

DOWNLOAD PDF PT. 9. DECEMBER 4 AND 5, 1934. INTERNATIONAL MUNITIONS CONTROL

Chapter 1 : Japanese cruiser Mogami () - Wikipedia

December 4 and 5, International munitions control -- pt. December 5 and 6, Embargoes -- pt. December 6,7, and 10, Chemical preparations.

This resulted in the choice of the dual purpose DP These were the first Japanese cruisers with triple turrets. To save weight, electric welding was used, as was aluminum in the superstructure , and a single funnel stack. Both vessels, and their yet-to-be-completed sisters , Kumano and Suzuya underwent a complete and very costly rebuilding program. Once rebuilt, the design, with its very high speed, armor protection, and heavy armament was among the best in the world during World War II. Mogami was laid down on 27 October , launched on 14 March and completed at Kure Naval Arsenal on 28 July In mid , Mogami participated in the occupation of CochinChina , French Indochina , from its forward operating base on Hainan after Japan and Vichy French authorities reached an understanding on use of air facilities and harbors from July During the operation, the "Southern Group" claimed kills on 7,ton British passenger ship Dardanus and 5,ton British steamship Ganara and the 6,ton British merchant vessel Indora, [9] en route from Calcutta to Mauritius. The sea was choppy and the destroyers lagged behind. At , the order was canceled. Arashio and Asashio were ordered to stay behind and escort Mogami and Mikuma. The tanker Nichiei Maru is seen ahead. Mikuma was hit by at least five bombs and set afire. Her torpedoes ignited and the resultant explosions destroyed the ship. Arashio and Asashio were each hit by a bomb. Mogami was hit by six bombs. However, Lieutenant Commander Masayushi Saruwatari had jettisoned torpedoes and other explosives, making it easier to save the cruiser when it was hit by a bomb near the torpedo tubes. Her aft deck was extended and fitted with a rail system to accommodate the planned stowage of 11 Aichi E16A Zuiun "Paul" reconnaissance floatplanes. Rebuilding was completed on 30 April , and Mogami was re-commissioned into the First Fleet. On 8 June, while at Hashirajima , Mogami was moored near the battleship Mutsu when the latter exploded and sank. Mogami sent boats to rescue survivors, but they found none. While at Kure from 22 December eight more Type 96 single-mount mm AA guns were installed on the aft deck, bringing the total to 38 barrels. Refit was completed by 8 March , and Mogami returned to Singapore a week later. That night, Mogami retired with the remnants of the Japanese fleet to Okinawa , and from there to Hashirajima. Four triple-mount and ten single-mount Type 96 mm AA guns were installed, bringing the total to 60 barrels 14x3 and 18x1 and a Type 22 surface search radar and Type 13 air-search radar were fitted. The plane reported sighting four battleships, two cruisers and about 80 transports off the landing area and four destroyers and several torpedo boats near Surigao Strait. Mogami was damaged slightly by strafing and rockets. The destroyer Yamagumo was sunk, and the destroyer Michishio disabled, but Mogami was not hit. Both the captain and executive officer were killed on the bridge, and the chief gunnery officer assumed command. While attempting to retire southward, the flagship of Admiral Shima, Nachi , collided with Mogami. Mogami was holed starboard above the waterline, but fires ignited five torpedoes that exploded and disabled her starboard engine. At , the destroyer Akebono scuttled her with a single Type 93 "Long Lance" torpedo. Akebono rescued survivors, but crewmen perished with the ship.

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Chapter 2 : Munitions industry (edition) | Open Library

