United States. Dept. of State.

bc/01 2600 23

17 May 83

7

204
281

Department of State
Press Bulletins

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS. February 24, 1921 (3)

Mandates.

In view of the issuance yesterday at Paris of a summary of the American note on the subject of mandates and the responsibilities of mandatory powers, the full text of the note of the United States addressed to the President and Members of the Council of the League of Nations, was today issued by the State Department.

It is as follows:

"February 21, 1921.

"To the President and Members
of the Council of the League of Nations.

"Gentlemen:

I.

"The Government of the United States has received information that the Council of the League of Nations at its meeting which is to be held in Paris on this date, proposes to consider at length the subject of mandates, including their terms, provisions and allocation, and accordingly takes this opportunity to deliver to the Council of the League of Nations a copy of its note addressed under date of November 20, 1920, to His Excellency Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which the views of the United States are quite fully set forth regarding the nature of the responsibilities of mandatory powers.

"The attention of the Council of the League of Nations is particularly invited to the request therein made on behalf of this Government that the draft mandate forms intended to be sub-

mitted to the League of Nations be communicated to this Government for its consideration before submission to the Council of the League, in order that the Council might thus have before it an expression of the opinion of the Government of the United States on the form of such mandates, and a clear indication of the basis upon which the approval of this Government, which is essentiallto the validity of any determinations which may be reached, might be anticipated and received. It was furthermore stated in said note that the establishment of the mandate principle, a new principle in international relations and one in which the public opinion of the world is taking special interest, would seem to require the frankest discussion from all pertinent points of view, and the opinion was expressed that suitable publicity should be given to the drafts of mandates which it is the intention to submit to the Council in order that the fullest opportunity might be afforded to consider their terms in relation to the obligations assumed by the mandatory powers and the respective interests of all governments who deem themselves concerned or affected.

"A copy of this note was transmitted to the Governments of France and Italy requesting an interpretation by each government of the provisions of the agreement between Great Britain, Italy and France signed at Sevres on August 10, 1920, relating to the creation of spheres of special interest in Anatolia, in the light of this Government's note to the British Government, of November 20, 1920. A reply has thus far been received only from the French Government, in which attention is directed to Article X of the so-called Sevres Treaty, which provides, in favor of nationals of third Powers, for all economic purposes, free access to the so-called zones of special interest.

II.

"This Government is also in receipt of information that the Council of the League of Nations, at its meeting at Geneva on December 17 last, approved among other mandates a mandate to Japan embracing 'all the former German islands situated in the Pacific Ocean and lying north of the Equator.' The text of this mandate to Japan which was received by this Government and which, according to available information, was approved by the Council, contains the following statement:

> "Whereas the principal Allied and Associated Powers agreed that in accordance with Article XXII, Part One, (Covenant of the League of Nations) of the said Treaty, a mandate should be conferred upon His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to administer the said islands, and have proposed that the mandate should be formulated in the following terms', etc.

"The Government of the United States takes this opportunity, respectfully and in the most friendly spirit, to submit to the President and Members of the Council of the League that the statement above quoted is incorrect and is not an accurate recital of the facts. On the contrary, the United States which is distinctly included in the very definite and constantly used descriptive phrase 'The Principal Allied and Associated Powers', has not agreed to the terms or provisions of the mandate which is embodied in this text, nor has it agreed that a mandate should be conferred upon Japan covering all the former German islands situated in the Pacific Ocean and lying north of the Equator.

"The United States has never given its consent to the inclusion of the Island of Yap in any proposed mandate to Japan, but, on the other hand, at the time of the discussion of a mandate covering the

former German islands in the Pacific north of the Equator, and in the course of said discussion, President Wilson, acting on behalf of this Government, was particular to stipulate that the question of the disposition of the Island of Yap should be reserved for future consideration. Subsequently, this Government was informed that certain of 'The Principal Allied and Associated Powers' were under the impression that the reported decision of the Supreme Council, sometimes described as the Council of Four, taken at its meeting on May 7, 1919, included or inserted the Island of Yap in the proposed mandate to Japan. This Government in notes addressed to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, has set forth at length its contention that Yap had in fact been excepted from this proposed mandate and was not to be included therein. Furthermore, by direction of President Wilson, the respective governments, above mentioned, were informed that the Government of the United States could not concur in the reported decision of May 7, 1919, of the Supreme Council. The information was further conveyed that the reservations which had previously been made by this Government regarding the Island of Yap were based on the view that the Island of Yap necessarily constitutes an indispensable part of any scheme or practicable arrangement of cable communication in the Pacific, and that its free and unhampered use should not be limited or controlled by any one Power.

"While this Government has never assented to the inclusion of the Island of Yap in the proposed mandate to Japan, it may be pointed out that even if one or more of the other Principal Allied and Associated Powers were under a misapprehension as to the inclusion of

this island in the reported decision of May 7, 1919, nevertheless the notes, above mentioned, of the Government of the United States make clear the position of this Government in the matter. At the time when the several notes were addressed to the respective governments above mentioned, a final agreement had not been reached as to the terms and allocation of mandates covering the former German islands in the Pacific. Therefore, the position taken in the matter by the President on behalf of this Government and clearly set forth in the notes referred to, necessarily had the result of effectively withdrawing any suggestion or implication of assent, mistakenly imputed to this Government, long before December 17, 1920, the date of the Council's meeting at Geneva.

"As one of 'The Principal Allied and Associated Powers', the United States has an equal concern and an inseparable interest with the other Principal Allied and Associated Powers in the overseas possessions of Germany, and concededly an equal voice in their disposition, which it is respectfully submitted cannot be undertaken or effectuated without its assent. The Government of the United States therefore respectfully states that it cannot regard itself as bound by the terms and provisions of said mandate and desires to record its protest against the reported decision of December 17, last, of the Council of the League of Nations in relation thereto, and at the same time to request that the Council, having obviously acted under a misapprehension of the facts, should reopen the question for the further consideration, which the proper settlement of it clearly requires.

"Accept, Gentlemen, the assurance of my high consideration.

BAINBRIDGE COLBY,

SECRETARY OF STATE."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS.

March 2, 1921 (X)

MANDATES

The Department of State today received the reply of the Council of the League of Nations to the note of the United States, dated February 21, 1921 on the subject of mandates and the responsibilities of mandatory powers. The note, dated March 1, 1921, was delivered yesterday to the American Ambassador at Paris by the President of the Council. The following is the English translation of the note from the Council:

"To the Secretary of State

of the United States of America.

"I am directed by the Council of the League of Nations to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of February twenty-first on certain matters connected with the mandates which under the provisions of the covenant will define the responsibilities and limit the powers of the Governments entrusted with the administration of various territories outside Europe formerly in the possession of Germany and Turkey.

The main points brought out in the American note if I may be permitted to summarize them are that the United States must be consulted before any mandates are allotted or defined and that the frankest discussion from all pertinent points of view should be encouraged. In the "A" mandates exception is taken to the possible limitation of commercial opportunity as regards oil in Mesopotamia and in the "C" mandates to the allocation of the Island of Yap to Japan.

"The Council wishes to express its deep satisfaction at the interest shown by your Government in this question which the Council has long felt to be among the most important assigned to the League. Undoubtedly also it is one of the most difficult and the Council not

only welcomes but feels justified in claiming the sympathy and support of the Governments which devised the scheme which the Council is required to administer.

"The most fundamental contention brought forward by the American note is that the 'approval of the United States of America is essential to the validity of any determination which may be reached' respecting the mandates which have been or may be submitted to the judgment of the Council. The United States was one of the leading actors both in the war and in the negotiations for peace. The rights which it acquired are not likely to be challenged in any quarter. But the American Government will itself recognize that the situation is complicated by the fact that the United States for reasons which the Council would be the last to question has so far abstained from ratifying the Peace Treaty and has not taken her seat on the Council of the League of Nations.

"The Council might easily have dwelt on the controversial aspects of the American note. But this procedure would ill represent their true attitude. They prefer to examine the subject from the broad basis of international cooperation and friendship in the belief that this course will appeal to the spirit of justice of the Government and people of the United States.

"The Council has taken several important decisions with regard to mandates which it confidently hopes will commend themselves to the American Government.

"The Council had already determined on February twenty-first before the receipt of the American note to postpone the consideration of the "A" mandates for former Turkish possessions including Mesopotamia. No conclusions will therefore be reached with re-

gard to "A" mandates until the United States Government has had an opportunity to express its views.

"The Council had expected to approve finally at the session now being held the "B" mandates for the former Central African Colonies for Germany.

"In view of the desire expressed by the United States the Council is however deferring its consideration of these mandates until its next session which will probably take place in May or June. It is hoped that the delay will not hamper the administrative progress of these territories.

"The Council invites the United States to take part in the discussions at its forthcoming meeting when the final decisions as to the "A" and "B" mandates will it is hoped be taken. A problem as intricate and involved as that of the mandates can hardly be handled by the interchange of formal notes. It can only be satisfactorily solved by personal contact and by direct exchange of opinion.

"Not only do such direct negotiations which correspond to the true spirit of the League of Nations effect an increase of freedom, flexibility and speed but they create a spirit of mutual good will and cooperation among people meeting around the same table.

"Regarding the third type of mandates, the "C" group of former German possessions in South Africa and the Pacific, the Council has not the advantage of the same liberty of action as in the "A" and "B" types. The "C" mandates were defined by the Council at its meeting in Geneva on December 17, 1920. The main American objection in this case it is understood from your Excellency's note is to the effect that the Island of Yap was included by the Council in the mandate given to Japan whereas your Excellency states that the United States

has on several occasions refused to agree to the allocation of this island to any one state.

"The League of Nations Council would remind your Excellency that the allocation of all the mandated territories is a function of the Supreme Council and not of the Council of the League. The League is concerned not with the allocation but with the administration of these territories. Having been notified in the name of the Allied and Associated Powers that all the islands north of the Equator had been allocated to Japan the Council of the League merely fulfilled its responsibility of defining the terms of the mandate.

"Consequently, if a misunderstanding exists as to the allocation of the Island of Yap that misunderstanding would seem to be between the Principal Allied Powers rather than between the United States and the League. However, in view of the American contention the Council of the League has hastened to forward the American note to the Governments of France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan.

"The Council hopes that explanations will prove satisfactory to the United States Government and that reciprocal goodwill will find a solution in harmony with the generous spirit which inspired the principle of the mandates.

(signed) "Gastao da Cunha,

"President of the Council of the League of Nations.

"Paris, March 1, 1921."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS: April 6, 1921.

Yap Mandate.

The Secretary of State today made public the text of a note addressed to the Government of Great Britain on the subject of the mandate of the Island of Yap to Japan. Similar notes were addressed to the Governments of France, Japan and Italy. The note to Japan contained additional paragraphs referring to previous correspondence between the two Governments. The correspondence with the Japanese Government is not made public at this time. The text of the note to Great Britain follows:

"April 2, 1921.

"With respect to the mandate to Japan, purporting to have been confirmed and defined in its terms by the Council of the League of Nations, of the German possessions in the Pacific Ocean, lying north of the Equator, this Government deems it appropriate to state the fundamental basis of its representations and the principles which, in its view, are determinative.

"It will not be questioned that the right to dispose of the overseas possessions of Germany was acquired only through the victory of the Allied and Associated Powers, and it is also believed that there is no disposition on the part of the British Government to deny the participation of the United States in that victory. It would seem to follow necessarily that the right accruing to the Allied and Associated Powers through the common victory is shared by the United States and that there could be no valid or effective disposition of the overseas possessions of Germany, now under consideration, without the assent of the United States. This Government must therefore point out that as the United States has never vested either the Supreme

Council or the League of Nations with any authority to bind the United States or to act on its behalf, there has been no opportunity for any decision which could be deemed to affect the rights of the United States. It may also be observed that the right accruing to the United States through the victory in which it has participated could not be regarded as in any way ceded or surrendered to Japan, or to other nations, except by treaty, and that no such treaty has been made.

"The fact that the United States has not ratified the Treaty of Versailles cannot detract from rights which the United States had already acquired, and it is hardly necessary to suggest that a treaty to which the United States is not a party could not affect these rights. But it should be noted that the Treaty of Versailles did not purport to secure to Japan or to any other nations any right in the overseas possessions of Germany save as an equal right therein should be secured to the United States. On the contrary, Article 119 of the Treaty of Versailles provides: 'Germany renounces in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over her oversea possessions.' It will not be questioned that one of the 'Principal Allied and Associated Powers' in whose favor Germany renounces her rights and titles is the United States. Thus, not only could the position of the Government of Japan derive no strength from the Treaty of Versailles or from any discussions preliminary thereto, but the terms of that treaty confirm the position of the Government of the United States.

"Further, the draft Convention relating to the Mandate for the German concessions in the Pacific Ocean, north of the Equator, which was subsequently proposed, proceeded in the same view, purporting on behalf of the United States as one of the grantors to confer the mandate upon Japan, thus recognizing the right and interest of the United States

and the fact that the proposed action could not be effective without the agreement of the United States as one of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

"As the United States did not enter into this Convention, or into any treaty, relating to the subject, this Government is unable to understand upon what grounds it was thereafter attempted to confer the mandate without the agreement of the United States. It is manifest that the League of Nations was without any authority to bind the United States, and that the confirmation of the mandate in question, and the definition of its terms, by the Council of the League of Nations in December 1920, cannot be regarded as having efficacy with respect to the United States.

"It should be noted that this mandate not only recites Article 119 of the Treaty of Versailles, to the effect that 'Germany renounced in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights over her oversea possessions, including therein the groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying north of the Equator', but also recites that 'the Principal Allied and Associated Powers agreed that in accordance with Article 22, Part I, (Covenant of the League of Nations) of the said Treaty, a Mandate should be conferred upon His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to administer the said islands and have proposed that the Mandate should be formulated' as set forth. While this last quoted recital, as has already been pointed out in previous communications by this Government, is inaccurate in its terms, inasmuch as the United States as one of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers had not so agreed and proposed, the recital again recognizes the necessity of the participation of the United States in order to make the proposed disposition effective.

"As, in the absence of any treaty with the United States relating to the matter, there was no decision of May 7, 1919, binding the United

States, it is deemed to be unnecessary again to examine the brief minute of the meeting of the Supreme Council on that date. It may, however, be proper to say that the minute of this meeting, although obviously without any finality, could not properly be construed without due regard to the other proceedings of the Supreme Council and without taking account of the reservations which President Wilson had already made in the previous meetings of the Supreme Council on April 21st, April 30th and May 1st, 1919. The attitude of President Wilson is sufficiently shown by the following statement which he made to the Department of State on March 3, 1921:

> 'I beg to return the note received yesterday from the Japanese Government, which I have read, in relation to the proposed mandate covering the Island of Yap.
>
> 'My first information of a contention that the so-called decision of May 7, 1919, by the Council of Four assigned to Japan a mandate for the Island of Yap, was conveyed to me by Mr. Norman Davis in October last. I then informed him that I had never consented to the assignment of the Island of Yap to Japan.
>
> 'I had not previously given particular attention to the wording of the Council's minutes of May 7, 1919, which were only recently called to my attention. I had on several occasions prior to the date mentioned, made specific reservations regarding the Island of Yap and had taken the position that it should not be assigned under mandate to any one power but should be internationalized for cable purposes. I assumed that this position would be duly considered in connection with the settlement of the cable question and that it therefore was no longer a matter for consideration in connection with the peace negotiations. I never abandoned or modified this position in respect to the Island of Yap, and I did not agree, on May 7, 1919, or at any other time, that the Island of Yap should be included in the assignment of mandates to Japan.
>
> 'As a matter of fact, all agreements arrived at regarding the assignment of mandates were conditional upon a subsequent agreement being reached as to the specific terms of the mandates, and further, upon their acceptance by each of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. The consent of the United States is essential both as to assignments of mandates and the terms and provisions of the mandates, after agreement as to their assignment or allocation.
>
> 'The consent of the United States, as you know, has never been given on either point, as to the Island of Yap.'

