre not exceeding 6.1 inches (155 millimetres). France may retain, as one of these submarines one already completed of 2,880 tons, and carrying guns with a calibre of 8 inch (203 mm.)

For the purposes of the present Treaty a submarine is defined as a vessel of war capable of navigation under water.

ARTICLE

The following classes of vessels are exempt from limitation:

- (A) All Naval Surface Combatant vessels of 600 tons standard displacement and under.
- (B) All Naval Surface Combatant vessels exceeding 600 tons, but not exceeding 2,000 tons standard displacement provided they have none of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Mount a gun greater than 6.1 inch (155 mm.) calibre.
 - (2) Mount more than four guns above 3 inch (76 mm.) calibre.
 - (3) Are designed or fitted to launch torpedoes.
 - (4) Are designed for a speed greater than 20 knots.
- (C) All Naval Surface Vessels not specifically built as fighting ships, nor taken in time of peace under Government control for fighting purposes, which are employed in fleet duties or as troop transports or in some other way than as fighting ships, provided they have none of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Mount a gun greater than 6.1 inch (155 mm.) calibre.
 - (2) Mount more than four guns above 3 inch (76 mm.) calibre.

- (3) Are designed or fitted to launch torpedoes.
- (4) Are designed for a speed greater than 20 knots.
- (5) Are protected by armour plate.
- (6) Are designed or fitted to launch mines.
- (7) Are fitted to receive planes on board from the air.
- (8) Mount more than one aeroplane-launching apparatus on the centre line, or two, one on each broadside.
- (9) If fitted with any means of launching aeroplanes into the air, are designed or adapted to operate at sea more than three aeroplanes.

ARTICLE .

The rules as to replacement contained in Annex II are applicable to vessels of war under 10,000 tons.

ARTICLE .

Without prejudice to the rules for the scrapping of Capital Ships which are set forth in the Washington Treaty, the rules contained in Annex II to this Part shall be applied to vessels of war which have to be disposed of under the present Treaty.

These rules shall, in addition, be applied to aircraft carriers as defined in Article—.

ARTICLE .

(Special vessels. Final text not yet received).

PART IV.

During the term of the present Treaty the surface auxiliary combatant vessels and submarines of the United States of America, the British Commonwealth of Nations and Japan shall be limited as provided in this Part.

ARTICLE .

Certain vessels specified in Article shall be deemed special vessels to be retained by the Parties owning the same but not to be replaced except as specifically provided in said Article—.

ARTICLE .

The total tonnage of auxiliary combatant vessels which is allowed hereby to the United States, the British Commonwealth of Nations and Japan during the term of the present Treaty and the distribution thereof into categories is shown in the following table:

Categories.	United States.	British Commonwealth of Nations	Japan
CRUISERS			
(a) With guns of more than 6 inch calibre	180,000	146,800	108,400
(b) With guns of 6 inch calibre or less	143,500	192,200	100,450
DESTROYERS	150,000	150,000	105,500
SUBMARINES	52,700	52,700	52,700

The United States may, however, elect to construct not more than fifteen cruisers of sub-category (a), having an aggregate tonnage of 150,000 tons, instead of eighteen of such cruisers having an aggregate tonnage of 180,000 tons. In that event, it shall have the right to construct 189,000 tons of sub-category (b) instead of 143,500 tons of such cruisers.

The United States contemplates the completion by 1935 of fifteen cruisers of sub-category (a) of an aggregate tonnage of 150,000 tons. In case the United States decides to build more than fifteen cruisers of sub-category (a), the sixteenth unit will be laid down in 1933 to be completed in 1936, the seventeenth in 1934 to be completed in 1937; the eighteenth in 1935 to be completed in 1938.

(N.B. Definitions of cruisers and destroyers and provision for leaders may require to be inserted here).

The British Commonwealth of Nations may elect to construct eighteen cruisers of sub-category (a), having an aggregate tonnage of 176,800 tons, instead of fifteen of such cruisers having an aggregate tonnage of 146,800 tons. In that event, the British Commonwealth of Nations shall have the right to construct 146,700 tons of cruisers of sub-category (b) instead of 192,200 tons of such cruisers.

The British Commonwealth of Nations may build 91,000 tons of cruisers of sub-category (b) (and do considerable premature scrapping).

Japan may build——tons of cruisers,——tons of destroyers, and——tons of submarines, and may scrap and replace——tons of cruisers and——tons of submarines which will not have passed the age limits prescribed herein.

ARTICLE

(a) The British Commonwealth of Nations is allowed to retain, in their present condition, the Monitor "ROBERTS", the main armament guns and mountings of which have been mutilated, and the seaplane-carrier "ARK ROYAL", until no longer required for experimental purposes. The retention of these two vessels is without prejudice to the retention of vessels permitted under Section V of Annex.....to Part.....

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

ARTICLE .

The vessels specified in the following lists may be retained during their useful life and shall not be replaced, except only that the ASO and TOKIWA, Japanese minelaying cruisers, may be replaced by two new minelayers, which are not to be charged to any combatant category, having each a tonnage not exceeding 5,000 tons displacement, a speed not in excess of 20 knots, and in other respects fulfilling the conditions set forth in (Clause (B) of Article VIII of Part Two), regarding vessels exempt from limitation.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Name of type of vessels.	Displacement.
AROOSTOOK—Minelayer	4,950 tons.
OGLALA—Minelayer	4,950 tons.
BALTIMORE—Minelayer	4,413 tons.
SAN FRANCISCO—Minelayer	4,083 tons.
CHEYNNNE—Monitor	2,800 tons.
HELENA—Gunboat	1,392 tons.
ISABEL—Yacht	938 tons.
NIAGARA	2,600 tons.
BRIDGEPORT—Destroyer Tender	11,750 tons.
DOBBIN—Destroyer Tender	12,450 tons.
MELVILLE—Destroyer Tender	7,150 tons.
WHITNEY—Destroyer Tender	12,450 tons.
HOLLAND—Submarine Tender	11,570 tons.
HENDERSON—Naval Transport.	10,000 tons.
TOTAL of the above	91,496 tons.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS.

Name of type of vessels.	Displacement.
ADVENTURE—Cruiser minelayer	6,740 tons.
ALBATROSS—Seaplane carrier (Royal Australian Navy)	5,000 tons.
EREBUS—Monitor	7,200 tons.
TERROR—Monitor	7,200 tons.
MARSHAL SOULT—Monitor	6,400 tons.
CLIVE—Sloop (Royal Indian Marine)	2,021 tons.
MEDWAY—Submarine Depot Ship	15,000 tons.
TOTAL of the above	49,561 tons.

JAPAN.

Name of type of vessels.	Displacement.
ASO—Cruiser minelayer	7,180 tons.
TOKIWA—Cruiser minelayer	9,240 tons.
WAKAMIYA—Seaplane carrier	5,180 tons.
NOTORO—Seaplane carrier	14,050 tons.
ASAMA—Old Cruiser	9,240 tons.
YAKUMO—Old cruiser	9,010 tons.
IZUMO—Old cruiser	9,180 tons.
IWATE—Old cruiser	9,180 tons.
KASUGA—Old cruiser	7,080 tons.
YODO—Gunboat	1,320 tons.