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Jan 31 Roosevelt signs the Farm Mortgage Refinancing Act, to help farmers pay their mortgages with easier credit terms. Feb 9 Air Contracts Cancelled, Army ordered to carry the mail. Feb 23 Congress passes the Crop Loan Act. Mar 17 Thousands battle the police in New York protesting the Scottsboro trial. Complete independence not proclaimed til Apr 12 Senate establishes a committee to investigate the manufacture and sale of munitions in the U. Apr 13 Congress passes an act forbidding loans to any government in default on payments to the U. Apr 21 Congress passes the Cotton Control Act calling for mandatory controls on cotton crops, with a tax placed on every pound over the quotas allocated to the various cotton growing states, counties, and farmers. May 9 San Francisco Waterfront Strike begins. May 9 Congress passes the Jones-Costigan Act, authorizing controls on both cane and beet sugar produced in the U. May 18 Congress passes Lindbergh Law, making kidnaping across state lines a federal offense. Jun 18 Congress passes Indian Reorganization Act. Jun 19 Congress passes Communications Act, establishing the FCC to regulate all national and international telegraph, cable, or radio communication. Jun 28 Roosevelt signs Federal Farm Bankruptcy Act, establishing a moratorium on farm mortgage foreclosures. Jul 5 San Francisco strike police fire into crowd of strikers at Steuart and Mission streets, killing 2 men. Jul 11 President Roosevelt first chief executive to travel through the Panama Canal while in office. Jul 16 The first general strike in U. Aug 6 The last of U. Marines leave Haiti, where they have been since Aug 9 Roosevelt nationalizes silver and says the federal government will purchase it at Aug 11 Alcatraz maximum security prison opens in San Francisco Bay. Until , prisoners are not allowed to talk. Nov 6 Democrats win nine senate seats in congressional elections for a majority. Dec 3 Supreme Court upholds the right of land-grant colleges to require military training of their students. Dec 18 Woodrow Wilson appears on largest note ever issued in the U. Only issued until Jan 9, , the bill was used for transactions between Federal Reserve Banks.

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Chapter 3 : 15 CFR - Introduction. | US Law | LII / Legal Information Institute

Munitions industry hearings before the Special Committee Investigating the Munitions Industry, United States Senate, Seventy-third [-Seventy-fourth] Congress, pursuant to S. Res. , a resolution to make certain investigations concerning the manufacture and sale of arms and other war munitions.

Submunitions delivered in any given attack may number in the hundreds or many thousands. For example, a single bomb to the middle of an enemy airstrip leaves one crater which, even if large, can be quickly filled. A cluster munition attack, on the other hand, may produce hundreds of craters, taking days to repair. But in fact cluster munitions have seldom been reserved for such a specialised role. Rather they have been used sweepingly against every imaginable military target, and sometimes, no target at all. Well-suited for hunting an elusive enemy in unfriendly terrain, the reduced need for pin-point accuracy lowers the number of sorties that need to be flown and consequently the risk of casualties amongst the attacking force. Cluster Munitions and the Law Assessing the legitimacy of any weapon commences from the balance between military necessity and humanity expounded in the Saint Petersburg Declaration nearly a century and a half ago. It is now distilled into three basic prohibitions. The first, prohibiting weapons which cause unnecessary suffering or superfluous injury, has only ever been weakly advanced in respect of cluster munitions. The casualties caused to combatants, horrific as they are, in reality differ little from unitary munitions which employ fragmentation. Similarly, despite the very real environmental effects caused by cluster munitions it is not often argued that they reach the high threshold of causing widespread, long-term and severe damage prohibited by international law. It is around the third relevant ground of prohibition in international law, namely indiscriminate effect, that claims to illegality coalesced. Weapons that are of a nature to strike military objectives and civilians or civilian objects without distinction are prohibited under article 51, paragraph 4, of the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August , and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts Protocol I. This provision is well-accepted as reflecting customary international law. The humanitarian objection to cluster munitions therefore arises mainly from two properties of this class of weapons. First is the fact that whatever legitimate role cluster munitions may be applied to, their nature and characteristics lend themselves so easily to attacks which strike combatants and civilians alike. Proponents of cluster munitions point out that they are not incapable of being used discriminately, for example if used against a military objective where there are only combatants. What is harder to deny is that in modern conflict conditions, where civilians are almost always present, the properties of this weapon make indiscriminate use unusually likely and discriminate use increasingly difficult. The second objection is their propensity to leave behind large numbers of unexploded remnants which exact an even greater indiscriminate toll amongst civilians. The damaging effect of explosive remnants of war generally had already attracted international concern and, indeed, action within Protocol V to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects Conventional Weapons Convention. These concerns were heightened in respect of cluster munition remnants, however, because of the ease with which they detonate, their persistence in very large numbers for years after delivery and their high level of lethality amongst civilians. The fact that many employ brightly coloured and shiny bomblets resembling toys, produces a particularly grave toll amongst children. The remnants indisputably obstruct economic and social development, destroy the livelihood of those affected, impede post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction, delay or prevent the return of refugees and internally displaced persons. The Path to Prohibition The call for a ban on cluster munitions springs from the conflicts in South-East Asia of the s and s during which hundreds of millions of bomblets were dumped indiscriminately on wide-area targets. It was not until the late s however that civil society and faith-based groups started to get the question effectively aired in international fora. Hopes that the Conventional Weapons Convention process would specifically address this munition were frustrated and after five years of effort even the attempt to