"Apart from the expressed purpose of President Wilson in relation to the Island of Yap, inasmuch as the proceedings of the Supreme Council on May 7, 1919, did not, and in the nature of things could not, have

finality, this Government is unable to perceive any ground for the contention that it was the duty of this Government to make immediate protest with respect to the so-called decision of May 7, 1919, and certainly it cannot be said that an omission to do so operated as a cession of its rights. It may be added, however, that when the matter was brought to the attention of this Government in connection with the Conference on Communications in October last, this Government informed the Government of Great Britain and other Governments (by notes of November 9, 1920) that it was the understanding of this Government that the Island of Yap was not included in the action of May 7, 1919. Its position was subsequently stated at length.

"It is a cause of regret to this Government, that after and despite this protest, there should have been any attempt to pass upon drafts of mandates purporting to deal with the Pacific Islands including Yap, and that a mandate should have been approved, or attempted to be put into effect, which, while purporting to be made in the name of the United States, was without the assent of the United States. This Government trusts that this action, which it must assume was taken under a misapprehension, will be reconsidered.

"In particular, as no treaty has ever been concluded with the United States relating to the Island of Yap, and as no one has ever been authorized to cede or surrender the right or interest of the United States in the Island, this Government must insist that it has not lost its right or interest as it existed prior to any action of the Supreme Council or of the League of Nations, and cannot recognize the allocation of the Island or the validity of the mandate to Japan.

"This Government, as has been clearly stated in previous communications, seeks no exclusive interest in the Island of Yap and has no desire to secure any privileges without having similar privileges accorded to other Powers, including, of course, Japan, and relying upon the sense

of justice of the British Government and of the Governments of the other Allied and Associated Powers, this Government looks with confidence to a disposition of the matter whereby the just interests of all may be properly conserved."

- - - - -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS. April 14, 1921.

CONFIDENTIAL: -- The following is for publication in the AFTERNOON newspapers of MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1921. Persons accepting this in advance pledge their faith not to divulge its contents or any intimation thereof.

* * * *

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN ON THE SUBJECT OF MANDATES WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE ISLAND OF YAP.

I.

The Secretary of State to the American Charge d'Affaires at Tokyo, November 9, 1920.(Telegram) Copy left with Japanese Foreign Office, November 12, 1920.

II.

The American Charge d'Affaires at Tokyo to the Secretary of State, November 19, 1920, (Telegram), transmitting text of Japanese Foreign Office's Note of same date.

III.

The Acting Secretary of State to the American Charge d'Affaires at Tokyo, December 6, 1920. (Telegram) Note communicated to Japanese Foreign Office as of December 10, 1920.

IV.

The American Charge d'Affaires at Tokyo to the Secretary of State, February 27, 1921, (Telegram). transmitting text of Japanese Foreign Office's Note of February 26, 1921.

V.

The Secretary of State to the American Charge d'Affaires at Tokyo, April 2, 1921. (Telegram) Note communicated to Japanese Foreign Office. April 5, 1921.

* * *

THE AMERICAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT TOKYO TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE, NOVEMBER 19, 1920, (TELEGRAM) TRANSMITTING TEXT OF JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE'S NOTE OF SAME DATE.

- - -

I have just received the following memorandum from the Foreign Office dated today:

"The Department of Foreign Affairs of Japan has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a memorandum of the United States Embassy under date of the 12th instant relative to the status of the Island of Yap.

"According to the definite understanding of the Japanese Government the Supreme Council of May 7th, 1919, came to a final decision to place under the mandate of Japan the whole of the German Islands north of the equator. The decision involves no reservation whatever in regard to the Island of Yap.

"For the above-mentioned reasons the Department of Foreign Affairs begs to inform the United States Embassy that the Japanese Government would not be able to consent to any proposition which, reversing the decision of the Supreme Council, would exclude the Island of Yap from the territory committed to their charge."

- - - - - - - - -

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE AMERICAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT TOKYO, DECEMBER 6, 1920, (Telegram)

NOTE COMMUNICATED TO JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE, DECEMBER 10. 1920.

For transmission to the Foreign Office.

"I have transmitted to my Government your memorandum of November nineteenth in reply to the memorandum submitted by me on the twelfth of November regarding the Island of Yap to which my Government has directed me to reply as follows:

"There would appear to be no difference of opinion with regard to the reservations made by President Wilson and Mr. Lansing with respect to the Island of Yap during various discussions of the Supreme Council and the Council of Foreign Ministers at the Peace Conference. For clearer understanding of the issue as to whether, on the part of the United States, it was agreed that all the ex-German islands in the Pacific north of the equator should be allotted to Japan, your attention is drawn to the following facts:

"On April twenty-first, at the meeting of President Wilson, Messrs. Lloyd George and Clemenceau, President Wilson, in reporting his conversation of that morning with Baron Makino and Count Chinda, stated among other things that he had reminded the Japanese delegates that it had been understood that Japan was to have the mandate for the islands in the north Pacific, although he had made a reserve in the case of the Island of Yap, which he considered should be international.

"At the meeting of Foreign Ministers held on April thirtieth, 1919, at three p. m., in a discussion relating to cables, Mr. Lansing stated that th was a relevent question which he would like on future occasion to discuss, namely, whether in the interests of cable communications it would not be desirable that the Island of Yap be internationalized and administered by an international commission in control of cable lines, and that he merely raised the question, although not on the agenda, in order to give warning that the

question was in his mind and that he would propose it for discussion at a later time. He suggested that it was not necessary to maintain that all the islands should have the same status but that the Island of Yap should be held to constitute a special case. Baron Makino took the position that the status of the Island of Yap should be decided before the question of cables, Mr. Balfour replying that while the status of the island was a matter of great importance he did not think that the question of cables could be deferred, as it must be settled in time for the treaty with Germany; Germany could be required to give up all title to the island, and its status thereafter could be discussed among the Allies.

"At a meeting on May first, held in Mr. Pichon's room, President Wilson stated that as the cable lines across the Pacific passed through the Island of Yap, which thus became a general distributing center for the lines of communication for the north Pacific, Yap should not pass into the hands of one power. In the meeting of May sixth, in the discussion regarding the allotment of mandates in the Pacific, Mr. Lloyd George expressed his understanding that the Japanese should receive a mandate for <u>certain</u> islands north of the equator. According to the record, President Wilson consented in principle to this, with an explanatory statement that with respect to mandates the policy of the "open door" would have to be applied, and that there must be equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League. The Island of Yap, having been previously cited as a special case for particular future consideration was not intended to be included among the 'certain islands' designated as available to Japan under mandate. This seems obvious as Yap appears to have been the only island north of the equator in regard to the disposition of which there had existed any difference of opinion. There is no indication in the minutes of any further discussion with regard to this island. There is attached, as an appendix to the minutes of the meeting

of May seven, four fifteen p. m., a memorandum which obviously purported to be a codification of the agreement reached in the meeting of May sixth with reference to the north Pacific islands. Upon this we understand is based the assertion that Yap was assigned under mandate to Japan. Even this, however, does not expressly include all the islands in this particular category, although the qualifying word 'certain' is omitted. According to the minutes of this meeting there was no discussion whatever on May seventh in respect to mandates. The minutes quoted the memorandum with the statement, merely, that 'the following decisions were reached.' The erroneous publication of such a decision of which this Government was not aware would not validate it. The President recollects no proposal offered in this meeting to change the decision of May sixth and is certain he agreed to no variance of the original proposition. He understood it was generally agreed that the Island of Yap had been previously excluded and reserved for future determination in connection with the consideration of cable communications. In view of the President's reiterated objections to the inclusion of Yap in the mandate territories to be assigned to Japan, it is rather striking that the minutes of May seventh do not include any discussion whatever regarding Yap which would have been most natural had the President been prevailed upon to recede from his previous firm position. It is most logical that the withdrawal of the previously recorded objections would have been noted or at least that the decision would have been drafted in more specific language. It would seem clear that the President acted on the assumption that the Island of Yap was not intended to be included in the decisions of May sixth and seventh.

"It should also be noted that President Wilson, on August nineteenth, 1919, before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations made the following statement when questioned concerning the status of the Island of Yap:

" 'It is one of the bases and centers of cable and radio communication on the Pacific, and I made the point that the disposition, or rather the control of that island should be reserved for the general conference which is to be held in regard to the ownership and operation of the cables. That subject is mentioned and disposed of in this Treaty and that general cable conference is to be held.' "

"This statement evidences the understanding of the President, and it is interesting that though wide publicity was given to the President's declaration at the time no comments were received by this Government from any nation indicating a contrary opinion. Furthermore, attention is called to the fact that the draft mandate covering the ex-German islands north of the equator, submitted to the meeting of the Heads of Delegations on December twenty-four, 1919, contemplates that there may be a question as to what islands north of the equator should be allocated under mandate to Japan. Article three reads as follows: 'If any dispute should arise as to whether any particular island is or not covered by the above mandate the matter shall be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations whose decisions shall be final.' The draft was not accepted, primarily on account of objections raised by the Japanese, which, however, did not relate to this particular provision. The point is cited merely as indicating an understanding that definite agreement had not yet been reached as to the final disposition of all the islands north of the equator.

"It might also be observed that, assuming for the sake of argument the conditional allocation to Japan, the terms of the mandate have not been accepted by Japan or even as yet approved by the principal interested powers or the League of Nations. In such case it would appear that until the island is accepted under mandate upon terms approved by the powers concerned the status of temporary occupation must exist, which, in the circumstances, does not signify a vested interest in the island, and which admits of present

determination of the conditions or terms of authority, control and administration.

"I am directed by the President to inform you that the Government of the United States cannot agree that the Island of Yap was included in the decision of May seventh or in any other agreement of the Supreme Council. and in addition that as the Island of Yap must form an indispensable part of the international communications it is essential that its free and unhampered use for such purposes should not be limited or controlled by any one power. Even on the assumption that the Island of Yap should be included among the islands held under mandate by Japan, it is not conceivable that other powers should not have free and unhampered access to, and use of, the island for the landing and operation of cables. This is a right which the United States would be disposed to grant upon any of its unfortified islands which may be essential for such purposes.

"The Government of the United States expresses the hope that the above statements of fact will convince the Japanese Government of the correctness of the position of the United States with respect to the mandate over the Island of Yap and also that the Japanese Government will concur in the view of the United States that even if Yap should be assigned under mandate to Japan all other powers should have free and unhampered access to the island for the landing and operation of cables."

- - -

IV.

THE AMERICAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT TOKYO TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE, FEBRUARY 27, 1921. (TELEGRAM) TRANSMITTING TEXT OF JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE'S NOTE OF FEBRUARY 26, 1921.

- - - -

Following note dated February 26th received today from Minister for Foreign Affairs:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the tenth December last on the status of the Island of Yap in reply to the memorandum of the Imperial Department of Foreign Affairs, dated the 12th November last, and to state candidly herewith the opinion of the Imperial Government on the views of the Government of the United States propounded in this said note.

"In support of the argument advanced by the Government of the United States the following points are enumerated in your note: first, that in th course of the various discussions in the Supreme Council and the Council of Foreign Ministers at the Peace Conference (namely at the meeting of the Supreme Council on April 21st, 1919 and at the meeting of Foreign Ministers on April 30th and on May 1st, 1919) the President and Mr. Lansing the then Secretary of State of the United States, respectively, gave utmost despatch to a view that the Island of Yap should be internationalized or that it should not pass into the hands of any one power; next, that at the meeti of the Supreme Council held on May 6th 1919, Mr. Lloyd George employed t words 'certain islands' in giving expression to what he understood to be territories to be committed to the charge of Japan; and lastly, that acco ing to the minutes of the meeting of the Supreme Council of May 7th, 1919, discussion took place on that day in respect to mandates and that although there exists a memorandum appended to the minutes of the meeting of May which purports to be a codification of the agreement reached at the meeti of May 6th with reference to the North Pacific islands such memorandum do

expressly include all the islands in the North Pacific. Of the meetings referred to it must be noted that the Imperial delegates were not present at the meeting of the Supreme Council of April 21st, May 6th and May 7th and in consequence the Imperial Government have no means of ascertaining what views were expressed by the American delegates at those meetings. Assuming however that President Wilson did in fact give utterance at those meetings to such views as are ascribed to him this cannot warrant the United States Government as against the Imperial Government in going beyond asserting as a fact that President Wilson or Mr. Lansing gave it as his opinion before the Supreme Council and the Council of Foreign Ministers at some time previous to May 1st, 1919, that the Island of Yap should be internationalized or that it should not pass unto the hands of any one power. In the opinion of the Imperial Government such a fact argues in no way in favor of the contention of the American Government that the Island of Yap stands outside the islands that it was decided should be held under the mandate by Japan unless they can establish at the same time the further fact that the representations of President Wilson and Mr. Lansing were accepted by the Council and the latter decided to exclude Yap from the mandatory territories assigned to Japan. In order to maintain successfully therefore that the Island of Yap is not included in the mandatory territories assigned to Japan the Imperial Government consider it necessary for the American Government to prove not merely the fact that the particular line of views was stated at the meetings but also that the meeting decided in favor of those views. Further, in this same connection the Imperial Government would point out that views expressed by the delegates previous to arriving at a decision are not necessarily to be interpreted as reservations naturally attached to the decision. It follows that the question whether the Island of Yap is excluded from the mandatory territories assigned to Japan must be judged from the decision of May 7th by which the mandatory powers and their mandatory territories were for the first time

and at the same time finally decided upon and it must be concluded that whatever utterances may have been made previous to that date were only preliminary conversations that took place before the decisions were reached and in themselves possess no such cogency as to qualify the meaning or limit the application of the decisions. This conclusion is the more irrefutable since the Imperial delegation never expressed their agreement whether at any meeting of the Councils or elsewhere with the above stated views of President Wilson or of Mr. Lansing. Furthermore Viscount, then Baron, Makino announced distinctly his disagreement with them at the meeting of foreign ministers held on April 30th, 1919.

"Two. A view is advanced further in the note under reply that if Yap was meant to be included among the islands assigned under the mandate to Japan then the decision of May 7th, 1919 should have been drafted in more specific language than is the case. In the opinion of the Imperial Government, however, it is more in accordance with sound principles of interpretation to say that the fact should have been set down with especial clearness if exclusion were meant as an exception always requires to be stated definitely. To assert that the fact of nonexclusion should have been specifically mentioned in a decision of this kind could only be regarded as an extraordinary and even an unreasonable contention with which no one would be likely to concur.

"It must also be remembered that if a decision in favor of exclusion of the Island of Yap -- a question of grave concern to Japan and one on which the Japanese delegation invariably maintained a firm attitude -- had really been made, as it is implied by the argument of the United States Government, at the meeting of May 7th at which Japan was not represented it could not but have been regarded as an act of entirely bad faith. It is therefore inconceivable to the Imperial Government that such a decision could have been reached at a meeting at which no Japanese delegation was present.