TOTAL of the above 80,660 tons.

The ASAMA, YAKUMO, IZUMO, IWATE, and KASUGA shall be scrapped when the first three vessels of the KUMA class shall have been replaced by new construction as provided in Article———. Japan agrees that these three vessels of the KUMA class are to be demilitarized as provided in Article———, and are to be used for cadet training ships. Japan undertakes that these three vessels of the KUMA class, after replacement, will not be used for combatant purposes.

ARTICLE .

Prior to January 1, 1934, unless otherwise provided in this Treaty, the United States of America, the British Commonwealth of Nations and Japan, respectively shall, in the manner herein before prescribed, dispose of all tonnage in excess of the amount allowed by Article II of this Part Three, and shall not thereafter exceed the allowed tonnage in any combatant category.

ARTICLE .

(a) The British Commonwealth of Nations may replace the FROBISHER and EFFINGHAM during the year 1936. The total replacement tonnage of cruisers of sub-category (b) to be completed prior to 31 December, 1936 shall not exceed 91,000 tons.

(b) Japan may replace the TAMA in 1936.

(c) In addition to replacing destroyers passing over the prescribed age limit, Japan may lay down, in each of the years 1935 and 1936, 5,200 tons to replace part of the vessels that pass over the 16 year age limit in 1938 and 1939.

(d) Each nation may reclaim one battleship as a gunnery training ship.

(e) Japan may retain three cruisers of the KUMA class, after replacement, as mid-shipman's training vessels.

ARTICLE .

By the 31st December, 1936, Japan undertakes to reduce her present submarine total tonnage to the total named in this agreement, namely, 52,700. Her future building programmes will be so arranged as not to exceed 12,000 tons of new construction to be completed before 31st December, 1936. There will be under construction on that date not more than 7,200 tons. If Japan exercises the full right of replacement as stated above, the total tonnage scrap would be 37,000 tons of submarines by the end of 1936.

ARTICLE .

The tonnage laid down in any category subject to tonnage limitation as provided in this Part Three shall not exceed the amount necessary to build up to the maximum allowed tonnage of the category, or to replace vessels that pass over the prescribed age limits prior to December 31, 1936, except that replacement tonnage may be laid down for cruisers and submarines that pass over the prescribed age limits in 1937, 1938 and 1939, and for destroyers that pass over the prescribed age limits in 1937 and 1938 (except as provided in Article.....).

ARTICLE .

(Provision for change of circumstances as to construction by other Powers.

Not yet drafted).

PART V.

Rules for the protection of non-combatant life at sea.

The following are accepted as established Rules of International Law :—

- (i) In their action with regard to merchant ships, submarines must conform to the Rules of International Law to which surface vessels are subject.
- (ii) In particular, except in the case of persistent refusal to stop on being duly summoned, or of active resistance to visit or search, a warship, whether surface vessel or submarine, may not sink or render incapable of navigation a merchant vessel without having first placed the passengers, crew and ship's papers in a place of safety. For this purpose the ship's boats are not regarded as a place of safety unless the safety of the passengers and crew is assured, in the existing sea and weather conditions, by the proximity of land, or the presence of another vessel which is in a position to take them on board.

The High Contracting Parties invite all other Powers to express their assent to the above rules (without thereby becoming parties to the present Treaty) by means of a notification addressed to His Britannic Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

PART VI.

ARTICLE .

The present Treaty, with the exception of Part V, which is subject to no limit of time, shall remain in force until December 31st, 1936.

The High Contracting Parties agree to meet in Conference in 1935 to consider whether any modification of the provisions of the Washington Treaty is required, and to frame a new treaty which would carry forward for a further term of years the work of naval limitation and reduction embodied in the present treaty, it being understood that none of the terms of this treaty shall prejudice the attitude of any of the High Contracting Parties in the Conference agreed to.

ARTICLE .

The present Treaty shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with the respective constitutional methods and the ratifications shall be deposited at London as soon as possible.

As soon as the ratifications of the President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan have been deposited, the Treaty shall come into force in respect of the said High Contracting Parties.

Chapters I, II, III, V and VI shall come into force in respect of the President of the French Republic and His Majesty the King of Italy on the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Chapter IV will come into force in respect of the said two High Contracting Parties

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ANNEX I.

GENERAL RULES FOR REPLACEMENT.

SECTION I. Except as provided for in Section IV of this Chapter and Chapter V, a vessel shall not be replaced before it becomes "overage". A vessel shall be deemed to be "overage" when the following number of years have elapsed since the date of its completion :—

- (a) For a surface vessel exceeding 3,000 tons but not exceeding 10,000 tons standard displacement.
 - (i) If laid down prior to 1st January 1920 16 years
 - (ii) If laid down after 1st January, 1924 20 years

- (b) For a surface vessel not exceeding 3,000 tons standard displacement.
 - (i) If laid down prior to 1st January, 1921... .. 12 years
 - (ii) If laid down after 1st January, 1921 16 years
- (c) For submarines 13 years

The keels of new construction shall not be laid down more than 3 years before the vessel to be replaced becomes "overage" but when such new construction is a surface vessel of less than 3,000 tons standard displacement this period is reduced to 2 years.

SECTION II. On the completion or acquisition of replacement tonnage, the vessel or vessels, whose retention would cause the maximum tonnage permitted in the category to be exceeded, shall be disposed of in accordance with of the present Treaty.

SECTION III. In the event of loss or accidental destruction a vessel may be immediately replaced.

SECTION IV. The High Contracting Parties shall communicate promptly to each of the other High Contracting Parties the information detailed below for each vessel of war constructed in replacement of vessels of war to be disposed of—

- (a) The date of laying the keel and the following data :
 - The category to which charged.
 - Standard displacement in tons and metric tons: the principal dimensions, namely, length at water-line, extreme beam at or below water-line and mean draft at standard displacement, as well as the calibre of the largest gun mounted.
- (b) Date of completion, together with the following data with respect to the vessel at that data.
 - The category to which charged.
 - Standard displacement in tons and metric tons: the principal dimensions, namely, length at water-line, extreme beam at or below water-line, mean draft at standard displacement.

ANNEX II.

SECTION I.

METHODS OF DISPOSAL.

Vessels of War shall be disposed of in any one of the following ways:—

By scrapping (sinking or breaking up).

- II. By converting the vessel to a hulk.
- III. By converting the vessel to target use exclusively.
- IV. By retaining the vessel exclusively for experimental purposes.
- V. By retaining the vessel exclusively for training purposes.

SECTION II.

VESSELS TO BE SCRAPPED.