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achieve a negotiating mandate to ban the weapon became bogged down in its consensus-based framework. Unexploded submunitions are so unpredictable in their detonation that the practical effect of a cluster munition strike is much the same as strewing a field with mines. Little surprise, therefore, that advocates of a ban sought to replicate the comprehensive prohibition set out in the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction Ottawa Convention. They also argued that existing law sufficed to prohibit indiscriminate attacks. Those seeking a ban pointed out that rates derived from perfect test conditions were hardly ever replicated in the imperfect conditions of actual combat where munitions are delivered in haste or panic, get caught in foliage, are cushioned in their descent by preceding explosions, land on soft soil or the roofs of buildings. They also argued that existing law had proved an ineffective protection for hundreds of maimed and killed civilians in recent conflicts. The effect on Lebanon was dramatic with many thousands of bomblets failing to explode rendering farm land unusable and turning schools and markets into death-traps. International views on the need for a specific treaty dealing with cluster munitions were in many cases changed purely as a result of this graphic demonstration of their indiscriminate effects both at the time of delivery and in the aftermath and the patent failure of supposed reliability criteria and existing legal constraints. Ultimately the semantic aspects of the argument proved surmountable and States moved with impressive speed to draft, and then bring into force, a treaty that was widely-based and comprehensive in its scope. International conferences were held in Oslo February , Lima May , Vienna December , Wellington February and finally Dublin May where the Convention was adopted on 30 May The treaty was opened for signature on 3 December in Oslo. It entered into force on 1 August , six months after it was ratified by 30 States. As of March , States have signed the treaty, with 84 having ratified or acceded to it. Persuasive evidence and argument was also provided by experts in demining and humanitarian affairs, including those of the various agencies of the United Nations. This concentrated activity brought significant pressure to bear on Governments and played an equally effective role in galvanising public opinion in the wings of the diplomatic efforts. The large number of parties makes claims to a legitimate role for the weapon harder to support even for those States not legally bound by its provisions. The treaty has also had a significant effect in causing responsible investors, including superannuation funds, to disinvest in companies that produce cluster munitions. Obligations The fundamental obligations of parties, as set out in article 1, are not to: It covers any conventional i. The individual submunitions are included in the definition. The Convention takes no regard of issues such as the age or generation of the munition, its sophistication or its reliability. The means by which the submunitions are delivered, dispersed or released is also irrelevant. A narrow group of munitions escapes the prohibition. Unambiguously directed at advanced weapons designed to sense and destroy armoured vehicles, such munitions must have fewer than ten submunitions, each weighing more than 4 kilograms. They must also have electronic self-destruction mechanisms and electronic self-deactivating features. Such weapons, which may have as few as two submunitions, clearly do not produce the indiscriminate area effects and risks that the Convention seeks to address. Also excluded are flares, smoke, pyrotechnics or chaff a material used to confuse radar , munitions designed for air defence and those that produce electrical or electronic effects. Once again, none of these munitions give rise to the humanitarian concerns of explosive bomblets. The Convention also excludes mines which are regulated or in the case of antipersonnel mines " prohibited elsewhere. Storage and Stockpile Destruction The majority of States that became early parties to the Convention did not have cluster munitions to begin with. But for those that did the burden in respect of their destruction, arising from article 3, is potentially quite significant. Cluster munitions are often stored and deployed in a mix with other munitions. There is a mechanism for parties to get an extension of up to four years and, in exceptional cases, further extensions of up to four years each. Extensions must not exceed the time strictly necessary to complete destruction and must be supported not only with reasons, but also with detailed plans for fulfilment of the obligation. Destruction methods must comply with applicable international standards for protecting public health and the environment. Parties are allowed to retain cluster munitions for training in detection, clearance and destruction of cluster munitions or for