Since the decision under consideration says on the one hand 'German Islands and on the other does not make any exception of Yap, the Imperial Government regard it as perfectly clear that the ex-German Pacific Islands north of the Aleutians with no exception whatever all belong to the mandatory territories allocated to Japan. Nor are the Imperial Government alone and unsupported in their interpretation of the decision for they are in receipt of authentic information that the governments of Great Britain and France being of the same opinion as the Japanese Government on the matter made statements to that effect in their replies to the American note in November last. If the decision incorporated in the memorandum appended to the minutes for May 7th be one which was really reached at the meeting of the Supreme Council held May 6th as represented in the note under reply then the inevitable conclusion will be that, inasmuch as the meeting held on the latter date, that is, May 6th, was that of the Heads of Delegations of the United States, Great Britain, and France, the contention of the American Government is tantamount to saying that President Wilson by himself arrived at an understanding which differed from that of all others present, a conclusion difficult to understand.

"Again a reference is made to the use of words 'certain islands' by Mr. Lloyd George at the meeting of the Supreme Council held on May 6th, 1919, tending to prove the exclusion of the Island of Yap, Granting for the sake of argument that the words 'certain islands' occur in the minutes for May 6th the use of such a phrase is perfectly natural and easy to understand without supposing it to refer to the exclusion of Yap. There are other islands in the South Pacific north of the equator which did not belong to Germany and does not appear how better Mr. Lloyd George could succinctly describe the islands to be allotted to the Japanese mandate in that region than as 'certain islands.' 'Certain' is a word which is far from approbation to mean 'all but one', and had he had the exclusion of a single island such as Yap in mind he would have been almost sure to have explicitly mentioned it Seeing that the British Government adopts the interpretation that it was

decided at that time that all the ex-German Pacific Islands north of the equator were to be assigned under the mandate to Japan it is obvious that in employing the words Mr. Lloyd George cannot have intended to signify the exclusion of the Island of Yap.

"To sum up, since in a matter of such a grave nature as the establishment of mandatory territories only what appears on the face of the decision should be accepted as authoritative the Imperial Government cannot agree in giving an extraordinary and unusual interpretation to the decision on a vague ground that certain thoughts and intentions not expressed in the text thereof existed in the mind of the delegate of one power only.

"Three. The decision of May 7th, 1919, was made public on the following day, the eighth. If the published text of the decision differed in sense from what was understood by the Government of the United States to be its meaning the latter should have and would naturally have been expected to have entered an immediate protest. No such step was taken, however, at the time and the Imperial Government fail to understand the reason why the American Government should have allowed more than a year and a half to pass by before electing to question the decision. The note under reply refers to the fact that President Wilson's statement before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on August 19th, 1919, called forth no comment by any nations and points to this absence of contrary opinion as amounting to evidence to prove that no power found anything in the President's view to which it could take exception. The Imperial Government are quite unable to foll contentions of this kind. In the one case we must protest publication of a international agreement in which the American representative participated whereas the other was essentially a pure domestic affair. As to the former, in case the published text would be found to differ from what was understood by one party it was incumbent upon him forthwith to lodge a protest and have the errors, if any, rectified. In the latter case, however, no third power is called upon to make any refutation or correction and consequently the fa

that there was no nation which took it upon itself to make any adverse comment has no bearing whatever on the matter under consideration.

"Four. On the strength of article three of the mandate covering ex-German islands in the Pacific north of the equator submitted to the Supreme Council on December 24th, 1919, it is contended in the note under reply that no definite agreement had yet been reached as to the final disposition of all the ex-German islands in the Pacific north of the equator. The Imperial Government would point out that this article was intended solely to provide a means of settlement in view of any dispute that may arise as to boundaries or the assignment of lands. Such provisions were by no means confined to the particular draft in question but there were also found similar provisions in all original draft mandates covering other territories which were simultaneously submitted to the same meeting. If the American contention in this connection is to be upheld it must needs follow that all the mandatory territories are liable to be honeycombed by exceptions or exclusions. But such a conclusion is wholly at variance with facts and cannot be thought by any one to be convincing. Consequently the reference made to it in the note under reply tends in the opinion of the Imperial Government in no way to strengthen the contentions of the United States Government.

"Five. In the concluding part of the note under reply it is observed that even on the assumption that the Island of Yap should be included among the Islands held under the mandate by Japan it is not conceivable that other powers should not have free and unhampered access to and use of the Island for the landing and operation of cables. If this observation is put forth irrespective of the fact that the Island is within the mandatory territory then the question seems to be one which should be freely settled by the nation which has the charge of the place, namely, Japan. If this meaning be, however, that owing to the nature of the mandate the Island should have its doors kept open the Imperial Government would draw attention to the extract of the meeting of the Commission on mandates held on July 8th, 1919. Colonel

House opposed Viscount Chinda's claim that the same equal opportunities for commerce and trade should be guaranteed in territories belonging to the C Class as in those belonging to the B Class. In view of the position thus taken by the American delegate the Imperial Government feel obliged to state that in their opinion the American Government cannot with justice contend for the open door in the C Class territories at least as against Japan and to inform the United States Government at the same time that they cannot consider themselves bound in any way to recognize the freedom of other nations in the manner insisted upon by the American Government in regard to the landing and the operation of cables even in places where the principle of the open door is to be guaranteed."

- - -

V.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE AMERICAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, TOKYO, APRIL 2, 1921. (Telegram) NOTE COMMUNICATED TO JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE, APRIL 5, 1921.

- - -

You are instructed to deliver the following note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, referring to his note of February 26, in answer to note of this Government of December 10, in regard to the status of the Island of Yap, stating:

"The Government of the United States finds itself unable to agree with the contention of the Japanese Government that in order to maintain the position of the Government of the United States with respect to the Island of Yap, it is necessary for this Government 'to prove not merely the fact that the particular line of views was stated at the meetings' of the Supreme Council, but also that the Supreme Council 'decided in favor of those views.' If it is meant that the United States could be bound without its consent by the action of the Supreme Council, the contention is deemed by this Government to be inadmissible, and on the other hand the United States has never assented to the mandate purporting to embrace the Island of Yap.

"In view of the frequent references in the note of the Japanese Government to what is termed the decision of the Supreme Council, this Government deems it appropriate to state the fundamental basis of its representations and the principles which in its view are determinative. It will not be questioned that the right to dispose of the overseas possessions of Germany was acquired only through the victory of the Allied and Associated Powers, and it is also believed that there is no disposition on the part of the Japanese Government to deny the participation of the United States in that victory. It would seem to follow necessarily that the right accruing to the Allied and Associated Powers through the common victory is shared by the United States and that there could be no valid or effective disposition of the overseas possessions of Germany, now under consideration without the assent of the United States. This Government must therefore

point out that as the United States has never vested either the Supreme Council or the League of Nations with any authority to bind the United States or to act on its behalf, there has been no opportunity for any decision which could be deemed to affect the rights of the United States. It may also be observed that the right accruing to the United States through the victory in which it has participated could not be regarded as in any way ceded or surrendered to Japan, or to other nations, except by treaty, and that no such treaty has been made.

"The fact that the United States has not ratified the Treaty of Versailles cannot detract from rights which the United States had already acquired and it is hardly necessary to suggest that a treaty to which the United States is not a party could not affect these rights. But it should be noted that the Treaty of Versailles did not purport to secure to Japan or to any other nations any right in the overseas possessions of Germany save as an equal right therein should be secured to the United States. On the contrary, Article 119 of the Treaty of Versailles provides: 'Germany renounces in favour of the Principal Allisd and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over her oversea possessions.' It will not be questioned that one of the 'Principal Allied and Associated Powers' in whose favor Germany renounces her rights and titles is the United States. Thus, not only could the position of the Government of Japan derive no strength from the Treaty of Versailles or from any discussions preliminary thereto, but the terms of that treaty confirm the position of the Government of the United States.

"Further, the draft Convention relating to the Mandate for the German concessions in the Pacific Ocean, north of the Equator, which was subsequently proposed, proceeded in the same view, purporting on behalf of the United States as one of the grantors to confer the mandate upon Japan, thus recognizing the right and interest of the United States and the fact that

the

the proposed action could not be effective without the agreement of the United States as one of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

"As the United States did not enter into this Convention, or into any treaty, relating to the subject, this Government is unable to understand upon what grounds it was thereafter attempted to confer the mandate without the agreement of the United States. It is manifest that the League of Nations was without any authority to bind the United States, and that the confirmation of the mandate in question, and the definition of its terms, by the Council of the League of Nations in December, 1920, cannot be regarded as having efficacy with respect to the United States.

"It should be noted that this mandate not only recites Article 119 of the Treaty of Versailles, to the effect that 'Germany renounced in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights over her overseas possessions, including therein the groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying north of the Equator', but also recites that "The Principal Allied and Associated Powers agreed that in accordance with Article 22, Part I, (Covenant of the League of Nations) of the said Treaty, a Mandate should be conferred upon His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to administer the said islands and have proposed that the Mandate should be formulated' as set forth. While this last quoted recital, as has already been pointed out in previous communications by this Government, is inaccurate in its terms, inasmuch as the United States as one of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers had not so agreed and proposed, the recital again recognizes the necessity of the participation of the United States in order to make the proposed disposition effective.

"As, in the absence of any treaty with the United States relating to the matter, there was no decision on May 7, 1919, binding the United States it is deemed to be unnecessary again to examine the brief minute of the meeting of the Supreme Council on that date. It may, however, be proper

to say

to say that the minute of this meeting, although obviously without any finality, could not properly be construed without due regard to the other proceedings of the Supreme Council and without taking account of the reservations which President Wilson had already made in the previous meetings of the Supreme Council on April 21st, April 30th and May 1st, 1919. The attitude of President Wilson is sufficiently shown by the following statement which he made to the Department of State on March 3, 1921:

"'I beg to return the note received yesterday from the Japanese Government which I have read in relation to the proposed mandate covering the Island of Yap.

"'My first information of a contention that the so-called decision of May 7, 1919, by the Council of Four assigned to Japan a mandate for the Island of Yap, was conveyed to me by Mr. Norman Davis in October last. I then informed him that I had never consented to the assignment of the Island of Yap to Japan.

"'I had not previously given particular attention to the wording of the Council's minutes of May 7, 1919, which were only recently called to my attention. I had on several occasions prior to the date mentioned, made specific reservations regarding the Island of Yap and had taken the position that it should not be assigned under mandate to any one power but should be internationalized for cable purposes. I assumed that this position would be duly considered in connection with the settlement of the cable question and that it therefore was no longer a matter for consideration in connection with the peace negotiations. I never abandoned or modified this position in respect to the Island of Yap, and I did not agree on May 7, 1919 or at any other time, that the Island of Yap should be included in the assignment of mandates to Japan.

"'As a matter of fact, all agreements arrived at regarding the assignment of mandates were conditional upon a subsequent agreement being reached

as to

as to the specific terms of the mandates, and further, upon their acceptance by each of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. The consent of the United States is essential both as to assignments of mandates and the terms and provisions of the mandates, after agreement as to their assignment or allocation.

"'The consent of the United States, as you know, has never been given on either point, as to the Island of Yap.'"

"Apart from the expressed purpose of President Wilson in relation to the Island of Yap, inasmuch as the proceedings of the Supreme Council on May 7, 1919, did not, and in the nature of things could not, have finality, this Government is unable to perceive any ground for the contention that it was the duty of this Government to make immediate protest with respect to the so-called decision of May 7, 1919, and certainly it cannot be said that an omission to do so operated as a cession of its rights. It may be added, however, that when the matter was brought to the attention of this Government in connection with the Conference on Communications in October last, this Government informed the Government of Japan and other Governments (by notes of November 9, 1920) that it was the understanding of this Government that the Island of Yap was not included in the action of May 7, 1919. Its position was subsequently stated at length.

"It is a cause of regret to this Government, that after and despite this protest, there should have been any attempt to pass upon drafts of mandates purporting to deal with the Pacific Islands including Yap, or that a mandate should have been approved, or attempted to be put into effect, which, while purporting to be made in the name of the United States was without the assent of the United States. This Government trusts that this action, which it must assume was taken under a misapprehension, will be reconsidered.

"In

"In particular, as no treaty has ever been concluded with the United States relating to the Island of Yap, and as no one has ever been authorized to cede or surrender the right or interest of the United States in the Island, this Government must insist that it has not lost its right or interest as it existed prior to any action of the Supreme Council or of the League of Nations, and cannot recognize the allocation of the Island or the validity of the mandate to Japan.

"In this view, this Government deems it to be unnecessary at this time to consider the terms of the so-called "C" mandates, or the discussion with respect thereto.

"This Government, as has been clearly stated in previous communications, seeks no exclusive interest in the Island of Yap and has no desire to secure any privileges without having similar privileges accorded to other Powers, including, of course, Japan, and relying upon the sense of justice of the Government of Japan and of the Governments of the other Allied and Associated powers, this Government looks with confidence to a disposition of the matter whereby the just interests of all may be properly conserved."

- - -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

- - -

PRESS BULLETINS

to

November 11, 1921.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. July 10, 1921. (1)

FOR THE PRESS.

CONFIDENTIAL -- The following is for publication in the morning newspapers of MONDAY, JULY 11, 1921. All persons accepting this in advance pledge their faith not to divulge its contents or any intimation thereof.

By direction of the President, the State Department makes the following announcement:

"The President, in view of the far-reaching importance of the question of limitation of armament, has approached with informal but definite inquiries the group of Powers heretofore known as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, that is, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, to ascertain whether it would be agreeable to them to take part in a conference on this subject, to be held in Washington at a time to be mutually agreed upon. If the proposal is found to be acceptable, formal invitations for such a conference will be issued.

"It is manifest that the question of limitation of armament has a close relation to Pacific and Far Eastern problems, and the President has suggested that the Powers especially interested in these problems should undertake in connection with this conference the consideration of all matters bearing upon their solution with a view to reaching a common understanding with respect to principles and policies in the Far East. This has been communicated to the Powers concerned and China has also been invited to take part in the discussion relating to Far Eastern problems."

* * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS. July 27, 1921 (1)

The Department of State today made the following statement with regard to the proposed Conference in Washington on the Limitation of Armament which will also embrace the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions:

Upon the President's announcement of the plan Great Britain, France and Italy expressed their approval and their readiness to receive the proposed invitation.

Japan expressed its willingness to accept an invitation to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, but desired to be advised as to the scope and nature of the subjects to be discussed in connection with Pacific and Far Eastern matters. After conversations between the Secretary of State and the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, the Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy at Tokio delivered, on July 23, 1921, the following memorandum to the Imperial Government:

"The Government of the United States deeply appreciates the readiness of the Imperial Japanese Government to accept the invitation to attend the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments.

"The Secretary of State of the United States in the course of informal conversations with His Excellency, the Imperial Japanese Ambassador at Washington, has expressed the hope that the Imperial Government would not press its inquiry as to the nature and scope of the Pacific and Far Eastern problems to be discussed at the proposed conference in view of the fact that it is desirable that the full acceptance of the invitation of the American Government leave this matter open for adjustment in the precise agenda to be arrived at later.

"The Secretary of State is willing to proceed with exchanges of opinion regarding the agenda prior to the meeting of the conference. He considers it inadvisable, however, at the present moment to hamper the program and in particular to delay the arrangements for the conference pending an agreement regarding this matter."

Today the Department of State has received, through the American Embassy at Tokio, the following reply:

"The Japanese Government have taken note of the contents of the American memorandum of July 23rd, received through the American

Charge d'Affairs, in reply to the Japanese memorandum of July 13th, on the subject of a conference on the limitation of armaments to be held at Washington.