(a) A vessel to be disposed of by scrapping by reason of its replacement by new construction must be rendered incapable of warlike service within six months of the date of completion of its successor, or of the first of its successors if there are more than one. If, however, the completion of the new vessel or vessels be delayed, the work of rendering the old vessel incapable of warlike service shall nevertheless be completed within four and a half years from the date of laying the keel of the new vessel, or of the first of the new vessels; but shall the new vessel, or any of the new vessels, be a surface vessel of less than 3,000 tons standard displacement, this period is reduced to three and a half years.

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

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

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

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

(d) A vessel to be scrapped in accordance with Article of this Part Two, shall be rendered incapable of warlike service within months from the coming into effect of the present Treaty and scrapping shall be finally effected within months with the following exceptions:

(To be inserted).

SECTION III.

VESSELS TO BE CONVERTED TO HULKS.

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

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

The vessel must be put in the above condition within the same limit of time as is provided in Article B for rendering a vessel incapable of warlike service.

SECTION IV.

VESSELS TO BE CONVERTED TO TARGET USE.

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

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

The vessel must be put into the above condition within the same limit of time as is provided in Section II for rendering a vessel incapable of warlike service.

(b) In addition to the rights already possessed by each High Contracting Party under the Treaty of Washington, each High Contracting Party is permitted to retain, for target use exclusively, at any one time:—

- (i) Not more than three vessels; cruisers or destroyers.
- (ii) One submarine.

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

SECTION V.

VESSELS RETAINED FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES.

(a) A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to experimental purposes exclusively, shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Section IV (a) of these rules.

(b) Without prejudice to the general rules, and provided that due notice be given to the other High Contracting Parties, reasonable variation from the conditions prescribed in Section IV (a) of these rules, in so far as may be necessary for the purposes of a special experiment, may be permitted as a temporary measure. Any High Contracting Party taking advantage of this privilege is required to furnish full details of any such variations and the period for which they will be required.

(c) Each High Contracting Party is permitted to retain for experimental purposes exclusively at any one time:—

- (i) Not more than two vessels; cruisers or destroyers.
- (ii) One submarine.

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

SECTION VI.

VESSELS RETAINED FOR TRAINING PURPOSES.

(a) A battleship to be disposed of by conversion to a gunnery training ship exclusively shall be considered incapable of warlike service when the following have been effected:

- (1) Removal of all main armament guns, turrets, barbets and machinery for operating the turrets, but three complete turrets may be retained on each ship.
- (2) Removal of all ammunition, explosives and mines, though this shall not preclude the temporary carrying of enough ammunition for target practice training for the guns remaining on board.
- (3) Removal of conning tower and the side armour belt between the foremost and aftermost barbets.
- (4) Removal of mutilation of all torpedo tubes.
- (5) Removal or mutilation in place of sufficient boilers to reduce the speed of the vessel to a maximum of eighteen knots.

(b) A cruiser to be converted to a training ship (other than a gunnery training ship) shall be considered incapable of warlike service when the following have been effected:—

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

附 屬 書 第 四 號

I. 「マシグリ」案原案

(註) 本案ハ條約第二編トシテ制限方式關係事項ヲ規定スルガ爲佛國副全權「マシグリ」ノ手ニテ起草セラレタルモ伊國側ハ制限方式ニ關シ自國ヲ拘束スルガ如キ事項ヲ條約中ニ規定スルコトニ強硬ニ反對シタル爲蓋ニ決定條約中ニ之ヲ見スシテヤミタルモノナリ (本書第四頁參照) 尙本案送付後之ニ若干ノ變更ヲ加ヘタル後記修正案ヲ送付越シタリ

ARTICLE A.

Having in view the conclusion of a limitation convention for armaments, the High Contracting Powers have agreed to the following principles, the application of which shall remain subordinate to the settlement of questions of tonnage which are the subject of this convention.

ARTICLE B.

The limitation of floating material relates to the total (global) tonnage, that is to say, to the total of the individual displacement of all vessels capable of being used as fighting units, with the exception of those vessels which are specified in Article VI as not being subject to limitation and of those special vessels mentioned in Table III. The total (global) tonnage figures which the High Contracting Powers have agreed not to exceed by the end of the present Treaty are shown in Table I.

ARTICLE C.

Table II shows, by tonnage per class, the way in which, after an exchange of views with the other Powers, each H.C.P. intends to distribute, during the life of the convention, the total (global) tonnage which it has limited to the figures indicated in Table I.

These tonnages per class are equal to the total per class of the individual displacements of all the vessels on service whose characteristic correspond, for each class, to the following definitions:—

Class (a) Vessels the displacement of which exceeds 10,000 tons, or with guns of more than 8-inches (203 mms.) calibre.

Class (b) Aircraft carriers.

Class (c.1) Vessels the displacement of which exceeds 1,850 tons, but does not exceed 10,000 tons, and with guns of more than 6.1-inch (155 mms.) in calibre.

Class (c.2) Vessels the individual displacement of which exceeds 1,850 tons, but does not exceed 10,000 tons, and with guns of not more than 6.1 inch (155 mms.) in calibre.

Class (c.3) Vessels the displacement of which does not exceed 1,850 tons, and with guns of not more than 5.1-inch (130 mms.) in calibre.

Class (d) Submarines.

The tonnage figures for classes (c.2) and (c.3) may be amalgamated by those Powers which wish to do so.

ARTICLE D.

Within the limits of the total (global) tonnage shown in Table I, and in the absence of more strict conditions resulting from special conventions to which it is or may become a party, each of the H.C.P.'s may, by a transfer of tonnage from one class to another, alter this distribution, as provided for in Article.....

II. 「マシグリ」修正案

DRAFT FOR CONSIDERATION OF JURISTS.

ARTICLE A.

With a view to the conclusion of limitation convention for armaments, the High Contracting Parties have agreed to the following principles, the application of which shall remain subordinate to the settlement of questions of tonnage which are the subject of this treaty.

ARTICLE B.

The limitation of floating material relates to the total (global) tonnage, that is to say, to the total of the individual displacement of all vessels capable of being used as fighting units, with the exception of those vessels which are specified in Part III, Article 3, as not being subject to limitation and of those special vessels mentioned in Table III. The total (global) tonnage figures which the High Contracting Parties have agreed not to exceed by the end of the present Treaty are shown in Table I.

ARTICLE C.

Table II shows, by tonnage per category, the way in which, after an exchange of views with the other H.C.P. each H.C.P. intends to distribute, during the life of the convention, the total (global) tonnage which it has limited to the figures indicated in Table I.

These tonnages per category are equal to the total per category of the individual displacements of all the vessels in service whose characteristics correspond, for each category, to the following definitions:—

A. Capital Ships As in Washington Treaty, 1922.

B. Aircraft Carriers. As in part I, Article 3.

C. Cruiser (1). Surface vessels of war other than Aircraft Carriers the displacement of which exceeds 1,850 tons, standard displacement or with guns of more than 6.1-inch (155 mms.) in calibre.

