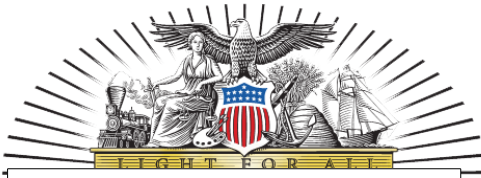


# THE



# SUN

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## Compromise for Peace

by Baltimore Sun Staff

Secretary of State Hughes opened the conference amid the splendour of the Halls of the Daughters of the Revolution. Speaking to the assembled notables the Secretary underlined the reasons for the conference and its importance in securing peace for the future. He also called on all there to approach discussions openly saying "*If we're going to have peace we will all need to compromise*".

## Don't Divide China

Hector Bywater

All the main powers made opening statements and there was strong support and warm welcomes for the presence of China. Let's hope that they live up to those promises, because as the Chinese Leader Sao-Ke reminded us, previous promises made to China have yet to be lived up to. There is no peace to be had if the nations present try to divide the spoils of China between themselves rather than accepting a strong and stable China which is an equal member of the international community of nations.

## The Real Reason for the Washington Conference

By Ida Tarbell

I am optimistic; there is a great deal of both goodwill and talent here. Never have I been prouder to be an American. All the delegations we are hosting, furthermore, are extremely impressive: polite, talented, open-minded and profoundly civilised. However, the agenda today is just plain wrong. By putting ship-scraping at the head, it makes it seem that cutting tax-dollars is the primary purpose. It surely is not.

The Real Reason is to act, internationally, before the jealousies

and misunderstandings around the Pacific go so far that there will be no solution but war. This Conference is about guaranteeing the new way of solving world problems, adumbrated by the League of Nations, becomes the norm. Peace, diplomacy, compromise will be our methods and never again will it be by force of arms.

## Australia "needs Anglo-Japanese Naval Treaty"

by a Reporter

Sources affirm the importance of the agreement to security in the Pacific. "It is unequivocally NOT on the table".

## A Missed Opportunity?

HG Wells

Three years on from the last shots of the War to End War, the Powers assemble in Washington to agree what weapons they will fight with in the next War.

The statesmen of 1914 who, like sleepwalkers, took Europe into war at least had the excuse that they had no direct experience of a modern war, they had (despite the warnings of many perceptive thinkers and writers) no real conception of how long it would last, how destructive in lives and property it would be.

Today's statesmen have no such excuse. Again and again in their opening statements to the first plenary session of the conference, delegates referred to the last War. All expressed their commitment to avoiding a recurrence of that horrendous conflagration. All, explicitly or implicitly, reserved the right to resort to war again.

Limitation of expenditure on naval armaments is of course to be welcomed. How many millions, how many billions, of pounds, dollars francs, marks, lira, or yen have been

wasted on those nautical behemoths? How many schools, hospitals, decent homes, could have been built with that money?

Limitations of methods of pursuing war – such as the total ban on the use of submarines, on the use of poison gas, and on waging war against civilians proposed by Mr Balfour on behalf of the British delegation – are to be welcomed. But after the experience of the last War, what faith can one put that such declarations would be honoured in wartime?

Limiting armaments is a wholly inadequate response to the dangers facing today's world. If the statesmen assembled here are serious about peace, let them work towards the abolition of armaments, the abolition of national rivalries, the strengthening of world co-operation.

The other great issue facing the conference is China. Let us recognise some facts about the situation of that unhappy country – home to a quarter of the world's people. It is at present weak and divided, unable to defend its own borders. But as people have, as Alfred Sze the leader of its delegation pointed out, a legitimate aspiration to self-government, to being recognised as an equal in the community of nations. Let the statesmen assembled in Washington remember that "As ye sow, so shall ye reap". The Powers have an opportunity today to begin redressing the many wrongs they have done to China in the past; if they fail, if they continue to regard China as merely a source of plunder, they – or their children or grandchildren – will rue that failure when the Oriental giant finds its full strength.

## Japan confused

By W.W. Abell

In confusing platitudes, Prince Tokugawa stated to the press that they “Don’t understand” why the people of one great nation is treated differently from another great nation, seemingly alluding to the strict immigration quotas set up by the United States. In regards to their naval build-up and apparent military ambitions, from whom this entire conference is supremely concerned with, one can only assume that they “Don’t Understand”.