"It has been brought to the knowledge of the Japanese Government that the Government of the United States is willing to proceed with exchanges of opinion regarding the agenda prior to the meeting of the conference and that it considers it advisable to adjust in that agenda the nature and scope of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions to be discussed at the proposed conference. The Japanese Government, on that understanding, are happy to be able to inform the American Government that it is their intention gladly to accept an invitation for a conference which shall embrace the discussion of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions.

"The Japanese Government have been made aware through the communications and the published statement of the American Government and the conversations between the Secretary of State and Baron Shidehara that the proposition of the American Government to discuss the Pacific and Far Eastern problems is based on the close bearing they have on the question of the limitation of armaments which is the original and principal aim of the conference, and that therefore the main object of discussing these problems is to reach a common understanding in regard to general principles and policies in the Pacific and the Far East. Desiring, as they do, to contribute to the establishment of an enduring peace and to the advancement of human welfare, the Japanese Government earnestly hope that the proposed conference may attain the expected results and their ideals may thereby be brought nearer to realization.

"In order to ensure the success of the conference, the Japanese Government deem it advisable that the agenda thereof should be arranged in accordance with the main object of the discussions as above defined, and that introduction therein of problems such as are of sole concern to certain particular powers or such matters that may be regarded accomplished facts should be scrupulously avoided."

According to the President's announcement, China will be invited to participate in the discussion of Far Eastern questions and has indicated her willingness to accept the invitation. Other Powers having interests in the Far East may also be invited to take part in that discussion. Formal invitations have not yet been issued, and the details of the arrangements are being perfected.

- - -- -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS. July 27, 1921 (1)

The Department of State today made the following statement with regard to the proposed Conference in Washington on the Limitation of Armament which will also embrace the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions:

Upon the President's announcement of the plan Great Britain, France and Italy expressed their approval and their readiness to receive the proposed invitation.

Japan expressed its willingness to accept an invitation to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, but desired to be advised as to the scope and nature of the subjects to be discussed in connection with Pacific and Far Eastern matters. After conversations between the Secretary of State and the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, the Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy at Tokio delivered, on July 23, 1921, the following memorandum to the Imperial Government:

"The Government of the United States deeply appreciates the readiness of the Imperial Japanese Government to accept the invitation to attend the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments.

"The Secretary of State of the United States in the course of informal conversations with His Excellency, the Imperial Japanese Ambassador at Washington, has expressed the hope that the Imperial Government would not press its inquiry as to the nature and scope of the Pacific and Far Eastern problems to be discussed at the proposed conference in view of the fact that it is desirable that the full acceptance of the invitation of the American Government leave this matter open for adjustment in the precise agenda to be arrived at later.

"The Secretary of State is willing to proceed with exchanges of opinion regarding the agenda prior to the meeting of the conference. He considers it inadvisable, however, at the present moment to hamper the program and in particular to delay the arrangements for the conference pending an agreement regarding this matter."

Today the Department of State has received, through the American Embassy at Tokio, the following reply:

"The Japanese Government have taken note of the contents of the American memorandum of July 23rd, received through the American

Chargé d'Affairs, in reply to the Japanese memorandum of July 13th, on the subject of a conference on the limitation of armaments to be held at Washington.

"It has been brought to the knowledge of the Japanese Government that the Government of the United States is willing to proceed with exchanges of opinion regarding the agenda prior to the meeting of the conference and that it considers it advisable to adjust in that agenda the nature and scope of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions to be discussed at the proposed conference. The Japanese Government, on that understanding, are happy to be able to inform the American Government that it is their intention gladly to accept an invitation for a conference which shall embrace the discussion of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions.

"The Japanese Government have been made aware through the communications and the published statement of the American Government and the conversations between the Secretary of State and Baron Shidehara that the proposition of the American Government to discuss the Pacific and Far Eastern problems is based on the close bearing they have on the question of the limitation of armaments which is the original and principal aim of the conference, and that therefore the main object of discussing these problems is to reach a common understanding in regard to general principles and policies in the Pacific and the Far East. Desiring, as they, to contribute to the establishment of an enduring peace and to the advancement of human welfare, the Japanese Government earnestly hope that the proposed conference may attain the expected results and their ideals may thereby be brought nearer to realization.

"In order to ensure the success of the conference, the Japanese Government deem it advisable that the agenda thereof should be arranged in accordance with the main object of the discussions as above defined, and that introduction therein of problems such as are of sole concern to certain particular powers or such matters that may be regarded accomplished facts should be scrupulously avoided."

According to the President's announcement, China will be invited to participate in the discussion of Far Eastern questions and has indicated her willingness to accept the invitation. Other Powers having interests in the Far East may also be invited to take part in that discussion. Formal invitations have not yet been issued, and the details of the arrangements are being perfected.

* * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS. August 11, 1921 (2)

The Secretary of State, on behalf of the President, today sent formal invitations to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to participate in a conference on limitation of armament, in connection with which Pacific and Far Eastern questions will also be discussed, to be held in Washington on November 11, 1921.

The invitations were cabled by the Secretary of State to our Embassies for delivery in each case to the Foreign Office of the respective Governments.

The text of the invitation is as follows, the only difference being in the name of the Government:

"The President is deeply gratified at the cordial response to his suggestion that there should be a Conference on the subject of Limitation of Armament, in connection with which Pacific and Far Eastern questions should also be discussed.

"Productive labor is staggering under an economic burden too heavy to be borne unless the present vast public expenditures are greatly reduced. It is idle to look for stability, or the assurance of social justice, or the security of peace, while wasteful and unproductive outlays deprive effort of its just reward and defeat the reasonable expectation of progress. The enormous disbursements in the rivalries of armaments manifestly constitute the greater part of the encumbrance upon enterprise and national prosperity; and avoidable or extravagant expense of this nature is not only without economic justification but is a constant menace to the peace of the world rather than an assurance of its preservation. Yet there would seem to be no ground to expect the halting of these increasing outlays unless the Powers most largely concerned

find a satisfactory basis for an agreement to effect their limitation. The time is believed to be opportune for these Powers to approach this subject directly and in conference; and while, in the discussion of limitation of armament, the question of naval armament may naturally have first place, it has been thought best not to exclude questions pertaining to other armament to the end that all practicable measures of relief may have appropriate consideration. It may also be found advisable to formulate proposals by which in the interest of humanity the use of new agencies of warfare may be suitably controlled.

"It is, however, quite clear that there can be no final assurance of the peace of the world in the absence of the desire for peace, and the prospect of reduced armaments is not a hopeful one unless this desire finds expression in a practical effort to remove causes of misunderstanding and to seek ground for agreement as to principles and their application. It is the earnest wish of this Government that through an interchange of views with the facilities afforded by a conference, it may be possible to find a solution of Pacific and Far Eastern problems, of unquestioned importance at this time, that is, such common understandings with respect to matters which have been and are of international concern as may serve to promote enduring friendship among our peoples.

"It is not the purpose of this Government to attempt to define the scope of the discussion in relation to the Pacific and Far East, but rather to leave this to be the subject of suggestions to be exchanged before the meeting of the Conference, in the expectation that the spirit of friendship and a cordial appreciation of the importance of the elimination of sources of controversy, will govern the final decision.

"Accordingly, in pursuance of the proposal which has been made, and in the light of the gracious indication of its acceptance, the President invites the Government of Great Britain to participate in a Conference on the subject of Limitation of Armament, in connection with which Pacific and Far Eastern questions will also be discussed, to be held in Washington on the 11th day of November, 1921."

* * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS: August 11, 1921 (3)

The Secretary of State, on behalf of the President, has today sent a formal invitation to the Republic of China to participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions in connection with the conference on the limitation of armament, to be held in Washington on the 11th day of November, 1921.

The invitation was cabled by the Secretary of State to our Legation at Peking for delivery to the Foreign Office of the Chinese Government.

The text of the invitation is as follows:

"The President is deeply gratified at the cordial response to his suggestion that there should be a Conference on the subject of Limitation of Armament, in connection with which Pacific and Far Eastern questions should also be discussed.

"It is quite clear that there can be no final assurance of the peace of the world in the absence of the desire for peace, and the prospect of reduced armaments is not a hopeful one unless this desire finds expression in a practical effort to remove causes of misunderstanding and to seek ground for agreement as to principles and their application. It is the earnest wish of this Government that through an interchange of views with the facilities afforded by a conference, it may be possible to find a solution of Pacific and Far Eastern problems, of unquestioned importance at this time, that is, such common understandings with respect to matters which have been and are of international concern as may serve to promote enduring friendship among our peoples.

"It is not the purpose of this Government to attempt to define

the scope of the discussion in relation to the Pacific and Far East, but rather to leave this to be the subject of suggestions to be exchanged before the meeting of the Conference, in the expectation that the spirit of friendship and a cordial appreciation of the importance of the elimination of sources of controversy, will govern the final decision.

"Accordingly, in pursuance of the proposal which has been made, and in the light of the gracious indication of its acceptance the President invites the Government of the Republic of China to participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions, in connection with the Conference on the subject of Limitation of Armament, to be held in Washington, on the 11th day of November, 1921."

- - -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS August 15, 1921. (2)

France.

The Secretary of State received today the following acceptance communicated to the American Ambassador by the French Government of the invitation to attend the Conference on Limitation of Armament:

"Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Premier Briand authorizes me to express through you to the President his appreciation of the invitation to the Washington Conference on November eleventh and to say to the President that he shall have great pleasure in attending the conference in person as the head of the French delegation.

HERRICK."

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS. August 18, 1921. (1)

China.

The Secretary of State received today, through the Chinese Minister at Washington, the following acceptance by the Republic of China of the invitation to participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions in connection with the Conference on Limitation of Armament:

"On the 13th instant a note was received from the American Charge d'Affaires at Peking transmitting the invitation of the President of the United States to the Government of the Republic of China to participate in a conference to be held in Washington on the 11th day of November, 1921.

"A conference for the purpose stated meets with the hearty concurrence of the Government of the Republic of China. Since the conclusion of the War in Europe the fear is general that there may again be a recurrence of the horrors of war. Furthermore, the center of gravity in matters international has recently shifted to the Pacific and the Far East. China occupies an important place not only on account of the extent of its territory and the density of its population but also on account of its geographical position. The Pacific and Far Eastern questions as viewed by the Chinese people are questions affecting the peace of the world of the present day.

"This Conference at Washington, called by the President of the United States for the promotion of peace, cannot but contribute in a large measure to the accomplishment of results that will enable the people of the world to enjoy prosperity and happiness and obtain permanent release from the calamities of war. It is with special satisfaction that the Government of the Republic of China makes

known its desire to cooperate on a footing of equality with other governments in this beneficent movement.

"The American Government by declaring that it is not its purpose to attempt to define the scope of the discussion in relation to the Pacific and Far East gives evidence of its readiness to be fair to all without any preconceived bias. The Government of the Republic of China desires to take the same position, and will participate in the Conference in the spirit of friendship and with a cordial appreciation of the importance of the elimination of the sources of controversy as stated in the American Charge's note and observe perfect frankness and cordiality in the exchange of views and in arriving at decisions to the end that the purpose of the President of the United States to promote universal peace may be fulfilled."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS: August 22, 1921. (1)

Great Britain.

The acceptance by the British Government of the invitation to attend the Conference on Limitation of Armament was received today through Ambassador Harvey. The following is the text of the note delivered to Ambassador Harvey by Lord Curzon:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation proffered to His Majesty's Government by the Government of the United States to participate in a conference at Washington beginning on the eleventh of November next for the discussion of the limitation of armaments and in connection therewith of the international problems presented by the Pacific and the Far East.

"It is with sincere gratification that I have the honor on behalf of His Majesty's Government to request Your Excellency to convey to the United States Government our ready acceptance of their invitation to take part in this auspicious meeting with objects of which His Majesty's Government and the British nation are in wholehearted sympathy. It is the earnest and confident hope of his Majesty's Government that this conference approached, as it will be, by all concerned in a spirit of courage, friendliness and mutual understanding, may achieve far-reaching results that will be conducive to the prosperity and peace of the world."

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

August 24, 1921. (1)

FOR THE PRESS:

Japan-

The State Department received today the following note addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan to the American Charge d'Affaires at Tokyo accepting the invitation of the United States to attend the Conference on the Limitation of Armament in connection with which Pacific and Far Eastern questions are to be discussed:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 13th of this month in which you intimate the gratification of the President of the United States at the cordial response which has been accorded to his suggestion of a conference on the subject of limitation of armament and cognate topics and in which you communicate the President's invitation to this Government to participate in such a conference to be held in Washington on the 11th of November next on the subject of limitation of armament in connection with which Pacific and Far Eastern questions will also be discussed.

"In communicating to you for transmission to the President the hearty and appreciative acceptance of this invitation by the Japanese Government, I would ask you to be good enough in the first place to say to Mr. Harding with what pleasure the Government see him take the initiative in this all important matter; his great office, the pacific traditions of your Republic, and his own high personal qualifications invest his act with a personal appropriateness, which must be universally felt and recognized.

"The peace and welfare of the world have long been a chronic object of solicitude to the Japanese Government and people. That attitude has not remained a platonic policy -- it has been followed out in action. It results naturally from this pacific attitude towards world problems, that government and people alike should warmly

welcome the idea of the limitation of armaments, and the removal of the deadening burden on industry and cultural development which swollen and competitive armament create.

"This Government is also completely sympathetic to the valuable suggestion advanced in your note, that it may well be desirable that the use of novel agencies of warfare should be controlled.

"The discussion and removal of any causes of misunderstanding which may exist, and the arrival at an eventual agreement with regard to general principles and their application which will ensure friendship and good mutual understanding between the nations, are regarded as of great value and importance. My Government would emphasize the preeminently vital interest which Japan has in the preservation of the peace of the Pacific and the Far East. She has devoted her utmost efforts towards securing its permanence and its maintenance might well be to her a matter of prime concern. She therefore. finds it accord entirely with her inmost desires, to reach in conference a measure of understanding which shall ensure peace being placed once for all upon permanent basis in these regions. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, in Japan, that the conference will secure really useful results and prove a practical success.

"The Japanese Government gladly concur in the proposal of the United States Government that the scope of the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern problems shall be made the subjects for a free exchange of views prior to the assembly of the conference. They hope that the agenda of the conference will in this way be arranged in harmony with the suggestion made in the memorandum of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs of July 26, 1921, bearing on the same subject, in order that the labors of the conference may meet speedily with the fullest measure of successful achievement

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS: August 26, 1921.

Conference on Limitation of Armament.

Senor Don Beltran Mathieu, Ambassador of Chile, Dean of the Latin-American diplomatic corps, and Vice President of the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union, sent the following letter today to the Secretary of State:

(TRANSLATION)

"It affords me pleasure to inform Your Excellency that my honorable colleagues of the Pan-American Union have authorized me to write to Your Excellency and let you know that they would be very glad if Your Excellency will use the building in which the Union has its headquarters to hold there the meetings of the forthcoming Conference on the Limitation of Armament, provided that Your Excellency should find it suitable for the purpose.

"In making this offer, the members of the Union believe that the Government of the United States, in calling this Conference, has interpreted an aspiration common to all the Republics of the American Continent and that its success -- which they ardently hope for -- will correspond not only to the economic interests but also (which is more important) to the high moral principles that have inspired it and which they strongly endorse."

* * *

The Secretary of State today sent the following answer to the letter of the Chilean Ambassador:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 26th offering on behalf of Your Excellency and your honorable colleagues of the Pan-American Union, the use in connection with the

meetings of the forthcoming Conference on the Limitation of Armament of the building in which the Union has its headquarters. Permit me to assure you that this offer is most welcome and it gives me the greatest pleasure to accept it on behalf of this Government.