(2) Surface vessels of war other than Aircraft Carriers the individual displacement of which exceeds 1,850 tons standard displacement or with guns of more than 5.1-inch (130 mms.) in calibre.

D. Destroyers. Surface vessels of war the displacement of which does not exceed 1,850 tons, and with guns of not more than 5.1-inch (130 mms.) in calibre.

E. Submarines.

The tonnage figures in categories C (2) and D, are indicated separately or together, as the case may be; agreements between the Powers interested will specify the system to be followed.

ARTICLE D.

Within the limits of the total (global) tonnage shown in Table I, and in the absence of more strict conditions resulting from special conventions to which it is or may become a party, each of the H.C.P.'s may, by a transfer of tonnage from one category to another, alter this distribution, after an agreement between the interested Powers, which would indicate

(1) the categories between which transfer would be permitted

(2) the amount of transfer in each case.

附 屬 書 第 五 號

英 國 案

(註) 本案ハ本書附屬書第一號所載第一次條約骨組ニ隨ヒ起草セラレタルモノトシテ英國側ヨリ起草委員會ニ提示セラレタルモノナリシモ事實上案ノ全部ヲ制限方式ニ充テタルモノト云ヒテ過言ナラザル程度ノモノナリシヲ以テ委員會ニ於テ異議出テ結局本書附屬書第二號所載第二次骨組ニ基ク「マルキン」案(附屬書第三號)ノ起草ヲ見ルニ至リタル次第ナリ

CHAPTER I.

ART. I. The High Contracting Parties agree to limit their respective naval armament as provided in the present Treaty.

ART II. The maximum total (grobal) tonnage of vessels subject to limitation, other than the special vessels shown in Table 3, to which the High Contracting Parties agree to limit their respective naval armaments is shown in Table 1.

The tonnage agreed to are those to which strengths must be reduced by the end of the period of the present agreement (× or, “those which shall not be exceeded at the end etc.”)

ART III. Table 2 indicates by categories the way in which each High Contracting Party allocates its global tonnage shown in Table 1.

The figures thown are those to which strengths must be reduced by the end of the period of the present agreement. (× or, “those which shall not be exceeded at the end of etc.....”)

The categories mentioned above are defined as follows:—

A. CAPITAL SHIPS.

As defined in the Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armaments, Washington, 1922.

B. AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.

The generic term “aircraft carrier” for the purposes of the present agreement comprehends:—

- (a) Aircraft carriers of over 10,000 tons standard displacement as defined in the Treaty between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, limiting Naval Armament, signed at Washington, on the 6th February, 1922, and
- (b) Other surface vessels of war of a standard displacement not exceeding 10,000 tons designed for the specific and exclusive purpose of carrying aircraft and so constructed that aircraft can be launched therefrom and landed thereon.

C. Cruisers.

- (a) Surface vessels of war other than Aircraft Carriers, exceeding 1,850 tons standard displacement or with guns exceeding 6.1 inches (155 mm) calibre.

- (b) Surface vessels of war exceeding 1,850 tons standard displacement or with guns exceeding 5.1 inches (130 mm.) calibre.

D. Submarines.

Vessels of war capable of navigation under water.

E. Destroyers.

Surface vessels of war not exceeding 1,850 tons standard displacement with guns not exceeding 5.1 inches (130 mm.)

Art. IV The High Contracting Party entering figures against the Destroyer Category engage not to employ more than 16 per cent. of the category tonnage in vessels 1,500 tons standard displacement.

CHAPTER II.

Art. V. The following vessels are exempt from limitation:—

- (a) All Naval Surface Combatant vessels of 600 tons standard displacement and under be exempt.
- (b) All Naval Surface Combatant vessels exceeding 600 tons, but not exceeding 2,000 tons individual standard displacement should be exempt from limitation, provided they have none of the following characteristics:—
 - (1) Mount a gun greater than 6.1 inch (155 mm.) calibre.
 - (2) Mount more than four guns above 3 inch (76 mm.) calibre.
 - (3) Are designed or fitted to launch torpedoes.
 - (4) Are designed for a speed greater than 20 knots.
- (c) All Naval Surface Vessels not specifically built as fighting ships, nor taken in time of peace under government control for fighting purposes, which are employed in fleet duties or as troop transports or in some other way than as fighting ships, should be exempt from limitation provided they have none of the following characteristics:—
 - (1) Mount a gun greater than 6.1 inch (155 mm.) calibre.
 - (2) Mount more than four guns above 3 inch (76 mm.) calibre.
 - (3) Are designed or fitted to launch torpedoes.
 - (4) Are designed for a speed greater than 20 knots.
 - (5) Are protected by armour plate.
 - (6) Are designed or fitted to launch mines.
 - (7) Are fitted to receive planes on board from the air.
 - (8) Mount more than one aeroplane-launching apparatus on the centre line; or two, one on each broadside.
 - (9) If fitted with any means of launching aeroplanes into the air, are designed or adapted to operate at sea more than three aeroplanes.

Art. VI.

- (a) No submarines exceeding 2,000 tons standard displacement or mounting a gun exceeding 5 inches calibre shall be acquired by, or maintained by, any of the High Contracting Parties.
- (b) Notwithstanding the above provision, High Contracting Parties may, provided that the total tonnage allowance of Submarines is not thereby exceeded, include therein during the period of the Agreement not more than three submarines of a maximum standard displacement of 2,800 tons, mounting a gun not exceeding 6.1 inches (155 mm.) in calibre. France is furthermore permitted to include in these three submarines one of 2,880 tons.

Art. VII. No Aircraft Carrier of less than 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement mounting a gun in excess of 6.1 inches (155mm.) shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for or within the jurisdiction of any of the High Contracting Parties.

CHAPTER III.

RULES FOR DISPOSAL OF VESSELS OF WAR.

(Provisional. Draft pending completion by Experts Committee).

Without prejudice to the rules for the scrapping of capital ships which are to be disposed of in accordance with Articles II and III of the Treaty limiting Naval Armament signed at Washington on the sixth February, 1922, (See Part 2 of Chapter II of that Treaty) the following rules shall be applied to vessels of war which have to be disposed of under the Articles of the present Treaty.

These rules shall, in addition, be applied to aircraft carriers governed by the Washington Treaty.

METHODS OF DISPOSAL

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

- I. By scrapping (sinking or breaking up)
- II. By converting the vessel to a hulk.
- III. By converting the vessel to target use exclusively.
- IV. By retaining the vessel exclusively for experimental purposes.
- V. By retaining the vessel exclusively for training purposes.

SECTION I. VESSELS TO BE SCRAPPED.

(a) A vessel to be disposed of by scrapping, by reason of its replacement by new construction, must be rendered incapable of warlike service within six months of the date of the

completion of its successor, or of the first of its successors if there are more than one. If, however, the completion of the new vessel or vessels be delayed, the work of rendering the old vessel incapable of warlike service shall, nevertheless, be completed within four and a half years from the date of laying the keel of the new vessel, or of the first of the new vessels; but should the new vessel, or any of the new vessels, be a surface vessel of less than 3,000 tons standard displacement, this period is reduced to three and a half years.