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developing cluster munition counter-measures. Such areas must be surveyed, assessed, fenced and marked, remnants must be recorded, and local civilians must be educated as to the risk. Clearance and destruction, informed by international standards, must be completed within prescribed time limits: Once again where necessary, extensions can be sought to these deadlines. Many affected States had hoped for a stronger obligation in this regard. These obligations overlap with those in respect of all explosive remnants of war set out in Protocol V to the Conventional Weapons Convention. Victim Assistance Parties must, under article 5, provide assistance to cluster munition victims within their jurisdiction or control, which includes all persons directly impacted by cluster munitions as well as their affected families and communities. The Convention requires that all such victims receive medical care, rehabilitation and psychological support which is age- and gender-sensitive and which operates without adverse discrimination. Parties must develop a national plan and budget to implement victim assistance activities and designate a national focal point within the Government for coordinating assistance. Cluster munition victims and organizations representing them must be consulted and involved in this process. International Cooperation and Assistance As a counter-balance to the potentially heavy burdens of articles 3, 4 and 5, all parties in a position to do so are required by article 6 to provide technical, material and financial assistance to parties affected by cluster munitions. Requests for assistance, which is described as a right, may apply in respect of remnant clearance, destruction and risk education. The obligation also applies in favour of States needing resources to meet their obligations of stockpile destruction, victim assistance and social and economic recovery. There is also an obligation to provide urgent emergency assistance to affected parties in the wake of any future cluster munition attack. Assistance can be provided through the United Nations system, through international, national or regional organizations, through non-governmental organizations, or bilaterally. Transparency Measures Under article 7 parties must report on the status of their treaty implementation to the United Nations no later than days after the Convention enters into force for them and then annually. Facilitation and Clarification of Compliance Under article 8 parties agree to consult and cooperate regarding implementation of the Convention and to work together to facilitate compliance with their obligations. Meetings of States Parties may also adopt other procedures or specific mechanisms for the clarification of compliance. National Implementation Measures Parties must, in accordance with article 9, take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Convention, including imposing penal sanctions on persons engaged in prohibited activities. Many States have included provisions prohibiting investment in companies involved in the manufacture of cluster munitions. Article 13 provides for parties to make proposals as to amendment. Reservations Prohibited States may not, under article 19, make any reservations to the Convention when they ratify or accede. The Convention entered into force on 1 August in accordance with article Relations with States Not Party to the Convention Unusually detailed provisions under article 21 govern interoperability between States that are party to the Convention and those that are not. This compromise, a major issue during the treaty negotiations, recognises the need of many States to rely on the airpower or firepower of non-parties for their defence—particularly in coalition operations. Those in need of such support are seldom in a position to dictate what armaments will be used to save them, and where they lack that element of control they do not breach their obligations under the Convention if that support turns out to be cluster munitions. However, as a corollary there is a duty on parties not only to notify their obligations to non-party allies but also promote its norms, make best efforts to discourage the use of cluster munitions and encourage non-parties to join the Convention. Furthermore, article 21 does not provide a license to circumvent the obligations of the Convention by requesting coalition partners to do that which the party itself cannot. The fundamental obligations of States to apply the treaty in good faith *pacta sunt servanda* are not diminished by this article.

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Chapter 4 : Boeing-Stearman Model 75 - Wikipedia

Munitions industry: hearings before the Special Committee Investigating the Munitions Industry, United States Senate, Seventy-third [-Seventy-fourth] Congress, pursuant to S. Res. , a resolution to make certain investigations concerning the manufacture and sale of arms and other war munitions.