"Not only is this building admirably adapted for this purpose, but the sentiment which has inspired this generous proposal cannot fail to meet with the most cordial response from all our people. It must be recognized that the republics of this continent have a deep interest in the success of this effort to lighten the burdens of armament and to secure, through a better understanding among the nations, the maintenance of peace and of the essential conditions of our common prosperity.

"Accept, Excellency, for yourself and for your honorable colleagues of the Pan-American Union, my most hearty appreciation of this generous act."

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS. September 1st, 1921.

Italy.

The Department of State today received word from the American Ambassador at Rome that the Italian Government had expressed its acceptance of the formal invitation to participate on a Conference on the Limitation of Armament, in connection with which Pacific and Far Eastern questions will be discussed.

- - - - - -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS September 19, 1921 (1)

Conference on Limitation of Armament

The American Legation at Peking received recently from an agent of the so-called Far Eastern Republic a request that representatives thereof should be admitted to the approaching conference on limitation of armament, at which questions affecting the Far East will also be discussed.

As the so-called Far Eastern Republic has not been recognized by the Government of the United States, nor by the other governments of the world, no formal reply has been made to this communication, but the American Minister at Peking has been instructed to convey to the agent of the Far Eastern Republic informal observations in the following sense:

In the absence of a single, recognized Russian Government the protection of legitimate Russian interests must devolve as a moral trusteeship upon the whole Conference. It is regrettable that the Conference, for reasons quite beyond the control of the participating Powers, is to be deprived of the advantage of Russian cooperation in its deliberations, but it is not to be conceived that the Conference will take decisions prejudicial to legitimate Russian interests or which would in any manner violate Russian rights. It is the hope and expectation of the Government of the United States that the Conference will establish general principles of international action which will deserve and have the support of the people of Eastern Siberia and of all Russia by reason of their justice and efficacy in the settlement of outstanding difficulties.

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS: September 21, 1921 (1)

Conference on Limitation of Armament.

Inasmuch as the published statement of the tentative suggestions of the agenda for the Conference on the Limitation of Armament is inaccurate in some particulars, a corrected statement is appended.

"LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

One. Limitation of Naval Armament, under which shall be discussed

(a) Basis of limitation

(b) Extent

(c) Fulfillment.

Two. Rules for control of new agencies of warfare.

Three. Limitation of land armament.

"PACIFIC AND FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS.

One. Questions relating to China.

First: Principles to be applied.

Second: Application.

Subjects: (a) Territorial integrity

(b) Administrative integrity

(c) Open Door,--equality of commercial and industrial opportunity.

(d) Concessions, monopolies or preferential economic privileges.

(e) Development of railways, including plans relating to Chinese Eastern Railway.

(f) Preferential railroad rates.

(g) Status of existing commitments.

Two. Siberia

(similar headings)

Three. Mandated Islands.

(unless questions earlier settled)

Electrical Communications in the Pacific.

"Under the heading of 'Status of Existing Commitments' it is expected that opportunity will be afforded to consider and to reach an understanding with respect to unsettled questions involving the nature and scope of commitments under which claims of rights may hereafter be asserted."

- - -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS: September 29, 1921.

Conference for the Limitation of Armament.

The Department of State is informed that the principal delegates of Japan at the Conference for the Limitation of Armament will be as follows:

Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers;
Vice Admiral Tomosaburo Kato, Minister of Marine;
Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Ambassador at Washington.

- - -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS: September 30, 1921. (1)

Japan.

The Department is informed telegraphically from Tokio that the personnel of the staff accompanying the principal delegates of Japan to the Conference for the Limitation of Armament has been officially announced as follows:

Sennosuke Yokota, Director of the Legislative Bureau;
Masanao Hanihara, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs;
Tsuneo Matsudaira, Director of the European and American, Bureau, Foreign Office;
Kiroku Hayashi, Councillor of the Foreign Office;
Toru Takao, Consul General;

Secretaries of the Foreign Office:

Eiichi Kimura,
Yotaro Sugimura,
Shuichi Sako,
Eiji Amau,
Yoshio Iwate,
Tohhio Shiratori,
Eiji Kishida,
Isago Gomyo,
Hirofumi Terajima.

Translators:

Tsunetaro Yamamoto,
Tsuneo Yoniyama,
Chuichiro Harada
Jotaro Takayanagi.

Chancellors:

Yokichi Okajima,
Thuruya Tamaki.

Special appointees of the Foreign Office:

Sakutaro Tate,
Eigo Fukai,
Katsuji Inahara.

Secretaries of the Department of Finance:

Tsunetaka Komuchi,
Takeo Kawagoe.

Yutaro Tomita, Secretary, Department of Finance,
and Secretary, Foreign Office.

Major General Kunishike Tanaka,
Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery Noboru Morita,
Major Kanichiro Tashiro, Infantry,
Major of Infantry Tanehide Furujo,
Major of Infantry Kanichi Nishihara,
Captain of Artillery Takamasu Iseki,
Kanichiro Morishima, Surgeon.

Vice Admiral Kanji Kato,
Captain Katsuroshin Yamanashi,
Captain Nobumasa Suetsugu,
Captain Yoshi Takeueda,
Captain Kichisaburo Nomura,
Commander Teikichi Hori,
Lieutenant Commander Akira Kuragana,
Lieutenant Torao Kuwabara,
Engineer Lieutenant Yoshihiko Mito,
Paymaster Lieutenant Commander Daisuke Takei,
Naval Constructor Kasushi Taji,
Juji Enomoto, Councillor of Navy Department.

- - -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS.

October 4, 1921 (1)

The Secretary of State, on behalf of the President, today sent formal invitations to Belgium, The Netherlands and Portugal to participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions in connection with the Conference for the Limitation of Armament, to be held in Washington on the 11th day of November, 1921.

The invitations were cabled by the Secretary of State to our Embassy at Brussels and to our Legations at The Hague and Lisbon for delivery in each case to the Foreign Office of the respective Governments.

The text of the invitation is as follows, the only difference being in the name of the Government:

"The invitation of the President of the United States to the Governments of France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan to send representatives to a Conference to be held in the City of Washington on November 11, 1921, on the subject of Limitation of Armaments, in connection with which Pacific and Far Eastern questions will also be discussed, has been graciously accepted. The Government of China has also been pleased to accept the President's invitation to participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions.

"It is the earnest wish of this Government that with the facilities afforded by a Conference it may be possible to find a solution of Pacific and Far Eastern problems, by a practical effort to reach such common understandings with respect to matters which have been and are of international concern as may serve to promote enduring friendship.

"In view of the interest of Belgium in the Far East, the President desires to invite your Excellency's Government to participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions at the Conference, and I have the honor to enclose herewith the tentative suggestions as to

the agenda of the Conference, relating to Pacific and Far Eastern questions, proposed by the Government of the United States."

The tentative suggestions as to the Agenda of the Conference, insofar as it related to Pacific and Far Eastern questions, accompanied the invitation in each case.

* *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

FOR THE PRESS. October 10, 1921 (2)

Japan.

Official announcement was made at Tokyo today of the following additional appointments to the staff of the Japanese Delegation:

Shinichiro Matsumura, Councillor Legislative Bureau.
Katsji Debuchi, Counselor of Embassy.
Sadqao Saburi, Counselor of Embassy.
Yotaro Suzuki, First Secretary of Embassy.
Hachiro Arita, First Secretary of Embassy.
Hiroshi Saito, Consul.
Shigeru Kuriyama, Second Secretary of Embassy.
Masaharu Shibatsu,)
Renzo Sawada,)
Itaro Ishii,)
Shu Tomii,)
Shoichi Nakayama,) Third Secretaries of Embassy.
Takanobu Mitsuya,)
Canzo Shiosaki,)
Tadakazu Ohashi,)
Tatsuo Kanobu Kawai,)
Renkei Tsuda,)
Morindo Morishima, Attache.
Akira Omi, Attache.
Hoshiaki Miura, Secretary, Foreign Office.
Takero Ishii, Telegraphist.
Joshiro Sugiyama, Consular Assistant.
Issaku Okamoto, Chancellor.
Sawaji Otake, Major General.
Hatsutaro Haraguchi, Major General.
Uaruji Tatekawa, Lieutenant-Colonel, Cavalry.
Tsunenari Hara, Major, Cavalry.
Harumi Mizuno, Naval Captain.
Oasaharu Hibino, Naval Captain.
Masabaru Kojima, Surgeon.
Tadashi Negishi, Instructor Tokyo University of Commerce.
Toyoki Nagakawa, Secretary Department Communications.
Kiyoshi Kanai, Councillor Railway Bureau.
Baron Naibu Kanda, Member House of Peers.
Masunosuke Odagiri, Director Yokohama Specie Bank.
Yasuji Seko, Secretary House of Peers.

Most of the persons listed above are now serving abroad.

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS: October 12, 1921.

Conference for the Limitation of Armament.

The Department of State today received, through the American Minister at Lisbon, the acceptance of the Portuguese Government of the invitation to participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions in connection with the Conference for the Limitation of Armament to be held in Washington beginning the eleventh day of November 1921.

- - -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS.

October 13, 1921 (2)

Conference for the Limitation of Armament.

The Department of State was informed today by Mr. Mark Sheldon, Commissioner for Australia in the United States, that the Hon. George Foster Pearce, Minister of Defense and Senator for Western Australia, in the Federal Parliament, sailed for Vancouver today from Australia in the S.S. NIAGARA, as Australian representative on the British delegation to the Conference for the Limitation of Armament.

Mr. Pearce is expected to arrive at Vancouver about November 3rd. He will be accompanied by Mr. G. S. Knowles, Assistant Parliamentary Draftsman in the Solicitor General's Office of the Attorney General's Department; Major E. L. Piesse, who is in the office of the Prime Minister in charge of Pacific questions, and Mr. Douglas H. Reid, Secretary to Major Pearce.

Mr. Pearce has been a member of the Commonwealth Parliament of Australia since 1901. He was Minister for Defense in 1908 and 1909, 1910 - 1913, and since 1914. In 1916 he was Acting Foreign Minister. Mr. Pearce is a close personal friend and associate of Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia.

Mr. Knowles is the second officer in the Solicitor General's Office of the Federal Government. He has acted as legal expert among the Australian representation to the League of Nations.

Major Piesse was Chief Intelligence Officer of the Federal Government in Australia during the war. He is coming with Mr. Pearce in the capacity of expert on Pacific questions.

Mr. Douglas H. Reid is a son of Sir George Reid, former Prime Minister of Australia.

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS: October 14, 1921. (1)

Conference for the Limitation of Armament.

By arrangement with the Department of State, the Standing Committee of Correspondents of Washington will receive and pass upon all applications of both American and foreign correspondents for credentials insofar as access to the American section of the Conference for the Limitation of Armament is concerned. Newspapers and press associations should send at once to Robert Barry, Chairman, Standing Committee of Correspondents, Press Gallery, United States Senate, Washington, D. C., applications for credentials, stating names of correspondents and newspapers and press associations to be represented.

- - -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS. October 15, 1921 (2)

Conference for the Limitation of Armament.

The Department of State was informed today by the French Embassy at Washington that the French Delegates to the Conference for the Limitation of Armament will be:

M. Aristide Briand.
M. Rene Viviani,
M. Albert Sarraut, and
M. Jules Jusserand.

The Secretary General of the French Delegation will be M. Philippe Berthelot, and the Assistant Secretary General will be M. Massigli.

- - -

M. Aristide Briand is Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of France.

M. Rene Viviani is a former Prime Minister.

M. Albert Sarraut is Minister of Colonies.

M. Jusserand has been Ambassador of France at Washington for many years.

M. Philippe Berthelot is Secretary General of the French Foreign Office.

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS. October 17, 1921 (2)

Conference for the Limitation of Armament.

The Department of State today received, through the American Minister at The Hague, the acceptance of the Netherlands Government of the invitation to participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions in connection with the Conference for the Limitation of Armament to be held in Washington beginning the 11th day of November, 1921.

The acceptance of the Netherlands was conveyed in a communication from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated October 15th, in which, in accepting the invitation of the President, he expressed the high appreciation of his Government and added that the Government of the Queen associated itself very sincerely in the wish that the conference called by the happy initiative of the President would be the occasion to reach an understanding on the problems of the Pacific and of the Far East and to regulate these questions in a manner to encourage a decided friendship between all of the nations concerned.

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS: October 18, 1921. (1)

Conference for the Limitation of Armament.

The Department of State has been informed through the French Embassy at Washington that the following officials will accompany the principal French delegates to the Conference for the Limitation of Armament:

M. Camerlynck) French
M. Denaint) interpreters.

Principal Technical Experts.

General Buat, for military questions;
Admiral Delon, for naval questions;
M. Fromageot, for legal questions;
M. Kammerer) for political
M. Leger) questions;
M. Casenave) for financial and
M. Cheysson) economic questions;
M. Duchesne, for colonial questions;
M. Girardeau, for questions concerning cable and radio communications;
M. Ponsot) for the
M. Corbin) press.

It is stated that the presence of Marshal Foch in the United States at the time of the conference will permit of his advice on the subject of Limitation of armament.

- - -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS. October 18, 1921 (2)

Great Britain.

The Department of State was informed today through the British Embassy at Washington that the British Delegation to the forthcoming Conference for the Limitation of Armament will be composed as follows:

The Right Honourable David Lloyd George, O. M.
Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury;

The Right Honourable Arthur J. Balfour, O. M.,
Lord President of the Council;

The Right Honourable The Lord Lee of Fareham, G.B.E., K.C.B.
First Lord of the Admiralty;

Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G., K.C., M.P., former Prime
Minister of Canada, for Canada;

Senator The Honourable George F. Pearce, J. P.,
Australian Minister for Defense, for Australia;

Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Member of the Vice-Regal
Council of the Government of India, for India;

Sir J. W. Salmond, Judge of the Supreme Court of
New Zealand, for New Zealand.

The Right Honourable Sir Auckland Geddes, K.C.B., the British
Ambassador at Washington, will act as a delegate in the
absence of the Prime Minister or of any other delegate.

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS: October 19, 1921. (2)

Conference for the Limitation of Armament.

The Department of State today received, through the American Ambassador at Brussels, the acceptance of the Belgian Government of the invitation to participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions in connection with the Conference for the Limitation of Armament to be held in Washington beginning the eleventh day of November 1921.

The Belgian Government, in accepting, expressed its appreciation of the invitation of the American Government.

- - -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS. October 21, 1921 (3)

China.

The Department of State is informed telegraphically from Peking that the personnel of the Chinese delegation which will participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions, in connection with the Conference for the Limitation of Armament, will be as follows:

Principal Delegates:

Dr. S. Alfred Sze, Minister to the United States;

V. K. Wellington Koo, Minister to Great Britain;

Wang Chung-hui, Chief Justice of Supreme Court;

C. C. Wu, son of Wu Ting-fang, former Minister to the United States.

It is stated that the acceptance of Mr. Wu has not yet been received.

- - - - - - - - - - -

Superior Advisers:

Chew Tsu-ch'i, recently Minister of Finance;
M. T. Liang, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

- - - - - - - - - - -

Advisers:

Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, Associated Director of the Revenue Council.
Hwang Fu, Adviser in the President's Office;
Wang Hsia-jui, Secretary of Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Cabinet;
Lo Wen-kan, Vice-director of Law Codification Bureau, former Chief of Peking Procurators Court;
Dr. P. C. King, President of Tsing Hua College;
Tang En-liang, Chief of Bureau of Roads and Waterways, Shantung;
Hsu Hsu-jen, clerk, Bureau of Foreign Affairs. Tsinan.