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

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

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

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

(d) A vessel to be scrapped in accordance with Article.....of the present Treaty, shall be rendered incapable of warlike service within months from the coming into effect of the present Treaty and scrapping shall be finally effected within months with the following exceptions:—.....

SECTION II. VESSELS TO BE CONVERTED TO HULKS.

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

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

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

SECTION III. VESSELS TO BE CONVERTED TO TARGET USE.

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

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

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

(b) in addition to the rights already possessed by each High Contracting Power under the Treaty of Washington, each High Contracting Power is permitted to retain, for target use exclusively, at any one time:—

- (i) Not more than.....cruisers or destroyers;
- (ii)submarine.

(c) In addition to the capital ship allowed to be retained under paragraph II, (c), Part 2, Chapter II of the Washington Treaty, the United States of America may retain, for a period not exceeding.....months after the ratification of the present Treaty, one capital ship for target purposes.

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

SECTION IV. VESSELS RETAINED FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES.

- (a) A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to experimental purposes exclusively, shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Section III (a) of these rules.
- (b) Without prejudice to the general rules, and provided that due notice be given to the other High Contracting Powers, reasonable variation from the conditions prescribed in Section III (a) of those rules, in so far as may be necessary for the pur-

poses of a special experiment, may be permitted as a temporary measure. Any High Contracting Power taking advantage of this privilege is required to furnish full details of any such variations and the period for which they will be required.

(c) Each High Contracting Power is permitted to retain for experimental purposes exclusively at any one time:—

- (i) Not more than.....cruisers or destroyers.
- (ii).....Submarines.

(d) The British Empire is allowed to retain, in their present condition, the Monitor "Roberts", the main armament guns and mountings of which have been mutilated, and the sea-plane carrier "Ark Royal", until no longer required for experimental purposes. The retention of these two vessels is without prejudice to the retention of vessels permitted under (c) above.

(e) On retaining a vessel for experimental purposes the High Contracting Power undertakes not to recondition it for warlike service.

SECTION V. VESSELS RETAINED FOR TRAINING PURPOSES.

(To be completed.)

CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL RULES FOR REPLACEMENT.

(Proposed by United Kingdom. Provisional only.)

Section 1. Except as provided for in Section IV of this Chapter and Chapter V, a vessel shall not be replaced before it becomes "overage". A vessel shall be deemed to be "overage" when the following number of years have elapsed since the date of its completion.

- (a) For a surface vessel exceeding 10,000 tons standard displacement.
 - (i) If completed prior to years
 - (ii) If completed after years.
- (b) For a surface vessel of 3,000 tons or greater standard displacement but not exceeding 10,000 tons.
 - (i) If completed prior to years.
 - (ii) If completed after years.
- (c) For a surface vessel of less than 3,000 tons standard displacement.
 - (i) If completed prior to years.
 - (ii) If completed after years.
- (d) For submarines.
 - (i) If completed prior to years.

(ii) If completed after _____ years.

The keels of new construction shall not be laid down more than 4 years before the vessel to be replaced becomes "overage" but when such new construction is a surface vessel of less than 3,000 tons standard displacement this period is reduced to 3 years.

Section 11. On the completion or acquisition of replacement tonnage, the "overage" vessel or vessels, whose retention would cause the maximum tonnage permitted in the category to be exceeded, shall be disposed of in accordance with _____ of the present Treaty.

Section III. In the event of loss or accidental destruction a vessel may be immediately replaced.

Section IV. The High Contracting Parties shall communicate promptly to each of the other High Contracting Parties the information detailed below for each vessel of war constructed in replacement of vessels of war to be disposed of—

(a) The date of laying the keel and the following data:

The category to which charged.

Standard displacement in tons and metric tons: the principal dimensions, namely, length at water-line, extreme beam at or below water-line and mean draft at standard displacement;

(b) Date of completion, together with the following data with respect to the vessel at that date:

The category to which charged.

Standard displacement in tons and metric tons; the principal dimensions, namely, length at water-line, extreme beam at or below water-line, mean draft at standard displacement, as well as the calibre of the largest gun mounted.

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

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

The word "ton" in the present Treaty, except in the expression "metric tons" shall be understood to mean the ton of 2,240 pounds (1,016 kilog.).

CHAPTER V.

SPECIAL RULES FOR REPLACEMENT.

In order to meet the special circumstances of the several High Contracting Parties the General Rules for Replacement contained in Chapter IV shall be modified in accordance with the following provisions.

PART 1.

Section 1. Capital Ships.

Clause giving effect to the agreement to waive the full rights of replacement under the Washington Treaty, and the reduction by British Empire, United States of America and Japan to 15, 15, 9 ships respectively at an early date.

Section 2. Aircraft Carriers.

(Complete later if necessary)

Section 3. Special Vessels.

The special vessels shown in Table 3 may be retained without regard to the age limits prescribed in this Treaty. New construction shall be charged against the tonnage allotted to one of the combatant categories, according to the characteristics of the vessel unless such vessel conforms to the characteristics of the "Exempt" Class.

PART 11.

Section 1. Cruisers.

British Empire.

The "Frobisher" and "Effingham" may be disposed of in 1936.

The total replacement tonnage of 6 inch gun cruisers to be completed before 31.12.36 shall not exceed 91,000 tons.

(Similar clauses as necessary for U.S.A. and Japan).

Section 2. Destroyers.

Japan.

(To be completed)

Section 3. Submarines.

Japan. Without regard to the age limits laid down in Chapter IV, the new construction to be completed before 31.12.36 shall not exceed 12,000 tons. In addition on that date not more than 7,200 tons shall be under construction.

When the above programme has been carried out the age for replacement will be as laid down in Chapter IV.

附 屬 書 第 六 號

米 國 案

(註) 本案ハ本書附屬書第五號所載英國案ニ關シ起草委員會ニ於テ異議出ツルヤ米國側ハ自國ニ於テモ一條約案ノ用意アル旨ヲ披露シ次テ關係國側ニ送付越セルモノナリ

PART ONE.

ARTICLE I.

The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan agree that during the period beginning with the year 1931 and ending with the year 1936 they will not exercise their rights to replace capital ships by new construction as provided in Part 3 of Chapter II of the Treaty between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan limiting naval armament, signed at Washington on the sixth of February, 1922, which will be referred to hereinafter as the Washington Treaty; provided, however, that the foregoing limitation does not affect the rights of France and Italy in regard to the replacement tonnage they were entitled to lay down in 1927 and 1929 by the above mentioned provisions of the Washington Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan agree that the definition of an aircraft carrier in Part 4 of Chapter II of the Washington Treaty shall be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

An aircraft carrier is defined:

- (a) As a vessel of war with a displacement in excess of 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement designed for the specific and exclusive purpose of carrying aircraft. It must be so constructed that aircraft can be launched therefrom and landed thereon, and not designed and constructed for carrying a more powerful armament than that allowed to it under Article IX or Article X as the case may be.
- (b) As a vessel of war with a displacement not in excess of 10,000 tons standard displacement designed for the specific and exclusive purpose of carrying aircraft, and so constructed that aircraft can be launched therefrom and landed thereon. Such a vessel shall not carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 6 inches.

