

# ACT No. VIII OF 1931.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 3rd March, 1931.)

## An Act to give effect in British India to the Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give effect in British India to the Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament signed at London on behalf of His Majesty on the twenty-second day of April, 1930; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Naval Armament Short title. (Amendment) Act, 1931.

2. In the preamble to the Indian Naval Armament Act, Amendment of preamble, Act of 1923. 1923 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), after the figures VII of 1923. "1922", the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“and to the Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament signed at London on behalf of His Majesty on the twenty-second day of April, 1930”.

3. In clause (c) of section 2 of the said Act, after the figures Amendment of section 2, Act of 1923. “1922”, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“and of the Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament signed at London on behalf of His Majesty on the twenty-second day of April, 1930”.

4. To the Schedule to the said Act the following shall be added, namely:— Amendment of Schedule, Act of 1923.

“ARTICLES OF TREATY FOR THE LIMITATION AND REDUCTION OF NAVAL ARMAMENT.

### Article 3.

1. For the purposes of the Washington Treaty, the definition of an aircraft carrier given in Chapter II, Part 4 of the said Treaty is hereby replaced by the following definition:

The expression “aircraft carrier” includes any surface vessel of war, whatever its displacement, designed for the

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the specific and exclusive purpose of carrying aircraft and so constructed that aircraft can be launched therefrom and landed thereon.

2. The fitting of a landing-on or flying-off platform or deck on a capital ship, 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 category of aircraft carriers.

*Article 4.*

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2. As from the coming into force of the present Treaty in respect of all the High Contracting Parties, no aircraft carrier of 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) or less standard displacement, mounting a gun above 6.1 inch (155 mm.) calibre shall be constructed within the jurisdiction of any of the High Contracting Parties.

*Article 5.*

An aircraft carrier must not be designed and constructed for carrying a more powerful armament than that authorised by Article IX or Article X of the Washington Treaty, or by Article 4 of the present Treaty, as the case may be.

Wherever in the said Articles IX and X the calibre of 6 inches (152 mm.) is mentioned, the calibre of 6.1 inches (155 mm.) is substituted therefor.

*Article 6.*

1. The rules for determining standard displacement prescribed in Chapter II, Part 4 of the Washington Treaty shall apply to all surface vessels of war of each of the High Contracting Parties.

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

3. Each

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

*Article 7.*

1. No submarine the standard displacement of which exceeds 2,000 tons (2,032 metric tons) or with a gun above 5.1 inch (130 mm.) calibre shall be acquired by or constructed by or for any of the High Contracting Parties.

2. Each of the High Contracting Parties may, however, retain, build or acquire a maximum number of three submarines of a standard displacement not exceeding 2,800 tons (2,845 metric tons); these submarines may carry guns not above 6.1 inch (155 mm.) calibre. Within this number, France may retain one unit, already launched, of 2,880 tons (2,926 metric tons), with guns the calibre of which is 8 inches (203 mm.).

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4. As from the coming into force of the present Treaty in respect of all the High Contracting Parties, no submarine the standard displacement of which exceeds 2,000 tons (2,032 metric tons) or with a gun above 5.1 inch (130 mm.) calibre shall be constructed within the jurisdiction of any of the High Contracting Parties, except as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article."