- - - - - - - - - - -

Counselors:

Liu Yen, Ex-Secretary of the Cabinet;

Wang Chung-yu, brother of Wang Chung-hui;
Chung Wen-yao, Directorate of Shanghai Mint;
Hsu Tung-fan, Secretary in the Foreign Office and Shantung Government's Office;
Wu Nan-ju, editor of the newspaper NEW SOCIETY;
Wang Ta-chen, translator in the Foreign Office;
Yang Tien-chi, Secretary in the Ministry of Finance.

Chief Secretary of the Delegation:

Philip Tyau, recently Senior Counsellor of Foreign Office, now Minister to Cuba.

Assistant Chief Secretary:

Sao Yun-Hsiang, Counsellor of Foreign Office.

- - - - - - - - - -

Military Members of Delegation:

Lieutenant General Lee Chung-lo, Chief of the Department of Operations in the War Department;
Colonel Chen Ting-chia, Counsellor in War Department.

- - - - - - - - - -

Naval Members of Delegation (in addition to Admiral Tsai above mentioned):

Admiral Lee Ching-Hsi, Chief of the Department of Naval Education, acting as Naval Technical Delegate.

Honorary Advisers:

Ho Hsiao-sheng and Wen Shih-chen.

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS: October 22, 1921. (1)

Japan. - Conference for the Limitation of Armament.

The first contingent of the Japanese delegation to the Conference for the Limitation of Armament will arrive at the Union Station on Sunday, October 23 at 4:20 P.M. They will be met at the station by the Honorable Robert Woods Bliss, Third Assistant Secretary of State, on behalf of the Government of the United States and the State Department. Mr. Bliss will be accompanied by Mr. Richard Southgate, Mr. Hugh Millard and Mr. Charles L. Cooke, also of the State Department.

The Navy will be represented by Admiral Robert E. Coontz, Captain Hayne Ellis, Captain Luke McNamee and Lieut. Commander H. W. Hill.

The Army will be represented by Brigadier General Andre W. Brewster and Major Karl F. Baldwin.

Accompanying the Japanese Delegation will be Colonel Benj. Alvord, U.S.A., and Commander Earl R. Shipp, U.S.N.

The party will proceed, with cavalry escort, to the Shoreham Hotel where they will remain during their stay in the Capital.

The personnel of the Japanese contingent is as follows:

SHOREHAM HOTEL

NAVAL OFFICERS

Vice Admiral K. Kato
Captain K. Yamanashi
Captain N. Suyetsugu
Captain Y. Uyeda
Commander T. Hori
Lieut. Commander A. Kuragano
Clerk K. Shima.

ARMY OFFICERS

Major General K. Tanaka
Major K. Tashiro
Major T. Furushiro
Clerk T. Kaizuka
Clerk T. Furusawa.

POWHATAN HOTEL

ARMY OFFICERS

Lieutenant Colonel S. Morita, I.J.A.
Major K. Nishihara

NAVAL OFFICERS

Lieutenant Commander [illegible] Taji
1st Lieutenant T. Kuwahara
1st Lieutenant Y. Mito
1st Lieutenant Watanabe
1st Lieutenant K. Morishima
Paymaster D. Takei
Clerk T. Ono
Clerk T. Komatsu.

FOREIGN OFFICE

Secretary S. Gomyo
Secretary - translator C. Harada
Secretary Y. Okajima
Secretary T. Tamaki
Secretary K. Inabara
Clerk T. Koori
Clerk S. Tanaka
Clerk T. Takaoka
Chancellor B. Sakurai
Chancellor S. Kobayashi
Student translator Y. Kimura
Student translator M. Nakatani.

- - -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS. October 25, 1921 (1)

Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

The Department of State has received, through the Netherlands Legation at Washington, the following tentative list of the Netherland delegates who will participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions in connection with the Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

Delegates:

Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
Jonkheer F. Beelaerts van Blokland, Chief of the Political Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Dr. E. Moresco, Secretary-General of the Ministry for the Colonies, appointed Vice-President of the Council of the Netherland East Indies.

Alternate Delegates:

Dr. J. C. A. Everwijn, Netherland Minister in Washington;
Jonkheer W. H. deBeaufort, Counselor of Legation, Washington, appointed Minister to Greece.

Technical Advisers:

Jonkheer O. Six, Chief of Division of the Ministry for the Colonies;
Mr. van Wettum, Former Chief of the Opium Monopoly Service in the Dutch East Indies, Late President of the Advisory Committee of the Council of the League of Nations on the opium problem;
Mr. de Kat Angelino, Adviser for Chinese Affairs of the Dutch East Indian Government;
G. J. W. Putman Cramer, Capitaine de Fregate, Royal Netherland Navy.

Secretaries:

Jonkheer M. van Haersma de With, Counselor of Legation;
Jonkheer A. Tjarda van Starkenborgh, Secretary of Legation;
Jonkheer C. van Breugel Douglas, Attache of Legation.

The Delegation will be accompanied by Mr. Pelt, who will be in charge of all press matters.

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS: October 26, 1921.

Belgium.

The Department of State has received, through the Belgian Embassy at Washington, the following tentative list of the Belgian Delegation which will participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions in connection with the Conference on the Limitation of Armament:

Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Ambassador at Washington, has been named one of the principal delegates of Belgium.

The technical counselors will be:

M. Felicien Cattier,
M. Jules Jadot,
Chevalier Emmanuel de Wouters d'Oplinter.

- - -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS. October 27, 1921 (1)

Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

The Department of State has been informed through the Italian Embassy at Washington that the following is a tentative list of the Italian Delegation to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament:

Delegates:

His Excellency Carlo Schanzer, ex-Minister of the Treasury, Chairman;
His Excellency Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, Italian Ambassador to the United States;
His Excellency Filippo Meda, ex-Minister of the Treasury;
Senator Luigi Albertini.

Experts from the various Ministries:

General Vaccari, Chief of Staff, Royal Army;
Admiral Acton, Chief of Staff of the Navy;
Marquis Visconti Venosta and Mr. Pogliano) for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Commander Ruspoli for the Ministry of the Navy;
Mr. Catastini for the Ministry of Colonies;
Mr. Gidoni for the Bank of Italy,
Mr. Pora) from the Italian Embassy at London.
Mr. Giannini)

* * * * * * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS: October 28, 1921.

Information concerning arrangements for the Press at the Union Station upon the arrival of the several delegations to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

- - -

Delegates to the Conference will, after leaving their trains, proceed to the President's room at the Union Station, passing from the train sheds through one of the gates opposite the President's room. Crossing the concourse they will pass through a roped lane. The public will be permitted access to the concourse West of this passage, while the space East thereof will be reserved for the press. All delegates will be met by an official party when they descend from trains. At this point it will be possible to have present representatives of the press associations only, one for each organization. The same rule will apply to representatives of the press in the President's room -- press association representatives only.

Police passes which will admit press representatives to the enclosure provided for them will be available prior to each arrival at the Division of Current Information, Department of State. Separate tickets will be issued for each occasion and only to properly authorized representatives of the press. Correspondents are advised to proceed to the East end of the Union Station by a route outside of the building as there will be difficulty getting through the lines inside the concourse.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Photographers will not be permitted inside the Union Station, but will assemble outside the President's entrance. One camera-man, selected by the corps of photographers, under agreement to give copies of his pictures to all others, will be allowed in the train shed to photograph the arrival of the delegates at that point. There will be no posed picture here. This photographer will have a special letter of identification issued by the Division of Current Information for each arrival. The Division should be notified of the selection of each photographer the day before the arrival of delegates he is expected to cover. This photographer will be allowed to rejoin the group of photographers outside the station after he has finished his work in the train shed. Cards of identification for all photographers will be available at the Division of Current Information, Department of State, October 31.

MOTION PICTURES.

Motion picture operators will be subject to the same rules as photographers. One operator only will be permitted in the train shed, under agreement to give prints to all other motion picture organizations concerned. He may rejoin operators outside the Station. Cards of identification will be available at the Division of Current Information, Department of State, on October 31.

- - -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS.

October 29, 1921.

China.

A large contingent of the Chinese Delegation which will participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions in connection with the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, will arrive at the Union Station in Washington at 4:20 P.M., on Sunday, October 30, coming on a special train from San Francisco.

The leading member of this party is Mr. Liang Ju-Hao (better known as M. T. Liang). Another important member is Vice Admiral Tsai Ting-Kan, who is accompanied by Mr. Lo Wen-kan and Mr. Chung Mun-yew, Counsellor to the Chinese Delegation.

The party will be met at the station by the Honorable Robert Woods Bliss, Third Assistant Secretary of State, on behalf of the United States Government and the State Department. He will be accompanied by Mr. Charles Lee Cooke, Mr. Richard Southgate, and Mr. Hugh Millard, also of the State Department.

Rear Admiral C. S. Williams, accompanied by Captain Luke McNamee and Commander Galbraith, will represent the Navy. Brigadier General Brewster and Major Eichelberger will represent the Army. Accompanying the Chinese Delegation from San Francisco will be Colonel John B. McDonald of the Army and Lieutenant Commander W. D. Taylor of the Navy.

The party will proceed from the Station with Cavalry escort to the Chinese Legation where Mr. Liang will reside. Vice Admiral Tsai will reside during the Conference at 2315 Massachusetts Avenue. The other members of the Delegation will stop at the Hotel Cairo.

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS: October 31, 1921.

The police passes admitting representatives of the press to the enclosure reserved for them at the Union Station upon the occasions of the arrivals of delegates to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament will be available at the Division of Current Information at 10.00 a.m., November 1, 1921. A PASS WILL BE ISSUED FOR EACH DAY AND WILL BE GOOD FOR THAT DAY ONLY.

- - -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS: November 1, 1921. (1)

Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

The following will be the Technical Staff of the American Delegation to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament:

-- General --

John Van A. MacMurray	Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State.
D. C. Poole	Chief, Division of Russian Affairs, Department of State.
Professor E. T. Williams	Former Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State.
J. Butler Wright	Counselor of Embassy.
Leland Harrison	Counselor of Embassy.
Edward Bell	Counselor of Embassy.
Professor G.H.Blakeslee	Clark University.
W. S. Rogers	Department of State.
Nelson T. Johnson	Department of State.
E. L. Neville	Department of State.
S. W. Stratton	Director, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.
J. H. Dillinger	Department of Commerce.
Professor Edgar F. Smith	University of Pennsylvania.
Wm. S. Culbertson	United States Tariff Commission.
Frederick K. Nielsen	Solicitor, Department of State.
Chandler P. Anderson	Former Counselor, Department of State.
J. Reuben Clark,	Former Solicitor, Department of State.
Professor Geo.G.Wilson	Harvard University.

-- For the Army --

Major General James G. Harbord.
Major General George O. Squier.
Major General C. C. Williams.
Brigadier General William Mitchell.
Brigadier General Amos A. Fries.
Colonel John McA. Palmer.
Colonel B. H. Wells.
Lieut. Colonel Stuart Heintzelman.
Louis Cohen.

-- For the Navy --

Admiral Robert E. Coontz.
Rear Admiral William A. Moffett.
Captain William V. Pratt.
Captain Frank H. Schofield.
Captain Luke McNamee.
Captain Samuel W. Bryant.
L. W. Austin.

- - -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

November 2, 1921 (1).

For the Press.

Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

Two of the principal delegates of Japan, accompanied by a party of advisers and experts, will arrive at Union Station this afternoon at 4:30 p. m. The delegates arriving are Admiral Tomosaburo Kato, Minister of Marine, and Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers.

The delegation will be received at the Union Station by the Secretary of State, accompanied by Mr. Robert Woods Bliss, Third Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Richard Southgate, Mr. Hugh Millard, and Mr. Charles L. Cooke, all of the Department of State; and by the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by Captain D. F. Sellers (aide), Admiral Robert E. Coontz, Lieutenant-Commander H. W. Hill (aide), Captain Luke McNamee, and Commander W. W. Galbraith. The Army will be represented by Brigadier-General A. W. Brewster, and Major Karl F. Baldwin.

The delegates and their party will be escorted to their hotel by an escort of cavalry.

The delggation is accompanied on the train by Col. Joseph D. Leitch, representing the Army, and Captain Harlan P. Perrill, representing the Navy.

The members of the Japanese party, in addition to the principal delegates, are as follows:

Mr. S. Yokota, President of the Bureau of Legislation;
Mr. Matsanao Hanihara, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs;
Baron Kanda;
Mr. Shinichiro Matsumura, Councillor of Legislative Bureau;
Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, Director of European and American Bureau, Foreign Office;
Mr. Kiroku Hayashi, Councillor of the Foreign Office;
Mr. Toru Takawo, Consul-General;

Major Izoki, I. J. A.;
Captain Kojima, I. J. N.;
Captain Nomura, I. J. N.;
Lieut. Commander Kuragano, I. J. N.

Mr. Kanai,
Mr. H. Saito,
Mr. Osagawa,
Mr. Sa Ko,
Mr. Ohta,
Mr. Sakai,
Mr. Midzushima,
Mr. Oka.

Mr. E. Amoh,
Mr. Y. Iwate,
Mr. T. Shiratori,
Mr. Yonoyama,
Mr. Iwagami,
Mr. Yamasaki.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS.

November 4, 1921.

Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

ARRIVALS.

The following is a list of forthcoming arrivals of delegates to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament as far as now known:

November 5, 1921.

Canadian.

(Delegate) Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G., K.C., M.P., former Prime Minister of Canada;

Mr. Loring Christie, Legal Adviser to the Department of External Affairs.

British.

(Delegate) The Rt. Hon. The Lord Lee of Fareham, G.B.E., K.C.B., First Lord of the Admiralty;

(Delegate) The Honorable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Member of the Council of the Government of India;

Rear Admiral Sir Alfred Ernle Chatfield, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.

November 6, 1921.

Italian.

(Expert) General Vaccari, Chief of Staff of Italian armies;

(Expert) Admiral Acton, Head of General Staff of Navy.

Netherland.

(Delegate) Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

(Delegate) Jonkheer F. Beelaerts van Blokland, Chief of the Political Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

(Delegate) Dr. E. Moresco, Secretary-General of the Ministry for the Colonies, appointed Vice-President of the Council of the Netherland East Indies.

November 7, 1921.

French.

(Delegate) M. Aristide Briand, President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

(Delegate) M. Rene Viviani, Deputy, former President of the Council;

(Delegate) M. Albert Sarraut, Senator, Minister of the Colonies;

M. Philippe Berthelot, Secretary General to the Delegation;

General Buat, Chief of General Staff;

Admiral de Bon.

Portuguese.

(Delegate) Mr. Ernesto de Vasconcellos;

Mr. J. Montalto.

November 10, 1921.

British.

(Delegate) The Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, O.M., Lord President of the Council;

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Jordan, ex-Minister to China;

Sir Maurice Hankey, Foreign Office, Secretary General of the British Delegation;

Lieutenant General The Earl of Cavan;

Commander Moore;

Air Vice Marshal Higgins;

Lieutenant Colonel Chamier.

Australian.

(Delegate) Senator The Honorable George Foster Pearce, J.P., Australian Minister of Defence;

Mr. George Shaw Knowles, M.A., L.L.M., Chief Clerk Attorney General's Department and Assistant Solicitor General;

Major Edmund Leolin Piesse, Director Foreign Section in the Prime Minister's Department for the Pacific.

* * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS.