It is agreed that the fitting of a flying deck on a battleship, cruiser, or destroyer, provided such vessel was not designed or adapted exclusively as an aircraft carrier, shall

not cause any vessel so fitted to be charged against or classified in the aircraft carrier category.

ARTICLE III.

The United States, the British Empire and Japan shall dispose of the capital ships specified in this Article in accordance with the rules set forth in Part 2 of Chapter II of the Washington Treaty. The work of rendering the vessels incapable of further warlike service in accordance with paragraph (3) of Part 2 of Chapter II of the Washington Treaty shall be commenced not later than December 31, 1931, and shall be finished within six months from the date on which such work was commenced and the vessel shall be finally scrapped in accordance with Paragraph (2) of Part 2 of Chapter II of the Washington Treaty within eighteen months from the date when the work of rendering them incapable of further warlike service was commenced:

To be scrapped by the United States:

FLORIDA	21,900
UTAH	22,000
ARKANSAS	26,100

To be scrapped by the British Empire:

BENBOW	26,250
IRON DUKE	26,250
MARLBOROUGH	26,250
EMPEROR OF INDIA	28,250

To be scrapped by Japan:

One ship of the KONGO class	26,330
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All capital ships in present fleets not designated above to be scrapped may be retained during the life of this agreement. The right of replacement is not lost by delay in scrapping after reaching the age limit.

PART TWO.

ARTICLE I.

(A) Surface auxiliary combatant vessels shall comprise cruisers and destroyers.

(B) A cruiser is defined as any surface combatant vessel except an aircraft carrier and a destroyer leader that has a standard displacement exceeding 1,850 tons but not exceeding 10,000 tons.

(C) A destroyer is defined as any surface combatant vessel that has a standard displacement exceeding 600 tons but not exceeding 1,850 tons, except that destroyer leaders of any displacement are included herein.

(D) A submarine is defined as a vessel capable of operating beneath the surface of the sea.

(E) Vessels with the characteristics set out in Article III of this Part Two shall be exempt from all restrictions.

ARTICLE II.

Vessels which are replaced or which are scrapped in order to accomplish the prescribed reduction in total tonnage shall be disposed of as prescribed in.....

ARTICLE III.

Vessels within the tonnage limitations of each category, which hereafter shall come to be over the age limit may be retained if not replaced, but the right of replacement is not lost by delay in scrapping after reaching the age limit.

ARTICLE IV.

In case of loss or accidental destruction of combatant vessels, they may immediately be replaced by new construction subject to the limitations and in conformity with the other provisions of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE V.

(a) The rules for determining tonnage displacement prescribed in Chapter 2, Part IV, of the Washington Treaty, shall apply to all surface vessels of war of each of the Contracting Powers.

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

(c) Each naval combatant vessel shall be rated at its displacement tonnage when in the standard condition. The word "ton", except in the expression "metric tons", shall be understood to be the ton of 2,240 pounds (1,016 kilo.). The standard displacement of surface vessels is the displacement defined in the Washington Treaty.

ARTICLE VI.

(a) No cruiser shall be constructed to displace more than 10,000 tons standard displacement.

placement. No destroyer shall be constructed to displace more than 1,850 tons standard displacement, and not more than 16% of the total destroyer tonnage shall be constructed to displace more than 1,500 tons standard displacement. No submarine shall be constructed to displace more than 2,000 tons standard displacement, except that each Power is permitted to maintain not more than three submarines of a standard displacement not exceeding 2,800 tons.

(b) No cruiser shall carry a gun with a caliber in excess of eight inches. No aircraft carrier displacing 10,000 tons or less shall carry a gun with a caliber in excess of six inches. No destroyer shall carry a gun with a caliber in excess of five inches. No submarine shall carry a gun with a caliber in excess of five inches, except that submarines displacing more than 2,000 tons, but not exceeding 3,000 tons, may carry a gun with a caliber not in excess of six inches.

ARTICLE VII.

No surface combatant vessel or submarine shall be acquired by or constructed by, for, or within the jurisdiction of any of the Contracting Powers unless it complies with the limitations laid down in this Treaty.

ARTICLE VIII.

The following classes of vessels are exempt from limitation:

- (a) All Naval Surface Combatant vessels of 600 tons standard displacement and under.
- (b) All Naval Surface Combatant vessels exceeding 600 tons, but not exceeding 2,000 tons standard displacement provided they have none of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Mount a gun greater than 6.1 inch (155 mm.) caliber.
 - (2) Mount more than four guns above 3 inch (76 mm.) caliber.
 - (3) Are designed or fitted to launch torpedoes.
 - (4) Are designed for a speed greater than 20 knots.
- (c) All Naval Surface Vessels not specifically built as fighting ships, nor taken in time of peace under Government control for fighting purposes, which are employed in fleet duties or as troop transports or in some other way than as fighting ships, provided they have none of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Mount a gun greater than 6.1 inch (155 mm.) caliber.
 - (2) Mount more than four guns above 3 inch (76 mm.) caliber.
 - (3) Are designed or fitted to launch torpedoes.
 - (4) Are designed for a speed greater than 20 knots.
 - (5) Are protected by armour plate.
 - (6) Are designed or fitted to launch mines.

- (7) Are fitted to receive planes on board from the air.
- (8) Mount more than one aeroplane-launching apparatus on the center line; or two, one on each broadside.
- (9) If fitted with any means of launching aeroplanes into the air, are designed or adapted to operate at sea more than three aeroplanes.

ARTICLE IX.

Except as otherwise provided in Article———, a vessel shall be deemed to be "overage" when the following number of years have elapsed since the date of its completion:—

- (a) For a surface vessel of 3,000 tons or greater standard displacement, but not exceeding 10,000 tons:—
 - (i) If laid down prior to 1 January 1920 16 years.
 - (ii) If laid down after 1 January 1920 20 years.
- (b) For a surface vessel of less than 3,000 tons standard displacement:—
 - (i) If laid down prior to 1 January 1921 12 years.
 - (ii) If laid down after 1 January 1921 16 years.
- (c) For submarines..... 13 years.

The keels of new construction shall not be laid down more than 3 years before the vessel to be replaced becomes "overage" but when such new construction is a surface vessel of less than 3,000 tons standard displacement this period is reduced to 2 years.

ARTICLE X.

The order in which ships are to be scrapped is generally in accordance with their age. It is understood that the order of scrapping and of replacement in the case of the ships of each of the Contracting Powers may be varied at its option; provided, however, that the tonnage of replacement vessels and the total tonnage in the category concerned shall not exceed the amounts provided in this Treaty.