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Chapter 5 : OAS :: Anticorruption Portal of the Americas

December 5, , Page 12 The New York Times Archives. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. -- Efforts to prove that manufacturers of arms and munitions began in to prepare for an European war and endeavored.

Background[edit] During the s and s, dozens of books and articles appeared which argued that arms manufacturers had tricked the United States into entering World War I. Butler , a Major General in the U. Marine Corps , who published *War is a Racket* in Those are all important boons. There were seven members: Nye, the committee chair; and Senators Homer T. George D-GA , W. Alger Hiss served as a legal assistant counsel to the committee from July to August Alone of those accused, Hiss was indicted in December , tried twice in May and November , and sentenced for perjury in Hiss himself later called Baruch "vain and overrated Polonius much given to trite pronouncements about the nation. The first hearings were in September and the final hearings in February The hearings covered four topics: Bidding on Government contracts in the shipbuilding industry War profits The background leading up to U. It found that bankers had pressured Wilson to intervene in the war in order to protect their loans abroad. Also, the arms industry was at fault for price fixing and held excessive influence on American foreign policy leading up to and during World War I. The investigation came to an abrupt end early in Nye suggested that Wilson had withheld essential information from Congress as it considered a declaration of war. Many Americans felt betrayed and questioned that the war had been an epic battle between the forces of good democracy and evil autocracy. This investigation of these "merchants of death" helped to bolster sentiments for non-interventionism. These payments were made during wartime: July 28, â€” November 11, Because of these facts Senator Nye, many war critics, and members of the American public concluded that the US entered the war for reasons of profit, not policy â€” because it was in American commercial interest for the United Kingdom not to lose.

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Chapter 6 : Nye Committee - Wikipedia

Â§ 22 CFR Ch. I (Edition) Interpretations of the U.S. Munitions List and the Missile Technology Control Regime Annex.

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Chapter 7 : Catalog Record: Munitions industry : hearings before the | Hathi Trust Digital Library

As part of the President's Export Control Reform effort, the Department of State proposes to amend the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) to revise Category XII (fire control, laser, imaging, and guidance and control equipment) of the U.S. Munitions List (USML) to describe more precisely the articles warranting control on the USML.

September 7 and 10, American Armament Corporation pt. Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation pt. Lake Erie Chemical Co. December 4- 5, International munitions control pt. December 6,7 and 10, Chemical preparations following the war and interchange of military information pt. Relationship of munitions makers to the government; international connections in the chemical industry pt. Profiteering, government contracts and expenditures during World War, including Old Hickory contract pt. Old Hickory contract continued pt. Old Hickory contract continued and industrial organization in war Industrial organization in war continued ; examples in World War and plans for next war pt. Industrial organization in war concluded ; examples in World War and plans for next war pt. January , , Naval shipbuilding; New York Shipbuilding Corporation. February 1,, and 11, Naval shipbuilding; New York Shipbuilding Corporation concluded pt. February 22, , and March , Naval shipbuilding; Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation March , , Limitation of war profits; wartime taxation and price control pt. Limitation of war profits and naval shipbuilding pt. January 7- 8, World War financing and United States industrial expansion, ; J. World War financing and United States industrial expansion, pt. January 13 and 14, World War financing ; neutrality ; J. January 15 and 16, Neutrality ; World War financing , J. Allied financing in the United States, , J. Exhibits on wartime and post-war financing, pt. February and 10, Government manufacture of munitions Sao Paulo, Brtazil, revolt, and disposal of surplus and obsolete government war materials pt. Disposal of surplus and obsolete government war materials and International working arrangements between munitions companies.

Chapter 8 : [USC10] 22 USC Control of arms exports and imports

Her No. 4 turret and the damaged No. 5 turret were removed and her aft magazines modified to serve as gasoline tanks and munitions storage. Her aft deck was extended and fitted with a rail system to accommodate the planned stowage of 11 Aichi E16A Zuiun ("Paul") reconnaissance floatplanes.

Chapter 9 : 22 CFR Part - THE UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST | US Law | LII / Legal Information Insti

The Organization of American States (OAS) is the world's oldest regional organization, dating back to the First International Conference of American States, held in Washington, D.C., from October to April