Conference on the Limitation of Armament. November 4, 1921. (6)

Three parties of the British Empire delegation to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament will arrive in Washington at the Union Station, to-morrow, Saturday, November 5th, at 4:35 p.m. They will be met at the station by Mr. Robert Woods Bliss, Third Assistant Secretary of State, accompanied by Mr. Richard Southgate, Mr. Hugh Millard, Mr. Charles L. Cooke, and Mr. Henry Suydam, all of the State Department; by the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by Captain D. F. Sellers (aide), Admiral Robert E. Coontz, Lieutenant Commander H. W. Hill (Aide), and Captain Hayne Ellis; by Brigadier General A. W. Brewster and Colonel George E. Mitchell. In addition, the British Ambassador will be present accompanied by Major General H. K. Bethell, Military Attache, Captain S. R. Bailey, R. N., Naval Attache, Commander H. A. Brown, R.N., Mr. Henry G. Chilton, Mr. R. Leslie Cragie, Mr. Longhurst and Mr. Street.

The personnel of the arriving contingents will be as follows:

British Admiralty Party.

Delegate: The Rt. Hon., The Lord Lee of Fareham, G.B.E., K.C.B., First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lady Lee.

Rear Admiral, Sir A. E. Chatfield, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Lady Chatfield.
Captain B. E Domvile, C.M.G.
Commander G. V. Rayment, C.B.E.
Mr. A. C. Mill.

Canadian Party.

Delegate: The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G., K.C., M.P., Former Prime Minister of Canada.

Lady Borden.

Mr. Arthur W. Merriam, Principal Clerk in the Department of External Affairs.

India Office Party.

Delegate: The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Secretary of the Indian Section.
Mr. G. L. Corbett, Indian Civil Service.

A squadron of cavalry will escort the members of these delegations to the Lafayette Hotel.

- - -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PRESS.

November 5th, 1921.

It is absolutely necessary that newspaper correspondents who desire to apply for such press credentials as are to be issued for the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, including seats for the opening session, place their applications, supported by proper credentials from their home offices, in the hands of the Standing Committee of Correspondents by the night of Tuesday, November 8th. Owing to the magnitude of the task of arranging for tickets to be issued, it will be impossible for the Committee to consider any applications after Tuesday. Applications should be addressed to Robert Barry, Chairman, Standing Committee of Correspondents, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS.

November 5, 1921 (1)

Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

The Netherland Delegation which will participate in the discussions of Pacific and Far Eastern questions in connection with the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, will arrive in Washington at the Union Station to-morrow, Sunday, afternoon at 3:25 o'clock. The Delegation will be met at the station by the Secretary of State, accompanied by Mr. Richard Southgate, Mr. Henry Suydam, Mr. Charles L. Cooke, and Mr. Hugh Millard, all of the State Department; by Admiral Robert F. Coontz, representing the Navy Department, accompanied by Lieutenant Comdr. H. W. Hill (Aide), and Captain Hayne Ellis; by Brigadier General A. W. Brewster, representing the War Department, accompanied by Major Robert F. Hyatt.

The Netherland Delegation consists of the following:

Delegates: Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
Jonkheer F. Beelaerts van Blokland, Chief of the Political Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Dr. E. Moresco, Secretary-General of the Ministry for the Colonies, appointed Vice-President of the Council of the Netherland East Indies.

Technical Advisers:

Jonkheer O. Six, Chief of Division of the Ministry for the Colonies;
Mr. van Wettum, Former Chief of the Opium Monopoly Service in the Dutch East Indies, late President of the Advisory Committee to the Council of the League of Nations on the opium problem;
Mr. de Kat Angelino, Adviser for Chinese Affairs of the Dutch East Indian Government;
G. J. W. Putman Cramer, Capitaine de Fregate, Royal Netherland Navy.

Secretaries:

Jonkheer M. van Haersma de With, Counselor of Legation;
Jonkheer A. Tjarda van Starkenborgh, Secretary of Legation;
Jonkheer C. van Breugel Douglas, Attache of Legation; and
Mr. Pelt.

The Party will be accompanied from New York by the following members of the Netherlands Legation:

Dr. J. C. A. Everwijn, E. E , and M. P.;
Jonkheer W. H. de Beaufort, Counselor of Legation;
Dr. D. H. Andreae, Commercial Attache;
Madame Andreae and children.

The Party will be met at the Station by the following members of the Netherlands Legation:

Dr. J. B. Hubrecht, Secretary of Legation,
Baron G. W. de Vos van Steenwyk, Attache,
Dr. B. J. Gratama, Assistant Commercial Attache.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS: November 7, 1921.

Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH DELEGATION.

The French Delegation to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament will arrive in Washington at the Union Station today at 4.45 o'clock. The Delegation will be met at the station by the Secretary of State, accompanied by Mr. Richard Southgate, Mr. Henry Suydam, Mr. Philip Patchin, Mr. Charles L. Cooke, Mr. Hugh Millard and Mr. Percy Blair, all of the Department of State; by Admiral Robert F. Coontz, representing the Navy Department, accompanied by Captain Luke McNamee, Captain Hayne Ellis, Lieut. Commander H. W. Hill; and by General Pershing and Brigadier General A. W. Brewster, representing the War Department, accompanied by Lieut. C. M. Mundenhall and Lieut. P. B. Kelly.

The French Delegation consists of the following:

Delegates:

Mr. Aristide Briand, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Rene Viviani, Deputy, Former Prime Minister, and Madame Viviani;
Mr. Albert Sarraut, Senator, Minister to the Colonies.

Secretary General:

Mr. Philippe Berthelot, Ambassador of France;
Mr. Massigli, Assistant Secretary General.

Interpreters:

Mr. Camerlynck;
Mr. Denaint (Consul).

Military Experts:

General Buat, Chief of General Staff;
Colonel du Roure;
Colonel Requin;
Captain Koetz;
Lieutenant de Colbert.

Naval Experts:

Capitaine de vaisseau Frochot;
Capitaine de vaisseau Dupuy-Dutemps;
Capitaine de corvette Odendal, Lt. Com.
Lieut. de vaisseau d'Anselme.

Aviation:

Capitaine Robert (Army).

Chemical Warfare Questions:

Mr. Mouren (Member of the Institute) -- (May arrive).

Legal Advisers:

Mr. Fromageot.

Political Advisers:

Mr. Kammerer (Minister Pl.)

Financial and Economic Questions:

Mr. Casenave (Minister Pl.)

Mr. Cheysson

Colonial Questions:

Mr. Duchesne

Mr. Touzet

Mr. Garnier

Press:

Mr. Ponset, Consul General

Mr. Corbin, 1st Secretary of Embassy.

- - - - -

Mr. Carteron, Assistant Chief of Cabinet of M. Briand,

Dr. Chatin (Physician to Mr. Briand.)

- - - - -

The Party will be accompanied from New York by the following members of the French Embassy:

Mr. J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador to the United States;
Major Dubreuil, Acting Military Attache;
Commander Jean F. J. E. Rigal, Naval Attache.

The Party will be met at the Station by the following members of the French Embassy:

Mr. M. Heilmann, Commercial Attache;
Mr. Hubert Guerin, Third Secretary;
Count Jacques de Sieyes de Veynes;
Captain Guy D. de Lavergne, Air Attache;
Captain Lombard, Assistant to Military Attache.

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

November 8th, 1921.

For the Press.

Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

The following is a complete list of the American Delegation to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament:

The United States of America.

1. Delegates Plenipotentiary:

The Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, Chairman.

The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator of the United States.

The Honorable Elihu Root, formerly Secretary of State and Senator of the United States.

The Honorable Oscar W. Underwood, Senator of the United States.

2. Advisory Committee:

The Honorable George Sutherland, Chairman.
Mr. Charles S. Barrett.
Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird.
Mrs. Katherine Phillips Edson.
Mrs. Eleanor Franklin Egan.
Henry P. Fletcher, Under Secretary of State.
Mr. Samuel Gompers.
Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.
Mr. John L. Lewis.
The Honorable John M. Parker, Governor of Louisiana.
General John J. Pershing, U. S. A.
The Honorable Stephen G. Porter, M. C.
Rear Admiral W. L. Rogers, U. S. N.
Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
The Honorable Willard Saulsbury.
Mr. Harold L. Sewall.
Mr. Walter George Smith.
Mr. Carmi A. Thompson.
Mr. William Boyce Thompson.
J. Mayhew Wainright, Assistant Secretary of War.
Mrs. Thomas G. Winter.

3. Secretariat.

Mr. Basil Miles, Secretary of the Delegation.
Mr. J. Butler Wright, Counselor of Embassy, Secretary.
Mr. Edward Bell, Counselor of Embassy, Secretary.
Mr. Philip H. Patchin, Department of State, Secretary.
Mr. Henry Suydam, Department of State, Secretary.
Mr. F. L. Mayer, First Secretary of Embassy, Secretaryl
Mr. W. P. Cresson, Secretary.
Mr. Lithgow Osborne, Secretary.
Mr. Seth Low Pierrepont, Secretary.
Mr. J. G. D. Paul, Secretary.
Mr. Warden McKee Wilson, Third Secretary of Embassy, Assistant Secretary.
Mr. T. L. Daniels, Third Secretary of Embassy, Assistant Secretar
Mr. Jefferson Patterson, Third Secretary of Embassy, Assistant Secretary.

Mr. J. O. Denby, Third Secretary of Embassy, Assistant Secretary.
Mr. John M. Vorys, Assistant Secretary.

4. Ceremonial, Protocol, etc.:

Robert Woods Bliss, Third Assistant Secretary of State.
Mr. Warren D. Robbins, Counselor of Embassy.
Mr. Charles Lee Cooke, Department of State.
Mr. Richard Southgate, Second Secretary of Embassy.
Mr. Hugh Millard, Third Secretary of Embassy.

5. Technical Staff:

Limitation of Armament.

For the Department of State:

Henry P. Fletcher, Under Secretary of State.
Mr. J. Reuben Clark, Special Counsel to the Department of State.

For the War Department:

Major General George O. Squier (Radio and electrical communications generally).
Major General C. C. Williams (Chief of Ordnance).
Brigadier General William Mitchell (Aviation).
Brigadier General Amos A. Fries (Chemical Warfare).
Colonel John A. McA. Palmer (Organization and general military subjects).
Colonel B. H. Wells (Organization and general military subjects.
Lieutenant Colonel Stuart Heintzelman (Military Intelligence and organization of foreign armies).
Dr. Louis Cohen (Civilian radio engineer, Signal Corps).

For the Navy Department:

Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Admiral Robert E. Coontz, Technical Expert - general.
Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, Aeronautics.
Captain William V. Pratt, Technical Expert - general.
Captain Frank H. Schofield, Technical Expert - general.
Captain Luke McNamee, Technical Expert - general.
Captain Samuel W. Bryant, Communications.
Mr. L. W. Austin, Radio.

Chemical Warfare.

Professor Edgar F. Smith, University of Pennsylvania, and Army and Navy Officers.

Pacific and Far Eastern Questions.

Mr. John Van A. MacMurray, Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State.
Mr. D. C. Poole, Chief, Division of Russian Affairs, Department of State.
Professor E. T. Williams, formerly Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State.

Mr. N. T. Johnson, Department of State.
Mr. E. L. Neville, Department of State.
Professor G. H. Blakeslee, Clark University.
Mr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Department of State.
Mr. J. S. Abbott, Department of Commerce.
Mr. F. P. Lockhart, Department of State.
Mr. J. P. Jameson, Department of State.
Mr. Robert F. Leonard, Department of State.
Mr. F. L. Mayer, Department of State.
Mr. J. O. Denby, Department of State.
Mr. J. L. Donaldson, Department of State.

Legal Questions.

Mr. F. K. Nielson, Solicitor of the Department of State.
Mr. Chandler P. Anderson, formerly Counselor, Department of State.
Professor George G. Wilson.

Economic Questions and Merchant Marine.

Dr. W. S. Culbertson, Commissioner, United States Tariff Commission.
Daniel H. Cox, United States Shipping Board.

Communications.

Mr. Leland Harrison, Counselor of Embassy.
Mr. S. W. Stratton, Department of Commerce.
Mr. J. H. Dillinger, Department of Commerce.
Mr. Walter S. Rogers, Department of State.
And Army and Navy Officers.

6. For the Press:

Mr. Philip H. Patchin.
Mr. Henry Suydam.

7. Archives:

Mr. D. G. Salmon.

8. Disbursing Officer:

Mr. William G. McNeir.

9. Editor:

Mr. Gaillard Hunt.
Mr. J. L. Duncan, Assistant.

- - -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS.

November 9, 1921.

Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

The British Ambassador delivered today the following message from the Prime Minister Mr. Lloyd George to the Secretary of State:

"Will you please express to President Harding my very keen regret and disappointment at having been unable to leave England in time to attend the opening of the Washington Conference. The discussion to which he has invited the Powers whose representatives assemble in Washington this week is of profound importance to the whole world. Nothing but the intensely delicate state of the Irish negotiations and the absolute obligation which I feel to Parliament and the Country to be present here until those negotiations are completed and the Government's unemployment legislation is in operation would have prevented my sailing last Saturday as I hoped to do. I must discharge that obligation before I leave but I will sail at the earliest possible moment and I hope to be with you before the Conference reaches the deciding stage of its momentous work. I need not assure you in the meantime that the heart of Britain is deeply set upon the success of the Conference. The world has needed such a lead as President Harding gave us last July for many anxious months. It was the New World's opportunity. To have grasped it promptly as President Harding and his advisers did will prove a lasting credit to the clear-eyed statesmanship of the United States."

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS: November 10, 1921.

Conference on the Limitation of Armament in connection with which Pacific and Far Eastern questions will be discussed.

- - -

PROGRAM FOR FIRST MEETING.

1. The first meeting of the Conference will be held on Saturday, November 12th, at 10:30 a.m. at Continental Memorial Hall (Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on Seventeenth Street).

2. The doors are to be closed to the public at 10:15 a.m. and it is requested that the Delegates will be in their places not later than 10.25.

3. The order of proceedings will be as follows:

Prayer will be offered by Reverend W. S. Abernethy, D.D., Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church of Washington.

The President of the United States will then address the Conference.

In accordance with the desire which has been expressed on behalf of the Missions, no responses will be made to the President's address, and the President will retire at its conclusion.

The Secretary of State of the United States will suggest that the Conference proceed with its organization.

The election of the Presiding Officer of the Conference will follow:

The Presiding Officer will then deliver an address.

After the selection of Secretary General and Committees on Program and Procedure, it will be proposed that the Conference adjourn to meet on Tuesday, November 15, 11.a.m., at Continental Memorial Hall.

- - -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS: November 11, 1921. (1)

Opening Session, Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

The Department of State today announced the following with respect to the Opening Session of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

The first meeting of the Conference will be held on Saturday, November 12th, at 10:30 a.m. at Continental Memorial Hall (Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on Seventeenth Street.)

The doors will be closed at 10:15 a.m.

Delegates plenipotentiary and members of their respective delegations, secretaries-general and holders of tickets to box seats will enter by the south portico on C Street. The members of the Senate and the House of Representatives will utilize the entrance on the north side, on D Street. The diplomatic corps, the members of the Supreme Court, the Cabinet, the press and other guests will use the main entrance on Seventeenth Street.

- - -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

November 14th, 1921 (2).

For the Press.

Belgium.