ARTICLE XI.

The High Contracting Powers shall communicate promptly to each of the other High Contracting Powers the information detailed below for each vessel of war constructed in replacement of vessels of war to be disposed of:—

- (a) The date of laying the keel and the following data:—
 - The category to which charged.
 - Standard displacement in tons and metric tons: the principal dimensions; namely,

- length at water-line, extreme beam at or below water-line and mean draft at standard displacement; as well as the calibre of the largest gun mounted.
- (b) Date of completion, together with the following data with respect to the vessel at that date:
 - The category to which charged.
 - Standard displacement in tons and metric tons; the principal dimensions; namely, length at water-line, extreme beam at or below water-line, mean draft at standard displacement.

ANNEX TO PART TWO

RULES FOR DISPOSAL OF VESSELS OF WAR.

Without prejudice to the rules for the scrapping of capital ships which are set forth in the Washington Treaty, the following rules shall be applied to vessels of war which have to be disposed of under this Part II.

These rules shall, in addition, be applied to aircraft carriers.

ARTICLE A.

METHODS OF DISPOSAL.

Vessels of war shall be disposed of in the following ways:—

- I. By scrapping (sinking or breaking up).
- II. By converting the vessel to a hulk.
- III. By converting the vessel to target use exclusively.
- IV. By retaining the vessel exclusively for experimental purposes.
- V. By retaining the vessel exclusively for training purposes.

ARTICLE B.

VESSELS TO BE SCRAPPED.

- (a) A vessel to be disposed of by scrapping by reason of its replacement by new construction must be rendered incapable of warlike service within six months of the date of the completion of its successor, or of the first of its successors if there are more than one. If, however, the completion of the new vessel or vessels be delayed, the work of rendering the old vessel incapable of warlike service shall nevertheless be completed within four and a half years from the date of laying the keel of the new vessel, or of the first of the new vessels; but should the new vessel, or any of the new vessels, be a surface vessel of less than 3,000 tons standard displacement, this period is reduced to three and a half years.

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

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

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

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

(d) A vessel to be scrapped in accordance with Article..... of this Part Two, shall be rendered incapable of warlike service within.....months from the coming into effect of the present Treaty and scrapping shall be finally effected within.....months with the following exceptions:

ARTICLE C.

VESSELS TO BE CONVERTED TO HULKS.

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

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

The vessel must be put in the above condition within the same limit of time as is provided in Article B for rendering a vessel incapable of warlike service.

ARTICLE D.

VESSELS TO BE CONVERTED TO TARGET USE.

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

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

The vessel must be put into the above condition within the same limit of time as is provided in Article B for rendering a vessel incapable of warlike service.

(b) In addition to the rights already possessed by each High Contracting Power under the Treaty of Washington, each High Contracting Power under this Part Two is permitted to retain, for target use exclusively, at any one time:—

- (i) Not more than three vessels: cruisers or destroyers.
- (ii) One submarine.

(c) On retaining a vessel for target use, each High Contracting Power under this Part Two undertakes not to recondition it for warlike service.

ARTICLE E.

VESSELS RETAINED FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES.

(a) A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to experimental purposes exclusively, shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Article D (a) of these rules.

(b) Without prejudice to the general rules, and provided that due notice be given to the other High Contracting Powers, reasonable variation from the conditions prescribed in Article D (a) of these rules, in so far as may be necessary for the purposes of a special experiment, may be permitted as a temporary measure. Any High Contracting Power taking advantage of this privilege is required to furnish full details of any such variations and the period for which they will be required.

(c) Each High Contracting Power is permitted to retain for experimental purposes exclusively at any one time:—

- (i) Not more than two vessels:
cruisers or destroyers.
- (ii) One submarine.

ARTICLE F.

VESSELS RETAINED FOR TRAINING PURPOSES.

- (a) A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to a gunnery training ship exclusively shall be considered incapable of warlike service when the following have been effected:
 - (1) Removal of all main armament guns, turrets, barbettes and machinery for operating the turrets, but three complete turrets complete with guns and operating machinery may be retained on each ship.
 - (2) Removal of all ammunition, explosives and mines, though this shall not preclude the temporary carrying of enough ammunition for target practice training for the guns remaining on board.
 - (3) Removal of conning tower and the side armor belt between the foremost and aftermost barbettes.
 - (4) Removal or mutilation of all torpedo tubes.
 - (5) Removal or mutilation in place of sufficient boilers to reduce the speed of the vessel to a maximum of eighteen knots.
- (b) A cruiser to be converted to a training ship (other than a gunnery training ship) shall be considered incapable of warlike service when the following have been effected:—
 - (1) Removal of one half of the guns, but four guns of the main calibre may be retained on each vessel.
 - (2) Removal of all torpedo tubes.
 - (3) Removal of all aviation facilities and accessories.
 - (4) Removal of one half of the boilers.
- (c) Upon retaining a vessel for training purposes, the High Contracting Power undertakes not to recondition it for warlike service.

PART THREE.

ARTICLE I.

The United States of America, the British Empire and Japan agree with each other that during the period ending 31 December, 1936, their surface auxiliary combatant vessels and submarines shall be limited as provided in this Part Three.

ARTICLE II.

Certain vessels specified in Article IV of this Part Three shall be deemed special vessels to be retained by the Powers owning the same but not to be replaced except as specifically provided in said Article IV.

ARTICLE III.

The total tonnage of auxiliary combatant vessels which is allowed hereby to the United States, the British Empire and Japan during the period of this agreement and the distribution thereof into categories is shown in the following table:

CATEGORIES	UNITED STATES	BRITISH EMPIRE	JAPAN
CRUISERS			
(a) With guns of more than 6 inch calibre	180,000	146,800	108,400
(b) With guns of 8 inch calibre or less	143,500	192,200	100,450
DESTROYERS	150,000	150,000	105,500
SUBMARINES	52,700	52,700	52,700

The United States may, however, elect to construct not more than fifteen cruisers of sub-category (a), having an aggregate tonnage of 150,000 tons, instead of eighteen of such cruisers having an aggregate tonnage of 180,000 tons. In that event, it shall have the rights to construct 189,000 tons of cruisers of sub-category (b) instead of 143,500 tons of such cruisers.

The United States contemplates the completion by 1935 of fifteen cruisers of sub-category (a) of an aggregate tonnage of 150,000 tons. In case the United States decides to build more than fifteen cruisers of sub-category (a), the sixteenth unit will be laid down in or after 1933 to be completed in or after 1936; the seventeenth in or after 1934 to be completed in or after 1937; the eighteenth in or after 1935 to be completed in or after 1938.

The British Empire may elect to construct eighteen cruisers of sub-category (a), having an aggregate tonnage of 176,800 tons, instead of fifteen of such cruisers having an aggregate tonnage of 146,800 tons. In that event, the British Empire shall have the right to construct 146,700 tons of cruisers of sub-category (b) instead of 192,200 tons of such cruisers.