## Japanese seclusion

by our Cocktail Party Reporter

The charming delegation from the Land of the Rising Sun has been difficult to find recently. We miss them and urge them back into the social whirl! Make mine a Melon and Sake Manhattan!

## Hint of Japan’s Policy

*Hanihara Appointment Is Taken to Mean Co-operation With Us.*

WASHINGTON, (Associated Press). The appointment of Masanao Hanihara, Vice Foreign Minister of Japan, as one of the delegates to the Washington conference is interpreted among Japanese as meaning that Japan, while insistently adhering to what she believes to be her rights, will develop the doctrine that her success and prosperity as a world power is largely contingent upon her continued co-operation with the United States in all spheres of 5 international activity.

“Hani” is the name many in Washington would still call him, as do his legion of friends, Japanese and foreign. As one Japanese put it, “*Mr. Hanihara is an example of a senior diplomat who has not become so dignified that he has ceased to be human.*” Washingtonians remember well his ten years’ service here as Secretary of the Japanese Embassy when he was one of the most popular members of the Diplomatic Corps.

A comparatively young man, Hanihara has attained his position solely on his merits. After a successful service as Consul General at San Francisco, which the Japanese regard as one of their most important

posts, he was recalled to Tokio and later succeeded Baron Shidehara as Vice Foreign Minister when the latter came to Washington as Ambassador.

Although few foreigners are aware of it, Mr. Hanihara has given largely of his time to instruct the young men of Tokio, in a proper conception of world politics, and help them to understand the meaning of the term “the international interdependence of nations” recently employed by Viscount Hakino, Minister of the Imperial Household, as setting forth the basis of Japan’s foreign relations.

## Pacific Tensions

by Franklin D. Roosevelt

Considering the isolationism of the current administration, I was surprised when the USA showed its interest in diplomacy by holding this conference, but it has truly demonstrated its commitment to diplomacy in its choice of words this first week. In the opening plenary, Charles Hughes, the head of the US delegation and organiser of the conference, said that the USA was “open to all options”. Oscar Underwood, a member of the US delegation, expanded on this in an interview, saying that the US is “absolutely, 100% flexible”, in trying to “do good for the rest of the world”

It is the hope of this American that this commitment to peaceful de-escalation and productive discussion continues, but the atmosphere is wary considering the ambitions of Japan, and also China, to increase their influence, possibly by military means. Speaking with Baron Shidehara, the head of the Japanese delegation, he said he was looking forward to productive negotiations, but he was concerned about the USA’s “hypocrisy” over their attitudes to Japanese citizens. “At this conference we are equals, but if we wish to live and do business in your country, we are not”. This quote highlights the stark contrast between the US delegation and the Hardin administration’s isolationist policies. With such strict immigration

restrictions, can the other powers at the conference, truly consider themselves equals at the negotiation table? When asked about arms reductions, Shidehara said they had no specific plans, however, they were “open and listening”.

Speaking about the Anglo-Japanese alliance and its implications to Pacific relations, Britain’s Admiral Chatfield said that Britain intends to be an honest broker between the US and Japan, developing “security guarantees” to facilitate peace and trade. Commenting on Britain’s position as an honest broker he said, “We understand Japan’s position, and respect them like we would any nation.”

## Military Committee

The Military Committee of the Whole began its deliberations under the chairmanship of Lord Lee of Fareham, the British First of the Admiralty. The Japanese delegation pushed for the establishment of a sub-committee on the ‘Horrors of War’, to include the rules on the use of submarines, but this was opposed by other delegations including Italy, the Netherlands and the USA as such matters were more appropriate for the political track. After much technical discussion, it was unanimously agreed that the Military Committee would focus on agreeing limitations on fleet sizes, calculated on the basis of numbers of ships of each type, tonnages allowed for ships of each type, and calibre of guns

## China Mandate off the Table

Great Britain and Japan have agreed bilateral negotiations about the Chinese mandates, leaving out the rest of the committee, including the Chinese. This is a huge mistake.

The arms embargo to the Peking government is being ended, and instead the Southern Communists will have an embargo.