The American Ambassador at Brussels has reported to the Department of State that the King sent his aide-de-camp to the Embassy yesterday afternoon to render official expression of his Majesty's interest in the ceremonies at Washington on November 11th and to give assurance of his great admiration of and gratitude to the American army and the personal friendship he cherishes for its leaders.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

The Secretary of State has received the following telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium (M. Henri Jaspar):

"At the moment when at Washington the discussions are going to comment of the Conference convoked by the eminent statesman whom the United States have called to their highest magistracy, I congratulate myself on being able to address to you the sincere good wishes of the Belgian Government and people for the success of your noble initiative. In the course of the painful years of war, the great American Republic has rendered to our unfortunate people invaluable services of which they will never lose the memory. The Belgians rejoice to see the United States once more take the generous initiative of studying questions, whose solution must assure the maintenance of peace in the world.

"They will all follow with the liveliest interest the development of the ~~XXXXX~~ labors of the Conference and they have the firm hope that the wisdom, the experience and the devotion of the eminent personalities assembled at Washington will succeed in giving to the great problems submitted to their deliberations the fruitful replies that the world expects from them."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

November 18, 1921.

FOR THE PRESS.

Belgium.

The President has received the following telegram from the King of Belgium:

"At the moment of the opening of the Conference due to your enlightened initiative, I make the most sincere wishes for the full success of the labors about to be carried on under your high direction. The problems to be solved are of capital importance to the maintenance of general peace and the economic restoration of the world. Belgium will watch in the deepest interest the sessions at Washington. It does not doubt that the decisions there arrived at will contribute to insure, together with their complete safety, the unhampered development of countries toward which its economic expansion has long been directed.

(signed) ALBERT."

- - -

The President has sent the following reply to the King of Belgium:

"Sharing with Your Majesty in the confident hope that the results of the labors of the important conference this day convened at Washington will realize the reasonable wishes and just expectations of all peoples, I thank Your Majesty warmly for the sentiments of your appreciated message of November 10.

(Signed) WARREN G. HARDING."

- - -

China.

The President has received the following cable from the President of China:

"The President of the Republic of China has the honor to extend to His Excellency, the President of the United States, his felicitations upon the assembling of the Conference of the Powers to consider the limitation of armament and the international problems of the Far East and the Pacific, to express his earnest desire that the foresight and wisdom of the President of the United States in constituting the Conference may find ample reward in the amicable and successful adjustment of the vexatious questions which may be considered and in the insurance of further peace and good will among the nations.

(Signed) HSU SHI-CHANG."

- - -

The following reply has been sent:

"I thank you sincerely for your telegram of November 10 and assure you of my deep appreciation of your good wishes for the success of the Conference convened today at Washington.

(Signed) WARREN G. HARDING."

- - -

Costa Rica.

The President has received the following cablegram from the President of Costa Rica.

"American solidarity and humanitarian ideals warrant my sending you congratulations and wishes for the success of the Conference that will guarantee peace and progress to the world.
(Signed) JULIO ACOSTA."

The following reply has been sent:

"I thank you most sincerely for your appreciated telegram of good wishes for the success of the Conference now convened at Washington. The world-wide interest in the Conference encourages my belief that your hope for improved world conditions will be realized in its results.
(SIGNED) WARREN G. HARDING."

- - -

Cuba.

The President has received the following cablegram from the President of Cuba:

"The Chamber of Representatives at its session of the 9th resolved to draw up a message of adhesion to the government and people of the United States of America, stating that the Republic of Cuba which fought so much for its freedom pays due homage to the unknown American soldier who personifies the heroic efforts of a nation for the freedom of the world and of the great and small nationalities.
"In having the honor to forward to your Excellency this resolution of the Chamber of Representatives of Cuba, I wish also to say that I am at one with the contents of this message which accurately reflects the sentiments of the imperishable friendship and alliance of the people and government of Cuba with your glorious nation.
(Signed) ALFREDO ZAYAS."

The following reply has been sent:

"Highly gratified to receive your telegram of the 11th instant, I have the honor to request you to be so good as to assure the Cuban House of Deputies of my sincere appreciation of their valued action in giving by a unanimously adopted resolution expression to their sympathy with respect to the Conference recently convened at Washington, as well as to accept my best thanks for your own good wishes. The favor with which the Conference is regarded in all parts of the world encourages me in the belief that the successful issue hoped for by Your Excellency and the Chamber of Deputies will be realized.
(Signed) WARREN G. HARDING."

- - -

France.

The President has received the following telegram from the President of France:

"With profound emotion I with all France join in the solemn homage

the people of the United States are about to do to the unknown American soldier who fell in the service of right and liberty on French soil.

"At the same hour the Conference assembled on your initiative is about to open in Washington with the principal object of lessening the risks of future conflict among the nations. You know how promptly and how earnestly, actuated by the desire of giving efficacious support to that praiseworthy undertaking, the French Government accepted the invitation to take part in the Conference. The wishes I make that the labors about to be undertaken will to the greatest extent contribute to securing for the world a future of prosperity, justice and concord therefore come from the depths of my heart.

(Signed) A. MILLERAND."

- - -

The following reply has been sent:

"The action of the French nation in bestowing its military medal and war cross upon the unknown American soldier has sensibly touched the Government and people of the United States on whose behalf and in my own name I express to Your Excellency most heartfelt thanks. This high honor would have made unnecessary any further indication of the affiliation of France with the American people in paying homage to the unknown American dead. I am none the less appreciative of the added assurance in your telegram of November 10th of the association of Your Excellency and the French people with our people on that occasion. This unknown soldier and all those who like him gave their lives that the probability of war might be lessened will have died in vain unless the just expectations of all peoples are realized in the results of the Conference now convened at Washington, and I heartily welcome your good wishes for the lasting accomplishment of its deliberations.

(Signed) WARREN G. HARDING."

- - -

Great Britain.

The President has received the following cablegram from His Majesty King George V.:

"On the occasion of the opening of the International Conference at Washington I again send to you my most sincere wishes for the success of its deliberations. The sympathy and good will of the whole British people will be with the Conference in its labors for assuring the maintenance of peace.

(Signed) GEORGE, R.I."

- - -

The following reply has been sent:

"It is difficult to express to you the measure of my appreciation of your message on the occasion of the opening of the Conference at Washington. The renewed assurance that Your Majesty and the British Empire are in sympathy with the results hoped to be accomplished in the interest of enduring peace increases my confidence that the labors of the Conference will attain this desirable end.

(Signed) WARREN G. HARDING."

Haiti.

The President has received the following cablegram from the President of Haiti:

"With deep emotion I send through your Excellency's obliging medium the brotherly greeting of the Haitian people and the reverent homage of their admiration for the unknown soldier, paladin of Light and Liberty, whom the American Nation assisted by the principal Allied Commanders is glorifying on this day.

(Signed) DARTIGUENAVE."

- - -

A fitting reply will be made.

- - -

The President has received the following cablegram from the Emperor of Japan:

"Hearing of the projected memorial service at Arlington for those who fell in the great war, my feelings are deeply stirred and I pray that the sacrifice of those gallant lives may in the inscrutable workings of Providence lead to a better and more fraternal era for the world.

(Signed) YOSHIHITO."

- - -

The following reply has been sent:

"I thank Your Majesty sincerely for your telegram which I value very highly. I assure you of my deep appreciation of Your Majesty's message to the American people at the time of the services held at Arlington for the burial of the unknown American killed in the late war.

(Signed) WARREN G. HARDING."

- - -

Norway.

The President has received the following cablegram from the Prime Minister of Norway:

"In the name of the Norwegian Government I wish to convey to you the sincere hope which is entertained throughout this country that the Conference which opens today will accomplish the great purpose for which it has been summoned. The Norwegian people fully realize the vital importance of the Conference to the future of the world and hopes that it will be made a practical success on enduring lines to the benefit of the whole civilized community.

(Signed) BLEHR, Prime Minister.

- - -

The following reply has been sent:

"On behalf of the Government and people of the United States and in my own name, I thank you warmly for your message to the President expressingthe hope that the Conference now convened at Washington may bring forth results beneficial to the whole civilized world. Such a message coming from the Norwegian Government and people is most encouraging and is deeply appreciated.

(Signed) CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State."

- - -

Peru.

The President has received the following cablegram from the President of the Peruvian Senate:

"The Senate of Peru in session of yesterday approved unanimously the following motion of order of the day. The Senate of Peru salutes, on the date of the installation of the Conferences in regard to universal disarming, the President of the United States, Mr. Warren Harding, creator and organizer of this new work of welfare for humanity. It sends to him joined with the homage of its admiration and sympathy, the most fervent prayers that it forms in order that from its lofty decisions peace and harmony in the world may issue in stable and lasting form.

I take advantage of the occasion to offer to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) GENERAL CESAR CANEVARO,
President of the Peruvian Senate

- - -

The President has received the following cablegram from the President of the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies:

"The Chamber of Deputies of Peru over which I have the honor to preside unanimously passed a Resolution at today's session to salute the President of the great American Nation bound to our country by ties of long standing and deep-seated cordiality and to congratulate you most earnestly on the organization of the Conference that you open today with the assistance of the representatives of the great world Powers. Making the most fervent wishes for the success of so great an event, I renew to Your Excellency the sentiments of my high and distinguished consideration.

(Signed) PEDRO JOSE RADA Y GAMIO,
President of the Chamber of Deputies."

- - -

The following replies have been sent:

"The President of the United States has been gratified to receive

from the Presidents of the Peruvian Senate and House of Deputies, respectively, telegrams embodying the texts of resolutions adopted by those bodies, expressive of their sympathy and good wishes with respect to the Conference now meeting in Washington. By direction of the President I have the honor to ask that, if perceiving no objection, Your Excellency will be so good as to give in any appropriate way to these legislative bodies assurance that their valued action is highly appreciated by the President of the United States, who is greatly encouraged by the deep interest which is being taken in the success of the Conference in all parts of the world.'

(Signed) CHARLES E. HUGHES."

- - -

Sweden.

The President has received the following cablegram from the Prime Minister of Sweden:

"At the moment of the Inauguration in Washington of the important conference which you, Mr. President, have initiated the Swedish Government beg leave through me to convey to you the expression of their keenest desire that these deliberations between the leading Sea Powers of the World may bring about such agreements founded on justice and equity that not only existing differences are smoothed away for the present but also definite steps might be taken for the international reduction of armaments which the whole world is longing for after the conclusion of the great war and which she is in the most pressing need of for her economic and moral recovery. The Swedish Government are sure that they express the sentiments of the Swedish Nation when they lay before you these wishes.

(Signed) BRANTING,
Prime Minister.

- - -

The following reply has been sent:

"Your message on the occasion of the opening of the Conference at Washington, expressing the hope of the Swedish Government and people that results will be accomplished which will strengthen the possibilities of a lasting peace, is very gratifying to the President as an additional evidence of the deep interest all peoples are taking in a successful outcome to the Conference. In behalf of the President and the Government of the United States I thank you for your encouraging words.

(Signed) CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

- - -

Uruguay.

The President has received the following cablegram from the President of Uruguay:

"On the opening of the sessions of the Conference called by

the Government of the United States of America to deal with the great problems that concern the peace and prosperity of the universe, I take pleasure in forwarding to Your Excellency the wishes I make for the success of so noble andendeavor in the name of the people and Government of Uruguay.

(Signed) BALTASAR BRUM,
President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay."

- - -

A fitting reply will be sent.

- - -

The President has received the following cablegram from Pope Benedict XV.:

"On the eve of the Conference assembled for the purpose of settling the grave international questions connected with the Far East and of thus arriving at disarmament earnestly Almighty God to grant a happy issue to the initiative taken by the Chief Magistrate of the Great American Republic to tranquilize the trepidation of humanity.

(Signed) BENEDICT XV."

(Signed) BENEDICTUS PAPA

* * *

- - -

A fitting reply is being made.

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS. Washington, D.C.,December 12, 1921.

The Secretary of State made the following announcement today:

The United States and Japan have reached an agreement with respect to the Island of Yap and the other mandated islands in the Pacific Ocean, north of the Equator. The negotiations have been in progress since last June and the terms of settlement were almost entirely agreed upon before the meeting of the Conference on Limitation of Armament. The last steps in the negotiations have now been taken. The points of the agreement are as follows:

1. It is agreed that the United States shall have free access to the Island of Yap on the footing of entire equality with Japan or any other nation, in all that relates to the landing and operation of the existing Yap-Guam cable or of any cable which may hereafter be laid by the United States or its nationals.

2. It is also agreed that the United States and its nationals are to be accorded the same rights and privileges with respect to radiotelegraphic service as with regard to cables. It is provided that so long as the Japanese Government shall maintain on the Island of Yap an adequate radiotelegraphic station, cooperating effectively with the cables and with other radio stations on ships and shore, without discriminatory exactions or preferences, the exercise of the right to establish radiotelegraphic stations at Yap by the United States or its nationals shall be suspended.

3. It is further agreed that the United States shall enjoy in the Island of Yap the following rights, privileges and exemptions in relation to electrical communications:

(a) Rights of residence without restriction; and rights of acquisition and enjoyment and undisturbed possession, upon a footing of entire equality with Japan or any other nation or their respective nationals of all property and interests, both personal and real, including lands, buildings, residences, offices, works and appurtenances.

(b) No permit or license to be required for the enjoyment of any of these rights and privileges.

(c) Each country to be free to operate both ends of its cables either directly or through its nationals including corporations or associations.

(d) No cable censorship or supervision of operation or messages.

(e) Free entry and exit for persons and property.

(f) No taxes, port, harbor or landing charges, or exactions, either with respect to operation of cables or to property, persons or vessels.

(g) No discriminatory police regulations.

4. Japan agrees that it will use its power of expropriation to secure to the United States needed property and facilities for the purpose of electrical communication in the Island, if such property or facilities cannot otherwise be obtained. It is understood that the location and area of land to be so expropriated shall be arranged each time between the two Governments, according to the requirements of each case. American property and facilities for the purpose of electrical communication in the Island are to be exempt from the process of expropriation.

5. The United States consents to the administration by Japan of the mandated islands in the Pacific Ocean north of the Equator subject to the above provisions with respect to the Island of Yap, and also subject to the following conditions:

(a) The United States is to have the benefit of the engagements of Japan set forth in the mandate, particularly those as follows:

"ARTICLE 3.

"The Mandatory shall see that the slave trade is prohibited and that no forced labour is permitted, except for essential public work and services, and then only for adequate remuneration.

"The Mandatory shall also see that the traffic in arms and ammunition is controlled in accordance with principles analogous to those laid down in the Convention relating to the control of the arms traffic, signed on September 10th, 1919, or in any convention amending same.

"The supply of intoxicating spirits and beverages to the natives shall be prohibited."

"ARTICLE 4.

"The military training of the natives, otherwise than for purposes of internal police and the local defence of the territory, shall be prohibited. Furthermore, no military or naval bases shall be established or fortifications erected in the territory."

(b) With respect to missionaries, it is agreed that Japan shall ensure complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, which are consonant with public order and morality, and that missionaries of all such religions shall be free to enter the territory, and to travel and reside therein, to acquire and possess property, to erect religious buildings, and to open schools throughout the territory. Japan shall, however, have the right to exercise such control as may be necessary for the maintenance of public order and good government, and to take all measures required for such control.

(c) Japan agrees that vested American property rights will be maintained and respected.

(d) It is agreed that the treaties between the United States and Japan now in force shall apply to the mandated islands.

(e) It is agreed that any modifications in the Mandate are to be subject to the consent of the United States, and, further, that Japan will address to the United States a duplicate report on the administration of the Mandate.

A formal convention embodying these provisions will be drawn up for signature and will be subject to ratification by the Senate.