The British Empire may build 91,000 tons of cruisers of sub-category (b) (and do considerable premature scrapping).

Japan may build———tons of cruisers,———tons of destroyers, and———tons of submarines, and may scrap and replace———tons of cruisers and———tons of submarines which will not have passed the age limits prescribed herein.

ARTICLE IV.

(a) The British Empire is allowed to retain, in their present condition, the Monitor "ROBERTS", the main armament guns and mountings of which have been mutilated, and the seaplane carrier "ARK ROYAL", until no longer required for experimental purposes. The retention of these two vessels is without prejudice to the retention of vessels permitted under Article (E) of Annex to Part Two.

(b) On retaining a vessel for experimental purposes the High Contracting Power undertakes not to recondition it for warlike service.

ARTICLE V.

The vessels specified in the following lists may be retained during their useful life and shall not be replaced, except only that the ASO and TOKIWA, Japanese minelaying cruisers, may be replaced by two new minelayers, which are not to be charged to any combatant category, having each a tonnage not exceeding 5,000 tons displacement, a speed not in excess of 20 knots, and in other respects fulfilling the conditions set forth in Clause (B) of Article VIII of Part Two, regarding vessels exempt from limitation.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Name and type of vessel.	Displacement.
ADVENTURE-Cruiser Minelayer	6,740 tons
ALBATROSS-Seaplane carrier (Royal Australian Navy).	5,000 "
EREBUS-Monitor.	7,200 "
TERROR-Monitor.	7,200 "
MARSHAL SOULT-Monitor.	6,400 "
CLIVE-Sloop (Royal Indian Marine).	2,021 "
MEDWAY-Submarine Depot Ship.	15,000 "

Total of the above 49,561 tons

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Name and type of vessel	Displacement.
AROOSTOOK-Minelayer.	4,950 tons
OGLALA-Minelayer.	4,950 "
BALTIMORE-Minelayer.	4,413 "
SAN FRANCISCO-Minelayer.	4,083 "
CHEYENNE-Monitor.	2,800 "
HELENA-Gunboat.	1,392 "

ISABEL-Yacht.	938 tons
NIAGARA	2,600 "
BRIDGEPORT-Destroyer Tender.	11,750 "
DOBBIN-Destroyer Tender.	12,450 "
MELVILLE-Destroyer Tender.	7,150 "
WHITNEY-Destroyer Tender.	12,450 "
HOLLAND-Submarine Tender.	11,570 "
HENDERSON-Naval Transport.	10,000 "

Total of the above 91,496 tons

JAPAN.

Name and type of vessel.	Displacement.
ASO-Cruiser minelayer.	7,180 tons
TOKIWA-Cruiser minelayer.	9,240 "
WAKAMIYA-Seaplane Carrier.	5,180 "
NOTORO-Seaplane Carrier.	14,050 "
ASAMA-Old cruiser.	9,240 "
YAKUMO-Old cruiser.	9,010 "
IZUMO-Old cruiser.	9,180 "
IWATE-Old cruiser.	9,180 "
KASUGA-Old cruiser.	7,080 "
YODO-Gunboat.	1,320 "

Total of the above. 80,660 tons

The ASAMA, YAKUMO, IZUMO, IWATE, and KASUGA shall be scrapped when the first three vessels of the KUMA class shall have been replaced by new construction as provided in Article——, Japan agrees that these three vessels of the KUMA class are to be demilitarized as provided in Article——, and are to be used for cadet training ships. Japan gives her word that these three vessels of the KUMA class, after replacement, will be used for combatant purposes.

ARTICLE VI.

Prior to January 1, 1934, unless otherwise provided in this Treaty, the Contracting Powers under this Part Three, respectively shall, in the manner herein before prescribed, dispose of all tonnage in excess of the amount allowed by Article II of this Part Three, and shall not thereafter exceed the allowed tonnage in any combatant category.

ARTICLE VII.

(a) The British Empire may replace the FROBISHER and EFFINGHAM during the year 1936. The total replacement tonnage of cruisers of sub-category (b) to be completed prior to 31st December 1936 shall not exceed 91,000 tons.

(b) Japan may replace the TAMA in 1936.

(c) In addition to replacing destroyers passing over the prescribed age limit, Japan may lay down, in each of the years 1935 and 1936, 5,200 tons to replace part of the vessels that pass over the 16 year age limit in 1938 and 1939.

(d) Each nation may retain one battleship as a gunnery training ship.

(e) Japan may retain three cruisers of the KUMA class, after replacement, as mid-shipmen's training vessels.

ARTICLE VIII.

By the 31st December, 1936, Japan undertakes to reduce her present submarine total tonnage to the total named in this agreement, namely, 52,700. Her future building programmes will be so arranged as not to exceed 12,000 tons of new construction to be completed before 31st December, 1936. There will be under construction on that date not more than 7,200 tons. If Japan exercises the full right of replacement as stated above, the total tonnage scrapped would be 37,000 tons of submarines by the end of 1936.

ARTICLE IX.

The tonnage laid down in any category subject to tonnage limitation as provided in this Part Three shall not exceed the amount necessary to build up to the maximum allowed tonnage of the category, or to replace vessels that pass over the prescribed age limits prior to December 31, 1936, except that replacement tonnage may be laid down for cruisers and submarines that pass over the prescribed age limits in 1937, 1938 and 1939, and for destroyers that pass over the prescribed age limits in 1937 and 1938 (except as provided in Article———)

ARTICLE X.

If, during the term of this Part Three of the present Treaty, the requirements of the national Security of any Contracting Power under this Part Three, in respect of naval defense, in the opinion of that Power, is 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 this Part Three and its amendment by mutual agreement.

ARTICLE XI.

This Part Three of the present Treaty shall remain in force until December 31st, 1936.

PART FOUR.

The United State of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan hereby make the following declaration :

The following are accepted as established Rules of International Law :

- (i) In their action with regard to merchant ships, submarines must conform to the Rules of International Law to which surface vessels are subject.
- (ii) In particular, except in the case of persistent refusal to stop on being duly summoned, or of active resistance to visit or search, a warship, whether surface vessel or submarine, may not sink or render incapable of navigation a merchant vessel without having first placed the passengers, crew and ship's papers in a place of safety. For this purpose the ship's boats are not regarded as a place of safety unless the safety of the passengers and crew is assured, in the existing sea and weather conditions, by the proximity of land, or the presence of another vessel which is in a position to take them on board.

The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan invite all other Governments to express their assent to the above rules by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India.

PART FIVE.

The Contracting Powers agree to meet in Conference in 1935 to consider whether any modification of the provisions of the Washington Treaty is required, and to frame a new treaty to replace and to carry out the purposes of the present treaty, it being understood that none of the terms of this treaty shall prejudice the attitude of any of the Contracting Powers in the Conference agreed to.

Ratification Clause.